

## HOUSE BILL No. 2339

AN ACT concerning crimes, punishment and criminal procedure; amending K.S.A. 8-254, 8-285, 8-1450, 9-2004, 19-101d, 19-27,139, 19-4804, 20-369, 22-2411, 22-2615, 22-2307, 22-2908, 22-3008, 22-3102, 22-3414, 22-3415, 22-3427, as amended by section 306 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 22-3429, 22-3436, 22-3439, 22-3602, 22-3701, 22-3725, 22-4807a, 34-228, 34-249a, 36-602, 38-1132, 39-720, 39-785, 41-206, 44-1039, 46-920, 47-653c, 47-1715, 50-618, 50-648, 50-651, 50-653, 57-227, 58-2573, 60-523, 60-1620, 60-2610, 60-4111, 60-4402, 60-4404, 60-4405, 65-444, 65-1120, 65-2006, 65-2859, 65-28,108, 65-28a05, 65-4209, 65-6703, 65-6721, 68-422a, 74-7325, 74-7333, 75-4004, 75-5233 and 75-5269; K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 8-1567, as amended by section 3 of chapter 153 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas; K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-116a, 8-255, 8-262, 8-287, 8-2,144, 8-1013, 8-1102, 8-2106, 8-2117, 8-2410, 12-16,119, 12-4104, 12-4516, 12-4516a, 12-4517, 17-12a508, 20-2207, 20-2208, 20-3207, 21-3212a, 21-3220, 21-3221, 21-36a03, 22-2310, 22-2410, 22-2512, 22-2802, 22-2901, 22-2909, 22-3212, 22-3303, 22-3426, 22-3716, 22-3717, 22-3727, 22-3727a, 22-4614, 22-4616, 22-4617, 22-4902, 22-4906, 28-177, 32-1013, 32-1047, 32-1063, 36-604, 38-2202, 38-2255, 38-2271, 38-2302, 38-2303, 38-2309, 38-2310, 38-2312, 38-2313, 38-2326, 38-2331, 38-2355, 38-2356, 38-2361, 38-2364, 38-2365, 38-2371, 38-2377, 39-970, 40-252, 40-2,118, 40-1702, 40-3213, 41-346, 41-2611, 41-2708, 41-2905, 41-2906, 44-5,125, 44-706, 44-719, 44-1131, 45-217, 45-221, 45-230, 47-1706, 47-1707, 58-3043, 58-3068, 58-4505, 59-2132, 59-2948, 59-29a02, 59-29a07, 59-29a14, 59-29b48, 60-312, 60-455, 60-1610, 60-1629, 60-3107, 60-31a06, 60-4104, 60-4105, 60-4113, 60-4119, 60-4403, 60-5001, 65-448, 65-516, 65-1436, 65-1627, 65-2434, 65-2836, 65-5117, 66-2304, 72-1397, 72-5445, 74-4924, 74-5602, 74-7301, 74-7305, 74-8702, 74-9101, 75-452, 75-453, 75-755, 75-7b01, 75-7b13, 75-7c03, 75-7c04, 75-7c05, 75-7c09, 75-7c17, 75-7c19, 75-7c26, 75-1508, 75-4362, 75-5133, 75-5218, 75-5291, 75-52,127, 75-52,144, 75-52,148 and 76-11a13; and Sections 2, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 33, 34, 35, 39, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 64, 67, 68, 70, 74, 76, 78, 79, 88, 96, 98, 105, 136, 139, 141, 147, 158, 159, 164, 177, 183, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192, 194, 198, 209, 212, 223, 225, 228, 230, 232, 242, 243, 244, 247, 248, 254, 257, 259, 260, 262, 266, 267, 268, 269, 271, 285, 291, 292, 294, 298, 299 and 302 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 22-3220, K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-3110, as amended by section 5 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 21-3412a, as amended by section 6 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 21-4603d, as amended by section 7 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 21-4704, as amended by section 6 of chapter 147 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas; K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-1567, 21-3105, 21-3211, 21-3212, 21-3213, 21-3214, 21-3215, 21-3216, 21-3217, 21-3218, 21-3301, 21-3302, 21-3303, 21-3437, 21-3446, 21-3447, 21-3449, 21-3450, 21-3502, 21-3504, 21-3506, 21-3513, 21-3516, 21-3520, 21-3608a, 21-3826, 21-4018, 21-4201, 21-4203, 21-4204, 21-4218, 21-4226, 21-4311, 21-4316, 21-4603d, 21-4610a, 21-4619, 21-4623, 21-4624, 21-4632, 21-4634, 21-4642, 21-4643, 21-4704, 21-4710, 21-4718, 22-3212a, 22-3717c, 38-2255a and 65-516b and repealing the existing sections.

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

New Section 1. (a) Maintenance of a common nuisance is maintaining or assisting in the maintenance of a common nuisance as described by K.S.A. 22-3901, and amendments thereto.

(b) Maintenance of a common nuisance is a class A, nonperson misdemeanor. In addition to the sentence authorized by law, the defendant may be fined in an amount not exceeding \$25,000.

(c) This section shall be part of and supplemental to article 39 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3212a is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3212a. (a) For the purposes of K.S.A. 21-3211 and 21-3212, *prior to their repeal, or sections 21 and 22 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, a person is presumed to have a reasonable belief that deadly force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to such person or another person if:

(1) The person against whom the force is used, at the time the force is used:

(A) Is unlawfully or forcefully entering, or has unlawfully or forcefully entered, and is present within, the dwelling, place of work or occupied vehicle of the person using force; or

(B) Has removed or is attempting to remove another person against such other person's will from the dwelling, place of work or occupied vehicle of the person using force; and

(2) The person using force knows or has reason to believe that any of the conditions set forth in paragraph (1) is occurring or has occurred.

(b) The presumption set forth in subsection (a) does not apply if, at the time the force is used:

(1) The person against whom the force is used has a right to be in, or is a lawful resident of, the dwelling, place of work or occupied vehicle of the person using force, and is not subject to any order listed in K.S.A. 21-3843, *prior to its repeal, or section 149 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, that would prohibit such person's presence in the property;

(2) The person sought to be removed is a child, grandchild or is other-

wise in the lawful custody or under the lawful guardianship of the person against whom the force is used;

(3) the person using force is engaged in the commission of a crime, attempting to escape from a location where a crime has been committed, or is using the dwelling, place of work or occupied vehicle to further the commission of a crime; or

(4) the person against whom the force is used is a law enforcement officer who has entered or is attempting to enter a dwelling, place of work or occupied vehicle in the lawful performance of such officer's lawful duties, and the person using force knows or reasonably should know that the person who has entered or is attempting to enter is a law enforcement officer.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3220 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3220. The provisions of ~~this act~~ *sections 21 through 28 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3212a, 21-3220 and 21-3221, and amendments thereto*, are to be construed and applied retroactively.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3221 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3221. (a) As used in article 32 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, sections 13 through 19, and sections 21 through 32 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3212a, 21-3220 and 21-3221*, and amendments thereto:

(1) "Use of force" means any or all of the following directed at or upon another person or thing: (A) Words or actions that reasonably convey the threat of force, including threats to cause death or great bodily harm to a person; (B) the presentation or display of the means of force; or (C) the application of physical force, including by a weapon or through the actions of another.

(2) "Use of deadly force" means the application of any physical force described in paragraph (1) which is likely to cause death or great bodily harm to a person. Any threat to cause death or great bodily harm, including, but not limited to, by the display or production of a weapon, shall not constitute use of deadly force, so long as the actor's purpose is limited to creating an apprehension that the actor will, if necessary, use deadly force in defense of such actor or another or to affect a lawful arrest.

(b) An actor who threatens deadly force as described in subsection (a)(1) shall be subject to the determination in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3211, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 21 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and not to the determination in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3211, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 21 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 5. Section 2 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 2. A crime is an act or omission defined by law and for which, upon conviction, a sentence of death, imprisonment or fine, or both imprisonment and fine, is authorized or, in the case of a traffic infraction or a cigarette or tobacco infraction, a fine is authorized. Crimes are classified as felonies, misdemeanors, traffic infractions and cigarette or tobacco infractions.

(a) A felony is a crime punishable by death or by imprisonment in any state correctional institution or a crime which is defined as a felony by law.

(b) A traffic infraction is a violation of any of the statutory provisions listed in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 8-2118, and amendments thereto.

(c) A cigarette or tobacco infraction is a violation of *K.S.A. 21-4009 through 21-4014* and subsection (m) or (n) of K.S.A. 79-3321, and amendments thereto.

(d) All other crimes are misdemeanors.

Sec. 6. Section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended as follows: Sec. 11. The following definitions shall apply when the words and phrases defined are used in this code, except when a particular context clearly requires a different meaning.

(a) "Act" includes a failure or omission to take action.

(b) "Another" means a person or persons as defined in this code other than the person whose act is claimed to be criminal.

(c) "Conduct" means an act or a series of acts, and the accompanying mental state.

(d) “Conviction” includes a judgment of guilt entered upon a plea of guilty.

(e) “Deception” means knowingly creating or reinforcing a false impression, including false impressions as to law, value, intention or other state of mind. Deception as to a person’s intention to perform a promise shall not be inferred from the fact alone that such person did not subsequently perform the promise. Falsity as to matters having no pecuniary significance, or puffing by statements unlikely to deceive reasonable persons, is not deception.

(f) “Deprive permanently” means to:

(1) Take from the owner the possession, use or benefit of property, without an intent to restore the same;

(2) retain property without intent to restore the same or with intent to restore it to the owner only if the owner purchases or leases it back, or pays a reward or other compensation for its return; or

(3) sell, give, pledge or otherwise dispose of any interest in property or subject it to the claim of a person other than the owner.

(g) “Distribute” means the actual or constructive transfer from one person to another of some item whether or not there is an agency relationship. “Distribute” includes, but is not limited to, sale, offer for sale, furnishing, buying for, delivering, giving, or any act that causes or is intended to cause some item to be transferred from one person to another. “Distribute” does not include acts of administering, dispensing or prescribing a controlled substance as authorized by the pharmacy act of the state of Kansas, the uniform controlled substances act, or otherwise authorized by law.

(h) “DNA” means deoxyribonucleic acid.

(i) “Domestic violence” means an act or threatened act of violence against a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in a dating relationship, or an act or threatened act of violence against a family or household member by a family or household member. Domestic violence also includes any other crime committed against a person or against property, or any municipal ordinance violation against a person or against property, when directed against a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in a dating relationship or when directed against a family or household member by a family or household member. For the purposes of this definition:

(1) “Dating relationship” means a social relationship of a romantic nature. In addition to any other factors the court deems relevant, the trier of fact may consider the following when making a determination of whether a relationship exists or existed: Nature of the relationship, length of time the relationship existed, frequency of interaction between the parties and time since termination of the relationship, if applicable.

(2) “Family or household member” means persons 18 years of age or older who are spouses, former spouses, parents or stepparents and children or stepchildren, and persons who are presently residing together or have resided together in the past, and persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time. Family or household member also includes a man and woman if the woman is pregnant and the man is alleged to be the father, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time.

(j) “Domestic violence offense” means any crime committed whereby the underlying factual basis includes an act of domestic violence.

(k) “Dwelling” means a building or portion thereof, a tent, a vehicle or other enclosed space which is used or intended for use as a human habitation, home or residence.

(l) “Expungement” means the sealing of records such that the records are unavailable except to the petitioner and criminal justice agencies as provided by K.S.A. 22-4701 et seq., and amendments thereto, and except as provided in this act.

(m) “Firearm” means any weapon designed or having the capacity to propel a projectile by force of an explosion or combustion.

(n) “Forcible felony” includes any treason, murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape, robbery, burglary, arson, kidnapping, aggravated battery, aggravated sodomy and any other felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any person.

(o) “Intent to defraud” means an intention to deceive another person, and to induce such other person, in reliance upon such deception, to assume,

create, transfer, alter or terminate a right, obligation or power with reference to property.

~~(n)~~ (p) “Law enforcement officer” means:

(1) Any person who by virtue of such person’s office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes;

(2) any officer of the Kansas department of corrections or, for the purposes of ~~sections~~ *section 47* and subsection (d) of section 48 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, any employee of the Kansas department of corrections; or

(3) any university police officer or campus police officer, as defined in K.S.A. 22-2401a, and amendments thereto.

~~(o)~~ (q) “Obtain” means to bring about a transfer of interest in or possession of property, whether to the offender or to another.

~~(p)~~ (r) “Obtains or exerts control” over property includes, but is not limited to, the taking, carrying away, sale, conveyance, transfer of title to, interest in, or possession of property.

~~(q)~~ (s) “Owner” means a person who has any interest in property.

~~(r)~~ (t) “Person” means an individual, public or private corporation, government, partnership, or unincorporated association.

~~(s)~~ (u) “Personal property” means goods, chattels, effects, evidences of rights in action and all written instruments by which any pecuniary obligation, or any right or title to property real or personal, shall be created, acknowledged, assigned, transferred, increased, defeated, discharged, or dismissed.

~~(t)~~ (v) “Possession” means having joint or exclusive control over an item with knowledge of or intent to have such control or knowingly keeping some item in a place where the person has some measure of access and right of control.

~~(u)~~ (w) “Property” means anything of value, tangible or intangible, real or personal.

~~(v)~~ (x) “Prosecution” means all legal proceedings by which a person’s liability for a crime is determined.

~~(w)~~ (y) “Prosecutor” means the same as prosecuting attorney in K.S.A. 22-2202, and amendments thereto.

~~(x)~~ (z) “Public employee” is a person employed by or acting for the state or by or for a county, municipality or other subdivision or governmental instrumentality of the state for the purpose of exercising their respective powers and performing their respective duties, and who is not a “public officer.”

~~(y)~~ (aa) “Public officer” includes the following, whether elected or appointed:

(1) An executive or administrative officer of the state, or a county, municipality or other subdivision or governmental instrumentality of or within the state;

(2) a member of the legislature or of a governing board of a county, municipality, or other subdivision of or within the state;

(3) a judicial officer, which shall include a judge of the district court, juror, master or any other person appointed by a judge or court to hear or determine a cause or controversy;

(4) a hearing officer, which shall include any person authorized by law or private agreement, to hear or determine a cause or controversy and who is not a judicial officer;

(5) a law enforcement officer; and

(6) any other person exercising the functions of a public officer under color of right.

~~(z)~~ (bb) “Real property” or “real estate” means every estate, interest, and right in lands, tenements and hereditaments.

~~(aa)~~ (cc) “Solicit” or “solicitation” means to command, authorize, urge, incite, request or advise another to commit a crime.

~~(bb)~~ (dd) “State” or “this state” means the state of Kansas and all land and water in respect to which the state of Kansas has either exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction, and the air space above such land and water. “Other state” means any state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

~~(ee)~~ (ee) “Stolen property” means property over which control has been obtained by theft.

~~(dd)~~ (ff) “Threat” means a communicated intent to inflict physical or other harm on any person or on property.

~~(ee)~~ (gg) “Written instrument” means any paper, document or other instrument containing written or printed matter or the equivalent thereof, used for purposes of reciting, embodying, conveying or recording information, and any money, token, stamp, seal, badge, trademark, or other evidence or symbol of value, right, privilege or identification, which is capable of being used to the advantage or disadvantage of some person.

Sec. 7. Section 21 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 21. (a) A person is justified in the use of force against another when and to the extent it appears to such person and such person reasonably believes that such *use of* force is necessary to defend such person or a third person against such other’s imminent use of unlawful force.

(b) A person is justified in the use of deadly force under circumstances described in subsection (a) if such person reasonably believes *that such use of* deadly force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to such person or a third person.

(c) Nothing in this section shall require a person to retreat if such person is using force to protect such person or a third person.

Sec. 8. Section 22 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 22. (a) A person is justified in the use of force against another when and to the extent that it appears to such person and such person reasonably believes that such *use of* force is necessary to prevent or terminate such other’s unlawful entry into or attack upon such person’s dwelling, *place of work* or occupied vehicle.

(b) A person is justified in the use of deadly force to prevent or terminate unlawful entry into or attack upon any dwelling, *place of work* or occupied vehicle if such person reasonably believes *that such use of* deadly force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to such person or another.

(c) Nothing in this section shall require a person to retreat if such person is using force to protect such person’s dwelling, *place of work* or occupied vehicle.

Sec. 9. Section 23 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 23. A person who is lawfully in possession of property other than a dwelling, *place of work* or occupied vehicle is justified in the ~~threat or~~ use of force against another for the purpose of preventing or terminating an unlawful interference with such property. Only such ~~degree~~ *use of* force ~~or threat thereof~~ as a reasonable person would deem necessary to prevent or terminate the interference may intentionally be used.

Sec. 10. Section 24 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 24. The justification described in *K.S.A. 21-3211, 21-3212 and 21-3213, prior to their repeal, or sections 21, 22 and 23 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas,* and amendments thereto, is not available to a person who:

(a) Is attempting to commit, committing or escaping from the commission of a forcible felony;

(b) initially provokes the use of *any* force against such person or another, with intent to use such force as an excuse to inflict bodily harm upon the assailant; or

(c) otherwise initially provokes the use of *any* force against such person or another, unless:

(1) Such person has reasonable ~~ground~~ *grounds* to believe that such person is in imminent danger of death or great bodily harm, and has exhausted every reasonable means to escape such danger other than the use of *deadly* force ~~which is likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the assailant;~~ or

(2) in good faith, such person withdraws from physical contact with the assailant and indicates clearly to the assailant that such person desires to withdraw and terminate the use of *such* force, but the assailant continues or resumes the use of *such* force.

Sec. 11. Section 25 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 25. (a) A law enforcement officer, or any person whom such officer has summoned or directed to assist in making a lawful arrest, need not retreat or desist from efforts to make a

lawful arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance to the arrest. Such officer is justified in the use of any force which such officer reasonably believes to be necessary to effect the arrest and *the use* of any force which such officer reasonably believes to be necessary to defend the officer's self or another from bodily harm while making the arrest. However, such officer is justified in using *deadly* force ~~likely to cause death or great bodily harm~~ only when such officer reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to such officer or another person, or when such officer reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent the arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape and such officer has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving *death or* great bodily harm or is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon, or otherwise indicates that such person will endanger human life or inflict great bodily harm unless arrested without delay.

(b) A law enforcement officer making an arrest pursuant to an invalid warrant is justified in the use of any force which such officer would be justified in using if the warrant were valid, unless such officer knows that the warrant is invalid.

Sec. 12. Section 26 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 26. (a) A private person who makes, or assists another private person in making a lawful arrest is justified in the use of any force which such person would be justified in using if such person were summoned or directed by a law enforcement officer to make such arrest, except that such person is justified in the use of *deadly* force ~~likely to cause death or great bodily harm~~ only when such person reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to such person or another.

(b) A private person who is summoned or directed by a law enforcement officer to assist in making an arrest which is unlawful, is justified in the use of any force which such person would be justified in using if the arrest were lawful.

Sec. 13. Section 28 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 28. A person who is not engaged in an unlawful activity and who is attacked in a place where such person has a right to be has no duty to retreat and has the right to stand such person's ground and ~~meet force with force~~ *use any force which such person would be justified in using under article 32 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statute Annotated, prior to their repeal, or sections 13 through 19 and sections 21 through 32 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3212a, 21-3220 and 21-3221, and amendments thereto.*

Sec. 14. Section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 33. (a) An attempt is any overt act toward the perpetration of a crime done by a person who intends to commit such crime but fails in the perpetration thereof or is prevented or intercepted in executing such crime.

(b) It shall not be a defense to a charge of attempt that the circumstances under which the act was performed or the means employed or the act itself were such that the commission of the crime was not possible.

(c) (1) An attempt to commit an off-grid felony shall be ranked at non-drug severity level 1. An attempt to commit any other nondrug felony shall be ranked on the nondrug scale at two severity levels below the appropriate level for the underlying or completed crime. The lowest severity level for an attempt to commit a nondrug felony shall be a severity level 10.

(2) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit the crime of:

(A) *Aggravated human trafficking, as defined in subsection (b) of section 61 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older and the victim is less than 14 years of age;*

(B) *terrorism pursuant to section 56 as defined in section 56 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;* ~~or of~~

(C) *illegal use of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to section 57 as defined in section 57 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(D) *rape, as defined in subsection (a)(3) of section 67 of chapter 136*

of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older;

(E) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in subsection (b)(3) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older;

(F) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older;

(G) promoting prostitution, as defined in section 230 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older and the prostitute is less than 14 years of age; or

(H) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(4) of section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older and the child is less than 14 years of age.

(d) (1) An attempt to commit a felony which prescribes a sentence on the drug grid shall reduce the prison term prescribed in the drug grid block for an underlying or completed crime by six months.

(2) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit a violation of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a03, and amendments thereto.

(e) An attempt to commit a class A person misdemeanor is a class B person misdemeanor. An attempt to commit a class A nonperson misdemeanor is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.

(f) An attempt to commit a class B or C misdemeanor is a class C misdemeanor.

Sec. 15. Section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 34. (a) A conspiracy is an agreement with another person to commit a crime or to assist in committing a crime. No person may be convicted of a conspiracy unless an overt act in furtherance of such conspiracy is alleged and proved to have been committed by such person or by a co-conspirator.

(b) It shall be a defense to a charge of conspiracy that the accused voluntarily and in good faith withdrew from the conspiracy, and communicated the fact of such withdrawal to one or more of the accused person's co-conspirators, before any overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy was committed by the accused or by a co-conspirator.

(c) (1) Conspiracy to commit an off-grid felony shall be ranked at non-drug severity level 2. Conspiracy to commit any other nondrug felony shall be ranked on the nondrug scale at two severity levels below the appropriate level for the underlying or completed crime. The lowest severity level for conspiracy to commit a nondrug felony shall be a severity level 10.

(2) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a violation of conspiracy to commit the crime of:

(A) Aggravated human trafficking, as defined in subsection (b) of section 61 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older and the victim is less than 14 years of age;

(B) terrorism pursuant to as defined in section 56 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; ~~or of~~

(C) illegal use of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to as defined in section 57 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(D) rape, as defined in subsection (a)(3) of section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older;

(E) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in subsection (b)(3) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older;

(F) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older;

(G) promoting prostitution, as defined in section 230 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older and the prostitute is less than 14 years of age; or

(H) *sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(4) of section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older and the child is less than 14 years of age.*

(d) Conspiracy to commit a felony which prescribes a sentence on the drug grid shall reduce the prison term prescribed in the drug grid block for an underlying or completed crime by six months.

(e) A conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor is a class C misdemeanor.

Sec. 16. Section 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 35. (a) Criminal solicitation is commanding, encouraging or requesting another person to commit a felony, attempt to commit a felony or aid and abet in the commission or attempted commission of a felony for the purpose of promoting or facilitating the felony.

(b) It is immaterial under subsection (a) that the actor fails to communicate with the person solicited to commit a felony if the person's conduct was designed to effect a communication.

(c) It is an affirmative defense that the actor, after soliciting another person to commit a felony, persuaded that person not to do so or otherwise prevented the commission of the felony, under circumstances manifesting a complete and voluntary renunciation of the actor's criminal purposes.

(d) (1) Criminal solicitation to commit an off-grid felony shall be ranked at nondrug severity level 3. Criminal solicitation to commit any other nondrug felony shall be ranked on the nondrug scale at three severity levels below the appropriate level for the underlying or completed crime. The lowest severity level for criminal solicitation to commit a nondrug felony shall be a severity level 10.

(2) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a violation of criminal solicitation to commit the crime of:

(A) *Aggravated human trafficking, as defined in subsection (b) of section 61 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older and the victim is less than 14 years of age;*

(B) *terrorism pursuant to as defined in section 56 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*~~or of~~

(C) *illegal use of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to as defined in section 57 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(D) *rape, as defined in subsection (a)(3) of section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older;*

(E) *aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in subsection (b)(3) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older;*

(F) *aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older;*

(G) *promoting prostitution, as defined in section 230 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older and the prostitute is less than 14 years of age;*  
or

(H) *sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(4) of section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older and the child is less than 14 years of age.*

(e) Criminal solicitation to commit a felony which prescribes a sentence on the drug grid shall reduce the prison term prescribed in the drug grid block for an underlying or completed crime by six months.

Sec. 17. Section 39 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 39. (a) Voluntary manslaughter is knowingly killing a human being committed:

(1) Upon a sudden quarrel or in the heat of passion; or

(2) upon an unreasonable but honest belief that circumstances existed that justified *use of* deadly force under section 21, 22 or 23 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(b) Voluntary manslaughter is a severity level 3, person felony.

Sec. 18. Section 47 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas



is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 47. (a) Assault is knowingly placing another person in reasonable apprehension of immediate bodily harm;

(b) Aggravated assault is assault, as ~~described~~ defined in subsection (a), committed:

- (1) With a deadly weapon;
- (2) while disguised in any manner designed to conceal identity; or
- (3) with intent to commit any felony.

(c) Assault of a law enforcement officer is assault, as defined in subsection (a), committed against:

(1) A uniformed or properly identified state, county or city law enforcement officer while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty; or

(2) a uniformed or properly identified university or campus police officer while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty.

(d) Aggravated assault of a law enforcement officer is assault of a law enforcement officer, as defined in subsection (c), committed:

- (1) With a deadly weapon;
- (2) while disguised in any manner designed to conceal identity; or
- (3) with intent to commit any felony.

(e) (1) Assault is a class C person misdemeanor.

(2) Aggravated assault is a severity level 7, person felony.

(3) Assault of a law enforcement officer is a class A person misdemeanor.

(4) Aggravated assault of a law enforcement officer is a severity level 6, person felony. A person convicted of aggravated assault of a law enforcement officer shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (g) of section 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 19. Section 48 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 48. (a) Battery is:

(1) Knowingly or recklessly causing bodily harm to another person; or

(2) knowingly causing physical contact with another person when done in a rude, insulting or angry manner;

(b) Aggravated battery is:

(1)(A) Knowingly causing great bodily harm to another person or disfigurement of another person;

(B) knowingly causing bodily harm to another person with a deadly weapon, or in any manner whereby great bodily harm, disfigurement or death can be inflicted; or

(C) knowingly causing physical contact with another person when done in a rude, insulting or angry manner with a deadly weapon, or in any manner whereby great bodily harm, disfigurement or death can be inflicted;

(2)(A) recklessly causing great bodily harm to another person or disfigurement of another person; or

(B) recklessly causing bodily harm to another person with a deadly weapon, or in any manner whereby great bodily harm, disfigurement or death can be inflicted.

(c) Battery against a law enforcement officer is:

(1) Battery, as defined in subsection (a)(2), committed against a:

(A) Uniformed or properly identified university or campus police officer while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty; or

(B) uniformed or properly identified state, county or city law enforcement officer, other than a state correctional officer or employee, a city or county correctional officer or employee, a juvenile correctional facility officer or employee or a juvenile detention facility ~~office~~ officer, or employee, while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty; or

(2) battery, as defined in subsection (a)(1), committed against a:

(A) Uniformed or properly identified university or campus police officer while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty; or

(B) uniformed or properly identified state, county or city law enforcement officer, other than a state correctional officer or employee, a city or county correctional officer or employee, a juvenile correctional facility of-

ficer or employee or a juvenile detention facility office, or employee, while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty; or

(3) battery, as defined in subsection (a) committed against a:

(A) State correctional officer or employee by a person in custody of the secretary of corrections, while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of such officer's or employee's duty;

(B) juvenile correctional facility officer or employee by a person confined in such juvenile correctional facility, while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of such officer's or employee's duty;

(C) juvenile detention facility officer or employee by a person confined in such juvenile detention facility, while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of such officer's or employee's duty; or

(D) city or county correctional officer or employee by a person confined in a city holding facility or county jail facility, while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of such officer's or employee's duty.

(d) Aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer is:

(1) An aggravated battery, as defined in subsection (b)(1)~~(A)~~ (A) committed against a:

(A) Uniformed or properly identified state, county or city law enforcement officer while the officer is engaged in the performance of the officer's duty; or

(B) uniformed or properly identified university or campus police officer while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty;

(2) an aggravated battery, as defined in subsection (b)(1)(B) or (b)(1)(C), committed against a:

(A) Uniformed or properly identified state, county or city law enforcement officer while the officer is engaged in the performance of the officer's duty; or

(B) uniformed or properly identified university or campus police officer while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty; or

(3) knowingly causing, with a motor vehicle, bodily harm to a:

(A) Uniformed or properly identified state, county or city law enforcement officer while the officer is engaged in the performance of the officer's duty; or

(B) uniformed or properly identified university or campus police officer while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty.

(e) Battery against a school employee is a battery, as defined in subsection (a), committed against a school employee in or on any school property or grounds upon which is located a building or structure used by a unified school district or an accredited nonpublic school for student instruction or attendance or extracurricular activities of pupils enrolled in kindergarten or any of the grades one through 12 or at any regularly scheduled school sponsored activity or event, while such employee is engaged in the performance of such employee's duty.

(f) Battery against a mental health employee is a battery, as defined in subsection (a), committed against a mental health employee by a person in the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, while such employee is engaged in the performance of such employee's duty.

(g)(1) Battery is a class B person misdemeanor.

(2) Aggravated battery as defined in:

(A) Subsection (b)(1)(A) is a severity level 4, person felony;

(B) subsection (b)(1)(B) or (b)(1)(C) is a severity level 7, person felony;

(C) subsection (b)(2)(A) is a severity level 5, person felony; and

(D) subsection (b)(2)(B) is a severity level 8, person felony.

(3) Battery against a law enforcement officer as defined in:

(A) Subsection (c)(1) is a class A person misdemeanor;

(B) subsection (c)(2) is a severity level 7, person felony; and

(C) subsection (c)(3) is a severity level 5, person felony.

(4) Aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer as defined in:

(A) Subsection (d)(1) or (d)(3) is a severity level 3, person felony; and

(B) subsection (d)(2) is a severity level 4, person felony.

(5) Battery against a school employee is a class A person misdemeanor.

(6) Battery against a mental health employee is a severity level 7, person felony.

(h) As used in this section:

(1) “Correctional institution” means any institution or facility under the supervision and control of the secretary of corrections;

(2) “state correctional officer or employee” means any officer or employee of the Kansas department of corrections or any independent contractor, or any employee of such contractor, working at a correctional institution;

(3) “juvenile correctional facility officer or employee” means any officer or employee of the juvenile justice authority or any independent contractor, or any employee of such contractor, working at a juvenile correctional facility, as defined in K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto;

(4) “juvenile detention facility officer or employee” means any officer or employee of a juvenile detention facility as defined in K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto;

(5) “city or county correctional officer or employee” means any correctional officer or employee of the city or county or any independent contractor, or any employee of such contractor, working at a city holding facility or county jail facility;

(6) “school employee” means any employee of a unified school district or an accredited nonpublic school for student instruction or attendance or extracurricular activities of pupils enrolled in kindergarten or any of the grades one through 12; and

(7) “mental health employee” means an employee of the department of social and rehabilitation services working at Larned state hospital, Osawatomie state hospital and Rainbow mental health facility, Kansas neurological institute and Parsons state hospital and training center and the treatment staff as defined in K.S.A. 59-29a02, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 20. Section 49 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 49. (a) Domestic battery is:

(1) *Knowingly or* recklessly causing bodily harm by a family or household member against a family or household member; or

(2) knowingly causing physical contact with a family or household member by a family or household member when done in a rude, insulting or angry manner.

(b) Domestic battery is a:

(1) Class B person misdemeanor and the offender shall be sentenced to not less than 48 consecutive hours nor more than six months’ imprisonment and fined not less than \$200, nor more than \$500 or in the court’s discretion the court may enter an order which requires the offender enroll in and successfully complete a domestic violence prevention program, except as provided in subsection (b)(2) or (b)(3);

(2) class A person misdemeanor, if, within five years immediately preceding commission of the crime, an offender is convicted of domestic battery a second time and the offender shall be sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year’s imprisonment and fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, except as provided in subsection (b)(3). The five days imprisonment mandated by this paragraph may be served in a work release program only after such offender has served 48 consecutive hours imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such offender to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The offender shall serve at least five consecutive days imprisonment before the offender is granted probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or is otherwise released. As a condition of any grant of probation, suspension of sentence or parole or of any other release, the offender shall be required to enter into and complete a treatment program for domestic violence prevention; and

(3) person felony, if, within five years immediately preceding commission of the crime, an offender is convicted of domestic battery a third or subsequent time, and the offender shall be sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year’s imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$7,500. The offender convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the offender has served at least 90 days imprisonment. The court shall require as a condition of parole that such offender enter into and complete a treatment program for domestic violence. If the offender does not enter into and complete a treatment program for domestic violence, the offender shall serve not less than 180 days nor more than one year’s imprisonment.

The 90 days imprisonment mandated by this paragraph may be served in a work release program only after such offender has served 48 consecutive hours imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such offender to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program.

(c) As used in this section:

(1) “Family or household member” means persons 18 years of age or older who are spouses, former spouses, parents or stepparents and children or stepchildren, and persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past, and persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or who have lived together at any time. “Family or household member” also includes a man and woman if the woman is pregnant and the man is alleged to be the father, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time; and

(2) for the purpose of determining whether a conviction is a first, second, third or subsequent conviction in sentencing under this section:

(A) “Conviction” includes being convicted of a violation of K.S.A. 21-3412a, prior to its repeal, this section or entering into a diversion or deferred judgment agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of this section;

(B) “conviction” includes being convicted of a violation of a law of another state, or an ordinance of any city, or resolution of any county, which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits or entering into a diversion or deferred judgment agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings in a case alleging a violation of such law, ordinance or resolution;

(C) only convictions occurring in the immediately preceding five years including prior to ~~the effective date of this act~~ *July 1, 2001* shall be taken into account, but the court may consider other prior convictions in determining the sentence to be imposed within the limits provided for a first, second, third or subsequent offender, whichever is applicable; and

(D) it is irrelevant whether an offense occurred before or after conviction for a previous offense.

(d) A person may enter into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings for a violation of this section or an ordinance of any city or resolution of any county which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits only twice during any ~~three-year~~ *five-year* period.

Sec. 21. Section 52 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 52. (a) Mistreatment of a dependent adult is knowingly committing one or more of the following acts:

(1) Infliction of physical injury, unreasonable confinement or ~~cruel~~ *unreasonable* punishment upon a dependent adult;

(2) taking unfair advantage of a dependent adult’s physical or financial resources for another individual’s personal or financial advantage by the use of undue influence, coercion, harassment, duress, deception, false representation or false pretense ~~by a caretaker or another person~~; or

(3) ~~omitting or depriving~~ *omission or deprivation of* treatment, goods or services ~~by a caretaker or another person which~~ *that* are necessary to maintain physical or mental health of a dependent adult.

(b) Mistreatment of a dependent adult as defined in:

(1) Subsection (a)(1) is a severity level 6, person felony;

(2) subsection (a)(2) ~~is a severity level 6, person felony~~ if the aggregate amount of the value of the resources is ~~\$100,000 or more~~;

~~(3) subsection (a)(2) is a severity level 7, person felony if the aggregate amount of the value of the resources is at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000;~~

~~(4) subsection (a)(2) is a severity level 9, person felony if the aggregate amount of the value of the resources is at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000;~~

~~(5) subsection (a)(2) is a:~~

~~(A) Class A person misdemeanor if the aggregate amount of the value of the resources is less than \$1,000, except as provided in subsection (b)(5)(B); and~~

~~(B) severity level 9, person felony, if:~~

~~(A) \$1,000,000 or more is a severity level 2, person felony;~~

~~(B) at least \$250,000 but less than \$1,000,000 is a severity level 3, person felony;~~

(C) *at least \$100,000 but less than \$250,000 is a severity level 4, person felony;*

(D) *at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 5, person felony;*

(E) *at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 7, person felony;*

(F) *less than \$1,000 is a class A person misdemeanor, except as provided in subsection (b)(2)(G); and*

(G) *less than \$1,000 and committed by a person who has, within five years immediately preceding commission of the crime, the offender has been convicted of mistreatment of a dependent adult two or more times is a severity level 7, person felony; and*

~~(6) (3) subsection (a)(3) is a class A person misdemeanor severity level 8, person felony.~~

(c) No dependent adult is considered to be mistreated for the sole reason that such dependent adult relies upon or is being furnished treatment by spiritual means through prayer in lieu of medical treatment in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination of which such dependent adult is a member or adherent.

(d) As used in this section, “dependent adult” means an individual 18 years of age or older who is unable to protect the individual’s own interest. Such term shall include, but is not limited to, any:

(1) Resident of an adult care home including, but not limited to, those facilities defined by K.S.A. 39-923, and amendments thereto;

(2) adult cared for in a private residence;

(3) individual kept, cared for, treated, boarded, confined or otherwise accommodated in a medical care facility;

(4) individual with mental retardation or a developmental disability receiving services through a community mental retardation facility or residential facility licensed under K.S.A. 75-3307b, and amendments thereto;

(5) individual with a developmental disability receiving services provided by a community service provider as provided in the developmental disability reform act; or

(6) individual kept, cared for, treated, boarded, confined or otherwise accommodated in a state psychiatric hospital or state institution for the mentally retarded.

(e) An offender who violates the provisions of this section may also be prosecuted for, convicted of, and punished for any other offense in sections 36 through 125 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 22. Section 53 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended as follows: Sec. 53. (a) Hazing is recklessly coercing, demanding or encouraging another person to perform, as a condition of membership in a social or fraternal organization, any act which could reasonably be expected to result in great bodily harm, disfigurement or death or which is done in a manner whereby great bodily harm, disfigurement or death could be inflicted.

(b) ~~Promoting or permitting~~ Hazing is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.

Sec. 23. Section 56 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 56. (a) Terrorism is the commission of, the attempt to commit, the conspiracy to commit, or the criminal solicitation to commit any felony with the intent to:

(1) Intimidate or coerce the civilian population;

(2) influence government policy by intimidation or coercion; or

(3) affect the operation of any unit of government.

(b) Terrorism *or attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation to commit terrorism* is an off-grid person felony.

(c) The provisions of subsection (c) of section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit the crime of terrorism pursuant to this section. The provisions of subsection (c) of section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of conspiracy to commit the crime of terrorism pursuant to this section. The provisions of subsection (d) of section 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not

apply to a violation of criminal solicitation to commit the crime of terrorism pursuant to this section.

Sec. 24. Section 57 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 57. (a) The illegal use of weapons of mass destruction is:

(1) Knowingly and without lawful authority, developing, producing, stockpiling, transferring, acquiring, retaining or possessing any:

(A) Biological agent, toxin or delivery system for use as a weapon;

(B) chemical weapon; or

(C) nuclear materials or nuclear byproduct materials for use as a weapon;

(2) knowingly assisting a foreign state or any organization to do any such activities as specified in subsection (a)(1); or

(3) ~~attempting, threatening, conspiring or criminally soliciting~~ to do any such activities as specified in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2).

(b) Illegal use of weapons of mass destruction *or attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation to commit illegal use of weapons of mass destruction* is an off-grid person felony.

(c) The provisions of subsection (c) of section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit the crime of illegal use of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to this section. The provisions of subsection (c) of section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of conspiracy to commit the crime of illegal use of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to this section. The provisions of subsection (d) of section 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of criminal solicitation to commit the crime of illegal use of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to this section.

(d) The following shall not be prohibited under the provisions of this section:

(1) Any peaceful purpose related to an industrial, agricultural, research, medical or pharmaceutical activity or other activity;

(2) any purpose directly related to protection against toxic chemicals and to protection against chemical weapons;

(3) any military purpose of the United States that is not connected with the use of a chemical weapon or that is not dependent on the use of the toxic or poisonous properties of the chemical weapon to cause death or other harm;

(4) any law enforcement purpose, including any domestic riot control purpose and including imposition of capital punishment; or

(5) any individual self-defense device, including those using a pepper spray or chemical mace.

(e) As used in this section:

(1) “Biological agent” means any microorganism, virus, infectious substance or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology, or any naturally occurring or bioengineered component of any such microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product, capable of causing:

(A) Death, disease or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant or another living organism;

(B) deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies or material of any kind; or

(C) deleterious alteration of the environment;

(2) “chemical weapon” means the following together or separately:

(A) A toxic chemical and its precursors, except where intended for a purpose not prohibited under this section, as long as the type and quantity is consistent with such a purpose;

(B) a munition or device, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in subparagraph (A), which would be released as a result of the employment of such munition or device; or

(C) any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices specified in subparagraph (B);

(3) “key component of a binary or multicomponent chemical system” means the precursor which plays the most important role in determining

the toxic properties of the final product and reacts rapidly with other chemicals in the binary or multicomponent system;

(4) “delivery system” means:

(A) Any apparatus, equipment, device or means of delivery specifically designed to deliver or disseminate a biological agent, toxin or vector; or

(B) any vector;

(5) “for use as a weapon” does not include the development, production, transfer, acquisition, retention or possession of any biological agent, toxin or delivery system for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes;

(6) “nuclear material” means material containing any:

(A) Plutonium;

(B) uranium not in the form of ore or ore residue that contains the mixture of isotopes as occurring in nature;

(C) enriched uranium, defined as uranium that contains the isotope 233 or 235 or both in such amount that the abundance ratio of the sum of those isotopes to the isotope 238 is greater than the ratio of the isotope 235 to the isotope 238 occurring in nature; or

(D) uranium 233;

(7) “nuclear byproduct material” means any material containing any radioactive isotope created through an irradiation process in the operation of a nuclear reactor or accelerator;

(8) “precursor” means any chemical reactant which takes part at any stage in the production by whatever method of a toxic chemical. “Precursor” includes any key component of a binary or multicomponent chemical system;

(9) “toxic chemical” means any chemical which through its chemical action on life processes can cause death, temporary incapacitation or permanent harm to humans or animals. “Toxic chemical” includes all such chemicals, regardless of their origin or of their method of production, and regardless of whether they are produced in facilities, in munitions or elsewhere;

(10) “toxin” means the toxic material of plants, animals, microorganisms, viruses, fungi or infectious substances, or a recombinant molecule, whatever its origin or method of production, including:

(A) Any poisonous substance or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology produced by a living organism; or

(B) any poisonous isomer or biological product, homolog or derivative of such a substance; and

(11) “vector” means a living organism or molecule, including a recombinant molecule, or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology, capable of carrying a biological agent or toxin to a host.

Sec. 25. Section 60 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 60. (a) Unlawful administration of a substance is the administration of a substance to another person without consent with the intent to impair such other person’s physical or mental ability to appraise or control such person’s conduct.

(b) Unlawful administration of a substance is a class A person misdemeanor.

(c) This section shall not prohibit administration of any substance described in subsection ~~(b)~~ (d) for lawful medical or therapeutic treatment.

(d) As used in this section, “administration of a substance” means any method of causing the ingestion by another person of a controlled substance, including gamma hydroxybutyric acid, or any controlled substance analog, as defined in K.S.A. 65-4101, and amendments thereto, of gamma hydroxybutyric acid, including gamma butyrolactone; butyrolactone; butyrolactone gamma; 4-butyrolactone; 2(3H)-furanone dihydro; dihydro-2(3H)-furanone; tetrahydro-2-furanone; 1,2-butanolide; 1,4-butanolide; 4-butanolide; gamma-hydroxybutyric acid lactone; 3-hydroxybutyric acid lactone and 4-hydroxybutanoic acid lactone with CAS No. 96-48-0; 1,4 butanediol; butanediol; butane-1,4-diol; 1,4-butylene glycol; butylene glycol; 1,4-dihydroxybutane; 1,4-tetramethylene glycol; tetramethylene glycol; tetramethylene 1,4-diol.

Sec. 26. Section 61 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 61. (a) *Human* trafficking is:

(1) ~~Recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing or obtaining, by any~~

~~means, another person with knowledge that force, fraud, threat or coercion will be used to cause the person to engage in forced labor or involuntary servitude; or~~ *The intentional recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjecting the person to involuntary servitude or forced labor;*

(2) *intentionally benefitting financially or by receiving anything of value from participation in a venture that the person has reason to know has engaged in acts set forth in subsection (a)(1);*

(3) *knowingly coercing employment by obtaining or maintaining labor or services that are performed or provided by another person through any of the following:*

(A) *Causing or threatening to cause physical injury to any person;*

(B) *physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person;*

(C) *abusing or threatening to abuse the law or legal process;*

(D) *threatening to withhold food, lodging or clothing; or*

(E) *knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating or possessing any actual or purported government identification document of another person; or*

(4) *knowingly holding another person in a condition of peonage in satisfaction of a debt owed the person who is holding such other person.*

(b) Aggravated human trafficking is:

(1) Human trafficking, as defined in subsection (a):

(A) Involving the commission or attempted commission of kidnapping, as defined in subsection (a) of section 43 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(B) committed in whole or in part for the purpose of the sexual gratification of the defendant or another; or

(C) resulting in a death; or

(2) recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing or obtaining, by any means, a person under 18 years of age knowing that the person, with or without force, fraud, threat or coercion, will be used to engage in forced labor, involuntary servitude or sexual gratification of the defendant or another.

(c) (1) Human trafficking is a severity level 2, person felony.

(2) Aggravated human trafficking is a:

~~(A)~~ severity level 1, person felony, except as provided in subsection (c)(2)(B); and (3).

~~(B)~~ (3) Aggravated human trafficking or attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation to commit aggravated human trafficking is an off-grid person felony, when the offender is 18 years of age or older and the victim is less than 14 years of age.

(d) *If the offender is 18 years of age or older and the victim is less than 14 years of age, the provisions of:*

(1) *Subsection (c) of section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit the crime of aggravated human trafficking pursuant to this section;*

(2) *subsection (c) of section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of conspiracy to commit the crime of aggravated human trafficking pursuant to this section; and*

(3) *subsection (d) of section 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of criminal solicitation to commit the crime of aggravated human trafficking pursuant to this section.*

(e) *The provisions of this section shall not apply to the use of the labor of any person incarcerated in a state or county correctional facility or city jail.*

(f) *As used in this section, “peonage” means a condition of involuntary servitude in which the victim is forced to work for another person by the use or threat of physical restraint or physical injury, or by the use or threat of coercion through law or the legal process.*

Sec. 27. Section 62 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 62. (a) Stalking is:

(1) Recklessly engaging in a course of conduct targeted at a specific



person which would cause a reasonable person in the circumstances of the targeted person to fear for such person's safety, or the safety of a member of such person's immediate family and the targeted person is actually placed in such fear;

(2) engaging in a course of conduct targeted at a specific person with knowledge that the course of conduct will place the targeted person in fear for such person's safety or the safety of a member of such person's immediate family; or

(3) after being served with, or otherwise provided notice of, any protective order included in K.S.A. 21-3843, prior to its repeal or section 149 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, that prohibits contact with a targeted person, recklessly engaging in at least one act listed in subsection (f) (1) that violates the provisions of the order and would cause a reasonable person to fear for such person's safety, or the safety of a member of such person's immediate family and the targeted person is actually placed in such fear.

(b) Stalking as defined in:

(1) Subsection (a)(1) is a:

(A) Class A person misdemeanor, except as provided in subsection (b)(1)(B); and

(B) severity level 7, person felony upon a second or subsequent conviction;

(2) subsection (a)(2) is a:

(A) Class A person misdemeanor, except as provided in subsection (b)(2)(B); and

(B) severity level 5, person felony upon a second or subsequent conviction; and

(3) subsection (a)(3) is a:

(A) Severity level 9, person felony, except as provided in subsection (b)(3)(B); and

(B) severity level 5, person felony, upon a second or subsequent conviction.

(c) For the purposes of this section, a person served with a protective order as defined by K.S.A. 21-3843, prior to its repeal ~~and~~ or section 149 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or a person who engaged in acts which would constitute stalking, after having been advised by a law enforcement officer, that such person's actions were in violation of this section, shall be presumed to have acted knowingly as to any like future act targeted at the specific person or persons named in the order or as advised by the officer.

(d) In a criminal proceeding under this section, a person claiming an exemption, exception or exclusion has the burden of going forward with evidence of the claim.

(e) The present incarceration of a person alleged to be violating this section shall not be a bar to prosecution under this section.

(f) As used in this section:

(1) "Course of conduct" means two or more acts over a period of time, however short, which evidence a continuity of purpose. A course of conduct shall not include constitutionally protected activity nor conduct that was necessary to accomplish a legitimate purpose independent of making contact with the targeted person. A course of conduct shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following acts or a combination thereof:

(A) Threatening the safety of the targeted person or a member of such person's immediate family;

(B) following, approaching or confronting the targeted person or a member of such person's immediate family;

(C) appearing in close proximity to, or entering the targeted person's residence, place of employment, school or other place where such person can be found, or the residence, place of employment or school of a member of such person's immediate family;

(D) causing damage to the targeted person's residence or property or that of a member of such person's immediate family;

(E) placing an object on the targeted person's property or the property of a member of such person's immediate family, either directly or through a third person;

(F) causing injury to the targeted person's pet or a pet belonging to a member of such person's immediate family;

(G) any act of communication;

(2) “communication” means to impart a message by any method of transmission, including, but not limited to: Telephoning, personally delivering, sending or having delivered, any information or material by written or printed note or letter, package, mail, courier service or electronic transmission, including electronic transmissions generated or communicated via a computer;

(3) “computer” means a programmable, electronic device capable of accepting and processing data;

(4) “conviction” includes being convicted of a violation of K.S.A. 21-3438, prior to its repeal, this section or a law of another state which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits; and

(5) “immediate family” means father, mother, stepparent, child, stepchild, sibling, spouse or grandparent of the targeted person; any person residing in the household of the targeted person; or any person involved in an intimate relationship with the targeted person.

Sec. 28. Section 64 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 64. (a) Blackmail is *intentionally* gaining or attempting to gain anything of value or compelling or attempting to compel another to act against such person’s will, by threatening to communicate accusations or statements, about any person that would subject such person or any other person to public ridicule, contempt or degradation.

(b) Blackmail is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.

Sec. 29. Section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 67. (a) Rape is:

(1) Knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse with a victim who does not consent to the sexual intercourse under any of the following circumstances:

(A) When the victim is overcome by force or fear; or

(B) when the victim is unconscious or physically powerless;;

(2) Knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse with a victim when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of mental deficiency or disease, or when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of the effect of any alcoholic liquor, narcotic, drug or other substance, which condition was known by the offender or was reasonably apparent to the offender;

(3) sexual intercourse with a child who is under 14 years of age;

(4) sexual intercourse with a victim when the victim’s consent was obtained through a knowing misrepresentation made by the offender that the sexual intercourse was a medically or therapeutically necessary procedure; or

(5) sexual intercourse with a victim when the victim’s consent was obtained through a knowing misrepresentation made by the offender that the sexual intercourse was a legally required procedure within the scope of the offender’s authority.

(b) (1) Rape as defined in:

~~(A)~~ (A) Subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) is a severity level 1, person felony;

~~(B)~~ (B) subsection (a)(3) is a:

~~(A)~~ severity level 1, person felony, except as provided in subsection

(b)(2)~~(B)~~; and

~~(B)~~ ~~off-grid person felony, when the offender is 18 years of age or older; and~~

~~(C)~~ (C) subsection (a)(4) or (a)(5) is a severity level 2, person felony.

(2) *Rape as defined in subsection (a)(3) or attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation to commit rape as defined in subsection (a)(3) is an off-grid person felony, when the offender is 18 years of age or older.*

(c) *If the offender is 18 years of age or older, the provisions of:*

(1) *Subsection (c) of section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit the crime of rape as defined in subsection (a)(3);*

(2) *subsection (c) of section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of conspiracy to commit the crime of rape as defined in subsection (a)(3); and*

(3) *subsection (d) of section 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of criminal solicitation to commit the crime of rape as defined in subsection (a)(3).*

~~(d)~~ (d) It shall be a defense to a prosecution of rape under subsection (a)(3) that the child was married to the accused at the time of the offense.

~~(e)~~ (e) Except as provided in subsection (a)(2), it shall not be a defense

that the offender did not know or have reason to know that the victim did not consent to the sexual intercourse, that the victim was overcome by force or fear, or that the victim was unconscious or physically powerless.

Sec. 30. Section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 68. (a) Criminal sodomy is:

(1) Sodomy between persons who are 16 or more years of age and members of the same sex;

(2) sodomy between a person and an animal;

(3) sodomy with a child who is 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age; or

(4) causing a child 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age to engage in sodomy with any person or animal.

(b) Aggravated criminal sodomy is:

(1) Sodomy with a child who is under 14 years of age;

(2) causing a child under 14 years of age to engage in sodomy with any person or an animal; or

(3) sodomy with a victim who does not consent to the sodomy or causing a victim, without the victim's consent, to engage in sodomy with any person or an animal under any of the following circumstances:

(A) When the victim is overcome by force or fear;

(B) when the victim is unconscious or physically powerless; or

(C) when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of mental deficiency or disease, or when the victim is incapable of giving consent because of the effect of any alcoholic liquor, narcotic, drug or other substance, which condition was known by, or was reasonably apparent to, the offender.

(c) (1) Criminal sodomy as defined in:

(A) Subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) is a class B nonperson misdemeanor; and

(B) subsection (a)(3) or (a)(4) is a severity level 3, person felony.

~~(c)(2)~~ Aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in:

(A) Subsection (b)(3) is a severity level 1, person felony; and

(B) subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) is a

~~(i)~~ severity level 1, person felony, except as provided in subsection (c)(2)(B)(i); and (3).

~~(ii) off-grid person felony, when the offender is 18 years of age or older.~~

(3) Aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) or attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation to commit aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) is an off-grid person felony, when the offender is 18 years of age or older.

(d) If the offender is 18 years of age or older, the provisions of:

(1) Subsection (c) of section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit the crime of aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2);

(2) subsection (c) of section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of conspiracy to commit the crime of aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2); and

(3) subsection (d) of section 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of criminal solicitation to commit the crime of aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2).

~~(e)~~ (e) It shall be a defense to a prosecution of criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (a)(3), and aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (b)(1), that the child was married to the accused at the time of the offense.

~~(f)~~ (f) Except as provided in subsection (b)(3)(C), it shall not be a defense that the offender did not know or have reason to know that the victim did not consent to the sodomy, that the victim was overcome by force or fear, or that the victim was unconscious or physically powerless.

Sec. 31. Section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 70. (a) Indecent liberties with a child is engaging in any of the following acts with a child who is 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age:

(1) Any lewd fondling or touching of the person of either the child or

the offender, done or submitted to with the intent to arouse or to satisfy the sexual desires of either the child or the offender, or both; or

(2) soliciting the child to engage in any lewd fondling or touching of the person of another with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of the child, the offender or another.

(b) Aggravated indecent liberties with a child is:

(1) Sexual intercourse with a child who is 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age;

(2) engaging in any of the following acts with a child who is 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age and who does not consent thereto:

(A) Any lewd fondling or touching of the person of either the child or the offender, done or submitted to with the intent to arouse or to satisfy the sexual desires of either the child or the offender, or both; or

(B) causing the child to engage in any lewd fondling or touching of the person of another with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of the child, the offender or another; or

(3) engaging in any of the following acts with a child who is under 14 years of age:

(A) Any lewd fondling or touching of the person of either the child or the offender, done or submitted to with the intent to arouse or to satisfy the sexual desires of either the child or the offender, or both; or

(B) soliciting the child to engage in any lewd fondling or touching of the person of another with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of the child, the offender or another.

(c)(1) Indecent liberties with a child is a severity level 5, person felony.

(2) Aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in:

(A) Subsection (b)(1) is a severity level 3, person felony;

(B) subsection (b)(2) is a severity level 4, person felony; and

(C) subsection (b)(3) is a:

~~(i) severity level 3, person felony, except as provided in subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii); and (3).~~

~~(ii) off-grid person felony, when the offender is 18 years of age or older.~~

(3) *Aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in subsection (b)(3) or attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation to commit aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in subsection (b)(3) is an off-grid person felony, when the offender is 18 years of age or older.*

(d) *If the offender is 18 years of age or older, the provisions of:*

(1) *Subsection (c) of section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit the crime of aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in subsection (b)(3);*

(2) *subsection (c) of section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of conspiracy to commit the crime of aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in subsection (b)(3);*

(3) *subsection (d) of section 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of criminal solicitation to commit the crime of aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in subsection (b)(3).*

~~(e)~~ (e) It shall be a defense to a prosecution of indecent liberties with a child, as defined in subsection (a)(1), and aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in subsections (b)(1), (b)(2)(A) and (b)(3)(A) that the child was married to the accused at the time of the offense.

Sec. 32. Section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 74. (a) Sexual exploitation of a child is:

(1) Employing, using, persuading, inducing, enticing or coercing a child under 18 years of age to engage in sexually explicit conduct with the intent to promote any performance;

(2) possessing any visual depiction of a child under 18 years of age shown or heard engaging in sexually explicit conduct with intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires or appeal to the prurient interest of the offender or any other person;

(3) being a parent, guardian or other person having custody or control of a child under 18 years of age and knowingly permitting such child to

engage in, or assist another to engage in, sexually explicit conduct for any purpose described in subsection (a)(1) or (2); or

(4) promoting any performance that includes sexually explicit conduct by a child under 18 years of age, knowing the character and content of the performance.

(b) (1) Sexual exploitation of a child as defined in:

~~(A)~~ (A) Subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) is a severity level 5, person felony; and

~~(B)~~ (B) subsection (a)(1) or (a)(4) is a

~~(A)~~ severity level 5, person felony, except as provided in subsection (b)(2)(B); and (2).

~~(B) off-grid person felony, when the offender is 18 years of age or older and the child is under 14 years of age.~~

(2) *Sexual exploitation of a child as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(4) or attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation to commit sexual exploitation of a child as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(4) is an off-grid person felony, when the offender is 18 years of age or older and the child is under 14 years of age.*

(c) *If the offender is 18 years of age or older and the child is under 14 years of age, the provisions of:*

(1) *Subsection (c) of section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit the crime of sexual exploitation of a child as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(4);*

(2) *subsection (c) of section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of conspiracy to commit the crime of sexual exploitation of a child as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(4); and*

(3) *subsection (d) of section 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of criminal solicitation to commit the crime of sexual exploitation of a child as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(4).*

~~(e)~~ (d) As used in this section:

(1) “Sexually explicit conduct” means actual or simulated: Exhibition in the nude; sexual intercourse or sodomy, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital or oral-anal contact, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex; masturbation; sado-masochistic abuse with the intent of sexual stimulation; or lewd exhibition of the genitals, female breasts or pubic area of any person;

(2) “promoting” means procuring, transmitting, distributing, circulating, presenting, producing, directing, manufacturing, issuing, publishing, displaying, exhibiting or advertising:

(A) For pecuniary profit; or

(B) with intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire or appeal to the prurient interest of the offender or any other person;

(3) “performance” means any film, photograph, negative, slide, book, magazine or other printed or visual medium, any audio tape recording or any photocopy, video tape, video laser disk, computer hardware, software, floppy disk or any other computer related equipment or computer generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner any film, photograph, negative, photocopy, video tape or video laser disk or any play or other live presentation;

(4) “nude” means any state of undress in which the human genitals, pubic region, buttock or female breast, at a point below the top of the areola, is less than completely and opaquely covered; *and*

(5) “visual depiction” means any photograph, film, video picture, digital or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical or other means.

Sec. 33. Section 76 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 76. (a) Unlawful sexual relations is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy with a person who is not married to the offender if:

(1) The offender is an employee or volunteer of the department of corrections, or the employee or volunteer of a contractor who is under contract to provide services for a correctional institution, and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is a person 16 years of age or older who is an inmate;

(2) the offender is a parole officer, volunteer for the department of corrections or the employee or volunteer of a contractor who is under contract to provide supervision services for persons on parole, conditional release or postrelease supervision and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is a person 16 years of age or older who is an inmate who has been released on parole, or conditional release or postrelease supervision ~~under the direct supervision and control of the offender~~, and the offender has knowledge that the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is an inmate who has been released and is currently on parole, conditional release or postrelease supervision;

(3) the offender is a law enforcement officer, an employee of a jail, or the employee of a contractor who is under contract to provide services in a jail and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is a person 16 years of age or older who is confined to such jail;

(4) the offender is a law enforcement officer, an employee of a juvenile detention facility or sanctions house, or the employee of a contractor who is under contract to provide services in such facility or sanctions house and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is a person 16 years of age or older who is confined to such facility or sanctions house;

(5) the offender is an employee of the juvenile justice authority or the employee of a contractor who is under contract to provide services in a juvenile correctional facility and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is a person 16 years of age or older who is confined to such facility;

(6) the offender is an employee of the juvenile justice authority or the employee of a contractor who is under contract to provide direct supervision and offender control services to the juvenile justice authority and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is 16 years of age or older and:

(A) Released on conditional release from a juvenile correctional facility under the supervision and control of the juvenile justice authority or juvenile community supervision agency; or

(B) placed in the custody of the juvenile justice authority under the supervision and control of the juvenile justice authority or juvenile community supervision agency and the offender has knowledge that the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is currently under supervision;

(7) the offender is an employee of the department of social and rehabilitation services or the employee of a contractor who is under contract to provide services in a social and rehabilitation services institution and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, not otherwise subject to subsection (a)(2) of section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy, not otherwise subject to subsection ~~(a)(2)~~ ~~(b)(3)(C)~~ (b)(3)(C) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, is a person 16 years of age or older who is a patient in such institution;

(8) the offender is a teacher or a person in a position of authority and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, not otherwise subject to subsection (a)(3) of section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, or subsection (b)(1) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, lewd fondling or touching, not otherwise subject to subsection (a) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, or subsection (b)(2) or (b)(3) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or sodomy, not otherwise subject to subsection (a) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, or subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, is a student enrolled at the school where the offender is employed. If the offender is the parent of the student, the provisions of subsection (b) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall apply, not this subsection;

(9) the offender is a court services officer or the employee of a con-

tractor who is under contract to provide supervision services for persons under court services supervision and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is a person 16 years of age or older who has been placed on probation under the supervision and control of court services and the offender has knowledge that the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is currently under the supervision of court services; or

(10) the offender is a community correctional services officer or the employee of a contractor who is under contract to provide supervision services for persons under community corrections supervision and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is a person 16 years of age or older who has been assigned to a community correctional services program under the supervision and control of community corrections and the offender has knowledge that the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is currently under *the* supervision of community corrections.

(b) Unlawful sexual relations ~~is a severity level 10, person felony as defined in:~~

(1) *Subsection (a)(5) is a severity level 4, person felony; and*

(2) *subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(6), (a)(7), (a)(8), (a)(9), or (a)(10) is a severity level 5, person felony.*

(c) As used in this section:

(1) “Correctional institution” means the same as in K.S.A. 75-5202, and amendments thereto;

(2) “inmate” means the same as in K.S.A. 75-5202, and amendments thereto;

(3) “parole officer” means the same as in K.S.A. 75-5202, and amendments thereto;

(4) “postrelease supervision” means the same as in section 284 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(5) “juvenile detention facility” means the same as in K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto;

(6) “juvenile correctional facility” means the same as in K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto;

(7) “sanctions house” means the same as in K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto;

(8) “institution” means the same as in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto;

(9) “teacher” means and includes teachers, supervisors, principals, superintendents and any other professional employee in any public or private school offering any of grades kindergarten through 12;

(10) “community corrections” means the entity responsible for supervising adults and juvenile offenders for confinement, detention, care or treatment, subject to conditions imposed by the court pursuant to the community corrections act, K.S.A. 75-5290, and amendments thereto, and the revised Kansas juvenile justice code, K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 38-2301 et seq., and amendments thereto;

(11) “court services” means the entity appointed by the district court that is responsible for supervising adults and juveniles placed on probation and misdemeanants placed on parole by district courts of this state; and

(12) “juvenile community supervision agency” means an entity that receives grants for the purpose of providing direct supervision to juveniles in the custody of the juvenile justice authority.

Sec. 34. Section 78 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 78. (a) Endangering a child is knowingly and unreasonably causing or permitting a child under the age of 18 years to be placed in a situation in which the child’s life, body or health may be endangered.

(b) Aggravated endangering a child is:

(1) Recklessly causing or permitting a child under the age of 18 years to be placed in a situation in which the child’s life, body or health is endangered;

(2) causing or permitting such child to be in an environment where the person knows or reasonably should know that any person is distributing, possessing with intent to distribute, manufacturing or attempting to manu-

facture any methamphetamine, or analog thereof, as defined by subsection (d)(3) or (f)(1) of K.S.A. 65-4107, and amendments thereto; or

(3) causing or permitting such child to be in an environment where the person knows or reasonably should know that drug paraphernalia or volatile, toxic or flammable chemicals are stored for the purpose of manufacturing or attempting to manufacture any methamphetamine, or analog thereof, as defined by subsection (d)(3) or (f)(1) of K.S.A. 65-4107, and amendments thereto.

(c) (1) Endangering a child is a class A person misdemeanor.

(2) Aggravated endangering a child is a severity level 9, person felony. *The sentence for a violation of aggravated endangering a child 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.*

(d) Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed to mean a child is endangered for the sole reason the child's parent or guardian, in good faith, selects and depends upon spiritual means alone through prayer, in accordance with the tenets and practice of a recognized church or religious denomination, for the treatment or cure of disease or remedial care of such child.

(e) As used in this section:

(1) "Manufacture" means the same as in K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a01, and amendments thereto; and

(2) "drug paraphernalia" means the same as in K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a01, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 35. Section 88 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 88. (a) Theft of property lost, mislaid or delivered by mistake is obtaining control of property of another by a person who:

(1) Knows or learns the identity of the owner thereof;

(2) fails to take reasonable measures to restore to the owner lost property, mislaid property or property delivered by a mistake; and

(3) intends to permanently deprive the owner of the possession, use or benefit of the property.

(b) Theft of ~~lost or mislaid~~ property *lost, mislaid or delivered by mistake* of the value of:

(1) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony;

(2) at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 7, nonperson felony;

(3) at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony; and

(4) less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.

(c) As used in this section, "property delivered by mistake" includes, but is not limited to, a mistake as to the:

(1) Nature or amount of the property; or

(2) identity of the recipient of the property.

Sec. 36. Section 96 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 96. (a) Criminal hunting is knowingly hunting, shooting, fur harvesting, pursuing any bird or animal, or fishing:

(1) Upon any land or nonnavigable body of water of another, without having first obtained permission of the owner or person in possession of such premises;

(2) upon or from any public road, public road right-of-way or railroad right-of-way that adjoins occupied or improved premises, without having first obtained permission of the owner or person in possession of such premises; or

(3) upon any land or nonnavigable body of water of another by a person who knows such person is not authorized or privileged to do so, and:

(A) Such person remains therein and continues to hunt, shoot, fur harvest, pursue any bird or animal or fish in defiance of an order not to enter or to leave such premises or property personally communicated to such person by the owner thereof or other authorized person; or

(B) such premises or property are posted in a manner consistent with K.S.A. 32-1013, and amendments thereto.

(b) Criminal hunting as defined in:

(1) Subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) is a class C misdemeanor. Upon the first



conviction of subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2), in addition to any authorized sentence imposed by the court, such court may require the forfeiture of the convicted person's hunting, fishing or fur harvesting license, or all, or, in any case where such person has a combination license, the court may require forfeiture of a part or all of such license and the court may order such person to refrain from hunting, fishing or fur harvesting, or all, for up to one year from the date of such conviction. Upon a second or subsequent conviction of subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2), in addition to any authorized sentence imposed by the court, such court shall require the forfeiture of the convicted person's hunting, fishing or fur harvesting license, or all, or, in any case where such person has a combination license, the court shall require the forfeiture of a part or all of such license and the court shall order such person to refrain from hunting, fishing or fur harvesting, or all, for one year from the date of such conviction. A person licensed to hunt and following or pursuing a wounded game bird or animal upon any land of another without permission of the landowner or person in lawful possession thereof shall not be deemed to be in violation of this provision while in such pursuit, except that this provision shall not authorize a person to remain on such land if instructed to leave by the owner thereof or other authorized person. *For the purpose of determining whether a conviction is a first, second or subsequent conviction of subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2), "conviction" or "convicted" includes being convicted of a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3728, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2); and*

(2) subsection (a)(3) is a class B misdemeanor. Upon the first conviction or a diversion agreement of subsection (a)(3), in addition to any authorized sentence imposed by the court, the court shall require forfeiture of such person's hunting, fishing or fur harvesting license, or all, or in the case where such person has a combination license, the court shall require forfeiture of a part or all of such license for six months. Upon the second conviction of subsection (a)(3), *in addition to any authorized sentence imposed by the court, such court shall require the forfeiture of the convicted person's hunting, fishing or fur harvesting license, or all, or in the case where such person has a combination license, the court shall require forfeiture of a part or all of such license for one year. Upon the third or subsequent conviction of subsection (a)(3), in addition to any authorized sentence imposed by the court, such court shall require forfeiture of the convicted person's hunting, fishing or fur harvesting license, or all, or in the case where such person has a combination license, the court shall require forfeiture of a part or all of such license for five years. For the purpose of determining whether a conviction is a first, second, third or subsequent conviction of subsection (a)(3), "conviction" or "convicted" includes being convicted of a violation of subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3728, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(3).*

(c) The court shall notify the department of wildlife and parks of any conviction or diversion for a violation of this section.

Sec. 37. Section 98 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 98. (a) Arson is:

(1) Knowingly, by means of fire or explosive damaging any building or property which:

(A) Is a dwelling in which another person has any interest without the consent of such other person;

(B) is a dwelling with intent to injure or defraud an insurer or lienholder;

(C) is not a dwelling in which another person has any interest without the consent of such other person; or

(D) is not a dwelling with intent to injure or defraud an insurer or lienholder;

(2) accidentally, by means of fire or explosive, as a result of manufacturing or attempting to manufacture a controlled substance or controlled substance analog in violation of K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a03, and amendments thereto, damaging any building or property which is a dwelling; or

(3) accidentally, by means of fire or explosive as a result of manufacturing or attempting to manufacture a controlled substance or controlled substance analog in violation of K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a03, and

amendments thereto, damaging any building or property which is not a dwelling.

(b) Aggravated arson is arson, as ~~described~~ defined in subsection (a):

(1) Committed upon a building or property in which there is a human being; or

(2) which results in great bodily harm or disfigurement to a firefighter or law enforcement officer in the course of fighting or investigating the fire.

(c) (1) Arson as defined in:

(A) Subsection (a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B) is a severity level 6, person felony;

(B) subsection (a)(1)(C) ~~or~~, (a)(1)(D) or (a)(3) is a severity level 7, nonperson felony; and

(C) subsection (a)(2) is a severity level 7, person felony.

(2) Aggravated arson as defined in:

(A) Subsection (b)(1) is a:

(i) Severity level 3, person felony, if such crime results in a substantial risk of bodily harm; and

(ii) severity level 6, person felony, if such crime results in no substantial risk of bodily harm; and

(B) subsection (b)(2) is a severity level 3, person felony.

Sec. 38. Section 105 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 105.(a) It is unlawful for any person to:

(1) Recklessly throw, push, pitch or otherwise cast any rock, stone or other object, matter or thing onto a street, road, highway, railroad right-of-way, or upon any vehicle, engine or car or any train, locomotive, railroad car, caboose, rail-mounted work equipment or rolling stock thereon;

(2) violate subsection (a) and damage any vehicle, engine or car or any train, locomotive, railroad car, caboose, rail-mounted work equipment or rolling stock lawfully on the street, highway or railroad right-of-way by the thrown or cast rock, stone or other object;

(3) violate subsection (a) and injure another person on the street, road, highway or railroad right-of-way; or

(4) violate subsection (a), damage a vehicle, engine or car or any train, locomotive, railroad car, caboose, rail-mounted work equipment or rolling stock and a person is injured as a result of the cast or thrown object or from injuries incurred as a result of damage to the vehicle in which a person was a passenger when struck by such object.

(b) (1) Violation of subsection (a)(1) is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.

(2) Violation of subsection (a)(2) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.

(3) Violation of subsection (a)(3) is a severity level 7, person felony.

(4) Violation of subsection (a)(4) is a severity level 6, person felony.

~~(c)~~ (c) In any case where a vehicle, engine or car or any train, locomotive, railroad car, caboose, rail-mounted work equipment or rolling stock is damaged as a result of a violation of subsection (a), the provisions of this section shall not bar conviction of the accused under any other offense in sections 87 through 125 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto. An accused may be convicted for a violation of any other offense in sections 87 through 125 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or this section, but not under both.

~~(d)~~ (d) In any case where a person dies or sustains bodily injury as a result of a violation of subsection (a), the provisions of this section shall not bar conviction of the accused under any other offense in sections 36 through 64 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto. An accused may be convicted for a violation of any other offense in sections 36 through 64 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or this section, but not under both.

Sec. 39. Section 136 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 136. (a) Escape from custody is escaping while held in custody on a: (1) Charge or conviction of a misdemeanor;

(2) charge or adjudication as a juvenile offender where the act, if committed by an adult, would constitute a misdemeanor; or

(3) commitment to the state security hospital as provided in K.S.A. 22-

3428, and amendments thereto, based on a finding that the person committed an act constituting a misdemeanor or by a person 18 years of age or over who is being held in custody on a adjudication of a misdemeanor.

- (b) Aggravated escape from custody is:
  - (1) Escaping while held in custody:
    - (A) Upon a charge or conviction of a felony;
    - (B) upon a charge or adjudication as a juvenile offender where the act, if committed by an adult, would constitute a felony;
    - (C) prior to or upon a finding of probable cause for evaluation as a sexually violent predator as provided in K.S.A. 59-29a05, and amendments thereto;
    - (D) upon commitment to a treatment facility as a sexually violent predator as provided in K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto;
    - (E) upon a commitment to the state security hospital as provided in K.S.A. 22-3428, and amendments thereto, based on a finding that the person committed an act constituting a felony;
    - (F) by a person 18 years of age or over who is being held on an adjudication of a felony; or
    - (G) upon incarceration at a state correctional institution while in the custody of the secretary of corrections.

(2) Escaping effected or facilitated by the use of violence or the threat of violence against any person while held in custody:

- (A) On a charge or conviction of any crime;
- (B) on a charge or adjudication as a juvenile offender where the act, if committed by an adult, would constitute a felony;
- (C) prior to or upon a finding of probable cause for evaluation as a sexually violent predator as provided in K.S.A. 59-29a05, and amendments thereto;
- (D) upon commitment to a treatment facility as a sexually violent predator as provided in K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto;
- (E) upon a commitment to the state security hospital as provided in K.S.A. 22-3428, and amendments thereto, based on a finding that the person committed an act constituting any crime;
- (F) by a person 18 years of age or over who is being held on a charge or adjudication of a misdemeanor or felony; or
- (G) upon incarceration at a state correctional institution while in the custody of the secretary of corrections.

- (c) (1) Escape from custody is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
- (2) Aggravated escape from custody as defined in:
  - (A) Subsection (b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(C), (b)(1)(D), (b)(1)(E) or (b)(1)(F) is a severity level 8, nonperson felony;
  - (B) subsection (b)(1)(B); *or* (b)(1)(G); ~~(b)(2)(B) or (b)(2)(G)~~ is a severity level 5, nonperson felony;
  - (C) subsection (b)(2)(A), (b)(2)(C), (b)(2)(D), (b)(2)(E) or (b)(2)(F) is a severity level 6, ~~nonperson~~ *person* felony; *and*
  - (D) *subsection (b)(2)(B) or (b)(2)(G) is a severity level 5, person felony.*
- (d) As used in this section and section 137 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto:

(1) “Custody” means arrest; detention in a facility for holding persons charged with or convicted of crimes or charged or adjudicated as a juvenile offender; detention for extradition or deportation; detention in a hospital or other facility pursuant to court order, imposed as a specific condition of probation or parole or imposed as a specific condition of assignment to a community correctional services program; commitment to the state security hospital as provided in K.S.A. 22-3428, and amendments thereto; or any other detention for law enforcement purposes. “Custody” does not include general supervision of a person on probation or parole or constraint incidental to release on bail;

(2) “escape” means departure from custody without lawful authority or failure to return to custody following temporary leave lawfully granted pursuant to express authorization of law or order of a court;

(3) “juvenile offender” means the same as in K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto; and

(4) “state correctional institution” means the same as in K.S.A. 75-5202, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 40. Section 139 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 139. (a) Traffic in contraband

in a correctional institution or care and treatment facility is, without the consent of the administrator of the correctional institution or care and treatment facility:

- (1) Introducing or attempting to introduce any item into or upon the grounds of any correctional institution or care and treatment facility;
- (2) taking, sending, attempting to take or attempting to send any item from any correctional institution or care and treatment facility;
- (3) any unauthorized possession of any item while in any correctional institution or care and treatment facility;
- (4) distributing any item within any correctional institution or care and treatment facility;
- (5) supplying to another who is in lawful custody any object or thing adapted or designed for use in making an escape; or
- (6) introducing into an institution in which a person is confined any object or thing adapted or designed for use in making any escape.

(b) ~~(4)~~ Traffic in contraband in a correctional institution or care and treatment facility of firearms, ammunition, explosives or a controlled substance as defined in K.S.A. 2009-2010 Supp. 21-36a01, and amendments thereto, is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.

~~(2) Traffic in any contraband, as defined by rules and regulations adopted by the secretary, in a correctional institution by an employee of a correctional institution is a severity level 5, nonperson felony, except a violation of subsection (a)(5) or (a)(6) by an employee or volunteer of the department of corrections, or the employee or volunteer of a contractor who is under contract to provide services to the department of corrections, is a severity level 4, nonperson felony.~~

~~(3) Traffic in any contraband, as defined by rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, in a care and treatment facility by an employee of a care and treatment facility is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.~~

~~(4) Except as provided in subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2), traffic in contraband in a correctional institution or care and treatment facility is a severity level 6, nonperson felony.~~

is a:

(1) Severity level 6, nonperson felony, except as provided in subsection (b)(2) or (b)(3);

(2) severity level 5, nonperson felony if such items are:

(A) Firearms, ammunition, explosives or a controlled substance which is defined in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a01, and amendments thereto, except as provided in subsection (b)(3);

(B) defined as contraband by rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of corrections, in a state correctional institution or facility by an employee of a state correctional institution or facility, except as provided in subsection (b)(3);

(C) defined as contraband by rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, in a care and treatment facility by an employee of a care and treatment facility, except as provided in subsection (b)(3); or

(D) defined as contraband by rules and regulations adopted by the commissioner of the juvenile justice authority, in a juvenile correctional facility by an employee of a juvenile correctional facility, except as provided by subsection (b)(3); and

(3) severity level 4, nonperson felony if:

(A) Such items are firearms, ammunition or explosives, in a correctional institution by an employee of a correctional institution or in a care and treatment facility by an employee of a care and treatment facility; or

(B) a violation of (a)(5) or (a)(6) by an employee or volunteer of the department of corrections, or the employee or volunteer of a contractor who is under contract to provide services to the department of corrections.

(c) The provisions of subsection (b)(2)(A) shall not apply to the possession of a firearm or ammunition by a person licensed under the personal and family protection act, K.S.A. 75-7c01 et seq., and amendments thereto, in a parking lot open to the public if the firearm or ammunition is carried on the person while in a vehicle or while securing the firearm or ammunition in the vehicle, or stored out of plain view in a locked but unoccupied vehicle.

~~(e)~~ (d) As used in this section:

(1) “Correctional institution” means any state correctional institution

or facility, conservation camp, state security hospital, juvenile correctional facility, community correction center or facility for detention or confinement, juvenile detention facility or jail;

(2) “care and treatment facility” means the state security hospital provided for under K.S.A. 76-1305 et seq., and amendments thereto, and a facility operated by the department of social and rehabilitation services for the purposes provided for under K.S.A. 59-29a02 et seq., and amendments thereto; and

(3) “lawful custody” means the same as in section 137 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 41. Section 141 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 141. (a) False signing of a petition is knowingly affixing any fictitious or unauthorized signature to any petition, memorial or remonstrance, intended to be presented to the legislature, or either house thereof, or to any agency or officer of the state of Kansas or any of its political subdivisions.

(b) False signing of ~~an official~~ a petition is a class C misdemeanor.

Sec. 42. Section 147 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 147. (a) Interference with the conduct of public business in public buildings is:

(1) Conduct at or in any public building owned, operated or controlled by the state or any of its political subdivisions so as to knowingly deny to any public official, public employee or any invitee on such premises, the lawful rights of such official, employee or invitee to enter, to use the facilities or to leave any such public building;

(2) knowingly impeding any public official or employee in the lawful performance of duties or activities through the use of restraint, abduction, coercion or intimidation or by force and violence or threat thereof;

(3) knowingly refusing or failing to leave any such public building upon being requested to do so by the chief administrative officer, or such officer’s designee, charged with maintaining order in such public building, if such person is committing, threatens to commit or incites others to commit, any act which did or would if completed, disrupt, impair, interfere with or obstruct the lawful missions, processes, procedures or functions being carried on in such public building;

(4) knowingly impeding, disrupting or hindering the normal proceedings of any meeting or session conducted by any judicial or legislative body or official at any public building by any act of intrusion into the chamber or other areas designated for the use of the body or official conducting such meeting or session, or by any act designed to intimidate, coerce or hinder any member of such body or any official engaged in the performance of duties at such meeting or session; or

(5) knowingly impeding, disrupting or hindering, by any act of intrusion into the chamber or other areas designed for the use of any executive body or official, the normal proceedings of such body or official.

(b) Aggravated interference with the conduct of public business is interference with the conduct of public business *in public buildings*, as defined in subsection (a), when in possession of any firearm or weapon as described in section 186 or 187 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(c) (1) Interference with the conduct of public business in public buildings is a class A nonperson misdemeanor:

(2) Aggravated interference with the conduct of public business is a level 6, person felony.

Sec. 43. Section 158 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 158. (a) There is hereby created within the office of the attorney general a medicaid fraud and abuse division.

(b) The medicaid fraud and abuse division shall be the same entity to which all cases of suspected medicaid fraud shall be referred by the department of social and rehabilitation services, or its fiscal agent, for the purpose of investigation, criminal prosecution or referral to the district or county attorney for criminal prosecution.

(c) In carrying out these responsibilities, the attorney general shall have:

(1) All the powers necessary to comply with the federal laws and regulations relative to the operation of the medicaid fraud and abuse division;

- (2) the power to investigate and criminally prosecute violations of sections 150 through 161 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;
- (3) the power to cross-designate assistant United States attorneys as assistant attorneys general;
- (4) the power to issue, serve or cause to be issued or served subpoenas or other process in aid of investigations and prosecutions;
- (5) the power to administer oaths and take sworn statements under penalty of perjury;
- (6) the power to serve and execute in any county, search warrants which relate to investigations authorized by ~~this act~~ sections 150 through 161 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; and
- (7) the powers of a district or county attorney.

Sec. 44. Section 159 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 159. (a) The attorney general shall be allowed access to all records held by a provider:

- (1) That are directly related to an alleged violation of ~~this act~~ sections 150 through 161 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, and which are necessary for the purpose of investigating whether any person may have violated ~~sections 150 through 161, and amendments thereto~~ such statutes; or
  - (2) for use or potential use in any legal, administrative or judicial proceeding pursuant to sections 150 through 161 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.
- (b) No person holding such records may refuse to provide the attorney general with access to such records on the basis that release would violate any:
- (1) ~~Any~~ Recipient's right of privacy;
  - (2) ~~any~~ recipient's privilege against disclosure or use; or
  - (3) ~~any~~ professional or other privilege or right.
- (c) The disclosure of patient information as required by sections 150 through 161 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not subject any provider to liability for breach of any confidential relationship between a patient and a provider.

(d) Notwithstanding K.S.A. 60-427, and amendments thereto, there shall be no privilege preventing the furnishing of such information or reports as required by sections 150 through 161 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, by any person.

Sec. 45. Section 164 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 164. (a) Fraudulent acts relating to aircraft identification numbers is knowingly:

- (1) Buying, receiving, disposing of, distributing, concealing, operating, or having in possession or attempting to buy, receive, dispose of, distribute, conceal, operate, or possess, by any person, firm, business or corporation of any aircraft or part thereof on which the identification numbers do not meet the requirements of the federal aviation regulations; or
  - (2) possessing, manufacturing, *or* distributing any counterfeit manufacturer's aircraft identification number plate or decal used for the purpose of identification of any aircraft or authorizing, directing, aiding in exchange or giving away any such counterfeit manufacturer's aircraft identification number plate or decal.
- (b) Fraudulent acts relating to aircraft identification numbers is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.
- (c) The failure to have aircraft identification numbers clearly displayed on the aircraft and in compliance with federal aviation regulations is probable cause for any law enforcement officer in this state to make further inspection of the aircraft in question to ascertain its true identity. A law enforcement officer is authorized to inspect an aircraft for identification numbers:
- (1) When it is located on public property;
  - (2) upon consent of the owner of the private property on which the aircraft is stored; or
  - (3) when otherwise authorized by law.

Sec. 46. Section 177 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 177. (a) Identity theft is obtaining, possessing, transferring, using, selling or purchasing any per-

sonal identifying information, or document containing the same, belonging to or issued to another person, with the intent to defraud that person, or any one else, in order to receive any benefit.

(b) Identity fraud is:

(1) Using or supplying information the person knows to be false in order to obtain a document containing any personal identifying information; or

(2) altering, amending, counterfeiting, making, manufacturing or otherwise replicating any document containing personal identifying information with the intent to deceive;

(c) (1) Identity theft is a:

(A) Severity level 8, nonperson felony, except as provided in subsection (c)(1)(B); and

(B) ~~is a~~ severity level 5, nonperson felony if the monetary loss to the victim or victims is more than \$100,000.

(2) Identity fraud is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.

(d) It is not a defense that the person did not know that such personal identifying information belongs to another person, or that the person to whom such personal identifying information belongs or was issued is deceased.

(e) As used in this section “personal identifying information” includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (1) Name;
- (2) birth date;
- (3) address;
- (4) telephone number;
- (5) driver’s license number or card or nondriver’s identification number or card;
- (6) social security number or card;
- (7) place of employment;
- (8) employee identification numbers or other personal identification numbers or cards;
- (9) mother’s maiden name;
- (10) birth, death or marriage certificates;
- (11) electronic identification numbers;
- (12) electronic signatures; and
- (13) any financial number, or password that can be used to access a person’s financial resources, including, but not limited to, checking or savings accounts, credit or debit card information, demand deposit or medical information.

Sec. 47. Section 183 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 183. (a) Criminal desecration is:

(1) Knowingly obtaining or attempting to obtain unauthorized control of a dead body or remains of any human being or the coffin, urn or other article containing a dead body or remains of any human being; or

(2) recklessly, by means other than by fire or explosive:

(A) Damaging, defacing or destroying the flag, ensign or other symbol of the United States or this state in which another has a property interest without the consent of such other person;

(B) damaging, defacing or destroying any public monument or structure;

(C) damaging, defacing or destroying any tomb, monument, memorial, marker, grave, vault, crypt gate, tree, shrub, plant or any other property in a cemetery; or

(D) damaging, defacing or destroying any place of worship.

(b) ~~(1)~~ Criminal desecration as defined in:

~~(1)~~ Subsections (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C) ~~and~~ or (a)(2)(D) if the property is damaged to the extent of:

(A) \$25,000 or more is a severity level 7, nonperson felony;

(B) at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony; and

(C) ~~if the property is damaged to the extent of~~ less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson misdemeanor; *and*

~~(2) Criminal desecration as defined in~~ subsections (a)(1) ~~and~~ or (a)(2)(A) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.

Sec. 48. Section 186 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kan-

sas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 186. (a) Criminal use of weapons is knowingly:

(1) Selling, manufacturing, purchasing or possessing any bludgeon, sand club, metal knuckles or throwing star, or any knife, commonly referred to as a switch-blade, which has a blade that opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in the handle of the knife, or any knife having a blade that opens or falls or is ejected into position by the force of gravity or by an outward, downward or centrifugal thrust or movement;

(2) possessing with intent to use the same unlawfully against another, a dagger, dirk, billy, blackjack, slungshot, dangerous knife, straight-edged razor, stiletto or any other dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument of like character, except that an ordinary pocket knife with no blade more than four inches in length shall not be construed to be a dangerous knife, or a dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument;

(3) setting a spring gun;

(4) possessing any device or attachment of any kind designed, used or intended for use in suppressing the report of any firearm;

(5) selling, manufacturing, purchasing or possessing a shotgun with a barrel less than 18 inches in length, or any firearm designed to discharge or capable of discharging automatically more than once by a single function of the trigger, whether the person knows or has reason to know the length of the barrel or that the firearm is designed or capable of discharging automatically;

(6) possessing, manufacturing, causing to be manufactured, selling, offering for sale, lending, purchasing or giving away any cartridge which can be fired by a handgun and which has a plastic-coated bullet that has a core of less than 60% lead by weight, whether the person knows or has reason to know that the plastic-coated bullet has a core of less than 60% lead by weight;

(7) selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearm with a barrel less than 12 inches long to any person under 18 years of age whether the person knows or has reason to know the length of the barrel;

(8) selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearms to any person who is both addicted to and an unlawful user of a controlled substance;

(9) selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearm to any person who is or has been a mentally ill person subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment, as defined in K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, or a person with an alcohol or substance abuse problem subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment as defined in K.S.A. 59-29b46, and amendments thereto;

(10) possession of any firearm by a person who is both addicted to and an unlawful user of a controlled substance;

(11) possession of any firearm by any person, other than a law enforcement officer, in or on any school property or grounds upon which is located a building or structure used by a unified school district or an accredited nonpublic school for student instruction or attendance or extracurricular activities of pupils enrolled in kindergarten or any of the grades 1 through 12 or at any regularly scheduled school sponsored activity or event whether the person knows or has reason to know that such person was in or on any such property or grounds;

(12) refusal to surrender or immediately remove from school property or grounds or at any regularly scheduled school sponsored activity or event any firearm in the possession of any person, other than a law enforcement officer, when so requested or directed by any duly authorized school employee or any law enforcement officer;

(13) possession of any firearm by a person who is or has been a mentally ill person subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment, as defined in K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, or persons with an alcohol or substance abuse problem subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment as defined in K.S.A. 59-29b46, and amendments thereto; or

(14) possessing a firearm with a barrel less than 12 inches long by any person less than 18 years of age whether the person knows or has reason to know the length of the barrel.

(b) Criminal use of weapons as defined in:

(1) Subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(7), (a)(8), (a)(9) or (a)(12) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor;



(2) subsection (a)(4), (a)(5) or (a)(6) is a severity level 9, nonperson felony;

(3) subsection (a)(10) or (a)(11) is a class B nonperson select misdemeanor;

(4) subsection (a)(13) is a severity level 8, nonperson felony; and

(5) subsection (a)(14) is a:

(A) Class A nonperson misdemeanor except as provided in subsection (b)(5)(B);

(B) severity level 8, nonperson felony upon a second or subsequent conviction.

(c) Subsections (a)(1), (a)(2) and (a)(5) shall not apply to:

(1) Law enforcement officers, or any person summoned by any such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while actually engaged in assisting such officer;

(2) wardens, superintendents, directors, security personnel and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of crime, while acting within the scope of their authority;

(3) members of the armed services or reserve forces of the United States or the Kansas national guard while in the performance of their official duty; or

(4) the manufacture of, transportation to, or sale of weapons to a person authorized under subsections (c)(1), (c)(2) and (c)(3) to possess such weapons.

(d) Subsections (a)(4) and (a)(5) shall not apply to any person who sells, purchases, possesses or carries a firearm, device or attachment which has been rendered unserviceable by steel weld in the chamber and marriage weld of the barrel to the receiver and which has been registered in the national firearms registration and transfer record in compliance with 26 U.S.C. § 5841 et seq. in the name of such person and, if such person transfers such firearm, device or attachment to another person, has been so registered in the transferee's name by the transferor.

(e) Subsection (a)(6) shall not apply to a governmental laboratory or solid plastic bullets.

(f) Subsection (a)(4) shall not apply to a law enforcement officer who is:

(1) Assigned by the head of such officer's law enforcement agency to a tactical unit which receives specialized, regular training;

(2) designated by the head of such officer's law enforcement agency to possess devices described in subsection (a)(4); and

(3) in possession of commercially manufactured devices which are:

(A) Owned by the law enforcement agency;

(B) in such officer's possession only during specific operations; and

(C) approved by the bureau of alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives of the United States department of justice.

(g) Subsections (a)(4), (a)(5) and (a)(6) shall not apply to any person employed by a laboratory which is certified by the United States department of justice, national institute of justice, while actually engaged in the duties of their employment and on the premises of such certified laboratory. Subsections (a)(4), (a)(5) and (a)(6) shall not affect the manufacture of, transportation to or sale of weapons to such certified laboratory.

(h) Subsections (a)(4) and (a)(5) shall not apply to or affect any person or entity in compliance with the national firearms act, 26 U.S.C. § 5801 et seq.

(i) Subsection (a)(11) shall not apply to:

(1) Possession of any firearm in connection with a firearms safety course of instruction or firearms education course approved and authorized by the school;

(2) any possession of any firearm specifically authorized in writing by the superintendent of any unified school district or the chief administrator of any accredited nonpublic school;

(3) possession of a firearm secured in a motor vehicle by a parent, guardian, custodian or someone authorized to act in such person's behalf who is delivering or collecting a student; ~~or~~

(4) possession of a firearm secured in a motor vehicle by a registered voter who is on the school grounds, which contain a polling place for the purpose of voting during polling hours on an election day; *or*

(5) *possession of a handgun by an individual who is licensed by the*

*attorney general to carry a concealed handgun under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c01 et seq., and amendments thereto.*

(j) Subsections (a)(9) and (a)(13) shall not apply to a person who has received a certificate of restoration pursuant to K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 75-7c26, and amendments thereto.

(k) Subsection (a)(14) shall not apply if such person, less than 18 years of age, was:

(1) In attendance at a hunter's safety course or a firearms safety course;

(2) engaging in practice in the use of such firearm or target shooting at an established range authorized by the governing body of the jurisdiction in which such range is located;

(3) engaging in an organized competition involving the use of such firearm, or participating in or practicing for a performance by an organization exempt from federal income tax pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code of 1986 which uses firearms as a part of such performance;

(4) hunting or trapping pursuant to a valid license issued to such person pursuant to article 9 of chapter 32 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;

(5) traveling with any such firearm in such person's possession being unloaded to or from any activity described in subsections (k)(1) through (k)(4), only if such firearm is secured, unloaded and outside the immediate access of such person;

(6) on real property under the control of such person's parent, legal guardian or grandparent and who has the permission of such parent, legal guardian or grandparent to possess such firearm; or

(7) at such person's residence and who, with the permission of such person's parent or legal guardian, possesses such firearm for the purpose of exercising the rights contained in sections 21, 22 or 23 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

*(l) Subsection (a)(1) shall not apply to any ordinary pocket knife which has a spring, detent or other device which creates a bias towards closure of the blade and which requires hand pressure applied to such spring, detent or device through the blade of the knife to overcome the bias towards closure to assist in the opening of the knife.*

⊕ *(m) As used in this section, "throwing star" means any instrument, without handles, consisting of a metal plate having three or more radiating points with one or more sharp edges and designed in the shape of a polygon, trefoil, cross, star, diamond or other geometric shape, manufactured for use as a weapon for throwing.*

Sec. 49. Section 187 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 187. (a) Criminal carrying of a weapon is knowingly carrying:

(1) Any bludgeon, sandclub, metal knuckles or throwing star, or any knife, commonly referred to as a switch-blade, which has a blade that opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in the handle of the knife, or any knife having a blade that opens or falls or is ejected into position by the force of gravity or by an outward, downward or centrifugal thrust or movement;

(2) concealed on one's person, a dagger, dirk, billy, blackjack, slung-shot, dangerous knife, straight-edged razor, stiletto or any other dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument of like character, except that an ordinary pocket knife with no blade more than four inches in length shall not be construed to be a dangerous knife, or a dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument;

(3) on one's person or in any land, water or air vehicle, with intent to use the same unlawfully, a tear gas or smoke bomb or projector or any object containing a noxious liquid, gas or substance;

(4) any pistol, revolver or other firearm concealed on one's person except when on the person's land or in the person's abode or fixed place of business; or

(5) a shotgun with a barrel less than 18 inches in length or any other firearm designed to discharge or capable of discharging automatically more than once by a single function of the trigger whether the person knows or has reason to know the length of the barrel or that the firearm is designed or capable of discharging automatically.

(b) Criminal carrying of a weapon as defined in:

(1) Subsections (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3) or (a)(4) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor; and

(2) subsection (a)(5) is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.

(c) Subsection (a) shall not apply to:

(1) Law enforcement officers, or any person summoned by any such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while actually engaged in assisting such officer;

(2) wardens, superintendents, directors, security personnel and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of crime, while acting within the scope of their authority;

(3) members of the armed services or reserve forces of the United States or the Kansas national guard while in the performance of their official duty; or

(4) the manufacture of, transportation to, or sale of weapons to a person authorized under subsections (c)(1), (c)(2) and (c)(3) to possess such weapons.

(d) Subsection (a)(4) shall not apply to:

(1) Watchmen, while actually engaged in the performance of the duties of their employment;

(2) licensed hunters or fishermen, while engaged in hunting or fishing;

(3) private detectives licensed by the state to carry the firearm involved, while actually engaged in the duties of their employment;

(4) detectives or special agents regularly employed by railroad companies or other corporations to perform full-time security or investigative service, while actually engaged in the duties of their employment;

(5) the state fire marshal, the state fire marshal's deputies or any member of a fire department authorized to carry a firearm pursuant to K.S.A. 31-157, and amendments thereto, while engaged in an investigation in which such fire marshal, deputy or member is authorized to carry a firearm pursuant to K.S.A. 31-157, and amendments thereto;

(6) special deputy sheriffs described in K.S.A. 19-827, and amendments thereto, who have satisfactorily completed the basic course of instruction required for permanent appointment as a part-time law enforcement officer under K.S.A. 74-5607a, and amendments thereto;

(7) the United States attorney for the district of Kansas, the attorney general, any district attorney or county attorney, any assistant United States attorney if authorized by the United States attorney for the district of Kansas, any assistant attorney general if authorized by the attorney general, or any assistant district attorney or assistant county attorney if authorized by the district attorney or county attorney by whom such assistant is employed. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any person not in compliance with K.S.A. 75-7c19, and amendments thereto; or

(8) any person carrying a concealed ~~weapon~~ handgun as authorized by K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 75-7c01 through 75-7c17, and amendments thereto.

(e) Subsection (a)(5) shall not apply to:

(1) Any person who sells, purchases, possesses or carries a firearm, device or attachment which has been rendered unserviceable by steel weld in the chamber and marriage weld of the barrel to the receiver and which has been registered in the national firearms registration and transfer record in compliance with 26 U.S.C. § 5841 et seq. in the name of such person and, if such person transfers such firearm, device or attachment to another person, has been so registered in the transferee's name by the transferor;

(2) any person employed by a laboratory which is certified by the United States department of justice, national institute of justice, while actually engaged in the duties of their employment and on the premises of such certified laboratory. Subsection (a)(5) shall not affect the manufacture of, transportation to or sale of weapons to such certified laboratory; or

(3) any person or entity in compliance with the national firearms act, 26 U.S.C. § 5801 et seq.

(f) *Subsection (a)(1) shall not apply to any ordinary pocket knife which has a spring, detent or other device which creates a bias towards closure of the blade and which requires hand pressure applied to such spring, detent or device through the blade of the knife to overcome the bias towards closure to assist in the opening of the knife.*

(g) *It shall not be a violation of this section if a person violates the provisions of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c03, and amendments thereto, but has*

*an otherwise valid license to carry a concealed handgun which is issued or recognized by this state.*

*(h) As used in this section, “throwing star” means the same as prescribed by section 186 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.*

Sec. 50. Section 188 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 188. (a) Criminal distribution of firearms to a felon is knowingly:

(1) Selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearm to any person who, within the preceding five years, has been convicted of a felony, other than those specified in subsection (c), under the laws of this or any other jurisdiction or has been released from imprisonment for a felony and was not found to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the felony;

(2) selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearm to any person who, within the preceding 10 years, has been convicted of a felony to which this subsection applies, but was not found to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the felony, or has been released from imprisonment for such a felony, and has not had the conviction of such felony expunged or been pardoned for such felony; or

(3) selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearm to any person who has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this or any other jurisdiction and was found to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the felony.

(b) Criminal distribution of firearms to a felon is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.

(c) Subsection (a)(2) shall apply to a felony under section 37, section 38, section 39, section 40, section 43, subsection (b) or (d) of section 47, subsection (b) or (d) of section 48, subsection (a) or (b) of section 50, subsection (b) of section 55, section 67, subsection (b) of section 68, subsection (b) of section 69, and subsection (b) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a05 or 21-36a06, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 21-3401, 21-3402, 21-3403, 21-3404, 21-3410, 21-3411, 21-3414, 21-3415, 21-3419, 21-3420, 21-3421, 21-3427, 21-3442, 21-3502, 21-3506, 21-3518, 21-3716, 65-4127a, 65-4127b or 65-4160 through ~~65-4164~~ 65-4165, prior to their repeal, or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as such felony.

(d) It is not a defense that the distributor did not know or have reason to know:

(1) The precise felony the recipient committed;

(2) that the recipient was in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the recipient’s prior felony; or

(3) that the convictions for such felony have not been expunged or pardoned.

Sec. 51. Section 189 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 189. (a) Criminal possession of a firearm by a convicted felon is possession of any firearm by a person who:

(1) Has been convicted of a person felony or a violation of K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, or any violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009, or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as such felony or violation, or was adjudicated a juvenile offender because of the commission of an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a person felony or a violation of K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, or any violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009, and was found to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the crime;

(2) ~~possession of any firearm by a person who,~~ within the preceding five years has been convicted of a felony, other than those specified in subsection (a)(3)(A), under the laws of Kansas or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as such felony, has been released from imprisonment for a felony or was adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony, and was not found to have

been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the crime; or

(3) ~~possession of any firearm by a person who~~, within the preceding 10 years, has been convicted of a:

(A) Felony under section 37, section 38, section 39, section 40, section 43, subsection (b) or (d) of section 47, subsection (b) or (d) of section 48, subsection (a) of section 50, subsection (b) of section 55, section 67, subsection (b) of section 68, subsection (b) of section 69, subsection (b) of section 93 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; ~~K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-36a05 or 21-36a06, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 65-4127a, 65-4127b or 65-4160 through 65-4164, prior to their repeal~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a03, 21-36a05, 21-36a06, 21-36a07 or 21-36a09, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 21-3401, 21-3402, 21-3403, 21-3404, 21-3410, 21-3411, 21-3414, 21-3415, 21-3419, 21-3420, 21-3421, 21-3427, 21-3442, 21-3502, 21-3506, 21-3518, 21-3716, 65-4127a, 65-4127b, 65-4159 through 65-4165 or 65-7006, prior to their repeal; or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as such felony, has been released from imprisonment for such felony, or was adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of such felony, was not found to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the crime, and has not had the conviction of such crime expunged or been pardoned for such crime; or

(B) nonperson felony under the laws of Kansas or a crime under the laws of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as such nonperson felony, has been released from imprisonment for such nonperson felony or was adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a nonperson felony, and was found to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the crime.

(b) Criminal possession of a firearm by a convicted felon is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.

Sec. 52. Section 190 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 190. (a) Aggravated weapons violation by a convicted felon is a violation of any of the provisions of subsections (a)(1) through (a)(6) of section 186 or section 187 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, by a person who:

(1) Within five years preceding such violation has been convicted of a nonperson felony under the laws of Kansas or in any other jurisdiction which is substantially the same as such crime or has been released from imprisonment for such nonperson felony; or

(2) has been convicted of a person felony under the laws of Kansas or in any other jurisdiction which is substantially the same as such crime or has been released from imprisonment for such crime, and has not had the conviction of such crime expunged or been pardoned for such crime.

(b) (1) Aggravated weapons violation *by a convicted felon* is a severity level 9, nonperson felony for a violation of subsections (a)(1) through (a)(5) or subsection (a)(9) of K.S.A. 21-4201, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(1) through (a)(3) of section 186 or subsection (a)(1) through (a)(4) of section 187 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(2) Aggravated weapons violation *by a convicted felon* is a severity level 8, nonperson felony for a violation of subsections (a)(6), (a)(7) and (a)(8) of K.S.A. 21-4201, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(4) through (a)(6) of section 186 or subsection (a)(5) of section 187 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 53. Section 192 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 192. (a) Upon conviction of a violation or upon adjudication as a juvenile offender for a violation of *subsections (a)(1) through (a)(6) or (a)(10) through (a)(14) of section 186, section 187, section 189, section 190 or subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of section 193 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, any weapon seized in connection therewith shall remain in the custody of the trial court.

(b) Any stolen weapon so seized and detained, when no longer needed for evidentiary purposes, shall be returned to the person entitled to possess-

sion, if known. All other confiscated weapons when no longer needed for evidentiary purposes, shall in the discretion of the trial court, be:

- (1) Destroyed;
- (2) forfeited to the law enforcement agency seizing the weapon for use within such agency, for sale to a properly licensed federal firearms dealer, for trading to a properly licensed federal firearms dealer for other new or used firearms or accessories for use within such agency or for trading to another law enforcement agency for that agency's use; or
- (3) forfeited to the Kansas bureau of investigation for law enforcement, testing, comparison or destruction by the Kansas bureau of investigation forensic laboratory.

(c) If weapons are sold as authorized by subsection ~~(2)~~ (b), the proceeds of the sale shall be credited to the asset seizure and forfeiture fund of the seizing agency.

Sec. 54. Section 194 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 194. (a) It shall be unlawful to possess, with no requirement of a culpable mental state, a firearm on the grounds ~~of or~~ in any of the following places:

- (1) *Within* any building located within the capitol complex;
- (2) *within* the governor's residence;
- (3) *on the grounds of or in* any building on the grounds of the governor's residence;
- (4) *within* any other state-owned or leased building if the secretary of administration has so designated by rules and regulations and conspicuously placed signs clearly stating that firearms are prohibited within such building; or
- (5) *within* any county courthouse, unless, by county resolution, the board of county commissioners authorize the possession of a firearm within such courthouse.

(b) Violation of this section is a class A misdemeanor.

(c) This section shall not apply to:

- (1) A commissioned law enforcement officer;
- (2) a full-time salaried law enforcement officer of another state or the federal government who is carrying out official duties while in this state;
- (3) any person summoned by any such officer to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while actually engaged in assisting such officer; or
- (4) a member of the military of this state or the United States engaged in the performance of duties.

(d) It is not a violation of this section for the:

- (1) Governor, the governor's immediate family, or specifically authorized guest of the governor to possess a firearm within the governor's residence or on the grounds of or in any building on the grounds of the governor's residence; or
- (2) United States attorney for the district of Kansas, the attorney general, any district attorney or county attorney, any assistant United States attorney if authorized by the United States attorney for the district of Kansas, any assistant attorney general if authorized by the attorney general, or any assistant district attorney or assistant county attorney if authorized by the district attorney or county attorney by whom such assistant is employed, to possess a firearm within any county courthouse and court-related facility, subject to any restrictions or prohibitions imposed in any courtroom by the chief judge of the judicial district. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any person not in compliance with K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 75-7c19, and amendments thereto.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, any county may elect by passage of a resolution that the provisions of subsection (d)(2) shall not apply to such county's courthouse or court-related facilities if such:

- (1) Facilities have adequate security measures to ensure that no weapons are permitted to be carried into such facilities;
- (2) facilities have adequate measures for storing and securing lawfully carried weapons, including, but not limited to, the use of gun lockers or other similar storage options;
- (3) county also has a policy or regulation requiring all law enforcement officers to secure and store such officer's firearm upon entering the courthouse or court-related facility. Such policy or regulation may provide that

it does not apply to court security or sheriff's office personnel for such county; and

(4) facilities have a sign conspicuously posted at each entryway into such facility stating that the provisions of subsection (d)(2) do not apply to such facility.

(f) As used in this section:

(1) "Adequate security measures" means the use of electronic equipment and personnel to detect and restrict the carrying of any weapons into the facility, including, but not limited to, metal detectors, metal detector wands or any other equipment used for similar purposes;

(2) "possession" means having joint or exclusive control over a firearm or having a firearm in a place where the person has some measure of access and right of control; and

(3) "capitol complex" means the same as in K.S.A. 75-4514, and amendments thereto.

(g) *For the purposes of subsection (a)(1), (a)(4) and (a)(5), "building" and "courthouse" shall not include any structure, or any area of any structure, designated for the parking of motor vehicles.*

Sec. 55. Section 198 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 198. As used in sections 198 through 201 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto:

(a) "Criminal street gang" means any organization, association or group, whether formal or informal:

(1) Consisting of three or more persons;

(2) having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more person felonies, person misdemeanors, felony violations of K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, *any felony violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009*, or the comparable juvenile offenses, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of such felonies or misdemeanors;

(3) which has a common name or common identifying sign or symbol; and

(4) 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, person misdemeanors, felony violations of K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, *any felony violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009*, or the comparable juvenile offenses, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of such felonies or misdemeanors or any substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction;

(b) "criminal street gang member" is a person who:

(1) Admits to criminal street gang membership; or

(2) meets three or more of the following criteria:

(A) Is identified as a criminal street gang member by a parent or guardian;

(B) is identified as a criminal street gang member by a state, county or city law enforcement officer or correctional officer or documented reliable informant;

(C) is identified as a criminal street gang member by an informant of previously untested reliability and such identification is corroborated by independent information;

(D) resides in or frequents a particular criminal street gang's area and adopts such gang's style of dress, color, use of hand signs or tattoos, and associates with known criminal street gang members;

(E) has been arrested more than once in the company of identified criminal street gang members for offenses which are consistent with usual criminal street gang activity;

(F) is identified as a criminal street gang member by physical evidence including, but not limited to, photographs or other documentation;

(G) has been stopped in the company of known criminal street gang members two or more times; or

(H) has participated in or undergone activities self-identified or identified by a reliable informant as a criminal street gang initiation ritual;

(c) "criminal street gang activity" means the commission or attempted

commission of, or solicitation or conspiracy to commit, one or more person felonies, person misdemeanors, felony violations of K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, *any felony violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009*, or the comparable juvenile offenses, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of such felonies or misdemeanors on separate occasions;

(d) “criminal street gang associate” means a person who:

- (1) Admits to criminal street gang association; or
- (2) meets two or more defining criteria for criminal street gang membership described in subsection (b)(2); and

(e) for purposes of law enforcement identification and tracking only “gang-related incident” means an incident that, upon investigation, meets any of the following conditions:

- (1) The participants are identified as criminal street gang members or criminal street gang associates, acting, individually or collectively, to further any criminal purpose of the gang;
- (2) a state, county or city law enforcement officer or correctional officer or reliable informant identifies an incident as criminal street gang activity; or
- (3) an informant of previously untested reliability identifies an incident as criminal street gang activity and it is corroborated by independent information.

Sec. 56. Section 209 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 209. (a) Unlawful possession or use of a traffic control signal preemption device is knowingly:

- (1) Possessing a traffic control signal preemption device;
- (2) using a traffic control signal preemption device;
- (3) selling a traffic control signal preemption device; or
- (4) purchasing a traffic control signal preemption device.

~~(b) A person convicted of violating subsection (a)(1) shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor.~~ *Unlawful possession or use of a traffic control signal preemption device as defined in:*

- (1) *Subsection (a)(1) is a class B misdemeanor;*
- (2) *subsection (a)(2):*

*(A) Is a severity level 9, nonperson felony, except as provided in subsection (b)(2)(B) or (b)(2)(C);*

*(B) which results in a traffic accident causing injury to any person or damage to any vehicle or other property is a severity level 7, person felony; and*

*(C) which results in a traffic accident causing the death of any person is a severity level 5, person felony.*

- (3) *Subsection (a)(3) or (a)(4) is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.*

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the operator, passenger or owner of any of the following authorized emergency vehicles, in the course of such person’s emergency duties:

- (1) Publicly owned fire department vehicles;
- (2) publicly owned police vehicles; or
- (3) motor vehicles operated by ambulance services permitted by the emergency medical services board under the provisions of K.S.A. 65-6101 et seq., and amendments thereto.

(d) As used in this section, “traffic control signal preemption device” means any device, instrument or mechanism designed, intended or used to interfere with the operation or cycle of a traffic-control signal, as defined in K.S.A. 8-1478, and amendments thereto.

(e) A person who violates the provisions of this section may also be prosecuted for, convicted of, and punished for battery or any homicide.

Sec. 57. Section 212 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 212. (a) Promoting obscenity is recklessly:

- (1) Manufacturing, mailing, transmitting, publishing, distributing, presenting, exhibiting or advertising any obscene material or obscene device;
- (2) possessing any obscene material or obscene device with intent to mail, transmit, publish, distribute, present, exhibit or advertise such material or device;
- (3) offering or agreeing to manufacture, mail, transmit, publish, dis-



tribute, present, exhibit or advertise any obscene material or obscene device; or

(4) producing, presenting or directing an obscene performance or participating in a portion thereof which is obscene or which contributes to its obscenity.

(b) Promoting obscenity to minors is promoting obscenity, as defined in subsection (a), where a recipient of the obscene material or obscene device or a member of the audience of an obscene performance is a child under the age of 18 years.

(c) (1) Promoting obscenity is a:

(A) Class A nonperson misdemeanor, except as provided in (c)(1)(B); and

(B) severity level 9, person felony upon a second or subsequent conviction.

(2) Promoting obscenity to minors is a:

(A) Class A nonperson misdemeanor, except as provided in (c)(2)(B); and

(B) severity level 8, person felony upon a second or subsequent conviction.

(3) Conviction of a violation of a municipal ordinance prohibiting acts which constitute promoting obscenity or promoting obscenity to minors shall be considered a conviction of promoting obscenity or promoting obscenity to minors for the purpose of determining the number of prior convictions and the classification of the crime under this section.

(d) Upon any conviction of promoting obscenity or promoting obscenity to minors, the court may require, in addition to any fine or imprisonment imposed, that the defendant enter into a reasonable recognizance with good and sufficient surety, in such sum as the court may direct, but not to exceed \$50,000, conditioned that, in the event the defendant is convicted of a subsequent offense of promoting obscenity *or promoting obscenity to minors* within two years after such conviction, the defendant shall forfeit the recognizance.

(e) Evidence that materials or devices were promoted to emphasize their prurient appeal shall be relevant in determining the question of the obscenity of such materials or devices. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that a person promoting obscene materials or obscene devices did so knowingly or recklessly if:

(1) The materials or devices were promoted to emphasize their prurient appeal; or

(2) the person is not a wholesaler and promotes the materials or devices in the course of the person's business.

(f) As used in this section:

(1) Any material or performance is "obscene" if:

(A) The average person applying contemporary community standards would find that the material or performance, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest;

(B) the average person applying contemporary community standards would find that the material or performance has patently offensive representations or descriptions of:

(i) Ultimate sexual acts, normal or perverted, actual or simulated, including sexual intercourse or sodomy; or

(ii) masturbation, excretory functions, sadomasochistic abuse or lewd exhibition of the genitals; and

(C) taken as a whole, a reasonable person would find that the material or performance lacks serious literary, educational, artistic, political or scientific value;

(2) "material" means any tangible thing which is capable of being used or adapted to arouse interest, whether through the medium of reading, observation, sound or other manner;

(3) "obscene device" means a device, including a dildo or artificial vagina, designed or marketed as useful primarily for the stimulation of human genital organs, except such devices disseminated or promoted for the purpose of medical or psychological therapy;

(4) "performance" means any play, motion picture, dance or other exhibition performed before an audience;

(5) "sexual intercourse" and "sodomy" mean the same as in section 65 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; and

(6) “wholesaler” means a person who distributes or offers for distribution obscene materials or devices only for resale and not to the consumer and who does not manufacture, publish or produce such materials or devices.

(g) It shall be a defense to a prosecution for promoting obscenity and promoting obscenity to minors that the:

(1) Persons to whom the allegedly obscene material or obscene device was disseminated, or the audience to an allegedly obscene performance, consisted of persons or institutions having scientific, educational or governmental justification for possessing or viewing the same;

(2) defendant is an officer, director, trustee or employee of a public library and the allegedly obscene material was acquired by such library and was disseminated in accordance with regular library policies approved by its governing body; or

(3) allegedly obscene material or obscene device was purchased, leased or otherwise acquired by a public, private or parochial school, college or university, and that such material or device was either sold, leased, distributed or disseminated by a teacher, instructor, professor or other faculty member or administrator of such school as part of or incidental to an approved course or program of instruction at such school.

(h) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 15 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, to the contrary, it shall be an affirmative defense to any prosecution for promoting obscenity to minors that:

(1) The defendant had reasonable cause to believe that the minor involved was 18 years old or over, and such minor exhibited to the defendant a draft card, driver’s license, birth certificate or other official or apparently official document purporting to establish that such minor was 18 years old or more; or

(2) an exhibition in a state of nudity is for a bona fide scientific or medical purpose, or for an educational or cultural purpose for a bona fide school, museum or library.

(i) The provisions of this section and the provisions of ordinances of any city prescribing a criminal penalty for exhibit of any obscene motion picture shown in a commercial showing to the general public shall not apply to a projectionist, or assistant projectionist, if such projectionist or assistant projectionist has no financial interest in the show or in its place of presentation other than regular employment as a projectionist or assistant projectionist and no personal knowledge of the contents of the motion picture. The provisions of this section shall not exempt any projectionist or assistant projectionist from criminal liability for any act unrelated to projection of motion pictures in commercial showings to the general public.

Sec. 58. Section 223 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 223. (a) Cruelty to animals is:

(1) Knowingly and maliciously killing, injuring, maiming, torturing, burning or mutilating any animal;

(2) knowingly abandoning any animal in any place without making provisions for its proper care;

(3) having physical custody of any animal and knowingly failing to provide such food, potable water, protection from the elements, opportunity for exercise and other care as is needed for the health or well-being of such kind of animal;

(4) intentionally using a wire, pole, stick, rope or any other object to cause an equine to lose its balance or fall, for the purpose of sport or entertainment;

(5) knowingly but not maliciously killing or injuring any animal; or

(6) *knowingly and maliciously* administering any poison to any domestic animal.

(b) Cruelty to animals as defined in:

(1) Subsection (a)(1) or (a)(6) is a nonperson felony. Upon conviction of subsection (a)(1) or (a)(6), a person shall be sentenced to not less than 30 days or more than one year’s imprisonment and be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served the minimum mandatory sentence as provided herein. During the mandatory 30 days imprisonment, such offender shall have a

psychological evaluation prepared for the court to assist the court in determining conditions of probation. Such conditions shall include, but not be limited to, the completion of an anger management program; and

(2) subsection (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4) or (a)(5) ~~are~~ *is* a:

(A) Class A nonperson misdemeanor, except as provided in subsection (b)(2)(B); and

(B) nonperson felony upon the second or subsequent conviction of cruelty to animals as defined in subsection (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4) or (a)(5). Upon such conviction, a person shall be sentenced to not less than five days or more than one year's imprisonment and be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served the minimum mandatory sentence as provided herein.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to:

(1) Normal or accepted veterinary practices;

(2) bona fide experiments carried on by commonly recognized research facilities;

(3) killing, attempting to kill, trapping, catching or taking of any animal in accordance with the provisions of chapter 32 or chapter 47 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;

(4) rodeo practices accepted by the rodeo cowboys' association;

(5) the humane killing of an animal which is diseased or disabled beyond recovery for any useful purpose, or the humane killing of animals for population control, by the owner thereof or the agent of such owner residing outside of a city or the owner thereof within a city if no animal shelter, pound or licensed veterinarian is within the city, or by a licensed veterinarian at the request of the owner thereof, or by any officer or agent of an incorporated humane society, the operator of an animal shelter or pound, a local or state health officer or a licensed veterinarian three business days following the receipt of any such animal at such society, shelter or pound;

(6) with respect to farm animals, normal or accepted practices of animal husbandry, including the normal and accepted practices for the slaughter of such animals for food or by-products and the careful or thrifty management of one's herd or animals, including animal care practices common in the industry or region;

(7) the killing of any animal by any person at any time which may be found outside of the owned or rented property of the owner or custodian of such animal and which is found injuring or posing a threat to any person, farm animal or property;

(8) an animal control officer trained by a licensed veterinarian in the use of a tranquilizer gun, using such gun with the appropriate dosage for the size of the animal, when such animal is vicious or could not be captured after reasonable attempts using other methods;

(9) laying an equine down for medical or identification purposes;

(10) normal or accepted practices of pest control, as defined in subsection (x) of K.S.A. 2-2438a, and amendments thereto; or

(11) accepted practices of animal husbandry pursuant to regulations promulgated by the United States department of agriculture for domestic pet animals under the animal welfare act, public law 89-544, as amended and in effect on July 1, 2006.

(d) The provisions of subsection (a)(6) shall not apply to any person exposing poison upon their premises for the purpose of destroying wolves, coyotes or other predatory animals.

(e) Any public health officer, law enforcement officer, licensed veterinarian or officer or agent of any incorporated humane society, animal shelter or other appropriate facility may take into custody any animal, upon either private or public property, which clearly shows evidence of cruelty to animals, ~~as defined in this section~~. Such officer, agent or veterinarian may inspect, care for or treat such animal or place such animal in the care of a duly incorporated humane society or licensed veterinarian for treatment, boarding or other care or, if an officer of such humane society or such veterinarian determines that the animal appears to be diseased or disabled beyond recovery for any useful purpose, for humane killing. If the animal is placed in the care of an animal shelter, the animal shelter shall notify the owner or custodian, if known or reasonably ascertainable. If the owner or custodian is charged with a violation of this section, 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 animal for adoption or euthanize the animal at any time after ~~20~~ 21 days after the owner or custodian is notified or, if the owner or custodian is not known or reasonably ascertainable after ~~20~~ 21 days after the animal is taken into custody, unless the owner or custodian of the animal files a renewable cash or performance bond with the county clerk of the county where the animal is being held, in an amount equal to not less than the cost of care and treatment of the animal for 30 days. Upon receiving such petition, the court shall determine whether the animal 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.

(f) The owner or custodian of an animal placed for adoption or killed pursuant to subsection (e) shall not be entitled to recover damages for the placement or killing of such animal unless the owner proves that such placement or killing was unwarranted.

(g) Expenses incurred for the care, treatment or boarding of any animal, taken into custody pursuant to subsection (e), pending prosecution of the owner or custodian of such animal for the crime of cruelty to animals, shall be assessed to the owner or custodian as a cost of the case if the owner or custodian is adjudicated guilty of such crime.

(h) Upon the filing of a sworn complaint by any public health officer, law enforcement officer, licensed veterinarian or officer or agent of any incorporated humane society, animal shelter or other appropriate facility alleging the commission of cruelty to animals, the county or district attorney shall determine the validity of the complaint and shall forthwith file charges for the crime if the complaint appears to be valid.

(i) If a person is adjudicated guilty of the crime of cruelty to animals, and the court having jurisdiction is satisfied that an animal owned or possessed by such person would be in the future subjected to such crime, such animal shall not be returned to or remain with such person. Such animal may be turned over to a duly incorporated humane society or licensed veterinarian for sale or other disposition.

(j) As used in this section:

- (1) “Equine” means a horse, pony, mule, jenny, donkey or hinny; and
- (2) “maliciously” means a state of mind characterized by actual evil-mindedness or specific intent to do a harmful act without a reasonable justification or excuse.

Sec. 59. Section 225 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 225. (a) Unlawful conduct of dog fighting is:

- (1) Causing, for amusement or gain, any dog to fight with or injure another dog, *with no requirement of culpable mental state*;
- (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 with the intent of having it fight with or injure another dog.

(b) Unlawful possession of dog fighting paraphernalia is possession, with the intent to use in the unlawful conduct of dog fighting, any breaking stick, treadmill, wheel, hot walker, cat mill, cat walker, jenni, or other paraphernalia.

(c) Unlawful attendance of dog fighting is, entering or remaining on the premises where the unlawful conduct of dog fighting is occurring, whether the person knows or has reason to know that dog fighting is occurring on the premises.

(d) (1) Unlawful conduct of dog fighting is a severity level 10, non-person felony.

(2) Unlawful possession of dog fighting paraphernalia is a class A non-person misdemeanor.

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

(e) When a person is arrested under this section, 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, unlawful attendance of dog fighting, or unlawful possession of dog fighting paraphernalia.

(f) 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~~ 21 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 (g), 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 this section or section 223 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto. The owner or keeper of a dog placed for adoption or humanely killed under this subsection shall not be entitled to damages unless the owner or keeper proves that such placement or killing was unwarranted.

(g) If a person is convicted of unlawful conduct of dog fighting, unlawful attendance of dog fighting or unlawful possession of dog fighting paraphernalia, a dog taken into custody pursuant to subsection (e) 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 section 223 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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.

(h) A person who violates the provisions of this section may also be prosecuted for, convicted of, and punished for cruelty to animals.

Sec. 60. Section 230 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 230. (a) Promoting prostitution is knowingly:

- (1) Establishing, owning, maintaining or managing a house of prostitution, or participating in the establishment, ownership, maintenance or management thereof;
- (2) permitting any place partially or wholly owned or controlled by the defendant to be used as a house of prostitution;
- (3) procuring a prostitute for a house of prostitution;
- (4) inducing another to become a prostitute;
- (5) soliciting a patron for a prostitute or for a house of prostitution;
- (6) procuring a prostitute for a patron;
- (7) procuring transportation for, paying for the transportation of, or transporting a person within this state with the intention of assisting or promoting that person's engaging in prostitution; or
- (8) being employed to perform any act which is prohibited by this section.

(b) (1) Promoting prostitution is a:

~~(1)~~ (A) Class A person misdemeanor when the prostitute is 16 or more years of age, except as provided in subsection ~~(b)(2)~~ (b)(1)(B);

~~(2)~~ (B) severity level 7, person felony when the prostitute is 16 or more years of age and committed by a person who has, prior to the commission of the crime, been convicted of promoting prostitution; and

~~(3)~~ (C) severity level 6, person felony when the prostitute is under 16 years of age, except as provided in subsection ~~(b)(4); and~~ (b)(2).

~~(4)~~ (b) (2) Promoting prostitution or attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation to commit promoting prostitution is an off-grid person felony when the offender is 18 years of age or older and the prostitute is less than 14 years of age.

(c) If the offender is 18 years of age or older and the victim is less than 14 years of age, the provisions of:

(1) Subsection (c) of section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit the crime of promoting prostitution as described in subsection (b)(2);

(2) subsection (c) of section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of conspiracy to commit the crime of promoting prostitution as described in subsection (b)(2); and

(3) subsection (d) of section 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of criminal solicitation to commit the crime of promoting prostitution as described in subsection (b)(2).

Sec. 61. Section 232 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 232. (a) Extortion is:

(1) Intentionally and wrongfully demanding, soliciting or receiving anything of value from the owner, proprietor or other person having a financial interest in a business; and

(2) by means of either a threat, express or implied, or a promise, express or implied, that the person so demanding, soliciting or receiving such thing of value will:

(A) Cause the competition of the person from whom the payment is demanded, solicited or received to be diminished or eliminated;

(B) cause the price of goods or services purchased or sold in the business to be increased, decreased or maintained at a stated level; or

(C) protect the property used in the business or the person or family of the owner, proprietor or other interested person from injury by violence or other unlawful means.

(b) ~~Racketeering~~ Extortion is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.

Sec. 62. Section 242 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 242. (a) For the purpose of sentencing, the following classes of misdemeanors and the punishment and the terms of confinement authorized for each class are established:

(1) Class A, the sentence for which shall be a definite term of confinement in the county jail which shall be fixed by the court and shall not exceed one year;

(2) class B, the sentence for which shall be a definite term of confinement in the county jail which shall be fixed by the court and shall not exceed six months;

(3) class C, the sentence for which shall be a definite term of confinement in the county jail which shall be fixed by the court and shall not exceed one month; and

(4) unclassified misdemeanors, which shall include all crimes declared to be misdemeanors without specification as to class, the sentence for which shall be in accordance with the sentence specified in the statute that defines the crime; if no penalty is provided in such law, the sentence shall be the same penalty as provided herein for a class C misdemeanor.

(b) Upon conviction of a misdemeanor, a person may be punished by a fine, as provided in section ~~† 251~~ of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, instead of or in addition to confinement, as provided in this section.

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

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e), in addition to or in lieu of any other sentence authorized by law, whenever a person is convicted of having

committed, while under 21 years of age, a misdemeanor under K.S.A. 8-1599, 41-719 or 41-727 or K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, the court shall order such person to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation by a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and to pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute for such evaluation. If the court finds that the person is indigent, the fee may be waived.

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

Sec. 63. Section 243 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 243. As used in sections 241 through 256, and sections 271 through 286 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto:

(a) “Court” means any court having jurisdiction and power to sentence offenders for violations of the laws of this state;

(b) “community correctional services program” means a program which operates under the community corrections act and to which a defendant is assigned for supervision, confinement, detention, care or treatment, subject to conditions imposed by the court. A defendant assigned to a community correctional services program shall be subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the court and in no event shall be considered to be in the custody of or under the supervision of the secretary of corrections;

(c) “correctional institution” means any correctional institution established by the state for the confinement of offenders, and under control of the secretary of corrections;

(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;

(e) “parole” means the release of a prisoner to the community by the Kansas parole board prior to the expiration of such prisoner’s term, subject to conditions imposed by the board and to the secretary of correction’s supervision. Parole also means the release by a court of competent jurisdiction of a person confined in the county jail or other local place of detention after conviction and prior to expiration of such person’s term, subject to conditions imposed by the court and its supervision. Where a court or other authority has filed a warrant against the prisoner, the Kansas parole board or paroling court may release the prisoner on parole to answer the warrant of such court or authority;

(f) “postrelease supervision,” for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, means the same as in section 284 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(g) “probation” means a procedure under which a defendant, convicted of a crime, is released by the court after imposition of sentence, without imprisonment except as provided in felony cases, subject to conditions imposed by the court and subject to the supervision of the probation service of the court or community corrections. In felony cases, 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 pursuant to subsection (b)(3) of section 271 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; and

(h) “suspension of sentence” means a procedure under which a defendant, convicted of a crime, is released by the court without imposition

of sentence. The release may be with or without supervision in the discretion of the court. In felony cases, the court may include confinement in a county jail not to exceed 60 days, which need not be served consecutively, as a condition of suspension of sentence pursuant to subsection (b)(4) of ~~K.S.A. 21-4603~~ *section 271 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 64. Section 247 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 247. (a) Except as required by subsection (c), nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the court to impose or modify any general or specific conditions of probation, suspension of sentence or assignment to a community correctional services program. The court services officer or community correctional services officer may recommend, and the court may order, the imposition of any conditions of probation, suspension of sentence or assignment to a community correctional services program. For crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, in presumptive nonprison cases, the court services officer or community correctional services officer may recommend, and the court may order, the imposition of any conditions of probation or assignment to a community correctional services program. The court may at any time order the modification of such conditions, after notice to the court services officer or community correctional services officer and an opportunity for such officer to be heard thereon. The court shall cause a copy of any such order to be delivered to the court services officer and the probationer or to the community correctional services officer and the community corrections participant, as the case may be. 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 court may impose any conditions of probation, suspension of sentence or assignment to a community correctional services program that the court deems proper, including, but not limited to, requiring that the defendant:

- (1) Avoid such injurious or vicious habits, as directed by the court, court services officer or community correctional services officer;
- (2) avoid such persons or places of disreputable or harmful character, as directed by the court, court services officer or community correctional services officer;
- (3) report to the court services officer or community correctional services officer as directed;
- (4) permit the court services officer or community correctional services officer to visit the defendant at home or elsewhere;
- (5) work faithfully at suitable employment insofar as possible;
- (6) remain within the state unless the court grants permission to leave;
- (7) pay a fine or costs, applicable to the offense, in one or several sums and in the manner as directed by the court;
- (8) support the defendant's dependents;
- (9) reside in a residential facility located in the community and participate in educational, counseling, work and other correctional or rehabilitative programs;
- (10) perform community or public service work for local governmental agencies, private corporations organized not for profit, or charitable or social service organizations performing services for the community;
- (11) perform services under a system of day fines whereby the defendant is required to satisfy fines, costs or reparation or restitution obligations by performing services for a period of days, determined by the court on the basis of ability to pay, standard of living, support obligations and other factors;
- (12) participate in a house arrest program pursuant to *section 249 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;
- (13) order the defendant to pay the administrative fee authorized by K.S.A. 22-4529, and amendments thereto, unless waived by the court; or
- (14) in felony cases, except for violations of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, be confined in a county jail not to exceed 60 days, which need not be served consecutively.

(c) In addition to any other conditions of probation, suspension of sentence or assignment to a community correctional services program, the court shall order the defendant to comply with each of the following conditions:



(1) The defendant shall obey all laws of the United States, the state of Kansas and any other jurisdiction to the laws of which the defendant may be subject;

(2) make reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by the defendant's crime, in an amount and manner determined by the court and to the person specified by the court, unless the court finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable. If the court finds a plan of restitution unworkable, the court shall state on the record in detail the reasons therefore;

(3) (A) pay a ~~probation or community correctional services~~ *correctional supervision* fee of ~~\$25~~ \$60 if the person was convicted of a misdemeanor or a fee of ~~\$50~~ \$120 if the person was convicted of a felony. In any case the amount of the ~~probation or community correctional services~~ *correctional supervision* fee specified by this paragraph may be reduced or waived by the judge if the person is unable to pay that amount;

(B) the ~~probation or community correctional services~~ *correctional supervision* fee imposed by this paragraph shall be charged and collected by the district court. The clerk of the district court shall remit all revenues received under this paragraph from ~~probation or community correctional services~~ *correctional supervision* fees to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the state general fund, *a sum equal to 41.67% of such remittance, and to the correctional supervision fund, a sum equal to 58.33% of such remittance;*

(C) *this paragraph shall apply to persons placed on felony or misdemeanor probation or released on misdemeanor parole to reside in Kansas and supervised by Kansas court services officers under the interstate compact for offender supervision; and*

~~(D)~~ (D) this paragraph shall not apply to persons placed on probation or released on parole to reside in Kansas under the uniform act for out-of-state parolee supervision; and

(4) 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 of any unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on the defendant or the defendant's immediate family, the court may waive payment of all or part of the amount due or modify the method of payment. 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.

*(d) There is hereby established in the state treasury the correctional supervision fund. All moneys credited to the correctional supervision fund shall be used for the implementation of and training for use of a statewide, mandatory, standardized risk assessment tool or instrument as specified by the Kansas sentencing commission, pursuant to K.S.A. 75-5291, and amendments thereto, and for evidence-based offender supervision programs by judicial branch personnel. If all expenditures for the program have been paid and moneys remain in the correctional supervision fund for a fiscal year, remaining moneys may be expended from the correctional supervision fund to support offender supervision by court services officers. All expenditures from the correctional supervision fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the chief justice of the Kansas supreme court or by a person or persons designated by the chief justice.*

Sec. 65. Section 248 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 248. (a) The period of suspension of sentence, probation or assignment to community corrections fixed by the

court shall not exceed two years in misdemeanor cases, subject to renewal and extension for additional fixed periods of two years. 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.

(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) 36 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 provided further*, 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 section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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; and

(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.

Sec. 66. Section 244 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 244. (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 section 249 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(7) order the defendant to attend and satisfactorily complete an alcohol or drug education or training program as provided by subsection (c) of section 242 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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 *from custody* or aggravated escape *from custody*, as defined in section 136 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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~~ or aggravated arson as defined in section 98 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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 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) *if the defendant is convicted of a misdemeanor or convicted of a felony specified in subsection (i) of section 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, assign the defendant to work release program, other than a program at a correctional institution under the control of the secretary of corrections as defined in K.S.A. 75-5202, and amendments thereto, provided such work release program requires such defendant to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program;*

~~(12)~~ (12) impose any appropriate combination of (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) ~~and~~, (10) and (11); or

~~(13)~~ (13) 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 section 177 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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 non-compliance 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~~ *chief* 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 (d) of section 242 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, 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 section 246 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, 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. ~~2009~~ *2010* 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, and amendments thereto, or similar provisions of the laws of another jurisdiction, a new sentence may be imposed pursuant to the consecutive sentencing requirements of section 246 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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 section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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 section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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 grid blocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes and such offense does not meet the requirements of section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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 section ~~305~~ 248 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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 section 286 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, in addition to any of the above, for felony violations of K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a06, and amendments thereto, the court shall require the defendant who meets the requirements established in section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, to participate in a certified drug abuse treatment program, as provided in K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 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 section ~~305~~ 286 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto. For those offenders who are convicted on or after ~~the effective date of this act~~ July 1, 2003, 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 K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a06, 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~~ *means the same as in K.S.A. 8-1424 and 8-1473, and amendments thereto.*

*(p) In addition to any of the above, for any criminal offense that includes the domestic violence designation pursuant to section 1 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, the court shall require the defendant to undergo a domestic violence offender assessment and follow all recommendations unless otherwise ordered by the court or the department of corrections. The court may order a domestic violence offender assessment and any other evaluation prior to sentencing if the assessment or evaluation would assist the court in determining an appropriate sentence. The entity completing the assessment or evaluation shall provide the assessment or evaluation and recommendations to the court and the court shall provide the domestic violence assessment and any other evaluation to any entity responsible for supervising such defendant. A defendant ordered to undergo a domestic violence offender assessment shall be required to pay for the assessment and, unless otherwise ordered by the court or the department of corrections, for completion of all recommendations.*

Sec. 67. Section 254 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 254. (a) (1) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), any person convicted in this state of a traffic infraction, cigarette or tobacco infraction, misdemeanor or a class D or E felony, or for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, nondrug crimes ranked in severity levels 6 through 10 or any felony ranked in severity level 4 of the drug grid, may petition the convicting court for the expungement of such conviction or related arrest records if three or more years have elapsed since the person: (A) Satisfied the sentence imposed; or (B) was discharged from probation, a community correctional services program, parole, postrelease supervision, conditional release or a suspended sentence.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), any person who has fulfilled the terms of a diversion agreement may petition the district court

for the expungement of such diversion agreement and related arrest records if three or more years have elapsed since the terms of the diversion agreement were fulfilled.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), no person may petition for expungement until five or more years have elapsed since the person satisfied the sentence imposed, the terms of a diversion agreement or was discharged from probation, a community correctional services program, parole, post-release supervision, conditional release or a suspended sentence, if such person was convicted of a class A, B or C felony, or for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, if convicted of an off-grid felony or any nondrug crime ranked in severity levels 1 through 5 or any felony ranked in severity levels 1 through 3 of the drug grid, or:

(1) Vehicular homicide, as defined ~~by~~ *in K.S.A. 21-3405, prior to its repeal, or section 41 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or as prohibited by any law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;*

(2) driving while the privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state has been canceled, suspended or revoked, as prohibited by K.S.A. 8-262, and amendments thereto, or as prohibited by any law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;

(3) perjury resulting from a violation of K.S.A. 8-261a, and amendments thereto, or resulting from the violation of a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;

(4) violating the provisions of the fifth clause of K.S.A. 8-142, and amendments thereto, relating to fraudulent applications or violating the provisions of a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;

(5) any crime punishable as a felony wherein a motor vehicle was used in the perpetration of such crime;

(6) failing to stop at the scene of an accident and perform the duties required by K.S.A. 8-1602, 8-1603 or 8-1604, and amendments thereto, or required by a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with those statutes;

(7) violating the provisions of K.S.A. 40-3104, and amendments thereto, relating to motor vehicle liability insurance coverage; or

(8) a violation of K.S.A. 21-3405b, prior to its repeal.

(c) There shall be no expungement of convictions for the following offenses or of convictions for an attempt to commit any of the following offenses:

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

(2) indecent liberties with a child or aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3503 or 21-3504, prior to their repeal, or section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(3) criminal sodomy as defined in *subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(3) or (a)(4) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(4) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3506, prior to its repeal, or section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(5) indecent solicitation of a child or aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3510 or 21-3511, prior to their repeal, or section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(6) sexual exploitation of a child as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3516, prior to its repeal, or section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(7) aggravated incest as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3603, prior to its repeal, or section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(8) endangering a child or aggravated endangering a child as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3608 or 21-3608a, prior to their repeal, or section 78 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(9) abuse of a child as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3609, prior to its repeal, or section 79 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*



(10) capital murder as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3439, prior to its repeal, or section 36 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(11) murder in the first degree as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3401, prior to its repeal, or section 37 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(12) murder in the second degree as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3402, prior to its repeal, or section 38 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(13) voluntary manslaughter as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3403, prior to its repeal, or section 39 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(14) involuntary manslaughter as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3404, prior to its repeal, or section 40 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(15) sexual battery as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3517, prior to its repeal, or section 69 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, when the victim was less than 18 years of age at the time the crime was committed;

(16) aggravated sexual battery as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3518, prior to its repeal, or section 69 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(17) a violation of *K.S.A. 8-1567*, and amendments thereto, including any diversion for such violation;

(18) a violation of *K.S.A. 8-2,144*, and amendments thereto, including any diversion for such violation; or

(19) any conviction for any offense in effect at any time prior to ~~the effective date of this act~~ *July 1, 2011*, that is comparable to any offense as provided in this subsection.

(d) (1) When a petition for expungement is filed, the court shall set a date for a hearing of such petition and shall cause notice of such hearing to be given to the prosecutor and the arresting law enforcement agency. The petition shall state the:

(A) Defendant's full name;

(B) full name of the defendant at the time of arrest, conviction or diversion, if different than the defendant's current name;

(C) defendant's sex, race and date of birth;

(D) crime for which the defendant was arrested, convicted or diverted;

(E) date of the defendant's arrest, conviction or diversion; and

(F) identity of the convicting court, arresting law enforcement authority or diverting authority.

(2) Except as *otherwise provided further, there shall be no docket fee for filing a petition pursuant to this section by law, a petition for expungement shall be accompanied by a docket fee in the amount of \$100. On and after July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010 April 15, 2010 through June 30, 2011*, the supreme court may impose a charge, not to exceed ~~\$10~~ \$15 per case, to fund the costs of non-judicial personnel. The charge established in this section shall be the only fee collected or moneys in the nature of a fee collected for the case. Such charge shall only be established by an act of the legislature and no other authority is established by law or otherwise to collect a fee.

(3) All petitions for expungement shall be docketed in the original criminal action. Any person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing. The court may inquire into the background of the petitioner and shall have access to any reports or records relating to the petitioner that are on file with the secretary of corrections or the Kansas parole board.

(e) At the hearing on the petition, the court shall order the petitioner's arrest record, conviction or diversion expunged if the court finds that:

(1) The petitioner has not been convicted of a felony in the past two years and no proceeding involving any such crime is presently pending or being instituted against the petitioner;

(2) the circumstances and behavior of the petitioner warrant the expungement;

(3) the expungement is consistent with the public welfare.

(f) When the court has ordered an arrest record, conviction or diversion expunged, the order of expungement shall state the information required to be contained in the petition. The clerk of the court shall send a certified

copy of the order of expungement to the Kansas bureau of investigation which shall notify the federal bureau of investigation, the secretary of corrections and any other criminal justice agency which may have a record of the arrest, conviction or diversion. After the order of expungement is entered, the petitioner shall be treated as not having been arrested, convicted or diverted of the crime, except that:

(1) Upon conviction for any subsequent crime, the conviction that was expunged may be considered as a prior conviction in determining the sentence to be imposed;

(2) the petitioner shall disclose that the arrest, conviction or diversion occurred if asked about previous arrests, convictions or diversions:

(A) In any application for licensure as a private detective, private detective agency, certification as a firearms trainer pursuant to K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 75-7b21, and amendments thereto, or employment as a detective with a private detective agency, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01, and amendments thereto; as security personnel with a private patrol operator, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01, and amendments thereto; or with an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services;

(B) in any application for admission, or for an order of reinstatement, to the practice of law in this state;

(C) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;

(D) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for executive director of the Kansas racing and gaming commission, for employment with the commission or for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission, or to aid in determining qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure by the commission;

(E) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for the following under the Kansas expanded lottery act: (i) Lottery gaming facility manager or prospective manager, racetrack gaming facility manager or prospective manager, licensee or certificate holder; or (ii) an officer, director, employee, owner, agent or contractor thereof;

(F) upon application for a commercial driver's license under K.S.A. 8-2,125 through 8-2,142, and amendments thereto;

(G) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications to be an employee of the state gaming agency;

(H) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications to be an employee of a tribal gaming commission or to hold a license issued pursuant to a tribal-state gaming compact;

(I) in any application for registration as a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser or investment adviser representative all as defined in K.S.A. 17-12a102, and amendments thereto;

(J) in any application for employment as a law enforcement officer as defined in K.S.A. 22-2202 or 74-5602, and amendments thereto; or

(K) for applications received on and after July 1, 2006, to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for a license to carry a concealed weapon pursuant to the personal and family protection act, K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 75-7c01 et seq., and amendments thereto;

(3) the court, in the order of expungement, may specify other circumstances under which the conviction is to be disclosed;

(4) the conviction may be disclosed in a subsequent prosecution for an offense which requires as an element of such offense a prior conviction of the type expunged; and

(5) upon commitment to the custody of the secretary of corrections, any previously expunged record in the possession of the secretary of corrections may be reinstated and the expungement disregarded, and the record continued for the purpose of the new commitment.

(g) Whenever a person is convicted of a crime, pleads guilty and pays a fine for a crime, is placed on parole, postrelease supervision or probation, is assigned to a community correctional services program, is granted a suspended sentence or is released on conditional release, the person shall be informed of the ability to expunge the arrest records or conviction. Whenever a person enters into a diversion agreement, the person shall be informed of the ability to expunge the diversion.

(h) Subject to the disclosures required pursuant to subsection (f), in any application for employment, license or other civil right or privilege, or any appearance as a witness, a person whose arrest records, conviction or diversion of a crime has been expunged under this statute may state that such person has never been arrested, convicted or diverted of such crime, but the expungement of a felony conviction does not relieve an individual of complying with any state or federal law relating to the use or possession of firearms by persons convicted of a felony.

(i) Whenever the record of any arrest, conviction or diversion has been expunged under the provisions of this section or under the provisions of any other existing or former statute, the custodian of the records of arrest, conviction, diversion and incarceration relating to that crime shall not disclose the existence of such records, except when requested by:

- (1) The person whose record was expunged;
- (2) a private detective agency or a private patrol operator, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for employment with such agency or operator by the person whose record has been expunged;
- (3) a court, upon a showing of a subsequent conviction of the person whose record has been expunged;
- (4) the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, or a designee of the secretary, for the purpose of obtaining information relating to employment in an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services of any person whose record has been expunged;
- (5) a person entitled to such information pursuant to the terms of the expungement order;
- (6) a prosecutor, and such request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with a prosecution of an offense that requires a prior conviction as one of the elements of such offense;
- (7) the supreme court, the clerk or disciplinary administrator thereof, the state board for admission of attorneys or the state board for discipline of attorneys, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for admission, or for an order of reinstatement, to the practice of law in this state by the person whose record has been expunged;
- (8) the Kansas lottery, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;
- (9) the governor or the Kansas racing and gaming commission, or a designee of the commission, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for executive director of the commission, for employment with the commission, for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission or for licensure, renewal of licensure or continued licensure by the commission;
- (10) the Kansas racing and gaming commission, or a designee of the commission, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications of the following under the Kansas expanded lottery act: (A) Lottery gaming facility managers and prospective managers, racetrack gaming facility managers and prospective managers, licensees and certificate holders; and (B) their officers, directors, employees, owners, agents and contractors;
- (11) the Kansas sentencing commission;
- (12) the state gaming agency, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications: (A) To be an employee of the state gaming agency; or (B) to be an employee of a tribal gaming commission or to hold a license issued pursuant to a tribal-gaming compact;
- (13) the Kansas securities commissioner or a designee of the commissioner, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for registration as a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser or investment adviser representative by such agency and the application was submitted by the person whose record has been expunged;
- (14) the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training

and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining certification eligibility as a law enforcement officer pursuant to K.S.A. 74-5601 et seq., and amendments thereto;

(15) a law enforcement agency and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining eligibility for employment as a law enforcement officer as defined by K.S.A. 22-2202, and amendments thereto; or

(16) the attorney general and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for a license to carry a concealed weapon pursuant to the personal and family protection act.

Sec. 68. Section 257 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 257. (a) If a defendant is charged with capital murder, the county or district attorney shall file written notice if such attorney intends, upon conviction of the defendant, to request a separate sentencing proceeding to determine whether the defendant should be sentenced to death. Such notice shall be filed with the court and served on the defendant or the defendant's attorney not later than ~~five~~ seven days after the time of arraignment. If such notice is not filed and served as required by this subsection, the county or district attorney may not request such a sentencing proceeding and the defendant, if convicted of capital murder, shall be sentenced to life without the possibility of parole, and no sentence of death shall be imposed hereunder.

(b) Except as provided in sections 258 and 262 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, upon conviction of a defendant of capital murder, the court, upon motion of the county or district attorney, shall conduct a separate sentencing proceeding to determine whether the defendant shall be sentenced to death. The proceeding shall be conducted by the trial judge before the trial jury as soon as practicable. If any person who served on the trial jury is unable to serve on the jury for the sentencing proceeding, the court shall substitute an alternate juror who has been impaneled for the trial jury. If there are insufficient alternate jurors to replace trial jurors who are unable to serve at the sentencing proceeding, the trial judge may summon a special jury of 12 persons which shall determine the question of whether a sentence of death shall be imposed. Jury selection procedures, qualifications of jurors and grounds for exemption or challenge of prospective jurors in criminal trials shall be applicable to the selection of such special jury. The jury at the sentencing proceeding may be waived in the manner provided by K.S.A. 22-3403, and amendments thereto, for waiver of a trial jury. If the jury at the sentencing proceeding has been waived or the trial jury has been waived, the sentencing proceeding shall be conducted by the court.

(c) In the sentencing proceeding, evidence may be presented concerning any matter that the court deems relevant to the question of sentence and shall include matters relating to any of the aggravating circumstances enumerated in section 264 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, and any mitigating circumstances. Any such evidence which the court deems to have probative value may be received regardless of its admissibility under the rules of evidence, provided that the defendant is accorded a fair opportunity to rebut any hearsay statements. Only such evidence of aggravating circumstances as the state has made known to the defendant prior to the sentencing proceeding shall be admissible, and no evidence secured in violation of the constitution of the United States or of the state of Kansas shall be admissible. No testimony by the defendant at the sentencing proceeding shall be admissible against the defendant at any subsequent criminal proceeding. At the conclusion of the evidentiary presentation, the court shall allow the parties a reasonable period of time in which to present oral argument.

(d) At the conclusion of the evidentiary portion of the sentencing proceeding, the court shall provide oral and written instructions to the jury to guide its deliberations.

(e) If, by unanimous vote, the jury finds beyond a reasonable doubt that one or more of the aggravating circumstances enumerated in section 264 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, exist and, further, that the existence of such aggravating circumstances is not outweighed by any mitigating circumstances which are found to exist, the defendant shall be sentenced to death; otherwise, the defendant

shall be sentenced to life without the possibility of parole. The jury, if its verdict is a unanimous recommendation of a sentence of death, shall designate in writing, signed by the foreman of the jury, the statutory aggravating circumstances which it found beyond a reasonable doubt. If, after a reasonable time for deliberation, the jury is unable to reach a verdict, the judge shall dismiss the jury and impose a sentence of life without the possibility of parole and shall commit the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections. In nonjury cases, the court shall follow the requirements of this subsection in determining the sentence to be imposed.

(f) Notwithstanding the verdict of the jury, the trial court shall review any jury verdict imposing a sentence of death hereunder to ascertain whether the imposition of such sentence is supported by the evidence. If the court determines that the imposition of such a sentence is not supported by the evidence, the court shall modify the sentence and sentence the defendant to life without the possibility of parole, and no sentence of death shall be imposed hereunder. Whenever the court enters a judgment modifying the sentencing verdict of the jury, the court shall set forth its reasons for so doing in a written memorandum which shall become part of the record.

(g) A defendant who is sentenced to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole shall spend the remainder of the defendant's natural life incarcerated and in the custody of the secretary of corrections. A defendant who is sentenced to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole shall not be eligible for parole, probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, conditional release, postrelease supervision, or suspension, modification or reduction of sentence. Upon sentencing a defendant to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole, the court shall commit the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections and the court shall state in the sentencing order of the judgment form or journal entry, whichever is delivered with the defendant to the correctional institution, that the defendant has been sentenced to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole.

Sec. 69. Section 259 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 259. (a) A judgment of conviction resulting in a sentence of death shall be subject to automatic review by ~~an~~ *and* appeal to the supreme court of Kansas in the manner provided by the applicable statutes and rules of the supreme court governing appellate procedure. The review and appeal shall be expedited in every manner consistent with the proper presentation thereof and given priority pursuant to the statutes and rules of the supreme court governing appellate procedure.

(b) The supreme court of Kansas shall consider the question of sentence as well as any errors asserted in the review and appeal and shall be authorized to notice unassigned errors appearing of record if the ends of justice would be served thereby.

(c) With regard to the sentence, the court shall determine:

(1) Whether the sentence of death was imposed under the influence of passion, prejudice or any other arbitrary factor; and

(2) whether the evidence supports the findings that an aggravating circumstance or circumstances existed and that any mitigating circumstances were insufficient to outweigh the aggravating circumstances.

(d) The court shall be authorized to enter such orders as are necessary to effect a proper and complete disposition of the review and appeal.

Sec. 70. Section 260 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 260. (a) Except as provided in ~~section~~ *sections 258 and 262 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, if a defendant is convicted of the crime of capital murder and a sentence of death is not imposed pursuant to subsection (e) of section 257 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or requested pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of section 257 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, the defendant shall be sentenced to life without the possibility of parole.

(b) If a defendant is convicted of murder in the first degree based upon the finding of premeditated murder, the court shall determine whether the defendant shall be required to serve a mandatory term of imprisonment of 40 years or for crimes committed on and after July 1, 1999, a mandatory

term of imprisonment of 50 years or sentenced as otherwise provided by law.

(c) In order to make such determination, the court may be presented evidence concerning any matter that the court deems relevant to the question of sentence and shall include matters relating to any of the aggravating circumstances enumerated in section 264 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and any mitigating circumstances. Any such evidence which the court deems to have probative value may be received regardless of its admissibility under the rules of evidence, provided that the defendant is accorded a fair opportunity to rebut any hearsay statements. Only such evidence of aggravating circumstances as the state has made known to the defendant prior to the sentencing shall be admissible and no evidence secured in violation of the constitution of the United States or of the state of Kansas shall be admissible. No testimony by the defendant at the time of sentencing shall be admissible against the defendant at any subsequent criminal proceeding. At the conclusion of the evidentiary presentation, the court shall allow the parties a reasonable period of time in which to present oral argument.

(d) If the court finds that one or more of the aggravating circumstances enumerated in section 264 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, exist and, further, that the existence of such aggravating circumstances is not outweighed by any mitigating circumstances which are found to exist, the defendant shall be sentenced pursuant to section 263 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; otherwise, the defendant shall be sentenced as provided by law. The court shall designate, in writing, the statutory aggravating circumstances which it found. The court may make the findings required by this subsection for the purpose of determining whether to sentence a defendant pursuant to section 263 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, notwithstanding contrary findings made by the jury or court pursuant to subsection (e) of section 257 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, for the purpose of determining whether to sentence such defendant to death.

Sec. 71. Section 262 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 262. (a) If, under section 257 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, the county or district attorney has filed a notice of intent to request a separate sentencing proceeding to determine whether the defendant should be sentenced to death and the defendant is convicted of the crime of capital murder, the defendant's counsel or the warden of the correctional institution or sheriff having custody of the defendant may request a determination by the court of whether the defendant is mentally retarded. If the court determines that there is not sufficient reason to believe that the defendant is mentally retarded, the court shall so find and the defendant shall be sentenced in accordance with sections 257, 259, 264, 265, 268 and 269 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. If the court determines that there is sufficient reason to believe that the defendant is mentally retarded, the court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the defendant is mentally retarded.

(b) If a defendant is convicted of the crime of capital murder and a sentence of death is not imposed, or if a defendant is convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree based upon the finding of premeditated murder, the defendant's counsel or the warden of the correctional institution or sheriff having custody of the defendant may request a determination by the court of whether the defendant is mentally retarded. If the court determines that there is not sufficient reason to believe that the defendant is mentally retarded, the court shall so find and the defendant shall be sentenced in accordance with sections 260, 263, 264 and 265 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. If the court determines that there is sufficient reason to believe that the defendant is mentally retarded, the court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the defendant is mentally retarded.

(c) At the hearing, the court shall determine whether the defendant is mentally retarded. The court shall order a psychiatric or psychological examination of the defendant. For that purpose, the court shall appoint two licensed physicians or licensed psychologists, or one of each, qualified by training and practice to make such examination, to examine the defendant

and report their findings in writing to the judge within ~~10~~ 14 days after the order of examination is issued. The defendant shall have the right to present evidence and cross-examine any witnesses at the hearing. No statement made by the defendant in the course of any examination provided for by this section, whether or not the defendant consents to the examination, shall be admitted in evidence against the defendant in any criminal proceeding.

(d) If, at the conclusion of a hearing pursuant to subsection (a), the court determines that the defendant is not mentally retarded, the defendant shall be sentenced in accordance with sections 257, 259, 264, 265, 268 and 269 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(e) If, at the conclusion of a hearing pursuant to subsection (b), the court determines that the defendant is not mentally retarded, the defendant shall be sentenced in accordance with sections 260, 263, 264 and 265 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(f) If, at the conclusion of a hearing pursuant to this section, the court determines that the defendant is mentally retarded, the court shall sentence the defendant as otherwise provided by law, and no sentence of death, life without the possibility of parole, or mandatory term of imprisonment shall be imposed hereunder.

(g) Unless otherwise ordered by the court for good cause shown, the provisions of subsection (b) shall not apply if it has been determined, pursuant to a hearing granted under the provisions of subsection (a), that the defendant is not mentally retarded.

(h) As used in this section, “mentally retarded” means having significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning, as defined by K.S.A. 76-12b01, and amendments thereto, to an extent which substantially impairs one’s capacity to appreciate the criminality of one’s conduct or to conform one’s conduct to the requirements of law.

Sec. 72. Section 266 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 266. (a) An aggravated habitual sex offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole. Such offender shall spend the remainder of the offender’s natural life incarcerated and in the custody of the secretary of corrections. An offender who is sentenced to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole shall not be eligible for parole, probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, conditional release, postrelease supervision, or suspension, modification or reduction of sentence.

(b) Upon sentencing a defendant to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole, the court shall commit the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections and the court shall state in the sentencing order of the judgment form or journal entry, whichever is delivered with the defendant to the correctional institution, that the defendant has been sentenced to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole.

(c) As used in this section:

(1) “Aggravated habitual sex offender” means a person who, on and after July 1, 2006: (A) Has been convicted in this state of a sexually violent crime, as described in subsection (c)(3)(A) through (c)(3)(~~H~~) or (c)(3)(~~L~~) (J); and (B) prior to the conviction of the felony under subparagraph (A), has been convicted ~~on at least two prior conviction events of any sexually violent crime~~ of two or more sexually violent crimes;

(2) ~~“prior conviction event” means one or more felony convictions of a sexually violent crime occurring on the same day and within a single court. These convictions may result from multiple counts within an information or from more than one information. If a person crosses a county line and commits a felony as part of the same criminal act or acts, such felony, if such person is convicted, shall be considered part of the prior conviction event.~~

~~(3)~~ “Sexually violent crime” means:

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

(B) indecent liberties with a child or aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503 or 21-3504, prior to their repeal, or section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(C) criminal sodomy, as defined in *subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(3) and or (a)(4) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(D) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3506, prior to its repeal, or section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(E) indecent solicitation of a child or aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3510 or 21-3511, prior to their repeal, or section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(F) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3516, prior to its repeal, or section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(G) aggravated sexual battery, as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3518, prior to its repeal, or section 69 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(H) aggravated incest, as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3603, prior to its repeal, or section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(I) any federal or other state conviction for a felony offense that under the laws of this state would be a sexually violent crime as defined in this section;

(J) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or section 33, 34 or 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, of a sexually violent crime as defined in this section; or*

(K) any act which at the time of sentencing for the offense has been determined beyond a reasonable doubt to have been sexually motivated. As used in this subparagraph, “sexually motivated” means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of the defendant’s sexual gratification.

Sec. 73. Section 267 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 267. (a) (1) Except as provided in subsection (b) or (d), a defendant who is 18 years of age or older and is convicted of the following crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for life with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 25 years unless the court determines that the defendant should be sentenced as determined in subsection (a)(2):

(A) Aggravated *human trafficking*, as defined in section 61 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age;

(B) rape, as defined in subsection (a)(3) of section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(C) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in subsection (b)(3) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(D) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(E) promoting prostitution, as defined in section 230 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the prostitute is less than 14 years of age;

(F) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(4) of section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the child is less than 14 years of age; and

(G) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in section 33, 34 or 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in subsections (a)(1)(A) through (a)(1)(F).

(2) The provision of subsection (a)(1) requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 25 years shall not apply if the court finds:

(A) The defendant is an aggravated habitual sex offender and sentenced pursuant to section 266 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; or



(B) the defendant, because of the defendant's criminal history classification, is subject to presumptive imprisonment pursuant to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and the sentencing range exceeds 300 months. In such case, the defendant is required to serve a mandatory minimum term equal to the sentence established pursuant to the sentencing range.

(b) (1) On and after July 1, 2006, if a defendant who is 18 years of age or older is convicted of a crime listed in subsection (a)(1) and such defendant has previously been convicted of a crime listed in subsection (a)(1), a crime in effect at any time prior to ~~May 24, 2007~~ *July 1, 2011*, which is substantially the same as a crime listed in subsection (a)(1) or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as a crime listed in subsection (a)(1), the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment for life with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 40 years. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a crime committed under section 71 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as section 71 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(2) The provision of subsection (b)(1) requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 40 years shall not apply if the court finds:

(A) The defendant is an aggravated habitual sex offender and sentenced pursuant to section 266, and amendments thereto; or

(B) the defendant, because of the defendant's criminal history classification, is subject to presumptive imprisonment pursuant to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and the sentencing range exceeds 480 months. In such case, the defendant is required to serve a mandatory minimum term equal to the sentence established pursuant to the sentencing range.

(c) When a person is sentenced pursuant to subsection (a) or (b), such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 25 years, 40 years or be sentenced as determined in subsection (a)(2) or subsection (b)(2), whichever is applicable, and shall not be eligible for probation or suspension, modification or reduction of sentence. In addition, a person sentenced pursuant to this section shall not be eligible for parole prior to serving such mandatory term of imprisonment, and such imprisonment shall not be reduced by the application of good time credits.

(d) (1) On or after July 1, 2006, for a first time conviction of an offense listed in subsection (a)(1), the sentencing judge shall impose the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment provided by subsection (a), unless the judge finds substantial and compelling reasons, following a review of mitigating circumstances, to impose a departure. If the sentencing judge departs from such mandatory minimum term of imprisonment, the judge shall state on the record at the time of sentencing the substantial and compelling reasons for the departure. The departure sentence shall be the sentence pursuant to the revised Kansas sentencing guidelines act, sections 282 through 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, and, *subject to the provisions of section 299 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, no sentence of a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment shall be imposed hereunder.

(2) As used in this subsection, "mitigating circumstances" shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) The defendant has no significant history of prior criminal activity;

(B) the crime was committed while the defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbances;

(C) the victim was an accomplice in the crime committed by another person, and the defendant's participation was relatively minor;

(D) the defendant acted under extreme distress or under the substantial domination of another person;

(E) the capacity of the defendant to appreciate the criminality of the defendant's conduct or to conform the defendant's conduct to the requirements of law was substantially impaired; and

(F) the age of the defendant at the time of the crime.

(e) *The provisions of K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or section 33, 34 or 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of*

*Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to any defendant sentenced pursuant to this section.*

Sec. 74. Section 268 of Chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 268. (a) In the event the term of imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole or any provision of section 266 or 267 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, authorizing such term is held to be unconstitutional by the supreme court of Kansas or the United States supreme court, the court having jurisdiction over a person previously sentenced shall cause such person to be brought before the court and shall modify the sentence to require no term of imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole and shall sentence the defendant to the maximum term of imprisonment otherwise provided by law.

(b) In the event a sentence of death or any provision of ~~this act~~ chapter 252 of the 1994 Session Laws of Kansas authorizing such sentence is held to be unconstitutional by the supreme court of Kansas or the United States supreme court, the court having jurisdiction over a person previously sentenced shall cause such person to be brought before the court and shall modify the sentence and resentence the defendant as otherwise provided by law.

(c) In the event the mandatory term of imprisonment or any provision of chapter 341 of the 1994 Session Laws of Kansas authorizing such mandatory term is held to be unconstitutional by the supreme court of Kansas or the United States supreme court, the court having jurisdiction over a person previously sentenced shall cause such person to be brought before the court and shall modify the sentence to require no mandatory term of imprisonment and shall sentence the defendant as otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 75. Section 269 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 269. (a) The provisions of K.S.A. 21-4622 through 21-4630, as they existed immediately prior to July 1, 1994, shall be applicable only to persons convicted of crimes committed on or after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 1994.

(b) The provisions of K.S.A. 21-4622 through 21-4627 and 21-4629 and 21-4630, as amended on July 1, 1994 *and prior to their repeal, and sections 257, 258, 259, 262, 264, 265 and subsection (b) of section 268 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto,* shall be applicable only to persons convicted of crimes committed on or after July 1, 1994.

(c) K.S.A. 21-4633 through 21-4640, *prior to their repeal, and sections 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265 and subsection (c) of section 268 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto,* shall be applicable only to persons convicted of crimes committed on or after July 1, 1994.

Sec. 76. Section 271 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 271. (a) Whenever any person has been found guilty of a crime and the court finds that an adequate presentence investigation cannot be conducted by resources available within the judicial district, including mental health centers and mental health clinics, the court may require that a presentence investigation be conducted by the Topeka correctional facility or by the state security hospital. If the offender is sent to the Topeka correctional facility or the state security hospital for a presentence investigation under this section, the correctional facility or hospital may keep the offender confined for a maximum of 60 days, except that an inmate may be held for a longer period of time on order of the secretary, or until the court calls for the return of the offender. While held at the Topeka correctional facility or the state security hospital the defendant may be treated the same as any person committed to the secretary of corrections or secretary of social and rehabilitation services for purposes of maintaining security and control, discipline, and emergency medical or psychiatric treatment, and general population management except that no such person shall be transferred out of the state or to a federal institution or to any other location unless the transfer is between the correctional facility and the state security hospital. The correctional facility or the state security hospital shall compile a complete mental and physical evaluation of such offender and shall make its findings and recommendations known to the court in the presentence report.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), 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 or, if confinement is for a term less than one year, to jail for the term provided by law;

(2) impose the fine applicable to the offense;

(3) release the defendant on probation subject to such conditions as the court may deem appropriate, including orders requiring full or partial restitution. In felony cases, 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;

(4) suspend the imposition of the sentence subject to such conditions as the court may deem appropriate, including orders requiring full or partial restitution. In felony cases, the court may include confinement in a county jail not to exceed 60 days, which need not be served consecutively, as a condition of suspension of sentence;

(5) assign the defendant to a community correctional services program subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-5291, and amendments thereto, and such conditions as the court may deem appropriate, including orders requiring full or partial restitution;

(6) assign the defendant to a conservation camp for a period not to exceed six months;

(7) assign the defendant to a house arrest program pursuant to section ~~252~~ 249 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(8) order the defendant to attend and satisfactorily complete an alcohol or drug education or training program as provided by subsection (c) of section 242 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

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

(10) impose any appropriate combination of subsections (b)(1) through (b)(9).

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 (d) of section 242 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

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.

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 or conditional release.

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

where the defendant is committed to the custody of the secretary of corrections, the court shall fix the minimum term within the limits provided by law.

(c) Whenever any juvenile felon, as defined in K.S.A. 38-16,112, prior to its repeal, has been found guilty of a class A or B felony, the court shall commit the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections and may impose the fine applicable to the offense.

(d) (1) Except when an appeal is taken and determined adversely to the defendant as provided in subsection (d)(2), at any time within 120 days after a sentence is imposed, after probation or assignment to a community correctional services program has been revoked, the court may modify such sentence, revocation of probation or assignment to a community correctional services program by directing that a less severe penalty be imposed in lieu of that originally adjudged within statutory limits and shall modify such sentence if recommended by the Topeka correctional facility unless the court finds and sets forth with particularity the reasons for finding that the safety of members of the public will be jeopardized or that the welfare of the inmate will not be served by such modification.

(2) If an appeal is taken and determined adversely to the defendant, such sentence may be modified within 120 days after the receipt by the clerk of the district court of the mandate from the supreme court or court of appeals.

(e) The court shall modify the sentence at any time before the expiration thereof when such modification is recommended by the secretary of corrections unless the court finds and sets forth with particularity the reasons for finding that the safety of members of the public will be jeopardized or that the welfare of the inmate will not be served by such modification. The court shall have the power to impose a less severe penalty upon the inmate, including the power to reduce the minimum below the statutory limit on the minimum term prescribed for the crime of which the inmate has been convicted. The recommendation of the secretary of corrections, the hearing on the recommendation and the order of modification shall be made in open court. Notice of the recommendation of modification of sentence and the time and place of the hearing thereon shall be given by the inmate, or by the inmate's legal counsel, at least 21 days prior to the hearing to the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was convicted. After receipt of such notice and at least 14 days prior to the hearing, the county or district attorney shall give notice of the recommendation of modification of sentence and the time and place of the hearing thereon to any victim of the inmate's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the county or district attorney or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's next of kin if the next of kin's address is known to the county or district attorney. Proof of service of each notice required to be given by this subsection shall be filed with the court.

(f) After such defendant has been assigned to a conservation camp but prior to the end of 180 days, the chief administrator of such camp shall file a performance report and recommendations with the court. The court shall enter an order based on such report and recommendations modifying the sentence, if appropriate, by sentencing the defendant to any of the authorized dispositions provided in subsection (b), except to reassign such person to a conservation camp as provided in subsection (b)(6).

(g) 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.

(h) An application for or acceptance of probation, suspended sentence 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.

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

(j) The provisions of this section shall apply to crimes committed before July 1, 1993.

Sec. 77. Section 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kan-

sas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 285. (a) The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes. The following sentencing guidelines grid shall be applicable to non-drug felony crimes:

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 34	34 32 31
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) Sentences expressed in the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes represent months of imprisonment.

(c) The sentencing guidelines grid is a two-dimensional crime severity and criminal history classification tool. The grid's vertical axis is the crime severity scale which classifies current crimes of conviction. The grid's horizontal axis is the criminal history scale which classifies criminal histories.

(d) The sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes as provided in this section defines presumptive punishments for felony convictions, subject to the sentencing court's discretion to enter a departure sentence. The appropriate punishment for a felony conviction should depend on the severity of the crime of conviction when compared to all other crimes and the offender's criminal history.

(e) (1) The sentencing court has discretion to sentence at any place within the sentencing range. In the usual case it is recommended that the sentencing judge select the center of the range and reserve the upper and lower limits for aggravating and mitigating factors insufficient to warrant a departure.

(2) In presumptive imprisonment cases, the sentencing court shall pronounce the complete sentence which shall include the:

(A) Prison sentence;

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

(C) period of postrelease supervision at the sentencing hearing. Failure to pronounce the period of postrelease supervision shall not negate the existence of such period of postrelease supervision.

(3) In presumptive nonprison cases, the sentencing court shall pronounce the:

(A) Prison sentence; and

(B) duration of the nonprison sanction at the sentencing hearing.

(f) Each grid block states the presumptive sentencing range for an offender whose crime of conviction and criminal history place such offender in that grid block. If an offense is classified in a grid block below the dispositional line, the presumptive disposition shall be nonimprisonment. If an offense is classified in a grid block above the dispositional line, the presumptive disposition shall be imprisonment. If an offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G, the court may impose an optional nonprison sentence as provided in subsection (q).

(g) The sentence for a violation of ~~section 48, and amendments thereto, K.S.A. 21-3415, prior to its repeal,~~ aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer committed prior to July 1, 2006, or a violation of *subsection (d) of section 47 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, aggravated assault against a law enforcement officer, which places the defendant's sentence in grid block 6-H or 6-I shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence as provided in subsection (q).

(h) When a firearm is used to commit any person felony, the offender's sentence shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence as provided in subsection (q).

(i) (1) The sentence for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of section 49 *of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of section 109 *of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, section 223 *of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas* and section 227 *of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall be as provided by the specific mandatory sentencing requirements of that section and shall not be subject to the provisions of this section or section 288 *of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(2) If because of the offender's criminal history classification the offender is subject to presumptive imprisonment or if the judge departs from a presumptive probation sentence and the offender is subject to imprisonment, the provisions of this section and section 288 *of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall apply and the offender shall not be subject to the mandatory sentence as provided in section 109 *of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other section, the term of imprisonment imposed for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of section 49 *of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of section 109 *of chapter 136*

of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, section 223 and section 227 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections, except that the term of imprisonment for felony violations of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, may be served in a state correctional facility designated by the secretary of corrections if the secretary determines that substance abuse treatment resources and facility capacity is available. The secretary's determination regarding the availability of treatment resources and facility capacity shall not be subject to review.

(j) (1) The sentence for any persistent sex offender whose current convicted crime carries a presumptive term of imprisonment shall be double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term. The sentence for any persistent sex offender whose current conviction carries a presumptive nonprison term shall be presumed imprisonment and shall be double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, as used in this subsection, "persistent sex offender" means a person who:

(A) (i) Has been convicted in this state of a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto; and

(ii) at the time of the conviction under ~~paragraph~~ subsection (j)(2)(A)(i) has at least one conviction for a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto, in this state or comparable felony under the laws of another state, the federal government or a foreign government; or

(B) (i) has been convicted of rape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502, prior to its repeal, or section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; and

(ii) at the time of the conviction under ~~paragraph~~ subsection (j)(2)(B)(i) has at least one conviction for rape in this state or comparable felony under the laws of another state, the federal government or a foreign government.

(3) Except as provided in ~~paragraph~~ subsection (j)(2)(B), the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any person whose current convicted crime is a severity level 1 or 2 felony.

(k) (1) If it is shown at sentencing that the offender committed any felony violation for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, the offender's sentence shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence as provided in subsection (q).

(2) As used in this subsection, "criminal street gang" means any organization, association or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities:

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

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

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

(D) its members, individually or collectively, engage in or have engaged in the commission, attempted commission, conspiracy to commit or solicitation of two or more person felonies or felony violations of K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, or any substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction.

(l) Except as provided in subsection (o), the sentence for a violation of subsection (a)(1) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or any attempt or conspiracy, as defined in sections 33 and 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, to commit such offense, when such person being sentenced has a prior conviction for a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of K.S.A. 21-3715, prior to its repeal, 21-3716, prior to its repeal, subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, or subsection (b) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or any attempt or conspiracy to commit such offense, shall be ~~presumed~~ presumptive imprisonment.

(m) The sentence for a violation of K.S.A. 22-4903 or subsection (a)(2) of section 138 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment. If an offense under such sections is classified in grid blocks 5-E, 5-F, 5-G, 5-H or 5-I, the



court may impose an optional nonprison sentence as provided in subsection (q).

(n) The sentence for a violation of criminal deprivation of property, as defined in section 89 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such property is a motor vehicle, and when such person being sentenced has any combination of two or more prior convictions of subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3705, prior to its repeal, or of criminal deprivation of property, as defined in section 89 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such property is a motor vehicle, shall be presumptive imprisonment. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(o) The sentence for a felony violation of theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary as defined in subsection (a) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has no prior convictions for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3701 or 21-3715, prior to their repeal, or theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary as defined in subsection (a) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; or the sentence for a felony violation of theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has one or two prior felony convictions for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 or 21-3716, prior to their repeal, or theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary or aggravated burglary as defined in section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; or the sentence for a felony violation of burglary as defined in subsection (a) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has one prior felony conviction for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 or 21-3716, prior to their repeal, or theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary or aggravated burglary as defined in section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall be the sentence as provided by this section, except that the court may order an optional nonprison sentence for a defendant to participate in a drug treatment program, including, but not limited to, an approved after-care plan, if the court makes the following findings on the record:

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

(2) substance abuse treatment in the community is likely to be more effective than a prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism; and

(3) participation in an intensive substance abuse treatment program will serve community safety interests.

A defendant sentenced to an optional nonprison sentence under this subsection shall be supervised by community correctional services. The provisions of subsection (f)(1) of section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall apply to a defendant sentenced under this subsection. The sentence under this subsection shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(p) The sentence for a felony violation of theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has any combination of three or more prior felony convictions for violations of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 or 21-3716, prior to their repeal, or theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary or aggravated burglary as defined in section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas; or the sentence for a violation of burglary as defined in subsection (a) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has any combination of two or more prior convictions for violations of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 and 21-3716, prior to their repeal, or theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary or aggravated burglary as defined in section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall be

presumed imprisonment and the defendant shall be sentenced to prison as provided by this section, except that the court may recommend that an offender be placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections, in a facility designated by the secretary to participate in an intensive substance abuse treatment program, upon making the following findings on the record:

- (1) Substance abuse was an underlying factor in the commission of the crime;
- (2) substance abuse treatment with a possibility of an early release from imprisonment is likely to be more effective than a prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism; and
- (3) participation in an intensive substance abuse treatment program with the possibility of an early release from imprisonment will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation.

The intensive substance abuse treatment program shall be determined by the secretary of corrections, but shall be for a period of at least four months. Upon the successful completion of such intensive treatment program, the offender shall be returned to the court and the court may modify the sentence by directing that a less severe penalty be imposed in lieu of that originally adjudged within statutory limits. If the offender's term of imprisonment expires, the offender shall be placed under the applicable period of postrelease supervision. The sentence under this subsection shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(q) As used in this section, an "optional nonprison sentence" is a sentence which the court may impose, in lieu of the presumptive sentence, upon making the following findings on the record:

- (1) An appropriate treatment program exists which is likely to be more effective than the presumptive prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism; and
- (2) the recommended treatment program is available and the offender can be admitted to such program within a reasonable period of time; or
- (3) the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation.

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

(r) The sentence for a violation of subsection (c)(2) of section 48 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment and shall be served consecutively to any other term or terms of imprisonment imposed. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

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

(t) (1) *If the trier of fact makes a finding that an offender wore or used ballistic resistant material in the commission of, or attempt to commit, or flight from any felony, in addition to the sentence imposed pursuant to the Kansas sentencing guidelines act, the offender shall be sentenced to an additional 30 months' imprisonment.*

(2) *The sentence imposed pursuant to subsection (t)(1) shall be presumptive imprisonment and shall be served consecutively to any other term or terms of imprisonment imposed. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.*

(3) *As used in this subsection, "ballistic resistant material" means: (A) Any commercially produced material designed with the purpose of providing ballistic and trauma protection, including, but not limited to, bulletproof vests and kevlar vests; and (B) any homemade or fabricated substance or item designed with the purpose of providing ballistic and trauma protection.*

Sec. 78. Section 291 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 291. (a) Criminal history categories contained in the sentencing guidelines grids are based on the following types of prior convictions: Person felony adult convictions, nonperson felony adult convictions, person felony juvenile adjudications, nonperson felony juvenile adjudications, person misdemeanor adult convictions, nonperson class A misdemeanor adult convictions, person misdemeanor juvenile adjudications, nonperson class A misdemeanor juvenile adjudications, select class B nonperson misdemeanor adult convictions, select class B

nonperson misdemeanor juvenile adjudications and convictions and adjudications for violations of municipal ordinances or county resolutions which are comparable to any crime classified under the state law of Kansas as a person misdemeanor, select nonperson class B misdemeanor or nonperson class A misdemeanor. A prior conviction is any conviction, other than another count in the current case which was brought in the same information or complaint or which was joined for trial with other counts in the current case pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3203, and amendments thereto, which occurred prior to sentencing in the current case regardless of whether the offense that led to the prior conviction occurred before or after the current offense or the conviction in the current case.

(b) A class B nonperson select misdemeanor is a special classification established for weapons violations. Such classification shall be considered and scored in determining an offender's criminal history classification.

(c) Except as otherwise provided, all convictions, whether sentenced consecutively or concurrently, shall be counted separately in the offender's criminal history.

(d) Except as provided in section 296 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, the following are applicable to determining an offender's criminal history classification:

(1) Only verified convictions will be considered and scored.

(2) All prior adult felony convictions, including expungements, will be considered and scored.

(3) There will be no decay factor applicable for:

(A) Adult convictions;

(B) a juvenile adjudication for an offense which would constitute a person felony if committed by an adult;

(C) a juvenile adjudication for an offense committed before July 1, 1993, which would have been a class A, B or C felony, if committed by an adult; or

(D) a juvenile adjudication for an offense committed on or after July 1, 1993, which would be an off-grid felony, a nondrug severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 felony, or a drug severity level 1, 2 or 3 felony, if committed by an adult.

(4) Except as otherwise provided, a juvenile adjudication will decay if the current crime of conviction is committed after the offender reaches the age of 25, and the juvenile adjudication is for an offense:

(A) Committed before July 1, 1993, which would have been a class D or E felony if committed by an adult;

(B) committed on or after July 1, 1993, which would be a nondrug level 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10, or drug level 4, nonperson felony if committed by an adult; or

(C) which would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult.

(5) All person misdemeanors, class A nonperson misdemeanors and class B select nonperson misdemeanors, and all municipal ordinance and county resolution violations comparable to such misdemeanors, shall be considered and scored.

(6) Unless otherwise provided by law, unclassified felonies and misdemeanors, shall be considered and scored as nonperson crimes for the purpose of determining criminal history.

(7) Prior convictions of a crime defined by a statute which has since been repealed shall be scored using the classification assigned at the time of such conviction.

(8) Prior convictions of a crime defined by a statute which has since been determined unconstitutional by an appellate court shall not be used for criminal history scoring purposes.

(9) Prior convictions of any crime shall not be counted in determining the criminal history category if they enhance the severity level or applicable penalties, elevate the classification from misdemeanor to felony, or are elements of the present crime of conviction. Except as otherwise provided, all other prior convictions will be considered and scored.

Sec. 79. Section 292 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 292. In addition to the provisions of section 291 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, the following shall apply in determining an offender's criminal history classification as contained in the presumptive sentencing guidelines grids:

(a) Every three prior adult convictions or juvenile adjudications of class A and class B person misdemeanors in the offender's criminal history, or any combination thereof, shall be rated as one adult conviction or one juvenile adjudication of a person felony for criminal history purposes. Every three prior adult convictions or juvenile adjudications of assault as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3408, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 47 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, occurring within a period commencing three years prior to the date of conviction for the current crime of conviction shall be rated as one adult conviction or one juvenile adjudication of a person felony for criminal history purposes.

(b) A conviction of *criminal possession of a firearm as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(5) of K.S.A. 21-4204, prior to its repeal, criminal use of weapons as defined in subsection (a)(8) or (a)(13) (a)(10) or (a)(11) of section 186 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or *unlawful possession of a firearm on the grounds or in the state capitol building as defined in section 194, and amendments thereto as in effect on June 30, 2005, and as defined in K.S.A. 21-4218, prior to its repeal*, will be scored as a select class B nonperson misdemeanor conviction or adjudication and shall not be scored as a person misdemeanor for criminal history purposes.

(c) (1) If the current crime of conviction was committed before July 1, 1996, and is for subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3404, as in effect on June 30, 1996, involuntary manslaughter in the commission of driving under the influence, then, each prior adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, shall count as one person felony for criminal history purposes.

(2) If the current crime of conviction was committed on or after July 1, 1996, and is for a violation of subsection (a)(3) of section 40 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, each prior adult conviction, diversion in lieu of criminal prosecution or juvenile adjudication for: (A) An act described in K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto; or (B) a violation of a law of another state or an ordinance of any city, or resolution of any county, which prohibits the act described in K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, shall count as one person felony for criminal history purposes.

(d) Prior burglary adult convictions and juvenile adjudications will be scored for criminal history purposes as follows:

(1) As a prior person felony if the prior conviction or adjudication was classified as a burglary as defined in *subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3715, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(1) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(2) As a prior nonperson felony if the prior conviction or adjudication was classified as a burglary as defined in *subsection (b) or (c) of K.S.A. 21-3715, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

The facts required to classify prior burglary adult convictions and juvenile adjudications shall be established by the state by a preponderance of the evidence.

(e) Out-of-state convictions and juvenile adjudications shall be used in classifying the offender's criminal history. An out-of-state crime will be classified as either a felony or a misdemeanor according to the convicting jurisdiction. If a crime is a felony in another state, it will be counted as a felony in Kansas. The state of Kansas shall classify the crime as person or nonperson. In designating a crime as person or nonperson comparable offenses shall be referred to. If the state of Kansas does not have a comparable offense, the out-of-state conviction shall be classified as a nonperson crime. Convictions or adjudications occurring within the federal system, other state systems, the District of Columbia, foreign, tribal or military courts are considered out-of-state convictions or adjudications. The facts required to classify out-of-state adult convictions and juvenile adjudications shall be established by the state by a preponderance of the evidence.

(f) Except as provided in *subsections (d)(4), (d)(5) or (d)(6) of K.S.A. 21-4710, prior to its repeal, or subsections (d)(3)(B), (d)(3)(C), (d)(3)(D) and (d)(4) of section 291 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, juvenile adjudications will be applied in the same manner as adult convictions. Out-of-state juvenile adjudications will be treated as juvenile adjudications in Kansas.

(g) A prior felony conviction of an attempt, a conspiracy or a solicitation as provided in *K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or section 33, 34 or 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to commit a crime shall be treated as a person or nonperson crime in accordance with the designation assigned to the underlying crime.

(h) Drug crimes are designated as nonperson crimes for criminal history scoring.

Sec. 80. Section 294 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 294. (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 their repeal or K.S.A. 2009 2010 Supp. 21-36a06*, and amendments thereto, and meet the requirements of section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, the drug abuse assessment as provided in section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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 their repeal or K.S.A. 2009 2010 Supp. 21-36a06*, and amendments thereto, the drug abuse assessment as provided in section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 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 of-

fender 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 section 295 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, the court may 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. 81. Section 298 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 298. (a) (1) Whenever a person is convicted of a felony, the court upon motion of either the defendant or the state, shall hold a hearing to consider imposition of a departure sentence other than an upward durational departure sentence. The motion shall state the type of departure sought and the reasons and factors relied upon. The hearing shall be scheduled so that the parties have adequate time to prepare and present arguments regarding the issues of departure sentencing. The county or district attorney shall notify the victim of a crime or the victim's family of the right to be present at the hearing. The parties may submit written arguments to the court prior to the date of the hearing and may make oral arguments before the court at the hearing. The court shall review the victim impact statement. Prior to the hearing, the court shall transmit to the defendant or the defendant's attorney and the prosecutor copies of the presentence investigation report.

(2) At the conclusion of the hearing or within ~~20~~ 21 days thereafter, the court shall issue findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding the issues submitted by the parties, and shall enter an appropriate order.

(3) If the court decides to depart on its own volition, without a motion from the state or the defendant, the court ~~must~~ shall notify all parties of its intent and allow reasonable time for either party to respond if requested. The notice shall state the type of departure intended by the court and the reasons and factors relied upon.

(4) In each case in which the court imposes a sentence that deviates from the presumptive sentence, the court shall make findings of fact as to the reasons for departure as provided in this subsection regardless of whether a hearing is requested.

(b) (1) Upon motion of the county or district attorney to seek an upward durational departure sentence, the court shall consider imposition of such upward durational departure sentence in the manner provided in subsection (b)(2). The county or district attorney shall file such motion to seek an upward durational departure sentence not less than 30 days prior to the date of trial or if the trial date is to take place in less than 30 days then within ~~five~~ seven days from the date of the arraignment.

(2) The court shall determine if the presentation of any evidence regarding the alleged fact or factors that may increase the penalty for a crime beyond the statutory maximum, other than a prior conviction, shall be presented to a jury and proved beyond a reasonable doubt during the trial of the matter or whether such evidence should be submitted to the jury in a separate departure sentencing hearing following the determination of the defendant's innocence or guilt.

(3) If the presentation of the evidence regarding the alleged fact or factors is submitted to the jury during the trial of the matter as determined by the court, then the provisions of subsections (b)(5), (b)(6) and (b)(7) shall be applicable.

(4) If the court determines it is in the interest of justice, the court shall conduct a separate departure sentence proceeding to determine whether the defendant may be subject to an upward durational departure sentence. Such proceeding shall be conducted by the court before the trial jury as soon as practicable. If any person who served on the trial jury is unable to serve on

the jury for the upward durational departure sentence proceeding, the court shall substitute an alternate juror who has been impaneled for the trial jury. If there are insufficient alternate jurors to replace trial jurors who are unable to serve at the upward durational departure sentence proceeding, the court may conduct such upward durational departure sentence proceeding before a jury which may have 12 or less jurors, but at no time less than six jurors. Any decision of an upward durational departure sentence proceeding shall be decided by a unanimous decision of the jury. Jury selection procedures, qualifications of jurors and grounds for exemption or challenge of prospective jurors in criminal trials shall be applicable to the selection of such jury. The jury at the upward durational departure sentence proceeding may be waived in the manner provided by K.S.A. 22-3403, and amendments thereto, for waiver of a trial jury. If the jury at the upward durational departure sentence proceeding has been waived or the trial jury has been waived, the upward durational departure sentence proceeding shall be conducted by the court.

(5) In the upward durational departure sentence proceeding, evidence may be presented concerning any matter that the court deems relevant to the question of determining if any specific factors exist that may serve to enhance the maximum sentence as provided by section 296 or 297 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. Only such evidence as the state has made known to the defendant prior to the upward durational departure sentence proceeding shall be admissible, and no evidence secured in violation of the constitution of the United States or of the state of Kansas shall be admissible. No testimony by the defendant at the upward durational departure sentence proceeding shall be admissible against the defendant at any subsequent criminal proceeding. At the conclusion of the evidentiary presentation, the court shall allow the parties a reasonable period of time in which to present oral arguments.

(6) The court shall provide oral and written instructions to the jury to guide its deliberations.

(7) If, by unanimous vote, the jury finds beyond a reasonable doubt that one or more specific factors exist that may serve to enhance the maximum sentence, the defendant may be sentenced pursuant to sections 296 through 299 of *chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; otherwise, the defendant shall be sentenced as provided by law. The jury, if its verdict is a unanimous recommendation that one or more of the specific factors that may serve to enhance the maximum sentence exists, shall designate in writing, signed by the foreman of the jury, the specific factor or factors which the jury found beyond a reasonable doubt. If, after a reasonable time for deliberation, the jury is unable to reach a verdict of finding any of the specific factors, the court shall dismiss the jury and shall only impose a sentence as provided by law. In nonjury cases, the court shall follow the requirements of this subsection in determining if one or more of the specific factors exist that may serve to enhance the maximum sentence.

Sec. 82. Section 299 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 299. (a) When a departure sentence is appropriate, the sentencing judge may depart from the sentencing guidelines as provided in this section. The sentencing judge shall not impose a downward dispositional departure sentence for any crime of extreme sexual violence, as defined in section 296, and amendments thereto. The sentencing judge shall not impose a downward durational departure sentence for any crime of extreme sexual violence, as defined in section 296, and amendments thereto, to less than 50% of the center of the range of the sentence for such crime.

(b) When a sentencing judge departs in setting the duration of a presumptive term of imprisonment:

(1) The judge shall consider and apply the sentencing guidelines, ~~which is~~ to impose a sentence that is proportionate to the severity of the crime of conviction and the offender's criminal history; and

(2) the presumptive term of imprisonment set in such departure shall not total more than double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term.

(c) When a sentencing judge imposes a prison term as a dispositional departure:

(1) The judge shall consider and apply ~~the primary purpose of~~ the sen-

tencing guidelines, ~~which is~~ to impose a sentence that is proportionate to the severity of the crime of conviction; and

(2) the term of imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term listed within the sentencing grid. Any sentence inconsistent with the provisions of this section shall constitute an additional departure and shall require substantial and compelling reasons independent of the reasons given for the dispositional departure.

(d) If the sentencing judge imposes a nonprison sentence as a dispositional departure from the guidelines, the recommended duration shall be as provided in subsection (c) of section 248 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 83. Section 302 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 302. (a) The secretary of corrections is hereby authorized to adopt rules and regulations providing for a system of good time calculations. Such rules and regulations shall provide circumstances upon which an inmate may earn good time credits and for the forfeiture of earned credits. Such circumstances may include factors related to program and work participation and conduct and the inmate's willingness to examine and confront past behavioral patterns that resulted in the commission of the inmate's crimes.

(b) For purposes of determining release of an inmate, the following shall apply with regard to good time calculations:

(1) Good behavior by inmates is the expected norm and negative behavior will be punished; and

(2) the amount of good time which can be earned by an inmate and subtracted from any sentence is limited to:

(A) For a crime committed on or after July 1, 1993, an amount equal to 15% of the prison part of the sentence; or

(B) for a drug severity level 3 or 4 or a nondrug severity level 7 through 10 crime committed on or after January 1, 2008, an amount equal to 20% of the prison part of the sentence.

(c) Any time which is earned and subtracted from the prison part of the sentence of any inmate pursuant to good time calculation shall be added to such inmate's postrelease supervision term.

(d) An inmate shall not be awarded good time credits pursuant to this section for any review period established by the secretary of corrections in which a court finds that the inmate has done any of the following while in the custody of the secretary of corrections:

(1) Filed a false or malicious action or claim with the court;

(2) brought an action or claim with the court solely or primarily for delay or harassment;

(3) testified falsely or otherwise submitted false evidence or information to the court;

(4) attempted to create or obtain a false affidavit, testimony or evidence; or

(5) abused the discovery process in any judicial action or proceeding.

(e) (1) For purposes of determining release of an inmate who is serving only a sentence for a nondrug severity level 4 through 10 crime or a drug severity level 3 or 4 crime committed on or after January 1, 2008, the secretary of corrections is hereby authorized to adopt rules and regulations regarding program credit calculations. Such rules and regulations shall provide circumstances upon which an inmate may earn program credits and for the forfeiture of earned credits and such circumstances may include factors substantially related to program participation and conduct. In addition to any good time credits earned and retained, the following shall apply with regard to program credit calculations:

(A) A system shall be developed whereby program credits may be earned by inmates for the successful completion of requirements for a general education diploma, a technical or vocational training program, a substance abuse treatment program or any other program designated by the secretary which has been shown to reduce offender's risk after release; and

(B) the amount of time which can be earned and retained by an inmate for the successful completion of programs and subtracted from any sentence is limited to not more than 60 days.

(2) Any time which is earned and subtracted from the prison part of the sentence of any inmate pursuant to program credit calculation shall be



added to such inmate's postrelease supervision ~~obligation~~ term, if applicable.

(3) When separate sentences of imprisonment for different crimes are imposed on a defendant on the same date, a defendant shall only be eligible for program credits if such crimes are a nondrug severity level 4 through 10 or a drug severity level 3 or 4.

(4) Program credits shall not be earned by any offender successfully completing a sex offender treatment program.

(5) The secretary of corrections shall report to the Kansas sentencing commission and the Kansas reentry policy council the data on the program credit calculations.

Sec. 84. K.S.A. 22-3427 as amended by section 306 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3427. (a) When any person has been convicted of a violation of any law of the state of Kansas and has been sentenced to confinement, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county, upon receipt of a certified copy of the journal entry of judgment, judgment form showing conviction, sentence, and commitment, or an order of commitment supported by a recorded judgment of sentence, to cause such person to be confined in accordance with the sentence.

(b) The certified copy of a judgment and sentence to confinement or imprisonment shall be sufficient authority for the jailer or warden or other person in charge of the place of confinement to detain such person for the period of the sentence.

(c) The court shall forward a copy of all *complaints, supporting affidavits, county and district attorney reports*, presentence investigation reports and other diagnostic reports on the offender received by the district court, including any reports received from the ~~Topoka correctional facility east of the~~ state security hospital, to the officer having the offender in custody for delivery with the offender to the correctional institution.

Sec. 85. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-116a is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-116a. (a) Except as provided in K.S.A. 8-170, and amendments thereto, when an application is made for a vehicle which has been assembled, reconstructed, reconstituted or restored from one or more vehicles, or the proper identification number of a vehicle is in doubt, the procedure in this section shall be followed. The owner of the vehicle shall request the Kansas highway patrol to check the vehicle and the highway patrol shall within a reasonable period of time perform such vehicle check. At the time of such check the owner shall supply the highway patrol with information concerning the history of the various parts of the vehicle. Such information shall be supplied by affidavit of the owner, if so requested by the highway patrol. If the highway patrol is satisfied that the vehicle contains no stolen parts, it shall assign an existing or new identification number to the vehicle and direct the places and manner in which the identification number is to be located and affixed or implanted. A charge of \$10 per hour or part thereof, with a minimum charge of \$10, shall be made to the owner of a vehicle requesting check under this subsection, and such charge shall be paid prior to the check under this section. When a check has been made under subsection (b), not more than 60 days prior to a check of the same vehicle identification number, requested by the owner of the vehicle to obtain a regular certificate of title in lieu of a nonhighway certificate of title or obtain a rebuilt salvage title in lieu of a salvage title, no charge shall be made for such second check.

(b) Any person making application for any original Kansas title for a used vehicle which, at the time of making application, is titled in another jurisdiction, as a condition precedent to obtaining any Kansas title, shall have such vehicle checked by the Kansas highway patrol for verification that the vehicle identification number shown on the foreign title is genuine and agrees with the identification number on the vehicle. Checks under this section may include inspection for possible violation of ~~K.S.A. 21-3757~~ *section 121 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or other evidence of possible fraud. The verification shall be made upon forms prescribed by the division of vehicles which shall contain such information as the secretary of revenue shall require by rules and regulations. A charge of \$10 per hour or part thereof, with a minimum charge of \$10, shall be made for checks under this subsection. When a vehicle is registered in another state, but is financed by a Kansas financial

institution and is repossessed in another state and such vehicle will not be returned to Kansas, the check required by this subsection (b) shall not be required to obtain a valid Kansas title or registration.

(c) As used in this act, “identification number” or “vehicle identification number” means an identifying number, serial number, engine number, transmission number or other distinguishing number or mark, placed on a vehicle, engine, transmission or other essential part by its manufacturer or by authority of the division of vehicles or the Kansas highway patrol or in accordance with the laws of another state or country.

(d) The checks made under subsection (b) may be made by:

- (1) A designee of the superintendent of the Kansas highway patrol; or
- (2) an employee of a new vehicle dealer, as defined in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 8-2401, and amendments thereto, for the purposes provided for in subsection (f). For checks made by a designee, \$1 of each charge shall be remitted to the Kansas highway patrol and the balance of such charges shall be retained by such designee. When a check is made under either subsection (a) or (b) by personnel of the Kansas highway patrol or when a check is made under subsection (b) by an employee of a new vehicle dealer, the entire amount of the charge therefor shall be paid to the highway patrol.

(e) There is hereby created the vehicle identification number fee fund. The Kansas highway patrol shall remit all moneys received by the Kansas highway patrol from fees collected under subsection (d) to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the vehicle identification number fee fund. All expenditures from the vehicle identification number fee fund shall be made in accordance with appropriations acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the superintendent of the Kansas highway patrol or by a person or persons designated by the superintendent.

(f) An employee of a new vehicle dealer, who has received initial training and certification from the highway patrol, and has met continuing certification requirements, in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the superintendent of the highway patrol, may provide the checks under subsection (b), in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the superintendent of the highway patrol, on motor vehicles repurchased or reacquired by a manufacturer, distributor or financing subsidiary of such manufacturer and which are purchased by the new vehicle dealer. At any time, after a hearing in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act, the superintendent of the highway patrol may revoke, suspend, decline to renew or decline to issue certification for failure to comply with the provisions of this subsection, including any rules and regulations.

Sec. 86. K.S.A. 8-254 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-254. (a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b), the division shall revoke a person’s driving privileges upon receiving a record of the person’s conviction of any of the following offenses, including municipal violations, when the conviction has become final, or upon receiving a record of a person’s adjudication as a juvenile offender for commission of an act which, if committed by a person 18 or more years of age, would constitute any of the following offenses when the adjudication has become final:

(1) ~~Aggravated vehicular homicide~~ *Involuntary manslaughter*, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 21-3405a~~ *in subsection (a)(2) of section 40 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, if the crime is committed while committing a violation of K.S.A. 8-1566 or *subsection (a) of 8-1568*, and amendments thereto, or the ordinance of a city or resolution of a county which prohibits any acts prohibited by those statutes;

(2) vehicular homicide, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 21-3405~~ *in section 41 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(3) ~~vehicular~~ battery, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 21-3405b~~ *in subsection (a)(1) of section 48 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, if the crime is committed while committing a violation of K.S.A. 8-1566 or 8-1568, and amendments thereto, or the ordinance of a city or resolution of a county which prohibits the acts prohibited by those statutes;

(4) failure to stop and render aid as required under the laws of this state

in the event of a motor vehicle accident resulting in the death or personal injury of another;

(5) conviction, or forfeiture of bail not vacated, upon a charge of reckless driving;

(6) conviction, or forfeiture of bail not vacated of any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used; or

(7) fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer as provided in K.S.A. 8-1568, and amendments thereto, or conviction of violation of an ordinance of any city or a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with such statute.

(b) In lieu of revoking a person's driving privileges as provided by subsection (a), the court in which the person is convicted or adjudicated may place restrictions on the person's driving privileges as provided by K.S.A. 8-292, and amendments thereto, unless the violation was committed while operating a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128. Driving privileges are to be automatically revoked if the violation which leads to the subsequent conviction occurs in a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128.

Sec. 87. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-255 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-255. (a) The division is authorized to restrict, suspend or revoke a person's driving privileges upon a showing by its records or other sufficient evidence the person:

(1) Has been convicted with such frequency of serious offenses against traffic regulations governing the movement of vehicles as to indicate a disrespect for traffic laws and a disregard for the safety of other persons on the highways;

(2) has been convicted of three or more moving traffic violations committed on separate occasions within a 12-month period;

(3) is incompetent to drive a motor vehicle;

(4) has been convicted of a moving traffic violation, committed at a time when the person's driving privileges were restricted, suspended or revoked; or

(5) is a member of the armed forces of the United States stationed at a military installation located in the state of Kansas, and the authorities of the military establishment certify that such person's on-base driving privileges have been suspended, by action of the proper military authorities, for violating the rules and regulations of the military installation governing the movement of vehicular traffic or for any other reason relating to the person's inability to exercise ordinary and reasonable control in the operation of a motor vehicle.

(b) (1) The division shall:

(A) Suspend a person's driving privileges:

(i) When required by K.S.A. 8-262, 8-1014, ~~21-3765~~ or 41-727, and amendments thereto, ~~and shall~~;

(ii) upon a person's second conviction of theft, as defined in subsection (a)(5) of section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, for six months; and

(iii) upon a person's third or subsequent conviction of theft, as defined in subsection (a)(5) of section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, for one year;

(B) disqualify a person's privilege to drive commercial motor vehicles when required by K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto. ~~The division shall~~; and

(C) restrict a person's driving privileges when required by K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 39-7,155, and amendments thereto.

(2) As used in this subsection, "conviction" means a final conviction without regard to whether the sentence was suspended or probation granted after such conviction. Forfeiture 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. "Conviction" includes being convicted of a violation of K.S.A. 21-3765, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(5) of section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(c) When the action by the division restricting, suspending, revoking or disqualifying a person's driving privileges is based upon a report of a conviction or convictions from a convicting court, the person may not request a hearing but, within 30 days after notice of restriction, suspension,

revocation or disqualification is mailed, may submit a written request for administrative review and provide evidence to the division to show the person whose driving privileges have been restricted, suspended, revoked or disqualified by the division was not convicted of the offense upon which the restriction, suspension, revocation or disqualification is based. Within 30 days of its receipt of the request for administrative review, the division shall notify the person whether the restriction, suspension, revocation or disqualification has been affirmed or set aside. The request for administrative review shall not stay any action taken by the division.

(d) Upon restricting, suspending, revoking or disqualifying the driving privileges of any person as authorized by this act, the division shall immediately notify the person in writing. Except as provided by K.S.A. 8-1002 and 8-2,145, and amendments thereto, and subsections (c) and (g), if the person makes a written request for hearing within 30 days after such notice of restriction, suspension or revocation is mailed, the division shall afford the person an opportunity for a hearing as early as practical not sooner than five days nor more than 30 days after such request is mailed. If the division has not revoked or suspended the person's driving privileges or vehicle registration prior to the hearing, the hearing may be held within not to exceed 45 days. Except as provided by K.S.A. 8-1002 and 8-2,145, and amendments thereto, the hearing shall be held in the person's county of residence or a county adjacent thereto, unless the division and the person agree that the hearing may be held in some other county. Upon the hearing, the director or the director's duly authorized agent may administer oaths and may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers and may require an examination or reexamination of the person. When the action proposed or taken by the division is authorized but not required, the division, upon the hearing, shall either rescind or affirm its order of restriction, suspension or revocation or, good cause appearing therefor, extend the restriction or suspension of the person's driving privileges, modify the terms of the restriction or suspension or revoke the person's driving privileges. When the action proposed or taken by the division is required, the division, upon the hearing, shall either affirm its order of restriction, suspension, revocation or disqualification, or, good cause appearing therefor, dismiss the administrative action. If the person fails to request a hearing within the time prescribed or if, after a hearing, the order of restriction, suspension, revocation or disqualification is upheld, the person shall surrender to the division, upon proper demand, any driver's license in the person's possession.

(e) In case of failure on the part of any person to comply with any subpoena issued ~~in~~ on behalf of the division or the refusal of any witness to testify to any matters regarding which the witness may be lawfully interrogated, the district court of any county, on application of the division, may compel obedience by proceedings for contempt, as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena issued from the court or a refusal to testify in the court. Each witness who appears before the director or the director's duly authorized agent by order or subpoena, other than an officer or employee of the state or of a political subdivision of the state, shall receive for the witness' attendance the fees and mileage provided for witnesses in civil cases in courts of record, which shall be audited and paid upon the presentation of proper vouchers sworn to by the witness.

(f) The division, in the interest of traffic and safety, may establish or contract with a private individual, corporation, partnership or association for the services of driver improvement clinics throughout the state and, upon reviewing the driving record of a person whose driving privileges are subject to suspension under subsection (a)(2), may permit the person to retain such person's driving privileges by attending a driver improvement clinic. Any person other than a person issued a commercial driver's license under K.S.A. 8-2,125 et seq., and amendments thereto, desiring to attend a driver improvement clinic shall make application to the division and such application shall be accompanied by the required fee. The secretary of revenue shall adopt rules and regulations prescribing a driver's improvement clinic fee which shall not exceed \$500 and such rules and regulations deemed necessary for carrying out the provisions of this section, including the development of standards and criteria to be utilized by such driver improvement clinics. Amounts received under this subsection shall be remitted to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state

treasurer shall deposit the same in the state treasury as prescribed by subsection (f) of K.S.A. 8-267, and amendments thereto.

(g) When the action by the division restricting a person's driving privileges is based upon certification by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 39-7,155, and amendments thereto, the person may not request a hearing but, within 30 days after notice of restriction is mailed, may submit a written request for administrative review and provide evidence to the division to show the person whose driving privileges have been restricted by the division is not the person certified by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, did not receive timely notice of the proposed restriction from the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or has been decertified by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services. Within 30 days of its receipt of the request for administrative review, the division shall notify the person whether the restriction has been affirmed or set aside. The request for administrative review shall not stay any action taken by the division.

*(h) Any person whose driving privileges have been suspended under subsection (b)(1)(A)(ii) or (b)(1)(A)(iii), shall pay a reinstatement fee in the amount of \$100 to the division. The division shall remit all revenues received from such fees, at least monthly, to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto, for deposit in the state treasury and credit to the state highway fund.*

Sec. 88. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-262 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-262. (a) (1) Any person who drives a motor vehicle on any highway of this state at a time when such person's privilege so to do is canceled, suspended or revoked or while such person's privilege to obtain a driver's license is suspended or revoked pursuant to K.S.A. 8-252a, and amendments thereto, shall be guilty of a class B nonperson misdemeanor on the first conviction and a class A nonperson misdemeanor on the second or subsequent conviction.

(2) No person shall be convicted under this section if such person was entitled at the time of arrest under K.S.A. 8-257, and amendments thereto, to the return of such person's driver's license.

(3) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (a)(4) or (c), every person convicted under this section shall be sentenced to at least five days' imprisonment and fined at least \$100 and upon a second conviction shall not be eligible for parole until completion of five days' imprisonment.

(4) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (c), if a person: (A) Is convicted of a violation of this section, committed while the person's privilege to drive or privilege to obtain a driver's license was suspended or revoked for a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or any ordinance of any city or resolution of any county or a law of another state, which ordinance or law prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute; and (B) is or has been also convicted of a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or of a municipal ordinance or law of another state, which ordinance or law prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute, committed while the person's privilege to drive or privilege to obtain a driver's license was so suspended or revoked, the person shall not be eligible for suspension of sentence, probation or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment, and any fine imposed on such person shall be in addition to such a term of imprisonment.

(b) The division, upon receiving a record of the conviction of any person under this section, or any ordinance of any city or resolution of any county or a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with this section, upon a charge of driving a vehicle while the license of such person is revoked or suspended, shall extend the period of such suspension or revocation for an additional period of 90 days.

(c) (1) The person found guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor on a third or subsequent conviction of this section shall be sentenced to not less than 90 days imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,500 if such person's privilege to drive a motor vehicle is canceled, suspended or revoked because such person:

(A) Refused to submit and complete any test of blood, breath or urine requested by law enforcement excluding the preliminary screening test as set forth in K.S.A. 8-1012, and amendments thereto;

(B) was convicted of violating the provisions of K.S.A. 40-3104, and amendments thereto, relating to motor vehicle liability insurance coverage;

(C) was convicted of vehicular homicide, K.S.A. 21-3405, prior to its

*repeal, or section 41 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, involuntary manslaughter while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, K.S.A. 21-3442, prior to its repeal, or involuntary manslaughter as defined in subsection (a)(3) of section 40 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or any other murder or manslaughter crime resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle; or*

(D) was convicted of being a habitual violator, K.S.A. 8-287, and amendments thereto.

(2) 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 court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-4603b~~ *section 249 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or any municipal ordinance to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment.*

(d) For the purposes of determining whether a conviction is a first, second, third or subsequent conviction in sentencing under this section, "conviction" includes a conviction of a violation of any ordinance of any city or resolution of any county or a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with this section.

Sec. 89. K.S.A. 8-285 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-285. Except as otherwise provided in this section, as used in this act, the words and phrases defined in K.S.A. 8-234a, and amendments thereto, shall have the meanings ascribed to them therein. The term "habitual violator" means any resident or nonresident person who, within the immediately preceding five years, has been convicted in this or any other state:

(a) Three or more times of:

(1) Vehicular homicide, as defined by K.S.A. 21-3405, *prior to its repeal, or in section 41 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or as prohibited by any ordinance of any city in this state or any law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;*

(2) violating K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or violating an ordinance of any city in this state or any law of another state, which ordinance or law declares to be unlawful the acts prohibited by that statute;

(3) driving while the privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state has been canceled, suspended or revoked, as prohibited by K.S.A. 8-262, and amendments thereto, or while such person's privilege to obtain a driver's license is suspended or revoked pursuant to K.S.A. 8-252a, and amendments thereto, or, as prohibited by any ordinance of any city in this state or any law of another state which is in substantial conformity with those statutes;

(4) perjury resulting from a violation of K.S.A. 8-261a, and amendments thereto, or resulting from the violation of a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;

(5) violating the provisions of the fifth clause of K.S.A. 8-142, and amendments thereto, relating to fraudulent applications, or violating the provisions of a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;

(6) any crime punishable as a felony, if a motor vehicle was used in the perpetration of the crime;

(7) failing to stop at the scene of an accident and perform the duties required by K.S.A. 8-1602 through 8-1604, and amendments thereto, or required by any ordinance of any city in this state or a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with those statutes; or

(8) violating the provisions of K.S.A. 40-3104, and amendments thereto, relating to motor vehicle liability insurance coverage or an ordinance of any city in this state, which is in substantial conformity with such statute.

(b) Three or more times, either singly or in combination, of any of the offenses enumerated in subsection (a).

For the purpose of subsection (a)(2), in addition to the definition of ‘‘conviction’’ otherwise provided by law, conviction includes, but is not limited to, a diversion agreement entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings, or a plea of nolo contendere, on a complaint, indictment, information, citation or notice to appear alleging a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or an ordinance of a city in this state or law of another state, which ordinance or law prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute.

Sec. 90. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-287 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-287. Operation of a motor vehicle in this state while one’s driving privileges are revoked pursuant to K.S.A. 8-286, and amendments thereto, is a class A nonperson misdemeanor. The person found guilty of a third or subsequent conviction of this section shall be sentenced to not less than 90 days imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,500. 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 court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-4603b~~ *section 249 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or any municipal ordinance to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours’ imprisonment.

Sec. 91. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-2,144 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-2,144. (a) No person shall drive any commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, within this state while:

(1) The alcohol concentration in the person’s blood or breath, as shown by any competent evidence, including other competent evidence, as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (f) of K.S.A. 8-1013, and amendments thereto, is .04 or more;

(2) the alcohol concentration in the person’s blood or breath, as measured within two hours of the time of driving a commercial motor vehicle, is .04 or more; or

(3) committing a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or the ordinance of a city or resolution of a county which prohibits any of the acts prohibited thereunder.

(b) Upon a first conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a class B, nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 48 consecutive hours nor more than six months’ imprisonment, or in the court’s discretion, 100 hours of public service, and fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000. The person convicted must serve at least 48 consecutive hours’ imprisonment or 100 hours of public service either before or as a condition of any grant of probation or suspension, reduction of sentence or parole. In addition, the court shall enter an order which requires that the person enroll in and successfully complete an alcohol and drug safety action education program or treatment program as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, or both the education and treatment programs.

(c) On a second conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a class A, nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year’s imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$1,500. The person convicted must serve at least five consecutive days’ imprisonment before the person is granted probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or is otherwise released. The five days’ imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours’ imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-4603b~~ *section 249 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours’ imprisonment. As a condition of any grant of probation, suspension of sentence or parole or of any other release, the person shall be required to enter into and complete a treatment program for alcohol and drug abuse as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto.

(d) On the third conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a nonperson felony and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$2,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. The court also requires as a condition of parole that such person enter into and complete a treatment program for alcohol and drug abuse as provided by K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-4603b~~ *section 249 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment.

(e) The court shall report every conviction of a violation of this section to the division. Prior to sentencing under the provisions of this section, the court shall request and shall receive from the division a record of all prior convictions obtained against such person for any violation of any of the motor vehicle laws of this state.

(f) Upon conviction of a person of a violation of this section or a violation of a city ordinance or county resolution prohibiting the acts prohibited by this section, the division, upon receiving a report of conviction, shall disqualify the person from driving a commercial motor vehicle under K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto.

(g) For the purpose of this section, "alcohol concentration" means the number of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath.

Sec. 92. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-1013 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1013. As used in K.S.A. 8-1001 through 8-1010, 8-1011, 8-1012, 8-1014, 8-1015, 8-1016, 8-1017 and 8-1018, and amendments thereto, and this section:

(a) "Alcohol concentration" means the number of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath.

(b) (1) "Alcohol or drug-related conviction" means any of the following: (A) Conviction of vehicular battery or aggravated vehicular homicide, if the crime is committed while committing a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto or the ordinance of a city or resolution of a county in this state which prohibits any acts prohibited by that statute, or conviction of a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto; (B) conviction of a violation of a law of another state which would constitute a crime described in subsection (b)(1)(A) if committed in this state; (C) conviction of a violation of an ordinance of a city in this state or a resolution of a county in this state which would constitute a crime described in subsection (b)(1)(A), whether or not such conviction is in a court of record; or (D) conviction of an act which was committed on a military reservation and which would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or would constitute a crime described in subsection (b)(1)(A) if committed off a military reservation in this state.

(2) For the purpose of determining whether an occurrence is a first, second or subsequent occurrence: (A) "Alcohol or drug-related conviction" also includes entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging commission of a crime described in subsection (b)(1), including a diversion agreement entered into prior to the effective date of this act; and (B) it is irrelevant whether an offense occurred before or after conviction or diversion for a previous offense.

(c) "Division" means the division of vehicles of the department of revenue.

(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.

(e) "Occurrence" means a test refusal, test failure or alcohol or drug-related conviction, or any combination thereof arising from one arrest, including an arrest which occurred prior to the effective day of this act.



(f) “Other competent evidence” includes: (1) Alcohol concentration tests obtained from samples taken two hours or more after the operation or attempted operation of a vehicle; and (2) readings obtained from a partial alcohol concentration test on a breath testing machine.

(g) “Samples” includes breath supplied directly for testing, which breath is not preserved.

(h) “Test failure” or “fails a test” refers to a person’s having results of a test administered pursuant to this act, other than a preliminary screening test, which show an alcohol concentration of .08 or greater in the person’s blood or breath, and includes failure of any such test on a military reservation.

(i) “Test refusal” or “refuses a test” refers to a person’s failure to submit to or complete any test, other than a preliminary screening test, in accordance with this act, and includes refusal of any such test on a military reservation.

(j) “Law enforcement officer” has the meaning provided by ~~K.S.A. 21-3110~~ *section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and includes any person authorized by law to make an arrest on a military reservation for an act which would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, if committed off a military reservation in this state.

Sec. 93. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-1102 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1102. (a) (1) A person shall not use the public highway to abandon vehicles or use the highway to leave vehicles unattended in such a manner as to interfere with public highway operations. When a person leaves a motor vehicle on a public highway or other property open to use by the public, the public agency having jurisdiction of such highway or other property open to use by the public, after 48 hours or when the motor vehicle interferes with public highway operations, may remove and impound the motor vehicle.

(2) Any motor vehicle which has been impounded as provided in this section for 30 days or more shall be disposed of in the following manner: If such motor vehicle has displayed thereon a registration plate issued by the division of vehicles and has been registered with the division, the public agency shall request verification from the division of vehicles of the last registered owner and any lienholders, if any. Such verification request shall be submitted to the division of vehicles not more than 30 days after such agency took possession of the vehicle. The public agency shall mail a notice by certified mail to the registered owner thereof, addressed to the address as shown on the certificate of registration, and to the lienholder, if any, of record in the county in which the title shows the owner resides, if registered in this state. The notice shall state that if the owner or lienholder does not claim such motor vehicle and pay the removal and storage charges incurred by such public agency on it within 15 days from the date of the mailing of the notice, that it will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash. The notice shall be mailed within 10 days after receipt of verification of the last owner and any lienholders, if any, as provided in this subsection.

After 15 days from date of mailing notice, the public agency shall publish a notice once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where such motor vehicle was abandoned and left, which notice shall describe the motor vehicle by name of maker, model, serial number, and owner, if known, and stating that it has been impounded by the public agency and that it will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash if the owner thereof does not claim it within 10 days of the date of the second publication of the notice and pay the removal and storage charges, and publication costs incurred by the public agency. If the motor vehicle does not display a registration plate issued by the division of vehicles and is not registered with the division, the public agency after 30 days from the date of impoundment, shall request verification from the division of vehicles of the last registered owner and any lienholders, if any. Such verification request shall be submitted to the division of vehicles no more than 30 days after such agency took possession of the vehicle. The public agency shall mail a notice by certified mail to the registered owner thereof, addressed to the address as shown on the certificate of registration, and to the lienholder, if any, of record in the county in which the title shows the owner resides, if registered in this state. The notice shall state that if the owner or lienholder does not claim such motor vehicle and pay the

removal and storage charges incurred by such public agency on it within 15 days from the date of the mailing of the notice, it will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash. The notice shall be mailed within 10 days after receipt of verification of the last owner and any lienholders, if any, as provided in this subsection. After 15 days from the date of mailing notice, the public agency shall publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where such motor vehicle was abandoned and left, which notice shall describe the motor vehicle by name of maker, model, color and serial number and shall state that it has been impounded by said public agency and will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, if the owner thereof does not claim it within 10 days of the date of the second publication of the notice and pay the removal and storage charges incurred by the public agency.

When any public agency has complied with the provisions of this section with respect to an abandoned motor vehicle and the owner thereof does not claim it within the time stated in the notice and pay the removal and storage charges and publication costs incurred by the public agency on such motor vehicle, the public agency may sell the motor vehicle at public auction to the highest bidder for cash.

(3) After any sale pursuant to this section, the purchaser may file proof thereof with the division of vehicles, and the division shall issue a certificate of title to the purchaser of such motor vehicle. All moneys derived from the sale of motor vehicles pursuant to this section, after payment of the expenses of the impoundment and sale, shall be paid into the fund of the public agency which is used by it for the construction or maintenance of highways.

(b) Any person who abandons and leaves a vehicle on real property, other than public property or property open to use by the public, which is not owned or leased by such person or by the owner or lessee of such vehicle shall be guilty of criminal trespass, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 21-3721~~ in section 94 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, and upon request of the owner or occupant of such real property, the public agency in whose jurisdiction such property is situated may remove and dispose of such vehicle in the manner provided in subsection (a), except that the provisions of subsection (a) requiring that a motor vehicle be abandoned for a period of time in excess of 48 hours prior to its removal shall not be applicable to abandoned vehicles which are subject to the provisions of this subsection. Any person removing such vehicle from the real property at the request of such public agency shall have a possessory lien on such vehicle for the costs incurred in removing, towing and storing such vehicle.

(c) Whenever any motor vehicle has been left unattended for more than 48 hours or when any unattended motor vehicle interferes with public highway operations, any law enforcement officer is hereby authorized to move such vehicle or cause to have the vehicle moved as provided in K.S.A. 8-1103 et seq., and amendments thereto.

(d) The notice provisions of this section shall apply to any motor vehicle which has been impounded as provided in K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto.

(e) Any person attempting to recover a motor vehicle impounded as provided in this section or in accordance with a city ordinance or county resolution providing for the impoundment of motor vehicles, shall show proof of valid registration and ownership of the motor vehicle to the public agency before obtaining the motor vehicle. In addition, the public agency may require payment of all reasonable costs associated with the impoundment of the motor vehicle, including transportation and storage fees, prior to release of the motor vehicle.

Sec. 94. K.S.A. 8-1450 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1450. "Police officer" means every law enforcement officer, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 21-3110~~ in section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations.

Sec. 95. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 8-1567, as amended by section 3 of chapter 153 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1567. (a) No person shall operate or attempt to operate any vehicle within this state while:

(1) The alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath as shown

by any competent evidence, including other competent evidence, as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (f) of K.S.A. 8-1013, and amendments thereto, is .08 or more;

(2) the alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath, as measured within two hours of the time of operating or attempting to operate a vehicle, is .08 or more;

(3) under the influence of alcohol to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle;

(4) under the influence of any drug or combination of drugs to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle; or

(5) under the influence of a combination of alcohol and any drug or drugs to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle.

(b) No person shall operate or attempt to operate any vehicle within this state if the person is a habitual user of any narcotic, hypnotic, somni-facient or stimulating drug.

(c) If a person is charged with a violation of this section involving drugs, the fact that the person is or has been entitled to use the drug under the laws of this state shall not constitute a defense against the charge.

(d) Upon a first conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a class B, nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 48 consecutive hours nor more than six months' imprisonment, or in the court's discretion 100 hours of public service, and fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000. The person convicted must serve at least 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment or 100 hours of public service either before or as a condition of any grant of probation or suspension, reduction of sentence or parole.

In addition, the court shall enter an order which requires that the person enroll in and successfully complete an alcohol and drug safety action education program or treatment program as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, or both the education and treatment programs.

(e) On a second conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a class A, nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$1,500. The person convicted must serve at least five consecutive days' imprisonment before the person is granted probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or is otherwise released. The five days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-4603b~~ *section 249 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment.

As a condition of any grant of probation, suspension of sentence or parole or of any other release, the person shall be required to enter into and complete a treatment program for alcohol and drug abuse as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto.

(f) (1) On the third conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a nonperson felony and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined \$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 paragraph 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.

(2) The court may order that the term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections in a facility designated by the secretary for the provision of substance abuse treatment pursuant to the provisions of ~~K.S.A. 21-4704~~ *section 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. The person shall remain imprisoned at the state facility only while participating in the substance abuse treatment program designated by the secretary and shall be returned to the custody of the sheriff

for execution of the balance of the term of imprisonment upon completion of or the person's discharge from the substance abuse treatment program. Custody of the person shall be returned to the sheriff for execution of the sentence imposed in the event the secretary of corrections determines: (A) That substance abuse treatment resources or the capacity of the facility designated by the secretary for the incarceration and treatment of the person is not available; (B) the person fails to meaningfully participate in the treatment program of the designated facility; (C) the person is disruptive to the security or operation of the designated facility; or (D) the medical or mental health condition of the person renders the person unsuitable for confinement at the designated facility. The determination by the secretary that the person either is not to be admitted into the designated facility or is to be transferred from the designated facility is not subject to review. The sheriff shall be responsible for all transportation expenses to and from the state correctional facility.

At the time of the filing of the judgment form or journal entry as required by ~~K.S.A. 21-4620~~ or *section 280 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas* or K.S.A. 22-3426, and amendments thereto, the court shall cause a certified copy to be sent to the officer having the offender in charge. The law enforcement agency maintaining custody and control of a defendant for imprisonment shall cause a certified copy of the judgment form or journal entry to be sent to the secretary of corrections within three business days of receipt of the judgment form or journal entry from the court and notify the secretary of corrections when the term of imprisonment expires and upon expiration of the term of imprisonment shall deliver the defendant to a location designated by the secretary. After the term of imprisonment imposed by the court, the person shall be placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections for a mandatory one-year period of postrelease supervision, which such period of postrelease supervision shall not be reduced. During such postrelease supervision, the person shall be required to participate in an inpatient or outpatient program for alcohol and drug abuse, including, but not limited to, an approved aftercare plan or mental health counseling, as determined by the secretary and satisfy conditions imposed by the Kansas parole board as provided by K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto. Any violation of the conditions of such postrelease supervision may subject such person to revocation of postrelease supervision pursuant to K.S.A. 75-5217 et seq., and amendments thereto and as otherwise provided by law.

(g) (1) On the fourth or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a nonperson felony and sentenced to not less than 180 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 180 days' imprisonment. The 180 days' imprisonment mandated by this paragraph may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 144 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.

(2) The court may order that the term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections in a facility designated by the secretary for the provision of substance abuse treatment pursuant to the provisions of ~~K.S.A. 21-4704~~ *section 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. The person shall remain imprisoned at the state facility only while participating in the substance abuse treatment program designated by the secretary and shall be returned to the custody of the sheriff for execution of the balance of the term of imprisonment upon completion of or the person's discharge from the substance abuse treatment program. Custody of the person shall be returned to the sheriff for execution of the sentence imposed in the event the secretary of corrections determines: (A) That substance abuse treatment resources or the capacity of the facility designated by the secretary for the incarceration and treatment of the person is not available; (B) the person fails to meaningfully participate in the treatment program of the designated facility; (C) the person is disruptive to the security or operation of the designated facility; or (D) the medical or mental health condition of the person renders the person unsuitable for confinement at the designated facility. The determination by the secretary that the person either is not to be admitted into the designated facility or is to be transferred

from the designated facility is not subject to review. The sheriff shall be responsible for all transportation expenses to and from the state correctional facility.

At the time of the filing of the judgment form or journal entry as required by ~~K.S.A. 21-4620~~ or *section 280 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas or K.S.A. 22-3426*, and amendments thereto, the court shall cause a certified copy to be sent to the officer having the offender in charge. The law enforcement agency maintaining custody and control of a defendant for imprisonment shall cause a certified copy of the judgment form or journal entry to be sent to the secretary of corrections within three business days of receipt of the judgment form or journal entry from the court and notify the secretary of corrections when the term of imprisonment expires and upon expiration of the term of imprisonment shall deliver the defendant to a location designated by the secretary.

(h) Any person convicted of violating this section or an ordinance which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits who had one or more children under the age of 14 years in the vehicle at the time of the offense shall have such person's punishment enhanced by one month of imprisonment. This imprisonment must be served consecutively to any other minimum mandatory penalty imposed for a violation of this section or an ordinance which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits. Any enhanced penalty imposed shall not exceed the maximum sentence allowable by law. During the service of the enhanced penalty, the judge may order the person on house arrest, work release or other conditional release.

(i) The court may establish the terms and time for payment of any fines, fees, assessments and costs imposed pursuant to this section. Any assessment and costs shall be required to be paid not later than 90 days after imposed, and any remainder of the fine shall be paid prior to the final release of the defendant by the court.

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

(k) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (5), in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed upon a first conviction of a violation of this section, the court may order that the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles be impounded or immobilized for a period not to exceed one year and that the convicted person pay all towing, impoundment and storage fees or other immobilization costs.

(2) The court shall not order the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle driven by a person convicted of a violation of this section if the motor vehicle had been stolen or converted at the time it was driven in violation of this section.

(3) Prior to ordering the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle or vehicles owned by a person convicted of a violation of this section, the court shall consider, but not be limited to, the following:

(A) Whether the impoundment or immobilization of the motor vehicle would result in the loss of employment by the convicted person or a member of such person's family; and

(B) whether the ability of the convicted person or a member of such person's family to attend school or obtain medical care would be impaired.

(4) Any personal property in a vehicle impounded or immobilized pursuant to this subsection may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.

(5) As used in this subsection, the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles shall include any vehicle leased by such person. If the lease on the convicted person's motor vehicle subject to impoundment or immobilization expires in less than one year from the date of the impoundment or immobilization, the time of impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle shall be the amount of time remaining on the lease.

(l) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3), in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed upon a second or subsequent conviction of

a violation of this section, the court shall order that each motor vehicle owned or leased by the convicted person shall either be equipped with an ignition interlock device or be impounded or immobilized for a period of two years. The convicted person shall pay all costs associated with the installation, maintenance and removal of the ignition interlock device and all towing, impoundment and storage fees or other immobilization costs.

(2) Any personal property in a vehicle impounded or immobilized pursuant to this subsection may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.

(3) As used in this subsection, the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles shall include any vehicle leased by such person. If the lease on the convicted person's motor vehicle subject to impoundment or immobilization expires in less than two years from the date of the impoundment or immobilization, the time of impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle shall be the amount of time remaining on the lease.

(m) (1) Prior to filing a complaint alleging a violation of this section, a prosecutor shall request and shall receive from the division a record of all prior convictions obtained against such person for any violations of any of the motor vehicle laws of this state.

(2) Prior to filing a complaint alleging a violation of this section, a prosecutor shall request and shall receive from the Kansas bureau of investigation central repository all criminal history record information concerning such person.

(n) The court shall electronically report every conviction of a violation of this section and every diversion agreement entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings or a complaint alleging a violation of this section to the division. Prior to sentencing under the provisions of this section, the court shall request and shall receive from the division a record of all prior convictions obtained against such person for any violations of any of the motor vehicle laws of this state.

(o) For the purpose of determining whether a conviction is a first, second, third, fourth or subsequent conviction in sentencing under this section:

(1) "Conviction" includes being convicted of a violation of this section or entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of this section;

(2) "conviction" includes being convicted of a violation of a law of another state or an ordinance of any city, or resolution of any county, which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits or entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings in a case alleging a violation of such law, ordinance or resolution;

(3) any convictions occurring during a person's lifetime shall be taken into account when determining the sentence to be imposed for a first, second, third, fourth or subsequent offender;

(4) it is irrelevant whether an offense occurred before or after conviction for a previous offense; and

(5) a person may enter into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings for a violation of this section, and amendments thereto, or an ordinance which prohibits the acts of this section, and amendments thereto, only once during the person's lifetime.

(p) Upon conviction of a person of a violation of this section or a violation of a city ordinance or county resolution prohibiting the acts prohibited by this section, the division, upon receiving a report of conviction, shall suspend, restrict or suspend and restrict the person's driving privileges as provided by K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto.

(q) (1) (A) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as preventing any city from enacting ordinances, or any county from adopting resolutions, declaring acts prohibited or made unlawful by this act as unlawful or prohibited in such city or county and prescribing penalties for violation thereof. Except as specifically provided by this subsection, the minimum penalty prescribed by any such ordinance or resolution shall not be less than the minimum penalty prescribed by this act for the same violation, and the maximum penalty in any such ordinance or resolution shall not exceed the maximum penalty prescribed for the same violation.

(B) On and after July 1, 2007, and retroactive for ordinance violations committed on or after July 1, 2006, an ordinance may grant to a municipal court jurisdiction over a violation of such ordinance which is concurrent with the jurisdiction of the district court over a violation of this section, notwithstanding that the elements of such ordinance violation are the same

as the elements of a violation of this section that would constitute, and be punished as, a felony.

(C) Any such ordinance or resolution shall authorize the court to order that the convicted person pay restitution to any victim who suffered loss due to the violation for which the person was convicted. Except as provided in paragraph (5), any such ordinance or resolution may require or authorize the court to order that the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles be impounded or immobilized for a period not to exceed one year and that the convicted person pay all towing, impoundment and storage fees or other immobilization costs.

(2) The court shall not order the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle driven by a person convicted of a violation of this section if the motor vehicle had been stolen or converted at the time it was driven in violation of this section.

(3) Prior to ordering the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle or vehicles owned by a person convicted of a violation of this section, the court shall consider, but not be limited to, the following:

(A) Whether the impoundment or immobilization of the motor vehicle would result in the loss of employment by the convicted person or a member of such person's family; and

(B) whether the ability of the convicted person or a member of such person's family to attend school or obtain medical care would be impaired.

(4) Any personal property in a vehicle impounded or immobilized pursuant to this subsection may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.

(5) As used in this subsection, the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles shall include any vehicle leased by such person. If the lease on the convicted person's motor vehicle subject to impoundment or immobilization expires in less than one year from the date of the impoundment or immobilization, the time of impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle shall be the amount of time remaining on the lease.

(r) (1) Upon the filing of a complaint, citation or notice to appear alleging a person has violated a city ordinance prohibiting the acts prohibited by this section, and prior to conviction thereof, a city attorney shall request and shall receive from the division a record of all prior convictions obtained against such person for any violations of any of the motor vehicle laws of this state.

(2) Upon the filing of a complaint, citation or notice to appear alleging a person has violated a city ordinance prohibiting the acts prohibited by this section, and prior to conviction thereof, a city attorney shall request and shall receive from the Kansas bureau of investigation central repository all criminal history record information concerning such person.

(3) If the elements of such ordinance violation are the same as the elements of a violation of this section that would constitute, and be punished as, a felony, the city attorney shall refer the violation to the appropriate county or district attorney for prosecution.

(s) No plea bargaining agreement shall be entered into nor shall any judge approve a plea bargaining agreement entered into for the purpose of permitting a person charged with a violation of this section, or a violation of any ordinance of a city or resolution of any county in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by this section, to avoid the mandatory penalties established by this section or by the ordinance. For the purpose of this subsection, entering into a diversion agreement pursuant to K.S.A. 12-4413 et seq. or 22-2906 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall not constitute plea bargaining.

(t) The alternatives set out in subsections (a)(1), (a)(2) and (a)(3) may be pleaded in the alternative, and the state, city or county, but shall not be required to, may elect one or two of the three prior to submission of the case to the fact finder.

(u) Upon a third or subsequent conviction, the judge of any court in which any person is convicted of violating this section, may revoke the person's license plate or temporary registration certificate of the motor vehicle driven during the violation of this section for a period of one year. Upon revoking any license plate or temporary registration certificate pursuant to this subsection, the court shall require that such license plate or temporary registration certificate be surrendered to the court.

(v) For the purpose of this section: (1) "Alcohol concentration" means

the number of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath.

(2) “Imprisonment” shall include any restrained environment in which the court and law enforcement agency intend to retain custody and control of a defendant and such environment has been approved by the board of county commissioners or the governing body of a city.

(3) “Drug” includes toxic vapors as such term is defined in K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a12, and amendments thereto.

(w) The amount of the increase in fines as specified in this section shall be remitted by the clerk of the district court to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of remittance of the increase provided in this act, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury and the state treasurer shall credit 50% to the community alcoholism and intoxication programs fund and 50% to the department of corrections alcohol and drug abuse treatment fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury.

(x) Upon every conviction of a violation of this section, the court shall order such person to submit to a pre-sentence alcohol and drug abuse evaluation pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto. Such pre-sentence evaluation shall be made available, and shall be considered by the sentencing court.

Sec. 96. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-2106 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-2106. (a) A law enforcement officer may prepare and deliver to a person a written traffic citation on a form approved by the division of motor vehicles, if the law enforcement officer stops the person for a violation of:

(1) The uniform act regulating traffic on highways, which violation is a misdemeanor or a traffic infraction;

(2) K.S.A. 8-262, 8-287, 8-2,144, ~~21-3610, 21-3610a, 21-3722, 21-3724, 21-3725, 21-3728, 21-4101, 8-1599, 40-3104, 40-3106, 41-715, 41-724, 41-727, 47-607, 66-1,111, 66-1,129, 66-1,139, 66-1,140, 66-273, 66-1314, 66-1324, 66-1330, 66-1331, 66-1332, 68-2104, 68-2106; or~~ subsection (b) of K.S.A. 79-34,122, or ~~K.S.A. 8-1599~~ *subsection (a) of section 84, section 96, section 101, section 102, subsection (a) of section 103, or section 181 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas,* and amendments thereto;

(3) K.S.A. 31-155 and amendments thereto involving transportation of bottle rockets;

(4) K.S.A. 66-1314 or 66-1328, and amendments thereto, and any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto;

(5) any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 2-1212, 68-2001 or 31-146, and amendments thereto;

(6) any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 31-133 and amendments thereto relating to transportation of materials or fuel; or

(7) K.S.A. 8-1343 through 8-1347 and amendments thereto relating to the child passenger safety act; or

(8) K.S.A. 8-2501 through 8-2507 and amendments thereto relating to the safety belt use act.

(b) The citation shall contain a notice to appear in court, the name and address of the person, the type of vehicle the person was driving, whether hazardous materials were being transported, whether an accident occurred, the state registration number of the person’s vehicle, if any, a statement whether the vehicle is a commercial vehicle, whether the person is licensed to drive a commercial motor vehicle, the offense or offenses charged, the time and place when and where the person shall appear in court, the signature of the law enforcement officer, and any other pertinent information.

(c) The time specified in the notice to appear shall be at least five days after the alleged violation unless the person charged with the violation demands an earlier hearing.

(d) The place specified in the notice to appear shall be before a judge of the district court within the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

(e) Except in the circumstances to which subsection (a) of K.S.A. 8-2104, and amendments thereto, apply, in the discretion of the law enforcement officer, a person charged with a misdemeanor may give written promise to appear in court by signing at least one copy of the written citation prepared by the law enforcement officer, in which event the law enforce-



ment officer shall deliver a copy of the citation to the person and shall not take the person into physical custody.

(f) When a person is charged with a traffic infraction, the notice to appear shall provide a place where the person may make a written entry of appearance, waive the right to a trial and plead guilty or no contest. Such notice to appear shall contain a provision that the person's failure to either pay such fine and court costs or appear at the specified time may result in suspension of the person's drivers' license as provided in K.S.A. 8-2110, and amendments thereto. The notice to appear shall provide a space where the law enforcement officer shall enter the appropriate fine specified in the uniform fine schedule contained in K.S.A. 8-2118, and amendments thereto, for the violation charged and court costs in the amount provided by law. If the notice to appear does not do so, the law enforcement officer shall provide a person charged with a traffic infraction a form explaining the person's right to appear and right to a trial and the person's right to pay the appropriate fine and court costs prior to the appearance date. The law enforcement officer shall provide the person with the address of the court to which the written entry of appearance, waiver of trial, plea of guilty or no contest and payment of fine and court costs shall be mailed.

(g) Any officer violating any of the provisions of subsection (f) is guilty of misconduct in office and shall be subject to removal from office.

Sec. 97. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-2117 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-2117. (a) Subject to the provisions of this section, a court of competent jurisdiction may hear prosecutions of traffic offenses involving any child 14 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age. The court hearing the prosecution may impose any fine authorized by law for a traffic offense, including a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto, and may order that the child be placed in a juvenile detention facility, as defined by K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto, for not more than 10 days. If the child is less than 18 years of age, the child shall not be incarcerated in a jail as defined by K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto. If the statute under which the child is convicted requires a revocation or suspension of driving privileges, the court shall revoke or suspend such privileges in accordance with that statute. Otherwise, the court may suspend the license of any person who is convicted of a traffic offense and who was under 18 years of age at the time of commission of the offense. Suspension of a license shall be for a period not exceeding one year, as ordered by the court. Upon suspending any license pursuant to this section, the court shall require that the license be surrendered to the court and shall transmit the license to the division of vehicles with a copy of the court order showing the time for which the license is suspended. The court may modify the time for which the license is suspended, in which case it shall notify the division of vehicles in writing of the modification. After the time period has passed for which the license is suspended, the division of vehicles shall issue an appropriate license to the person whose license had been suspended, upon successful completion of the examination required by K.S.A. 8-241 and amendments thereto and upon proper application and payment of the required fee unless the child's driving privileges have been revoked, suspended or canceled for another cause and the revocation, suspension or cancellation has not expired.

(b) Instead of suspending a driver's license pursuant to this section, the court may place restrictions on the child's driver's privileges pursuant to K.S.A. 8-292 and amendments thereto.

(c) Instead of the penalties provided in subsections (a) and (b), the court may place the child under a house arrest program, pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-4603b~~ *section 249 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and sentence the child to the same sentence as an adult traffic offender under K.S.A. 8-2116, and amendments thereto.

(d) As used in this section, "traffic offense" means a violation of the uniform act regulating traffic on highways, a violation of articles 1 and 2 of chapter 8 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and a violation of K.S.A. 40-3104, and amendments thereto. Traffic offenses shall include a violation of a city ordinance or county resolution which prohibits acts which would constitute a violation of the uniform act regulating traffic on highways, a violation of articles 1 and 2 of chapter 8 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, or a violation of K.S.A. 40-3104, and amendments thereto, and any violation of a city ordinance or county resolution which prohibits acts which are

not violations of state laws and which relate to the regulation of traffic on the roads, highways or streets or the operation of self-propelled or nonself-propelled vehicles of any kind.

Sec. 98. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-2410 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-2410. (a) A license may be denied, suspended or revoked or a renewal may be refused by the director on any of the following grounds:

- (1) Proof of financial unfitness of the applicant;
- (2) material false statement in an application for a license;
- (3) filing a materially false or fraudulent tax return as certified by the director of taxation;
- (4) negligently failing to comply with any applicable provision of this act or any applicable rule or regulation adopted pursuant thereto;
- (5) knowingly defrauding any retail buyer to the buyer's damage;
- (6) negligently failing to perform any written agreement with any buyer;
- (7) failure or refusal to furnish and keep in force any required bond;
- (8) knowingly making a fraudulent sale or transaction;
- (9) knowingly engaging in false or misleading advertising;
- (10) willful misrepresentation, circumvention or concealment, through a subterfuge or device, of any material particulars, or the nature thereof, required by law to be stated or furnished to the retail buyer;
- (11) negligent use of fraudulent devices, methods or practices in contravention of law with respect to the retaking of goods under retail installment contracts and the redemption and resale of such goods;
- (12) knowingly violating any law relating to the sale, distribution or financing of vehicles;
- (13) being a first or second stage manufacturer of vehicles, factory branch, distributor, distributor or factory representative, officer, agent or any representative thereof, who has:
  - (A) Required any new vehicle dealer to order or accept delivery of any new motor vehicle, part or accessory of such part, equipment or any other commodity not required by law, or not necessary for the repair or service, or both, of a new motor vehicle which was not ordered by the new vehicle dealer;
  - (B) unfairly, without due regard to the equities of the vehicle dealer, and without just provocation, canceled, terminated or failed to renew a franchise agreement with any new vehicle dealer; or
  - (C) induced, or has attempted to induce, by coercion, intimidation or discrimination, any vehicle dealer to involuntarily enter into any franchise agreement with such first or second stage manufacturer, factory branch, distributor, or any representative thereof, or to do any other act to a vehicle dealer which may be deemed a violation of this act, or the rules and regulations adopted or orders promulgated under authority of this act, by threatening to cancel or not renew a franchise agreement existing between such parties;
- (14) being a first or second stage manufacturer, or distributor who for the protection of the buying public fails to specify in writing the delivery and preparation obligations of its vehicle dealers prior to delivery of new vehicles to new vehicle dealers. A copy of such writing shall be filed with the division by every licensed first or second stage manufacturer of vehicles and the contents thereof shall constitute the vehicle dealer's only responsibility for product liability as between the vehicle dealer and the first or second stage manufacturer. Any mechanical, body or parts defects arising from any express or implied warranties of the first or second stage manufacturer shall constitute the product or warranty liability of the first or second stage manufacturer. The first or second stage manufacturer shall reasonably compensate any authorized vehicle dealer for the performance of delivery and preparation obligation;
- (15) being a first or second stage manufacturer of new vehicles, factory branch or distributor who fails to supply a new vehicle dealer with a reasonable quantity of new vehicles, parts and accessories, in accordance with the franchise agreement. It shall not be deemed a violation of this act if such failure is attributable to factors reasonably beyond the control of such first or second stage manufacturer, factory branch or distributor;
- (16) knowingly used or permitted the use of dealer plates contrary to law;
- (17) has failed or refused to permit an agent of the division, during the

licensee's regular business hours, to examine or inspect such dealer's records pertaining to titles and purchase and sale of vehicles;

(18) has failed to notify the division within 10 days of dealer's plates that have been lost, stolen, mutilated or destroyed;

(19) has failed or refused to surrender their dealer's license or dealer's plates to the division or its agent upon demand;

(20) has demonstrated that such person is not of good character and reputation in the community in which the dealer resides;

(21) has, within five years immediately preceding the date of making application, been convicted of a felony or any crime involving moral turpitude, or has been adjudged guilty of the violations of any law of any state or the United States in connection with such person's operation as a dealer or salesperson;

(22) has cross-titled a title to any purchaser of any vehicle. Cross-titling shall include, but not by way of limitation, a dealer or broker or the authorized agent of either selling or causing to be sold, exchanged or transferred any vehicle and not showing a complete chain of title on the papers necessary for the issuance of title for the purchaser. The selling dealer's name must appear on the assigned first or second stage manufacturer's certificate of origin or reassigned certificate of title;

(23) has changed the location of such person's established place of business or supplemental place of business prior to approval of such change by the division;

(24) having in such person's possession a certificate of title which is not properly completed, otherwise known as an "open title";

(25) doing business as a vehicle dealer other than at the dealer's established or supplemental place of business, with the exception that dealers selling new recreational vehicles may engage in business at other than their established or supplemental place of business for a period not to exceed 15 days;

(26) any violation of K.S.A. 8-126 et seq., and amendments thereto, in connection with such person's operation as a dealer;

(27) any violation of K.S.A. 8-116, and amendments thereto;

(28) any violation of ~~K.S.A. 21-3757~~ *section 121 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(29) any violation of K.S.A. 79-1019, 79-3294 et seq., or 79-3601 et seq., and amendments thereto;

(30) failure to provide adequate proof of ownership for motor vehicles in the dealer's possession;

(31) being a first or second stage manufacturer who fails to provide the director of property valuation all information necessary for vehicle identification number identification and determination of vehicle classification at least 90 days prior to release for sale of any new make, model or series of vehicles; or

(32) displaying motor vehicles at a location other than at the dealer's established place of business or supplemental place of business without obtaining the authorization required in K.S.A. 8-2435, and amendments thereto.

(b) In addition to the provisions of subsection (a), and notwithstanding the terms and conditions of any franchise agreement, including any policy, bulletin, practice or guideline with respect thereto or performance thereunder, no first or second stage manufacturer of vehicles, factory branch, distributor, distributor or factory representative, officer or agent or any representative thereof, or any other person may do or cause to be done any of the following acts or practices referenced in this subsection, all of which are also declared to be a violation of the vehicle dealers and manufacturers licensing act, and amendments thereto:

(1) Through the use of a written instrument or otherwise, unreasonably fail or refuse to offer to its same line-make new vehicle dealers all models manufactured for that line-make, or unreasonably require a dealer to: (A) Pay any extra fee;

(B) purchase unreasonable advertising displays or other materials; or

(C) remodel, renovate or recondition the dealer's existing facilities as a prerequisite to receiving a model or series of vehicles. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to manufacturers of recreational vehicles;

(2) require a change in the capital structure of the new vehicle dealership, or the means by or through which the dealer finances the operation of the dealership, if the dealership at all times meets any reasonable capital

standards determined by the manufacturer and in accordance with uniformly applied criteria;

(3) discriminate unreasonably among competing dealers of the same line-make in the sale of vehicles or availability of incentive programs or sales promotion plans or other similar programs, unless justified by obsolescence;

(4) unless required by subpoena or as otherwise compelled by law: (A) Require a new vehicle dealer to release, convey or otherwise provide customer information if to do so is unlawful, or if the customer objects in writing to doing so, unless the information is necessary for the first or second stage manufacturer of vehicles, factory branch or distributor to meet its obligations to consumers or the new vehicle dealer, including vehicle recalls or other requirements imposed by state or federal law; or

(B) release to any unaffiliated third party any customer information which has been provided by the dealer to the manufacturer;

(5) unless the parties have reached a voluntary agreement where separate and adequate consideration has been offered and accepted in exchange for altering or foregoing the following limitations, through the use of written instrument, or otherwise:

(A) Prohibit or prevent a dealer from acquiring, adding or maintaining a sales or service operation for another line-make at the same or expanded facility at which the dealership is located if the prohibition or prevention of such arrangements would be unreasonable in light of all existing circumstances including, but not limited to, debt exposure, cost, return on investment, the dealer's and manufacturer's business plans and other financial and economic conditions and considerations;

(B) require a dealer to establish or maintain exclusive facilities, personnel or display space if the imposition of the requirement would be unreasonable in light of all existing circumstances, including, but not limited to, debt exposure, cost, return on investment, the dealer's and manufacturer's business plans and other financial and economic conditions and considerations;

(C) to require a dealer to build or relocate and build new facilities, or make a material alteration, expansion or addition to any dealership facility, unless the requirement is reasonable in light of all existing conditions, including, but not limited to, debt exposure, cost, return on investment, the dealer's and manufacturer's business plans and other financial and economic conditions and considerations;

(6) through the use of written instrument, or otherwise, require, coerce or force a dealer to underutilize its facilities by requiring the dealer to exclude or remove operations for the display, sale or service of any vehicle for which the dealer has a franchise agreement, except that in light of all existing circumstances the dealer must comply with reasonable facilities requirements. The requirement for a dealer to meet reasonable facilities requirements shall not include any requirement that a dealer establish or maintain exclusive facilities.

In the event a dealer decides to add an additional franchise agreement to sell another line-make of new vehicles of a different first or second stage manufacturer or distributor from that currently sold in its existing facility, it shall be a rebuttable presumption that the decision to do so is reasonable. Any dealer adding a franchise agreement for an existing facility shall provide 60 days written notice of its intent to those other parties to franchise agreements it may have. The other party must respond to such notice within 60 days by requesting a hearing before the director in accordance with K.S.A. 8-2411, and amendments thereto. Consent shall be deemed to have been given approving the addition of the line-make if no hearing is timely requested. A party objecting to the addition shall have the burden to overcome such presumption by a preponderance of the evidence;

(7) (A) through the use of written instrument, or otherwise, directly or indirectly condition the awarding of a franchise agreement to a prospective dealer, the addition of a line-make or franchise agreement to an existing dealer, the renewal of a franchise agreement, the approval of a dealer or facility relocation, the acquisition of a franchise agreement or the approval of a sale or transfer of a franchise agreement or other arrangement on the willingness of a dealer or a prospective dealer to enter into a site control agreement or exclusive use agreement as defined in this subsection;

(B) as used in this paragraph, "site control agreement" and "exclusive use agreement" include any agreement by or required by the first or second

stage manufacturer of vehicles, factory branch or distributor (“manufacturer parties” in this paragraph) that has the effect of either:

(i) Requiring that the dealer establish or maintain exclusive dealership facilities in violation of the dealer and manufacturers licensing act;

(ii) restricting the ability of the dealer, or the ability of the dealer’s lessor in the event the dealership facility is being leased, to transfer, sell, lease or change the use of the dealership premises, whether by sublease, lease, collateral pledge of lease or other similar agreement; or

(iii) which gives control of the premises to a designated party. “Site control agreement” and “exclusive use agreement” also include manufacturer parties restricting the ability of a dealer to transfer, sell or lease the dealership premises by right of first refusal to purchase or lease, option to purchase, or option to lease, except as otherwise allowed by K.S.A. 8-2416, and amendments thereto, except that voluntary agreements where separate and adequate consideration has been offered and accepted are excluded;

(8) through the use of written instrument, or otherwise, require adherence to a performance standard or standards which are not applied uniformly to other similarly situated dealers. In addition to any other requirements by law, the following shall apply:

(A) A performance standard, sales objective or program for measuring dealer performance that may have a material effect on a dealer, including the dealer’s right to payment under any incentive or reimbursement program and the application of the standard, sales objective or program by a manufacturer, distributor or factory branch shall be fair, reasonable, equitable and based on accurate information;

(B) a dealer that claims that the application of a performance standard, sales objective or program for measuring dealership performance does not meet the standards listed in subparagraph (A) may request a hearing before the director pursuant to K.S.A. 8-2411, and amendments thereto; and

(C) a first or second stage manufacturer of vehicles, factory branch or distributor has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the performance standard, sales objective or program for measuring dealership information complies with this subsection;

(9) in addition to any other provisions of law, a franchise agreement or other contract offered to a dealer by a first or second stage manufacturer of vehicles, factory branch or distributor may not contain any provision requiring a dealer to pay the attorney’s fees of the first or second stage manufacturer of vehicles, factory branch or distributor related to disputes between the parties.

(c) The director may deny the application for the license within 30 days after receipt thereof by written notice to the applicant, stating the grounds for such denial. Upon request by the applicant whose license has been so denied, the applicant shall be granted an opportunity to be heard in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act.

(d) If a licensee is a firm or corporation, it shall be sufficient cause for the denial, suspension or revocation of a license that any officer, director or trustee of the firm or corporation, or any member in case of a partnership, has been guilty of any act or omission which would be good cause for refusing, suspending or revoking a license to such party as an individual. Each licensee shall be responsible for the acts of its salespersons or representatives while acting as its agent.

(e) Any licensee or other person aggrieved by a final order of the director, may appeal to the district court as provided by the Kansas judicial review act.

(f) The revocation or suspension of a first or second stage manufacturer’s or distributor’s license may be limited to one or more municipalities or counties or any other defined trade area.

Sec. 99. K.S.A. 9-2004 is hereby amended to read as follows: 9-2004.

(a) Every officer or employee of a bank or trust company required by this act to take an oath or affirmation, who shall willfully swear or affirm falsely, shall be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction shall be punished as provided by ~~K.S.A. 21-3805~~ *section 128 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(b) (1) A violation of subsection (a) as provided in ~~subsection (b)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3805~~ *(b)(2) of section 128 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.

(2) A violation of subsection (a) as provided in ~~subsection (b)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3805~~ (b)(1) of section 128 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.

Sec. 100. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 12-16,119 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-16,119. (a) Any person convicted or diverted, or adjudicated or diverted under a preadjudication program, pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2906 et seq., K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2346 et seq., or 12-4414 et seq., and amendments thereto, of a misdemeanor or felony contained in chapters 8, ~~21~~, 41 or 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, or the Kansas criminal code, and amendments thereto, where fingerprints are required pursuant to K.S.A. 21-2501, and amendments thereto, shall pay a separate court cost if the board of county commissioners or by the governing body of a city, where a city operates a detention facility, votes to adopt such a fee as a booking or processing fee for each complaint.

(b) Such fee shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any and all fines and penalties otherwise provided for by law for such offense.

(c) Disbursements of these fees shall be to the general fund of the governing body responsible for the funding of the sheriff, police department or countywide law enforcement agency that obtains the fingerprints.

(d) Such fee shall not exceed \$45.

Sec. 101. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 12-4104 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-4104. (a) The municipal court of each city shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine cases involving violations of the ordinances of the city, including concurrent jurisdiction to hear and determine a violation of an ordinance when the elements of such ordinance violation are the same as the elements of a violation of one of the following state statutes and would constitute, and be punished as, a felony if charged in district court:

(1) K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, driving under the influence;

(2) ~~K.S.A. 21-3412a~~ section 49 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, domestic battery;

(3) ~~K.S.A. 21-3704~~ section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, theft;

(4) ~~K.S.A. 21-3707~~ section 107 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, giving a worthless check; or

(5) subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a06, and amendments thereto, possession of marijuana.

(b) Search warrants shall not issue out of a municipal court.

Sec. 102. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 12-4516 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-4516. (a) (1) Except as provided in subsection (b) or (c), any person who has been convicted of a violation of a city ordinance of this state may petition the convicting court for the expungement of such conviction and related arrest records if three or more years have elapsed since the person:

(A) Satisfied the sentence imposed; or

(B) was discharged from probation, parole or a suspended sentence.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (b) or (c), any person who has fulfilled the terms of a diversion agreement based on a violation of a city ordinance of this state may petition the court for the expungement of such diversion agreement and related arrest records if three or more years have elapsed since the terms of the diversion agreement were fulfilled.

(b) No person may petition for expungement until five or more years have elapsed since the person satisfied the sentence imposed or the terms of a diversion agreement or was discharged from probation, parole, conditional release or a suspended sentence, if such person was convicted of the violation of a city ordinance which would also constitute:

(1) Vehicular homicide, as defined by K.S.A. 21-3405, prior to its repeal, or section 41 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(2) driving while the privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state has been canceled, suspended or revoked, as prohibited by K.S.A. 8-262, and amendments thereto;

(3) perjury resulting from a violation of K.S.A. 8-261a, and amendments thereto;

(4) a violation of the provisions of the fifth clause of K.S.A. 8-142, and amendments thereto, relating to fraudulent applications;

(5) any crime punishable as a felony wherein a motor vehicle was used in the perpetration of such crime;

(6) failing to stop at the scene of an accident and perform the duties required by K.S.A. 8-1602, 8-1603 or 8-1604, and amendments thereto;

(7) a violation of the provisions of K.S.A. 40-3104, and amendments thereto, relating to motor vehicle liability insurance coverage; or

(8) a violation of K.S.A. 21-3405b, ~~and amendments thereto~~ prior to its repeal.

(c) There shall be no expungement of convictions or diversions for a violation of a city ordinance which would also constitute a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 or 8-2,144, and amendments thereto.

(d) When a petition for expungement is filed, the court shall set a date for a hearing of such petition and shall cause notice of such hearing to be given to the prosecuting attorney and the arresting law enforcement agency. The petition shall state: (1) The defendant's full name;

(2) the full name of the defendant at the time of arrest, conviction or diversion, if different than the defendant's current name;

(3) the defendant's sex, race and date of birth;

(4) the crime for which the defendant was arrested, convicted or diverted;

(5) the date of the defendant's arrest, conviction or diversion; and

(6) the identity of the convicting court, arresting law enforcement agency or diverting authority. A municipal court may prescribe a fee to be charged as costs for a person petitioning for an order of expungement pursuant to this section. Any person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing. The court may inquire into the background of the petitioner and shall have access to any reports or records relating to the petitioner that are on file with the secretary of corrections or the Kansas parole board.

(e) At the hearing on the petition, the court shall order the petitioner's arrest record, conviction or diversion expunged if the court finds that:

(1) The petitioner has not been convicted of a felony in the past two years and no proceeding involving any such crime is presently pending or being instituted against the petitioner;

(2) the circumstances and behavior of the petitioner warrant the expungement; and

(3) the expungement is consistent with the public welfare.

(f) When the court has ordered an arrest record, conviction or diversion expunged, the order of expungement shall state the information required to be contained in the petition. The clerk of the court shall send a certified copy of the order of expungement to the Kansas bureau of investigation which shall notify the federal bureau of investigation, the secretary of corrections and any other criminal justice agency which may have a record of the arrest, conviction or diversion. After the order of expungement is entered, the petitioner shall be treated as not having been arrested, convicted or diverted of the crime, except that:

(1) Upon conviction for any subsequent crime, the conviction that was expunged may be considered as a prior conviction in determining the sentence to be imposed;

(2) the petitioner shall disclose that the arrest, conviction or diversion occurred if asked about previous arrests, convictions or diversions:

(A) In any application for employment as a detective with a private detective agency, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01, and amendments thereto; as security personnel with a private patrol operator, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01, and amendments thereto; or with an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services;

(B) in any application for admission, or for an order of reinstatement, to the practice of law in this state;

(C) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;

(D) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for executive director of the Kansas racing and gaming commission, for employment with the commission or for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission, or to aid

in determining qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure by the commission;

(E) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for the following under the Kansas expanded lottery act: (i) Lottery gaming facility manager or prospective manager, racetrack gaming facility manager or prospective manager, licensee or certificate holder; or (ii) an officer, director, employee, owner, agent or contractor thereof;

(F) upon application for a commercial driver's license under K.S.A. 8-2,125 through 8-2,142, and amendments thereto;

(G) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications to be an employee of the state gaming agency;

(H) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications to be an employee of a tribal gaming commission or to hold a license issued pursuant to a tribal-state gaming compact;

(I) in any application for registration as a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser or investment adviser representative all as defined in K.S.A. 17-12a102, and amendments thereto;

(J) in any application for employment as a law enforcement officer, as defined in K.S.A. 22-2202 or 74-5602, and amendments thereto; or

(K) for applications received on and after July 1, 2006, to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for a license to carry a concealed weapon pursuant to the personal and family protection act, K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c01 et seq., and amendments thereto;

(3) the court, in the order of expungement, may specify other circumstances under which the arrest, conviction or diversion is to be disclosed; and

(4) the conviction may be disclosed in a subsequent prosecution for an offense which requires as an element of such offense a prior conviction of the type expunged.

(g) Whenever a person is convicted of an ordinance violation, pleads guilty and pays a fine for such a violation, is placed on parole or probation or is granted a suspended sentence for such a violation, the person shall be informed of the ability to expunge the arrest records or conviction. Whenever a person enters into a diversion agreement, the person shall be informed of the ability to expunge the diversion.

(h) Subject to the disclosures required pursuant to subsection (f), in any application for employment, license or other civil right or privilege, or any appearance as a witness, a person whose arrest records, conviction or diversion of an offense has been expunged under this statute may state that such person has never been arrested, convicted or diverted of such offense.

(i) Whenever the record of any arrest, conviction or diversion has been expunged under the provisions of this section or under the provisions of any other existing or former statute, the custodian of the records of arrest, conviction, diversion and incarceration relating to that crime shall not disclose the existence of such records, except when requested by:

(1) The person whose record was expunged;

(2) a private detective agency or a private patrol operator, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for employment with such agency or operator by the person whose record has been expunged;

(3) a court, upon a showing of a subsequent conviction of the person whose record has been expunged;

(4) the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, or a designee of the secretary, for the purpose of obtaining information relating to employment in an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services of any person whose record has been expunged;

(5) a person entitled to such information pursuant to the terms of the expungement order;

(6) a prosecuting attorney, and such request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with a prosecution of an offense that requires a prior conviction as one of the elements of such offense;

(7) the supreme court, the clerk or disciplinary administrator thereof, the state board for admission of attorneys or the state board for discipline of attorneys, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for admission, or for an



order of reinstatement, to the practice of law in this state by the person whose record has been expunged;

(8) the Kansas lottery, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;

(9) the governor or the Kansas racing and gaming commission, or a designee of the commission, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for executive director of the commission, for employment with the commission, for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission or for licensure, renewal of licensure or continued licensure by the commission;

(10) the Kansas racing and gaming commission, or a designee of the commission, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications of the following under the Kansas expanded lottery act: (A) Lottery gaming facility managers and prospective managers, racetrack gaming facility managers and prospective managers, licensees and certificate holders; and (B) their officers, directors, employees, owners, agents and contractors;

(11) the state gaming agency, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications: (A) To be an employee of the state gaming agency; or (B) to be an employee of a tribal gaming commission or to hold a license issued pursuant to a tribal-state gaming compact;

(12) the Kansas securities commissioner, or a designee of the commissioner, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for registration as a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser or investment adviser representative by such agency and the application was submitted by the person whose record has been expunged;

(13) the attorney general, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for a license to carry a concealed weapon pursuant to the personal and family protection act;

(14) the Kansas sentencing commission;

(15) the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining certification eligibility as a law enforcement officer pursuant to K.S.A. 74-5601 et seq., and amendments thereto; or

(16) a law enforcement agency and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining eligibility for employment as a law enforcement officer as defined by K.S.A. 22-2202, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 103. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 12-4516a is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-4516a. (a) Any person who has been arrested on a violation of a city ordinance of this state may petition the court for the expungement of such arrest record.

(b) When a petition for expungement is filed, the court shall set a date for hearing on such petition and shall cause notice of such hearing to be given to the prosecuting attorney and the arresting law enforcement agency. When a petition for expungement is filed, the official court file shall be separated from the other records of the court, and shall be disclosed only to a judge of the court and members of the staff of the court designated by a judge of the district court, the prosecuting attorney, the arresting law enforcement agency, or any other person when authorized by a court order, subject to any conditions imposed by the order. The petition shall state: (1) The petitioner's full name;

(2) the full name of the petitioner at the time of arrest, if different than the petitioner's current name;

(3) the petitioner's sex, race and date of birth;

(4) the crime for which the petitioner was arrested;

(5) the date of the petitioner's arrest, and

(6) the identity of the arresting law enforcement agency.

A municipal court may prescribe a fee to be charged as costs for a person petitioning for an order of expungement pursuant to this section, except

that no fee shall be charged to a person who was arrested as a result of being a victim of identity theft under K.S.A. 21-4018, *prior to its repeal, or section 177 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. Any person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing. The court may inquire into the background of the petitioner.

(c) At the hearing on a petition for expungement, the court shall order the arrest record and subsequent court proceedings, if any, expunged upon finding: (1) The arrest occurred because of mistaken identity;

(2) a court has found that there was no probable cause for the arrest;

(3) the petitioner was found not guilty in court proceedings; or

(4) the expungement would be in the best interests of justice and (A) charges have been dismissed; or (B) no charges have been or are likely to be filed.

(d) When the court has ordered expungement of an arrest record and subsequent court proceedings, if any, the order shall state the information required to be stated in the petition and shall state the grounds for expungement under subsection (c). The clerk of the court shall send a certified copy of the order to the Kansas bureau of investigation which shall notify the federal bureau of investigation, the secretary of corrections and any other criminal justice agency which may have a record of the arrest. If an order of expungement is entered, the petitioner shall be treated as not having been arrested.

(e) If the ground for expungement is as provided in subsection (c)(4), the court shall determine whether, in the interest of public welfare, the records should be available for any of the following purposes: (1) In any application for employment as a detective with a private detective agency, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01 and amendments thereto; as security personnel with a private patrol operator, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01 and amendments thereto; or with an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01 and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services;

(2) in any application for admission, or for an order of reinstatement, to the practice of law in this state;

(3) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;

(4) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for executive director of the Kansas racing commission, for employment with the commission or for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission, or to aid in determining qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure by the commission;

(5) in any application for a commercial driver's license under K.S.A. 8-2,125 through 8-2,142 and amendments thereto;

(6) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications to be an employee of the state gaming agency;

(7) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications to be an employee of a tribal gaming commission or to hold a license issued pursuant to a tribal-state gaming compact; or

(8) in any other circumstances which the court deems appropriate.

(f) Subject to any disclosures required under subsection (e), in any application for employment, license or other civil right or privilege, or any appearance as a witness, a person whose arrest records have been expunged as provided in this section may state that such person has never been arrested.

(g) Whenever a petitioner's arrest records have been expunged as provided in this section, the custodian of the records of arrest, incarceration due to arrest or court proceedings related to the arrest, shall not disclose the arrest or any information related to the arrest, except as directed by the order of expungement or when requested by the person whose arrest record was expunged.

Sec. 104. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 12-4517 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-4517. (a) (1) The municipal court judge shall ensure that all persons convicted of violating municipal ordinance provisions that prohibit conduct comparable to a class A or B misdemeanor or assault as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3408~~ subsection (a) of section 47 of chapter 136 of the 2010

*Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, under a Kansas criminal statute are fingerprinted and processed.

(2) The municipal court judge shall ensure that all persons arrested or charged with a violation of a city ordinance prohibiting the acts prohibited by K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, are fingerprinted and processed at the time of booking or first appearance, whichever occurs first.

(b) The municipal court judge shall order the individual to be fingerprinted at an appropriate location as determined by the municipal court judge. Failure of the person to be fingerprinted after court order issued by the municipal judge shall constitute contempt of court. To reimburse the city or other entity for costs associated with fingerprinting, the municipal court judge may assess reasonable court costs, in addition to other court costs imposed by the state or municipality.

Sec. 105. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 17-12a508 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-12a508. (a) Criminal penalties. (1) Except as provided in subsections (a)(2) through (a)(4), a conviction for an intentional violation of the Kansas uniform securities act, or a rule adopted or order issued under this act, except K.S.A. 17-12a504, and amendments thereto, or the notice filing requirements of K.S.A. 17-12a302 or 17-12a405, and amendments thereto, is a severity level 7, nonperson felony. An individual convicted of violating a rule or order under this act may be fined, but may not be imprisoned, if the individual did not have knowledge of the rule or order.

(2) A conviction for an intentional violation of K.S.A. 17-12a501 or 17-12a502, and amendments thereto, if the violation resulted in a loss of an amount of:

- (A) \$1,000,000 or more is a severity level 2, nonperson felony;
- (B) at least \$250,000 but less than \$1,000,000 is a severity level 3, nonperson felony;
- (C) at least \$100,000 but less than \$250,000 is a severity level 4, nonperson felony;
- (D) at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 5, nonperson felony; or
- (E) less than \$25,000 is a severity level 6, nonperson felony.

(3) A conviction for an intentional violation of K.S.A. 17-12a301, 17-12a401(a), 17-12a402(a), 17-12a403(a) or 17-12a404(a), and amendments thereto, is:

- (A) A severity level 5, nonperson felony if the violation resulted in a loss of \$100,000 or more;
- (B) a severity level 6, nonperson felony if the violation resulted in a loss of at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000; or
- (C) a severity level 7, nonperson felony if the violation resulted in a loss of less than \$25,000.

(4) A conviction for an intentional violation of:

- (A) K.S.A. 17-12a404(e) or 17-12a505, and amendments thereto, or an order to cease and desist issued by the administrator pursuant to K.S.A. 17-12a412(c) or 17-12a604(a), and amendments thereto, is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- (B) K.S.A. 17-12a401(c), 17-12a403(c) or 17-12a506, and amendments thereto, is a severity level 6, nonperson felony.
- (C) K.S.A. 17-12a402(d) or 17-12a403(d), and amendments thereto, is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.

(5) Any violation of K.S.A. 17-12a301, 17-12a401(a), 17-12a402(a), 17-12a403(a), 17-12a404(a), 17-12a501 or 17-12a502, and amendments thereto, resulting in a loss of \$25,000 or more shall be presumed imprisonment.

(b) Statute of Limitations. Except as provided by subsection ~~(5) of K.S.A. 21-3106~~ (e) of section 7 of chapter 136 of the 2010 *Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, no prosecution for any crime under this act may be commenced more than 10 years after the alleged violation if the victim is the Kansas public employees retirement system and no prosecution for any other crime under this act may be commenced more than five years after the alleged violation. A prosecution is commenced when a complaint or information is filed, or an indictment returned, and a warrant thereon is delivered to the sheriff or other officer for execution, except that no prosecution shall be deemed to have been commenced if the warrant so issued is not executed without unreasonable delay.

(c) Criminal reference. The administrator may refer such evidence as

may be available concerning violations of this act or of any rules and regulations or order hereunder to the attorney general or the proper county or district attorney, who may in the prosecutor's discretion, with or without such a reference, institute the appropriate criminal proceedings under this act. Upon receipt of such reference, the attorney general or the county attorney or district attorney may request that a duly employed attorney of the administrator prosecute or assist in the prosecution of such violation or violations on behalf of the state. Upon approval of the administrator, such employee shall be appointed a special prosecutor for the attorney general or the county attorney or district attorney to serve without compensation from the attorney general or the county attorney or district attorney. Such special prosecutor shall have all the powers and duties prescribed by law for assistant attorneys general or assistant county or district attorneys and such other powers and duties as are lawfully delegated to such special prosecutor by the attorney general or the county attorney or district attorney. If an attorney employed by the administrator acts as a special prosecutor, the administrator may pay extradition and witness expenses associated with the case.

(d) No limitation on other criminal enforcement. This act does not limit the power of this state to punish a person for conduct that constitutes a crime under other laws of this state.

Sec. 106. K.S.A. 19-101d is hereby amended to read as follows: 19-101d. (a) (1) The board of county commissioners of any county shall have the power to enforce all resolutions passed pursuant to county home rule powers, as designated by K.S.A. 19-101c, and amendments thereto. Resolutions may be enforced by enjoining violations, by prescribing penalties for violations by fine, by confinement in the county jail or by both fine and confinement. Unless otherwise provided by the resolution that defines and makes punishable the violation of such resolution, the penalty imposed shall be in accordance with the penalties established by law for conviction of a class C misdemeanor. In no event shall the penalty imposed for the violation of a resolution exceed the penalties established by law for conviction of a class B misdemeanor.

(2) Prosecution for any violation shall be commenced in the district court in the name of the county and, except as provided in subsection (b), shall be conducted in the manner provided by law for the prosecution of misdemeanor violations of state laws. Writs and process necessary for the prosecution of such violations shall be in the form prescribed by the judge or judges of the courts vested with jurisdiction of such violations by this act, and shall be substantially in the form of writs and process issued for the prosecution of misdemeanor violations of state laws. Each county shall provide all necessary supplies, forms and records at its own expense.

(b) (1) In addition to all other procedures authorized for the enforcement of county codes and resolutions, in Crawford, Douglas, Franklin, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, Riley, Sedgwick, Shawnee and Wyandotte counties, the prosecution for violation of codes and resolutions adopted by the board of county commissioners may be commenced in the district court in the name of the county and may be conducted, except as otherwise provided in this section, in the manner provided for and in accordance with the provisions of the code for the enforcement of county codes and resolutions.

(2) The board of county commissioners of any county which has not provided for the enforcement of county codes and resolutions in accordance with provisions of the code for enforcement of county codes and resolutions on or before July 1, 2007, and which desires to utilize the provisions of the code for enforcement of county codes and resolutions set forth in article 47 of chapter 19 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, shall cause a notice of its intention to utilize the provisions of the code for enforcement of county codes and resolutions set forth in article 47 of chapter 19 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, be published in the official newspaper of the county. If within 30 days next following the date of the publication of such notice a petition, signed by electors equal in number to not less than 5% of the electors of the county, requesting an election thereon, shall be filed in the office of the county election officer, no utilization of the provisions of the code for enforcement of county codes and resolutions set forth in article 47 of chapter 19 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, may be made without

such proposition having first been submitted to and having been approved by a majority of the electors of the county voting at an election called and held thereon. Any election shall be called, noticed and held in the manner provided by K.S.A. 10-120, and amendments thereto.

(3) For the purposes of aiding in the enforcement of county codes and resolutions, the board of county commissioners may employ or appoint code enforcement officers for the county who shall have power to sign, issue and execute notices to appear and uniform citations or uniform complaints and notices to appear, as provided in the appendix of forms of the code contained in this act to enforce violations of county codes and resolutions, but shall have no power to issue warrants or make arrests. All warrants shall be issued and arrests made by law enforcement officers pursuant to and in the manner provided in ~~chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated~~ *the Kansas criminal code*.

(4) The board of county commissioners may employ or appoint attorneys for the purpose of prosecuting actions for the enforcement of county codes and resolutions. The attorneys shall have the duties, powers and authorities provided by the board that are necessary to prosecute actions under the code.

(5) All costs for the enforcement and prosecution of violations of county codes and resolutions, except for compensation and expenses of the district court judge, shall be paid from the revenues of the county. The board of county commissioners may establish a special law enforcement fund for the purpose of paying for the costs of code enforcement within the county.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b), any action commenced in the district court for the enforcement of county codes and resolutions, in which a person may be subject to detention or arrest or in which an accused person, if found guilty, would or might be deprived of the person's liberty, shall be conducted in the manner provided by law for the prosecution of misdemeanor violations of state laws under the Kansas code of criminal procedure and not under the code for the enforcement of county codes and resolutions.

Sec. 107. K.S.A. 19-27,139 is hereby amended to read as follows: 19-27,139. Any person violating the rules and regulations adopted under authority of this act, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-112~~ *section 242 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*.

Sec. 108. K.S.A. 19-4804 is hereby amended to read as follows: 19-4804. (a) An application for compensation shall be made in the manner and form prescribed by the state crime victims compensation board. A victim may seek compensation under this act whether or not an offender has been charged with the crime which results in the victim's loss.

(b) Compensation may not be awarded unless the crime has been reported to an appropriate law enforcement agency within 72 hours after its discovery and the claim has been filed with the local board within 60 days after the filing of such report, unless the local board finds there was good cause for the failure to report such crime within the time required.

(c) Compensation may not be awarded to a victim who was the offender or an accomplice of the offender and may not be awarded to another person if the award would unjustly benefit the offender or accomplice.

(d) Compensation may not be awarded unless the local board finds the victim has fully cooperated with appropriate law enforcement agencies. The local board may deny, withdraw or reduce an award of compensation for noncooperativeness.

(e) Compensation otherwise payable to a victim shall be diminished:

(1) To the extent, if any, that the economic loss upon which the victim's claim is based is recouped from other persons, including collateral sources; or

(2) to the extent a local board deems reasonable because of the contributory misconduct of the victim.

(f) Compensation may be awarded only if the local board finds a genuine need is present.

(g) No compensation payment may exceed \$500 if the property crime results in a felony charge. If the crime is committed by a juvenile, whether this subsection applies shall be determined on the basis of whether a felony would be charged had the offender been an adult.

(h) No compensation payment may exceed \$250 if the property crime results in a misdemeanor or traffic charge. If the crime is committed by a juvenile, whether this subsection applies shall be determined on the basis of whether a misdemeanor would be charged had the offender been an adult. If the original crime charged was a felony and through plea negotiations the adult or juvenile offender is charged with and pleads guilty or nolo contendere to a misdemeanor, in the discretion of the local board, subsection (g) limits may apply to the compensation payment.

(i) If extraordinary circumstances are present and subject to the requirements imposed by subsection (c) of K.S.A. 19-4803 and amendments thereto, the local board may exceed the amounts in subsections (g) and (h).

(j) Compensation for work loss or personal injury due to criminally injurious conduct shall be governed by K.S.A. 74-7301 et seq. and amendments thereto, and rules and regulations promulgated by the state crime victims compensation board for that purpose. No local board may duplicate compensation for criminally injurious conduct through payments under this act.

(k) The local board may determine a floor amount of compensation which would be administratively wasteful. Once such an amount is chosen it shall be made public and must be uniformly applied to all persons filing claims with the local board.

(l) The local board may provide written policy for the handling of an expedited claims process where prompt assistance and payment of services needed to repair property damage is needed to thwart the possibility of the onset of illness or disease to the victim or victim's family, and where the victim has no other means of paying for such services.

(m) No award made pursuant to this act shall be subject to execution, attachment, garnishment or other legal process, except that an award for allowable expenses shall not be exempt from a claim of a creditor to the extent the creditor has provided products, services or accommodations the costs of which are included in the payment made pursuant to this act.

(n) No assignment or agreement to assign any right to compensation for loss under this act shall be enforceable in this state.

(o) No local fund shall pay any single individual or such individual's immediate family member compensation on more than two claims within a given fiscal year.

(p) No claim shall be allowed unless the crime charged is pursuant to article 37 of chapter 21 of Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 87 through 125 and subsection (a)(6) of section 223 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, or similar crimes in county or municipal penal codes. If the crime charged is pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3707, 21-3708, 21-3722, 21-3725, 21-3734, 21-3736, 21-3737, 21-3739, 21-3748, 21-3749, 21-3750, 21-3753, 21-3754 and 21-3756, *prior to their repeal, and section 92, section 101, subsection (a) of section 103, section 106, section 107, section 116, section 117, section 118 and section 123 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, no claim for compensation under this act shall be allowed. In addition to claims that may be made for criminally injurious conduct with the state crime victims compensation board, a claim for compensation for property damage may be allowed under this act for crimes charged under K.S.A. 21-3418, 21-3426 or 21-3427, *prior to their repeal, and section 55 or section 63 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*.

(q) Payment or payments made from a local fund under this act shall not limit, impair or preclude the ability of a court or the parole board to order restitution, and prescribe the manner and conditions of payment of restitution, as allowed by law.

Sec. 109. K.S.A. 20-369, as amended by section 4 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-369. (a) If a judicial district creates a local fund, the court may impose a fee as provided in this section against any defendant for crimes involving a family or household member as provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-3412a~~ *section 49 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, and against any defendant found to have committed a domestic violence offense pursuant to section 1 *of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*. The chief judge of each judicial

district where such fee is imposed shall set the amount of such fee by rules adopted in such judicial district in an amount not to exceed \$100 per case.

(b) Such fees shall be deposited into the local fund and disbursed pursuant to recommendations of the chief judge under this act. All moneys collected by this section shall be paid into the domestic violence special programs fund in the county where the fee is collected, as established by the judicial district.

(c) Expenditures made in each judicial district shall be determined by the chief judge and shall be paid to domestic violence programs administered by the court and to local programs within the judicial district that enhance a coordinated community justice response to the issue of domestic violence.

Sec. 110. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 20-2207 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-2207. (a) The judicial council may fix, charge and collect fees for sale and distribution of legal publications in order to recover direct and indirect costs incurred for preparation, publication and distribution of legal publications. The judicial council may request and accept gifts, grants and donations from any person, firm, association or corporation or from the federal government or any agency thereof for preparation, publication or distribution of legal publications.

(b) The publications fee fund of the judicial council which was established in the state treasury pursuant to appropriation acts is hereby continued in existence and shall be administered by the judicial council. Revenue from the following sources shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to such fund:

(1) All moneys received by or for the judicial council from fees collected under this section; and

(2) all moneys received as gifts, grants or donations for preparation, publication or distribution of legal publications.

(c) Moneys deposited in the publications fee fund of the judicial council may be expended for operating expenditures related to preparation, publication and distribution of legal publications of the judicial council and for operating expenses that are not related to publication activities; ~~including expenditures to fund the Kansas criminal code recodification commission on July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010.~~

(d) All expenditures from the publications fee fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the chairperson of the judicial council or the chairperson's designee.

Sec. 111. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 20-2208 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-2208. There is hereby established in the state treasury the judicial council fund. All expenditures from the judicial council fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts and upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to expenditures approved by the chairperson of the Kansas judicial council or by a person or persons designated by the chairperson of the Kansas judicial council. ~~Expenditures from the judicial council fund may be made to fund the Kansas criminal code recodification commission on July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010.~~

Sec. 112. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 20-3207 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-3207. On and after July 1, 2006, there is hereby established in the state treasury the judicial performance fund. All moneys credited to the fund shall be used for the judicial performance evaluation process; ~~except on July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010, moneys credited to the fund may be used to fund the Kansas criminal code recodification commission.~~ All expenditures from the judicial performance fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts and upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to expenditures approved by the chairperson of the Kansas judicial council or by the person or persons designated by the chairperson of the Kansas judicial council.

Sec. 113. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-2310 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2310. (a) All law enforcement agencies in this state shall adopt written policies regarding allegations of stalking as provided in subsection (b). These policies shall be made available to all officers of such agency.

(b) Such written policies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) A statement directing that the officers shall make an arrest when

they have probable cause to believe that a crime is being committed or has been committed;

(2) a statement defining stalking pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-3438~~ *section 62 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(3) a statement describing the dispatchers' responsibilities;

(4) a statement describing the responding officers' responsibilities and procedures to follow when responding to an allegation of stalking and the suspect is at the scene;

(5) a statement describing the responding officers' responsibilities and procedures to follow when responding to an allegation of stalking and the suspect has left the scene;

(6) procedures for both misdemeanor and felony cases;

(7) procedures for law enforcement officers to follow when handling an allegation of stalking involving court orders, including any protective order as defined by ~~K.S.A. 21-3843~~ *section 149 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(8) a statement that the law enforcement agency shall provide the following information to victims, in writing:

(A) Availability of emergency and medical telephone numbers, if needed;

(B) the law enforcement agency's report number;

(C) the address and telephone number of the prosecutor's office the victim should contact to obtain information about victims' rights pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7333 and 74-7335, and amendments thereto;

(D) the name and address of the crime victims' compensation board and information about possible compensation benefits;

(E) advise the victim that the details of the crime may be made public;

(F) advise the victim of such victims' rights under K.S.A. 74-7333 and 74-7335, and amendments thereto; and

(G) advise the victim of known available resources which may assist the victim; and

(9) whether an arrest is made or not, a standard offense report shall be completed on all such incidents and sent to the Kansas bureau of investigation.

(c) No law enforcement agency or employee of such agency acting within the scope of employment shall be liable for damages resulting from the adoption or enforcement of any policy adopted under this section.

Sec. 114. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-2410 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2410. (a) Any person who has been arrested in this state may petition the district court for the expungement of such arrest record.

(b) When a petition for expungement is filed, the court shall set a date for hearing on such petition and shall cause notice of such hearing to be given to the prosecuting attorney and the arresting law enforcement agency. When a petition for expungement is filed, the official court file shall be separated from the other records of the court, and shall be disclosed only to a judge of the court and members of the staff of the court designated by a judge of the district court, the prosecuting attorney, the arresting law enforcement agency, or any other person when authorized by a court order, subject to any conditions imposed by the order. Except as otherwise provided by law, a petition for expungement shall be accompanied by a docket fee in the amount of \$100. Except as provided further, the docket fee established in this section shall be the only fee collected or moneys in the nature of a fee collected for the docket fee. Such fee shall only be established by an act of the legislature and no other authority is established by law or otherwise to collect a fee. On and after the effective date of this act through June 30, 2011, the supreme court may impose an additional charge, not to exceed \$15 per docket fee, to fund the costs of non-judicial personnel. The petition shall state:

(1) The petitioner's full name;

(2) the full name of the petitioner at the time of arrest, if different than the petitioner's current name;

(3) the petitioner's sex, race and date of birth;

(4) the crime for which the petitioner was arrested;

(5) the date of the petitioner's arrest; and

(6) the identity of the arresting law enforcement agency.

No surcharge or fee shall be imposed to any person filing a petition



pursuant to this section, who was arrested as a result of being a victim of identity theft under K.S.A. 21-4018, *prior to its repeal, or section 177 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. Any person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing. The court may inquire into the background of the petitioner.

(c) At the hearing on a petition for expungement, the court shall order the arrest record and subsequent court proceedings, if any, expunged upon finding: (1) The arrest occurred because of mistaken identity;

(2) a court has found that there was no probable cause for the arrest;

(3) the petitioner was found not guilty in court proceedings; or

(4) the expungement would be in the best interests of justice and (A) charges have been dismissed; or (B) no charges have been or are likely to be filed.

(d) When the court has ordered expungement of an arrest record and subsequent court proceedings, if any, the order shall state the information required to be stated in the petition and shall state the grounds for expungement under subsection (c). The clerk of the court shall send a certified copy of the order to the Kansas bureau of investigation which shall notify the federal bureau of investigation, the secretary of corrections and any other criminal justice agency which may have a record of the arrest. If an order of expungement is entered, the petitioner shall be treated as not having been arrested.

(e) If the ground for expungement is as provided in subsection (c)(4), the court shall determine whether, in the interests of public welfare, the records should be available for any of the following purposes: (1) In any application for employment as a detective with a private detective agency, as defined in K.S.A. 75-7b01, and amendments thereto; as security personnel with a private patrol operator, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01, and amendments thereto; or with an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services;

(2) in any application for admission, or for an order of reinstatement, to the practice of law in this state;

(3) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;

(4) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for executive director of the Kansas racing commission, for employment with the commission or for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission, or to aid in determining qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure by the commission;

(5) in any application for a commercial driver's license under K.S.A. 8-2,125 through 8-2,142, and amendments thereto;

(6) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications to be an employee of the state gaming agency;

(7) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications to be an employee of a tribal gaming commission or to hold a license issued pursuant to a tribal-state gaming compact; or

(8) in any other circumstances which the court deems appropriate.

(f) Subject to any disclosures required under subsection (e), in any application for employment, license or other civil right or privilege, or any appearance as a witness, a person whose arrest records have been expunged as provided in this section may state that such person has never been arrested.

(g) Whenever a petitioner's arrest records have been expunged as provided in this section, the custodian of the records of arrest, incarceration due to arrest or court proceedings related to the arrest, shall not disclose the arrest or any information related to the arrest, except as directed by the order of expungement or when requested by the person whose arrest record was expunged.

(h) The docket fee collected at the time the petition for expungement is filed shall be disbursed in accordance with K.S.A. 20-362, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 115. K.S.A. 22-2411 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-

2411. (a) A federal law enforcement officer who enters this state may arrest a person, without a warrant, when in the judgment of the federal law enforcement officer a person:

(1) Asserts physical force or uses forcible compulsion likely to cause death or great bodily harm to any person; or

(2) is committing an inherently dangerous felony as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3436~~ *section 37 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(b) To provide assistance to law enforcement officers, a federal law enforcement officer shall have the same authority as a law enforcement officer where:

(1) The federal law enforcement officer is rendering assistance at the request of any law enforcement officer; or

(2) the federal law enforcement officer is effecting an arrest or providing assistance as part of a bona fide task force or joint investigation in which law enforcement officers are participating.

(c) Any lawful actions pursuant to this section shall be deemed to be within the scope of the federal law enforcement officer's employment.

(d) As used in this section:

(1) "Federal law enforcement officer" means a person employed by the United States government and assigned to the federal bureau of investigation who is empowered to effect an arrest with or without a warrant for violation of the United States code and who is authorized to carry a firearm in the performance of the person's official duties as a federal law enforcement officer.

(2) "Law enforcement officer" has the meaning ascribed thereto in ~~K.S.A. 21-3110~~ *section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(e) This section shall be a part of and supplemental to the Kansas ~~criminal~~ *code of criminal procedure*.

Sec. 116. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-2512 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2512. (1) Property seized under a search warrant or validly seized without a warrant shall be safely kept by the officer seizing the same unless otherwise directed by the magistrate, and shall be so kept as long as necessary for the purpose of being produced as evidence on any trial. The property seized may not be taken from the officer having it in custody so long as it is or may be required as evidence in any trial. The officer seizing the property shall give a receipt to the person detained or arrested particularly describing each article of property being held and shall file a copy of such receipt with the magistrate before whom the person detained or arrested is taken. Where seized property is no longer required as evidence in the prosecution of any indictment or information, the court which has jurisdiction of such property may transfer the same to the jurisdiction of any other court, including courts of another state or federal courts, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that such property is required as evidence in any prosecution in such other court.

(2) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) and with the approval of the affected court, any law enforcement officer who seizes hazardous materials as evidence related to a criminal investigation may collect representative samples of such hazardous materials, and lawfully destroy or dispose of, or direct another person to lawfully destroy or dispose of the remaining quantity of such hazardous materials.

(b) In any prosecution, representative samples of hazardous materials accompanied by photographs, videotapes, laboratory analysis reports or other means used to verify and document the identity and quantity of the material shall be deemed competent evidence of such hazardous materials and shall be admissible in any proceeding, hearing or trial as if such materials had been introduced as evidence.

(c) As used in this section, the term "hazardous materials" means any substance which is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety and property. It shall include any substance which by its nature is explosive, flammable, corrosive, poisonous, radioactive, a biological hazard or a material which may cause spontaneous combustion. It shall include, but not be limited to, substances listed in the table of hazardous materials contained in the code of federal regulations title 49 and national fire protection association's fire protection guide on hazardous materials.

(d) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to ammunition and components thereof.

(3) When property seized is no longer required as evidence, it shall be disposed of as follows:

(a) Property stolen, embezzled, obtained by false pretenses, or otherwise obtained unlawfully from the rightful owner thereof shall be restored to the owner;

(b) money shall be restored to the owner unless it was contained in a slot machine or otherwise used in unlawful gambling or lotteries, in which case it shall be forfeited, and shall be paid to the state treasurer pursuant to K.S.A. 20-2801, and amendments thereto;

(c) property which is unclaimed or the ownership of which is unknown shall be sold at public auction to be held by the sheriff and the proceeds, less the cost of sale and any storage charges incurred in preserving it, shall be paid to the state treasurer pursuant to K.S.A. 20-2801, and amendments thereto;

(d) articles of contraband shall be destroyed, except that any such articles the disposition of which is otherwise provided by law shall be dealt with as so provided and any such articles the disposition of which is not otherwise provided by law and which may be capable of innocent use may in the discretion of the court be sold and the proceeds disposed of as provided in subsection (2)(b);

(e) firearms, ammunition, explosives, bombs and like devices, which have been used in the commission of crime, may be returned to the rightful owner, or in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of the property, destroyed or forfeited to the Kansas bureau of investigation as provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-4206~~ *section 192 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(f) controlled substances forfeited for violations of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, shall be dealt with as provided under K.S.A. 60-4101 through 60-4126, and amendments thereto;

(g) unless otherwise provided by law, all other property shall be disposed of in such manner as the court in its sound discretion shall direct.

Sec. 117. K.S.A. 22-2615 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2615. A person who has been released from custody upon an appearance bond given in one county for appearance in another county, and who fails to appear, as provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-3813 and 21-3814~~ *section 140 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, may be prosecuted for such failure to appear either in the county where the appearance bond was given or the county where the defendant was bound to appear.

Sec. 118. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-2802 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2802. (1) Any person charged with a crime shall, at the person's first appearance before a magistrate, be ordered released pending preliminary examination or trial upon the execution of an appearance bond in an amount specified by the magistrate and sufficient to assure the appearance of such person before the magistrate when ordered and to assure the public safety. If the person is being bound over for a felony, the bond shall also be conditioned on the person's appearance in the district court or by way of a two-way electronic audio-video communication as provided in subsection (14) at the time required by the court to answer the charge against such person and at any time thereafter that the court requires. Unless the magistrate makes a specific finding otherwise, if the person is being bonded out for a person felony or a person misdemeanor, the bond shall be conditioned on the person being prohibited from having any contact with the alleged victim of such offense for a period of at least 72 hours. The magistrate may impose such of the following additional conditions of release as will reasonably assure the appearance of the person for preliminary examination or trial:

(a) Place the person in the custody of a designated person or organization agreeing to supervise such person;

(b) place restrictions on the travel, association or place of abode of the person during the period of release;

(c) impose any other condition deemed reasonably necessary to assure appearance as required, including a condition requiring that the person return to custody during specified hours;

(d) place the person under a house arrest program pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-4603b~~ *section 249 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; or

(e) place the person under the supervision of a court services officer responsible for monitoring the person's compliance with any conditions of release ordered by the magistrate.

(2) In addition to any conditions of release provided in subsection (1), for any person charged with a felony, the magistrate may order such person to submit to a drug abuse examination and evaluation in a public or private treatment facility or state institution and, if determined by the head of such facility or institution that such person is a drug abuser or incapacitated by drugs, to submit to treatment for such drug abuse, as a condition of release.

(3) The appearance bond shall be executed with sufficient solvent sureties who are residents of the state of Kansas, unless the magistrate determines, in the exercise of such magistrate's discretion, that requiring sureties is not necessary to assure the appearance of the person at the time ordered.

(4) A deposit of cash in the amount of the bond may be made in lieu of the execution of the bond pursuant to paragraph (3). Except as provided in paragraph (5), such deposit shall be in the full amount of the bond and in no event shall a deposit of cash in less than the full amount of bond be permitted. Any person charged with a crime who is released on a cash bond shall be entitled to a refund of all moneys paid for the cash bond, after deduction of any outstanding restitution, costs, fines and fees, after the final disposition of the criminal case if the person complies with all requirements to appear in court. The court may not exclude the option of posting bond pursuant to paragraph (3).

(5) Except as provided further, the amount of the appearance bond shall be the same whether executed as described in subsection (3) or posted with a deposit of cash as described in subsection (4). When the appearance bond has been set at \$2,500 or less and the most serious charge against the person is a misdemeanor, a severity level 8, 9 or 10 nonperson felony, a drug severity level 4 felony or a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, the magistrate may allow the person to deposit cash with the clerk in the amount of 10% of the bond, provided the person meets at least the following qualifications:

- (A) Is a resident of the state of Kansas;
- (B) has a criminal history score category of G, H or I;
- (C) has no prior history of failure to appear for any court appearances;
- (D) has no detainer or hold from any other jurisdiction;
- (E) has not been extradited from, and is not awaiting extradition to, another state; and
- (F) has not been detained for an alleged violation of probation.

(6) In the discretion of the court, a person charged with a crime may be released upon the person's own recognizance by guaranteeing payment of the amount of the bond for the person's failure to comply with all requirements to appear in court. The release of a person charged with a crime upon the person's own recognizance shall not require the deposit of any cash by the person.

(7) The court shall not impose any administrative fee.

(8) In determining which conditions of release will reasonably assure appearance and the public safety, the magistrate shall, on the basis of available information, take into account the nature and circumstances of the crime charged; the weight of the evidence against the defendant; the defendant's family ties, employment, financial resources, character, mental condition, length of residence in the community, record of convictions, record of appearance or failure to appear at court proceedings or of flight to avoid prosecution; the likelihood or propensity of the defendant to commit crimes while on release, including whether the defendant will be likely to threaten, harass or cause injury to the victim of the crime or any witnesses thereto; and whether the defendant is on probation or parole from a previous offense at the time of the alleged commission of the subsequent offense.

(9) The appearance bond shall set forth all of the conditions of release.

(10) A person for whom conditions of release are imposed and who continues to be detained as a result of the person's inability to meet the conditions of release shall be entitled, upon application, to have the conditions reviewed without unnecessary delay by the magistrate who imposed them. If the magistrate who imposed conditions of release is not available, any other magistrate in the county may review such conditions.

(11) A magistrate ordering the release of a person on any conditions specified in this section may at any time amend the order to impose additional or different conditions of release. If the imposition of additional or different conditions results in the detention of the person, the provisions of subsection (10) shall apply.

(12) Statements or information offered in determining the conditions of release need not conform to the rules of evidence. No statement or admission of the defendant made at such a proceeding shall be received as evidence in any subsequent proceeding against the defendant.

(13) The appearance bond and any security required as a condition of the defendant's release shall be deposited in the office of the magistrate or the clerk of the court where the release is ordered. If the defendant is bound to appear before a magistrate or court other than the one ordering the release, the order of release, together with the bond and security shall be transmitted to the magistrate or clerk of the court before whom the defendant is bound to appear.

(14) Proceedings before a magistrate as provided in this section to determine the release conditions of a person charged with a crime including release upon execution of an appearance bond may be conducted by two-way electronic audio-video communication between the defendant and the judge in lieu of personal presence of the defendant or defendant's counsel in the courtroom in the discretion of the court. The defendant may be accompanied by the defendant's counsel. The defendant shall be informed of the defendant's right to be personally present in the courtroom during such proceeding if the defendant so requests. Exercising the right to be present shall in no way prejudice the defendant.

(15) The magistrate may order the person to pay for any costs associated with the supervision of the conditions of release of the appearance bond in an amount not to exceed \$15 per week of such supervision.

Sec. 119. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-2901 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2901. (1) Except as provided in subsection (7), when an arrest is made in the county where the crime charged is alleged to have been committed, the person arrested shall be taken without unnecessary delay before a magistrate of the court from which the warrant was issued. If the arrest has been made on probable cause, without a warrant, he shall be taken without unnecessary delay before the nearest available magistrate and a complaint shall be filed forthwith.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (7), when an arrest is made in a county other than where the crime charged is alleged to have been committed, the person arrested may be taken directly to the county wherein the crime is alleged to have been committed without unnecessary delay or at the request of the defendant he shall be taken without unnecessary delay before the nearest available magistrate. Such magistrate shall ascertain the nature of the crime charged in the warrant and the amount of the bond, if any, endorsed on the warrant. If no warrant for the arrest of the person is before the magistrate he shall make use of telephonic, telegraphic or radio communication to ascertain the nature of the charge and the substance of any warrant that has been issued. If no warrant has been issued, a complaint shall be filed and a warrant issued in the county where the crime is alleged to have been committed, and the nature of the charge, the substance of the warrant, and the amount of the bond shall be communicated to the magistrate before whom the defendant is in custody. Upon receipt of such information, the magistrate shall proceed as hereinafter provided.

(3) The magistrate shall fix the terms and conditions of the appearance bond upon which the defendant may be released. If the first appearance is before a magistrate in a county other than where the crime is alleged to have been committed, the magistrate may release the defendant on an appearance bond in an amount not less than that endorsed on the warrant. The defendant shall be required to appear before the magistrate who issued the warrant or a magistrate of a court having jurisdiction on a day certain, not more than 14 days thereafter.

(4) If the defendant is released on an appearance bond to appear before the magistrate in another county, the magistrate who accepts the appearance bond shall forthwith transmit such appearance bond and all other papers relating to the case to the magistrate before whom the defendant is to appear.

(5) If the person arrested cannot provide an appearance bond, or if the crime is not bailable, the magistrate shall commit him to jail pending further

proceedings or shall order him delivered to a law enforcement officer of the county where the crime is alleged to have been committed.

(6) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a person who is arrested on a bench warrant. Such persons shall without unnecessary delay be taken before the magistrate who issued the bench warrant.

(7) If a person is arrested on a warrant or arrested on probable cause without a warrant, pursuant to a violation of subsection (a)(1)(C) of ~~K.S.A. 21-3721~~ *section 94 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, such person shall not be allowed to post bond pending such person's first appearance in court provided that a first appearance occurs within 48 hours after arrest. The magistrate may fix as a condition of release on the appearance bond that such person report to a court services officer. Nothing in this section shall be construed to be an unnecessary delay as such term is used in this section.

Sec. 120. K.S.A. 22-2307, as amended by section 8 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2307. (a) All law enforcement agencies in this state shall adopt written policies regarding domestic violence calls as provided in subsection (b). These policies shall be made available to all officers of such agency.

(b) Such written policies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) A statement directing that when a law enforcement officer determines that there is probable cause to believe that a crime or offense involving domestic violence, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3110~~ *section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, has been committed, the officer shall, without undue delay, arrest the person for which the officer has probable cause to believe committed the crime or offense if such person's actions were not an act of defense of a person or property as provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-3211, 21-3212, 21-3213, 21-3218 or 21-3219~~ *section 21, section 22, section 23, section 28 or section 29 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(2) a statement that nothing shall be construed to require a law enforcement officer to:

(A) Arrest either party involved in an alleged act of domestic violence when the law enforcement officer determines there is no probable cause to believe that a crime or offense has been committed; or

(B) arrest both parties involved in an alleged act of domestic violence when both claim to have been victims of such domestic violence;

(3) a statement directing that if a law enforcement officer receives complaints of domestic violence from two or more opposing persons, the officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine if there is probable cause that each accused person committed a crime or offense and their actions were not an act of defense of a person or property as provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-3211, 21-3212, 21-3213, 21-3218 or 21-3219~~ *section 21, section 22, section 23, section 28 or section 29 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(4) a statement defining domestic violence in accordance with ~~K.S.A. 21-3110~~ *section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(5) a statement describing the dispatchers' responsibilities;

(6) a statement describing the responding officers' responsibilities and procedures to follow when responding to a domestic violence call and the suspect is at the scene;

(7) a statement regarding procedures when the suspect has left the scene of the crime;

(8) procedures for both misdemeanor and felony cases;

(9) procedures for law enforcement officers to follow when handling domestic violence calls involving court orders, including protection from abuse orders, restraining orders and a protective order issued by a court of any state or Indian tribe;

(10) a statement that the law enforcement agency shall provide the following information to victims, in writing:

(A) Availability of emergency and medical telephone numbers, if needed;

(B) the law enforcement agency's report number;

(C) the address and telephone number of the prosecutor's office the

victim should contact to obtain information about victims' rights pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7333 and 74-7335 and amendments thereto;

(D) the name and address of the crime victims' compensation board and information about possible compensation benefits;

(E) advise the victim that the details of the crime may be made public;

(F) advise the victim of such victims' rights under K.S.A. 74-7333 and 74-7335 and amendments thereto; and

(G) advise the victim of known available resources which may assist the victim; and

(11) whether an arrest is made or not, a standard offense report shall be completed on all such incidents and sent to the Kansas bureau of investigation.

Sec. 121. K.S.A. 22-2908, as amended by section 9 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2908. (a) In determining whether diversion of a defendant is in the interests of justice and of benefit to the defendant and the community, the county or district attorney shall consider at least the following factors among all factors considered:

(1) The nature of the crime charged and the circumstances surrounding it;

(2) any special characteristics or circumstances of the defendant;

(3) whether the defendant is a first-time offender and if the defendant has previously participated in diversion, according to the certification of the Kansas bureau of investigation or the division of vehicles of the department of revenue;

(4) whether there is a probability that the defendant will cooperate with and benefit from diversion;

(5) whether the available diversion program is appropriate to the needs of the defendant;

(6) the impact of the diversion of the defendant upon the community;

(7) recommendations, if any, of the involved law enforcement agency;

(8) recommendations, if any, of the victim;

(9) provisions for restitution; and

(10) any mitigating circumstances.

(b) A county or district attorney shall not enter into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint if:

(1) The complaint alleges a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto and the defendant: (A) Has previously participated in diversion upon a complaint alleging a violation of that statute or an ordinance of a city in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute; (B) has previously been convicted of or pleaded nolo contendere to a violation of that statute or a violation of a law of another state or of a political subdivision of this or any other state, which law prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute; or (C) during the time of the alleged violation was involved in a motor vehicle accident or collision resulting in personal injury or death;

(2) the complaint alleges that the defendant committed a class A or B felony or for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, an off-grid crime, a severity level 1, 2 or 3 felony for nondrug crimes or drug severity level 1 or 2 felony for drug crimes; or

(3) the complaint alleges a domestic violence offense, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3110~~ *section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and the defendant has participated in two or more diversions in the previous five year period upon complaints alleging a domestic violence offense.

(c) A county or district attorney may enter into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint for violations of article 10 of chapter 32 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, if such diversion carries the same penalties as the conviction for the corresponding violations. If the defendant has previously participated in one or more diversions for violations of article 10 of chapter 32 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, then each subsequent diversion shall carry the same penalties as the conviction for the corresponding violations.

Sec. 122. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 22-2909, as amended by section 10 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2909. (a) A diversion agreement shall provide that if the defendant fulfills the obligations of the program described therein, as

determined by the attorney general or county or district attorney, such attorney shall act to have the criminal charges against the defendant dismissed with prejudice. The diversion agreement shall include specifically the waiver of all rights under the law or the constitution of Kansas or of the United States to a speedy arraignment, preliminary examinations and hearings, and a speedy trial, and in the case of diversion under subsection (c) waiver of the rights to counsel and trial by jury. The diversion agreement may include, but is not limited to, provisions concerning payment of restitution, including court costs and diversion costs, residence in a specified facility, maintenance of gainful employment, and participation in programs offering medical, educational, vocational, social and psychological services, corrective and preventive guidance and other rehabilitative services. If a county creates a local fund under the property crime restitution and compensation act, a county or district attorney may require in all diversion agreements as a condition of diversion the payment of a diversion fee in an amount not to exceed \$100. Such fees shall be deposited into the local fund and disbursed pursuant to recommendations of the local board under the property crime restitution and victims compensation act.

(b) The diversion agreement shall state: (1) The defendant's full name; (2) the defendant's full name at the time the complaint was filed, if different from the defendant's current name; (3) the defendant's sex, race and date of birth; (4) the crime with which the defendant is charged; (5) the date the complaint was filed; and (6) the district court with which the agreement is filed.

(c) If a diversion agreement is entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, the diversion agreement shall include a stipulation, agreed to by the defendant, the defendant's attorney if the defendant is represented by an attorney and the attorney general or county or district attorney, of the facts upon which the charge is based and a provision that if the defendant fails to fulfill the terms of the specific diversion agreement and the criminal proceedings on the complaint are resumed, the proceedings, including any proceedings on appeal, shall be conducted on the record of the stipulation of facts relating to the complaint. In addition, the agreement shall include a requirement that the defendant:

(1) Pay a fine specified by the agreement in an amount equal to an amount authorized by K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, for a first offense or, in lieu of payment of the fine, perform community service specified by the agreement, in accordance with K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto; and

(2) enroll in and successfully complete an alcohol and drug safety action program or a treatment program, or both, as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and specified by the agreement, and pay the assessment required by K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto.

(d) If a diversion agreement is entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a domestic violence offense, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3110~~ *section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, the diversion agreement shall include a requirement that the defendant undergo a domestic violence offender assessment and follow all recommendations unless otherwise agreed to with the prosecutor in the diversion agreement. The defendant shall be required to pay for such assessment and, unless otherwise agreed to with the prosecutor in the diversion agreement, for completion of all recommendations.

(e) If a diversion agreement is entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation other than K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto, the diversion agreement may include a stipulation, agreed to by the defendant, the defendant's attorney if the defendant is represented by an attorney and the attorney general or county or district attorney, of the facts upon which the charge is based and a provision that if the defendant fails to fulfill the terms of the specific diversion agreement and the criminal proceedings on the complaint are resumed, the proceedings, including any proceedings on appeal, shall be conducted on the record of the stipulation of facts relating to the complaint.

(f) If the person entering into a diversion agreement is a nonresident, the attorney general or county or district attorney shall transmit a copy of the diversion agreement to the division. The division shall forward a copy of the diversion agreement to the motor vehicle administrator of the person's state of residence.



(g) If the attorney general or county or district attorney elects to offer diversion in lieu of further criminal proceedings on the complaint and the defendant agrees to all of the terms of the proposed agreement, the diversion agreement shall be filed with the district court and the district court shall stay further proceedings on the complaint. If the defendant declines to accept diversion, the district court shall resume the criminal proceedings on the complaint.

(h) Except as provided in subsection (h), if a diversion agreement is entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings alleging commission of a misdemeanor by the defendant, while under 21 years of age, under K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 41-719, 41-727, 41-804, 41-2719 or 41-2720, and amendments thereto, the agreement shall require the defendant to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation by a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and to pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute for such evaluation. If the attorney general or county or district attorney finds that the defendant is indigent, the fee may be waived.

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

(j) Except diversion agreements reported under subsection (j), the attorney general or county or district attorney shall forward to the Kansas bureau of investigation a copy of the diversion agreement at the time such agreement is filed with the district court. The copy of the agreement shall be made available upon request to the attorney general or any county, district or city attorney or court.

(k) At the time of filing the diversion agreement with the district court, the attorney general or county or district attorney shall forward to the division of vehicles of the state department of revenue a copy of any diversion agreement entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto. The copy of the agreement shall be made available upon request to the attorney general or any county, district or city attorney or court.

Sec. 123. K.S.A. 22-3008 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3008. (1) Whenever required by any grand jury, its presiding juror or the prosecuting attorney, the clerk of the court in which the jury is impaneled shall issue subpoenas and other process to bring witnesses to testify before the grand jury.

(2) If any witness duly summoned to appear and testify before a grand jury fails or refuses to obey, compulsory process shall be issued to enforce the witness' attendance, and the court may punish the delinquent in the same manner and upon the same proceedings as provided by law for disobedience of a subpoena issued out of the court in other cases.

(3) If any witness appearing before a grand jury refuses to testify or to answer any questions asked in the course of the witness' examination, the fact shall be communicated to a district judge of the judicial district in writing, on which the question refused to be answered shall be stated. The judge shall then determine whether the witness is bound to answer or not, and the grand jury shall be immediately informed of the decision.

(4) No witness before a grand jury shall be required to incriminate the witness' self.

(5) (a) The county or district attorney, or the attorney general, at any time, on behalf of the state, and the district judge, upon determination that the interest of justice requires, and after giving notice to the prosecuting attorney and hearing the prosecuting attorney's recommendations on the matter, may grant in writing to any person:

(i) Transactional immunity. Any person granted transactional immunity shall not be prosecuted for any crime which has been committed for which such immunity is granted or for any other transactions arising out of the same incident.

(ii) Use and derivative immunity. Any person granted use and derivative use immunity may be prosecuted for any crime, but the state shall not use any testimony against such person provided under a grant of such immunity or any evidence derived from such testimony. Any defendant may file with the court a motion to suppress in writing to prevent the state from

using evidence on the grounds that the evidence was derived from and obtained against the defendant as a result of testimony or statements made under such grant of immunity. The motion shall state facts supporting the allegations. Upon a hearing on such motion, the state shall have the burden to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the evidence was obtained independently and from a collateral source.

(b) Any person granted immunity under either or both of subsections (5)(a)(i) or (ii) may not refuse to testify on grounds that such testimony may self incriminate unless such testimony may form the basis for a violation of federal law for which immunity under federal law has not been conferred. No person shall be compelled to testify in any proceeding where the person is a defendant.

(c) No immunity shall be granted for perjury as provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-3805~~ *section 128 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, which was committed in giving such evidence.

(6) If the judge determines that the witness must answer and if the witness persists in refusing to answer, the witness shall be brought before the judge, who shall proceed in the same manner as if the witness had been interrogated and had refused to answer in open court.

Sec. 124. K.S.A. 22-3102 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3102. (a) No person called as a witness at an inquisition shall be required to make any statement which will incriminate such person.

(b) The county or district attorney, or the attorney general, may at any time, on behalf of the state, grant in writing to any person:

(1) Transactional immunity. Any person granted transactional immunity shall not be prosecuted for any crime which has been committed for which such immunity is granted or for any other transactions arising out of the same incident.

(2) Use and derivative immunity. Any person granted use and derivative use immunity may be prosecuted for any crime, but the state shall not use any testimony against such person provided under a grant of such immunity or any evidence derived from such testimony. Any defendant may file with the court a motion to suppress in writing to prevent the state from using evidence on the grounds that the evidence was derived from and obtained against the defendant as a result of testimony or statements made under such grant of immunity. The motion shall state facts supporting the allegations. Upon a hearing on such motion, the state shall have the burden to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the evidence was obtained independently and from a collateral source.

(c) Any person granted immunity under either or both subsections (b)(1) or (2) may not refuse to testify on grounds that such testimony may self incriminate unless such testimony may form the basis for a violation of federal law for which immunity under federal law has not been conferred. No person shall be compelled to testify in any proceeding where the person is a defendant.

(d) No immunity shall be granted for perjury as provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-3805~~ *section 128 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, which was committed in giving such evidence.

Sec. 125. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-3212 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3212. (a) Upon request, the prosecuting attorney shall permit the defendant to inspect and copy or photograph the following, if relevant: (1) Written or recorded statements or confessions made by the defendant, or copies thereof, which are or have been in the possession, custody or control of the prosecution, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence may become known, to the prosecuting attorney; (2) results or reports of physical or mental examinations, and of scientific tests or experiments made in connection with the particular case, or copies thereof, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence may become known, to the prosecuting attorney; (3) recorded testimony of the defendant before a grand jury or at an inquisition; and (4) memoranda of any oral confession made by the defendant and a list of the witnesses to such confession, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence may become known to the prosecuting attorney.

(b) (1) Upon request, the prosecuting attorney shall permit the defendant to inspect and copy or photograph books, papers, documents, tangible objects, buildings or places, or copies, or portions thereof, which are or have been within the possession, custody or control of the prosecution, and which

are material to the case and will not place an unreasonable burden upon the prosecution.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (a)(2) and (a)(4), this section does not authorize the discovery or inspection of reports, memoranda or other internal government documents made by officers in connection with the investigation or prosecution of the case, or of statements made by state witnesses or prospective state witnesses, other than the defendant, except as may be provided by law.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (e), this section does not require the prosecuting attorney to provide unredacted vehicle identification numbers or personal identifiers of persons mentioned in such books, papers or documents.

(4) As used in this subsection, personal identifiers include, but are not limited to, birthdates, social security numbers, taxpayer identification numbers, drivers license numbers, account numbers of active financial accounts, home addresses and personal telephone numbers of any victims or material witnesses.

(5) If the prosecuting attorney does provide the defendant's counsel with unredacted vehicle identification numbers or personal identifiers, the defendant's counsel shall not further disclose the unredacted numbers or identifiers to the defendant or any other person, directly or indirectly, except as authorized by order of the court.

(6) If the prosecuting attorney provides books, papers or documents to the defendant's counsel with vehicle identification numbers or personal identifiers redacted by the prosecuting attorney, the prosecuting attorney shall provide notice to the defendant's counsel that such books, papers or documents had such numbers or identifiers redacted by the prosecuting attorney.

(7) Any redaction of vehicle identification numbers or personal identifiers by the prosecuting attorney shall be by alteration or truncation of such numbers or identifiers and shall not be by removal.

(c) If the defendant seeks discovery and inspection under subsection (a)(2) or subsection (b), the defendant shall permit the attorney for the prosecution to inspect and copy or photograph scientific or medical reports, books, papers, documents, tangible objects, or copies or portions thereof, which the defendant intends to produce at any hearing, and which are material to the case and will not place an unreasonable burden on the defense. Except as to scientific or medical reports, this subsection does not authorize the discovery or inspection of reports, memoranda or other internal defense documents made by the defendant, or the defendant's attorneys or agents in connection with the investigation or defense of the case, or of statements made by the defendant, or by prosecution or defense witnesses, or by prospective prosecution or defense witnesses, to the defendant, the defendant's agents or attorneys.

(d) The prosecuting attorney and the defendant shall cooperate in discovery and reach agreement on the time, place and manner of making the discovery and inspection permitted, so as to avoid the necessity for court intervention.

(e) Upon a sufficient showing the court may at any time order that the discovery or inspection be denied, restricted, enlarged or deferred or make such other order as is appropriate. Upon motion, the court may permit either party to make such showing, in whole or in part, in the form of a written statement to be inspected privately by the court. If the court enters an order granting relief following such a private showing, the entire text of the statement shall be sealed and preserved in the records of the court to be made available to the appellate court in the event of an appeal.

(f) Discovery under this section must be completed no later than ~~20~~ 21 days after arraignment or at such reasonable later time as the court may permit.

(g) If, subsequent to compliance with an order issued pursuant to this section, and prior to or during trial, a party discovers additional material previously requested or ordered which is subject to discovery or inspection under this section, the party shall promptly notify the other party or the party's attorney or the court of the existence of the additional material. If at any time during the course of the proceedings it is brought to the attention of the court that a party has failed to comply with this section or with an order issued pursuant to this section, the court may order such party to permit the discovery or inspection of materials not previously disclosed,

grant a continuance, or prohibit the party from introducing in evidence the material not disclosed, or it may enter such other order as it deems just under the circumstances.

(h) For crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, the prosecuting attorney shall provide all prior convictions of the defendant known to the prosecuting attorney that would affect the determination of the defendant's criminal history for purposes of sentencing under a presumptive sentencing guidelines system as provided in K.S.A. 21-4701 et seq., *prior to their repeal, or the revised Kansas sentencing guidelines act, sections 282 through 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(i) The prosecuting attorney and defendant shall be permitted to inspect and copy any juvenile files and records of the defendant for the purpose of discovering and verifying the criminal history of the defendant.

Sec. 126. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-3303 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3303. (1) A defendant who is charged with a felony and is found to be incompetent to stand trial shall be committed for evaluation and treatment to the state security hospital or any appropriate county or private institution. A defendant who is charged with a misdemeanor and is found to be incompetent to stand trial shall be committed for evaluation and treatment to any appropriate state, county or private institution. At the time of such commitment the institution of commitment shall notify the secretary of corrections for the purpose of providing victim notification. Any such commitment shall be for a period of not to exceed 90 days. Within 90 days after the defendant's commitment to such institution, the chief medical officer of such institution shall certify to the court whether the defendant has a substantial probability of attaining competency to stand trial in the foreseeable future. If such probability does exist, the court shall order the defendant to remain in an appropriate state, county or private institution until the defendant attains competency to stand trial or for a period of six months from the date of the original commitment, whichever occurs first. If such probability does not exist, the court shall order the secretary of social and rehabilitation services to commence involuntary commitment proceedings pursuant to article 29 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and ~~any~~ amendments thereto. When a defendant is charged with any off-grid felony, any nondrug severity level 1 through 3 felony, or a violation of K.S.A. 21-3504, 21-3511, 21-3518, 21-3603 or 21-3719, *prior to their repeal, or subsection (b) of section 69, subsection (b) of section 70, subsection (b) of section 72, subsection (b) of section 81 or subsection (b) of section 98 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and commitment proceedings have commenced, for such proceeding, "mentally ill person subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment" means a mentally ill person, as defined in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, who is likely to cause harm to self and others, as defined in subsection (f)(3) of K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto. The other provisions of subsection (f) of K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, shall not apply.

(2) If a defendant who was found to have had a substantial probability of attaining competency to stand trial, as provided in subsection (1), has not attained competency to stand trial within six months from the date of the original commitment, the court shall order the secretary of social and rehabilitation services to commence involuntary commitment proceedings pursuant to article 29 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and ~~any~~ amendments thereto. When a defendant is charged with any off-grid felony, any nondrug severity level 1 through 3 felony, or a violation of K.S.A. 21-3504, 21-3511, 21-3518, 21-3603 or 21-3719, *prior to their repeal, or subsection (b) of section 69, subsection (b) of section 70, subsection (b) of section 72, subsection (b) of section 81 or subsection (b) of section 98 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and commitment proceedings have commenced, for such proceeding, "mentally ill person subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment" means a mentally ill person, as defined in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, who is likely to cause harm to self and others, as defined in subsection (f)(3) of K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto. The other provisions of subsection (f) of K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, shall not apply.

(3) When reasonable grounds exist to believe that a defendant who has

been adjudged incompetent to stand trial is competent, the court in which the criminal case is pending shall conduct a hearing in accordance with K.S.A. 22-3302, and amendments thereto, to determine the person's present mental condition. Such court shall give reasonable notice of such hearings to the prosecuting attorney, the defendant, the defendant's attorney of record, if any, and the secretary of corrections for the purpose of providing victim notification. If the court, following such hearing, finds the defendant to be competent, the proceedings pending against the defendant shall be resumed.

(4) A defendant committed to a public institution under the provisions of this section who is thereafter sentenced for the crime charged at the time of commitment may be credited with all or any part of the time during which the defendant was committed and confined in such public institution.

Sec. 127. K.S.A. 22-3414 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3414. (1) The prosecuting attorney shall state the case and offer evidence in support of the prosecution. The defendant may make an opening statement prior to the prosecution's offer of evidence, or may make such statement and offer evidence in support of such statement after the prosecution rests.

(2) The parties may then respectively offer rebutting testimony only, unless the court, for good cause, permits them to offer evidence upon their original case.

(3) At the close of the evidence or at such earlier time during the trial as the judge reasonably directs, any party may file written requests that the court instruct the jury on the law as set forth in the requests. The judge shall instruct the jury at the close of the evidence before argument and the judge, in the judge's discretion, after the opening statements, may instruct the jury on such matters as in the judge's opinion will assist the jury in considering the evidence as it is presented. In cases where there is some evidence which would reasonably justify a conviction of some lesser included crime as provided in subsection ~~(2)~~ of ~~K.S.A. 21-3107~~ (b) of section 9 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, the judge shall instruct the jury as to the crime charged and any such lesser included crime.

The court shall pass upon the objections to the instructions and shall either give each instruction as requested or proposed or refuse to do so, or give the requested instruction with modification. All instructions given or requested must be filed as a part of the record of the case.

The court reporter shall record all objections to the instructions given or refused by the court, together with modifications made, and the rulings of the court.

No party may assign as error the giving or failure to give an instruction, including a lesser included crime instruction, unless the party objects thereto before the jury retires to consider its verdict stating distinctly the matter to which the party objects and the grounds of the objection unless the instruction or the failure to give an instruction is clearly erroneous. Opportunity shall be given to make the objections out of the hearing of the jury.

(4) When the jury has been instructed, unless the case is submitted to the jury on either side or on both sides without argument, the prosecuting attorney may commence and may conclude the argument. If there is more than one defendant, the court shall determine their relative order in presentation of evidence and argument. In arguing the case, comment may be made upon the law of the case as given in the instructions, as well as upon the evidence.

Sec. 128. K.S.A. 22-3415 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3415. (a) The provisions of law in civil cases relative to compelling the attendance and testimony of witnesses, their examination, the administration of oaths and affirmations, and proceedings as for contempt, to enforce the remedies and protect the rights of the parties, shall extend to criminal cases so far as they are in their nature applicable, unless other provision is made by statute.

(b) The county or district attorney or the attorney general may at any time, on behalf of the state, grant in writing to any person:

(1) Transactional immunity. Any person granted transactional immunity shall not be prosecuted for any crime which has been committed for which such immunity is granted or for any other transactions arising out of the same incident.

(2) Use and derivative immunity. Any person granted use and derivative immunity may be prosecuted for any crime, but the state shall not use any testimony against such person provided under a grant of such immunity or any evidence derived from such testimony. Any defendant may file with the court a motion to suppress in writing to prevent the state from using evidence on the grounds that the evidence was derived from and obtained against the defendant as a result of testimony or statements made under such grant of immunity. The motion shall state facts supporting the allegations. Upon a hearing on such motion, the state shall have the burden to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the evidence was obtained independently and from a collateral source.

(c) Any person granted immunity under either or both of subsection (b)(1) or (2) may not refuse to testify on grounds that such testimony may self incriminate unless such testimony may form the basis for a violation of federal law for which immunity under federal law has not been conferred. No person shall be compelled to testify in any proceeding where the person is a defendant.

(d) No immunity shall be granted for perjury as provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-3805~~ section 128 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, which was committed in giving such evidence.

Sec. 129. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-3426 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3426. (a) When judgment is rendered or sentence of imprisonment is imposed, upon a plea or verdict of guilty, a record thereof shall be made upon the journal of the court, reflecting, if applicable, conviction or other judgment, the sentence if imposed, and the commitment, which record among other things shall contain a statement of the crime charged, and under what statute; the plea or verdict and the judgment rendered or sentence imposed, and under what statute, and a statement that the defendant was duly represented by counsel naming such counsel, or a statement that the defendant has stated on the record or in writing that the defendant did not want representation of counsel.

(b) If defendant is sentenced to the custody of the secretary of corrections the journal entry shall record, in a judgment form, if used, all the information required under ~~K.S.A. 21-4620~~ section 280 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, unless such section is not applicable.

(c) It shall be the duty of the court personally to examine the journal entry and to sign the same.

(d) For felony convictions for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, in addition to the provisions of subsections (a) through (c), the journal entry shall contain the following information:

- (1) Court case number;
- (2) Kansas bureau of investigation number;
- (3) case transaction number;
- (4) court O.R.I. number;
- (5) the type of counsel;
- (6) type of trial, if any;
- (7) pretrial status of the offender;
- (8) the date of the sentencing hearing;
- (9) a listing of offenses for which the defendant is convicted;
- (10) the criminal history classification;
- (11) the sentence imposed for each offense including postrelease or probation supervision durations;
- (12) whether the sentences run concurrently or consecutively;
- (13) amount of credit for time spent incarcerated;
- (14) period ordered in county jail as a condition of probation;
- (15) a listing of offenses in which a departure sentence is imposed;
- (16) type of departure sentence; and
- (17) factors cited as a basis for departure sentence.

The journal entry shall be recorded on a form approved by the Kansas sentencing commission.

Sec. 130. K.S.A. 22-3429 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3429. After conviction and prior to sentence and as part of the presentence investigation authorized by ~~K.S.A. 21-4604~~ section 272 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto or for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, a presentence investigation report as provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-4714~~ section 294 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session

*Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, the trial judge may order the defendant committed for mental examination, evaluation and report. If the defendant is convicted of a felony, the commitment shall be to the state security hospital or any suitable local mental health facility. If the defendant is convicted of a misdemeanor, the commitment shall be to a state hospital or any suitable local mental health facility. If adequate private facilities are available and if the defendant is willing to assume the expense thereof, commitment may be to a private hospital. A report of the examination and evaluation shall be furnished to the judge and shall be made available to the prosecuting attorney and counsel for the defendant. A defendant may not be detained for more than 120 days under a commitment made under this section.

Sec. 131. K.S.A. 22-3436 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3436. If a defendant is charged with a crime pursuant to ~~article 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated~~ *sections 36 through 86, 174, 210, 211 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(a) The prosecuting attorney, as defined in K.S.A. 22-2202, and amendments thereto, shall: (1) inform the victim or the victim's family before any dismissal or declining of prosecuting charges; (2) inform the victim or the victim's family of the nature of any proposed plea agreement; and (3) inform and give notice to the victim or the victim's family of the rights established in subsection (b);

(b) The victim of a crime or the victim's family have the right to be present at any hearing where a plea agreement is reviewed or accepted and the parties may submit written arguments to the court prior to the date of the hearing.

Sec. 132. K.S.A. 22-3439 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3439. (a) For all felony convictions for offenses committed on or after July 1, 1993, the court shall forward a signed copy of the journal entry, attached together with the presentence investigation report as provided by ~~K.S.A. 21-4714~~ *section 294 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to the Kansas sentencing commission within 30 days after sentencing.

(b) For probation revocations which result in the defendant's imprisonment in the custody of the department of corrections, the court shall forward a signed copy of the journal entry of revocation to the Kansas sentencing commission within 30 days of final disposition.

(c) The court shall insure that information concerning dispositions for all other felony probation revocations based upon crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, and for all class A and B misdemeanor crimes and assault as defined in K.S.A. 21-3408, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 47 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, committed on or after July 1, 1993, is forwarded to the Kansas bureau of investigation central repository. Such information shall be transmitted on a form or in a format approved by the attorney general within 30 days of that final disposition.

Sec. 133. K.S.A. 22-3602 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3602. (a) Except as otherwise provided, an appeal to the appellate court having jurisdiction of the appeal may be taken by the defendant as a matter of right from any judgment against the defendant in the district court and upon appeal any decision of the district court or intermediate order made in the progress of the case may be reviewed. No appeal shall be taken by the defendant from a judgment of conviction before a district judge upon a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, except that jurisdictional or other grounds going to the legality of the proceedings may be raised by the defendant as provided in K.S.A. 60-1507, and amendments thereto.

(b) Appeals to the court of appeals may be taken by the prosecution from cases before a district judge as a matter of right in the following cases, and no others:

- (1) From an order dismissing a complaint, information or indictment;
- (2) from an order arresting judgment;
- (3) upon a question reserved by the prosecution; or
- (4) upon an order granting a new trial in any case involving a class A or B felony or for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, in any case involving an off-grid crime.

(c) Procedures for appeals by the prosecution enumerated in subsection (b) shall be as provided in supreme court rules.

(d) Appeals to a district judge may be taken by the prosecution from cases before a district magistrate judge as a matter of right in the cases enumerated in subsection (b) and from orders enumerated in K.S.A. 22-3603, and amendments thereto.

(e) Any criminal case on appeal to the court of appeals may be transferred to the supreme court as provided in K.S.A. 20-3016 and 20-3017, and amendments thereto, and any party to such case may petition the supreme court for review of any decision of the court of appeals as provided in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 20-3018, and amendments thereto, except that any such party may appeal to the supreme court as a matter of right in any case in which a question under the constitution of either the United States or the state of Kansas arises for the first time as a result of the decision of the court of appeals.

(f) For crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, an appeal by the prosecution or the defendant relating to sentences imposed pursuant to a presumptive sentencing guidelines system as provided in K.S.A. 21-4701 et seq., *prior to their repeal, or the revised Kansas sentencing guidelines act, sections 282 through 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall be as provided in K.S.A. 21-4721, *prior to its repeal, or section 301 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 134. K.S.A. 22-3701 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3701. (1) The governor may pardon, or commute the sentence of, any person convicted of a crime in any court of this state upon such terms and conditions as prescribed in the order granting the pardon or commutation.

(2) The Kansas parole board, hereafter referred to as the board, shall adopt rules and regulations governing the procedure for initiating, processing, and reviewing applications for pardon, or commutation of sentence filed by and on behalf of persons convicted of crime.

(3) Except as otherwise provided, no pardon or commutation of sentence shall be granted until more than 30 days after written notice of the application therefor has been given to: (a) The prosecuting attorney and the judge of the court in which the defendant was convicted; and (b) any victim of the person's crime or the victim's family, if the person was convicted of a crime specified in article 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 86, 174, 210, 211 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*. Notice of such application for pardon or commutation of sentence shall be given by the secretary of corrections to the victim who is alive and whose address is known to the secretary of corrections, or if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the secretary of corrections. Notice of the receipt of such application shall be given by publication in the official county paper of the county of conviction. The form of notice shall be prescribed by the board. If the applicant executes a poverty affidavit, the cost of one publication of the notice during a twelve-month period shall be paid by the state. If more than one notice of application is published during any twelve-month period the additional cost of publication shall be paid by the applicant. Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), if written notification is not given to such victim who is alive and whose address is known to the secretary of corrections or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the secretary of corrections, the governor shall not grant or deny such application until a time at least 30 days after notification is given by publication as provided in this section.

(4) All applications for pardon or commutation of sentence shall be referred to the board. The board shall examine each case and submit a report, together with such information as the board may have concerning the applicant, to the governor within 120 days after referral to the board. The governor shall not grant or deny any such application until the governor has received the report of the board or until 120 days after the referral to the board, whichever time is the shorter and the provisions of subsection (3) have been satisfied.

Sec. 135. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-3716 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3716. (a) At any time during probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, suspension of sentence or pursuant



to subsection (d) for defendants who committed a crime prior to July 1, 1993, and at any time during which a defendant is serving a nonprison sanction for a crime committed on or after July 1, 1993, or pursuant to subsection (d), the court may issue a warrant for the arrest of a defendant for violation of any of the conditions of release or assignment, a notice to appear to answer to a charge of violation or a violation of the defendant's nonprison sanction. The notice shall be personally served upon the defendant. The warrant shall authorize all officers named in the warrant to return the defendant to the custody of the court or to any certified detention facility designated by the court. Any court services officer or community correctional services officer may arrest the defendant without a warrant or may deputize any other officer with power of arrest to do so by giving the officer a written or verbal statement setting forth that the defendant has, in the judgment of the court services officer or community correctional services officer, violated the conditions of the defendant's release or a nonprison sanction. A written statement delivered to the official in charge of a county jail or other place of detention shall be sufficient warrant for the detention of the defendant. After making an arrest, the court services officer or community correctional services officer shall present to the detaining authorities a similar statement of the circumstances of violation. Provisions regarding release on bail of persons charged with a crime shall be applicable to defendants arrested under these provisions.

(b) Upon arrest and detention pursuant to subsection (a), the court services officer or community correctional services officer shall immediately notify the court and shall submit in writing a report showing in what manner the defendant has violated the conditions of release or assignment or a nonprison sanction. Thereupon, or upon an arrest by warrant as provided in this section, the court shall cause the defendant to be brought before it without unnecessary delay for a hearing on the violation charged. The hearing shall be in open court and the state shall have the burden of establishing the violation. The defendant shall have the right to be represented by counsel and shall be informed by the judge that, if the defendant is financially unable to obtain counsel, an attorney will be appointed to represent the defendant. The defendant shall have the right to present the testimony of witnesses and other evidence on the defendant's behalf. Relevant written statements made under oath may be admitted and considered by the court along with other evidence presented at the hearing. Except as otherwise provided, if the violation is established, the court may continue or revoke the probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, suspension of sentence or nonprison sanction and may require the defendant to serve the sentence imposed, or any lesser sentence, and, if imposition of sentence was suspended, may impose any sentence which might originally have been imposed. Except as otherwise provided, no offender for whom a violation of conditions of release or assignment or a nonprison sanction has been established as provided in this section shall be 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 for such violation, unless such person has already at least one prior assignment to a community correctional services program related to the crime for which the original sentence was imposed, except these provisions shall not apply to offenders who violate a condition of release or assignment or a nonprison sanction by committing a new misdemeanor or felony offense. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to adult felony offenders as described in subsection (a)(3) of K.S.A. 75-5291, and amendments thereto. 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 this section 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. When a new felony is committed while the offender is on probation or assignment to a community correctional services program, the new sentence shall be imposed pursuant to the consecutive sentencing requirements of ~~K.S.A. 21-4608~~ *section 246 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and the court may sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new con-

viction, 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.

(c) A defendant who is on probation, assigned to a community correctional services program, under suspension of sentence or serving a nonprison sanction and for whose return a warrant has been issued by the court shall be considered a fugitive from justice if it is found that the warrant cannot be served. If it appears that the defendant has violated the provisions of the defendant's release or assignment or a nonprison sanction, the court shall determine whether the time from the issuing of the warrant to the date of the defendant's arrest, or any part of it, shall be counted as time served on probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, suspended sentence or pursuant to a nonprison sanction.

(d) The court shall have 30 days following the date probation, assignment to a community correctional service program, suspension of sentence or a nonprison sanction was to end to issue a warrant for the arrest or notice to appear for the defendant to answer a charge of a violation of the conditions of probation, assignment to a community correctional service program, suspension of sentence or a nonprison sanction.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, an offender whose nonprison sanction is revoked and a term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to either the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug or drug crimes shall not serve a period of postrelease supervision upon the completion of the prison portion of that sentence. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to offenders sentenced to a nonprison sanction pursuant to a dispositional departure, whose offense falls within a border box of either the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug or drug crimes, offenders sentenced for a "sexually violent crime" or a "sexually motivated crime" as defined by K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto, offenders sentenced pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-4704~~ *section 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, wherein the sentence is presumptive imprisonment but a nonprison sanction may be imposed without a departure or offenders whose nonprison sanction was revoked as a result of a conviction for a new misdemeanor or felony offense. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to offenders who are serving or are to begin serving a sentence for any other felony offense that is not excluded from postrelease supervision by this subsection on the effective date of this subsection. The provisions of this subsection shall be applied retroactively. The department of corrections shall conduct a review of all persons who are in the custody of the department as a result of only a revocation of a nonprison sanction. On or before September 1, 2000, the department shall have discharged from postrelease supervision those offenders as required by this subsection.

(f) Offenders who have been sentenced pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-4729~~ *section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, 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.

Sec. 136. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-3717 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3717. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section; K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628, prior to its repeal; K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, *prior to their repeal*; K.S.A. 21-4624, *prior to its repeal*; K.S.A. 21-4642, *prior to its repeal*; *sections 257, 260, 263, 264, 265 and 266 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; and K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto; ~~K.S.A. 21-4642, and amendments thereto; and K.S.A. 21-4624, and amendments thereto~~; an inmate, including an inmate sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4618, *prior to its repeal*, or *section 276 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall be eligible for parole after serving the entire minimum sentence imposed by the court, less good time credits.

(b) (1) Except as provided by K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, *prior to their repeal*, and *sections 260, 263, 264 and 265 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for the crime of capital murder, or an inmate sentenced for

the crime of murder in the first degree based upon a finding of premeditated murder, committed on or after July 1, 1994, shall be eligible for parole after serving 25 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits.

(2) Except as provided by subsection (b)(1) or (b)(4), K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628, prior to its repeal, ~~and~~ K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, *prior to their repeal, and sections 260, 263, 264 and 265 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for an off-grid offense committed on or after July 1, 1993, but prior to July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 15 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits and an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for an off-grid offense committed on or after July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 20 years of confinement without deduction of any good time credits.

(3) Except as provided by K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628, prior to its repeal, an inmate sentenced for a class A felony committed before July 1, 1993, including an inmate sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4618, *prior to its repeal, or section 276 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall be eligible for parole after serving 15 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits.

(4) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment for a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3402, *prior to its repeal, and amendments thereto*, committed on or after July 1, 1996, but prior to July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 10 years of confinement without deduction of any good time credits.

(5) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4643, *prior to its repeal, or section 267 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, committed on or after July 1, 2006, shall be eligible for parole after serving the mandatory term of imprisonment without deduction of any good time credits.

(c) (1) Except as provided in subsection (e), if an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment for more than one crime and the sentences run consecutively, the inmate shall be eligible for parole after serving the total of:

(A) The aggregate minimum sentences, as determined pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4608, *prior to its repeal, or section 246 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, less good time credits for those crimes which are not class A felonies; and

(B) an additional 15 years, without deduction of good time credits, for each crime which is a class A felony.

(2) If an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4643, *prior to its repeal, or section 267 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, the inmate shall be eligible for parole after serving the mandatory term of imprisonment.

(d) (1) Persons sentenced for crimes, other than off-grid crimes, committed on or after July 1, 1993, or persons subject to subparagraph (G), will not be eligible for parole, but will be released to a mandatory period of postrelease supervision upon completion of the prison portion of their sentence as follows:

(A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity level 1 through 4 crimes and drug severity levels 1 and 2 crimes must serve 36 months, plus the amount of good time and program credit earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, *prior to its repeal, or section 302 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.

(B) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity levels 5 and 6 crimes and drug severity level 3 crimes must serve 24 months, plus the amount of good time and program credit earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, *prior to its repeal, or section 302 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.

(C) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity level 7 through 10 crimes and drug severity level 4 crimes must serve 12 months, plus the amount of good time and program credit earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, *prior to its repeal, or section 302 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.

(D) (i) The sentencing judge shall impose the postrelease supervision

period provided in subparagraph (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B) or (d)(1)(C), unless the judge finds substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure based upon a finding that the current crime of conviction was sexually motivated. In that event, departure may be imposed to extend the postrelease supervision to a period of up to 60 months.

(ii) If the sentencing judge departs from the presumptive postrelease supervision period, the judge shall state on the record at the time of sentencing the substantial and compelling reasons for the departure. Departures in this section are subject to appeal pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4721, *prior to its repeal, or section 301 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(iii) In determining whether substantial and compelling reasons exist, the court shall consider:

(a) Written briefs or oral arguments submitted by either the defendant or the state;

(b) any evidence received during the proceeding;

(c) the presentence report, the victim's impact statement and any psychological evaluation as ordered by the court pursuant to subsection (e) of K.S.A. 21-4714, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (e) of section 294 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; and

(d) any other evidence the court finds trustworthy and reliable.

(iv) The sentencing judge may order that a psychological evaluation be prepared and the recommended programming be completed by the offender. The department of corrections or the parole board shall ensure that court ordered sex offender treatment be carried out.

(v) In carrying out the provisions of subparagraph (d)(1)(D), the court shall refer to K.S.A. 21-4718, *prior to its repeal, or section 298 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(vi) Upon petition, the parole board may provide for early discharge from the postrelease supervision period upon completion of court ordered programs and completion of the presumptive postrelease supervision period, as determined by the crime of conviction, pursuant to subparagraph (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B) or (d)(1)(C). Early discharge from postrelease supervision is at the discretion of the parole board.

(vii) Persons convicted of crimes deemed sexually violent or sexually motivated, shall be registered according to the offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901 through 22-4910, and amendments thereto.

(viii) Persons convicted of K.S.A. 21-3510 or 21-3511, *prior to their repeal, or section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall be required to participate in a treatment program for sex offenders during the postrelease supervision period.

(E) The period of postrelease supervision provided in subparagraphs (A) and (B) may be reduced by up to 12 months and the period of post-release supervision provided in subparagraph (C) may be reduced by up to six months based on the offender's compliance with conditions of supervision and overall performance while on postrelease supervision. The reduction in the supervision period shall be on an earned basis pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of corrections.

(F) In cases where sentences for crimes from more than one severity level have been imposed, the offender shall serve the longest period of postrelease supervision as provided by this section available for any crime upon which sentence was imposed irrespective of the severity level of the crime. Supervision periods will not aggregate.

(G) Except as provided in subsection (u), persons convicted of a sexually violent crime committed on or after July 1, 2006, and who are released from prison, shall be released to a mandatory period of postrelease supervision for the duration of the person's natural life.

(2) As used in this section, "sexually violent crime" means:

(A) Rape, K.S.A. 21-3502, *prior to its repeal, or section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(B) indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3503, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(C) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3504, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(D) criminal sodomy, subsection (a)(2) and (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505,

*prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(3) and (a)(4) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(E) *aggravated criminal sodomy, K.S.A. 21-3506, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(F) *indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3510, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(G) *aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3511, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(H) *sexual exploitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3516, prior to its repeal, or section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(I) *aggravated sexual battery, K.S.A. 21-3518, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 69 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;*

(J) *aggravated incest, K.S.A. 21-3603, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; or*

(K) *an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or sections 33, 34 or 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, of a sexually violent crime as defined in this section.*

“Sexually motivated” means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of the defendant’s sexual gratification.

(e) If an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment for a crime committed while on parole or conditional release, the inmate shall be eligible for parole as provided by subsection (c), except that the Kansas parole board may postpone the inmate’s parole eligibility date by assessing a penalty not exceeding the period of time which could have been assessed if the inmate’s parole or conditional release had been violated for reasons other than conviction of a crime.

(f) If a person is 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, and the person is not eligible for retroactive application of the sentencing guidelines and amendments thereto pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4724, *prior to its repeal, and amendments thereto*, the new sentence shall not be aggregated with the old sentence, but shall begin when the person is paroled or reaches the conditional release date on the old sentence. If the offender was past the offender’s conditional release date at the time the new offense was committed, the new sentence shall not be aggregated with the old sentence but shall begin when the person is ordered released by the Kansas parole board or reaches the maximum sentence expiration date on the old sentence, whichever is earlier. The new sentence shall then be served as otherwise provided by law. The period of postrelease supervision shall be based on the new sentence, except that those offenders whose old sentence is a term of imprisonment for life, imposed pursuant to K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628, prior to its repeal, or an indeterminate sentence with a maximum term of life imprisonment, for which there is no conditional release or maximum sentence expiration date, shall remain on postrelease supervision for life or until discharged from supervision by the Kansas parole board.

(g) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Kansas parole board may release on parole those persons confined in institutions who are eligible for parole when: (1) The board believes that the inmate should be released for hospitalization, for deportation or to answer the warrant or other process of a court and is of the opinion that there is reasonable probability that the inmate can be released without detriment to the community or to the inmate; or (2) the secretary of corrections has reported to the board in writing that the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by any agreement entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, or any revision of such agreement, and the board believes that the inmate is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law abiding citizen and is of the opinion that there is reasonable probability that the inmate can be released without detriment to the community or to the inmate. Parole shall not be granted as

an award of clemency and shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or a pardon.

(h) The Kansas parole board shall hold a parole hearing at least the month prior to the month an inmate will be eligible for parole under subsections (a), (b) and (c). At least the month preceding the parole hearing, the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was convicted shall give written notice of the time and place of the public comment sessions for the inmate to any victim of the inmate's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the county or district attorney or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the county or district attorney. Except as otherwise provided, failure to notify pursuant to this section shall not be a reason to postpone a parole hearing. In the case of any inmate convicted of an off-grid felony or a class A felony the secretary of corrections shall give written notice of the time and place of the public comment session for such inmate at least one month preceding the public comment session to any victim of such inmate's crime or the victim's family pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7338, and amendments thereto. If notification is not given to such victim or such victim's family in the case of any inmate convicted of an off-grid felony or a class A felony, the board shall postpone a decision on parole of the inmate to a time at least 30 days after notification is given as provided in this section. Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against the state or an employee of the state acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this section. If granted parole, the inmate may be released on parole on the date specified by the board, but not earlier than the date the inmate is eligible for parole under subsections (a), (b) and (c). At each parole hearing and, if parole is not granted, at such intervals thereafter as it determines appropriate, the Kansas parole board shall consider: (1) Whether the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by any agreement entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, or any revision of such agreement; and (2) all pertinent information regarding such inmate, including, but not limited to, the circumstances of the offense of the inmate; the presentence report; the previous social history and criminal record of the inmate; the conduct, employment, and attitude of the inmate in prison; the reports of such physical and mental examinations as have been made, including, but not limited to, risk factors revealed by any risk assessment of the inmate; comments of the victim and the victim's family including in person comments, contemporaneous comments and prerecorded comments made by any technological means; comments of the public; official comments; any recommendation by the staff of the facility where the inmate is incarcerated; proportionality of the time the inmate has served to the sentence a person would receive under the Kansas sentencing guidelines for the conduct that resulted in the inmate's incarceration; and capacity of state correctional institutions.

(i) In those cases involving inmates sentenced for a crime committed after July 1, 1993, the parole board will review the inmates proposed release plan. The board may schedule a hearing if they desire. The board may impose any condition they deem necessary to insure public safety, aid in the reintegration of the inmate into the community, or items not completed under the agreement entered into under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto. The board may not advance or delay an inmate's release date. Every inmate while on postrelease supervision shall remain in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections and is subject to the orders of the secretary.

(j) (1) Before ordering the parole of any inmate, the Kansas parole board shall have the inmate appear either in person or via a video conferencing format and shall interview the inmate unless impractical because of the inmate's physical or mental condition or absence from the institution. Every inmate while on parole shall remain in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections and is subject to the orders of the secretary. Whenever the Kansas parole board formally considers placing an inmate on parole and no agreement has been entered into with the inmate under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, the board shall notify the inmate in writing of the reasons for not granting parole. If an agreement has been entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, and the inmate has not satisfactorily completed the programs specified in the agreement, or any revision of such agreement, the board shall notify the inmate in writing of the specific programs the inmate must satisfactorily complete before parole will be granted. If parole is not granted only because of a failure to satis-

factorily complete such programs, the board shall grant parole upon the secretary's certification that the inmate has successfully completed such programs. If an agreement has been entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, and the secretary of corrections has reported to the board in writing that the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by such agreement, or any revision thereof, the board shall not require further program participation. However, if the board determines that other pertinent information regarding the inmate warrants the inmate's not being released on parole, the board shall state in writing the reasons for not granting the parole. If parole is denied for an inmate sentenced for a crime other than a class A or class B felony or an off-grid felony, the board shall hold another parole hearing for the inmate not later than one year after the denial unless the parole board finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a hearing if held in the next three years or during the interim period of a deferral. In such case, the parole board may defer subsequent parole hearings for up to three years but any such deferral by the board shall require the board to state the basis for its findings. If parole is denied for an inmate sentenced for a class A or class B felony or an off-grid felony, the board shall hold another parole hearing for the inmate not later than three years after the denial unless the parole board finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a hearing if held in the next 10 years or during the interim period of a deferral. In such case, the parole board may defer subsequent parole hearings for up to 10 years but any such deferral shall require the board to state the basis for its findings.

(2) Inmates sentenced for a class A or class B felony who have not had a parole board hearing in the five years prior to July 1, 2010, shall have such inmates' cases reviewed by the parole board on or before July 1, 2012. Such review shall begin with the inmates with the oldest deferral date and progress to the most recent. Such review shall be done utilizing existing resources unless the parole board determines that such resources are insufficient. If the parole board determines that such resources are insufficient, then the provisions of this paragraph are subject to appropriations therefor.

(k) Parolees and persons on postrelease supervision shall be assigned, upon release, to the appropriate level of supervision pursuant to the criteria established by the secretary of corrections.

(l) The Kansas parole board shall adopt rules and regulations in accordance with K.S.A. 77-415 et seq., and amendments thereto, not inconsistent with the law and as it may deem proper or necessary, with respect to the conduct of parole hearings, postrelease supervision reviews, revocation hearings, orders of restitution, reimbursement of expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services and other conditions to be imposed upon parolees or releasees. Whenever an order for parole or post-release supervision is issued it shall recite the conditions thereof.

(m) Whenever the Kansas parole board orders the parole of an inmate or establishes conditions for an inmate placed on postrelease supervision, the board:

(1) Unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of payment unworkable, shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision pay any transportation expenses resulting from returning the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision to this state to answer criminal charges or a warrant for a violation of a condition of probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, parole, conditional release or post-release supervision;

(2) to the extent practicable, shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision make progress towards or successfully complete the equivalent of a secondary education if the inmate has not previously completed such educational equivalent and is capable of doing so;

(3) may order that the parolee or person on postrelease supervision perform community or public service work for local governmental agencies, private corporations organized not-for-profit or charitable or social service organizations performing services for the community;

(4) may order the parolee or person on postrelease supervision to pay the administrative fee imposed pursuant to K.S.A. 22-4529, and amendments thereto, unless the board finds compelling circumstances which would render payment unworkable; and

(5) unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan

of payment unworkable, shall order that the parolee or person on postrelease supervision reimburse the state for all or part of the expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services to provide counsel and other defense services to the person. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the parole 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. Such amount shall not exceed 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, minus any previous payments for such services.

(n) If the court which sentenced an inmate specified at the time of sentencing the amount and the recipient of any restitution ordered as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision, the Kansas parole board shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the inmate pay restitution in the amount and manner provided in the journal entry unless the board finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable.

(o) Whenever the Kansas parole board grants the parole of an inmate, the board, within ~~40~~ 14 days of the date of the decision to grant parole, shall give written notice of the decision to the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was sentenced.

(p) When an inmate is to be released on postrelease supervision, the secretary, within 30 days prior to release, shall provide the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was sentenced written notice of the release date.

(q) Inmates shall be released on postrelease supervision upon the termination of the prison portion of their sentence. Time served while on postrelease supervision will vest.

(r) An inmate who is allocated regular good time credits as provided in K.S.A. 22-3725, and amendments thereto, may receive meritorious good time credits in increments of not more than 90 days per meritorious act. These credits may be awarded by the secretary of corrections when an inmate has acted in a heroic or outstanding manner in coming to the assistance of another person in a life threatening situation, preventing injury or death to a person, preventing the destruction of property or taking actions which result in a financial savings to the state.

(s) The provisions of subsections (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B), (d)(1)(C) and (d)(1)(E) shall be applied retroactively as provided in subsection (t).

(t) For offenders sentenced prior to ~~the effective date of this act~~ May 25, 2000 who are eligible for modification of their postrelease supervision obligation, the department of corrections shall modify the period of post-release supervision as provided for by this section for offenders convicted of severity level 9 and 10 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 4 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes on or before September 1, 2000; for offenders convicted of severity level 7 and 8 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes on or before November 1, 2000; and for offenders convicted of severity level 5 and 6 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 3 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes on or before January 1, 2001.

(u) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4643, *prior to its repeal, or section 267 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, 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 Kansas parole 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 Kansas parole board or the court orders a person to be electronically monitored, the board or court 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 or court shall take account of the financial resources of the person and the nature of the burden that the payment of such sum will impose.

Sec. 137. K.S.A. 22-3725 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3725. (a) Except as otherwise provided for crimes committed by inmates



on or after July 1, 1993, for the purpose of determining an inmate's eligibility for parole or conditional release, regardless of when the inmate was sentenced or committed the crime for which sentenced, good time credits shall be allocated as follows:

GOOD TIME TABLE  
(Assumed 360-Day Years, 30-Day Months)

SENTENCE		GOOD TIME EARNED		MUST SERVE	
Minimum (or)	Maximum	Years	Months	Years	Months
1		0	4	0	8
2		1	0	1	0
3		1	6	1	6
4		2	0	2	0
5		2	6	2	6
6		3	0	3	0
7		3	6	3	6
8		4	0	4	0
9		4	6	4	6
10		5	0	5	0
11		5	6	5	6
12		6	0	6	0
13		6	6	6	6
14		7	0	7	0
15		7	6	7	6
16		8	0	8	0
17		8	6	8	6
18		9	0	9	0
19		9	6	9	6
20		10	0	10	0
21		10	6	10	6
22		11	0	11	0
23		11	6	11	6
24		12	0	12	0
25		12	6	12	6
26		13	0	13	0
27		13	6	13	6
28		14	0	14	0
29		14	6	14	6
30		15	0	15	0
31		15	6	15	6
32		16	0	16	0
33		16	6	16	6
34		17	0	17	0
35		17	6	17	6
36		18	0	18	0
37		18	6	18	6
38		19	0	19	0
39		19	6	19	6
40		20	0	20	0
41		20	6	20	6
42		21	0	21	0
43		21	6	21	6
44		22	0	22	0
45		22	6	22	6
46		23	0	23	0
47		23	6	23	6
48		24	0	24	0
49		24	6	24	6
50		25	0	25	0
51		25	6	25	6
52		26	0	26	0
53		26	6	26	6
54		27	0	27	0
55		27	6	27	6
56		28	0	28	0
57		28	6	28	6
58		29	0	29	0
59		29	6	29	6

60	30	0	30	0
61	30	6	30	6
62	31	0	31	0
63	31	6	31	6
64	32	0	32	0
65	32	6	32	6
66	33	0	33	0
67	33	6	33	6
68	34	0	34	0
69	34	6	34	6
70	35	0	35	0
71	35	6	35	6
72	36	0	36	0
73	36	6	36	6
74	37	0	37	0
75	37	6	37	6
76	38	0	38	0
77	38	6	38	6
78	39	0	39	0
79	39	6	39	6
80	40	0	40	0
81	40	6	40	6
82	41	0	41	0
83	41	6	41	6
84	42	0	42	0
85	42	6	42	6
86	43	0	43	0
87	43	6	43	6
88	44	0	44	0
89	44	6	44	6
90	45	0	45	0
91	45	6	45	6
92	46	0	46	0
93	46	6	46	6
94	47	0	47	0
95	47	6	47	6
96	48	0	48	0
97	48	6	48	6
98	49	0	49	0
99	49	6	49	6
100	50	0	50	0

(b) Maximum good time credits for sentences of less than two years shall be computed as follows: One day for every two days served and one month for every year served.

(c) Maximum good time credits for sentences two years or greater shall be computed as follows: One-half of the sentence.

(d) Good time credits shall be awarded on an earned basis pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of corrections.

(e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to crimes committed by inmates on or after July 1, 1993. Good time calculations for such crimes shall be as provided in K.S.A. 21-4722, *prior to its repeal, or section 302 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(f) An inmate shall not be awarded good time credits pursuant to this section for any review period established by the secretary of corrections in which a court finds that the inmate has done any of the following while in the custody of the secretary of corrections:

- (1) Filed a false or malicious action or claim with the court;
- (2) brought an action or claim with the court solely or primarily for delay or harassment;
- (3) testified falsely or otherwise submitted false evidence or information to the court;
- (4) attempted to create or obtain a false affidavit, testimony or evidence; or
- (5) abused the discovery process in any judicial action or proceeding.

Sec. 138. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-3727 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3727. (a) Prior to the release of any inmate on parole, condi-

tional release, expiration of sentence or postrelease supervision, if an inmate is released into the community under a program under the supervision of the secretary of corrections, or after the escape of an inmate or death of an inmate while in the secretary of corrections' custody, the secretary of corrections shall give written notice of such release, escape or death to any victim of the inmate's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the secretary or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the secretary. Such notice shall be required to be given to the victim or the victim's family only if the inmate was convicted of any crime in article 33, 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 33 through 86, 174, 210, 211 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. Failure to notify the victim or the victim's family as provided in this section shall not be a reason for postponement of parole, conditional release or other forms of release.

(b) As used in this section, "victim's family" means a spouse, surviving spouse, children, parents, legal guardian, siblings, stepparent or grandparents.

Sec. 139. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-3727a is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3727a. (a) The secretary of corrections shall, as soon as practicable, provide notification as provided in K.S.A. 22-3303, 22-3305, 22-3428, 22-3428a, 22-3430, 22-3431 and 22-3727, and amendments thereto, and upon the escape or death of a committed defendant or inmate while in the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, to any victim of the defendant or inmate's crime whose address is known to the secretary of corrections, and the victim's family, if so requested and the family's addresses are known to the secretary of corrections. Such notice shall be required to be given only if the defendant was charged with, or the inmate was convicted of, any crime in article 33, 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 33 through 86, 174, 210, 211 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(b) As used in this section, "victim's family" means a spouse, surviving spouse, children, parents, legal guardian, siblings, stepparent or grandparents.

Sec. 140. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-4614 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4614. No law enforcement officer, government official or prosecutor shall request or require any person who is alleged to be a victim of an offense described in ~~article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated~~ *sections 65 through 77 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, incest as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3602~~ *subsection (a) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or aggravated incest as defined in subsection (a)(2) of ~~K.S.A. 21-3603~~ *subsection (b)(2) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to submit to a polygraph examination or similar truth telling device as a condition for proceeding with an investigation, or charging or prosecuting such an offense.

Sec. 141. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-4616 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4616. (a) On and after July 1, 2011, in all criminal cases, if there is evidence that the defendant committed a domestic violence offense, the trier of fact shall determine whether the defendant committed a domestic violence offense.

(1) Except as provided further, if the trier of fact determines that the defendant committed a domestic violence offense, the court shall place a domestic violence designation on the criminal case and the defendant shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (p) of ~~K.S.A. 21-4603d~~ *section 244 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(2) The court shall not place a domestic violence designation on the criminal case and the defendant shall not be subject to the provisions of subsection (p) of ~~K.S.A. 21-4603d~~ *section 244 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, only if the court finds on the record that:

(A) The defendant has not previously committed a domestic violence offense or participated in a diversion upon a complaint alleging a domestic violence offense; and

(B) the domestic violence offense was not used to coerce, control, punish, intimidate or take revenge against a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in a dating relationship or against a family or household member.

(b) The term “domestic violence offense” shall have the meaning provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-3110~~ *section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(c) This section shall be a part of and supplemental to the Kansas code for criminal procedure.

Sec. 142. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-4617 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4617. In all criminal cases, when a complaint is filed charging a defendant with commission of any crime whereby the underlying factual basis includes an act of domestic violence, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3110~~ *section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, the court may place a “DV” designation in the unique identifying case number assigned to such case. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the courts of this state from adopting a system of case designation deemed by the courts to be beneficial to the efficient administration of justice.

Sec. 143. K.S.A. 22-4807a is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4807a. (a) The following property is subject to forfeiture pursuant to this act:

(1) Contraband property used or intended to be used in the commission of theft of livestock;

(2) the proceeds gained from the commission of theft of livestock;

(3) personal property acquired with proceeds gained from the commission of theft of livestock;

(4) all conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles, vessels, horses or dogs which are used or intended for the use to transport or in any manner to facilitate the transportation for the purpose of the commission of theft of livestock. No conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transportation of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this section unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to a violation of this act. No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this section by reason of any act or omission established by the owners thereof to have been committed or omitted without the owners knowledge or consent. A forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party or parties;

(5) all books, records and research products and materials including microfilm, tapes and data which are used or intended for the use in the theft of livestock;

(6) everything of value furnished, or intended to be furnished or traded or used as payment or invested for anything of value but shall not include real property. It may be presumed that this property was acquired with proceeds gained from the commission of theft of livestock and are subject to forfeiture;

(b) Property which is used in the commission of theft of livestock which has title of ownership with two parties on the title or a cosigner is subject to forfeiture, if one party on the title uses the property in the commission of theft of livestock or receives titled property as the proceeds of such felony even if the second party claims that such second party did not have knowledge or involvement in such felony.

(c) As used in this act: (1) “Contraband property” means property of any nature including personal, tangible or intangible but shall not include real property.

(2) “Livestock” means cattle, swine, sheep, goats, horses, mules, domesticated deer and all creatures of the ruminant family that are not indigenous to this state, including but not limited to ostriches, emus and rheas, and any carcass, skin or part of such animal.

(3) “Theft of livestock” means theft which is classified as a felony violation, pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-3701~~ *section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, in which the property taken was livestock.

(4) “Domesticated deer” means any member of the family cervidae which was legally obtained and is being sold or raised in a confined area

for breeding stock; for any carcass, skin or part of such animal; for exhibition; or for companionship.

Sec. 144. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-4902 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4902. As used in the Kansas offender registration act, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) “Offender” means: (1) A sex offender as defined in subsection (b);
- (2) a violent offender as defined in subsection (d);
- (3) a sexually violent predator as defined in subsection (f);
- (4) any person who, on and after May 29, 1997, is convicted of any of the following crimes when the victim is less than 18 years of age:
  - (A) Kidnapping as defined in K.S.A. 21-3420, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 43 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, except by a parent;
  - (B) aggravated kidnapping as defined in K.S.A. 21-3421, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 43 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; or
  - (C) criminal restraint as defined in K.S.A. 21-3424, *prior to its repeal, or section 46 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, except by a parent;
- (5) any person convicted of any of the following criminal sexual conduct if one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age:
  - (A) Adultery as defined by K.S.A. 21-3507, *prior to its repeal, or section 75 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;
  - (B) criminal sodomy as defined by subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3505, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;
  - (C) promoting prostitution as defined by K.S.A. 21-3513, *prior to its repeal, or section 230 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;
  - (D) patronizing a prostitute as defined by K.S.A. 21-3515, *prior to its repeal, or section 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; or
  - (E) lewd and lascivious behavior as defined by K.S.A. 21-3508, *prior to its repeal, or section 77 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;
- (6) any person who has been required to register under any federal, military or other state’s law or is otherwise required to be registered;
- (7) any person who, on or after July 1, 2006, is convicted of any person felony and the court makes a finding on the record that a deadly weapon was used in the commission of such person felony;
- (8) any person who has been convicted of an offense in effect at any time prior to May 29, 1997, that is comparable to any crime defined in subsection (4), (5), (7) or (11), or any federal, military or other state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be an offense defined in subsection (4), (5), (7) or (11);
- (9) any person who has been convicted of an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, *prior to their repeal, or section 33, 34 or 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in subsection (4), (5), (7) or (10);
- (10) any person who has been convicted of aggravated human trafficking as defined in K.S.A. 21-3447, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 61 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; or
- (11) any person who has been convicted of: (A) Unlawful manufacture or attempting such of any controlled substance or controlled substance analog as defined by K.S.A. 65-4159, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a03, and amendments thereto, unless the court makes a finding on the record that the manufacturing or attempting to manufacture such controlled substance was for such person’s personal use;
  - (B) possession of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, red phosphorus, lithium metal, sodium metal, iodine, anhydrous ammonia, pressurized ammonia or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers or salts of isomers with intent to use the product to manufacture a controlled substance as defined by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 65-7006, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a09, and amendments thereto, unless the court

makes a finding on the record that the possession of such product was intended to be used to manufacture a controlled substance for such person's personal use; or

(C) K.S.A. 65-4161, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a05, and amendments thereto. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to violations of subsections (a)(2) through (a)(6) or (b) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a05, and amendments thereto, which occurred on and after July 1, 2009, through ~~the effective date of this act~~ *April 15, 2010.*

Convictions which result from or are connected with the same act, or result from crimes committed at the same time, shall be counted for the purpose of this section as one conviction. Any conviction set aside pursuant to law is not a conviction for purposes of this section. A conviction from another state shall constitute a conviction for purposes of this section.

(b) "Sex offender" includes any person who, on or after April 14, 1994, is convicted of any sexually violent crime set forth in subsection (c) or is adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an act which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a sexually violent crime set forth in subsection (c).

(c) "Sexually violent crime" means:

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

(2) indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(3) aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(4) criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (a)(2) ~~and~~ or (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(3) or (a)(4) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(5) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(6) indecent solicitation of a child as defined by K.S.A. 21-3510, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(7) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined by K.S.A. 21-3511, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(8) sexual exploitation of a child as defined by K.S.A. 21-3516, *prior to its repeal, or section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(9) sexual battery as defined by K.S.A. 21-3517, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 69 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(10) aggravated sexual battery as defined by K.S.A. 21-3518, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 69 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(11) aggravated incest as defined by K.S.A. 21-3603, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(12) electronic solicitation as defined by K.S.A. 21-3523, *prior to its repeal, and section 73 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, committed on or after April 17, 2008;

(13) unlawful sexual relations as defined by K.S.A. 21-3520, *prior to its repeal, or section 76 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, committed on or after July 1, 2010;

(14) any conviction for an offense in effect at any time prior to April 29, 1993, that is comparable to a sexually violent crime as defined in subparagraphs (1) through (11), or any federal, military or other state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a sexually violent crime as defined in this section;

(15) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, *prior to their repeal, or section 33,*

34 or 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, of a sexually violent crime, as defined in this section; or

(16) any act which at the time of sentencing for the offense has been determined beyond a reasonable doubt to have been sexually motivated. As used in this subparagraph, “sexually motivated” means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of the defendant’s sexual gratification.

(d) “Violent offender” includes any person who, on or after May 29, 1997, is convicted of any of the following crimes:

(1) Capital murder as defined by K.S.A. 21-3439, *prior to its repeal, or section 36 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(2) murder in the first degree as defined by K.S.A. 21-3401, *prior to its repeal, or section 37 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(3) murder in the second degree as defined by K.S.A. 21-3402, *prior to its repeal, or section 38 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(4) voluntary manslaughter as defined by K.S.A. 21-3403, *prior to its repeal, or section 39 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(5) involuntary manslaughter as defined by K.S.A. 21-3404, *prior to its repeal, or section 40 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(6) any conviction for an offense in effect at any time prior to May 29, 1997, that is comparable to any crime defined in this subsection, or any federal, military or other state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be an offense defined in this subsection; or

(7) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, *prior to their repeal, or section 33, 34 or 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in this subsection.

(e) “Law enforcement agency having jurisdiction” means the sheriff of the county in which the offender expects to reside upon the offender’s discharge, parole or release.

(f) “Sexually violent predator” means any person who, on or after July 1, 2001, is found to be a sexually violent predator pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto.

(g) “Nonresident student or worker” includes any offender who crosses into the state or county for more than 14 days, or for an aggregate period exceeding 30 days in a calendar year, for the purposes of employment, with or without compensation, or to attend school as a student.

(h) “Aggravated offenses” means engaging in sexual acts involving penetration with victims of any age through the use of force or the threat of serious violence, or engaging in sexual acts involving penetration with victims less than 14 years of age, and includes the following offenses:

(1) Rape as defined in subsection (a)(1)(A) ~~and subsection~~ or (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3502, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(1)(A) or (a)(3) of section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(2) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (a)(1) ~~and subsection~~ or (a)(3)(A) of K.S.A. 21-3506, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b)(1) or (b)(3)(A) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; and

(3) any attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, *prior to their repeal, or section 33, 34 or 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in this subsection.

(i) “Institution of higher education” means any postsecondary school under the supervision of the Kansas board of regents.

Sec. 145. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-4906 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4906. (a) Except as provided in subsection (d), any person required to register as provided in this act shall be required to register: (1) Upon the first conviction of a sexually violent crime as defined in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, any offense as defined in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, or any offense as defined in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments

thereto, if not confined, for a period of 10 years after conviction, or, if confined, for a period of 10 years after paroled, discharged or released, whichever date is most recent. The ten-year period shall not apply to any person while the person is incarcerated in any jail or correctional facility. The ten-year registration requirement does not include any time period when any person who is required to register under this act knowingly or willfully fails to comply with the registration requirement; or (2) upon a second or subsequent conviction for such person's lifetime.

(b) Upon the first conviction, liability for registration terminates, if not confined, at the expiration of 10 years from the date of conviction, or, if confined, at the expiration of 10 years from the date of parole, discharge or release, whichever date is most recent. The ten-year period shall not apply to any person while the person is incarcerated in any jail or correctional facility. The ten-year registration requirement does not include any time period when any person who is required to register under this act knowingly or willfully fails to comply with the registration requirement. Liability for registration does not terminate if the convicted offender again becomes liable to register as provided by this act during that period.

(c) Any person who has been convicted of an aggravated offense shall be required to register for such person's lifetime.

(d) Any person who has been convicted of any of the following offenses shall be required to register for such person's lifetime:

(1) Aggravated human trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3447, *prior to its repeal, or section 61 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age;

(2) rape, as defined in subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3502, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(3) of section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(3) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in subsection (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3504, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b)(3) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(4) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3506, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(5) promoting prostitution, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3513, *prior to its repeal, or section 230 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, if the prostitute is less than 14 years of age;

(6) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in subsection (a)(5) or (a)(6) of K.S.A. 21-3516, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(1) or (a)(4) of section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the child is less than 14 years of age and amendments thereto*; or

(7) any attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, *prior to their repeal, or section 33, 34 or 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in this subsection.

(e) Any person who has been declared a sexually violent predator pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall register for such person's lifetime.

(f) Any nonresident worker shall register for the duration of such person's employment. The provisions of this subsection are in addition to subsections (a) and (b).

(g) Any nonresident student shall register for the duration of such person's attendance at a school or educational institution as provided in this act. The provisions of this subsection are in addition to subsections (a) and (b).

(h) (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, a person who is adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an act which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a sexually violent crime set forth in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, and such crime is an off-grid felony or a felony ranked in severity level 1 of the nondrug grid as provided in K.S.A. 21-4704, *prior to its repeal, or section 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall be required to register until such person reaches 18 years of age, at the expiration of five years from the date of adjudication or, if confined, from release from confinement, whichever date occurs later.



The five-year period shall not apply to any person while that person is incarcerated in any jail, juvenile facility or correctional facility. The five-year registration requirement does not include any time period when any person who is required to register under this act knowingly or willfully fails to comply with the registration requirement.

(2) (A) A person who is adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an act which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a sexually violent crime set forth in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, and such crime is not an off-grid felony or a felony ranked in severity level 1 of the nondrug grid as provided in K.S.A. 21-4704, *prior to its repeal, or section 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, may, by the court:

(i) Be required to register pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1);  
(ii) not be required to register if the judge, on the record, finds substantial and compelling reasons therefor; or  
(iii) be required to register with the sheriff pursuant to K.S.A. 22-4904, and amendments thereto, but such registration information shall not be open to inspection by the public or posted on any internet website, as provided in K.S.A. 22-4909, and amendments thereto. If the court requires the juvenile to register but such registration is not open to the public, the juvenile shall provide a copy of such court order to the sheriff at the time of registration. The sheriff shall forward a copy of such court order to the Kansas bureau of investigation.

(B) If such juvenile offender violates a condition of release during the term of the conditional release, the judge may require the juvenile offender to register pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) Liability for registration does not terminate if the adjudicated offender again becomes liable to register as provided by this act during the required period.

(4) The provisions of paragraph (2)(A)(ii) shall apply to adjudications on and after July 1, 2007, and retroactively to adjudications prior to July 1, 2007.

(i) Any person moving to the state of Kansas who has been convicted in another state, and who was required to register under that state's laws, shall register for the same length of time required by that state or Kansas, whichever length of time is longer. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to convictions prior to June 1, 2006, and to persons who moved to Kansas prior to June 1, 2006.

Sec. 146. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 28-177 is hereby amended to read as follows: 28-177. (a) Except as provided further, the fees established by legislative enactment shall be the only fee collected or moneys in the nature of a fee collected for court procedures. Such fee shall only be established by an act of the legislature and no other authority is established by law or otherwise to collect a fee. Court procedures shall include docket fees, filing fees or other fees related to access to court procedures. On and after the effective date of this act through June 30, 2011, the supreme court may impose an additional charge, not to exceed \$21 per fee or the amount established by the applicable statute, whichever amount is less, to fund the costs of non-judicial personnel.

(b) Any additional charge imposed by the court pursuant to K.S.A. 8-2107, 8-2110, ~~21-4619~~, 22-2410, 23-108a, 28-170, 28-172a, 59-104, 60-1621, 60-2001, 60-2203a, 61-2704 and 61-4001 ~~and~~, K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 28-178, 38-2215, 38-2312 and 38-2314, *and section 254 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall be remitted to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the judicial branch surcharge fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury.

(c) All moneys credited to the judicial branch surcharge fund shall be used for compensation of non-judicial personnel and shall not be expended for compensation of judges or justices of the judicial branch.

(d) All expenditures from the judicial branch surcharge fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts and upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to payrolls approved by the chief justice of the Kansas supreme court or by a person or persons designated by the chief justice.

Sec. 147. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 32-1013 is hereby amended to read as follows: 32-1013. (a) Any landowner or person in lawful possession of any land may post such land with signs stating that hunting, trapping or fishing on such land shall be by written permission only. It is unlawful for any person to take wildlife on land which is posted as provided in this subsection, without having in the person's possession the written permission of the owner or person in lawful possession thereof.

(b) Instead of posting land as provided in subsection (a), any landowner or person in lawful possession of any land may post such land by placing identifying purple paint marks on trees or posts around the area to be posted. Each paint mark shall be a vertical line of at least eight inches in length and the bottom of the mark shall be no less than three feet nor more than five feet high. Such paint marks shall be readily visible to any person approaching the land. Land posted as provided in this subsection shall be considered to be posted by written permission only as provided in subsection (a).

(c) A person licensed to hunt or furharvest who is following or pursuing a wounded animal on land as provided in this section posted without written permission of the landowner or person in lawful possession thereof shall not be in violation of this section while in such pursuit, except that the provisions of this subsection shall not authorize a person to remain on such land if instructed to leave by the owner or person in lawful possession of the land. Any person who fails to leave such land when instructed is subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of ~~K.S.A. 21-3728~~ *section 96 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(d) Any person convicted of violating provisions of this section shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in K.S.A. 32-1031, and amendments thereto, except as provided in K.S.A. 32-1032, and amendments thereto, relating to big game and wild turkey.

Sec. 148. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 32-1047 is hereby amended to read as follows: 32-1047. The department is hereby empowered and directed to seize and possess any wildlife which is taken, possessed, sold or transported unlawfully, and any steel trap, snare or other device or equipment used in taking or transporting wildlife unlawfully or during closed season. The department is hereby authorized and directed to:

(a) Sell the seized item, including wildlife parts with a dollar value, and remit the proceeds to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. If the seized item is a firearm that has been forfeited pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-4206~~ *section 192 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, then it may be sold unless: (1) The firearm is significantly altered in any manner; or (2) the sale and public possession of such firearm is otherwise prohibited by law. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the wildlife fee fund; or

(b) retain the seized item for educational, scientific or department operational purposes.

Sec. 149. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 32-1063 is hereby amended to read as follows: 32-1063. It shall be unlawful for any person whose license, privilege, or right to hunt, fish, trap, possess, or transport wildlife, having been suspended or revoked pursuant to the wildlife violator compact, to exercise that right or privilege within this state or to purchase or possess such a license which grants such right or privilege.

(a) Any person who knowingly hunts, fishes, traps, possesses, or transports any wildlife, or attempts to do any of the same, within this state in violation of such suspension or revocation pursuant to the wildlife violator compact shall be guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to the following:

(1) A fine of not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$5,000; and

(2) any privilege or right to hunt, fish, trap or otherwise take, possess or transport any wildlife in this state, or purchase or possess any license, permit, stamp or other issue of the Kansas department of wildlife and parks shall be forfeited or suspended for a period of not less than two years nor more than five years in addition to and consecutive to the original revocation or suspension set forth by the provisions of the compact;

(3) the sentencing judge may impose other sanctions pursuant to ~~K.S.A.~~

~~21-4502 and 21-4603d~~ sections 242 and 244 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(b) Any person who knowingly purchases or possesses, or attempts to purchase or possess, a license to hunt, fish, trap, possess or transport wildlife in this state in violation of such suspension or revocation pursuant to the wildlife violator compact shall be guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to the following:

(1) A fine of not less than \$750 nor more than \$2,500; and

(2) any privilege or right to hunt, fish, trap or otherwise take, possess or transport any wildlife in this state, or purchase or possess any license, permit, stamp or other issue of the Kansas department of wildlife and parks shall be forfeited or suspended for a period of not less than two years in addition to and consecutive to the original revocation or suspension set forth by the provisions of the compact;

(3) the sentencing judge may impose other sanctions pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-4502 and 21-4603d~~ sections 242 and 244 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 150. K.S.A. 34-228 is hereby amended to read as follows: 34-228.

(a) Any person desiring to engage in business as a public warehouseman in this state shall, before the transaction of any such business, make written application to the secretary for a license for each separate warehouse or, if the applicant owns more than one warehouse at one point, all of such warehouses may be incorporated in one application, at which the person desires to engage in such business. The application for a license shall be on a form designated by the secretary and shall contain the individual name and address of each person interested as principal in the business and, if the business is operated or to be operated by a corporation, setting forth the names of the president and secretary, and such further information as the secretary may require.

(b) (1) Every application for a public warehouse license shall be accompanied by a current financial statement. The statement shall include such information as required by the secretary to administer and enforce the public warehouse laws of this state, including, but not limited to a current balance sheet, statement of income, including profit and loss, statement of retained earnings and statement of changes in financial position. The applicant shall certify under oath that the statement as prepared accurately reflects the financial condition of the applicant as of the date specified and presents fairly the results of operations of the applicant's public warehouse business for the period specified. The financial statement shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and shall be accompanied by: (A) A report of audit or review conducted by an independent certified public accountant or an independent public accountant in accordance with standards established by the American institute of certified public accountants and the accountant's certifications, assurances, opinions, comments and notes with respect to the statement; or (B) a compilation report of the financial statement, prepared by a grain commission firm or management firm which is authorized pursuant to rules and regulations of the federal commodity credit corporation to provide compilation reports of financial statements of warehousemen.

(2) Except as otherwise provided, the secretary, upon request of an applicant, may grant a waiver of the requirements of this subsection for a period of not more than 30 days if the applicant furnishes evidence of good and substantial reasons for the waiver. The secretary may extend such waiver beyond 30 days for grain stored in an alternative location other than a location identified in the public warehouse license, if the secretary determines that the owner of the grain would suffer substantial hardship to require the grain to be stored at a location identified in the license. The secretary may determine what constitutes substantial hardship and what length of time the grain may be stored at such alternative location.

(c) (1) Every applicant for a license to operate one or more public warehouses and every person licensed to operate one or more warehouses shall at all times maintain total net worth liable for the payment of any indebtedness arising from the conduct of the warehouse or warehouses equal to at least \$.25 per bushel of the storage capacity of the warehouse or warehouses except: (A) No person shall be granted a license or shall continue to be licensed unless the person has a net worth of at least \$25,000; and (B) any deficiency in net worth required above the \$25,000 minimum may

be supplied by an increase in the amount of the applicant's or licensee's bond or letter of credit as provided by K.S.A. 34-229 and amendments thereto.

(2) In determining total net worth: (A) Credit may be given for insurable property such as buildings, machinery, equipment and merchandise inventory only to the extent that the property is protected by insurance against loss or damage by fire; and (B) capital stock, as such, shall not be considered a liability.

(d) No license shall be issued to a person or entity not previously licensed in this state and making application for an original license who, in this state or any other jurisdiction, within the 10 years immediately prior to the date of the application of the person or entity for a license, has been convicted of or has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to any crime which would constitute:

- (1) Embezzlement;
- (2) any felony defined in any statute contained in article 37 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 87 through 125 and subsection (a)(6) of section 223 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;
- (3) unauthorized delivery of stored goods;
- (4) any felony defined in any statute contained in chapter 34 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto; or
- (5) a violation of the United States warehouse act (7 U.S.C. § 241 et seq.).

(e) The secretary may investigate any applicant making application for an original license for the purpose of determining if such person would be qualified to receive such license under the provisions of this section.

(f) (1) Every application for a public warehouse license shall be accompanied by a license fee which shall be determined and fixed by the secretary by rules and regulations. The license fee shall not be more than the applicable amount shown in the following fee schedule plus not more than \$500 for each functional unit:

Capacity in Bushels	ANNUAL FEE Not more than
1 to 100,000 .....	\$500.00
100,001 to 150,000 .....	525
150,001 to 250,000 .....	550
250,001 to 300,000 .....	600
300,001 to 350,000 .....	625
350,001 to 400,000 .....	650
400,001 to 450,000 .....	700
450,001 to 500,000 .....	725
500,001 to 600,000 .....	775
600,001 to 700,000 .....	800
700,001 to 800,000 .....	850
800,001 to 900,000 .....	875
900,001 to 1,000,000 .....	900
1,000,001 to 1,750,000 .....	1225
1,750,001 to 2,500,000 .....	1400
2,500,001 to 5,000,000 .....	1750
5,000,001 to 7,500,000 .....	2100
7,500,001 to 10,000,000 .....	2375
10,000,001 to 12,500,000 .....	2600
12,500,001 to 15,000,000 .....	2800
15,000,001 to 17,500,000 .....	3000
17,500,001 to 20,000,000 .....	3225
For each 2,500,000 bushels or fraction over 20,000,000 bushels .....	350

(2) Whenever a licensed warehouseman purchases or acquires additional facilities, the warehouseman, if otherwise qualified, may acquire a license for the remainder of an unexpired license period by paying to the secretary a license fee computed as follows: If the unexpired license period is nine months or more, the annual fee; if the unexpired license period is more than six months and less than nine months, 75% of the annual fee; if the unexpired license period is more than three months and not more than six months, 50% of the annual fee; and if the unexpired license period is three months or less than three months, 25% of the annual fee.

(3) In addition to any other applicable fee, the secretary shall charge and collect a fee each time a public warehouse license is amended in an amount of not more than \$300 which shall be determined and fixed by the secretary by rules and regulations.

(4) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize a refund for any unused portion of an issued license.

(g) The secretary shall examine each warehouse operated by a licensed public warehouseman at least once in each 12-month period. The licensed public warehouseman may request additional examinations of any warehouse operated by the warehouseman. The cost of additional examinations when requested by the warehouseman shall be charged to the warehouseman requesting the examination. The cost of each additional examination requested by a warehouseman shall be an amount determined therefor in accordance with an hourly rate fixed by the secretary of not more than \$50 per hour, subject to a minimum charge of four hours for the examination, plus amounts for subsistence expense at the rate fixed under K.S.A. 75-3207a, and amendments thereto and for mileage expense in accordance with the schedule of charges established under K.S.A. 75-4607, and amendments thereto. The secretary, at the secretary's discretion, may make additional examinations of a warehouse and if a discrepancy is found on that examination, or if one was found on the last previous examination, the cost of the examination shall be paid by the warehouseman.

(h) When the secretary authorizes a grain handling facility to be physically monitored, pursuant to subsection (a)(3) of K.S.A. 34-102, and amendments thereto, the cost and expenses of the monitoring shall be paid by the owner of the facility at the same rates fixed in subsection (g).

(i) As used in this section, "functional unit" means a public warehouse which has the capacity to store, weigh in and weigh out grain. Any outlying storage facility which is not a functional unit shall have its storage capacity included as part of the combined capacity of the warehouseman's nearest functional unit.

Sec. 151. K.S.A. 34-249a is hereby amended to read as follows: 34-249a. (a) Every public warehouseman conducting a public warehouse, upon demand of the secretary, shall furnish such secretary, in such form as may be required, information regarding receipts issued or canceled, amounts of grain liabilities, amounts of unencumbered grain and total amounts of grain in the public warehouse.

(b) The secretary shall require from each public warehouseman a monthly statement of stocks of grain as of the last day of the preceding month for each licensed warehouse location. The statement shall contain such information and be in such form as may be prescribed by the secretary ~~and shall include a statement setting forth the penalty for making false public warehouse reports as provided in K.S.A. 21-3754 and amendments thereto.~~ Each such statement shall be signed by the licensed public warehouseman.

Sec. 152. K.S.A. 36-602 is hereby amended to read as follows: 36-602. An innkeeper shall have the right to refuse or deny any accommodations, facilities or privileges of a hotel to:

(a) Any person who is unwilling or unable to pay for accommodations and services of the hotel. The innkeeper shall have the right to require the prospective guest to demonstrate such prospective guest's ability to pay by cash, valid credit card or a validated check;

(b) any minor. The innkeeper may require a parent or legal guardian of a minor or a representative of the entity responsible for payment of the accommodation to: (1) Accept in writing liability of the guest room costs, taxes, all charges by the minor and any damages to the guest room, hotel and its furnishings caused by the minor while a guest at the hotel; and (2) provide the innkeeper with a valid credit card number to cover the guest room costs, taxes, charges by the minor and any damages to the guest room or its furnishings caused by the minor; or (3) if the credit card is not an option, give the innkeeper an advance cash payment to cover the guest room costs and taxes for all room nights reserved for the minor, plus reasonable cash deposit not to exceed \$250 towards the payment of any charges by the minor for any damages to the guest room, hotel and its furnishings. The innkeeper shall refund such cash deposit to the extent not used to cover any such charges or any damages as determined by the innkeeper following room inspection at check-out;

(c) any person who is engaged in disorderly conduct as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-4104~~ *section 181 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; and

(d) any person who is on record by the hotel as having violated the

provisions contained in K.S.A. 36-604, *and amendments thereto*, in the past.

Any innkeeper who refuses or denies such accommodations, facilities or privileges of a hotel for any of the reasons specified in subsections (a) through (d) shall not be liable in any civil or criminal action or for any fine or penalty based upon such refusal or denial, except that such accommodation, facilities or privilege of a hotel shall not be refused or denied based upon the person's race, religion, color, sex, disability, origin or ancestry.

Sec. 153. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 36-604 is hereby amended to read as follows: 36-604. An innkeeper may eject a person from the hotel premises, without return of such person's room rental payment, for any of the following reasons:

- (a) Nonpayment of the hotel's charges for accommodations or services;
- (b) the person is engaged in disorderly conduct as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-4101~~ *section 181 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or has been the subject of complaints from other guests of the hotel;
- (c) the person is using the premises for an unlawful act, including but not limited to the unlawful use or possession of controlled substances by such person in violation of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, or the use of the premises for the consumption of alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage by any person under the age of 21 years in violation of K.S.A. 41-727, and amendments thereto;
- (d) the person has brought property onto the hotel premises which may be dangerous to other persons ~~as defined in K.S.A. 21-4201 et seq. pursuant to sections 186 through 197 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto;
- (e) the person is not a registered guest of the hotel;
- (f) the person has exceeded the limitations for guest room occupancy established by the hotel;
- (g) the person has obtained the accommodation under false pretenses;
- (h) the person is a minor and is not under the supervision of the adult who has obtained the accommodation;
- (i) the person has violated any federal, state or local laws or regulations relating to the hotel; or
- (j) the person has violated any rule of the hotel which is posted in a conspicuous place and manner in the hotel as provided in K.S.A. 36-605, *and amendments thereto*, except that no such rule may authorize the innkeeper to eject or to refuse or deny service or accommodations to a person because of race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin or ancestry.

Sec. 154. K.S.A. 38-1132 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1132. (a) Except as provided in subsection (d), a parent granted rights pursuant to subsection (d) of K.S.A. 38-1121, and amendments thereto, shall give written notice to the other parent who has been granted rights pursuant to subsection (d) of K.S.A. 38-1121, and amendments thereto, not less than 30 days prior to: (1) Changing the residence of the child; or (2) removing the child from this state for a period of time exceeding 90 days. Such notice shall be sent by restricted mail, return receipt requested, to the last known address of the other parent.

(b) Failure to give notice as required by subsection (a) is an indirect civil contempt punishable as provided by law. In addition, the court may assess, against the parent required to give notice, reasonable attorney fees and any other expenses incurred by the other parent by reason of the failure to give notice.

(c) A change of the residence or the removal of a child from this state as described in subsection (a) may be considered a material change of circumstances which justifies modification of a prior order of child support, custody or parenting time. In determining any such motion, the court shall consider all factors the court deems appropriate including, but not limited to:

- (1) The effect of the move on the best interests of the child;
  - (2) the effect of the move on any party having rights granted pursuant to subsection (d) of K.S.A. 38-1121, and amendments thereto; and
  - (3) the increased cost the move will impose on any party seeking to exercise rights granted under subsection (d) of K.S.A. 38-1121, and amendments thereto.
- (d) A parent who has been granted rights pursuant to subsection (d) of

K.S.A. 38-1121, and amendments thereto, shall not be required to give the notice required by this section to the other parent when the other parent has been convicted of any crime specified in article 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 86, 174, 210, 211 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, in which the child is the victim of such crime.

(e) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas parentage act.

Sec. 155. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2202 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2202. As used in the revised Kansas code for care of children, unless the context otherwise indicates:

(a) “Abandon” or “abandonment” means to forsake, desert or, without making appropriate provision for substitute care, cease providing care for the child.

(b) “Adult correction facility” means any public or private facility, secure or nonsecure, which is used for the lawful custody of accused or convicted adult criminal offenders.

(c) “Aggravated circumstances” means the abandonment, torture, chronic abuse, sexual abuse or chronic, life threatening neglect of a child.

(d) “Child in need of care” means a person less than 18 years of age at the time of filing of the petition or issuance of an ex parte protective custody order pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2242, and amendments thereto, who:

(1) Is without adequate parental care, control or subsistence and the condition is not due solely to the lack of financial means of the child’s parents or other custodian;

(2) is without the care or control necessary for the child’s physical, mental or emotional health;

(3) has been physically, mentally or emotionally abused or neglected or sexually abused;

(4) has been placed for care or adoption in violation of law;

(5) has been abandoned or does not have a known living parent;

(6) is not attending school as required by K.S.A. 72-977 or 72-1111, and amendments thereto;

(7) except in the case of a violation of K.S.A. ~~21-4204a~~, 41-727, subsection (j) of K.S.A. 74-8810, ~~or~~ subsection (m) or (n) of K.S.A. 79-3321, or subsection (a)(14) of section 186 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or, except as provided in paragraph (12), does an act which, when committed by a person under 18 years of age, is prohibited by state law, city ordinance or county resolution but which is not prohibited when done by an adult;

(8) while less than 10 years of age, commits any act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor as defined by ~~K.S.A. 21-3105~~ section 2 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(9) is willfully and voluntarily absent from the child’s home without the consent of the child’s parent or other custodian;

(10) is willfully and voluntarily absent at least a second time from a court ordered or designated placement, or a placement pursuant to court order, if the absence is without the consent of the person with whom the child is placed or, if the child is placed in a facility, without the consent of the person in charge of such facility or such person’s designee;

(11) has been residing in the same residence with a sibling or another person under 18 years of age, who has been physically, mentally or emotionally abused or neglected, or sexually abused;

(12) while less than 10 years of age commits the offense defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-4204a~~ or subsection (a)(14) of section 186 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; or

(13) has had a permanent custodian appointed and the permanent custodian is no longer able or willing to serve.

(e) “Citizen review board” is a group of community volunteers appointed by the court and whose duties are prescribed by K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2207 and 38-2208, and amendments thereto.

(f) “Civil custody case” includes any case filed under article 11, of chapter 38 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto (determination of parentage), article 21 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes

Annotated, and amendments thereto (adoption and relinquishment act), article 30 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto (guardians and conservators), or article 16 of chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto (divorce).

(g) “Court-appointed special advocate” means a responsible adult other than an attorney guardian ad litem who is appointed by the court to represent the best interests of a child, as provided in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2206, and amendments thereto, in a proceeding pursuant to this code.

(h) “Custody” whether temporary, protective or legal, means the status created by court order or statute which vests in a custodian, whether an individual or an agency, the right to physical possession of the child and the right to determine placement of the child, subject to restrictions placed by the court.

(i) “Extended out of home placement” means a child has been in the custody of the secretary and placed with neither parent for 15 of the most recent 22 months beginning 60 days after the date at which a child in the custody of the secretary was removed from the home.

(j) “Educational institution” means all schools at the elementary and secondary levels.

(k) “Educator” means any administrator, teacher or other professional or paraprofessional employee of an educational institution who has exposure to a pupil specified in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 72-89b03, and amendments thereto.

(l) “Harm” means physical or psychological injury or damage.

(m) “Interested party” means the grandparent of the child, a person with whom the child has been living for a significant period of time when the child in need of care petition is filed, and any person made an interested party by the court pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2241, and amendments thereto or Indian tribe seeking to intervene that is not a party.

(n) “Jail” means:

(1) An adult jail or lockup; or

(2) a facility in the same building or on the same grounds as an adult jail or lockup, unless the facility meets all applicable standards and licensure requirements under law and there is: (A) Total separation of the juvenile and adult facility spatial areas such that there could be no haphazard or accidental contact between juvenile and adult residents in the respective facilities; (B) total separation in all juvenile and adult program activities within the facilities, including recreation, education, counseling, health care, dining, sleeping and general living activities; and (C) separate juvenile and adult staff, including management, security staff and direct care staff such as recreational, educational and counseling.

(o) “Juvenile detention facility” means any secure public or private facility used for the lawful custody of accused or adjudicated juvenile offenders which must not be a jail.

(p) “Juvenile intake and assessment worker” means a responsible adult authorized to perform intake and assessment services as part of the intake and assessment system established pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023, and amendments thereto.

(q) “Kinship care” means the placement of a child in the home of the child’s relative or in the home of another adult with whom the child or the child’s parent already has a close emotional attachment.

(r) “Law enforcement officer” means any person who by virtue of office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes.

(s) “Multidisciplinary team” means a group of persons, appointed by the court under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2228, and amendments thereto, which has knowledge of the circumstances of a child in need of care.

(t) “Neglect” means acts or omissions by a parent, guardian or person responsible for the care of a child resulting in harm to a child, or presenting a likelihood of harm, and the acts or omissions are not due solely to the lack of financial means of the child’s parents or other custodian. Neglect may include, but shall not be limited to:

(1) Failure to provide the child with food, clothing or shelter necessary to sustain the life or health of the child;

(2) failure to provide adequate supervision of a child or to remove a child from a situation which requires judgment or actions beyond the child’s



level of maturity, physical condition or mental abilities and that results in bodily injury or a likelihood of harm to the child; or

(3) failure to use resources available to treat a diagnosed medical condition if such treatment will make a child substantially more comfortable, reduce pain and suffering, or correct or substantially diminish a crippling condition from worsening. A parent legitimately practicing religious beliefs who does not provide specified medical treatment for a child because of religious beliefs shall not for that reason be considered a negligent parent; however, this exception shall not preclude a court from entering an order pursuant to subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2217, and amendments thereto.

(u) “Parent” when used in relation to a child or children, includes a guardian and every person who is by law liable to maintain, care for or support the child.

(v) “Party” means the state, the petitioner, the child, any parent of the child and an Indian child’s tribe intervening pursuant to the Indian child welfare act.

(w) “Permanency goal” means the outcome of the permanency planning process which may be reintegration, adoption, appointment of a permanent custodian or another planned permanent living arrangement.

(x) “Permanent custodian” means a judicially approved permanent guardian of a child pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2272, and amendments thereto.

(y) “Physical, mental or emotional abuse” means the infliction of physical, mental or emotional harm or the causing of a deterioration of a child and may include, but shall not be limited to, maltreatment or exploiting a child to the extent that the child’s health or emotional well-being is endangered.

(z) “Placement” means the designation by the individual or agency having custody of where and with whom the child will live.

(aa) “Relative” means a person related by blood, marriage or adoption but, when referring to a relative of a child’s parent, does not include the child’s other parent.

(bb) “Secretary” means the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or the secretary’s designee.

(cc) “Secure facility” means a facility which is operated or structured so as to ensure that all entrances and exits from the facility are under the exclusive control of the staff of the facility, whether or not the person being detained has freedom of movement within the perimeters of the facility, or which relies on locked rooms and buildings, fences or physical restraint in order to control behavior of its residents. No secure facility shall be in a city or county jail.

(dd) “Sexual abuse” means any contact or interaction with a child in which the child is being used for the sexual stimulation of the perpetrator, the child or another person. Sexual abuse shall include allowing, permitting or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution or to be photographed, filmed or depicted in pornographic material.

(ee) “Shelter facility” means any public or private facility or home other than a juvenile detention facility that may be used in accordance with this code for the purpose of providing either temporary placement for children in need of care prior to the issuance of a dispositional order or longer term care under a dispositional order.

(ff) “Transition plan” means, when used in relation to a youth in the custody of the secretary, an individualized strategy for the provision of medical, mental health, education, employment and housing supports as needed for the adult and, if applicable, for any minor child of the adult, to live independently and specifically provides for the supports and any services for which an adult with a disability is eligible including, but not limited to, funding for home and community based services waivers.

(gg) “Youth residential facility” means any home, foster home or structure which provides 24-hour-a-day care for children and which is licensed pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 156. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2255 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2255. (a) Considerations. Prior to entering an order of disposition, the court shall give consideration to:

- (1) The child’s physical, mental and emotional condition;

- (2) the child's need for assistance;
- (3) the manner in which the parent participated in the abuse, neglect or abandonment of the child;
- (4) any relevant information from the intake and assessment process; and
- (5) the evidence received at the dispositional hearing.

(b) Custody with a parent. The court may place the child in the custody of either of the child's parents subject to terms and conditions which the court prescribes to assure the proper care and protection of the child, including, but not limited to:

- (1) Supervision of the child and the parent by a court services officer;
- (2) participation by the child and the parent in available programs operated by an appropriate individual or agency; and
- (3) any special treatment or care which the child needs for the child's physical, mental or emotional health and safety.

(c) Removal of a child from custody of a parent. The court shall not enter the initial order removing a child from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds probable cause that: (1)(A) The child is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;

(B) allowing the child to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the child; or

(C) immediate placement of the child is in the best interest of the child; and

(2) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety to the child.

(d) Custody of a child removed from the custody of a parent. If the court has made the findings required by subsection (c), the court shall enter an order awarding custody to a relative of the child or to a person with whom the child has close emotional ties who shall not be required to be licensed under article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, to any other suitable person, to a shelter facility, to a youth residential facility or, if the child is 15 years of age or younger, or 16 or 17 years of age if the child has no identifiable parental or family resources or shows signs of physical, mental, emotional or sexual abuse, to the secretary. Custody awarded under this subsection shall continue until further order of the court.

(1) When custody is awarded to the secretary, the secretary shall consider any placement recommendation by the court and notify the court of the placement or proposed placement of the child within ~~10~~ 14 days of the order awarding custody. After providing the parties or interested parties notice and opportunity to be heard, the court may determine whether the secretary's placement or proposed placement is contrary to the welfare or in the best interests of the child. In making that determination the court shall consider the health and safety needs of the child and the resources available to meet the needs of children in the custody of the secretary. If the court determines that the placement or proposed placement is contrary to the welfare or not in the best interests of the child, the court shall notify the secretary, who shall then make an alternative placement.

(2) The custodian designated under this subsection shall notify the court in writing at least ~~10~~ 14 days prior to any planned placement with a parent. The written notice shall state the basis for the custodian's belief that placement with a parent is no longer contrary to the welfare or best interest of the child. Upon reviewing the notice, the court may allow the custodian to proceed with the planned placement or may set the date for a hearing to determine if the child shall be allowed to return home. If the court sets a hearing on the matter, the custodian shall not return the child home without written consent of the court.

(3) The court may grant any person reasonable rights to visit the child upon motion of the person and a finding that the visitation rights would be in the best interests of the child.

(4) The court may enter an order restraining any alleged perpetrator of physical, mental or emotional abuse or sexual abuse of the child from residing in the child's home; visiting, contacting, harassing or intimidating the child, other family member or witness; or attempting to visit, contact, harass or intimidate the child, other family member or witness. Such restraining order shall be served by personal service pursuant to subsection

(a) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2237, and amendments thereto, on any alleged perpetrator to whom the order is directed.

(5) The court shall provide a copy of any orders entered within ~~40~~ 14 days of entering the order to the custodian designated under this subsection.

(e) Further determinations regarding a child removed from the home. If custody has been awarded under subsection (d) to a person other than a parent, a permanency plan shall be provided or prepared pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2264, and amendments thereto. If a permanency plan is provided at the dispositional hearing, the court may determine whether reintegration is a viable alternative or, if reintegration is not a viable alternative, whether the child should be placed for adoption or a permanent custodian appointed. In determining whether reintegration is a viable alternative, the court shall consider:

(1) Whether a parent has been found by a court to have committed one of the following crimes or to have violated the law of another state prohibiting such crimes or to have aided and abetted, attempted, conspired or solicited the commission of one of these crimes: Murder in the first degree, K.S.A. 21-3401, *prior to its repeal, or section 37 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, murder in the second degree, K.S.A. 21-3402, *prior to its repeal, or section 38 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3439, *prior to its repeal, or section 36 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3403, *prior to its repeal, or section 39 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or a felony battery that resulted in bodily injury;

(2) whether a parent has subjected the child or another child to aggravated circumstances;

(3) whether a parent has previously been found to be an unfit parent in proceedings under this code or in comparable proceedings under the laws of another state or the federal government;

(4) whether the child has been in extended out of home placement;

(5) whether the parents have failed to work diligently toward reintegration;

(6) whether the secretary has provided the family with services necessary for the safe return of the child to the home; and

(7) whether it is reasonable to expect reintegration to occur within a time frame consistent with the child's developmental needs.

(f) Proceedings if reintegration is not a viable alternative. If the court determines that reintegration is not a viable alternative, proceedings to terminate parental rights and permit placement of the child for adoption or appointment of a permanent custodian shall be initiated unless the court finds that compelling reasons have been documented in the case plan why adoption or appointment of a permanent custodian would not be in the best interests of the child. If compelling reasons have not been documented, the county or district attorney shall file a motion within 30 days to terminate parental rights or a motion to appoint a permanent custodian within 30 days and the court shall hold a hearing on the motion within 90 days of its filing. No hearing is required when the parents voluntarily relinquish parental rights or consent to the appointment of a permanent custodian.

(g) Additional Orders. In addition to or in lieu of any other order authorized by this section:

(1) The court may order the child and the parents of any child who has been adjudicated a child in need of care to attend counseling sessions as the court directs. The expense of the counseling may be assessed as an expense in the case. No mental health provider shall charge a greater fee for court-ordered counseling than the provider would have charged to the person receiving counseling if the person had requested counseling on the person's own initiative.

(2) If the court has reason to believe that a child is before the court due, in whole or in part, to the use or misuse of alcohol or a violation of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, by the child, a parent of the child, or another person responsible for the care of the child, the court may order the child, parent of the child or other person responsible for the care of the child to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation by a qualified person or agency and comply with any recommendations. If the evaluation is performed by a community-based alcohol and drug safety program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008,

and amendments thereto, the child, parent of the child or other person responsible for the care of the child shall pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute. If the court finds that the child and those legally liable for the child's support are indigent, the fee may be waived. In no event shall the fee be assessed against the secretary.

(3) If child support has been requested and the parent or parents have a duty to support the child, the court may order one or both parents to pay child support and, when custody is awarded to the secretary, the court shall order one or both parents to pay child support. The court shall determine, for each parent separately, whether the parent is already subject to an order to pay support for the child. If the parent is not presently ordered to pay support for any child who is subject to the jurisdiction of the court and the court has personal jurisdiction over the parent, the court shall order the parent to pay child support in an amount determined under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2277, and amendments thereto. Except for good cause shown, the court shall issue an immediate income withholding order pursuant to K.S.A. 23-4,105 et seq., and amendments thereto, for each parent ordered to pay support under this subsection, regardless of whether a payor has been identified for the parent. A parent ordered to pay child support under this subsection shall be notified, at the hearing or otherwise, that the child support order may be registered pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2279, and amendments thereto. The parent shall also be informed that, after registration, the income withholding order may be served on the parent's employer without further notice to the parent and the child support order may be enforced by any method allowed by law. Failure to provide this notice shall not affect the validity of the child support order.

Sec. 157. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2271 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2271. (a) It is presumed in the manner provided in K.S.A. 60-414, and amendments thereto, that a parent is unfit by reason of conduct or condition which renders the parent unable to fully care for a child, if the state establishes, by clear and convincing evidence, that:

(1) A parent has previously been found to be an unfit parent in proceedings under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2266 et seq., and amendments thereto, or comparable proceedings under the laws of another jurisdiction;

(2) a parent has twice before been convicted of a crime specified in article 34, 35, or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 86, 174, 210, 211 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or comparable offenses under the laws of another jurisdiction, or an attempt or attempts to commit such crimes and the victim was under the age of 18 years;

(3) on two or more prior occasions a child in the physical custody of the parent has been adjudicated a child in need of care as defined by subsection (d)(1),(d)(3), (d)(5) or (d)(11) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto, or comparable proceedings under the laws of another jurisdiction.

(4) the parent has been convicted of causing the death of another child or stepchild of the parent;

(5) the child has been in an out-of-home placement, under court order for a cumulative total period of one year or longer and the parent has substantially neglected or willfully refused to carry out a reasonable plan, approved by the court, directed toward reintegration of the child into the parental home;

(6) (A) the child has been in an out-of-home placement, under court order for a cumulative total period of two years or longer; (B) the parent has failed to carry out a reasonable plan, approved by the court, directed toward reintegration of the child into the parental home; and (C) there is a substantial probability that the parent will not carry out such plan in the near future;

(7) a parent has been convicted of capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3439, *prior to its repeal, or section 36 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, murder in the first degree, K.S.A. 21-3401, *prior to its repeal, or section 37 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, murder in the second degree, K.S.A. 21-3402, *prior to its repeal, or section 38 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or voluntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3403, *prior to its repeal, or section 39 of chapter 136*

of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or comparable proceedings under the laws of another jurisdiction or, has been adjudicated a juvenile offender because of an act which if committed by an adult would be an offense as provided in this subsection, and the victim of such murder was the other parent of the child;

(8) a parent abandoned or neglected the child after having knowledge of the child's birth or either parent has been granted immunity from prosecution for abandonment of the child under subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3604, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (d) of section 82 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; or

(9) a parent has made no reasonable efforts to support or communicate with the child after having knowledge of the child's birth;

(10) a father, after having knowledge of the pregnancy, failed without reasonable cause to provide support for the mother during the six months prior to the child's birth;

(11) a father abandoned the mother after having knowledge of the pregnancy;

(12) a parent has been convicted of rape, K.S.A. 21-3502, *prior to its repeal, or section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or comparable proceedings under the laws of another jurisdiction resulting in the conception of the child; or

(13) a parent has failed or refused to assume the duties of a parent for two consecutive years next preceding the filing of the petition. In making this determination the court may disregard incidental visitations, contacts, communications or contributions.

(b) The burden of proof is on the parent to rebut the presumption of unfitness by a preponderance of the evidence. In the absence of proof that the parent is presently fit and able to care for the child or that the parent will be fit and able to care for the child in the foreseeable future, the court shall terminate parental rights in proceedings pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2266 et seq., and amendments thereto.

Sec. 158. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2302 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2302. As used in this code, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of juvenile justice or the commissioner's designee.

(b) "Conditional release" means release from a term of commitment in a juvenile correctional facility for an aftercare term pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2369, and amendments thereto, under conditions established by the commissioner.

(c) "Court-appointed special advocate" means a responsible adult, other than an attorney appointed pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2306, and amendments thereto, who is appointed by the court to represent the best interests of a child, as provided in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2307, and amendments thereto, in a proceeding pursuant to this code.

(d) "Educational institution" means all schools at the elementary and secondary levels.

(e) "Educator" means any administrator, teacher or other professional or paraprofessional employee of an educational institution who has exposure to a pupil specified in subsections (a)(1) through (5) of K.S.A. 72-89b03, and amendments thereto.

(f) "Institution" means the following institutions: The Atchison juvenile correctional facility, the Larned juvenile correctional facility and the Kansas juvenile correctional complex.

(g) "Investigator" means an employee of the juvenile justice authority assigned by the commissioner with the responsibility for investigations concerning employees at the juvenile correctional facilities and juveniles in the custody of the commissioner at a juvenile correctional facility.

(h) "Jail" means: (1) An adult jail or lockup; or

(2) a facility in the same building as an adult jail or lockup, unless the facility meets all applicable licensure requirements under law and there is: (A) Total separation of the juvenile and adult facility spatial areas such that there could be no haphazard or accidental contact between juvenile and adult residents in the respective facilities; (B) total separation in all juvenile and adult program activities within the facilities, including recreation, education, counseling, health care, dining, sleeping and general living activities; and (C) separate juvenile and adult staff, including management, se-

curity staff and direct care staff such as recreational, educational and counseling.

(i) “Juvenile” means a person to whom one or more of the following applies, the person: (1) Is 10 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age; (2) is alleged to be a juvenile offender; or (3) has been adjudicated as a juvenile offender and continues to be subject to the jurisdiction of the court.

(j) “Juvenile correctional facility” means a facility operated by the commissioner for the commitment of juvenile offenders.

(k) “Juvenile corrections officer” means a certified employee of the juvenile justice authority working at a juvenile correctional facility assigned by the commissioner with responsibility for maintaining custody, security and control of juveniles in the custody of the commissioner at a juvenile correctional facility.

(l) “Juvenile detention facility” means a public or private facility licensed pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, which is used for the lawful custody of alleged or adjudicated juvenile offenders.

(m) “Juvenile intake and assessment worker” means a responsible adult authorized to perform intake and assessment services as part of the intake and assessment system established pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023, and amendments thereto.

(n) “Juvenile offender” means a person who commits an offense while 10 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor as defined by ~~K.S.A. 21-3105~~ *section 2 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or who violates the provisions of K.S.A. ~~21-4204a or 41-727 or~~ subsection (j) of K.S.A. 74-8810 *or subsection (a)(14) of section 186 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, but does not include: (1) A person 14 or more years of age who commits a traffic offense, as defined in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 8-2117, and amendments thereto;

(2) a person 16 years of age or over who commits an offense defined in chapter 32 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;

(3) a person under 18 years of age who previously has been:

(A) Convicted as an adult under the Kansas criminal code;

(B) sentenced as an adult under the Kansas criminal code following termination of status as an extended jurisdiction juvenile pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2364, and amendments thereto; or

(C) convicted or sentenced as an adult in another state or foreign jurisdiction under substantially similar procedures described in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2347, and amendments thereto, or because of attaining the age of majority designated in that state or jurisdiction.

(o) “Law enforcement officer” means any person who by virtue of that person’s office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes.

(p) “Parent” when used in relation to a juvenile, includes a guardian and every person who is, by law, liable to maintain, care for or support the juvenile.

(q) “Risk assessment tool” means an instrument administered to juveniles which delivers a score, or group of scores, describing, but not limited to describing, the juvenile’s potential risk to the community.

(r) “Sanctions house” means a facility which is operated or structured so as to ensure that all entrances and exits from the facility are under the exclusive control of the staff of the facility, whether or not the person being detained has freedom of movement within the perimeters of the facility, or which relies on locked rooms and buildings, fences or physical restraint in order to control the behavior of its residents. Upon an order from the court, a licensed juvenile detention facility may serve as a sanctions house.

(s) “Warrant” means a written order by a judge of the court directed to any law enforcement officer commanding the officer to take into custody the juvenile named or described therein.

(t) “Youth residential facility” means any home, foster home or structure which provides 24-hour-a-day care for juveniles and which is licensed pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 or article 70 of chapter 75 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 159. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2303 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2303. (a) Proceedings under this code involving acts committed by a juvenile which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 21-3401 or 21-3402, *prior to their repeal, or section 37 or 38 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, may be commenced at any time.

(b) Except as provided by subsections (d) and (f), a proceeding under this code for any act committed by a juvenile which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of any of the following statutes shall be commenced within five years after its commission if the victim is less than 16 years of age: (1) Indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (2) aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (3) lewd and lascivious behavior as defined in K.S.A. 21-3508, *prior to its repeal, or section 77 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (4) indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3510, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (5) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3511, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (6) sexual exploitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516, *prior to its repeal, or section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (7) unlawful voluntary sexual relations as defined in K.S.A. 21-3522, *prior to its repeal, or section 71 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; or (8) aggravated incest as defined in K.S.A. 21-3603, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(c) Except as provided by subsections (d) and (f), a prosecution for rape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502, *prior to its repeal, or section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall be commenced within five years after its commission.

(d) (1) Except as provided in subsection (f), a prosecution for any offense provided in subsection (b) or a sexually violent offense as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto, shall be commenced within the limitation of time provided by the law pertaining to such offense or one year from the date on which the identity of the suspect is conclusively established by DNA testing, whichever is later.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection, “DNA” means deoxyribonucleic acid.

(e) Except as provided by subsection (f), proceedings under this code not governed by subsections (a), (b), (c) or (d) shall be commenced within two years after the act giving rise to the proceedings is committed.

(f) The period within which the proceedings must be commenced shall not include any period in which:

- (1) The accused is absent from the state;
- (2) the accused is so concealed within the state that process cannot be served upon the accused;
- (3) the fact of the offense is concealed; or
- (4) whether or not the fact of the offense is concealed by the active act or conduct of the accused, there is substantial competent evidence to believe two or more of the following factors are present: (A) The victim was a child under 15 years of age at the time of the offense; (B) the victim was of such age or intelligence that the victim was unable to determine that the acts constituted an offense; (C) the victim was prevented by a parent or other legal authority from making known to law enforcement authorities the fact of the offense whether or not the parent or other legal authority is the accused; and (D) there is substantial competent expert testimony indicating the victim psychologically repressed such victim’s memory of the fact of the offense, and in the expert’s professional opinion the recall of such memory is accurate, free of undue manipulation, and substantial corroborating evidence can be produced in support of the allegations contained

in the complaint or information; but in no event may a proceeding be commenced as provided in subsection (f)(4) later than the date the victim turns 28 years of age. Corroborating evidence may include, but is not limited to, evidence the alleged juvenile offender committed similar acts against other persons or evidence of contemporaneous physical manifestations of the offense. Parent or other legal authority shall include, but not be limited to, natural and stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles or siblings.

Sec. 160. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2309 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2309. (a) Official file. The official file of proceedings pursuant to this code shall consist of the complaint, process, service of process, orders, writs and journal entries reflecting hearings held, judgments and decrees entered by the court. The official file shall be kept separate from other records of the court.

(b) The official file shall be open for public inspection, unless the judge determines that opening the official file for public inspection is not in the best interests of a juvenile who is less than 14 years of age. Information identifying victims and alleged victims of sex offenses, as defined in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 65 through 77 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall not be disclosed or open to public inspection under any circumstances. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the victim or alleged victim of any sex offense from voluntarily disclosing such victim's identity. An official file closed pursuant to this section and information identifying the victim or alleged victim of any sex offense shall be disclosed only to the following:

- (1) A judge of the district court and members of the staff of the court designated by the judge;
- (2) parties to the proceedings and their attorneys;
- (3) any individual or any public or private agency or institution: (A) Having custody of the juvenile under court order; or (B) providing educational, medical or mental health services to the juvenile;
- (4) the juvenile's court appointed special advocate;
- (5) any placement provider or potential placement provider as determined by the commissioner or court services officer;
- (6) law enforcement officers or county or district attorneys, or their staff, when necessary for the discharge of their official duties;
- (7) the Kansas racing commission, upon written request of the commission chairperson, for the purpose provided by K.S.A. 74-8804, and amendments thereto, except that information identifying the victim or alleged victim of any sex offense shall not be disclosed pursuant to this subsection;
- (8) juvenile intake and assessment workers;
- (9) the commissioner;
- (10) any other person when authorized by a court order, subject to any conditions imposed by the order; and
- (11) the commission on judicial performance in the discharge of the commission's duties pursuant to article 32 of chapter 20 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

(c) Social file. Reports and information received by the court, other than the official file, shall be privileged and open to inspection only by attorneys for the parties, juvenile intake and assessment workers, court appointed special advocates, juvenile community corrections officers, the juvenile's guardian ad litem, if any, or upon order of a judge of the district court or appellate court. The reports shall not be further disclosed without approval of the court or by being presented as admissible evidence.

(d) Preservation of records. The Kansas state historical society shall be allowed to take possession for preservation in the state archives of any court records related to proceedings under the Kansas juvenile justice code or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code whenever such records otherwise would be destroyed. The Kansas state historical society shall make available for public inspection any unexpunged docket entry or official file in its custody concerning any juvenile 14 or more years of age at the time an offense is alleged to have been committed by the juvenile. No other such records in the custody of the Kansas state historical society shall be disclosed directly or indirectly to anyone for 70 years after creation of the records, except as provided in subsections (b) and (c). A judge of the district court may allow inspection for research purposes of any court records in



the custody of the Kansas state historical society related to proceedings under the Kansas juvenile justice code or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code.

(e) Relevant information, reports and records, shall be made available to the department of corrections upon request, and a showing that the former juvenile has been convicted of a crime and placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections.

Sec. 161. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2310 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2310. (a) All records of law enforcement officers and agencies and municipal courts concerning an offense committed or alleged to have been committed by a juvenile under 14 years of age shall be kept readily distinguishable from criminal and other records and shall not be disclosed to anyone except:

(1) The judge of the district court and members of the staff of the court designated by the judge;

(2) parties to the proceedings and their attorneys;

(3) the department of social and rehabilitation services;

(4) the juvenile's court appointed special advocate, any officer of a public or private agency or institution or any individual having custody of a juvenile under court order or providing educational, medical or mental health services to a juvenile;

(5) any educational institution, to the extent necessary to enable the educational institution to provide the safest possible environment for its pupils and employees;

(6) any educator, to the extent necessary to enable the educator to protect the personal safety of the educator and the educator's pupils;

(7) law enforcement officers or county or district attorneys, or their staff, when necessary for the discharge of their official duties;

(8) the central repository, as defined by K.S.A. 22-4701, and amendments thereto, for use only as a part of the juvenile offender information system established under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2326, and amendments thereto;

(9) juvenile intake and assessment workers;

(10) the juvenile justice authority;

(11) juvenile community corrections officers;

(12) any other person when authorized by a court order, subject to any conditions imposed by the order; and

(13) as provided in subsection (c).

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to records concerning:

(1) A violation, by a person 14 or more years of age, of any provision of chapter 8 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, or of any city ordinance or county resolution which relates to the regulation of traffic on the roads, highways or streets or the operation of self-propelled or nonself-propelled vehicles of any kind;

(2) a violation, by a person 16 or more years of age, of any provision of chapter 32 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto; or

(3) an offense for which the juvenile is prosecuted as an adult.

(c) All records of law enforcement officers and agencies and municipal courts concerning an offense committed or alleged to have been committed by a juvenile 14 or more years of age shall be subject to the same disclosure restrictions as the records of adults. Information identifying victims and alleged victims of sex offenses, as defined in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 65 through 77 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall not be disclosed or open to public inspection under any circumstances. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the victim or any alleged victim of any sex offense from voluntarily disclosing such victim's identity.

(d) Relevant information, reports and records, shall be made available to the department of corrections upon request and a showing that the former juvenile has been convicted of a crime and placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections.

(e) All records, reports and information obtained as a part of the juvenile intake and assessment process for juveniles shall be confidential, and shall not be disclosed except as provided by statutory law and rules and regulations promulgated by the commissioner thereunder.

- (1) Any court of record may order the disclosure of such records, reports and other information to any person or entity.
- (2) The head of any juvenile intake and assessment program, certified by the commissioner of juvenile justice, may authorize disclosure of such records, reports and other information to:
  - (A) A person licensed to practice the healing arts who has before that person a juvenile whom the person reasonably suspects may be abused or neglected;
  - (B) a court-appointed special advocate for a juvenile or an agency having the legal responsibility or authorization to care for, treat or supervise a juvenile;
  - (C) a parent or other person responsible for the welfare of a juvenile, or such person's legal representative, with protection for the identity of persons reporting and other appropriate persons;
  - (D) the juvenile, the attorney and a guardian ad litem, if any, for such juvenile;
  - (E) the police or other law enforcement agency;
  - (F) an agency charged with the responsibility of preventing or treating physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual abuse of children, if the agency requesting the information has standards of confidentiality as strict or stricter than the requirements of the Kansas code for care of children or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code, whichever is applicable;
  - (G) members of a multidisciplinary team under this code;
  - (H) an agency authorized by a properly constituted authority to diagnose, care for, treat or supervise a child who is the subject of a report or record of child abuse or neglect;
  - (I) any individual, or public or private agency authorized by a properly constituted authority to diagnose, care for, treat or supervise a juvenile who is the subject of a report or record of child abuse or neglect, specifically including the following: Physicians, psychiatrists, nurses, nurse practitioners, psychologists, licensed social workers, child development specialists, physicians' assistants, community mental health workers, alcohol and drug abuse counselors and licensed or registered child care providers;
  - (J) a citizen review board pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2207, and amendments thereto;
  - (K) an educational institution to the extent necessary to enable such institution to provide the safest possible environment for pupils and employees of the institution;
  - (L) any educator to the extent necessary for the protection of the educator and pupils; and
  - (M) any juvenile intake and assessment worker of another certified juvenile intake and assessment program.

Sec. 162. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2312 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2312. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), any records or files specified in this code concerning a juvenile may be expunged upon application to a judge of the court of the county in which the records or files are maintained. The application for expungement may be made by the juvenile, if 18 years of age or older or, if the juvenile is less than 18 years of age, by the juvenile's parent or next friend.

(b) There shall be no expungement of records or files concerning acts committed by a juvenile which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 21-3401, *prior to its repeal, or section 37 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, murder in the first degree, K.S.A. 21-3402, *prior to its repeal, or section 38 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, murder in the second degree, K.S.A. 21-3403, *prior to its repeal, or section 39 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3404, *prior to its repeal, or section 40 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, involuntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3439, *prior to its repeal, or section 36 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3442, *prior to its repeal, and amendments thereto*, involuntary manslaughter while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, K.S.A. 21-3502, *prior to its repeal, or section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, rape, K.S.A. 21-3503, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments

thereto, indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3504, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3506, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, aggravated criminal sodomy, K.S.A. 21-3510, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3511, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3516, *prior to its repeal, or section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, sexual exploitation, K.S.A. 21-3603, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, aggravated incest, K.S.A. 21-3608, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 78 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, endangering a child, K.S.A. 21-3608a, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 78 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, aggravated endangering a child, K.S.A. 21-3609, *prior to its repeal, or section 79 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, abuse of a child, or which would constitute an attempt to commit a violation of any of the offenses specified in this subsection.

(c) When a petition for expungement is filed, the court shall set a date for a hearing on the petition and shall give notice thereof to the county or district attorney. The petition shall state: (1) The juvenile's full name; (2) the full name of the juvenile as reflected in the court record, if different than (1); (3) the juvenile's sex and date of birth; (4) the offense for which the juvenile was adjudicated; (5) the date of the trial; and (6) the identity of the trial court. Except as otherwise provided by law, a petition for expungement shall be accompanied by a docket fee in the amount of \$100. On and after the effective date of this act through June 30, 2011, the supreme court may impose a charge, not to exceed \$15 per case, to fund the costs of non-judicial personnel. All petitions for expungement shall be docketed in the original action. Any person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing. The court may inquire into the background of the petitioner.

(d) (1) After hearing, the court shall order the expungement of the records and files if the court finds that:

(A) The juvenile has reached 23 years of age or that two years have elapsed since the final discharge;

(B) since the final discharge of the juvenile, the juvenile has not been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor other than a traffic offense or adjudicated as a juvenile offender under the revised Kansas juvenile justice code and no proceedings are pending seeking such a conviction or adjudication; and

(C) the circumstances and behavior of the petitioner warrant expungement.

(2) The court may require that all court costs, fees and restitution shall be paid.

(e) Upon entry of an order expunging records or files, the offense which the records or files concern shall be treated as if it never occurred, except that upon conviction of a crime or adjudication in a subsequent action under this code the offense may be considered in determining the sentence to be imposed. The petitioner, the court and all law enforcement officers and other public offices and agencies shall properly reply on inquiry that no record or file exists with respect to the juvenile. Inspection of the expunged files or records thereafter may be permitted by order of the court upon petition by the person who is the subject thereof. The inspection shall be limited to inspection by the person who is the subject of the files or records and the person's designees.

(f) Copies of any order made pursuant to subsection (a) or (c) shall be sent to each public officer and agency in the county having possession of any records or files ordered to be expunged. If the officer or agency fails to comply with the order within a reasonable time after its receipt, the officer or agency may be adjudged in contempt of court and punished accordingly.

(g) The court shall inform any juvenile who has been adjudicated a juvenile offender of the provisions of this section.

(h) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the maintenance of information relating to an offense after records or files concerning the offense have been expunged if the information is kept in a manner that does not enable identification of the juvenile.

(i) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit or require expungement of files or records related to a child support order registered pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code.

(j) Whenever the records or files of any adjudication have been expunged under the provisions of this section, the custodian of the records or files of adjudication relating to that offense shall not disclose the existence of such records or files, except when requested by:

(1) The person whose record was expunged;

(2) a private detective agency or a private patrol operator, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for employment with such agency or operator by the person whose record has been expunged;

(3) a court, upon a showing of a subsequent conviction of the person whose record has been expunged;

(4) the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, or a designee of the secretary, for the purpose of obtaining information relating to employment in an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services of any person whose record has been expunged;

(5) a person entitled to such information pursuant to the terms of the expungement order;

(6) the Kansas lottery, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;

(7) the governor or the Kansas racing commission, or a designee of the commission, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for executive director of the commission, for employment with the commission, for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission or for licensure, renewal of licensure or continued licensure by the commission; or

(8) the Kansas sentencing commission.

Sec. 163. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2313 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2313. (a) Fingerprints or photographs shall not be taken of any juvenile who is taken into custody for any purpose, except that:

(1) Fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be taken if authorized by a judge of the district court having jurisdiction;

(2) a juvenile's fingerprints shall be taken, and photographs of a juvenile may be taken, immediately upon taking the juvenile into custody or upon first appearance or in any event before final sentencing, before the court for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute the commission of a felony, a class A or B misdemeanor or assault, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 21-3408~~ in subsection (a) of section 47 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(3) fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be taken under K.S.A. 21-2501, and amendments thereto, if the juvenile has been: (A) Prosecuted as an adult pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2347, and amendments thereto; or (B) taken into custody for an offense described in subsection (n)(1) or (n)(2) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto;

(4) fingerprints or photographs shall be taken of any juvenile admitted to a juvenile correctional facility; and

(5) photographs may be taken of any juvenile placed in a juvenile detention facility. Photographs taken under this paragraph shall be used solely by the juvenile detention facility for the purposes of identification, security and protection and shall not be disseminated to any other person or agency except after an escape and necessary to assist in apprehension.

(b) Fingerprints and photographs taken under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) shall be kept readily distinguishable from those of persons of the age of majority. Fingerprints and photographs taken under subsections (a)(3) and

(a)(4) may be kept in the same manner as those of persons of the age of majority.

(c) Fingerprints and photographs of a juvenile shall not be sent to a state or federal repository, except that:

(1) Fingerprints and photographs may be sent to the state and federal repository if authorized by a judge of the district court having jurisdiction;

(2) a juvenile's fingerprints shall, and photographs of a juvenile may, be sent to the state and federal repository if taken under subsection (a)(2) or (a)(4); and

(3) fingerprints or photographs taken under subsection (a)(3) shall be processed and disseminated in the same manner as those of persons of the age of majority.

(d) Fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be furnished to another juvenile justice agency, as defined by K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2325, and amendments thereto, if the other agency has a legitimate need for the fingerprints or photographs.

(e) Any fingerprints or photographs of an alleged juvenile offender taken under the provisions of subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 38-1611, prior to its repeal, may be sent to a state or federal repository on or before December 31, 2006.

(f) Any law enforcement agency that willfully fails to submit any fingerprints or photographs required by this section shall be liable to the state for the payment of a civil penalty, recoverable in an action brought by the attorney general, in an amount not exceeding \$500 for each report not made. Any civil penalty recovered under this subsection shall be paid into the state general fund.

(g) The director of the Kansas bureau of investigation shall adopt any rules and regulations necessary to implement, administer and enforce the provisions of this section, including time limits within which fingerprints shall be sent to a state or federal repository when required by this section.

(h) Nothing in this section shall preclude the custodian of a juvenile from authorizing photographs or fingerprints of the juvenile to be used in any action under the Kansas parentage act.

Sec. 164. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2326 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2326. (a) In order to properly advise the three branches of government on the operation of the juvenile justice system, there is hereby established within and as a part of the central repository, a juvenile offender information system. The system shall serve as a repository of juvenile offender information which is collected by juvenile justice agencies and reported to the system.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, every juvenile justice agency shall report juvenile offender information, whether collected manually or by means of an automated system, to the central repository, in accordance with rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this section. A juvenile justice agency shall report to the central repository those reportable events involving a violation of a county resolution or city ordinance only when required by rules and regulations adopted by the director.

(c) Reporting methods may include:

(1) Submission of juvenile offender information by a juvenile justice agency directly to the central repository;

(2) if the information can readily be collected and reported through the court system, submission to the central repository by the office of judicial administrator; or

(3) if the information can readily be collected and reported through juvenile justice agencies that are part of a geographically based information system, submission to the central repository by the agencies.

(d) The director may determine, by rules and regulations, the statutorily required reportable events to be reported by each juvenile justice agency, in order to avoid duplication in reporting.

(e) Juvenile offender information maintained in the juvenile offender information system is confidential and shall not be disseminated or publicly disclosed in a manner which enables identification of any individual who is a subject of the information, except that the information shall be open to inspection by law enforcement agencies of this state, by the department of social and rehabilitation services if related to an individual in the secretary's custody or control, by the juvenile justice authority if related to an individual in the commissioner's custody or control, by the department of correc-

tions if related to an individual in the custody and control of the secretary of corrections, by educational institutions to the extent necessary to provide the safest possible environment for pupils and employees, by any educator to the extent necessary for the protection of the educator and pupils, by the officers of any public institution to which the individual is committed, by county and district attorneys, by attorneys for the parties to a proceeding under this code, by an intake and assessment worker or upon order of a judge of the district court or an appellate court. Such information shall reflect the offense level and whether such offense is a person or nonperson offense.

(f) Any journal entry of a trial of adjudication shall state the number of the statute under which the juvenile is adjudicated to be a juvenile offender and specify whether each offense, if done by an adult, would constitute a felony or misdemeanor, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 21-3105~~ in section 2 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(g) Any law enforcement agency that willfully fails to make any report required by this section shall be liable to the state for the payment of a civil penalty, recoverable in an action brought by the attorney general, in an amount not exceeding \$500 for each report not made. Any civil penalty recovered under this subsection shall be paid into the state general fund.

(h) The director shall adopt any rules and regulations necessary to implement, administer and enforce the provisions of this section.

(i) The director shall develop incentives to encourage the timely entry of juvenile offender information into the central repository.

Sec. 165. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2331 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2331. (a) If no prior order removing a juvenile from the juvenile's home pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2334 or 38-2335, and amendments thereto, has been made, the court shall not enter an order removing a juvenile from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds probable cause that: (1)(A) The juvenile is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;

(B) allowing the juvenile to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the juvenile; or

(C) immediate placement of the juvenile is in the juvenile's best interest; and

(2) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the juvenile from the juvenile's home or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety of the juvenile. The court shall state the basis for each finding in writing.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), a juvenile may be placed in a juvenile detention facility pursuant to subsection (c) or (d) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2330 or subsection (e) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2343, and amendments thereto, if one or more of the following conditions are met:

(1) There is oral or written verification that the juvenile is a fugitive sought for an offense in another jurisdiction, that the juvenile is currently an escapee from a juvenile detention facility or that the juvenile has absconded from a placement that is court ordered or designated by the juvenile justice authority.

(2) The juvenile is alleged to have committed an offense which if committed by an adult would constitute a felony or any crime described in ~~article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated sections 65 through 77 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto.

(3) The juvenile has been adjudicated for a nonstatus offense and is awaiting final court action on that offense.

(4) The juvenile has a record of failure to appear in court or there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile will flee the jurisdiction of the court.

(5) The juvenile has a history of violent behavior toward others.

(6) The juvenile exhibited seriously assaultive or destructive behavior or self-destructive behavior at the time of being taken into custody.

(7) The juvenile has a record of adjudication or conviction of one or more offenses which if committed by an adult would constitute a felony.

(8) The juvenile is a juvenile offender who has been expelled from placement in a nonsecure facility as a result of the current alleged offense.

(9) The juvenile has been taken into custody by any court services

officer, juvenile community corrections officer or other person authorized to supervise juveniles subject to this code pursuant to subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2330, and amendments thereto.

(10) The juvenile has violated probation or conditions of release.

(c) No person 18 years of age or more shall be placed in a juvenile detention center.

Sec. 166. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2355 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2355. In all proceedings on complaints pursuant to the code the state must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the juvenile committed the act or acts charged in the complaint or a lesser included offense as defined in subsection ~~(2) of K.S.A. 21-3107 (b) of section 9 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 167. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2356 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2356. (a) If the court finds that the evidence fails to prove an offense charged or a lesser included offense as defined in subsection ~~(2) of K.S.A. 21-3107 (b) of section 9 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto, the court shall enter an order dismissing the charge.

(b) If the court finds that the juvenile committed the offense charged or a lesser included offense as defined in subsection ~~(2) of K.S.A. 21-3107 (b) of section 9 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto, the court shall adjudicate the juvenile to be a juvenile offender and may issue a sentence as authorized by this code.

(c) If the court finds that the juvenile committed the acts constituting the offense charged or a lesser included offense as defined in subsection ~~(2) of K.S.A. 21-3107 (b) of section 9 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto, but is not responsible because of mental disease or defect, the juvenile shall not be adjudicated as a juvenile offender and shall be committed to the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services and placed in a state hospital. The juvenile's continued commitment shall be subject to annual review in the manner provided by K.S.A. 22-3428a, and amendments thereto, for review of commitment of a defendant suffering from mental disease or defect, and the juvenile may be discharged or conditionally released pursuant to that section. The juvenile also may be discharged or conditionally released in the same manner and subject to the same procedures as provided by K.S.A. 22-3428, and amendments thereto, for discharge of or granting conditional release to a defendant found suffering from mental disease or defect. If the juvenile violates any conditions of an order of conditional release, the juvenile shall be subject to contempt proceedings and returned to custody as provided by K.S.A. 22-3428b, and amendments thereto.

(d) A copy of the court's order shall be sent to the school district in which the juvenile offender is enrolled or will be enrolled.

Sec. 168. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2361 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2361. (a) Upon adjudication as a juvenile offender pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2356, and amendments thereto, modification of sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2367, and amendments thereto, or violation of a condition of sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2368, and amendments thereto, and subject to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2365, and amendments thereto, the court may impose one or more of the following sentencing alternatives. In the event that any sentencing alternative chosen constitutes an order authorizing or requiring removal of the juvenile from the juvenile's home and such findings either have not previously been made or the findings are not or may no longer be current, the court shall make determinations as required by K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2334 and 38-2335, and amendments thereto.

(1) Place the juvenile on probation through court services or community corrections for a fixed period, subject to terms and conditions the court deems appropriate consistent with juvenile justice programs in the community.

(2) Order the juvenile to participate in a community based program available in such judicial district subject to the terms and conditions the court deems appropriate. This alternative shall not be ordered with the alternative in paragraph (12) and when ordered with the alternative in paragraph (10) shall constitute a recommendation. Requirements pertaining to child support may apply if custody is vested with other than a parent.

(3) Place the juvenile in the custody of a parent or other suitable person,

subject to terms and conditions consistent with juvenile justice programs in the community. This alternative shall not be ordered with the alternative in paragraph (10) or (12). Requirements pertaining to child support may apply if custody is vested with other than a parent.

(4) Order the juvenile to attend counseling, educational, mediation or other sessions, or to undergo a drug evaluation pursuant to subsection (b).

(5) Suspend or restrict the juvenile's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state pursuant to subsection (c).

(6) Order the juvenile to perform charitable or community service work.

(7) Order the juvenile to make appropriate reparation or restitution pursuant to subsection (d).

(8) Order the juvenile to pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000 pursuant to subsection (e).

(9) Place the juvenile under a house arrest program administered by the court pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-4603b~~ *section 249 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(10) Place the juvenile in the custody of the commissioner as provided in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2365, and amendments thereto. This alternative shall not be ordered with the alternative in paragraph (3) or (12). Except for a mandatory drug and alcohol evaluation, when this alternative is ordered with alternatives in paragraphs (2), (4) and (9), such orders shall constitute a recommendation by the court. Requirements pertaining to child support shall apply under this alternative.

(11) Commit the juvenile to a sanctions house for a period no longer than 28 days subject to the provisions of subsection (f).

(12) Commit the juvenile directly to the custody of the commissioner for a period of confinement in a juvenile correctional facility and a period of aftercare pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2369, and amendments thereto. The provisions of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2365, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to juveniles committed pursuant to this provision, provided however, that 21 days prior to the juvenile's release from a juvenile correctional facility, the commissioner or designee shall notify the court of the juvenile's anticipated release date. The court shall set and hold a permanency hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2365, and amendments thereto, within seven days after the juvenile's release. This alternative may be ordered with the alternative in paragraph (7). Requirements pertaining to child support shall apply under this alternative.

(b) If the court orders the juvenile to attend counseling, educational, mediation or other sessions, or to undergo a drug and alcohol evaluation pursuant to subsection (a)(4), the following provisions apply:

(1) The court may order the juvenile offender to participate in counseling or mediation sessions or a program of education, including placement in an alternative educational program approved by a local school board. The costs of any counseling or mediation may be assessed as expenses in the case. No mental health center shall charge a fee for court-ordered counseling greater than what the center would have charged the person receiving the counseling if the person had requested counseling on the person's own initiative. No mediator shall charge a fee for court-ordered mediation greater than what the mediator would have charged the person participating in the mediation if the person had requested mediation on the person's own initiative. Mediation may include the victim but shall not be mandatory for the victim; and

(2) if the juvenile has been adjudicated to be a juvenile by reason of a violation of a statute that makes such a requirement, the court shall order and, if adjudicated for any other offense, the court may order the juvenile to submit to and complete a drug and alcohol evaluation by a community-based drug and alcohol safety action program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and to pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute for such evaluation. The court may waive the mandatory evaluation if the court finds that the juvenile completed a drug and alcohol evaluation, approved by the community-based alcohol and drug safety action program, within 12 months before sentencing. If the evaluation occurred more than 12 months before sentencing, the court shall order the juvenile to resubmit to and complete the evaluation and program as provided herein. If the court finds that the juvenile and those legally liable for the juvenile's support are indigent, the court may waive the fee. In no event



shall the fee be assessed against the commissioner or the juvenile justice authority nor shall the fee be assessed against the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or the department of social and rehabilitation services if the juvenile is in the secretary's care, custody and control.

(c) If the court orders suspension or restriction of a juvenile offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state pursuant to subsection (a)(5), the following provisions apply:

(1) The duration of the suspension ordered by the court shall be for a definite time period to be determined by the court. Upon suspension of a license pursuant to this subsection, the court shall require the juvenile offender to surrender the license to the court. The court 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 juvenile offender 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 juvenile offender's privilege to operate a motor vehicle is in effect. As used in this subsection, "highway" and "street" have the meanings provided by K.S.A. 8-1424 and 8-1473, and amendments thereto. Any juvenile offender who does not have a driver's license may have driving privileges revoked. No Kansas driver's license shall be issued to a juvenile offender whose driving privileges have been revoked pursuant to this section for a definite time period to be determined by the court; and

(2) in lieu of suspending a juvenile offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state, the court may enter an order which places conditions on the juvenile offender's privilege of operating a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state, a certified copy of which the juvenile offender shall be required to carry any time the juvenile offender is operating a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state. The order shall prescribe a definite time period for the conditions imposed. Upon entering an order restricting a juvenile offender's license, the court shall require the juvenile offender to surrender such juvenile offender's license to the court. The court shall transmit the license 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 the juvenile offender's privilege of operating a motor vehicle and that a certified copy of the order imposing the conditions is required to be carried by the juvenile offender when operating a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state. If the juvenile offender is a nonresident, the court 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 the juvenile offender's state of issuance. The court shall furnish to any juvenile offender whose driver's license has had conditions imposed on it under this section a copy of the order, which shall be recognized as a valid Kansas driver's license until the division issues the restricted license provided for in this subsection. Upon expiration of the period of time for which conditions are imposed pursuant to this subsection, the juvenile offender may apply to the division for the return of the license previously surrendered by the juvenile offender. In the event the license has expired, the juvenile offender 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 juvenile offender's privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state has been suspended or revoked prior thereto. If any juvenile offender violates any of the conditions imposed under this subsection, the juvenile offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state shall be revoked for a period as determined by the court in which the juvenile offender is convicted of violating such conditions.

(d) The following provisions apply to the court's determination of whether to order reparation or restitution pursuant to subsection (a)(7):

(1) The court shall order the juvenile to make reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by the juvenile offender's offense unless it finds compelling circumstances that would render a plan of reparation or restitution unworkable. If the court finds compelling

circumstances that would render a plan of reparation or restitution unworkable, the court shall enter such findings with particularity on the record. In lieu of reparation or restitution, the court may order the juvenile to perform charitable or social service for organizations performing services for the community; and

(2) restitution may include, but shall not be limited to, the amount of damage or loss caused by the juvenile's offense. Restitution may be made by payment of an amount fixed by the court or by working for the parties sustaining loss in the manner ordered by the court. An order of monetary restitution shall be a judgment against the juvenile that may be collected by the court by garnishment or other execution as on judgments in civil cases. Such judgment shall not be affected by the termination of the court's jurisdiction over the juvenile offender.

(e) If the court imposes a fine pursuant to subsection (a)(8), the following provisions apply:

(1) The amount of the fine may not exceed \$1,000 for each offense. The amount of the fine should be related to the seriousness of the offense and the juvenile's ability to pay. Payment of a fine may be required in a lump sum or installments;

(2) in determining whether to impose a fine and the amount to be imposed, the court shall consider that imposition of a fine is most appropriate in cases where the juvenile has derived pecuniary gain from the offense and that imposition of a restitution order is preferable to imposition of a fine; and

(3) any fine imposed by court shall be a judgment against the juvenile that may be collected by the court by garnishment or other execution as on judgments in civil cases. Such judgment shall not be affected by the termination of the court's jurisdiction over the juvenile.

(f) If the court commits the juvenile to a sanctions house pursuant to subsection (a)(11), the following provisions shall apply:

(1) The court may order commitment for up to 28 days for the same offense or violation of sentencing condition. The court shall review the commitment every seven days and, may shorten the initial commitment or, if the initial term is less than 28 days, may extend the commitment;

(2) if, in the sentencing order, the court orders a sanctions house placement for a verifiable probation violation and such probation violation occurs, the juvenile may immediately be taken to a sanctions house and detained for no more than 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible, prior to court review of the placement. The court and all parties shall be notified of the sanctions house placement; and

(3) a juvenile over 18 years of age and less than 23 years of age at sentencing shall be committed to a county jail, in lieu of a sanctions house, under the same time restrictions imposed by paragraph (1), but shall not be committed to or confined in a juvenile detention facility.

(g) Any order issued by the judge pursuant to this section shall be in effect immediately upon entry into the court's minutes.

(h) In addition to the requirements of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2373, and amendments thereto, if a person is under 18 years of age and convicted of a felony or adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony, the court shall forward a signed copy of the journal entry to the commissioner within 30 days of final disposition.

(i) Except as further provided, if a juvenile has been adjudged to be a juvenile offender for an offense that if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of: (1) Aggravated human trafficking, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-3447~~ *section 61 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age; (2) rape, as defined in subsection ~~(a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3502~~ *(a)(3) of section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (3) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in subsection ~~(a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3504~~ *(b)(3) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (4) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection ~~(a)(1) or (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3506~~ *(b)(1) or (b)(2) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (5) promoting prostitution, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3513~~ *section 230 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, if the prostitute is less

than 14 years of age; (6) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in subsection ~~(a)(5) or (a)(6) of K.S.A. 21-3516~~ *(a)(1) or (a)(4) of section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age; or (7) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303~~ *section 33, section 34 or section 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in parts (1) through (6); the court shall issue an order prohibiting the juvenile from attending the attendance center that the victim of the offense attends. If only one attendance center exists, for which the victim and juvenile are eligible to attend, in the school district where the victim and the juvenile reside, the court shall hear testimony and take evidence from the victim, the juvenile, their families and a representative of the school district as to why the juvenile should or should not be allowed to remain at the attendance center attended by the victim. After such hearing, the court may issue an order prohibiting the juvenile from attending the attendance center that the victim of the offense attends.

(j) The sentencing hearing shall be open to the public as provided in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2353, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 169. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2364 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2364. (a) If an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution results in a guilty plea or finding of guilt, the court shall:

(1) Impose one or more juvenile sentences under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2361, and amendments thereto; and

(2) impose an adult criminal sentence, the execution of which shall be stayed on the condition that the juvenile offender not violate the provisions of the juvenile sentence and not commit a new offense.

(b) When it appears that a person sentenced as an extended jurisdiction juvenile has violated one or more conditions of the juvenile sentence or is alleged to have committed a new offense, the court, without notice, may revoke the stay and juvenile sentence and direct that the juvenile offender be immediately taken into custody and delivered to the secretary of corrections pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-4621~~ *section 281 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. The court shall notify the juvenile offender and such juvenile offender's attorney of record, in writing by personal service, as provided in K.S.A. 60-303, and amendments thereto, or certified mail, return receipt requested, of the reasons alleged to exist for revocation of the stay of execution of the adult sentence. If the juvenile offender challenges the reasons, the court shall hold a hearing on the issue at which the juvenile offender is entitled to be heard and represented by counsel. After the hearing, if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the juvenile committed a new offense or violated one or more conditions of the juvenile's sentence, the court shall revoke the juvenile sentence and order the imposition of the adult sentence previously ordered pursuant to subsection (a)(2) or, upon agreement of the county or district attorney and the juvenile offender's attorney of record, the court may modify the adult sentence previously ordered pursuant to subsection (a)(2). Upon such finding, the juvenile's extended jurisdiction status is terminated, and juvenile court jurisdiction is terminated. The ongoing jurisdiction for any adult sanction, other than the commitment to the department of corrections, is with the adult court. The juvenile offender shall be credited for time served in a juvenile correctional or detention facility on the juvenile sentence as service on any authorized adult sanction.

(c) Upon becoming 18 years of age, any juvenile who has been sentenced pursuant to subsection (a) and is serving the juvenile sentence, may move for a court hearing to review the sentence. If the sentence is continued, the court shall set a date of further review in no later than 36 months.

Sec. 170. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2365 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2365. (a) When a juvenile offender has been placed in the custody of the commissioner, the commissioner shall have a reasonable time to make a placement. If the juvenile offender has not been placed, any party who believes that the amount of time elapsed without placement has exceeded a reasonable time may file a motion for review with the court. In determining what is a reasonable amount of time, matters considered by the court shall include, but not be limited to, the nature of the underlying offense, efforts made for placement of the juvenile offender and the availability of a suitable placement. The commissioner shall notify the court, the

juvenile's attorney of record and the juvenile's parent, in writing, of the initial placement and any subsequent change of placement as soon as the placement has been accomplished. The notice to the juvenile offender's parent shall be sent to such parent's last known address or addresses. The court shall have no power to direct a specific placement by the commissioner, but may make recommendations to the commissioner. The commissioner may place the juvenile offender in an institution operated by the commissioner, a youth residential facility or any other appropriate placement. If the court has recommended an out-of-home placement, the commissioner may not return the juvenile offender to the home from which removed without first notifying the court of the plan.

(b) If a juvenile is in the custody of the commissioner, the commissioner shall prepare and present a permanency plan at sentencing or within 30 days thereafter. If a permanency plan is already in place under a child in need of care proceeding, the court may adopt the plan under the present proceeding. The written permanency plan shall provide for reintegration of the juvenile into such juvenile's family or, if reintegration is not a viable alternative, for other permanent placement of the juvenile. Reintegration may not be a viable alternative when: (1) The parent has been found by a court to have committed murder in the first degree, K.S.A. 21-3401, *prior to its repeal, or section 37 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, murder in the second degree, K.S.A. 21-3402, *prior to its repeal, or section 38 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3439, *prior to its repeal, or section 36 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3403, *prior to its repeal, or section 39 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, of a child or violated a law of another state which prohibits such murder or manslaughter of a child;

(2) the parent aided or abetted, attempted, conspired or solicited to commit such murder or voluntary manslaughter of a child;

(3) the parent committed a felony battery that resulted in bodily injury to the juvenile who is the subject of this proceeding or another child;

(4) the parent has subjected the juvenile who is the subject of this proceeding or another child to aggravated circumstances as defined in K.S.A. 38-1502, and amendments thereto;

(5) the parental rights of the parent to another child have been terminated involuntarily; or

(6) the juvenile has been in extended out-of-home placement as defined in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto.

(c) If the juvenile is placed in the custody of the commissioner, the plan shall be prepared and submitted by the commissioner. If the juvenile is placed in the custody of a facility or person other than the commissioner, the plan shall be prepared and submitted by a court services officer. If the permanency goal is reintegration into the family, the permanency plan shall include measurable objectives and time schedules for reintegration.

(d) During the time a juvenile remains in the custody of the commissioner, the commissioner shall submit to the court, at least every six months, a written report of the progress being made toward the goals of the permanency plan submitted pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) and the specific actions taken to achieve the goals of the permanency plan. If the juvenile is placed in foster care, the court may request the foster parent to submit to the court, at least every six months, a report in regard to the juvenile's adjustment, progress and condition. Such report shall be made a part of the juvenile's court social file. The court shall review the plan submitted by the commissioner and the report, if any, submitted by the foster parent and determine whether reasonable efforts and progress have been made to achieve the goals of the permanency plan. If the court determines that progress is inadequate or that the permanency plan is no longer viable, the court shall hold a hearing pursuant to subsection (e).

(e) When the commissioner has custody of the juvenile, a permanency hearing shall be held no more than 12 months after the juvenile is first placed outside such juvenile's home and at least every 12 months thereafter. Juvenile offenders who have been in extended out-of-home placement shall be provided a permanency hearing within 30 days of a request from the commissioner. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the juvenile offender at the permanency hearing. At each hearing, the court shall make a written finding whether reasonable efforts have been made to

accomplish the permanency goal and whether continued out-of-home placement is necessary for the juvenile's safety.

(f) Whenever a hearing is required under subsection (e), the court shall notify all interested parties of the hearing date, the commissioner, foster parent and preadoptive parent or relatives providing care for the juvenile and hold a hearing. Individuals receiving notice pursuant to this subsection shall not be made a party to the action solely on the basis of this notice and opportunity to be heard. After providing the persons receiving notice an opportunity to be heard, the court shall determine whether the juvenile's needs are being adequately met; whether services set out in the permanency plan necessary for the safe return of the juvenile have been made available to the parent with whom reintegration is planned; and whether reasonable efforts and progress have been made to achieve the goals of the permanency plan.

(g) If the court finds reintegration continues to be a viable alternative, the court shall determine whether and, if applicable, when the juvenile will be returned to the parent. The court may rescind any of its prior dispositional orders and enter any dispositional order authorized by this code or may order that a new plan for the reintegration be prepared and submitted to the court. If reintegration cannot be accomplished as approved by the court, the court shall be informed and shall schedule a hearing pursuant to subsection (h). No such hearing is required when the parent voluntarily relinquishes parental rights or agrees to appointment of a permanent guardian.

(h) When the court finds any of the following conditions exist, the county or district attorney or the county or district attorney's designee shall file a petition alleging the juvenile to be a child in need of care and requesting termination of parental rights pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children: (1) The court determines that reintegration is not a viable alternative and either adoption or permanent guardianship might be in the best interests of the juvenile;

(2) the goal of the permanency plan is reintegration into the family and the court determines after 12 months from the time such plan is first submitted that progress is inadequate; or

(3) the juvenile has been in out-of-home placement for a cumulative total of 15 of the last 22 months, excluding trial home visits and juvenile in runaway status.

Nothing in this subsection shall be interpreted to prohibit termination of parental rights prior to the expiration of 12 months.

(i) A petition to terminate parental rights is not required to be filed if one of the following exceptions is documented to exist: (1) The juvenile is in a stable placement with relatives;

(2) services set out in the case plan necessary for the safe return of the juvenile have not been made available to the parent with whom reintegration is planned; or

(3) there are one or more documented reasons why such filing would not be in the best interests of the juvenile. Documented reasons may include, but are not limited to: The juvenile has close emotional bonds with a parent which should not be broken; the juvenile is 14 years of age or older and, after advice and counsel, refuses to be adopted; insufficient grounds exist for termination of parental rights; the juvenile is an unaccompanied refugee minor; or there are international legal or compelling foreign policy reasons precluding termination of parental rights.

Sec. 171. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2371 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2371. (a) (1) Whenever a person is adjudicated as a juvenile offender, the court upon motion of the state, shall hold a hearing to consider imposition of a departure sentence. The motion shall state that a departure is sought and the reasons and factors relied upon. The hearing shall be scheduled so that the parties have adequate time to prepare and present arguments regarding the issues of departure sentencing. The victim of a crime or the victim's family shall be notified of the right to be present at the hearing for the convicted person by the county or district attorney. The parties may submit written arguments to the court prior to the date of the hearing and may make oral arguments before the court at the hearing. The court shall review the victim impact statement, if available. Prior to the hearing, the court shall transmit to the juvenile offender or the juvenile offender's attorney and the prosecuting attorney copies of the predispositional investigation report.

(2) At the conclusion of the hearing or within 21 days thereafter, the court shall issue findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding the issues submitted by the parties, and shall enter an appropriate order.

(3) If a factual aspect of a crime is a statutory element of the crime, or is used to determine crime severity, that aspect of the current crime of conviction may be used as an aggravating factor only if the criminal conduct constituting that aspect of the current crime of conviction is significantly different from the usual criminal conduct captured by the aspect of the crime. Subject to this provision, the nonexclusive lists of aggravating factors provided in ~~subsection (c)(2) of K.S.A. 21-4716, and amendments thereto, and in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-4717~~ *sections 296 and 297 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, may be considered in determining whether substantial and compelling reasons exist.

(b) If the court decides to depart on its own volition, without a motion from the state, the court must notify all parties of its intent and allow reasonable time for either party to respond if they request. The notice shall state that a departure is intended by the court and the reasons and factors relied upon.

(c) In each case in which the court imposes a sentence that deviates from the presumptive sentence, the court shall make findings of fact as to the reasons for departure regardless of whether a hearing is requested.

(d) If the sentencing judge departs from the presumptive sentence, the judge shall state on the record at the time of sentencing the substantial and compelling reasons for the departure. When a departure sentence is appropriate, the sentencing judge may depart from the matrix as provided in this section. When a sentencing judge departs in setting the duration of a presumptive term of imprisonment:

(1) The presumptive term of imprisonment set in such departure shall not total more than double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term;

(2) the court shall have no authority to reduce the minimum term of confinement as defined within the placement matrix; and

(3) the maximum term for commitment of any juvenile offender to a juvenile correctional facility is age 22 years, 6 months.

(e) A departure sentence may be appealed as provided in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2380, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 172. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2377 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2377. (a) The commissioner shall notify the county or district attorney, the court, the local law enforcement agency and the school district in which the juvenile offender will be residing of such pending release at least 45 days before release if the juvenile is still required to attend school, if the juvenile offender has committed an act prior to July 1, 1999, which, if committed by a person 18 years of age or over, would have constituted: (1) A class A or B felony, before July 1, 1993, or (2) an off-grid crime, a nondrug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 or a drug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2 or 3, if the offense was committed on or after July 1, 1993, and, if such juvenile is to be released. The county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 30 days prior to discharge of the juvenile offender pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2379, and amendments thereto. The county attorney, district attorney or the court on its own motion may file a motion with the court for a hearing to determine if the juvenile offender should be retained in the custody of the commissioner, pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2376, and amendments thereto. The court shall fix a time and place for hearing and shall notify each party of the time and place.

(b) Following the hearing if the court orders the commissioner to retain custody, the juvenile offender shall not be held in a juvenile correctional facility for longer than the maximum term of imprisonment which could be imposed upon an adult convicted of the offense or offenses which the juvenile offender has been adjudicated to have committed.

(c) As used in this section, “maximum term of imprisonment” means the greatest maximum sentence authorized by ~~K.S.A. 21-4501, and amendments thereto, applying any enhanced penalty which would be applicable under K.S.A. 21-4504, and amendments thereto,~~ and computing terms as consecutive when required by ~~K.S.A. 21-4608~~ *section 246 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 173. K.S.A. 39-720 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-720. Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain, or aids or abets any other person to obtain, by means of a willfully false statement or representation, or by impersonation, collusion, or other fraudulent device, assistance to which the applicant or client is not entitled, shall be guilty of the crime of theft, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 21-3701~~; ~~and he~~ in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto. Such person shall be required to remit to the secretary the amount of any assistance given ~~him~~ such person under such fraudulent act. In any civil action for the recovery of assistance on the grounds the assistance was fraudulently obtained, proof that the recipient of the assistance possesses or did possess resources which does or would have rendered ~~him~~ such person ineligible to receive such assistance shall be deemed prima facie evidence that such assistance was fraudulently obtained.

Sec. 174. K.S.A. 39-785 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-785. As used in section 83 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, K.S.A. ~~21-3605~~, 39-709 and K.S.A. 39-785 to 39-790, inclusive and amendments thereto:

(a) “Adult care home” means a nursing facility licensed under the adult care home licensure act.

(b) “Excess shelter allowance” means, for the applicant or recipient’s spouse, the amount by which the sum of (1) the spouse’s expense for rent or mortgage payment, including principal and interest, taxes and insurance and, in the case of a condominium or cooperative, required maintenance charges excluding utilities, for the spouse’s principal residence, and (2) the standard utility allowance under section 5(e) of the food stamp act of 1977, exceeds 30% of the maximum amount of income allowed under K.S.A. 39-787, and amendments thereto.

(c) “Home and community based services” means those services provided under the state medical assistance program under waivers as defined in title XIX of the federal social security act in accordance with the plan adopted under subsection (s) of K.S.A. 39-708c, and amendments thereto, to recipients who would require admission to an adult care home if such services were not otherwise provided.

(d) “Income” means earned income and unearned income as defined under the state medical assistance program in accordance with the plan adopted under subsection (s) of K.S.A. 39-708c, and amendments thereto, to determine eligibility of applicants for medical assistance.

(e) “Institution” means an adult care home or a long-term care unit of a medical care facility.

(f) “Medical assistance” has the meaning provided under K.S.A. 39-702, and amendments thereto.

(g) “Qualified applicant” means a person who (1) applies for medical assistance and (2) is receiving long-term care in an institution or would be eligible for home and community based services if receiving medical assistance.

(h) “Qualified recipient” means a person who (1) receives medical assistance and (2) is receiving long-term care in an institution or is receiving home and community based services.

(i) “Resources” means cash or other liquid assets or any real or personal property that an individual or spouse owns and could convert to cash to be used for such individual’s support and maintenance. If the individual has the right, authority or power to liquidate the property, or such individual’s share of the property, it is a resource. If a property right cannot be liquidated, the property will not be considered a resource of the individual or spouse.

(j) “Secretary” means the secretary of social and rehabilitation services.

(k) “Exempt income” means income which is not considered in determining eligibility for medical assistance under the plan adopted under subsection (s) of K.S.A. 39-708c, and amendments thereto.

(l) “Nonexempt income” means income which is considered in determining eligibility for medical assistance under the plan adopted under subsection (s) of K.S.A. 39-708c, and amendments thereto.

(m) “Exempt resources” means resources which are not considered in determining eligibility for medical assistance under the plan adopted under subsection (s) of K.S.A. 39-708c, and amendments thereto.

(n) “Nonexempt resources” means resources which are considered in determining eligibility for medical assistance under the plan adopted under subsection (s) of K.S.A. 39-708c, and amendments thereto.

(o) “Long-term care” means care which exceeds or is projected to exceed three months, including the month care begins.

Sec. 175. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 39-970 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-970. (a) (1) No person shall knowingly operate an adult care home if, in the adult care home, there works any person who has been convicted of or has been adjudicated a juvenile offender because of having committed an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of capital murder, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3439, *prior to its repeal, or section 36 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, first degree murder, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3401, *prior to its repeal, or section 37 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, second degree murder, pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3402, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 38 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3403, *prior to its repeal, or section 39 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, assisting suicide pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3406, *prior to its repeal, or section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, mistreatment of a dependent adult, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3437, *prior to its repeal, or section 52 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, rape, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3502, *prior to its repeal, or section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, indecent liberties with a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3503, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent liberties with a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3504, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, aggravated criminal sodomy, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3506, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, indecent solicitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3510, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3511, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, sexual exploitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3516, *prior to its repeal, or section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, sexual battery, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3517, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 69 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or aggravated sexual battery, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3518, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 69 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, an attempt to commit any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3301, *prior to its repeal, or section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, a conspiracy to commit any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3302, *prior to its repeal, or section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or criminal solicitation of any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3303, *prior to its repeal, or section 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or similar statutes of other states or the federal government. The provisions of subsection (a)(2)(C) shall not apply to any person who is employed by an adult care home on ~~the effective date of this act~~ *July 1, 2010* and while continuously employed by the same adult care home.

(2) A person operating an adult care home may employ an applicant who has been convicted of any of the following if five or more years have elapsed since the applicant satisfied the sentence imposed or was discharged from probation, a community correctional services program, parole, post-release supervision, conditional release or a suspended sentence; or if five or more years have elapsed since the applicant has been finally discharged from the custody of the commissioner of juvenile justice or from probation or has been adjudicated a juvenile offender, whichever time is longer: A



felony conviction for a crime which is described in: (A) Article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 64, 174, 210 or 211 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, except those crimes listed in subsection (a)(1); (B) articles 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 65 through 86 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, except those crimes listed in subsection (a)(1) and K.S.A. 21-3605, *prior to its repeal, or section 83 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (C) K.S.A. 21-3701, *prior to its repeal, or section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (D) an attempt to commit any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3301, *prior to its repeal, or section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (E) a conspiracy to commit any of the crimes listed in subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3302, *prior to its repeal, or section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (F) criminal solicitation of any of the crimes listed in subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3303, *prior to its repeal, or section 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; or (G) similar statutes of other states or the federal government.

(b) No person shall operate an adult care home if such person has been found to be in need of a guardian or conservator, or both as provided in K.S.A. 59-3050 through 59-3095, and amendments thereto. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a minor found to be in need of a guardian or conservator for reasons other than impairment.

(c) The secretary of health and environment shall have access to any criminal history record information in the possession of the Kansas bureau of investigation regarding any criminal history information, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, *prior to their repeal, or section 52, subsection (a) of section 69 and section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, *prior to their repeal, or section 52, subsection (a) of section 69 and section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, concerning persons working in an adult care home. The secretary shall have access to these records for the purpose of determining whether or not the adult care home meets the requirements of this section. The Kansas bureau of investigation may charge to the department of health and environment a reasonable fee for providing criminal history record information under this subsection.

(d) For the purpose of complying with this section, the operator of an adult care home shall request from the department of health and environment information regarding any criminal history information, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, *prior to their repeal, or section 52, subsection (a) of section 69 and section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, *prior to their repeal, or section 52, subsection (a) of section 69 and section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and which relates to a person who works in the adult care home, or is being considered for employment by the adult care home, for the purpose of determining whether such person is subject to the provision of this section. For the purpose of complying with this section, the operator of an adult care home shall receive from any employment agency which provides employees to work in the adult care home written certification that such employees are not prohibited from working in the adult care home under this section. For the purpose of complying with this section, information relating to convictions and adjudications by the federal government or to convictions and adjudications in states other than Kansas shall not be required until such time as the secretary of health and environment determines the search for such information could reasonably be performed and the information obtained within a two-week period. For the purpose of complying with this section, a person who operates an adult care home may hire an applicant for employment on a conditional basis pending the results from the department of health and envi-

ronment of a request for information under this subsection. No adult care home, the operator or employees of an adult care home or an employment agency, or the operator or employees of an employment agency, shall be liable for civil damages resulting from any decision to employ, to refuse to employ or to discharge from employment any person based on such adult care home's compliance with the provisions of this section if such adult care home or employment agency acts in good faith to comply with this section.

(e) The secretary of health and environment shall charge each person requesting information under this section a fee equal to cost, not to exceed \$10, for each name about which an information request has been submitted to the department under this section.

(f) (1) The secretary of health and environment shall provide each operator requesting information under this section with the criminal history record information concerning any criminal history information and convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, *prior to their repeal, or section 52, subsection (a) of section 69 and section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation. The criminal history record information shall be provided regardless of whether the information discloses that the subject of the request has been convicted of an offense enumerated in subsection (a).

(2) When an offense enumerated in subsection (a) exists in the criminal history record information, and when further confirmation regarding criminal history record information is required from the appropriate court of jurisdiction or Kansas department of corrections, the secretary shall notify each operator that requests information under this section in writing and within three working days of receipt from the Kansas bureau of investigation that further confirmation is required. The secretary shall provide to the operator requesting information under this section information in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from the appropriate court of jurisdiction or Kansas department of corrections regarding confirmation regarding the criminal history record information.

(3) Whenever the criminal history record information reveals that the subject of the request has no criminal history on record, the secretary shall provide notice to each operator requesting information under this section, in writing and within three working days after receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation.

(4) The secretary of health and environment shall not provide each operator requesting information under this section with the juvenile criminal history record information which relates to a person subject to a background check as is provided by K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2326, and amendments thereto, except for adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3701, *prior to its repeal, or section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. The secretary shall notify the operator that requested the information, in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation, whether juvenile criminal history record information received pursuant to this section reveals that the operator would or would not be prohibited by this section from employing the subject of the request for information and whether such information contains adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3701, *prior to its repeal, or section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(5) An operator who receives criminal history record information under this subsection (f) shall keep such information confidential, except that the operator may disclose such information to the person who is the subject of the request for information. A violation of this paragraph (5) shall be an unclassified misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$100.

(g) No person who works for an adult care home and who is currently licensed or registered by an agency of this state to provide professional services in the state and who provides such services as part of the work which such person performs for the adult care home shall be subject to the provisions of this section.

(h) A person who volunteers in an adult care home shall not be subject to the provisions of this section because of such volunteer activity.

(i) An operator may request from the department of health and envi-

ronment criminal history information on persons employed under subsections (g) and (h).

(j) No person who has been employed by the same adult care home since July 1, 1992, shall be subject to the provisions of this section while employed by such adult care home.

(k) The operator of an adult care home shall not be required under this section to conduct a background check on an applicant for employment with the adult care home if the applicant has been the subject of a background check under this act within one year prior to the application for employment with the adult care home. The operator of an adult care home where the applicant was the subject of such background check may release a copy of such background check to the operator of an adult care home where the applicant is currently applying.

(l) No person who is in the custody of the secretary of corrections and who provides services, under direct supervision in nonpatient areas, on the grounds or other areas designated by the superintendent of the Kansas soldiers' home or the Kansas veterans' home shall be subject to the provisions of this section while providing such services.

(m) For purposes of this section, the Kansas bureau of investigation shall report any criminal history information, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, *prior to their repeal, or section 52, subsection (a) of section 69 and section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, *prior to their repeal, or section 52, subsection (a) of section 69 and section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to the secretary of health and environment when a background check is requested.

(n) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the adult care home licensure act.

Sec. 176. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 40-252 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-252. Every insurance company or fraternal benefit society organized under the laws of this state or doing business in this state shall pay to the commissioner of insurance fees and taxes specified in the following schedule:

A

*Insurance companies organized under the laws of this state:*

1. Capital stock insurance companies and mutual legal reserve life insurance companies:	
Filing application for sale of stock or certificates of indebtedness: .....	\$25
Admission fees	
Examination of charter and other documents .....	500
Filing annual statement .....	100
Certificate of authority .....	10
Annual fees:	
Filing annual statement .....	100
Continuation of certificate of authority .....	10
2. Mutual life, accident and health associations:	
Admission fees:	
Examination of charter and other documents .....	\$500
Filing annual statement .....	100
Certificate of authority .....	10
Annual fees:	
Filing annual statement .....	100
Continuation of certificate of authority .....	10
3. Mutual fire, hail, casualty and multiple line insurers and reciprocal or interinsurance exchanges:	
Admission fees:	
Examination of charter and other documents .....	\$500
Filing annual statement .....	100
Certificate of authority .....	10
Annual fees:	
Filing annual statement .....	100
Continuation of certificate of authority .....	10

In addition to the above fees and as a condition precedent to the continuation of the certificate of authority provided in this code, all such companies shall pay a fee of \$2 for each agent certified by the company and shall also pay a tax annually upon all premiums received on risk located in

this state at the rate of 1% for tax year 1997, and 2% for all tax years thereafter per annum less (1) for tax years prior to 1984, any taxes paid on business in this state pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 40-1701 to 40-1707, inclusive, and 75-1508, and amendments thereto and (2) for tax years 1984 and thereafter, any taxes paid on business in this state pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-1508, and amendments thereto and the amount of the firefighters relief tax credit determined by the commissioner of insurance. The amount of the firefighters relief tax credit for a company for the current tax year shall be determined by the commissioner of insurance by dividing (A) the total amount of credits against the tax imposed by this section for taxes paid by all such companies on business in this state under K.S.A. 40-1701 to 40-1707, inclusive, and amendments thereto for tax year 1983, by (B) the total amount of taxes paid by all such companies on business in this state under K.S.A. 40-1703 and amendments thereto for the tax year immediately preceding the current tax year, and by multiplying the result so obtained by (C) the amount of taxes paid by the company on business in this state under K.S.A. 40-1703 and amendments thereto for the current tax year.

In the computation of the gross premiums all such companies shall be entitled to deduct any premiums returned on account of cancellations, including funds accepted before January 1, 1997, and declared and taxed as annuity premiums which, on or after January 1, 1997, are withdrawn before application to the purchase of annuities, all premiums received for reinsurance from any other company authorized to do business in this state, dividends returned to policyholders and premiums received in connection with the funding of a pension, deferred compensation, annuity or profit-sharing plan qualified or exempt under sections 401, 403, 404, 408, 457 or 501 of the United States internal revenue code of 1986. Funds received by life insurers for the purchase of annuity contracts and funds applied by life insurers to the purchase of annuities shall not be deemed taxable premiums or be subject to tax under this section for tax years commencing on or after January 1, 1997.

**B**

*Fraternal benefit societies organized under the laws of this state:*

Admission fees:	
Examination of charter and other documents .....	\$500
Filing annual statement .....	100
Certificate of authority .....	10
Annual fees:	
Filing annual statement .....	100
Continuation of certificate of authority .....	10

**C**

Mutual nonprofit hospital service corporations, nonprofit medical service corporations, nonprofit dental service corporations, nonprofit optometric service corporations and nonprofit pharmacy service corporations organized under the laws of this state:

1. Mutual nonprofit hospital service corporations:

Admission fees:	
Examination of charter and other documents .....	\$500
Filing annual statement .....	100
Certificate of authority .....	10
Annual fees:	
Filing annual statement .....	100
Continuation of certificate of authority .....	10

2. Nonprofit medical service corporations:

Admission fees:	
Examination of charter and other documents .....	\$500
Filing annual statement .....	100
Certificate of authority .....	10
Annual fees:	
Filing annual statement .....	100
Continuation of certificate of authority .....	10

3. Nonprofit dental service corporations:

Admission fees:	
Examination of charter and other documents .....	\$500
Filing annual statement .....	100
Certificate of authority .....	10
Annual fees:	
Filing annual statement .....	100
Continuation of certificate of authority .....	10

4. Nonprofit optometric service corporations:

Admission fees:	
Examination of charter and other documents .....	\$500
Filing annual statement .....	100
Certificate of authority .....	10
Annual fees:	
Filing annual statement .....	100
Continuation of certificate of authority .....	10

5. Nonprofit pharmacy service corporations:

Admission fees:	
Examination of charter and other documents .....	\$500
Filing annual statement .....	100
Certificate of authority .....	10
Annual fees:	
Filing annual statement .....	100
Continuation of certificate of authority .....	10

In addition to the above fees and as a condition precedent to the continuation of the certificate of authority, provided in this code, every corporation or association shall pay annually to the commissioner of insurance a tax in an amount equal to 1% for tax year 1997, and 2% for all tax years thereafter per annum of the total of all premiums, subscription charges, or any other term which may be used to describe the charges made by such corporation or association to subscribers for hospital, medical or other health services or indemnity received during the preceding year. In such computations all such corporations or associations shall be entitled to deduct any premiums or subscription charges returned on account of cancellations and dividends returned to members or subscribers.

D

*Insurance companies organized under the laws of any other state, territory or country:*

1. Capital stock insurance companies and mutual legal reserve life insurance companies:

Filing application for sale of stock or certificates of indebtedness .....	\$25
Admission fees:	
Examination of charter and other documents .....	500
Filing annual statement .....	100
Certificate of authority .....	10
Annual fees:	
Filing annual statement .....	100
Continuation of certificate of authority .....	10

In addition to the above fees all such companies shall pay \$5 for each agent certified by the company, except as otherwise provided by law.

As a condition precedent to the continuation of the certificate of authority, provided in this code, every company organized under the laws of any other state of the United States or of any foreign country shall pay a tax upon all premiums received during the preceding year at the rate of 2% per annum.

In the computation of the gross premiums all such companies shall be entitled to deduct any premiums returned on account of cancellations, including funds accepted before January 1, 1997, and declared and taxed as annuity premiums which, on or after January 1, 1997, are withdrawn before application to the purchase of annuities, dividends returned to policyholders and all premiums received for reinsurance from any other company authorized to do business in this state and premiums received in connection with the funding of a pension, deferred compensation, annuity or profit-sharing plan qualified or exempt under sections 401, 403, 404, 408, 457 or 501 of the United States internal revenue code of 1986. Funds received by life insurers for the purchase of annuity contracts and funds applied by life insurers to the purchase of annuities shall not be deemed taxable premiums or be subject to tax under this section for tax years commencing on or after January 1, 1997.

2. Mutual life, accident and health associations:

Admission fees:	
Examination of charter and other documents .....	\$500
Filing annual statement .....	100
Certificate of authority .....	10
Annual fees:	
Filing annual statement .....	100
Continuation of certificate of authority .....	10

In addition to the above fees, every such company organized under the

laws of any other state of the United States shall pay \$5 for each agent certified by the company, and shall pay a tax annually upon all premiums received at the rate of 2% per annum.

In the computation of the gross premiums all such companies shall be entitled to deduct any premiums returned on account of cancellations, including funds accepted before January 1, 1997, and declared and taxed as annuity premiums which, on or after January 1, 1997, are withdrawn before application to the purchase of annuities, dividends returned to policyholders and all premiums received for reinsurance from any other company authorized to do business in this state and premiums received in connection with the funding of a pension, deferred compensation, annuity or profit-sharing plan qualified or exempt under sections 401, 403, 404, 408, 457 or 501 of the United States internal revenue code of 1986. Funds received by life insurers for the purchase of annuity contracts and funds applied by life insurers to the purchase of annuities shall not be deemed taxable premiums or be subject to tax under this section for tax years commencing on or after January 1, 1997.

3. Mutual fire, casualty and multiple line insurers and reciprocal or interinsurance exchanges:

Admission fees:

Examination of charter and other documents and issuance of certificate of authority .....	\$500
Filing annual statement .....	100
Certificate of authority .....	10

Annual fees:

Filing annual statement .....	100
Continuation of certificate of authority .....	10

In addition to the above fees, every such company or association organized under the laws of any other state of the United States shall pay a fee of \$5 for each agent certified by the company and shall also pay a tax annually upon all premiums received at the rate of 2% per annum.

For tax years 1998 and thereafter, the annual tax shall be reduced by the “applicable percentage” of (1) any taxes paid on business in this state pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-1508, and amendments thereto, and (2) the amount of the firefighters relief tax credit determined by the commissioner of insurance. The amount of the firefighters relief tax credit for a company taxable under this subsection for the current tax year shall be determined by the commissioner of insurance by dividing (A) the total amount of taxes paid by all such companies on business in this state under K.S.A. 40-1701 to 40-1707, and amendments thereto, for tax year 1983 as then in effect, by (B) the total amount of taxes paid by all such companies on business in this state under K.S.A. 40-1703, and amendments thereto, for the tax year immediately preceding the current tax year, and by multiplying the result so obtained by (C) the amount of taxes paid by the company on business in this state under K.S.A. 40-1703, and amendments thereto, for the current tax year. The “applicable percentage” shall be as follows:

Tax Year	Applicable Percentage
1998	10%
1999	20%
2000	40%
2002	50%
2003	60%
2004	70%
2005	80%
2006	90%
2007 and thereafter	100%

In the computation of the gross premiums all such companies shall be entitled to deduct any premiums returned on account of cancellations, all premiums received for reinsurance from any other company authorized to do business in this state, and dividends returned to policyholders.

E

Fraternal benefit societies organized under the laws of any other state, territory or country:

Admission fees:

Examination of charter and other documents .....	\$500
Filing annual statement .....	100
Certificate of authority .....	10

Annual fees:  
 Filing annual statement ..... 100  
 Continuation of certificate of authority ..... 10

F

Mutual nonprofit hospital service corporations, nonprofit medical service corporations, nonprofit dental service corporations, nonprofit optometric service corporations and nonprofit pharmacy service corporations organized under the laws of any other state, territory or country:

1. Mutual nonprofit hospital service corporations:

Admission fees:  
 Examination of charter and other documents ..... \$500  
 Filing annual statement ..... 100  
 Certificate of authority ..... 10

Annual fees:  
 Filing annual statement ..... 100  
 Continuation of certificate of authority ..... 10

2. Nonprofit medical service corporations, nonprofit dental service corporations, nonprofit optometric service corporations and nonprofit pharmacy service corporations:

Admission fees:  
 Examination of charter and other documents ..... \$500  
 Filing annual statement ..... 100  
 Certificate of authority ..... 10

Annual fees:  
 Filing annual statement ..... 100  
 Continuation of certificate of authority ..... 10

In addition to the above fees and as a condition precedent to the continuation of the certificate of authority, provided in this code, every corporation or association shall pay annually to the commissioner of insurance a tax in an amount equal to 2% per annum of the total of all premiums, subscription charges, or any other term which may be used to describe the charges made by such corporation or association to subscribers in this state for hospital, medical or other health services or indemnity received during the preceding year. In such computations all such corporations or associations shall be entitled to deduct any premiums or subscription charges returned on account of cancellations and dividends returned to members or subscribers.

G

Payment of Taxes.

For the purpose of insuring the collection of the tax upon premiums, assessments and charges as set out in subsection A, C, D or F, every insurance company, corporation or association shall at the time it files its annual statement, as required by the provisions of K.S.A. 40-225, and amendments thereto, make a return, generated by or at the direction of its president and secretary or other chief officers, under penalty of ~~K.S.A. 21-3711~~, *section 110 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to the commissioner of insurance, stating the amount of all premiums, assessments and charges received by the companies or corporations in this state, whether in cash or notes, during the year ending on the December 31 next preceding.

Commencing in 1985 and annually thereafter the estimated taxes shall be paid as follows: On or before June 15 and December 15 of such year an amount equal to 50% of the full amount of the prior year's taxes as reported by the company shall be remitted to the commissioner of insurance. As used in this paragraph, "prior year's taxes" includes (1) taxes assessed pursuant to this section for the prior calendar year, (2) fees and taxes assessed pursuant to K.S.A. 40-253, and amendments thereto, for the prior calendar year, and (3) taxes paid for maintenance of the department of the state fire marshal pursuant to K.S.A. 75-1508, and amendments thereto, for the prior calendar year.

Upon the receipt of such returns the commissioner of insurance shall verify the same and assess the taxes upon such companies, corporations or associations on the basis and at the rate provided herein and the balance of such taxes shall thereupon become due and payable giving credit for amounts paid pursuant to the preceding paragraph, or the commissioner shall make a refund if the taxes paid in the prior June and December are in excess of the taxes assessed.

H

The fee prescribed for the examination of charters and other documents

shall apply to each company's initial application for admission and shall not be refundable for any reason.

Sec. 177. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 40-2,118 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-2,118. (a) For purposes of this act a "fraudulent insurance act" means an act committed by any person who, knowingly and with intent to defraud, presents, causes to be presented or prepares with knowledge or belief that it will be presented to or by an insurer, purported insurer, broker or any agent thereof, any written statement as part of, or in support of, an application for the issuance of, or the rating of an insurance policy for personal or commercial insurance, or a claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to an insurance policy for commercial or personal insurance which such person knows to contain materially false information concerning any fact material thereto; or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto.

(b) An insurer that has knowledge or a good faith belief that a fraudulent insurance act is being or has been committed shall provide to the commissioner, on a form prescribed by the commissioner, any and all information and such additional information relating to such fraudulent insurance act as the commissioner may require.

(c) Any other person that has knowledge or a good faith belief that a fraudulent insurance act is being or has been committed may provide to the commissioner, on a form prescribed by the commissioner, any and all information and such additional information relating to such fraudulent insurance act as the commissioner may request.

(d) (1) Each insurer shall have antifraud initiatives reasonably calculated to detect fraudulent insurance acts. Antifraud initiatives may include: fraud investigators, who may be insurer employees or independent contractors; or an antifraud plan submitted to the commissioner no later than July 1, 2007. Each insurer that submits an antifraud plan shall notify the commissioner of any material change in the information contained in the antifraud plan within 30 days after such change occurs. Such insurer shall submit to the commissioner in writing the amended antifraud plan.

The requirement for submitting any antifraud plan, or any amendment thereof, to the commissioner shall expire on the date specified in paragraph (2) of this subsection unless the legislature reviews and reenacts the provisions of paragraph (2) pursuant to K.S.A. 45-229, and amendments thereto.

(2) Any antifraud plan, or any amendment thereof, submitted to the commissioner for informational purposes only shall be confidential and not be a public record and shall not be subject to discovery or subpoena in a civil action unless following an in camera review, the court determines that the antifraud plan is relevant and otherwise admissible under the rules of evidence set forth in article 4, chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto. The provisions of this paragraph shall expire on July 1, 2011, unless the legislature reviews and reenacts this provision pursuant to K.S.A. 45-229, and amendments thereto, prior to July 1, 2011.

(e) Except as otherwise specifically provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-3718~~ *subsection (a) of section 98 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto and K.S.A. 44-5,125, and amendments thereto, a fraudulent insurance act shall constitute a severity level 6, nonperson felony if the amount involved is \$25,000 or more; a severity level 7, nonperson felony if the amount is at least \$5,000 but less than \$25,000; a severity level 8, nonperson felony if the amount is at least \$1,000 but less than \$5,000; and a class C nonperson misdemeanor if the amount is less than \$1,000. Any combination of fraudulent acts as defined in subsection (a) which occur in a period of six consecutive months which involves \$25,000 or more shall have a presumptive sentence of imprisonment regardless of its location on the sentencing grid block.

(f) In addition to any other penalty, a person who violates this statute shall be ordered to make restitution to the insurer or any other person or entity for any financial loss sustained as a result of such violation. An insurer shall not be required to provide coverage or pay any claim involving a fraudulent insurance act.

(g) This act shall apply to all insurance applications, ratings, claims and other benefits made pursuant to any insurance policy.

Sec. 178. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 40-1702 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-1702. (a) On or before April 1 of each year, every insurance



company doing business in this state shall return to the commissioner of insurance a just and true account, generated by or at the direction of its president and secretary or other chief officers, under penalty of ~~K.S.A. 21-3711~~ *section 110 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, of all premiums received for fire and lightning insurance covering risks located within this state during the year ending December 31, or the fire and lightning portion of any other insurance transacted by the insurance company covering risks within this state. Every insurance company shall include in its return an account of all premiums received for fire and lightning insurance covering risks located within this state.

(b) Each firefighters relief association shall prepare and file with the commissioner a plat drawn to scale showing the area provided fire protection service by the fire department of the firefighters relief association and the location of each fire department house. No such plat shall include any part of any area served by another fire department.

Sec. 179. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 40-3213 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-3213. (a) Every health maintenance organization and medicare provider organization subject to this act shall pay to the commissioner the following fees:

- (1) For filing an application for a certificate of authority, \$150;
- (2) for filing each annual report, \$50;
- (3) for filing an amendment to the certificate of authority, \$10.

(b) Every health maintenance organization subject to this act shall pay annually to the commissioner at the time such organization files its annual report, a privilege fee in an amount equal to 1% per annum of the total of all premiums, subscription charges or any other term which may be used to describe the charges made by such organization to enrollees. In such computations all such organizations shall be entitled to deduct therefrom any premiums or subscription charges returned on account of cancellations and dividends returned to enrollees. If the commissioner shall determine at any time that the application of the privilege fee would cause a denial of, reduction in or elimination of federal financial assistance to the state or to any health maintenance organization subject to this act, the commissioner is hereby authorized to terminate the operation of such privilege fee.

(c) For the purpose of insuring the collection of the privilege fee provided for by subsection (b), every health maintenance organization subject to this act and required by subsection (b) to pay such privilege fee shall at the time it files its annual report, as required by K.S.A. 40-3220, and amendments thereto, make a return, generated by or at the direction of its chief officer or principal managing director, under penalty of ~~K.S.A. 21-3711~~ *section 110 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to the commissioner, stating the amount of all premiums, assessments and charges received by the health maintenance organization, whether in cash or notes, during the year ending on the last day of the preceding calendar year. Upon the receipt of such returns the commissioner of insurance shall verify the same and assess the fees upon such organization on the basis and at the rate provided herein and such fees shall thereupon become due and payable.

(d) Premiums or other charges received by an insurance company from the operation of a health maintenance organization subject to this act shall not be subject to any fee or tax imposed under the provisions of K.S.A. 40-252, and amendments thereto.

(e) Fees charged under this section shall be remitted to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the state general fund.

Sec. 180. K.S.A. 41-206 is hereby amended to read as follows: 41-206. (a) Except as permitted pursuant to subsection (b), neither the director nor any employee in the office of the director shall solicit or accept, directly or indirectly, any gift, gratuity, emolument or employment from any manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler or retailer of alcoholic liquor or from any person who is an applicant for any license or is a licensee under the provisions of this act, or from any officer, agent or employee thereof; or solicit requests from or recommend, directly or indirectly, to any such person, or to any officer, agent or employee thereof, the appointment of any person to any place or position. Any such person, officer, agent or employee

thereof, is hereby forbidden to offer to the director, or any employee in the office of the director, any gift, gratuity, emolument or employment, except as permitted pursuant to subsection (b).

(b) The secretary may adopt rules and regulations allowing the acceptance of official hospitality by the director and employees in the office of the director, subject to such limits as prescribed by the secretary.

(c) If any person who is the director or an employee in the office of the director violates any provision of this section, such person shall be removed from such person's office or employment.

(d) Violation of any provision of this section is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment of not less than 60 days nor more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(e) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as preventing the prosecution and punishment of any person for bribery as defined in the *Kansas criminal code of this state*.

Sec. 181. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 41-346 is hereby amended to read as follows: 41-346. In any administrative proceeding pursuant to the Kansas liquor control act to suspend or revoke a license, or to impose a civil fine, for a violation of *subsection (a) of section 84 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, and K.S.A. 21-3610, 21-3610a or 41-2615, and amendments thereto*, it shall be a defense if evidence is presented which indicates that: (a) The defendant permitted the minor to possess or consume the alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage with reasonable cause to believe that the minor was 21 or more years of age; and (b) to possess or consume the alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage, the minor exhibited to the defendant a driver's license, Kansas non-driver's identification card or other official or apparently official document that reasonably appears to contain a photograph of the minor and purporting to establish that such minor was 21 or more years of age.

Sec. 182. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 41-2611 is hereby amended to read as follows: 41-2611. The director may revoke or suspend any license issued pursuant to the club and drinking establishment act for any one or more of the following reasons:

(a) The licensee has fraudulently obtained the license by giving false information in the application therefor or any hearing thereon.

(b) The licensee has violated any of the provisions of this act or any rules or regulations adopted hereunder.

(c) The licensee has become ineligible to obtain a license or permit under this act.

(d) The licensee's manager or employee has been intoxicated while on duty.

(e) The licensee, or its manager or employee, has permitted any disorderly person to remain on premises where alcoholic liquor is sold by such licensee.

(f) There has been a violation of a provision of the laws of this state, or of the United States, pertaining to the sale of intoxicating or alcoholic liquors or cereal malt beverages, or any crime involving a morals charge, on premises where alcoholic liquor is sold by such licensee.

(g) The licensee, or its managing officers or any employee, has purchased and displayed, on premises where alcoholic liquor is sold by such licensee, a federal wagering occupational stamp issued by the United States treasury department.

(h) The licensee, or its managing officers or any employee, has purchased and displayed, on premises where alcoholic liquor is sold by such licensee, a federal coin operated gambling device stamp for the premises issued by the United States treasury department.

(i) The licensee holds a license as a class B club, drinking establishment or caterer and has been found guilty of a violation of article 10 of chapter 44 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *and amendments thereto*, under a decision or order of the Kansas human rights commission which has become final or such licensee has been found guilty of a violation of K.S.A. 21-4003, *prior to its repeal, or section 172 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*.

(j) There has been a violation of K.S.A. 21-4106 or 21-4107, *prior to their repeal, or section 182 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, on premises where alcoholic liquor is sold by such licensee.

Sec. 183. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 41-2708 is hereby amended to read as follows: 41-2708. (a) The board of county commissioners or the governing body of any city, upon five days' notice to the persons holding a license, may revoke or suspend the license for any one of the following reasons:

(1) The licensee has violated any of the provisions of K.S.A. 41-2701 et seq., and amendments thereto, or any rules or regulations made by the board or the city, as the case may be;

(2) drunkenness of the licensee or permitting any intoxicated person to remain in or upon the licensee's place of business;

(3) the sale of cereal malt beverages to any person under the legal age for consumption of cereal malt beverage;

(4) permitting any person to mix drinks with materials purchased in or upon the place of business or brought in for that purpose;

(5) the sale or possession of, or permitting any person to use or consume on the licensed premises, any alcoholic liquor as defined by K.S.A. 41-102, and amendments thereto; or

(6) the licensee has been convicted of a violation of the beer and cereal malt beverage keg registration act.

(b) The provisions of subsections (a)(4) and (5) shall not apply if the place of business or premises also are currently licensed as a club or drinking establishment pursuant to the club and drinking establishment act.

(c) The board of county commissioners or the governing body of any city, upon five days' notice to the persons holding a license, shall revoke or suspend the license for any one of the following reasons:

(1) The licensee has fraudulently obtained the license by giving false information in the application therefor;

(2) the licensee has become ineligible to obtain a license under this act;

(3) the nonpayment of any license fees;

(4) permitting any gambling in or upon the licensee's place of business;

(5) the employment of persons under 18 years of age in dispensing or selling cereal malt beverages;

(6) the employment or continuation in employment of a person in connection with the sale, serving or dispensing of cereal malt beverages if the licensee knows such person has been, within the preceding two years, adjudged guilty of a felony or of any violation of the intoxicating liquor laws of this state, another state or the United States; or

(7) there has been a violation of K.S.A. 21-4106 or 21-4107, *prior to their repeal, or section 182 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, in or upon the licensee's place of business.

(d) Within 20 days after the order of the board revoking or suspending any license, the licensee may appeal to the district court and the district court shall proceed to hear such appeal as though such court had original jurisdiction of the matter. Any appeal taken from an order revoking or suspending the license shall not suspend the order of revocation or suspension during the pendency of any such appeal.

Sec. 184. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 41-2905 is hereby amended to read as follows: 41-2905. (a) Prior to the sale at retail of any beer in a container having a liquid capacity of four or more gallons, the retailer or the retailer's employee or agent shall affix to the beer container a keg identification number or otherwise uniquely identify the container in accordance with this act and rules and regulations adopted by the secretary. At the time of sale at retail of any such container of beer, the retailer or the retailer's employee or agent shall record the keg number; the date of the sale; the purchaser's name and address; and the number on the purchaser's driver's license, Kansas nondriver's identification card or other official or apparently official document that reasonably appears to contain both the purchaser's picture and the purchaser's signature, which shall be exhibited at the time of sale. Such record shall be kept by the retailer at the premises where the sale was made. Such record shall be kept by the retailer until the container is returned or until the expiration of six months following the date of the sale.

(b) For the purpose of investigating a violation of laws prohibiting the furnishing to or possession or consumption of beer by persons under the age of 21 and if such violation involves a container required to be registered under the beer and cereal malt beverage keg registration act and if there is reason to believe that a retailer sold such container, such retailer's records relating to the sale of such container which are required to be kept by this

section shall be available for inspection by any law enforcement officer during normal business hours of the retailer. Records required to be kept by this section shall not be available for inspection or use or subject to subpoena in any civil or administrative action or criminal prosecution other than a civil or administrative action or criminal prosecution relating to a specific violation of this section or K.S.A. 21-3610 ~~or~~, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 84 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 41-727, and amendments thereto.* Except as specifically provided by this subsection, records required to be kept by this section shall not be sold, distributed or otherwise released to any person other than an agent of the retailer or to a law enforcement agency.

(c) Upon a determination that a retailer or a retailer's employee or agent has violated this section or any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this section, the director may suspend or revoke the retailer's license in the manner provided by K.S.A. 41-320, and amendments thereto, and may impose a fine as provided by K.S.A. 41-328, and amendments thereto.

(d) It is a class B nonperson misdemeanor for a person who is not a retailer acting in the ordinary course of business to: (1) Remove from a beer container all or part of a keg identification number required pursuant to this section; (2) make unreadable all or any part of a keg identification number required by this section to be affixed to a beer container; or (3) possess a beer container required to be registered under this act that does not have the keg identification number required by this section.

(e) The secretary of revenue shall adopt any rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this section. Such rules and regulations shall include, but shall not be limited to, provisions relating to records and establishing standards for marking and handling containers which are required to be registered by this act.

(f) The secretary of revenue shall provide any keg identification tags or labels required by this section. Such tags or labels shall be designed so that when affixed to a keg, such tags or labels do not mar or otherwise damage the keg. There shall be no charge for such tags or labels.

(g) If a person sold beer in compliance with the provisions of this section and any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, it shall be a defense to any criminal prosecution or proceeding or civil or administrative action under this section.

(h) The provisions of this section shall not apply to sales of kegs by distributors or retailers to clubs, drinking establishments, hotel drinking establishments and caterers licensed under the club and drinking establishment act.

(i) Words or phrases used in this section shall have the meaning ascribed thereto by K.S.A. 41-102, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 185. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 41-2906 is hereby amended to read as follows: 41-2906. (a) Prior to the sale by a retailer or a retailer's employee or agent of any cereal malt beverage in a container having a liquid capacity of four or more gallons, the retailer or the retailer's employee or agent shall affix to the cereal malt beverage container a keg identification number or otherwise uniquely identify the container in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the secretary. At the time of sale of any such container of cereal malt beverage, the retailer, or the retailer's employee or agent, shall record the keg number; the date of the sale; the purchaser's name and address; and the number on the purchaser's driver's license, Kansas non-driver's identification card or other official or apparently official document that reasonably appears to contain both the purchaser's picture and the purchaser's signature, which shall be exhibited at the time of sale. Such record shall be kept by the retailer at the premises where the sale was made. Such record shall be kept by the retailer until the container is returned or until the expiration of six months following the date of the sale.

(b) For the purpose of investigating a violation of laws prohibiting the furnishing to or possession or consumption of cereal malt beverage by persons under the legal age for consumption of cereal malt beverage and if such violation involves a container required to be registered under the beer and cereal malt beverage keg registration act and if there is reason to believe that such retailer sold such container, such retailer's records relating to the sale of such container which are required to be kept by this section shall be available for inspection by any law enforcement officer during normal

business hours. Records required to be kept by this section shall not be available for inspection or use or subject to subpoena in any civil or administrative action or criminal prosecution other than a civil or administrative action or criminal prosecution relating to a specific violation of this section or K.S.A. 21-3610 ~~or~~, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 84 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 41-727, and amendments thereto.* Except as specifically provided by this subsection, records required to be kept by this section shall not be sold, distributed or otherwise released to any person other than an agent of the retailer or to a law enforcement agency.

(c) Upon a determination that a retailer or a retailer's employee or agent has violated this section or any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this section, the board of county commissioners or the governing body of the city may suspend or revoke the retailer's license in the manner provided by K.S.A. 41-2708, and amendments thereto, and may impose a fine pursuant to K.S.A. 41-2711, and amendments thereto.

(d) It is a class B nonperson misdemeanor for a person who is not a retailer acting in the ordinary course of business to: (1) Remove from a cereal malt beverage container all or part of a keg identification number required pursuant to this section; (2) make unreadable all or any part of a keg identification number required by this section to be affixed to a cereal malt beverage container; or (3) possess a cereal malt beverage container required to be registered under this act that does not have the keg identification number required by this section.

(e) The secretary of revenue shall adopt any rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this section. Such rules and regulations shall include, but shall not be limited to, provisions relating to records and establishing standards for marking and handling containers which are required to be registered by this act.

(f) The secretary of revenue shall provide any keg identification tags or labels required by this act. There shall be no charge for such tags or labels. Such tags or labels shall be designed so that when affixed to a keg, such tags or labels do not mar or otherwise damage the keg.

(g) If a person sold cereal malt beverage in compliance with the provisions of this section and any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, it shall be a defense to any criminal prosecution or proceeding or civil or administrative action under this section.

(h) Words and phrases used in this section shall have the meaning ascribed thereto by K.S.A. 41-2701, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 186. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 44-5,125 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-5,125. (a) (1) Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain workers compensation benefits for such person or another, or who denies or attempts to deny the obligation to make any payment of workers compensation benefits by knowingly or intentionally: (A) Making a false or misleading statement, (B) misrepresenting or concealing a material fact, (C) fabricating, altering, concealing or destroying a document; (D) receiving temporary total disability benefits or permanent total disability benefits to which they are not entitled, while employed, or (E) conspiring with another person to commit any act described by paragraph (1) of this subsection (a), shall be guilty of:

(i) A class A nonperson misdemeanor, if the amount received as a benefit or other payment under the workers compensation act as a result of such act or the amount that the person otherwise benefited monetarily as a result of a violation of this subsection (a) is \$1,000 or less;

(ii) a severity level 9, nonperson felony, if such amount is more than \$1,000 but less than \$25,000;

(iii) a severity level 7, nonperson felony, if the amount is more than \$25,000, but less than \$50,000;

(iv) a severity level 6, nonperson felony if the amount is more than \$50,000, but less than \$100,000; or

(v) a severity level 5, nonperson felony if the amount is more than \$100,000.

(b) Any person who knowingly and intentionally presents a false certificate of insurance that purports that the presenter is insured under the workers compensation act, shall be guilty of a level 8, nonperson felony.

(c) A health care provider under the workers compensation act who

knowingly and intentionally submits a charge for health care that was not furnished, shall be guilty of a level 9, nonperson felony.

(d) Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain a more favorable workers compensation insurance premium rate than that to which the person is entitled, who prevents, reduces, avoids or attempts to prevent, reduce or avoid the payment of any compensation under the workers compensation act, or who fails to communicate a settlement offer or similar information to a claimant under the workers compensation act, by, in any such case knowingly or intentionally: (1) Making a false or misleading statement; (2) misrepresenting or concealing a material fact; (3) fabricating, concealing or destroying a document; or (4) conspiring with another person or persons to commit the acts described in clause (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection shall be guilty of a level 9, nonperson felony.

(e) Any person who has received any amount of money as a benefit or other payment under the workers compensation act as a result of a violation of subsection (a) or (c) and any person who has otherwise benefited monetarily as a result of a violation of subsection (a) or (c) shall be liable to repay an amount equal to the amount so received by such person or the amount by which such person has benefited monetarily, with interest thereon. Any such amount, plus any accrued interest thereon, shall bear interest at the current rate of interest prescribed by law for judgments under subsection (e)(1) of K.S.A. 16-204, and amendments thereto per month or fraction of a month until repayment of such amount, plus any accrued interest thereon. The interest shall accrue from the date of overpayment or erroneous payment of any such amount or the date such person benefited monetarily.

(f) Any person aggrieved by a violation of subsection (a), (b), (c) or (d) shall have a cause of action against any other person to recover any amounts of money erroneously paid as benefits or any other amounts of money paid under the workers compensation act, and to seek relief for other monetary damages, for which liability has accrued under this section against such other person. Relief under this subsection is to be predicated upon exhaustion of administrative remedies available in K.S.A. 44-5,120, and amendments thereto.

(g) Nothing in this section shall prohibit an employer from exercising a right to reimbursement under K.S.A. 44-534a, 44-556 or 44-569a, and amendments thereto.

(h) Prosecution for any crime under this section shall be commenced within five years subject to the time period set forth in subsection (8) of K.S.A. 21-3106, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (e) of section 7 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 187. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 44-706 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-706. An individual shall be disqualified for benefits:

(a) If the individual left work voluntarily without good cause attributable to the work or the employer, subject to the other provisions of this subsection (a). Failure to return to work after expiration of approved personal or medical leave, or both, shall be considered a voluntary resignation. After a temporary job assignment, failure of an individual to affirmatively request an additional assignment on the next succeeding workday, if required by the employment agreement, after completion of a given work assignment, shall constitute leaving work voluntarily. The disqualification shall begin the day following the separation and shall continue until after the individual has become reemployed and has had earnings from insured work of at least three times the individual's weekly benefit amount. An individual shall not be disqualified under this subsection (a) if:

(1) The individual was forced to leave work because of illness or injury upon the advice of a licensed and practicing health care provider and, upon learning of the necessity for absence, immediately notified the employer thereof, or the employer consented to the absence, and after recovery from the illness or injury, when recovery was certified by a practicing health care provider, the individual returned to the employer and offered to perform services and the individual's regular work or comparable and suitable work was not available; as used in this paragraph (1) "health care provider" means any person licensed by the proper licensing authority of any state to engage in the practice of medicine and surgery, osteopathy, chiropractic, dentistry, optometry, podiatry or psychology;

(2) the individual left temporary work to return to the regular employer;

(3) the individual left work to enlist in the armed forces of the United States, but was rejected or delayed from entry;

(4) the individual left work because of the voluntary or involuntary transfer of the individual's spouse from one job to another job, which is for the same employer or for a different employer, at a geographic location which makes it unreasonable for the individual to continue work at the individual's job;

(5) the individual left work because of hazardous working conditions; in determining whether or not working conditions are hazardous for an individual, the degree of risk involved to the individual's health, safety and morals, the individual's physical fitness and prior training and the working conditions of workers engaged in the same or similar work for the same and other employers in the locality shall be considered; as used in this paragraph (5), "hazardous working conditions" means working conditions that could result in a danger to the physical or mental well-being of the individual; each determination as to whether hazardous working conditions exist shall include, but shall not be limited to, a consideration of (A) the safety measures used or the lack thereof, and (B) the condition of equipment or lack of proper equipment; no work shall be considered hazardous if the working conditions surrounding the individual's work are the same or substantially the same as the working conditions generally prevailing among individuals performing the same or similar work for other employers engaged in the same or similar type of activity;

(6) the individual left work to enter training approved under section 236(a)(1) of the federal trade act of 1974, provided the work left is not of a substantially equal or higher skill level than the individual's past adversely affected employment (as defined for purposes of the federal trade act of 1974), and wages for such work are not less than 80% of the individual's average weekly wage as determined for the purposes of the federal trade act of 1974;

(7) the individual left work because of unwelcome harassment of the individual by the employer or another employee of which the employing unit had knowledge;

(8) the individual left work to accept better work; each determination as to whether or not the work accepted is better work shall include, but shall not be limited to, consideration of (A) the rate of pay, the hours of work and the probable permanency of the work left as compared to the work accepted, (B) the cost to the individual of getting to the work left in comparison to the cost of getting to the work accepted, and (C) the distance from the individual's place of residence to the work accepted in comparison to the distance from the individual's residence to the work left;

(9) the individual left work as a result of being instructed or requested by the employer, a supervisor or a fellow employee to perform a service or commit an act in the scope of official job duties which is in violation of an ordinance or statute;

(10) the individual left work because of a violation of the work agreement by the employing unit and, before the individual left, the individual had exhausted all remedies provided in such agreement for the settlement of disputes before terminating;

(11) after making reasonable efforts to preserve the work, the individual left work due to a personal emergency of such nature and compelling urgency that it would be contrary to good conscience to impose a disqualification; or

(12) (A) the individual left work due to circumstances resulting from domestic violence, including:

(i) The individual's reasonable fear of future domestic violence at or en route to or from the individual's place of employment; or

(ii) the individual's need to relocate to another geographic area in order to avoid future domestic violence; or

(iii) the individual's need to address the physical, psychological and legal impacts of domestic violence; or

(iv) the individual's need to leave employment as a condition of receiving services or shelter from an agency which provides support services or shelter to victims of domestic violence; or

(v) the individual's reasonable belief that termination of employment is necessary to avoid other situations which may cause domestic violence and to provide for the future safety of the individual or the individual's family.

(B) An individual may prove the existence of domestic violence by providing one of the following:

- (i) A restraining order or other documentation of equitable relief by a court of competent jurisdiction; or
- (ii) a police record documenting the abuse; or
- (iii) documentation that the abuser has been convicted of one or more of the offenses enumerated in articles 34 and 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 77, 174, 210, 211 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, where the victim was a family or household member; or
- (iv) medical documentation of the abuse; or
- (v) a statement provided by a counselor, social worker, health care provider, clergy, shelter worker, legal advocate, domestic violence or sexual assault advocate or other professional who has assisted the individual in dealing with the effects of abuse on the individual or the individual's family; or
- (vi) a sworn statement from the individual attesting to the abuse.

(C) No evidence of domestic violence experienced by an individual, including the individual's statement and corroborating evidence, shall be disclosed by the department of labor unless consent for disclosure is given by the individual.

(b) If the individual has been discharged for misconduct connected with the individual's work. The disqualification shall begin the day following the separation and shall continue until after the individual becomes reemployed and has had earnings from insured work of at least three times the individual's determined weekly benefit amount, except that if an individual is discharged for gross misconduct connected with the individual's work, such individual shall be disqualified for benefits until such individual again becomes employed and has had earnings from insured work of at least eight times such individual's determined weekly benefit amount. In addition, all wage credits attributable to the employment from which the individual was discharged for gross misconduct connected with the individual's work shall be canceled. No such cancellation of wage credits shall affect prior payments made as a result of a prior separation.

(1) For the purposes of this subsection (b), "misconduct" is defined as a violation of a duty or obligation reasonably owed the employer as a condition of employment. The term "gross misconduct" as used in this subsection (b) shall be construed to mean conduct evincing extreme, willful or wanton misconduct as defined by this subsection (b). Failure of the employee to notify the employer of an absence shall be considered prima facie evidence of a violation of a duty or obligation reasonably owed the employer as a condition of employment.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection (b), the use of or impairment caused by alcoholic liquor, a cereal malt beverage or a nonprescribed controlled substance by an individual while working shall be conclusive evidence of misconduct and the possession of alcoholic liquor, a cereal malt beverage or a nonprescribed controlled substance by an individual while working shall be prima facie evidence of conduct which is a violation of a duty or obligation reasonably owed to the employer as a condition of employment. Alcoholic liquor shall be defined as provided in K.S.A. 41-102, and amendments thereto. Cereal malt beverage shall be defined as provided in K.S.A. 41-2701, and amendments thereto. Controlled substance shall be defined as provided in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a01, and amendments thereto. As used in this subsection (b)(2), "required by law" means required by a federal or state law, a federal or state rule or regulation having the force and effect of law, a county resolution or municipal ordinance, or a policy relating to public safety adopted in open meeting by the governing body of any special district or other local governmental entity. Chemical test shall include, but is not limited to, tests of urine, blood or saliva. A positive chemical test shall mean a chemical result showing a concentration at or above the levels listed in K.S.A. 44-501, and amendments thereto, for the drugs or abuse listed therein. A positive breath test shall mean a test result showing an alcohol concentration of .04 or greater. Alcohol concentration means the number of grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath. An individual's refusal to submit to a chemical test or breath alcohol test shall be conclusive evidence of misconduct if the test meets the standards of the drug free workplace act, 41 U.S.C. § 701 et seq.; the test was administered



as part of an employee assistance program or other drug or alcohol treatment program in which the employee was participating voluntarily or as a condition of further employment; the test was otherwise required by law and the test constituted a required condition of employment for the individual's job; the test was requested pursuant to a written policy of the employer of which the employee had knowledge and was a required condition of employment; or there was probable cause to believe that the individual used, possessed or was impaired by alcoholic liquor, a cereal malt beverage or a controlled substance while working. A positive breath alcohol test or a positive chemical test shall be conclusive evidence to prove misconduct if the following conditions are met:

(A) Either (i) the test was required by law and was administered pursuant to the drug free workplace act, 41 U.S.C. § 701 et seq., (ii) the test was administered as part of an employee assistance program or other drug or alcohol treatment program in which the employee was participating voluntarily or as a condition of further employment, (iii) the test was requested pursuant to a written policy of the employer of which the employee had knowledge and was a required condition of employment, (iv) the test was required by law and the test constituted a required condition of employment for the individual's job, or (v) there was probable cause to believe that the individual used, had possession of, or was impaired by alcoholic liquor, the cereal malt beverage or the controlled substance while working;

(B) the test sample was collected either (i) as prescribed by the drug free workplace act, 41 U.S.C. § 701 et seq., (ii) as prescribed by an employee assistance program or other drug or alcohol treatment program in which the employee was participating voluntarily or as a condition of further employment, (iii) as prescribed by the written policy of the employer of which the employee had knowledge and which constituted a required condition of employment, (iv) as prescribed by a test which was required by law and which constituted a required condition of employment for the individual's job, or (v) at a time contemporaneous with the events establishing probable cause;

(C) the collecting and labeling of a chemical test sample was performed by a licensed health care professional or any other individual certified pursuant to paragraph (b)(2)(F) or authorized to collect or label test samples by federal or state law, or a federal or state rule or regulation having the force or effect of law, including law enforcement personnel;

(D) the chemical test was performed by a laboratory approved by the United States department of health and human services or licensed by the department of health and environment, except that a blood sample may be tested for alcohol content by a laboratory commonly used for that purpose by state law enforcement agencies;

(E) the chemical test was confirmed by gas chromatography, gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy or other comparably reliable analytical method, except that no such confirmation is required for a blood alcohol sample or a breath alcohol test;

(F) the breath alcohol test was administered by an individual trained to perform breath tests, the breath testing instrument used was certified and operated strictly according to description provided by the manufacturers and the reliability of the instrument performance was assured by testing with alcohol standards; and

(G) the foundation evidence must establish, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the test results were from the sample taken from the individual.

(3) (A) For the purposes of this subsection (b), misconduct shall include, but not be limited to repeated absence, including incarceration, resulting in absence from work of three days or longer, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, and lateness, from scheduled work if the facts show:

(i) The individual was absent without good cause;

(ii) the absence was in violation of the employer's written absenteeism policy;

(iii) the employer gave or sent written notice to the individual, at the individual's last known address, that future absence may or will result in discharge; and

(iv) the employee had knowledge of the employer's written absenteeism policy.

(B) For the purposes of this subsection (b), if an employee disputes being absent without good cause, the employee shall present evidence that

a majority of the employee's absences were for good cause. If the employee alleges that the employee's repeated absences were the result of health related issues, such evidence shall include documentation from a licensed and practicing health care provider as defined in subsection (a)(1).

(4) An individual shall not be disqualified under this subsection if the individual is discharged under the following circumstances:

(A) The employer discharged the individual after learning the individual was seeking other work or when the individual gave notice of future intent to quit;

(B) the individual was making a good-faith effort to do the assigned work but was discharged due to: (i) Inefficiency, (ii) unsatisfactory performance due to inability, incapacity or lack of training or experience, (iii) isolated instances of ordinary negligence or inadvertence, (iv) good-faith errors in judgment or discretion, or (v) unsatisfactory work or conduct due to circumstances beyond the individual's control; or

(C) the individual's refusal to perform work in excess of the contract of hire.

(c) If the individual has failed, without good cause, to either apply for suitable work when so directed by the employment office of the secretary of labor, or to accept suitable work when offered to the individual by the employment office, the secretary of labor, or an employer, such disqualification shall begin with the week in which such failure occurred and shall continue until the individual becomes reemployed and has had earnings from insured work of at least three times such individual's determined weekly benefit amount. In determining whether or not any work is suitable for an individual, the secretary of labor, or a person or persons designated by the secretary, shall consider the degree of risk involved to health, safety and morals, physical fitness and prior training, experience and prior earnings, length of unemployment and prospects for securing local work in the individual's customary occupation or work for which the individual is reasonably fitted by training or experience, and the distance of the available work from the individual's residence. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, an otherwise eligible individual shall not be disqualified for refusing an offer of suitable employment, or failing to apply for suitable employment when notified by an employment office, or for leaving the individual's most recent work accepted during approved training, including training approved under section 236(a)(1) of the trade act of 1974, if the acceptance of or applying for suitable employment or continuing such work would require the individual to terminate approved training and no work shall be deemed suitable and benefits shall not be denied under this act to any otherwise eligible individual for refusing to accept new work under any of the following conditions: (1) If the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lockout or other labor dispute; (2) if the remuneration, hours or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to the individual than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; (3) if as a condition of being employed, the individual would be required to join or to resign from or refrain from joining any labor organization; (4) if the individual left employment as a result of domestic violence, and the position offered does not reasonably accommodate the individual's physical, psychological, safety, and/or legal needs relating to such domestic violence.

(d) For any week with respect to which the secretary of labor, or a person or persons designated by the secretary, finds that the individual's unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute or there would have been a work stoppage had normal operations not been maintained with other personnel previously and currently employed by the same employer at the factory, establishment or other premises at which the individual is or was last employed, except that this subsection (d) shall not apply if it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of labor, or a person or persons designated by the secretary, that: (1) The individual is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the labor dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and (2) the individual does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute. If in any case separate branches of work which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such

department shall, for the purpose of this subsection (d) be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment or other premises. For the purposes of this subsection (d), failure or refusal to cross a picket line or refusal for any reason during the continuance of such labor dispute to accept the individual's available and customary work at the factory, establishment or other premises where the individual is or was last employed shall be considered as participation and interest in the labor dispute.

(e) For any week with respect to which or a part of which the individual has received or is seeking unemployment benefits under the unemployment compensation law of any other state or of the United States, except that if the appropriate agency of such other state or the United States finally determines that the individual is not entitled to such unemployment benefits, this disqualification shall not apply.

(f) For any week with respect to which the individual is entitled to receive any unemployment allowance or compensation granted by the United States under an act of congress to ex-service men and women in recognition of former service with the military or naval services of the United States.

(g) For the period of one year beginning with the first day following the last week of unemployment for which the individual received benefits, or for one year from the date the act was committed, whichever is the later, if the individual, or another in such individual's behalf with the knowledge of the individual, has knowingly made a false statement or representation, or has knowingly failed to disclose a material fact to obtain or increase benefits under this act or any other unemployment compensation law administered by the secretary of labor.

(h) For any week with respect to which the individual is receiving compensation for temporary total disability or permanent total disability under the workmen's compensation law of any state or under a similar law of the United States.

(i) For any week of unemployment on the basis of service in an instructional, research or principal administrative capacity for an educational institution as defined in subsection (v) of K.S.A. 44-703, and amendments thereto, if such week begins during the period between two successive academic years or terms or, when an agreement provides instead for a similar period between two regular but not successive terms during such period or during a period of paid sabbatical leave provided for in the individual's contract, if the individual performs such services in the first of such academic years or terms and there is a contract or a reasonable assurance that such individual will perform services in any such capacity for any educational institution in the second of such academic years or terms.

(j) For any week of unemployment on the basis of service in any capacity other than service in an instructional, research, or administrative capacity in an educational institution, as defined in subsection (v) of K.S.A. 44-703, and amendments thereto, if such week begins during the period between two successive academic years or terms if the individual performs such services in the first of such academic years or terms and there is a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform such services in the second of such academic years or terms, except that if benefits are denied to the individual under this subsection (j) and the individual was not offered an opportunity to perform such services for the educational institution for the second of such academic years or terms, such individual shall be entitled to a retroactive payment of benefits for each week for which the individual filed a timely claim for benefits and for which benefits were denied solely by reason of this subsection (j).

(k) For any week of unemployment on the basis of service in any capacity for an educational institution as defined in subsection (v) of K.S.A. 44-703, and amendments thereto, if such week begins during an established and customary vacation period or holiday recess, if the individual performs services in the period immediately before such vacation period or holiday recess and there is a reasonable assurance that such individual will perform such services in the period immediately following such vacation period or holiday recess.

(l) For any week of unemployment on the basis of any services, substantially all of which consist of participating in sports or athletic events or training or preparing to so participate, if such week begins during the period between two successive sport seasons or similar period if such individual performed services in the first of such seasons or similar periods and there

is a reasonable assurance that such individual will perform such services in the later of such seasons or similar periods.

(m) For any week on the basis of services performed by an alien unless such alien is an individual who was lawfully admitted for permanent residence at the time such services were performed, was lawfully present for purposes of performing such services, or was permanently residing in the United States under color of law at the time such services were performed, including an alien who was lawfully present in the United States as a result of the application of the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the federal immigration and nationality act. Any data or information required of individuals applying for benefits to determine whether benefits are not payable to them because of their alien status shall be uniformly required from all applicants for benefits. In the case of an individual whose application for benefits would otherwise be approved, no determination that benefits to such individual are not payable because of such individual's alien status shall be made except upon a preponderance of the evidence.

(n) For any week in which an individual is receiving a governmental or other pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment under a plan maintained by a base period employer and to which the entire contributions were provided by such employer, except that: (1) If the entire contributions to such plan were provided by the base period employer but such individual's weekly benefit amount exceeds such governmental or other pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment attributable to such week, the weekly benefit amount payable to the individual shall be reduced (but not below zero) by an amount equal to the amount of such pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment which is attributable to such week; or (2) if only a portion of contributions to such plan were provided by the base period employer, the weekly benefit amount payable to such individual for such week shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the prorated weekly amount of the pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment after deduction of that portion of the pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment that is directly attributable to the percentage of the contributions made to the plan by such individual; or (3) if the entire contributions to the plan were provided by such individual, or by the individual and an employer (or any person or organization) who is not a base period employer, no reduction in the weekly benefit amount payable to the individual for such week shall be made under this subsection (n); or (4) whatever portion of contributions to such plan were provided by the base period employer, if the services performed for the employer by such individual during the base period, or remuneration received for the services, did not affect the individual's eligibility for, or increased the amount of, such pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment, no reduction in the weekly benefit amount payable to the individual for such week shall be made under this subsection (n). No reduction shall be made for payments made under the social security act or railroad retirement act of 1974.

(o) For any week of unemployment on the basis of services performed in any capacity and under any of the circumstances described in subsection (i), (j) or (k) which an individual performed in an educational institution while in the employ of an educational service agency. For the purposes of this subsection (o), the term "educational service agency" means a governmental agency or entity which is established and operated exclusively for the purpose of providing such services to one or more educational institutions.

(p) For any week of unemployment on the basis of service as a school bus or other motor vehicle driver employed by a private contractor to transport pupils, students and school personnel to or from school-related functions or activities for an educational institution, as defined in subsection (v) of K.S.A. 44-703, and amendments thereto, if such week begins during the period between two successive academic years or during a similar period between two regular terms, whether or not successive, if the individual has a contract or contracts, or a reasonable assurance thereof, to perform services in any such capacity with a private contractor for any educational institution for both such academic years or both such terms. An individual shall not be disqualified for benefits as provided in this subsection (p) for any week of unemployment on the basis of service as a bus or other motor

vehicle driver employed by a private contractor to transport persons to or from nonschool-related functions or activities.

(q) For any week of unemployment on the basis of services performed by the individual in any capacity and under any of the circumstances described in subsection (i), (j), (k) or (o) which are provided to or on behalf of an educational institution, as defined in subsection (v) of K.S.A. 44-703, and amendments thereto, while the individual is in the employ of an employer which is a governmental entity, Indian tribe or any employer described in section 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code of 1986 which is exempt from income under section 501(a) of the code.

(r) For any week in which an individual is registered at and attending an established school, training facility or other educational institution, or is on vacation during or between two successive academic years or terms. An individual shall not be disqualified for benefits as provided in this subsection (r) provided:

(1) The individual was engaged in full-time employment concurrent with the individual's school attendance; or

(2) the individual is attending approved training as defined in subsection (s) of K.S.A. 44-703, and amendments thereto; or

(3) the individual is attending evening, weekend or limited day time classes, which would not affect availability for work, and is otherwise eligible under subsection (c) of K.S.A. 44-705, and amendments thereto.

(s) For any week with respect to which an individual is receiving or has received remuneration in the form of a back pay award or settlement. The remuneration shall be allocated to the week or weeks in the manner as specified in the award or agreement, or in the absence of such specificity in the award or agreement, such remuneration shall be allocated to the week or weeks in which such remuneration, in the judgment of the secretary, would have been paid.

(1) For any such weeks that an individual receives remuneration in the form of a back pay award or settlement, an overpayment will be established in the amount of unemployment benefits paid and shall be collected from the claimant.

(2) If an employer chooses to withhold from a back pay award or settlement, amounts paid to a claimant while they claimed unemployment benefits, such employer shall pay the department the amount withheld. With respect to such amount, the secretary shall have available all of the collection remedies authorized or provided in K.S.A. 44-717, and amendments thereto.

(t) If the individual has been discharged for failing a preemployment drug screen required by the employer and if such discharge occurs not later than seven days after the employer is notified of the results of such drug screen. The disqualification shall begin the day following the separation and shall continue until after the individual becomes reemployed and has had earnings from insured work of at least three times the individual's determined weekly benefit amount.

(u) If the individual was found not to have a disqualifying adjudication or conviction under K.S.A. 39-970, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 65-5117, and amendments thereto, was hired and then was subsequently convicted of a disqualifying felony under K.S.A. 39-970, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 65-5117, and amendments thereto, and discharged pursuant to K.S.A. 39-970, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 65-5117, and amendments thereto. The disqualification shall begin the day following the separation and shall continue until after the individual becomes reemployed and has had earnings from insured work of at least three times the individual's determined weekly benefit amount.

Sec. 188. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 44-719 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-719. (a) Any person who makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact, to obtain or increase any benefit or other payment under this act, either for such person or for any other person, shall be guilty of theft and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of ~~K.S.A. 21-3701~~ *section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(b) Any employing unit or any officer or agent for any employing unit or any other person who makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false, or who knowingly fails to disclose a material fact, to prevent

or reduce the payment of benefits to any individual entitled thereto, or to avoid becoming or remaining subject hereto or to avoid or reduce any contribution or other payment required from an employing unit under this act, or who willfully fails or refuses to make any such contributions or other payment or to furnish any reports required hereunder or to produce or permit the inspection or copying of records as required hereunder, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not longer than 60 days, or both such fine and imprisonment. Each such false statement or representation or failure to disclose a material fact and each day of such failure or refusal shall constitute a separate offense.

(c) Any person who willfully violates any provision of this act or any rule and regulation adopted by the secretary hereunder, the violation of which is made unlawful or the observance of which is required under the terms of this act, and for which a penalty is neither prescribed herein or provided by any other applicable statute, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not longer than 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and each day such violation continues shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

(d) (1) Any person who has received any amount of money as benefits under this act while any conditions for the receipt of benefits imposed by this act were not fulfilled in such person's case, or while such person was disqualified from receiving benefits, shall in the discretion of the secretary, either be liable to have such amount of money deducted from any future benefits payable to such person under this act or shall be liable to repay to the secretary for the employment security fund an amount of money equal to the amount so received by such person. After a period of five years, the secretary may waive the collection of any such amount of money when the secretary has determined that the payment of such amount of money was not due to fraud, misrepresentation, or willful nondisclosure on the part of the person receiving such amount of money, and the collection thereof would be against equity or would cause extreme hardship with regard to such person. The collection of benefit overpayments which were made in the absence of fraud, misrepresentation or willful nondisclosure of required information on the part of the person who received such overpayments, may be waived by the secretary at any time if such person met all eligibility requirements of the employment security law during the weeks in which the overpayments were made.

(2) Any benefit erroneously paid which is not repaid shall bear interest at the rate of 1.5% per month or fraction of a month. If the benefit was received as a result of fraud, misrepresentation or willful nondisclosure of required information, interest shall accrue from the date of the final determination of overpayment until repayment plus interest is received by the secretary. If the overpayment was without fraud, misrepresentation or willful nondisclosure of required information, interest shall accrue upon any balance which remains unpaid two years after the final determination of overpayment is made and shall continue until payment plus accrued interest is received by the secretary. Interest collected pursuant to this section shall be paid into the special employment security fund, except that interest collected on federal administrative programs shall be returned to the federal government. Upon written request and for good cause shown, the secretary may abate any interest or portion thereof provided for by this subsection (d)(2). Interest accrued may not be paid by money deducted from any future benefits payable to such persons liable for any overpayment.

(3) Unless collection is waived by the secretary, any such amount shall be collectible in the manner provided in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 44-717, and amendments thereto, for the collection of past due contributions. The courts of this state shall in like manner entertain actions to collect amounts of money erroneously paid as benefits, or unlawfully obtained, for which liability has accrued under the employment security law of any other state or of the federal government.

(e) Any employer or person who willfully fails or refuses to pay contributions, payments in lieu of contributions or benefit cost payments or attempts in any manner to evade or defeat any such contributions, payments in lieu of contributions or benefit cost payments or the payment thereof, shall be liable for the payment of such contributions, payments in lieu of contributions or benefit cost payments and, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, shall be liable to pay a penalty equal to the total amount

of the contributions, payments in lieu of contributions or benefit cost payments evaded or not paid.

(f) (1) It shall be unlawful for an employing unit to knowingly obtain or attempt to obtain a reduced liability for contributions under subsection (b)(1) of K.S.A. 44-710a, and amendments thereto, through manipulation of the employer's workforce, or for an employing unit that is not an employing unit at the time it acquires the trade or business, to knowingly obtain or attempt to obtain a reduced liability for contributions under subsection (b)(5) of K.S.A. 44-710a, and amendments thereto, or any other provision of K.S.A. 44-710a, and amendments thereto, related to determining the assignment of a contribution rate, when the sole or primary purpose of the business acquisition was for the purpose of obtaining a lower rate of contributions, or for a person to knowingly advise an employing unit in such a way that results in such a violation, such employing unit or person shall be subject to the following penalties:

(A) If the person is an employer, then such employer shall be assigned the highest rate assignable under K.S.A. 44-710a, and amendments thereto, for the rate year during which such violation or attempted violation occurred and the three rate years immediately following this rate year. However, if the employer's business is already at such highest rate for any year, or if the amount of increase in the employer's rate would be less than 2% for such year, then a penalty rate of contributions of 2% of taxable wages shall be imposed for such year. Any moneys resulting from the difference of the computed rate and the penalty rate shall be remitted to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215 and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the special employment security fund.

(B) If the person is not an employer, such person shall be subject to a civil money penalty of not more than \$5,000. All fines assessed and collected under this section shall be remitted to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the special employment security fund.

(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term "knowingly" means having actual knowledge of or acting with deliberate ignorance or reckless disregard for the prohibition involved.

(3) For purposes of this subsection, the term "violates or attempts to violate" includes, but is not limited to, any intent to evade, misrepresentation or willful nondisclosure.

(4) (A) In addition to, or in lieu of, any civil penalty imposed by paragraph (1) if, the director of employment security or a special assistant attorney general assigned to the department of labor, has probable cause to believe that a violation of this subsection (f) should be prosecuted as a crime, a copy of any order, all investigative reports and any evidence in the possession of the division of employment security which relates to such violation, may be forwarded to the prosecuting attorney in the county in which the act or any of the acts were performed which constitute a violation of this subsection (f). Any case which a county or district attorney fails to prosecute within 90 days shall be returned promptly to the director of employment security. The special assistant attorney general assigned to the Kansas department of labor shall then prosecute the case, if, in the opinion of the special assistant attorney general, the acts or practices involved still warrant prosecution.

(B) Violation of this subsection (f) shall be a level 9, nonperson felony.

(5) The secretary shall establish procedures to identify the transfer or acquisition of a business for purposes of this section.

(6) For purposes of subsection (f):

(A) "Person" has the meaning given such term by section 7701(a)(1) of the internal revenue code of 1986;

(B) "trade or business" shall include the employer's workforce; and

(C) the provisions of ~~K.S.A. 21-3206 and K.S.A. 21-3207~~ *sections 31 and 32 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall apply.

(7) This subsection (f) shall be interpreted and applied in such a manner as to meet the minimum requirements contained in any guidance or regulation issued by the United States department of labor.

Sec. 189. K.S.A. 44-1039 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-1039. Any person ~~willfully, knowingly,~~ *intentionally* and falsely swearing, testifying, affirming, declaring or subscribing to any material fact upon any oath or affirmation required by the Kansas act against discrimination shall be deemed guilty of perjury as defined by ~~K.S.A. 21-3805~~ *in section 128 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and ~~any~~ amendments thereto.

Sec. 190. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 44-1131 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-1131. As used in K.S.A. 44-1131 and 44-1132, and amendments thereto:

(a) “Domestic violence” means abuse as defined in K.S.A. 60-3102, and amendments thereto.

(b) “Sexual assault” means any crime defined in K.S.A. 21-3502, *prior to its repeal, or section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, (rape), 21-3503, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, (indecent liberties with a child), 21-3504, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, (aggravated indecent liberties with a child), 21-3505, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, (criminal sodomy), 21-3506, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, (aggravated criminal sodomy), 21-3602, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, (incest) or 21-3603, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, (aggravated incest); ~~and amendments thereto.~~

Sec. 191. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 45-217 is hereby amended to read as follows: 45-217. As used in the open records act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) “Business day” means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or day designated as a holiday by the congress of the United States, by the legislature or governor of this state or by the respective political subdivision of this state.

(b) “Clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy” means revealing information that would be highly offensive to a reasonable person, including information that may pose a risk to a person or property and is not of legitimate concern to the public.

(c) “Criminal investigation records” means records of an investigatory agency or criminal justice agency as defined by K.S.A. 22-4701, and amendments thereto, compiled in the process of preventing, detecting or investigating violations of criminal law, but does not include police blotter entries, court records, rosters of inmates of jails or other correctional or detention facilities or records pertaining to violations of any traffic law other than vehicular homicide as defined by K.S.A. 21-3405, *prior to its repeal, or section 41 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(d) “Custodian” means the official custodian or any person designated by the official custodian to carry out the duties of custodian of this act.

(e) “Official custodian” means any officer or employee of a public agency who is responsible for the maintenance of public records, regardless of whether such records are in the officer’s or employee’s actual personal custody and control.

(f) (1) “Public agency” means the state or any political or taxing subdivision of the state or any office, officer, agency or instrumentality thereof, or any other entity receiving or expending and supported in whole or in part by the public funds appropriated by the state or by public funds of any political or taxing subdivision of the state.

(2) “Public agency” shall not include:

(A) Any entity solely by reason of payment from public funds for property, goods or services of such entity; (B) any municipal judge, judge of the district court, judge of the court of appeals or justice of the supreme court; or (C) any officer or employee of the state or political or taxing subdivision of the state if the state or political or taxing subdivision does



not provide the officer or employee with an office which is open to the public at least 35 hours a week.

~~(f)-(h)~~ (g) (1) “Public record” means any recorded information, regardless of form or characteristics, which is made, maintained or kept by or is in the possession of any public agency including, but not limited to, an agreement in settlement of litigation involving the Kansas public employees retirement system and the investment of moneys of the fund.

(2) “Public record” shall not include records which are owned by a private person or entity and are not related to functions, activities, programs or operations funded by public funds or records which are made, maintained or kept by an individual who is a member of the legislature or of the governing body of any political or taxing subdivision of the state.

(3) “Public record” shall not include records of employers related to the employer’s individually identifiable contributions made on behalf of employees for workers compensation, social security, unemployment insurance or retirement. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to records of employers of lump-sum payments for contributions as described in this subsection paid for any group, division or section of an agency.

(h) “Undercover agent” means an employee of a public agency responsible for criminal law enforcement who is engaged in the detection or investigation of violations of criminal law in a capacity where such employee’s identity or employment by the public agency is secret.

Sec. 192. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 45-221 is hereby amended to read as follows: 45-221. (a) Except to the extent disclosure is otherwise required by law, a public agency shall not be required to disclose:

(1) Records the disclosure of which is specifically prohibited or restricted by federal law, state statute or rule of the Kansas supreme court or rule of the senate committee on confirmation oversight relating to information submitted to the committee pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-4315d, and amendments thereto, or the disclosure of which is prohibited or restricted pursuant to specific authorization of federal law, state statute or rule of the Kansas supreme court or rule of the senate committee on confirmation oversight relating to information submitted to the committee pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-4315d, and amendments thereto, to restrict or prohibit disclosure.

(2) Records which are privileged under the rules of evidence, unless the holder of the privilege consents to the disclosure.

(3) Medical, psychiatric, psychological or alcoholism or drug dependency treatment records which pertain to identifiable patients.

(4) Personnel records, performance ratings or individually identifiable records pertaining to employees or applicants for employment, except that this exemption shall not apply to the names, positions, salaries or actual compensation employment contracts or employment-related contracts or agreements and lengths of service of officers and employees of public agencies once they are employed as such.

(5) Information which would reveal the identity of any undercover agent or any informant reporting a specific violation of law.

(6) Letters of reference or recommendation pertaining to the character or qualifications of an identifiable individual, except documents relating to the appointment of persons to fill a vacancy in an elected office.

(7) Library, archive and museum materials contributed by private persons, to the extent of any limitations imposed as conditions of the contribution.

(8) Information which would reveal the identity of an individual who lawfully makes a donation to a public agency, if anonymity of the donor is a condition of the donation, except if the donation is intended for or restricted to providing remuneration or personal tangible benefit to a named public officer or employee.

(9) Testing and examination materials, before the test or examination is given or if it is to be given again, or records of individual test or examination scores, other than records which show only passage or failure and not specific scores.

(10) Criminal investigation records, except as provided herein. The district court, in an action brought pursuant to K.S.A. 45-222, and amendments thereto, may order disclosure of such records, subject to such conditions as the court may impose, if the court finds that disclosure:

(A) Is in the public interest;

(B) would not interfere with any prospective law enforcement action, criminal investigation or prosecution;

(C) would not reveal the identity of any confidential source or undercover agent;

(D) would not reveal confidential investigative techniques or procedures not known to the general public;

(E) would not endanger the life or physical safety of any person; and

(F) would not reveal the name, address, phone number or any other information which specifically and individually identifies the victim of any sexual offense in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 65 through 77 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

If a public record is discretionarily closed by a public agency pursuant to this subsection, the record custodian, upon request, shall provide a written citation to the specific provisions of paragraphs (A) through (F) that necessitate closure of that public record.

(11) Records of agencies involved in administrative adjudication or civil litigation, compiled in the process of detecting or investigating violations of civil law or administrative rules and regulations, if disclosure would interfere with a prospective administrative adjudication or civil litigation or reveal the identity of a confidential source or undercover agent.

(12) Records of emergency or security information or procedures of a public agency, or plans, drawings, specifications or related information for any building or facility which is used for purposes requiring security measures in or around the building or facility or which is used for the generation or transmission of power, water, fuels or communications, if disclosure would jeopardize security of the public agency, building or facility.

(13) The contents of appraisals or engineering or feasibility estimates or evaluations made by or for a public agency relative to the acquisition of property, prior to the award of formal contracts therefor.

(14) Correspondence between a public agency and a private individual, other than correspondence which is intended to give notice of an action, policy or determination relating to any regulatory, supervisory or enforcement responsibility of the public agency or which is widely distributed to the public by a public agency and is not specifically in response to communications from such a private individual.

(15) Records pertaining to employer-employee negotiations, if disclosure would reveal information discussed in a lawful executive session under K.S.A. 75-4319, and amendments thereto.

(16) Software programs for electronic data processing and documentation thereof, but each public agency shall maintain a register, open to the public, that describes:

(A) The information which the agency maintains on computer facilities; and

(B) the form in which the information can be made available using existing computer programs.

(17) Applications, financial statements and other information submitted in connection with applications for student financial assistance where financial need is a consideration for the award.

(18) Plans, designs, drawings or specifications which are prepared by a person other than an employee of a public agency or records which are the property of a private person.

(19) Well samples, logs or surveys which the state corporation commission requires to be filed by persons who have drilled or caused to be drilled, or are drilling or causing to be drilled, holes for the purpose of discovery or production of oil or gas, to the extent that disclosure is limited by rules and regulations of the state corporation commission.

(20) Notes, preliminary drafts, research data in the process of analysis, unfunded grant proposals, memoranda, recommendations or other records in which opinions are expressed or policies or actions are proposed, except that this exemption shall not apply when such records are publicly cited or identified in an open meeting or in an agenda of an open meeting.

(21) Records of a public agency having legislative powers, which records pertain to proposed legislation or amendments to proposed legislation, except that this exemption shall not apply when such records are:

(A) Publicly cited or identified in an open meeting or in an agenda of an open meeting; or

(B) distributed to a majority of a quorum of any body which has au-

thority to take action or make recommendations to the public agency with regard to the matters to which such records pertain.

(22) Records of a public agency having legislative powers, which records pertain to research prepared for one or more members of such agency, except that this exemption shall not apply when such records are:

(A) Publicly cited or identified in an open meeting or in an agenda of an open meeting; or

(B) distributed to a majority of a quorum of any body which has authority to take action or make recommendations to the public agency with regard to the matters to which such records pertain.

(23) Library patron and circulation records which pertain to identifiable individuals.

(24) Records which are compiled for census or research purposes and which pertain to identifiable individuals.

(25) Records which represent and constitute the work product of an attorney.

(26) Records of a utility or other public service pertaining to individually identifiable residential customers of the utility or service, except that information concerning billings for specific individual customers named by the requester shall be subject to disclosure as provided by this act.

(27) Specifications for competitive bidding, until the specifications are officially approved by the public agency.

(28) Sealed bids and related documents, until a bid is accepted or all bids rejected.

(29) Correctional records pertaining to an identifiable inmate or release, except that:

(A) The name; photograph and other identifying information; sentence data; parole eligibility date; custody or supervision level; disciplinary record; supervision violations; conditions of supervision, excluding requirements pertaining to mental health or substance abuse counseling; location of facility where incarcerated or location of parole office maintaining supervision and address of a releasee whose crime was committed after the effective date of this act shall be subject to disclosure to any person other than another inmate or releasee, except that the disclosure of the location of an inmate transferred to another state pursuant to the interstate corrections compact shall be at the discretion of the secretary of corrections;

(B) the ombudsman of corrections, the attorney general, law enforcement agencies, counsel for the inmate to whom the record pertains and any county or district attorney shall have access to correctional records to the extent otherwise permitted by law;

(C) the information provided to the law enforcement agency pursuant to the sex offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall be subject to disclosure to any person, except that the name, address, telephone number or any other information which specifically and individually identifies the victim of any offender required to register as provided by the Kansas offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall not be disclosed; and

(D) records of the department of corrections regarding the financial assets of an offender in the custody of the secretary of corrections shall be subject to disclosure to the victim, or such victim's family, of the crime for which the inmate is in custody as set forth in an order of restitution by the sentencing court.

(30) Public records containing information of a personal nature where the public disclosure thereof would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

(31) Public records pertaining to prospective location of a business or industry where no previous public disclosure has been made of the business' or industry's interest in locating in, relocating within or expanding within the state. This exception shall not include those records pertaining to application of agencies for permits or licenses necessary to do business or to expand business operations within this state, except as otherwise provided by law.

(32) Engineering and architectural estimates made by or for any public agency relative to public improvements.

(33) Financial information submitted by contractors in qualification statements to any public agency.

(34) Records involved in the obtaining and processing of intellectual property rights that are expected to be, wholly or partially vested in or

owned by a state educational institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-711, and amendments thereto, or an assignee of the institution organized and existing for the benefit of the institution.

(35) Any report or record which is made pursuant to K.S.A. 65-4922, 65-4923 or 65-4924, and amendments thereto, and which is privileged pursuant to K.S.A. 65-4915 or 65-4925, and amendments thereto.

(36) Information which would reveal the precise location of an archeological site.

(37) Any financial data or traffic information from a railroad company, to a public agency, concerning the sale, lease or rehabilitation of the railroad's property in Kansas.

(38) Risk-based capital reports, risk-based capital plans and corrective orders including the working papers and the results of any analysis filed with the commissioner of insurance in accordance with K.S.A. 40-2c20 and 40-2d20, and amendments thereto.

(39) Memoranda and related materials required to be used to support the annual actuarial opinions submitted pursuant to subsection (b) of K.S.A. 40-409, and amendments thereto.

(40) Disclosure reports filed with the commissioner of insurance under subsection (a) of K.S.A. 40-2,156, and amendments thereto.

(41) All financial analysis ratios and examination synopses concerning insurance companies that are submitted to the commissioner by the national association of insurance commissioners' insurance regulatory information system.

(42) Any records the disclosure of which is restricted or prohibited by a tribal-state gaming compact.

(43) Market research, market plans, business plans and the terms and conditions of managed care or other third party contracts, developed or entered into by the university of Kansas medical center in the operation and management of the university hospital which the chancellor of the university of Kansas or the chancellor's designee determines would give an unfair advantage to competitors of the university of Kansas medical center.

(44) The amount of franchise tax paid to the secretary of revenue or the secretary of state by domestic corporations, foreign corporations, domestic limited liability companies, foreign limited liability companies, domestic limited partnership, foreign limited partnership, domestic limited liability partnerships and foreign limited liability partnerships.

(45) Records, other than criminal investigation records, the disclosure of which would pose a substantial likelihood of revealing 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; or (C) private property or persons, if the records are submitted to the agency. 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.

(46) Any information or material received by the register of deeds of a county from military discharge papers (DD Form 214). Such papers shall be disclosed: To the military dischargee; to such dischargee's immediate family members and lineal descendants; to such dischargee's heirs, agents or assigns; to the licensed funeral director who has custody of the body of the deceased dischargee; when required by a department or agency of the federal or state government or a political subdivision thereof; when the form is required to perfect the claim of military service or honorable discharge or a claim of a dependent of the dischargee; and upon the written approval of the commissioner of veterans affairs, to a person conducting research.

(47) Information that would reveal the location of a shelter or a safe-house or similar place where persons are provided protection from abuse or the name, address, location or other contact information of alleged victims of stalking, domestic violence or sexual assault.

(48) Policy information provided by an insurance carrier in accordance with subsection (h)(1) of K.S.A. 44-532, and amendments thereto. This exemption shall not be construed to preclude access to an individual em-

ployer's record for the purpose of verification of insurance coverage or to the department of labor for their business purposes.

(49) An individual's e-mail address, cell phone number and other contact information which has been given to the public agency for the purpose of public agency notifications or communications which are widely distributed to the public.

(b) Except to the extent disclosure is otherwise required by law or as appropriate during the course of an administrative proceeding or on appeal from agency action, a public agency or officer shall not disclose financial information of a taxpayer which may be required or requested by a county appraiser or the director of property valuation to assist in the determination of the value of the taxpayer's property for ad valorem taxation purposes; or any financial information of a personal nature required or requested by a public agency or officer, including a name, job description or title revealing the salary or other compensation of officers, employees or applicants for employment with a firm, corporation or agency, except a public agency. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to prohibit the publication of statistics, so classified as to prevent identification of particular reports or returns and the items thereof.

(c) As used in this section, the term "cited or identified" shall not include a request to an employee of a public agency that a document be prepared.

(d) If a public record contains material which is not subject to disclosure pursuant to this act, the public agency shall separate or delete such material and make available to the requester that material in the public record which is subject to disclosure pursuant to this act. If a public record is not subject to disclosure because it pertains to an identifiable individual, the public agency shall delete the identifying portions of the record and make available to the requester any remaining portions which are subject to disclosure pursuant to this act, unless the request is for a record pertaining to a specific individual or to such a limited group of individuals that the individuals' identities are reasonably ascertainable, the public agency shall not be required to disclose those portions of the record which pertain to such individual or individuals.

(e) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to exempt from public disclosure statistical information not descriptive of any identifiable person.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), any public record which has been in existence more than 70 years shall be open for inspection by any person unless disclosure of the record is specifically prohibited or restricted by federal law, state statute or rule of the Kansas supreme court or by a policy adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 72-6214, and amendments thereto.

(g) Any confidential records or information relating to security measures provided or received under the provisions of subsection (a)(45) shall not be subject to subpoena, discovery or other demand in any administrative, criminal or civil action.

Sec. 193. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 45-230 is hereby amended to read as follows: 45-230. (a) No person shall knowingly sell, give or receive, for the purpose of selling or offering for sale any property or service to persons listed therein, any list of names and addresses contained in or derived from public records except:

(1) Lists of names and addresses from public records of the division of vehicles obtained under K.S.A. 74-2012, and amendments thereto;

(2) lists of names and addresses of persons licensed, registered or issued certificates or permits to practice a profession or vocation may be sold or given to, and received by, an organization of persons who practice that profession or vocation for membership, informational or other purposes related to the practice of the profession or vocation;

(3) lists of names and addresses of persons applying for examination for licenses, registrations, certificates or permits to practice a profession or vocation shall be sold or given to, and received by, organizations providing professional or vocational educational materials or courses to such persons for the sole purpose of providing such persons with information relating to the availability of such materials or courses;

(4) lists of names, addresses and other information from voter registration lists may be compiled, used, given, received, sold or purchased by any

person, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3110~~ *section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, solely for political campaign or election purposes;

(5) lists of names and addresses from the public records of postsecondary institutions as defined in K.S.A. 74-3201b, and amendments thereto, may be given to, and received and disseminated by such institution's separately incorporated affiliates and supporting organizations, which qualify under section 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code of 1986, for use in the furtherance of the purposes and programs of such institutions and such affiliates and supporting organizations; and

(6) to the extent otherwise authorized by law.

(b) Any person subject to this section who knowingly violates the provisions of this section shall be liable for the payment of a civil penalty in an action brought by the attorney general or county or district attorney in a sum set by the court not to exceed \$500 for each violation.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to nor impose any civil liability or penalty upon any public official, public agency or records custodian for granting access to or providing copies of public records or information containing names and addresses, in good faith compliance with the Kansas open records act, to a person who has made a written request for access to such information and has executed a written certification pursuant to subsection (c)(2) of K.S.A. 45-220, and amendments thereto.

(d) This section shall be a part of and supplemental to the Kansas open records act.

Sec. 194. K.S.A. 46-920 is hereby amended to read as follows: 46-920.

(a) The secretary of corrections may reimburse any inmate of any correctional institution or other facility under the secretary's jurisdiction for any personal injury or personal property damage or loss occurring under circumstances which establish, in the secretary's opinion, that such loss or damage was caused by the negligence of the state or any agency, officer or employee thereof. No reimbursement payment shall be made on any claim for an amount of more than \$500. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the crediting of any payment made to an inmate of a correctional institution or other facility under the secretary's jurisdiction to such inmate's account within the institution or facility, as the case may be.

(b) When an inmate owes an outstanding unpaid amount of restitution ordered by a court pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603, 21-4603d or 21-4610, *prior to their repeal, or section 244, 247 or 271 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, the secretary of corrections shall withdraw from the inmate's trust account as a set-off:

(1) Money received by the inmate from the state as a settlement of a claim against the state through the joint committee on special claims against the state which is otherwise specifically approved for payment by appropriation act of the legislature, or which is approved through the department of corrections internal claims procedure under this section; or

(2) money received by the inmate from the state as the result of a settlement or a final judgment in a civil action in which the state of Kansas or an employee of the department of corrections was a named defendant and the state was found to be liable.

(c) When an inmate on post release, parole or conditional release supervision owes an outstanding unpaid amount of restitution ordered by a court pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603, 21-4603d or 21-4610, *prior to their repeal, or section 244, 247 or 271 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, the state shall setoff the unpaid restitution from:

(1) Money payable to the inmate from the state as a settlement of a claim against the state through the joint committee against the state which is specifically approved for payment by appropriation act of the legislature or which is approved through the department of corrections under this section; or

(2) money payable to the inmate from the state as a result of a settlement or final judgment in a civil action in which the state of Kansas or an employee of the department of corrections was a named defendant and the state was found to be liable.

(d) Vouchers certifying the amount to be setoff under subsection (c) for the outstanding unpaid restitution and any balance remaining payable

to the inmate shall be prepared and submitted to the director of accounts and reports of the department of administration.

(e) When more than one state court order of restitution is outstanding and unpaid, moneys shall be applied to and paid for the restitution orders in accordance with this section in the order in which the final judgment orders were entered.

(f) Moneys collected for payment towards outstanding unpaid restitution in accordance with this section shall be forwarded to the appropriate clerk of the district court for disbursement.

Sec. 195. K.S.A. 47-653c is hereby amended to read as follows: 47-653c. Any person who shall violate any provision of this act or regulations adopted in accordance therewith shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as prescribed by ~~K.S.A. 21-4502~~ *section 242 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.*

Sec. 196. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 47-1706 is hereby amended to read as follows: 47-1706. (a) The commissioner may refuse to issue or renew or may suspend or revoke any license or permit required under K.S.A. 47-1701 et seq., and amendments thereto, for any one or more of the following reasons:

(1) Material misstatement in the application for the original license or permit, or in the application for any renewal of a license or permit;

(2) willful disregard of any provision of the Kansas pet animal act or any rule and regulation adopted hereunder, or any willful aiding or abetting of another in the violation of any provision of the Kansas pet animal act or any rule and regulation adopted hereunder;

(3) permitting any license or permit issued hereunder to be used by an unlicensed or unpermitted person or transferred to unlicensed or unpermitted premises;

(4) the conviction of any crime relating to the theft of animals or a first conviction of cruelty to animals;

(5) substantial misrepresentation;

(6) misrepresentation or false promise, made through advertising, salespersons, agents or otherwise, in connection with the operation of business of the licensee or permittee;

(7) fraudulent bill of sale;

(8) the housing facility or the primary enclosure is inadequate; or

(9) the feeding, watering, sanitizing and housing practices at the licensee's or permittee's premises are not consistent with the Kansas pet animal act or the rules and regulations adopted hereunder.

(b) The commissioner shall refuse to issue or renew and shall suspend or revoke any license or permit required under K.S.A. 47-1701 et seq., and amendments thereto, for the second or subsequent conviction of cruelty to animals, K.S.A. 21-4310, *prior to its repeal, or subsections (a)(1) through (a)(5) of section 223 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas,* and amendments thereto.

(c) Any refusal to issue or renew a license or permit, and any suspension or revocation of a license or permit, under this section shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act and shall be subject to review in accordance with the Kansas judicial review act.

(d) Whenever the commissioner denies, suspends or revokes a license or permit under this section, the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized, trained representatives shall seize and impound any animals in the possession, custody or care of the person whose license or permit is denied, suspended or revoked if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the animals' health, safety or welfare is endangered. Except as provided by ~~K.S.A. 21-4314~~ *section 223 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas,* and amendments thereto, such animals may be returned to the person owning them if there is satisfactory evidence that the animals will receive adequate care by that person or such animals may be sold, placed or euthanized, at the discretion of the commissioner. Costs of care and services for such animals while seized and impounded shall be paid by the person from whom the animals were seized and impounded, if that person's license or permit is denied, suspended or revoked. Such funds shall be paid to the commissioner for reimbursement of care and services provided during seizure and impoundment. If such person's license or permit is not denied,

suspended or revoked, the commissioner shall pay the costs of care and services provided during seizure and impoundment.

Sec. 197. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 47-1707 is hereby amended to read as follows: 47-1707. (a) In addition to or in lieu of any other civil or criminal penalty provided by law, the commissioner, upon a finding that a person has violated or failed to comply with any provision of the Kansas pet animal act or any rule and regulation adopted hereunder, may impose on such person a civil fine not exceeding \$1,000 for each violation or requirement to attend an educational course regarding animals and their care and treatment. If the commissioner imposes the educational course, such person may choose either the fine or the educational course. If such person chooses the fine, the commissioner shall establish the amount pursuant to the fine provisions of this section. The educational course shall be administered by the commissioner in consultation with Kansas state university college of veterinary medicine.

(b) Any imposition of a civil fine pursuant to this section shall be only upon notice and a hearing conducted in accordance with the Kansas administrative procedure act and shall be subject to review in accordance with the Kansas judicial review act.

(c) Whenever the commissioner has reasonable grounds to believe that a person or premises required to be licensed or permitted under the Kansas pet animal act has failed to comply with or has violated any provision of the Kansas pet animal act or any rule and regulation adopted hereunder and that the health, safety or welfare of animals in such person's possession, custody or care is endangered thereby, the commissioner shall seize and impound such animals using emergency adjudicative proceedings in accordance with the Kansas administrative procedure act. Except as provided by ~~K.S.A. 21-4311~~ *section 223 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, such animals may be returned to the person owning them if there is satisfactory evidence that the animals will receive adequate care by that person or such animals may be sold, placed or euthanized, at the discretion of the commissioner. Costs of care and services for such animals while seized and impounded shall be paid by the person from whom the animals were seized and impounded, if that person is found to be in violation of the Kansas pet animal act or any rules and regulations adopted hereunder. Such funds shall be paid to the commissioner for reimbursement of care and services provided during seizure and impoundment. If such person is not found to be in violation of the Kansas pet animal act or any rules and regulations adopted hereunder, the commissioner shall pay the costs of care and services provided during seizure and impoundment.

Sec. 198. K.S.A. 47-1715 is hereby amended to read as follows: 47-1715. (a) Any violation of or failure to comply with any provision of the Kansas pet animal act, or any rule and regulation adopted hereunder, shall constitute a class A nonperson misdemeanor. Continued operation, after a conviction, shall constitute a separate offense for each day of operation.

(b) Upon a conviction of a person for any violation of the Kansas pet animal act, or any rule and regulation adopted hereunder, the court shall order the commissioner to seize and impound any animals in the convicted person's possession, custody or care if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the animals' health, safety or welfare is endangered. Except as provided by ~~K.S.A. 21-4311~~ *section 223 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, such animals may be returned to the person owning them if there is satisfactory evidence that the animals will receive adequate care by that person or such animals may be sold, placed or euthanized, at the discretion of the commissioner. Costs of care and services for such animals while seized and impounded shall be paid by the convicted person. Such funds shall be paid to the commissioner for reimbursement of care and services provided during seizure and impoundment. If the person is not convicted, the commissioner shall pay the costs of care and services provided during seizure and impoundment.

Sec. 199. K.S.A. 50-618 is hereby amended to read as follows: 50-618. Whenever any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation or other business organization, or any agent thereof, shall voluntarily issue or cause to be issued a ~~credit~~ *financial* card, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 21-3729~~ *in section 114 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, where the person to whom the card is issued has not requested or



solicited such issuance, and has neither signed nor used such card, the person to whom the card is issued shall not be liable for any use or misuse of such card if it shall be lost or stolen. In any action for the return of ~~said credit~~ ~~credit~~ such card, or for the return of any goods, wares or merchandise acquired through use of ~~said credit~~ ~~credit~~ such card subsequent to it being lost by or stolen from the recipient thereof, or for the payment of the purchase price of said goods, wares or merchandise, it shall be a complete defense by such recipient that the ~~credit~~ card was issued, sent or delivered, or caused to be issued, sent or delivered, to the recipient unsolicited or that the recipient did not actually order or request the same and that the recipient neither signed nor used such card. Where any person has requested or solicited the issuance of a ~~credit~~ financial card from any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation or other business organization, or any agent thereof or such person has signed or used such card, the reissuance or renewal of such card, regardless of any specific request or solicitation therefor by the holder of such card, shall not be deemed to be the receipt of an unsolicited ~~credit~~ financial card within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 200. K.S.A. 50-648 is hereby amended to read as follows: 50-648.

(a) Any consumer who has purchased a motor vehicle from a supplier and who proves: (1) That any of the acts declared to be a violation of ~~K.S.A. 21-3757~~ *section 121 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, have taken place; and (2) that the mileage or use of the motor vehicle is materially different from that shown on the vehicle's odometer shall be entitled to a declaration from the court that the purchase of the motor vehicle is voidable at the consumer's request.

(b) If the purchase of a motor vehicle is voided under subsection (a), the consumer shall recover the greater of the following but recovery shall not exceed the actual purchase price of the vehicle:

- (1) Purchase price before trade-in allowance less set off;
- (2) Purchase price before trade-in allowance plus verified repairs less set off; or
- (3) The civil penalties in K.S.A. 50-651, *and amendments thereto*.

(c) The consumer may recover reasonable attorney fees, if the consumer prevails in an action against the supplier under this section.

Sec. 201. K.S.A. 50-651 is hereby amended to read as follows: 50-651.

(a) The commission of any act or practice declared to be a violation of ~~K.S.A. 21-3757~~ *section 121 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, or K.S.A. 50-653, and amendments thereto, shall make the violator liable to the aggrieved consumer, or to the state, for the payment of a civil penalty, recoverable in an individual action or in an action brought by the attorney general in a sum set by the court of not more than \$2,000 per violation of K.S.A. 50-653, and amendments thereto, and not more than \$10,000 per violation of ~~K.S.A. 21-3757~~ *section 121 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*.

(b) The remedies provided in subsection (a) are in addition to any remedies available under federal odometer law.

Sec. 202. K.S.A. 50-653 is hereby amended to read as follows: 50-653.

A supplier as defined herein shall disclose in writing to the purchaser of a motor vehicle at or before the time of entering into the purchase agreement whether the supplier has or has not performed a title search for such motor vehicle and such disclosure statement shall be signed by the purchaser acknowledging such disclosure was made to the purchaser. A supplier who makes the foregoing disclosure shall have no liability under K.S.A. 50-648, 50-650 and 50-651, *and amendments thereto*, to a purchaser of the vehicle in the event the mileage shown for the motor vehicle is inaccurate or untrue, unless such supplier violated the provisions of subsection ~~(f) of K.S.A. 21-3757~~ ~~(a)(4) of section 121 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto~~.

Sec. 203. K.S.A. 57-227 is hereby amended to read as follows: 57-227. This act shall not apply to:

- (a) Investigations by law enforcement officers or other persons concerning a suspected violation of ~~K.S.A. 21-3750~~ *subsection (a)(3) of section 92 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*; or
- (b) contracts between copyright owners or performing rights societies

and broadcasters licensed by the federal communications commission or contracts with cable operators, programmers or other transmission services.

Sec. 204. K.S.A. 58-2573 is hereby amended to read as follows: 58-2573. The provisions of this act shall not: (a) Apply to or affect any valid rental agreement entered into prior to the effective date of this act, nor shall it apply to or affect any conduct or transaction of the parties to such rental agreement, if such conduct or transaction is in accordance with and pursuant to such rental agreement; but the provisions of this act shall apply to and govern any renewal, extension or modification of any such rental agreement, where such renewal, extension or modification is effected on or after the effective date of this act; or

(b) apply to any person or persons who enter and remain in a dwelling unit without a rental agreement and without the landlord's knowledge and such person knows that such person is not authorized or privileged to do so and an order to leave has been personally communicated to such person by the landlord. Such person or persons may be prosecuted pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-3721~~ *section 94 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 205. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 58-3043 is hereby amended to read as follows: 58-3043. (a) In determining whether to grant or renew a license the commission shall consider:

- (1) Any revocation or suspension of a prior real estate license;
- (2) (A) Whether an applicant has committed any of the following during the term of any prior real estate license:
  - (i) A violation of any of the practices enumerated in K.S.A. 58-3062, and amendments thereto;
  - (ii) a violation of this act or rules and regulations adopted hereunder; or
  - (iii) a violation of the brokerage relationships in real estate transactions act, K.S.A. 58-30,101 et seq., and amendments thereto;
- (B) whether an applicant has been finally adjudicated and a determination was made by a federal, state or other appropriate licensing body that the applicant committed any violation that is comparable to a violation in subparagraph (A) during the term of any real estate license issued to the applicant by another jurisdiction;
- (3) any plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, or any conviction of any misdemeanor which reflects on the applicant's honesty, trustworthiness, integrity or competence to transact the business of real estate;
- (4) any conduct of the applicant which reflects on the applicant's honesty, trustworthiness, integrity or competence to transact the business of real estate; and
- (5) such other matters as the commission deems pertinent.

(b) The commission may renew or grant an original license to an applicant who has any prior revocation or suspension, conduct or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to or conviction of a misdemeanor as specified in subsection (a) if the applicant presents to the commission satisfactory proof that the applicant now bears a good reputation for honesty, trustworthiness, integrity and competence to transact the business of real estate in such a manner as to safeguard the interest of the public. The burden of proof shall be on the applicant to present such evidence to the commission. In its consideration of any prior revocation, conduct or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to or conviction of a misdemeanor as specified in subsection (a), the commission shall consider the following factors:

- (1) The nature of the offense;
- (2) any aggravating or extenuating circumstances;
- (3) the time elapsed since such revocation, conduct or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to or conviction of a misdemeanor;
- (4) the rehabilitation or restitution performed by the applicant; and
- (5) any other factors that the commission deems relevant.

(c) The commission may deny a license to any person who, without a license, has engaged in a real estate activity for which a license was required.

(d) When an applicant has made a false statement of material fact on the application, such false statement may be sufficient reason for refusal of a license.

(e) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the commission shall refuse

to grant a license to an applicant if the applicant has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, or has been convicted of:

(A) (i) Any offense that is comparable to any crime which would require the applicant to register as provided in the Kansas offender registration act; or

(ii) any federal, military or other state conviction for an offense that is comparable to any crime under the laws of this state which would require the applicant to register as provided in the Kansas offender registration act; or

(B) (i) Any felony other than a felony under subparagraph (A); or

(ii) any federal, military or other state conviction for an offense that is comparable to any under the laws of this state other than a felony under subparagraph (A).

(2) The commission may grant an original license pursuant to subsection (f) if the applicant's application is received at least:

(A) Fifteen years after the date of the applicant's discharge from post-release supervision, completion of any nonprison sanction or suspension of the imposition of the sentence resulting from any plea of guilty or nolo contendere to or conviction of any offense specified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1); or

(B) five years after the date of the applicant's discharge from post-release supervision, completion of any nonprison sanction or suspension of the imposition of the sentence resulting from any plea of guilty or nolo contendere to or conviction of any offense specified in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), whichever is applicable.

(3) For the purposes of this subsection, "postrelease supervision" and "nonprison sanction" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in ~~K.S.A. 21-4703~~ them in section 284 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

~~(4) For the purposes of this subsection, "nonprison sanction" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in K.S.A. 21-4703, and amendments thereto.~~

(f) (1) The commission may renew or grant an original license to an applicant who has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, or has been convicted of any crime listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (e) if the applicant presents to the commission satisfactory proof that the applicant now bears a good reputation for honesty, trustworthiness, integrity and competence to transact the business of real estate in such a manner as to safeguard the interest of the public. The burden of proof shall be on the applicant to present such evidence to the commission.

(2) In addition to the factors listed in subsections (a) and (b), in determining whether or not the applicant presently has a good reputation as required in subsection (f), the commission shall consider the following additional factors:

(A) The extent and nature of the applicant's past criminal activity;

(B) the age of the applicant at the time of the commission of the crime or crimes;

(C) the amount of time elapsed since the applicant's last criminal activity;

(D) the conduct and work activity of the applicant prior to and following the criminal activity;

(E) evidence of the applicant's rehabilitation or rehabilitative effort; and

(F) all other evidence of the applicant's present fitness for a license.

Sec. 206. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 58-3068 is hereby amended to read as follows: 58-3068. (a) Except as provided in subsection (d), moneys in the real estate recovery revolving fund shall be used in the manner provided by this act to reimburse persons who suffer monetary damages by reason of any of the following acts committed in connection with any transaction involving the sale of real estate in this state by any broker or salesperson who was licensed under the laws of this state at the time the act was committed or by any unlicensed employee of such broker or salesperson:

(1) Violation of any of the following provisions of this act:

(A) K.S.A. 58-3061, and amendments thereto; or

(B) subsection (a)(1), (2), (13), (18), (19) or (25) or subsection (b)(2) of K.S.A. 58-3062, and amendments thereto; or

(2) violation of any provision of the brokerage relationships in real estate transactions act; or

(3) obtaining money or property by any act which would constitute any crime defined by K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3704, 21-3705, 21-3707, 21-3710, 21-3711 or 21-3712, *prior to their repeal, or section 87, 89, 107, 109, 110 or 112 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(b) Any person may seek recovery from the real estate recovery revolving fund under the following conditions:

(1) Such person has received final judgment in a court of competent jurisdiction of this state in any action wherein the cause of action was based on any of the acts described in subsection (a);

(2) the claim is made within two years after the date that final judgment is entered;

(3) such person has caused to be issued a writ of execution upon such judgment, and the officer executing the same has made a return showing that no personal or real property of the judgment debtor liable to be levied upon in satisfaction of the judgment could be found, or that the amount realized on the sale of the judgment debtor's property pursuant to such execution was insufficient to satisfy the judgment;

(4) such person has made all reasonable searches and inquiries to ascertain whether the judgment debtor is possessed of real or personal property or other assets, subject to being sold or applied in satisfaction of the judgment, and by such search such person has discovered no such property or assets, or that such person has discovered such property and assets and that such person has taken all necessary action and proceedings for the application thereof to the judgment and that the amount thereby realized was insufficient to satisfy the judgment;

(5) any amounts recovered by such person from the judgment debtor, or from any other source, has been applied to the damages awarded by the court; and

(6) such person is not a person who is precluded by subsection (c) from making a claim for recovery.

(c) A person shall not be qualified to make a claim for recovery from the real estate recovery revolving fund, if:

(1) The person is the spouse of the judgment debtor or a personal representative of such spouse;

(2) the person acted as principal or agent in the real estate transaction which is the subject of the claim and is a licensed broker or salesperson or is an association, corporation, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, partnership or professional corporation whose partners, members, officers and employees are licensed as provided by subsection (b) of K.S.A. 58-3042, and amendments thereto; or

(3) such person's claim is based upon a real estate transaction in which the licensed broker or salesperson was acting on the broker's or salesperson's own behalf with respect to property owned or controlled by such broker or salesperson.

(d) At any time that the balance remaining in the real estate recovery revolving fund is greater than \$250,000, any amount over \$250,000 may be used by the commission for the following purposes:

(1) Production and distribution of an agency newsletter;

(2) monitoring education courses;

(3) expansion of materials available for consumers; and

(4) education grants to high schools and universities for course materials on money management and home ownership.

Sec. 207. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 58-4505 is hereby amended to read as follows: 58-4505. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), the board may deny, suspend or revoke a registration, or may impose probationary conditions on a registrant or applicant if the registrant or applicant has engaged in any of the following conduct:

(1) Making a materially false or fraudulent statement in an application for registration or renewal;

(2) been convicted of or plead guilty or nolo contendere in a court of competent jurisdiction to any misdemeanor involving dishonesty;

(3) intentionally falsifying a home inspection report;

(4) performing any of the following acts as part of the home inspection:

(A) Inspecting for a fee any property in which the home inspector has any personal or financial interest unless the interest is disclosed in writing

to the client before the home inspection is performed and the client signs an acknowledgment of receipt of the disclosure;

(B) offering or delivering any commission, referral fee or kickback for the referral of any business to the home inspector; and

(C) accepting an engagement to perform a home inspection or to prepare a home inspection report in which the employment itself or the fee payable for the inspection is contingent upon the conclusions in the home inspection report, pre-established or prescribed findings or the closing of the underlying real estate transaction;

(5) including as a term or condition in an agreement to conduct a home inspection any provision that disclaims the liability of the registered home inspector for any errors and omissions which may arise during a home inspection or to limit the amount of damage for liability for any errors and omissions which may arise during a home inspection to less than \$10,000 in the aggregate for each home inspection;

(6) failing to provide a client with a pre-inspection notice prior to the home inspection;

(7) failing to substantially follow the approved standards of practice and code of ethics;

(8) failing to respond as requested by the board to any summons for attendance and testimony or to produce documents or any other physical evidence during an investigation into the qualifications of or allegations of misconduct of an applicant or registrant; and

(9) violating any provision of this act or rules and regulations promulgated by the board pursuant to this act.

(b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the board shall refuse to issue a registration to an applicant or registrant if the applicant or registrant has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, or has been convicted of:

(A) (i) Any offense that is comparable to any crime which would require the applicant to register as provided in the Kansas offender registration act; or

(ii) any federal, military or other state conviction for an offense that is comparable to any crime under the laws of this state which would require the applicant to register as provided in the Kansas offender registration act; or

(B) (i) Any felony other than a felony under subparagraph (A); or

(ii) any federal, military or other state conviction for an offense that is comparable to any under the laws of this state other than a felony under subparagraph (A).

(2) The board may grant an original registration pursuant to subsection (c) if the applicant's or registrant's application is received at least:

(A) Fifteen years after the date of the applicant's or registrant's discharge from postrelease supervision, completion of any nonprison sanction or suspension of the imposition of the sentence resulting from any plea of guilty or nolo contendere to or conviction of any offense specified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1); or

(B) five years after the date of the applicant's discharge from post-release supervision, completion of any nonprison sanction or suspension of the imposition of the sentence resulting from any plea of guilty or nolo contendere to or conviction of any offense specified in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), whichever is applicable.

(3) For the purposes of this subsection, "postrelease supervision" and "nonprison sanction" shall have the meaning ascribed to ~~it in K.S.A. 21-4703~~ *them in section 284 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

~~(4) For the purposes of this subsection, "nonprison sanction" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in K.S.A. 21-4703 and amendments thereto.~~

(c) (1) The board may renew or grant an original registration to an applicant or registrant who has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, or has been convicted of any misdemeanor or any crime listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) if the applicant or registrant presents to the board satisfactory proof that the applicant or registrant now bears a good reputation for honesty, trustworthiness, integrity and competence to transact the business of registered home inspector in such a manner as to safeguard the interest of the public. The burden of proof shall be on the applicator or registrant to present such evidence to the board.

(2) In determining whether or not the applicant or registrant presently

has a good reputation as required in this subsection, the board shall consider the following additional factors:

- (A) The extent and nature of the applicant's or registrant's past criminal activity;
- (B) the age of the applicant or registrant at the time of the commission of the crime or crimes;
- (C) the amount of time elapsed since the applicant's or registrant's last criminal activity;
- (D) the conduct and work activity of the applicant or registrant prior to and following the criminal activity; and
- (E) evidence of the applicant's or registrant's rehabilitation or rehabilitative effort; and
- (F) all other evidence of the applicant's or registrant's present fitness for a registration.

(d) In addition to or in lieu of any other administrative, civil or criminal remedy provided by law, if the board determines after notice and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the Kansas administrative procedures act that a registrant has violated any provision of this act or any rule and regulation adopted hereunder, the board may impose on such registrant a civil fine not to exceed \$500 for each violation.

(e) All proceedings pursuant to this section shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act.

Sec. 208. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 59-2132 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-2132. (a) Except as provided in subsection (h), in independent and agency adoptions, the court shall require the petitioner to obtain an assessment of the advisability of the adoption by a court approved:

- (1) (A) Licensed social worker, licensed specialist social worker, licensed specialist clinical social worker, licensed masters social worker, licensed baccalaureate social worker or licensed associate social worker licensed by the behavioral sciences regulatory board;
- (B) licensed clinical marriage and family therapist as defined in K.S.A. 65-6402, and amendments thereto;
- (C) licensed marriage and family therapist as defined in K.S.A. 65-6402, and amendments thereto;
- (D) licensed clinical professional counselor as defined in K.S.A. 65-5802, and amendments thereto;
- (E) licensed professional counselor as defined in K.S.A. 65-5802, and amendments thereto;
- (F) licensed psychologist as defined in K.S.A. 65-6319, and amendments thereto;
- (G) licensed masters level psychologist as defined in K.S.A. 74-5362, and amendments thereto;
- (H) licensed clinical psychotherapist as defined in K.S.A. 74-5363, and amendments thereto; or
- (I) a licensed child-placing agency.

(2) Any person performing an assessment pursuant to this subsection shall:

- (A) Possess a minimum of two years experience in adoption services or be supervised by a person with such experience; or
- (B) if licensed by the behavioral sciences regulatory board to diagnose and treat mental disorders in independent practice, possess a minimum of one year of experience in adoption services or be supervised by a person with such experience.

(b) The petitioner shall file with the court, not less than 10 days before the hearing on the petition, a report of the assessment and, if necessary, confirmation or clarification of the information filed under K.S.A. 59-2130, and amendments thereto.

(c) If there is no one authorized pursuant to this section available to make the assessment and report to the court, the court may use the department of social and rehabilitation services for that purpose.

(d) The costs of making the assessment and report may be assessed as court costs in the case as provided in article 20 of chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

(e) In making the assessment, the person authorized pursuant to this section or department of social and rehabilitation services is authorized to observe the child in the petitioner's home, verify financial information of the petitioner, shall clear the name of the petitioner with the child abuse

and neglect registry through the department of social and rehabilitation services and, when appropriate, with a similar registry in another state or nation, shall determine whether the petitioner has been convicted of a felony for any act described in articles 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or section 36 through 86, 174, 210, 211 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or, within the last five years been convicted of a felony violation of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, or any felony violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009, and, when appropriate, any similar conviction in another jurisdiction, and to contact the agency or individuals consenting to the adoption and confirm and, if necessary, clarify any genetic and medical history filed with the petition. This information shall be made a part of the report to the court. The report to the court by any person authorized pursuant to this section to perform this assessment shall include the results of the investigation of the petitioner, the petitioner's home and the ability of the petitioner to care for the child.

(f) In the case of a nonresident who is filing a petition to adopt a child in Kansas, the assessment and report required by this section must be completed in the petitioner's state of residence by a person authorized in that state to conduct such assessments. Such report shall be filed with the court not less than 10 days before the hearing on the petition.

(g) The assessment and report required by this section shall comply with any applicable rules and regulations of the department of health and environment and shall have been completed not more than one year prior to the filing of the petition for adoption.

(h) The assessment and report required by this section may be waived by the court upon: (1) Review of a petition requesting such waiver by a relative of the child; or

(2) the court's own motion.

Sec. 209. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 59-2948 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-2948. (a) The fact that a person may have voluntarily accepted any form of psychiatric treatment, or become subject to a court order entered under authority of this act, shall not be construed to mean that such person shall have lost any civil right they otherwise would have as a resident or citizen, any property right or their legal capacity, except as may be specified within any court order or as otherwise limited by the provisions of this act or the reasonable rules and regulations which the head of a treatment facility may for good cause find necessary to make for the orderly operations of that facility. No person held in custody under the provisions of this act shall be denied the right to apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

(b) There shall be no implication or presumption that a patient within the terms of this act is for that reason alone a person in need of a guardian or a conservator as provided for in K.S.A. 59-3050 through 59-3095, and amendments thereto.

(c) A person who is a mentally ill person subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment as defined in K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, or a person with an alcohol or substance abuse problem subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment as defined in K.S.A. 59-29b46, and amendments thereto, shall be subject to ~~K.S.A. 21-4204~~ *section 186 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 210. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 59-29a02 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-29a02. As used in this act:

(a) "Sexually violent predator" means any person who has been convicted of or charged with a sexually violent offense and who suffers from a mental abnormality or personality disorder which makes the person likely to engage in repeat acts of sexual violence.

(b) "Mental abnormality" means a congenital or acquired condition affecting the emotional or volitional capacity which predisposes the person to commit sexually violent offenses in a degree constituting such person a menace to the health and safety of others.

(c) "Likely to engage in repeat acts of sexual violence" means the person's propensity to commit acts of sexual violence is of such a degree as to pose a menace to the health and safety of others.

(d) "Sexually motivated" means that one of the purposes for which

the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of the defendant's sexual gratification.

(e) "Sexually violent offense" means:

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

(2) indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(3) aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(4) criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (a)(2) and (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(3) and (a)(4) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(5) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(6) indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3510, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(7) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3511, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(8) sexual exploitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516, *prior to its repeal, or section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(9) aggravated sexual battery as defined in K.S.A. 21-3518, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 69 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(10) aggravated incest as defined in K.S.A. 21-3603, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(11) any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act, that is comparable to a sexually violent offense as defined in subparagraphs (1) through (11) or any federal or other state conviction for a felony offense that under the laws of this state would be a sexually violent offense as defined in this section;

(12) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 and 21-3303, *prior to their repeal, or sections 33, 34 and 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, of a sexually violent offense as defined in this subsection; or

(13) any act which either at the time of sentencing for the offense or subsequently during civil commitment proceedings pursuant to this act, has been determined beyond a reasonable doubt to have been sexually motivated.

(f) "Agency with jurisdiction" means that agency which releases upon lawful order or authority a person serving a sentence or term of confinement and includes the department of corrections, the department of social and rehabilitation services and the Kansas parole board.

(g) "Person" means an individual who is a potential or actual subject of proceedings under this act.

(h) "Treatment staff" means the persons, agencies or firms employed by or contracted with the secretary to provide treatment, supervision or other services at the sexually violent predator facility.

(i) "Transitional release" means any halfway house, work release, sexually violent predator treatment facility or other placement designed to assist the person's adjustment and reintegration into the community once released from commitment.

(j) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of social and rehabilitation services.

Sec. 211. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 59-29a07 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-29a07. (a) The court or jury shall determine whether, beyond a reasonable doubt, the person is a sexually violent predator. If such determination that the person is a sexually violent predator is made by a jury,



such determination shall be by unanimous verdict of such jury. Such determination may be appealed. If the court or jury determines that the person is a sexually violent predator, the person shall be committed to the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services for control, care and treatment until such time as the person's mental abnormality or personality disorder has so changed that the person is safe to be at large. Such control, care and treatment shall be provided at a facility operated by the department of social and rehabilitation services.

(b) At all times, persons committed for control, care and treatment by the department of social and rehabilitation services pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall be kept in a secure facility and such persons shall be segregated at all times from any other patient under the supervision of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services and commencing June 1, 1995, such persons committed pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall be kept in a facility or building separate from any other patient under the supervision of the secretary. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to any facility or building utilized in any transitional release program or conditional release program.

(c) The department of social and rehabilitation services is authorized to enter into an interagency agreement with the department of corrections for the confinement of such persons. Such persons who are in the confinement of the secretary of corrections pursuant to an interagency agreement shall be housed and managed separately from offenders in the custody of the secretary of corrections, and except for occasional instances of supervised incidental contact, shall be segregated from such offenders.

(d) If any person while committed to the custody of the secretary pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall be taken into custody by any law enforcement officer as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3110~~ *section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto pursuant to any parole revocation proceeding or any arrest or conviction for a criminal offense of any nature, upon the person's release from the custody of any law enforcement officer, the person shall be returned to the custody of the secretary for further treatment pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto. During any such period of time a person is not in the actual custody or supervision of the secretary, the secretary shall be excused from the provisions of K.S.A. 59-29a08, and amendments thereto, with regard to providing that person an annual examination, annual notice and annual report to the court, except that the secretary shall give notice to the court as soon as reasonably possible after the taking of the person into custody that the person is no longer in treatment pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto, and notice to the court when the person is returned to the custody of the secretary for further treatment.

(e) If the court or jury is not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the person is a sexually violent predator, the court shall direct the person's release.

(f) Upon a mistrial, the court shall direct that the person be held at an appropriate secure facility, including, but not limited to, a county jail, until another trial is conducted. Any subsequent trial following a mistrial shall be held within 90 days of the previous trial, unless such subsequent trial is continued as provided in K.S.A. 59-29a06, and amendments thereto.

(g) If the person charged with a sexually violent offense has been found incompetent to stand trial, and is about to be released pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3305, and amendments thereto, and such person's commitment is sought pursuant to subsection (a), the court shall first hear evidence and determine whether the person did commit the act or acts charged. The hearing on this issue must comply with all the procedures specified in this section. In addition, the rules of evidence applicable in criminal cases shall apply, and all constitutional rights available to defendants at criminal trials, other than the right not to be tried while incompetent, shall apply. After hearing evidence on this issue, the court shall make specific findings on whether the person did commit the act or acts charged, the extent to which the person's incompetence or developmental disability affected the outcome of the hearing, including its effect on the person's ability to consult with and assist counsel and to testify on such person's own behalf, the extent to which the evidence could be reconstructed without the assistance of the person and the strength of the prosecution's case. If after the conclusion of the hearing

on this issue, the court finds, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the person did commit the act or acts charged, the court shall enter a final order, appealable by the person, on that issue, and may proceed to consider whether the person should be committed pursuant to this section.

Sec. 212. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 59-29a14 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-29a14. (a) The county or district attorney shall file a special allegation of sexual motivation within 14 days after arraignment in every criminal case other than sex offenses as defined in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 65 through 77 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, when sufficient admissible evidence exists, which, when considered with the most plausible, reasonably foreseeable defense that could be raised under the evidence, would justify a finding of sexual motivation by a reasonable and objective fact finder.

(b) In a criminal case wherein there has been a special allegation, the state shall prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused committed the crime with a sexual motivation. The court shall make a finding of fact of whether or not a sexual motivation was present at the time of the commission of the crime, or if a jury trial is had, the jury, if it finds the defendant guilty, also shall find a special verdict as to whether or not the defendant committed the crime with a sexual motivation. This finding shall not be applied to sex offenses as defined in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 65 through 77 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(c) The county or district attorney shall not withdraw the special allegation of sexual motivation without approval of the court through an order of dismissal of the special allegation. The court shall not dismiss this special allegation unless it finds that such an order is necessary to correct an error in the initial charging decision or unless there are evidentiary problems which make proving the special allegation doubtful.

Sec. 213. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 59-29b48 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-29b48. (a) The fact that a person may have voluntarily accepted any form of treatment for an alcohol or substance abuse problem, or become subject to a court order entered under authority of this act, shall not be construed to mean that such person shall have lost any civil right they otherwise would have as a resident or citizen, any property right or their legal capacity, except as may be specified within any court order or as otherwise limited by the provisions of this act or the reasonable rules and regulations which the head of a treatment facility may for good cause find necessary to make for the orderly operations of that facility. No person held in custody under the provisions of this act shall be denied the right to apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

(b) There shall be no implication or presumption that a patient within the terms of this act is for that reason alone a person in need of a guardian or a conservator, or both, as provided in K.S.A. 59-3050 through 59-3095, and amendments thereto.

(c) A person who is a mentally ill person subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment as defined in K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, or a person with an alcohol or substance abuse problem subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment as defined in K.S.A. 59-29b46, and amendments thereto, shall be subject to ~~K.S.A. 21-4204~~ *section 186 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 214. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-312 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-312. Proof of service must be filed with the court and made as follows:

(a) Personal and residence service. (1) Every officer to whom summons or other process is delivered for service must make a statement subject to penalty of perjury as provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-3805~~ *section 128 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, as to the time, place and manner of service.

(2) If process is delivered to a person, other than an officer, for service, the person must make an affidavit or a declaration pursuant to K.S.A. 53-601, and amendments thereto, as to the time, place and manner of service.

(b) Service by return receipt delivery. Service by return receipt delivery

must be proved in the manner provided by subsection (c) of K.S.A. 60-303, and amendments thereto.

(c) Publication service. Service by publication must be proved by an affidavit or a declaration pursuant to K.S.A. 53-601, and amendments thereto, showing the dates on which and the newspaper in which notice was published. A copy of the notice must be filed with the affidavit or declaration. When mailing of copies of the publication notice is required by subsection (e) of K.S.A. 60-307, and amendments thereto, the proof of mailing must be by affidavit or by declaration pursuant to K.S.A. 53-601, and amendments thereto, of the person who mailed the copies. If mailing was by certified mail, the return receipt must be filed with the affidavit or declaration.

(d) Time for return. An officer or other person receiving a summons or other process for service must file a return of service not later than 14 days after the service is effected. If the summons or other process cannot be served it must be returned to the court within 30 days after the date issued with a statement of the reason for the failure to serve it, except the court may extend the time for service up to 90 days after the date issued. Upon receipt of the return on any summons or other process, the clerk must serve a copy of the return on the attorney for the party requesting issuance of the summons or other process or, if the party has no attorney, on the requesting party.

Sec. 215. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-455 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-455. (a) Subject to K.S.A. 60-447, and amendments thereto, evidence that a person committed a crime or civil wrong on a specified occasion, is inadmissible to prove such person's disposition to commit crime or civil wrong as the basis for an inference that the person committed another crime or civil wrong on another specified occasion.

(b) Subject to K.S.A. 60-445 and 60-448, and amendments thereto, such evidence is admissible when relevant to prove some other material fact including motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity or absence of mistake or accident.

(c) Subject to K.S.A. 60-445 and 60-448, and amendments thereto, in any criminal action other than a criminal action in which the defendant is accused of a sex offense under articles 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 86, 174, 210, 211 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, such evidence is admissible to show the modus operandi or general method used by a defendant to perpetrate similar but totally unrelated crimes when the method of committing the prior acts is so similar to that utilized in the current case before the court that it is reasonable to conclude the same individual committed both acts.

(d) Except as provided in K.S.A. 60-445, and amendments thereto, in a criminal action in which the defendant is accused of a sex offense under articles 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 86, 174, 210, 211 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, evidence of the defendant's commission of another act or offense of sexual misconduct is admissible, and may be considered for its bearing on any matter to which it is relevant and probative.

(e) In a criminal action in which the prosecution intends to offer evidence under this rule, the prosecuting attorney shall disclose the evidence to the defendant, including statements of witnesses, at least 10 days before the scheduled date of trial or at such later time as the court may allow for good cause.

(f) This rule shall not be construed to limit the admission or consideration of evidence under any other rule or to limit the admissibility of the evidence of other crimes or civil wrongs in a criminal action under a criminal statute other than in articles 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 86, 174, 210, 211 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(g) As used in this section, an "act or offense of sexual misconduct" includes:

(1) Any conduct proscribed by article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 65 through 77 or 229*

through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(2) the sexual gratification component of aggravated *human* trafficking, as described in subsection (a)(1)(B) and (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3447, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b)(1)(B) or (b)(2) of section 61 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(3) exposing another to a life threatening communicable disease, as described in subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3435, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(1) of section 59 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(4) incest, as described in K.S.A. 21-3602, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(5) aggravated incest, as described in K.S.A. 21-3603, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(6) contact, without consent, between any part of the defendant's body or an object and the genitals, mouth or anus of the victim;

(7) contact, without consent, between the genitals, mouth or anus of the defendant and any part of the victim's body;

(8) deriving sexual pleasure or gratification from the infliction of death, bodily injury or physical pain to the victim;

(9) an attempt, solicitation or conspiracy to engage in conduct described in paragraphs (1) through (8); or

(10) any federal or other state conviction of an offense, or any violation of a city ordinance or county resolution, that would constitute an offense under article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 65 through 77 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, the sexual gratification component of aggravated *human* trafficking, as described in subsection (a)(1)(B) and (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3447, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b)(1)(B) or (b)(2) of section 61 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; incest, as described in K.S.A. 21-3602, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; or aggravated incest, as described in K.S.A. 21-3603, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or involved conduct described in paragraphs (6) through (9).

(h) If any provisions of this section or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this section which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application. To this end the provisions of this section are severable.

Sec. 216. K.S.A. 60-523 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-523.

(a) No action for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse shall be commenced more than three years after the date the person attains 18 years of age or more than three years from the date the person discovers or reasonably should have discovered that the injury or illness was caused by childhood sexual abuse, whichever occurs later.

(b) As used in this section:

(1) "Injury or illness" includes psychological injury or illness, whether or not accompanied by physical injury or illness.

(2) "Childhood sexual abuse" includes any act committed against the person which act occurred when the person was under the age of 18 years and which act would have been a violation of any of the following:

(A) Indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (B) aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (C) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (D) enticement of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3509, ~~and amendments thereto prior to its repeal~~; (E) indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3510, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section*

72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; (F) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3511, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (G) sexual exploitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516, *prior to its repeal, or section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; or (H) aggravated incest as defined in K.S.A. 21-3603, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; or any prior laws of this state of similar effect at the time the act was committed.

(c) Discovery that the injury or illness was caused by childhood sexual abuse shall not be deemed to have occurred solely by virtue of the person's awareness, knowledge or memory of the acts of abuse. The person need not establish which act in a series of continuing sexual abuse incidents caused the injury or illness complained of, but may compute the date of discovery from the date of discovery of the last act by the same perpetrator which is a part of a common scheme or plan of sexual abuse.

(d) This section shall be applicable to:

(1) Any action commenced on or after July 1, 1992, including any action which would be barred by application of the period of limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1992;

(2) any action commenced prior to July 1, 1992, and pending on July 1, 1992.

Sec. 217. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-1610 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-1610. A decree in an action under this article may include orders on the following matters:

(a) Minor children. (1) Child support and education. The court shall make provisions for the support and education of the minor children. Subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 23-9,207, and amendments thereto, the court may modify or change any prior order, including any order issued in a title IV-D case, within three years of the date of the original order or a modification order, when a material change in circumstances is shown, irrespective of the present domicile of the child or the parents. If more than three years has passed since the date of the original order or modification order, a material change in circumstance need not be shown. The court may make a modification of child support retroactive to a date at least one month after the date that the motion to modify was filed with the court. Any increase in support ordered effective prior to the date the court's judgment is filed shall not become a lien on real property pursuant to K.S.A. 60-2202, and amendments thereto. Regardless of the type of custodial arrangement ordered by the court, the court may order the child support and education expenses to be paid by either or both parents for any child less than 18 years of age, at which age the support shall terminate unless: (A) The parent or parents agree, by written agreement approved by the court, to pay support beyond the time the child reaches 18 years of age; (B) the child reaches 18 years of age before completing the child's high school education in which case the support shall not terminate automatically, unless otherwise ordered by the court, until June 30 of the school year during which the child became 18 years of age if the child is still attending high school; or (C) the child is still a bona fide high school student after June 30 of the school year during which the child became 18 years of age, in which case the court, on motion, may order support to continue through the school year during which the child becomes 19 years of age so long as the child is a bona fide high school student and the parents jointly participated or knowingly acquiesced in the decision which delayed the child's completion of high school. The court, in extending support pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(C), may impose such conditions as are appropriate and shall set the child support utilizing the guideline table category for 12-year through 18-year old children. Provision for payment of support and educational expenses of a child after reaching 18 years of age if still attending high school shall apply to any child subject to the jurisdiction of the court, including those whose support was ordered prior to July 1, 1992. If an agreement approved by the court prior to July 1, 1992, provides for termination of support before the date provided by subsection (a)(1)(C), the court may review and modify such agreement, and any order based on such agreement, to extend the date for termination of support to the date provided by subsection (a)(1)(C). For purposes of this section, "bona fide high school student" means a student

who is enrolled in full accordance with the policy of the accredited high school in which the student is pursuing a high school diploma or a graduate equivalency diploma (GED). In determining the amount to be paid for child support, the court shall consider all relevant factors, without regard to marital misconduct, including the financial resources and needs of both parents, the financial resources and needs of the child and the physical and emotional condition of the child. Until a child reaches 18 years of age, the court may set apart any portion of property of either the husband or wife, or both, that seems necessary and proper for the support of the child. Except for good cause shown, every order requiring payment of child support under this section shall require that the support be paid through the central unit for collection and disbursement of support payments designated pursuant to K.S.A. 23-4,118, and amendments thereto. A written agreement between the parties to make direct child support payments to the obligee and not pay through the central unit shall constitute good cause, unless the court finds the agreement is not in the best interest of the child or children. The obligor shall file such written agreement with the court. The obligor shall maintain written evidence of the payment of the support obligation and, at least annually, shall provide such evidence to the court and the obligee. If the divorce decree of the parties provides for an abatement of child support during any period provided in such decree, the child support such nonresidential parent owes for such period shall abate during such period of time, except that if the residential parent shows that the criteria for the abatement has not been satisfied there shall not be an abatement of such child support.

(2) Child custody and residency. (A) Changes in custody. Subject to the provisions of the uniform child custody jurisdiction and enforcement act (K.S.A. 38-1336 through 38-1377, and amendments thereto), the court may change or modify any prior order of custody, residency, visitation and parenting time, when a material change of circumstances is shown, but no ex parte order shall have the effect of changing residency of a minor child from the parent who has had the sole de facto residency of the child to the other parent unless there is sworn testimony to support a showing of extraordinary circumstances. If an interlocutory order is issued ex parte, the court shall hear a motion to vacate or modify the order within 15 days of the date that a party requests a hearing whether to vacate or modify the order.

(B) Examination of parties. The court may order physical or mental examinations of the parties if requested pursuant to K.S.A. 60-235, and amendments thereto.

(3) Child custody or residency criteria. The court shall determine custody or residency of a child in accordance with the best interests of the child.

(A) If the parties have entered into a parenting plan, it shall be presumed that the agreement is in the best interests of the child. This presumption may be overcome and the court may make a different order if the court makes specific findings of fact stating why the agreed parenting plan is not in the best interests of the child.

(B) In determining the issue of child custody, residency and parenting time, the court shall consider all relevant factors, including but not limited to:

(i) The length of time that the child has been under the actual care and control of any person other than a parent and the circumstances relating thereto;

(ii) the desires of the child's parents as to custody or residency;

(iii) the desires of the child as to the child's custody or residency;

(iv) the interaction and interrelationship of the child with parents, siblings and any other person who may significantly affect the child's best interests;

(v) the child's adjustment to the child's home, school and community;

(vi) the willingness and ability of each parent to respect and appreciate the bond between the child and the other parent and to allow for a continuing relationship between the child and the other parent;

(vii) evidence of spousal abuse;

(viii) whether a parent is subject to the registration requirements of the Kansas offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901, et seq., and amendments thereto, or any similar act in any other state, or under military or federal law;

(ix) whether a parent has been convicted of abuse of a child, K.S.A.

21-3609, *prior to its repeal, or section 79 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(x) whether a parent is residing with an individual who is subject to registration requirements of the Kansas offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901, et seq., and amendments thereto, or any similar act in any other state, or under military or federal law; and

(xi) whether a parent is residing with an individual who has been convicted of abuse of a child, K.S.A. 21-3609, *prior to its repeal, or section 79 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(C) Neither parent shall be considered to have a vested interest in the custody or residency of any child as against the other parent, regardless of the age of the child, and there shall be no presumption that it is in the best interests of any infant or young child to give custody or residency to the mother.

(D) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that it is not in the best interest of the child to have custody or residency granted to a parent who:

(i) Is residing with an individual who is subject to registration requirements of the Kansas offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901; et seq., and amendments thereto, or any similar act in any other state, or under military or federal law; or

(ii) is residing with an individual who has been convicted of abuse of a child, K.S.A. 21-3609, *prior to its repeal, or section 79 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(E) If a court of competent jurisdiction within this state has entered an order pursuant to the revised Kansas code for care of children regarding custody of a child or children who are involved in a proceeding filed pursuant to this section, and such court has determined pursuant to subsection (i)(2) of K.S.A. 38-2264, and amendments thereto, that the orders in that case shall become the custody orders in the divorce case, such court shall file a certified copy of the orders with the civil case number in the caption and then close the case under the revised Kansas code for care of children. Such orders shall be binding on the parties, unless modified based on a material change in circumstances, even if such courts have different venues.

(4) Types of legal custodial arrangements. Subject to the provisions of this article, the court may make any order relating to custodial arrangements which is in the best interests of the child. The order shall provide one of the following legal custody arrangements, in the order of preference:

(A) Joint legal custody. The court may order the joint legal custody of a child with both parties. In that event, the parties shall have equal rights to make decisions in the best interests of the child.

(B) Sole legal custody. The court may order the sole legal custody of a child with one of the parties when the court finds that it is not in the best interests of the child that both of the parties have equal rights to make decisions pertaining to the child. If the court does not order joint legal custody, the court shall include on the record specific findings of fact upon which the order for sole legal custody is based. The award of sole legal custody to one parent shall not deprive the other parent of access to information regarding the child unless the court shall so order, stating the reasons for that determination.

(5) Types of residential arrangements. After making a determination of the legal custodial arrangements, the court shall determine the residency of the child from the following options, which arrangement the court must find to be in the best interest of the child. The parties shall submit to the court either an agreed parenting plan or, in the case of dispute, proposed parenting plans for the court's consideration. Such options are:

(A) Residency. The court may order a residential arrangement in which the child resides with one or both parents on a basis consistent with the best interests of the child.

(B) Divided residency. In an exceptional case, the court may order a residential arrangement in which one or more children reside with each parent and have parenting time with the other.

(C) Nonparental residency. If during the proceedings the court determines that there is probable cause to believe that the child is a child in need of care as defined by subsections (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3) or (d)(11) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto, or that neither parent is fit to have residency, the court may award temporary residency of the child to a grandparent, aunt, uncle or adult sibling, or, another person or agency if

the court finds by written order that: (i) (a) The child is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;

(b) allowing the child to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the child; or

(c) immediate placement of the child is in the best interest of the child; and

(ii) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety to the child. In making such a residency order, the court shall give preference, to the extent that the court finds it is in the best interests of the child, first to awarding such residency to a relative of the child by blood, marriage or adoption and second to awarding such residency to another person with whom the child has close emotional ties. The court may make temporary orders for care, support, education and visitation that it considers appropriate. Temporary residency orders are to be entered in lieu of temporary orders provided for in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2243 and 38-2244, and amendments thereto, and shall remain in effect until there is a final determination under the revised Kansas code for care of children. An award of temporary residency under this paragraph shall not terminate parental rights nor give the court the authority to consent to the adoption of the child. When the court enters orders awarding temporary residency of the child to an agency or a person other than the parent, the court shall refer a transcript of the proceedings to the county or district attorney. The county or district attorney shall file a petition as provided in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2234, and amendments thereto, and may request termination of parental rights pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2266, and amendments thereto. The costs of the proceedings shall be paid from the general fund of the county. If a final determination is made that the child is not a child in need of care, the county or district attorney shall notify the court in writing and the court, after a hearing, shall enter appropriate custody orders pursuant to this section. If the same judge presides over both proceedings, the notice is not required. Any order pursuant to the revised Kansas code for care of children shall take precedence over any order under this section.

(6) Priority. Any custody or parenting time order, or order relating to the best interests of a child, issued pursuant to the revised Kansas code for care of children or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code, shall be binding and shall take precedence over any order under article 16 of chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto (divorce), until jurisdiction under the revised Kansas code for care of children or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code is terminated.

(7) Child health insurance coverage. The court may order that each parent execute any and all documents, including any releases, necessary so that both parents may obtain information from and to communicate with any health insurance provider regarding the health insurance coverage provided by such health insurance provider to the child. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply irrespective of which parent owns, subscribes or pays for such health insurance coverage.

(b) Financial matters. (1) Division of property. The decree shall divide the real and personal property of the parties, including any retirement and pension plans, whether owned by either spouse prior to marriage, acquired by either spouse in the spouse's own right after marriage or acquired by the spouses' joint efforts, by: (A) A division of the property in kind; (B) awarding the property or part of the property to one of the spouses and requiring the other to pay a just and proper sum; or (C) ordering a sale of the property, under conditions prescribed by the court, and dividing the proceeds of the sale. Upon request, the trial court shall set a valuation date to be used for all assets at trial, which may be the date of separation, filing or trial as the facts and circumstances of the case may dictate. The trial court may consider evidence regarding changes in value of various assets before and after the valuation date in making the division of property. In dividing defined-contribution types of retirement and pension plans, the court shall allocate profits and losses on the nonparticipant's portion until date of distribution to that nonparticipant. In making the division of property the court shall consider the age of the parties; the duration of the marriage; the property owned by the parties; their present and future earning capacities; the time, source and manner of acquisition of property; family ties and obligations; the allowance of maintenance or lack thereof; dissipation



of assets; the tax consequences of the property division upon the respective economic circumstances of the parties; and such other factors as the court considers necessary to make a just and reasonable division of property. The decree shall provide for any changes in beneficiary designation on: (A) Any insurance or annuity policy that is owned by the parties, or in the case of group life insurance policies, under which either of the parties is a covered person; (B) any trust instrument under which one party is the grantor or holds a power of appointment over part or all of the trust assets, that may be exercised in favor of either party; or (C) any transfer on death or payable on death account under which one or both of the parties are owners or beneficiaries. Nothing in this section shall relieve the parties of the obligation to effectuate any change in beneficiary designation by the filing of such change with the insurer or issuer in accordance with the terms of such policy.

(2) Maintenance. The decree may award to either party an allowance for future support denominated as maintenance, in an amount the court finds to be fair, just and equitable under all of the circumstances. The decree may make the future payments modifiable or terminable under circumstances prescribed in the decree. The court may make a modification of maintenance retroactive to a date at least one month after the date that the motion to modify was filed with the court. In any event, the court may not award maintenance for a period of time in excess of 121 months. If the original court decree reserves the power of the court to hear subsequent motions for reinstatement of maintenance and such a motion is filed prior to the expiration of the stated period of time for maintenance payments, the court shall have jurisdiction to hear a motion by the recipient of the maintenance to reinstate the maintenance payments. Upon motion and hearing, the court may reinstate the payments in whole or in part for a period of time, conditioned upon any modifying or terminating circumstances prescribed by the court, but the reinstatement shall be limited to a period of time not exceeding 121 months. The recipient may file subsequent motions for reinstatement of maintenance prior to the expiration of subsequent periods of time for maintenance payments to be made, but no single period of reinstatement ordered by the court may exceed 121 months. Maintenance may be in a lump sum, in periodic payments, on a percentage of earnings or on any other basis. At any time, on a hearing with reasonable notice to the party affected, the court may modify the amounts or other conditions for the payment of any portion of the maintenance originally awarded that has not already become due, but no modification shall be made without the consent of the party liable for the maintenance, if it has the effect of increasing or accelerating the liability for the unpaid maintenance beyond what was prescribed in the original decree. Except for good cause shown, every order requiring payment of maintenance under this section shall require that the maintenance be paid through the central unit for collection and disbursement of support payments designated pursuant to K.S.A. 23-4,118, and amendments thereto. A written agreement between the parties to make direct maintenance payments to the obligee and not pay through the central unit shall constitute good cause. If child support and maintenance payments are both made to an obligee by the same obligor, and if the court has made a determination concerning the manner of payment of child support, then maintenance payments shall be paid in the same manner.

(3) Separation agreement. If the parties have entered into a separation agreement which the court finds to be valid, just and equitable, the agreement shall be incorporated in the decree. A separation agreement may include provisions relating to a parenting plan. The provisions of the agreement on all matters settled by it shall be confirmed in the decree except that any provisions relating to the legal custody, residency, visitation parenting time, support or education of the minor children shall be subject to the control of the court in accordance with all other provisions of this article. Matters settled by an agreement incorporated in the decree, other than matters pertaining to the legal custody, residency, visitation, parenting time, support or education of the minor children, shall not be subject to subsequent modification by the court except: (A) As prescribed by the agreement or (B) as subsequently consented to by the parties.

(4) Costs and fees. Costs and attorney fees may be awarded to either party as justice and equity require. The court may order that the amount be paid directly to the attorney, who may enforce the order in the attorney's name in the same case.

(c) Miscellaneous matters. (1) Restoration of name. Upon the request of a spouse, the court shall order the restoration of that spouse's maiden or former name. The court shall have jurisdiction to restore the spouse's maiden or former name at or after the time the decree of divorce becomes final. The judicial council shall develop a form which is simple, concise and direct for use with this paragraph.

(2) Effective date as to remarriage. Any marriage contracted by a party, within or outside this state, with any other person before a judgment of divorce becomes final shall be voidable until the decree of divorce becomes final. An agreement which waives the right of appeal from the granting of the divorce and which is incorporated into the decree or signed by the parties and filed in the case shall be effective to shorten the period of time during which the remarriage is voidable.

Sec. 218. K.S.A. 60-1620 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-1620. (a) Except as provided in subsection (d), a parent entitled to legal custody or residency of or parenting time with a child pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1610, and amendments thereto, shall give written notice to the other parent not less than 30 days prior to: (1) Changing the residence of the child; or (2) removing the child from this state for a period of time exceeding 90 days. Such notice shall be sent by restricted mail, return receipt requested, to the last known address of the other parent.

(b) Failure to give notice as required by subsection (a) is an indirect civil contempt punishable as provided by law. In addition, the court may assess, against the parent required to give notice, reasonable attorney fees and any other expenses incurred by the other parent by reason of the failure to give notice.

(c) A change of the residence or the removal of a child as described in subsection (a) may be considered a material change of circumstances which justifies modification of a prior order of legal custody, residency, child support or parenting time. In determining any motion seeking a modification of a prior order based on change of residence or removal as described in (a), the court shall consider all factors the court deems appropriate including, but not limited to: (1) The effect of the move on the best interests of the child; (2) the effect of the move on any party having rights granted pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1610, and amendments thereto; and (3) the increased cost the move will impose on any party seeking to exercise rights granted under K.S.A. 60-1610, and amendments thereto.

(d) A parent entitled to the legal custody or residency of a child pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1610, and amendments thereto, shall not be required to give the notice required by this section to the other parent when the other parent has been convicted of any crime specified in article 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 86, 174, 210, 211 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, in which the child is the victim of such crime.

Sec. 219. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-1629 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-1629. (a) A parent entitled to legal custody of, or residency of, or parenting time with a child pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1610, and amendments thereto, shall give written notice to the other parent of one or more of the following events when such parent: (1) Is subject to the registration requirements of the Kansas offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901; et seq., and amendments thereto, or any similar act in any other state, or under military or federal law; (2) has been convicted of abuse of a child, K.S.A. 21-3609, *prior to its repeal, or section 79 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*; (3) is residing with an individual who is known by the parent to be subject to the registration requirements of the Kansas offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901; et seq., and amendments thereto, or any similar act in any other state, or under military or federal law; or (4) is residing with an individual who is known by the parent to have been convicted of abuse of a child, K.S.A. 21-3609, *prior to its repeal, or section 79 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*. Such notice shall be sent by restricted mail, return receipt requested, to the last known address of the other parent within 14 days following such event.

(b) Failure to give notice as required by subsection (a) is an indirect civil contempt punishable as provided by law. In addition, the court may assess, against the parent required to give notice, reasonable attorney fees

and any other expenses incurred by the other parent by reason of the failure to give notice.

(c) An event described in subsection (a) may be considered a material change of circumstances which justifies modification of a prior order of legal custody, residency, child support or parenting time.

Sec. 220. K.S.A. 60-2610 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-2610. (a) If a person gives a worthless check, the person shall be liable to the holder of the check for the amount of the check, the incurred court costs, the incurred service charge, interest at the statutory rate and the costs of collection including but not limited to reasonable attorney fees, plus an amount equal to the greater of the following:

(1) Damages equal to three times the amount of the check but not exceeding the amount of the check by more than \$500; or

(2) \$100.

The court may waive all or part of the attorney fees provided for by this subsection, if the court finds that the damages and other amounts awarded are sufficient to adequately compensate the holder of the check. In the event the court waives all or part of the attorney fees, the court shall make written findings of fact as to the specific reasons that the amounts awarded are sufficient to adequately compensate the holder of the check.

(b) The amounts specified by subsection (a) shall be recoverable in a civil action brought by or on behalf of the holder of the check only if: (1) Not less than 14 days before filing the civil action, the holder of the check made written demand on the maker or drawer for payment of the amount of the check, the incurred service charge and accrued interest; and (2) the maker or drawer failed to tender to the holder, prior to the filing of the action, an amount not less than the amount demanded.

The written demand shall be sent by first class mail, to the person to be given notice at such person's address as it appears on such check, draft or order or to the last known address of the maker or drawer. The written demand shall include notice that, if the money is not paid within 14 days, triple damages in addition to an amount of money equal to the sum of the amount of the check, the incurred service charge, court costs, accrued interest, the costs of collection, including but not limited to, reasonable attorney fees unless the court otherwise orders, may be incurred by the maker or drawer of the check.

Notice required by subsection (b)(1) shall state the exact amount and date due, as well as an estimate of the amount that may be incurred if the amount demanded is not paid by the specified date.

(c) Subsequent to the filing of an action under this section but prior to the commencement of a dispositional hearing by the court, the defendant may tender to the plaintiff as satisfaction of the claim, an amount of money equal to the sum of the amount of the check, the incurred service charge, accrued interest, the costs of collection including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney fees and court costs. The plaintiff shall include in the petition a statement alleging that the defendant may tender such amount as satisfaction of the claim as provided in this subsection. If the amount alleged in the petition is tendered to the plaintiff in full satisfaction of the debt prior to the commencement of the dispositional hearing by the court, the case shall be dismissed by the plaintiff. For purposes of this subsection only, the amount tendered as satisfaction of the claim shall not include triple damages or damages of \$100 as provided in subsections (a)(1) and (2). For purposes of this subsection, a dispositional hearing means a trial or other hearing by the court in which the plaintiff is seeking the entry of judgment against the defendant. The court may waive all or part of the attorney fees provided for by this subsection, if the court finds that the amount tendered is sufficient to adequately compensate the holder of the check. In the event the court waives all or part of the attorney fees, the court shall make written findings of fact as to the specific reasons that the amount tendered is sufficient to adequately compensate the holder of the check.

(d) If the trier of fact determines that the failure of the defendant to satisfy the dishonored check was due to economic hardship, the court may waive all or part of the damages provided for by this section, but the court shall render judgment against defendant for not less than the amount of the dishonored check, the incurred court costs, service charge and the costs of collection, including but not limited to reasonable attorney fees, unless otherwise provided in this subsection. The court may waive all or part of the

attorney fees provided for by this subsection, if the court finds that the damages and other amounts awarded are sufficient to adequately compensate the holder of the check. In the event the court waives all or part of the attorney fees, the court shall make written findings of fact as to the specific reasons that the amounts awarded are sufficient to adequately compensate the holder of the check.

(e) Any amount previously paid as restitution or reparations to the holder of the check by or on behalf of its maker or drawer shall be credited against the amount for which the maker or drawer is liable under subsection (a).

(f) Conviction of giving a worthless check or ~~habitually giving a worthless check~~, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 21-3707~~ *section 107 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall not be a prerequisite or bar to recovery pursuant to this section.

(g) The service charge on a check which is dishonored by the drawee because the maker or drawer had no deposits in or credits with the drawee or has not sufficient funds in, or credits with, the drawee for the payment of each check, order or draft in full upon its presentation, shall not exceed \$30.

(h) As used in this section, “giving a worthless check” means the making, drawing, issuing or delivering or causing or directing the making, drawing, issuing or delivering of any check, order or draft on any bank, credit union, savings and loan association or depository for the payment of money or its equivalent:

- (1) With intent to defraud or in payment for a preexisting debt; or
- (2) Which is dishonored by the drawee because the maker or drawer had no deposits in or credits with the drawee or has not sufficient funds in, or credits with, the drawee for the payment of such check, order or draft in full upon its presentation; and
- (3) for which the maker or drawer has not tendered to the holder’s agent the amount of money demanded and within the time allowed by the demand required in subsection (b).

Sec. 221. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-3107 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-3107. (a) The court may approve any consent agreement to bring about a cessation of abuse of the plaintiff or minor children or grant any of the following orders:

(1) Restraining the defendant from abusing, molesting or interfering with the privacy or rights of the plaintiff or of any minor children of the parties. Such order shall contain a statement that if such order is violated, such violation may constitute assault as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3408~~ *defined in subsection (a) of section 47 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, battery as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3412~~ *defined in subsection (a) of section 48 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, domestic battery as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3412a~~ *defined in section 49 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto and violation of a protective order as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3843~~ *defined in section 149 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(2) Granting possession of the residence or household to the plaintiff to the exclusion of the defendant, and further restraining the defendant from entering or remaining upon or in such residence or household, subject to the limitation of subsection (d). Such order shall contain a statement that if such order is violated, such violation shall constitute criminal trespass as ~~provided in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 21-3721~~ *defined in subsection (a)(1)(C) of section 94 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and violation of a protective order as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3843~~ *defined in section 149 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. The court may grant an order, which shall expire 60 days following the date of issuance, restraining the defendant from cancelling utility service to the residence or household.

(3) Requiring defendant to provide suitable, alternate housing for the plaintiff and any minor children of the parties.

(4) Awarding temporary custody and residency and establishing temporary parenting time with regard to minor children.

(5) Ordering a law enforcement officer to evict the defendant from the residence or household.

(6) Ordering support payments by a party for the support of a party’s

minor child, if the party is the father or mother of the child, or the plaintiff, if the plaintiff is married to the defendant. Such support orders shall remain in effect until modified or dismissed by the court or until expiration and shall be for a fixed period of time not to exceed one year. On the motion of the plaintiff, the court may extend the effect of such order for 12 months.

(7) Awarding costs and attorney fees to either party.

(8) Making provision for the possession of personal property of the parties and ordering a law enforcement officer to assist in securing possession of that property, if necessary.

(9) Requiring any person against whom an order is issued to seek counseling to aid in the cessation of abuse.

(10) Ordering or restraining any other acts deemed necessary to promote the safety of the plaintiff or of any minor children of the parties.

(b) No protection from abuse order shall be entered against the plaintiff unless:

(1) The defendant properly files a written cross or counter petition seeking such a protection order;

(2) the plaintiff had reasonable notice of the written cross or counter petition by personal service as provided in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 60-3104, and amendments thereto; and

(3) the issuing court made specific findings of abuse against both the plaintiff and the defendant and determined that both parties acted primarily as aggressors and neither party acted primarily in self-defense.

(c) Any order entered under the protection from abuse act shall not be subject to modification on ex parte application or on motion for temporary orders in any action filed pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1601 et seq., or K.S.A. 38-1101 et seq., and amendments thereto. Orders previously issued in an action filed pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1601 et seq., or K.S.A. 38-1101 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall be subject to modification under the protection from abuse act only as to those matters subject to modification by the terms of K.S.A. 60-1610 et seq., and amendments thereto, and on sworn testimony to support a showing of good cause. Immediate and present danger of abuse to the plaintiff or minor children shall constitute good cause. If an action is filed pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1610 et seq., or K.S.A. 38-1101 et seq., and amendments thereto, during the pendency of a proceeding filed under the protection from abuse act or while an order issued under the protection from abuse act is in effect, the court, on final hearing or on agreement of the parties, may issue final orders authorized by K.S.A. 60-1610, and amendments thereto, that are inconsistent with orders entered under the protection from abuse act. Any inconsistent order entered pursuant to this subsection shall be specific in its terms, reference the protection from abuse order and parts thereof being modified and a copy thereof shall be filed in both actions. The court shall consider whether the actions should be consolidated in accordance with K.S.A. 60-242, and amendments thereto. Any custody or parenting time order, or order relating to the best interests of a child, issued pursuant to the revised Kansas code for care of children or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code, shall be binding and shall take precedence over any such custody or parenting order involving the same child issued under the protection from abuse act, until jurisdiction under the revised Kansas code for care of children or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code is terminated. Any inconsistent custody or parenting order issued in the revised Kansas code for care of children case or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code case shall be specific in its terms, reference any pre-existing protection from abuse order and the custody being modified, and a copy of such order shall be filed in the preexisting protection from abuse case.

(d) If the parties to an action under the protection from abuse act are not married to each other and one party owns the residence or household, the court shall not have the authority to grant possession of the residence or household under subsection (a)(2) to the exclusion of the party who owns it.

(e) Subject to the provisions of subsections (b), (c) and (d), a protective order or approved consent agreement shall remain in effect until modified or dismissed by the court and shall be for a fixed period of time not to exceed one year, except that, on motion of the plaintiff, such period may be extended for one additional year.

(f) The court may amend its order or agreement at any time upon motion filed by either party.

(g) No order or agreement under the protection from abuse act shall in any manner affect title to any real property.

(h) If a person enters or remains on premises or property violating an order issued pursuant to subsection (a)(2), such violation shall constitute criminal trespass as ~~provided in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 21-3721~~ defined in subsection (a)(1)(C) of section 94 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, and violation of a protective order as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3843~~ defined in section 149 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto. If a person abuses, molests or interferes with the privacy or rights of another violating an order issued pursuant to subsection (a)(1), such violation may constitute assault as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3408~~ defined in subsection (a) of section 47 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, battery as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3412~~ defined in subsection (a) of section 48 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, domestic battery as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3412a~~ defined in section 49 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, and violation of a protective order as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3843~~ defined in section 149 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 222. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-31a06 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-31a06. (a) The court may issue a protection from stalking order granting any of the following orders:

(1) Restraining the defendant from following, harassing, telephoning, contacting or otherwise communicating with the victim. Such order shall contain a statement that if such order is violated such violation may constitute stalking as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3438~~ defined in section 62 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, and violation of a protective order as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3843~~ defined in section 149 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(2) Restraining the defendant from abusing, molesting or interfering with the privacy rights of the victim. Such order shall contain a statement that if such order is violated, such violation may constitute stalking as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3438~~ defined in section 62 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, assault as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3408~~ defined in subsection (a) of section 47 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, battery as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3412~~ defined in subsection (a) of section 48 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, and violation of a protective order as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3843~~ defined in section 149 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(3) Restraining the defendant from entering upon or in the victim's residence or the immediate vicinity thereof. Such order shall contain a statement that if such order is violated, such violation shall constitute criminal trespass as ~~provided in subsection (a)(1)(C) of K.S.A. 21-3721~~ defined in subsection (a)(1)(C) of section 94 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, and violation of a protective order as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3843~~ defined in section 149 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(4) Any other order deemed necessary by the court to carry out the provisions of this act.

(b) A protection from stalking order shall remain in effect until modified or dismissed by the court and shall be for a fixed period of time not to exceed one year, except that, on motion of the plaintiff, such period may be extended for one additional year. Before the expiration of an order for protection from stalking, a victim, or a parent on behalf of the victim, may request an extension of the protection from stalking order for up to one additional year on showing of continuing threat of stalking.

(c) The court may amend its order at any time upon motion filed by either party.

(d) The court shall assess costs against the defendant and may award attorney fees to the victim in any case in which the court issues a protection from stalking order pursuant to this act. The court may award attorney fees to the defendant in any case where the court finds that the petition to seek relief pursuant to this act is without merit.

(e) A no contact or restraining provision in a protective order issued pursuant to this section shall not be construed to prevent:

- (1) Contact between the attorneys representing the parties;
- (2) a party from appearing at a scheduled court or administrative hearing; or
- (3) a defendant or defendant's attorney from sending the plaintiff copies of any legal pleadings filed in court relating to civil or criminal matters presently relevant to the plaintiff.

Sec. 223. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-4104 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4104. Conduct and offenses giving rise to forfeiture under this act, whether or not there is a prosecution or conviction related to the offense, are:

- (a) All offenses which statutorily and specifically authorize forfeiture;
- (b) violations of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto;
- (c) theft which is classified as a felony violation pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-3701~~ *section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, in which the property taken was livestock;
- (d) ~~unlawful~~ criminal discharge of a firearm, ~~K.S.A. 21-4219~~ *as defined in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of section 193 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;
- (e) violations of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a16, and amendments thereto;
- (f) gambling, ~~K.S.A. 21-4303~~ *section 215 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and commercial gambling, ~~K.S.A. 21-4304~~ *as defined in subsection (a)(1) of section 217 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;
- (g) counterfeiting, ~~K.S.A. 21-3763~~ *section 111 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;
- (h) violations of ~~K.S.A. 21-4019~~ *section 178 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;
- (i) medicaid fraud, ~~K.S.A. 21-3844 et seq.~~ *sections 150 through 161 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;
- (j) an act or omission occurring outside this state, which would be a violation in the place of occurrence and would be described in this section if the act occurred in this state, whether or not it is prosecuted in any state;
- (k) an act or omission committed in furtherance of any act or omission described in this section including any inchoate or preparatory offense, whether or not there is a prosecution or conviction related to the act or omission;
- (l) any solicitation or conspiracy to commit any act or omission described in this section, whether or not there is a prosecution or conviction related to the act or omission;
- (m) ~~furtherance of terrorism or illegal use of weapons of mass destruction,~~ ~~K.S.A. 21-3451~~ *violations of section 58 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;
- (n) unlawful conduct of dog fighting and unlawful possession of dog fighting paraphernalia, ~~K.S.A. 21-4315~~ *as defined in subsections (a) and (b) of section 225 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;
- (o) unlawful conduct of cockfighting and unlawful possession of cockfighting paraphernalia, ~~K.S.A. 21-4319~~ *as defined in subsections (a) and (b) of section 228 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;
- (p) prostitution, ~~K.S.A. 21-3512~~ *section 229 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, promoting prostitution, ~~K.S.A. 21-3513~~ *section 230 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and patronizing a prostitute, ~~K.S.A. 21-3515~~ *section 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; and
- (q) human trafficking, ~~K.S.A. 21-3446, and amendments thereto,~~ and aggravated human trafficking, ~~K.S.A. 21-3447~~ *section 61 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 224. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-4105 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4105. The following property is subject to forfeiture:

- (a) Property described in a statute authorizing forfeiture;
- (b) except as otherwise provided by law, all property, of every kind,

including, but not limited to, cash and negotiable instruments and the whole of any lot or tract of land and any appurtenances or improvements to real property that is either:

- (1) Furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in an exchange that constitutes conduct giving rise to forfeiture; or
- (2) used or intended to be used in any manner to facilitate conduct giving rise to forfeiture, including, but not limited to, any computer, computer system, computer network or any software or data owned by the defendant which is used during the commission of a violation of ~~K.S.A. 21-4019~~ *section 178 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;
- (c) all proceeds of any conduct giving rise to forfeiture;
- (d) all property of every kind, including, but not limited to, cash and negotiable instruments derived from or realized through any proceeds which were obtained directly or indirectly from the commission of an offense listed in K.S.A. 60-4104, and amendments thereto;
- (e) all weapons possessed, used, or available for use in any manner to facilitate conduct giving rise to forfeiture;
- (f) ownership or interest in real property that is a homestead, to the extent the homestead was acquired with proceeds from conduct giving rise to forfeiture;
- (g) contraband, which shall be seized and summarily forfeited to the state without regard to the procedures set forth in this act;
- (h) all controlled substances, raw materials, controlled substance analogs, counterfeit substances, or imitation controlled substances that have been manufactured, distributed, dispensed, possessed, or acquired in violation of the laws of this state; and
- (i) any items bearing a counterfeit mark.

Sec. 225. K.S.A. 60-4111 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4111. (a) Only an owner of or interest holder in property seized for forfeiture may file a claim, and shall do so in the manner provided in this section. The claim shall be mailed to the seizing agency and to the plaintiff's attorney by certified mail, return receipt requested, within 30 days after the effective date of notice of pending forfeiture. No extension of time for the filing of a claim shall be granted except for good cause shown.

(b) The claim and all supporting documents shall be in affidavit form, signed by the claimant under oath, and sworn to by the affiant before one who has authority to administer the oath, under penalty of perjury, ~~K.S.A. 21-3805~~ *section 128 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or making a false writing, ~~K.S.A. 21-3711~~ *section 110 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and shall set forth all of the following:

- (1) The caption of the proceedings and identifying number, if any, as set forth on the notice of pending forfeiture or complaint, the name of the claimant, and the name of the plaintiff's attorney who authorized the notice of pending forfeiture or complaint.
- (2) The address where the claimant will accept mail.
- (3) The nature and extent of the claimant's interest in the property.
- (4) The date, the identity of the transferor, and a detailed description of the circumstances of the claimant's acquisition of the interest in the property.
- (5) The specific provision of this act relied on in asserting that the property is not subject to forfeiture.
- (6) All essential facts supporting each assertion.
- (7) The specific relief sought.

Sec. 226. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-4113 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4113. (a) A judicial in rem forfeiture proceeding brought by the plaintiff's attorney pursuant to a notice of pending forfeiture or verified petition for forfeiture is also subject to the provisions of this section. If a forfeiture is authorized by this act, it shall be ordered by the court in the in rem action.

(b) An action in rem may be brought by the plaintiff's attorney in addition to, or in lieu of, civil in personam forfeiture procedures. The seizing agency may serve the complaint in the manner provided by subsection (a)(3) of K.S.A. 60-4109, and amendments thereto, or as provided by the rules of civil procedure.

(c) Only an owner of or an interest holder in the property who has



timely filed a proper claim may file an answer in an action in rem. For the purposes of this section, an owner of or interest holder in property who has filed a claim and answer shall be referred to as a claimant.

(d) The answer shall be in affidavit form, signed by the claimant under oath, and sworn to by the affiant before one who has authority to administer the oath, under penalty of perjury, ~~K.S.A. 21-3805~~ *section 128 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or making a false writing, ~~K.S.A. 21-3711~~ *section 110 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and shall otherwise be in accordance with the rules of civil procedure on answers and shall also set forth all of the following:

(1) The caption of the proceedings and identifying number, if any, as set forth on the notice of pending forfeiture or complaint and the name of the claimant.

(2) The address where the claimant will accept mail.

(3) The nature and extent of the claimant's interest in the property.

(4) The date, the identity of the transferor, and the detailed description of the circumstances of the claimant's acquisition of the interest in the property.

(5) The specific provision of this act relied on in asserting that such property is not subject to forfeiture.

(6) All essential facts supporting each assertion.

(7) The specific relief sought.

(e) The answer shall be filed within 21 days after service of the civil in rem complaint.

(f) The seizing agency and any claimant who has timely answered the complaint, at the time of filing such agency's pleadings, or at any other time not less than 30 days prior to the hearing, may serve discovery requests on any other party, the answers or response to which shall be due within 21 days of service. Discovery may include deposition of any person at any time after the expiration of 14 days after the filing and service of the complaint. Any party may move for a summary judgment at any time after an answer or responsive pleading is served and not less than 30 days prior to the hearing.

(g) The issue shall be determined by the court alone, and the hearing on the claim shall be held within 60 days after service of the petition unless continued for good cause. The plaintiff's attorney shall have the initial burden of proving the interest in the property is subject to forfeiture by a preponderance of the evidence. If the state proves the interest in the property is subject to forfeiture, the claimant has the burden of showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the claimant has an interest in the property which is not subject to forfeiture.

(h) If the plaintiff's attorney fails to meet the burden of proof for forfeiture, or a claimant establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the claimant has an interest that is exempt under the provisions of K.S.A. 60-4106, and amendments thereto, the court shall order the interest in the property returned or conveyed to the claimant. The court shall order all other property forfeited to the seizing agency and conduct further proceedings pursuant to the provision of K.S.A. 60-4116 and 60-4117, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 227. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-4119 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4119. (a) If a person is or may be called to produce evidence at a deposition, hearing or trial under this act or at an investigation brought by the attorney under K.S.A. 60-4118, and amendments thereto, the district court for the county in which the deposition, hearing, trial, or investigation is or may be held, upon certification in writing of a request of the county or district attorney for the county, or the attorney general, shall issue an order, ex parte or after a hearing, requiring the person to produce evidence, notwithstanding that person's refusal to do so on the basis of the privilege against self-incrimination.

(b) The county or district attorney, or the attorney general, may certify in writing a request for an ex parte order under this section if in such attorney's judgment:

(1) The production of the evidence may be necessary to the public interest; and

(2) the person has refused or is likely to refuse to produce evidence on the basis of such person's privilege against self-incrimination.

(c) If a person refuses, on the basis of such person's privilege against self-incrimination, to produce evidence in any proceeding described in this act, and the presiding officer informs the person of an order issued under this section, the person may not refuse to comply with the order. The person may be compelled or punished by the district court issuing an order for civil or criminal contempt.

(d) The production of evidence compelled by order issued under this section, and any information directly or indirectly derived from such evidence, may not be used against the person in a subsequent criminal case, except in a prosecution for perjury, ~~K.S.A. 21-3805~~ *section 128 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, making false writing, ~~K.S.A. 21-3711~~ *section 110 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or an offense otherwise involving a failure to comply with the order. Nothing in this subsection shall be interpreted as preventing the use in a criminal action any evidence lawfully obtained independently of these procedures.

Sec. 228. K.S.A. 60-4402 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4402. As used in *section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, ~~K.S.A. 21-3406~~, 60-4401 through 60-4407, 65-1120, 65-1436, 65-1627i, 65-2006 and 65-2836, *and amendments thereto*:

(a) "Licensed health care professional" means a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery, licensed podiatrist, licensed physician assistant, licensed nurse, dentist or licensed pharmacist.

(b) "Suicide" means the act or instance of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally.

Sec. 229. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-4403 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4403. (a) A licensed health care professional who administers, prescribes or dispenses medications or procedures to relieve another person's pain or discomfort does not violate ~~K.S.A. 21-3406~~ *section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto unless the medications or procedures are knowingly administered, prescribed or dispensed with the intent to cause death. A mid-level practitioner as defined in K.S.A. 65-1626, and amendments thereto, who prescribes medications or procedures to relieve another person's pain or discomfort does not violate ~~K.S.A. 21-3406~~ *section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto unless the medications or procedures are knowingly prescribed with the intent to cause death.

(b) A licensed health care professional, family member or other legally authorized person who participates in the act of, or the decision making process which results in the withholding or withdrawal of a life-sustaining procedure does not violate ~~K.S.A. 21-3406~~ *section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(c) Providing spiritual treatment through prayer alone, in lieu of medical treatment, does not violate ~~K.S.A. 21-3406~~ *section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 230. K.S.A. 60-4404 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4404. (a) A cause of action for injunctive relief may be maintained against any person who is reasonably believed to be about to violate or who is in the course of violating ~~K.S.A. 21-3406~~ *section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, by any person who is:

- (1) The spouse, parent, child or sibling of the person who would commit suicide.
- (2) Entitled to inherit from the person who would commit suicide.
- (3) A health care provider of the person who would commit suicide.
- (4) A public official with appropriate jurisdiction to prosecute or enforce the laws of this state.

Sec. 231. K.S.A. 60-4405 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4405. A cause of action for civil damages may be maintained against any person who violates or who attempts to violate ~~K.S.A. 21-3406~~ *section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, by any person who is the spouse, parent, child, sibling, or entitled to inherit from the person or who is the personal representative of the person who did or would commit suicide for compensatory damages and exemplary damages, whether or not the plaintiff consented to or had prior knowledge of the violation or attempt.

Sec. 232. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-5001 is hereby amended to read as

follows: 60-5001. (a) Any person who, while under the age of 18, was a victim of an offense described in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 65 through 77 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, incest as defined in K.S.A. 21-3602, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or aggravated incest as defined in subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3603, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b)(2) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, where such offense resulted in a conviction and any portion of such offense was used in the production of child pornography, and who suffers personal or psychological injury as a result of the production, promotion, or possession of such child pornography, may bring an action in an appropriate state court against the producer, promoter or intentional possessor of such child pornography, regardless of whether the victim is now an adult.

(b) In any action brought under this section, a prevailing plaintiff shall recover the actual damages such person sustained and the cost of the suit, including reasonable attorney's fees. Any victim who is awarded damages under this section shall be deemed to have sustained damages of at least \$150,000.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any action commenced under this section shall be filed within three years after the later of:

(1) The conclusion of a related criminal case;  
 (2) the notification to the victim by a member of a law enforcement agency of the creation, possession, or promotion of the child pornography; or

(3) in the case of a victim younger than 18, within three years after the person reaches the age of 18.

(d) It is not a defense to a civil cause of action under this section that the respondent did not know the victim or commit the abuse depicted in the child pornography.

(e) At the victim's request, the attorney general may pursue cases on behalf of any Kansas victim under this section. All damages obtained shall go to the victim, and the attorney general may seek reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

(f) Any action brought under this section shall be subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 74-7312, and amendments thereto.

(g) As used in this section, "child pornography" includes, but is not limited to, any visual depiction, as described in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3516, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and any performance, as defined in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3516, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (c) of section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(h) This section shall not apply to acts done in the performance of duty by any: (1) Law enforcement officer of the state of Kansas or any political subdivision thereof; (2) forensic examiner; (3) any prosecuting attorney, as defined in K.S.A. 22-2202, and amendments thereto; or (4) any bona fide child advocacy organization, including, but not limited to, the national center for missing and exploited children.

Sec. 233. K.S.A. 65-444 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-444. No hospital, hospital administrator or governing board shall be required to permit the termination of human pregnancies within its institution and the refusal to permit such procedures shall not be grounds for civil liability to any person. A hospital may establish criteria and procedures under which pregnancies may be terminated within its institution, in addition to those which may be prescribed by licensing, regulating or accrediting agencies: ~~Provided, No pregnancy shall be purposely terminated until the opinions of three (3) duly licensed physicians attesting to the necessity of such termination have been recorded in writing in the permanent records of the hospital, except in an emergency as defined in section 21-3407 (2) (b) of the Kansas criminal code.~~

Sec. 234. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 65-448 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-448. (a) Upon the request of any law enforcement officer and with the written consent of the reported victim, or upon the request of the victim, any physician, a licensed physician assistant, who has been specially

trained in performing sexual assault evidence collection, or a registered professional nurse, who has been specially trained in performing sexual assault evidence collection, on call or on duty at a medical care facility of this state, as defined by subsection (h) of K.S.A. 65-425, and amendments thereto, shall examine persons who may be victims of sexual offenses cognizable as violations of ~~K.S.A. 21-3502, 21-3503, 21-3504, 21-3505, 21-3506, 21-3602 or 21-3603~~ *section 67, 68, 70 or 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, using Kansas bureau of investigation sexual assault evidence collection kits or similar kits approved by the Kansas bureau of investigation, for the purposes of gathering evidence of any such crime. If an examination has taken place solely upon the request of the victim, the medical care facility shall not notify any law enforcement agency without the written consent of the victim, unless otherwise required by law. If the physician, licensed physician assistant or registered professional nurse refuses to perform such physical examination the prosecuting attorney is hereby empowered to seek a mandatory injunction against such physician, licensed physician assistant or registered professional nurse to enforce the provisions of this act. Any refusal by a physician, licensed physician assistant or registered professional nurse to perform an examination which has been requested pursuant to this section shall be reported by the county or district attorney to the state board of healing arts or the board of nursing, whichever is applicable, for appropriate disciplinary action. The department of health and environment, in cooperation with the Kansas bureau of investigation, shall establish procedures for gathering evidence pursuant to this section. A minor may consent to examination under this section. Such consent is not subject to disaffirmance because of minority, and consent of parent or guardian of the minor is not required for such examination. The hospital or medical facility shall give written notice to the parent or guardian of a minor that such an examination has taken place.

(b) All sexual assault kits collected that are not released to law enforcement shall be sealed by either the sexual assault nurse examiner program or the facility that provided the examination and kept for five years in the evidence storage facilities of the Kansas bureau of investigation. After five years, such kits shall be destroyed by the Kansas bureau of investigation.

(c) The fee chargeable for conducting an examination of a victim as herein provided shall be established by the department of health and environment. Such fee, including the cost of the sexual assault evidence collection kit shall be charged to and paid by the county where the alleged offense was committed, and refusal of the victim to report the alleged offense to law enforcement shall not excuse or exempt the county from paying such fee. The fee for conducting an examination of a victim as herein provided shall not be charged or billed to the victim or to the victim's insurance carrier. Such county shall be reimbursed such fee upon the costs being paid by the defendant as court costs assessed pursuant to K.S.A. 28-172a, and amendments thereto.

(d) No medical care facility shall incur any civil, administrative or criminal liability as a result of notifying or failing to notify any law enforcement agency if an examination has taken place solely upon the request of the victim and such notification is not otherwise required by law.

(e) The Kansas bureau of investigation may adopt rules and regulations as deemed necessary to implement the provisions of this section.

Sec. 235. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 65-516 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-516. (a) No person shall knowingly maintain a child care facility ~~or maintain a family day care home if, in the child care facility or family day care home,~~ there resides, works or regularly volunteers any person who in this state or in other states or the federal government:

(1) (A) Has a felony conviction for a crime against persons, (B) has a felony conviction under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, or any felony violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009, (C) has a conviction of any act which is described in articles 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 86, 174, 210, 211 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or a conviction of an attempt under K.S.A. 21-3301, *prior to its repeal, or section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to commit any

such act or a conviction of conspiracy under K.S.A. 21-3302, *prior to its repeal, or section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to commit such act, or similar statutes of other states or the federal government, or (D) has been convicted of any act which is described in K.S.A. 21-4301 or 21-4301a, *prior to their repeal, or section 212 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or similar statutes of other states or the federal government;

(2) has been adjudicated a juvenile offender because of having committed an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony and which is a crime against persons, is any act described in articles 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 86, 174, 210, 211 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or similar statutes of other states or the federal government, or is any act described in K.S.A. 21-4301 or 21-4301a, *prior to their repeal, or section 212 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or similar statutes of other states or the federal government;

(3) has committed an act of physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual abuse and who is listed in the child abuse and neglect registry maintained by the department of social and rehabilitation services pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2226, and amendments thereto, and (A) the person has failed to successfully complete a corrective action plan which had been deemed appropriate and approved by the department of social and rehabilitation services, or (B) the record has not been expunged pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services;

(4) has had a child removed from home based on a court order pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2251, and amendments thereto, in this state, or a court order in any other state based upon a similar statute that finds the child to be deprived or a child in need of care based on a finding of physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual abuse and the child has not been returned to the home or the child reaches majority before being returned to the home and the person has failed to satisfactorily complete a corrective action plan approved by the department of health and environment;

(5) has had parental rights terminated pursuant to the Kansas juvenile code or K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2266 through 38-2270, and amendments thereto, or a similar statute of other states;

(6) has signed a diversion agreement pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2906 et seq., and amendments thereto, or an immediate intervention agreement pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2346, and amendments thereto, involving a charge of child abuse or a sexual offense; or

(7) has an infectious or contagious disease.

(b) No person shall maintain a child care facility ~~or a family day care home~~ if such person has been found to be a person in need of a guardian or a conservator, or both, as provided in K.S.A. 59-3050 through 59-3095, and amendments thereto.

(c) Any person who resides in a child care facility ~~or family day care home~~ and who has been found to be in need of a guardian or a conservator, or both, shall be counted in the total number of children allowed in care.

(d) In accordance with the provisions of this subsection, the secretary of health and environment shall have access to any court orders or adjudications of any court of record, any records of such orders or adjudications, criminal history record information including, but not limited to, diversion agreements, in the possession of the Kansas bureau of investigation and any report of investigations as authorized by K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2226, and amendments thereto, in the possession of the department of social and rehabilitation services or court of this state concerning persons working, regularly volunteering or residing in a child care facility ~~or a family day care home~~. The secretary shall have access to these records for the purpose of determining whether or not the home meets the requirements of K.S.A. 59-2132, 65-503, 65-508, and 65-516 ~~and 65-519~~, and amendments thereto.

(e) In accordance with the provisions of this subsection, the secretary is authorized to conduct national criminal history record checks to determine criminal history on persons residing, working or regularly volunteering in a child care facility ~~or family day care home~~. In order to conduct a national criminal history check the secretary shall require fingerprinting for identification and determination of criminal history. The secretary shall

submit the fingerprints to the Kansas bureau of investigation and to the federal bureau of investigation and receive a reply to enable the secretary to verify the identity of such person and whether such person has been convicted of any crime that would prohibit such person from residing, working or regularly volunteering in a child care facility ~~or family day care home~~. The secretary is authorized to use information obtained from the national criminal history record check to determine such person's fitness to reside, work or regularly volunteer in a child care facility ~~or family day care home~~.

(f) The secretary shall notify the child care applicant, ~~or licensee or registrant~~, within seven days by certified mail with return receipt requested, when the result of the national criminal history record check or other appropriate review reveals unfitness specified in subsection (a)(1) through (7) with regard to the person who is the subject of the review.

(g) No child care facility ~~or family day care home~~ or the employees thereof, shall be liable for civil damages to any person refused employment or discharged from employment by reason of such facility's or home's compliance with the provisions of this section if such home acts in good faith to comply with this section.

(h) For the purpose of subsection (a)(3), a person listed in the child abuse and neglect central registry shall not be prohibited from residing, working or volunteering in a child care facility ~~or family day care home~~ unless such person has: (1) Had an opportunity to be interviewed and present information during the investigation of the alleged act of abuse or neglect; and (2) been given notice of the agency decision and an opportunity to appeal such decision to the secretary and to the courts pursuant to the Kansas judicial review act.

(i) In regard to Kansas issued criminal history records:

(1) The secretary of health and environment shall provide in writing information available to the secretary to each child placement agency requesting information under this section, including the information provided by the Kansas bureau of investigation pursuant to this section, for the purpose of assessing the fitness of persons living, working or regularly volunteering in a family foster home under the child placement agency's sponsorship.

(2) The child placement agency is considered to be a governmental entity and the designee of the secretary of health and environment for the purposes of obtaining, using and disseminating information obtained under this section.

(3) The information shall be provided to the child placement agency regardless of whether the information discloses that the subject of the request has been convicted of any offense.

(4) Whenever the information available to the secretary reveals that the subject of the request has no criminal history on record, the secretary shall provide notice thereof in writing to each child placement agency requesting information under this section.

(5) Any staff person of a child placement agency who receives information under this subsection shall keep such information confidential, except that the staff person may disclose such information on a need-to-know basis to: (A) The person who is the subject of the request for information, (B) the applicant or operator of the family foster home in which the person lives, works or regularly volunteers, (C) the department of health and environment, (D) the department of social and rehabilitation services, (E) the juvenile justice authority, and (F) the courts.

(6) A violation of the provisions of subsection (i)(5) shall be an unclassified misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$100 for each violation.

(j) *Except as provided in this subsection, no person shall maintain a child care facility unless such person is a high school graduate or the equivalent thereof. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any person who was maintaining a child care facility on the day immediately prior to July 1, 2010 or who has an application for an initial license or the renewal of an existing license pending on July 1, 2010.*

Sec. 236. K.S.A. 65-1120 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1120. (a) Grounds for disciplinary actions. The board may deny, revoke, limit or suspend any license, certificate of qualification or authorization to practice nursing as a registered professional nurse, as a licensed practical nurse, as an advanced registered nurse practitioner or as a registered nurse anesthetist that is issued by the board or applied for under this act or may publicly or privately censure a licensee or holder of a certificate of quali-

fication or authorization, if the applicant, licensee or holder of a certificate of qualification or authorization is found after hearing:

(1) To be guilty of fraud or deceit in practicing nursing or in procuring or attempting to procure a license to practice nursing;

(2) to have been guilty of a felony or to have been guilty of a misdemeanor involving an illegal drug offense unless the applicant or licensee establishes sufficient rehabilitation to warrant the public trust, except that notwithstanding K.S.A. 74-120, *and amendments thereto*, no license, certificate of qualification or authorization to practice nursing as a licensed professional nurse, as a licensed practical nurse, as an advanced registered nurse practitioner or registered nurse anesthetist shall be granted to a person with a felony conviction for a crime against persons as specified in article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated ~~and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto~~, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 64, 174, 210 or 211 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*;

(3) to have committed an act of professional incompetency as defined in subsection (e);

(4) to be unable to practice with skill and safety due to current abuse of drugs or alcohol;

(5) to be a person who has been adjudged in need of a guardian or conservator, or both, under the act for obtaining a guardian or conservator, or both, and who has not been restored to capacity under that act;

(6) to be guilty of unprofessional conduct as defined by rules and regulations of the board;

(7) to have willfully or repeatedly violated the provisions of the Kansas nurse practice act or any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to that act, including K.S.A. 65-1114 and 65-1122, and amendments thereto;

(8) to have a license to practice nursing as a registered nurse or as a practical nurse denied, revoked, limited or suspended, or to be publicly or privately censured, by a licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country or to have other disciplinary action taken against the applicant or licensee by a licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country. A certified copy of the record or order of public or private censure, denial, suspension, limitation, revocation or other disciplinary action of the licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country shall constitute prima facie evidence of such a fact for purposes of this paragraph (8); or

(9) to have assisted suicide in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406, *prior to its repeal, or section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto as established by any of the following:

(A) A copy of the record of criminal conviction or plea of guilty for a felony in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406, *prior to its repeal, or section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(B) A copy of the record of a judgment of contempt of court for violating an injunction issued under K.S.A. ~~2002~~ Supp. 60-4404 and amendments thereto.

(C) A copy of the record of a judgment assessing damages under K.S.A. ~~2002~~ Supp. 60-4405 and amendments thereto.

(b) Proceedings. Upon filing of a sworn complaint with the board charging a person with having been guilty of any of the unlawful practices specified in subsection (a), two or more members of the board shall investigate the charges, or the board may designate and authorize an employee or employees of the board to conduct an investigation. After investigation, the board may institute charges. If an investigation, in the opinion of the board, reveals reasonable grounds for believing the applicant or licensee is guilty of the charges, the board shall fix a time and place for proceedings, which shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act.

(c) Witnesses. No person shall be excused from testifying in any proceedings before the board under this act or in any civil proceedings under this act before a court of competent jurisdiction on the ground that such testimony may incriminate the person testifying, but such testimony shall not be used against the person for the prosecution of any crime under the laws of this state except the crime of perjury as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3805~~

*section 128 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.*

(d) Costs. If final agency action of the board in a proceeding under this section is adverse to the applicant or licensee, the costs of the board's proceedings shall be charged to the applicant or licensee as in ordinary civil actions in the district court, but if the board is the unsuccessful party, the costs shall be paid by the board. Witness fees and costs may be taxed by the board according to the statutes relating to procedure in the district court. All costs accrued by the board, when it is the successful party, and which the attorney general certifies cannot be collected from the applicant or licensee shall be paid from the board of nursing fee fund. All moneys collected following board proceedings shall be credited in full to the board of nursing fee fund.

(e) Professional incompetency defined. As used in this section, "professional incompetency" means:

(1) One or more instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care to a degree which constitutes gross negligence, as determined by the board;

(2) repeated instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care to a degree which constitutes ordinary negligence, as determined by the board; or

(3) a pattern of practice or other behavior which demonstrates a manifest incapacity or incompetence to practice nursing.

(f) Criminal justice information. The board upon request shall receive from the Kansas bureau of investigation such criminal history record information relating to arrests and criminal convictions as necessary for the purpose of determining initial and continuing qualifications of licensees of and applicants for licensure by the board.

Sec. 237. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 65-1436 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1436. (a) The Kansas dental board may refuse to issue the license provided for in this act, or may take any of the actions with respect to any dental or dental hygiene license as set forth in subsection (b), whenever it is established, after notice and opportunity for hearing in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act, that any applicant for a dental or dental hygiene license or any licensed dentist or dental hygienist practicing in the state of Kansas has:

(1) Committed fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in obtaining any license, money or other thing of value;

(2) habitually used intoxicants or drugs which have rendered such person unfit for the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene;

(3) been determined by the board to be professionally incompetent;

(4) committed gross, wanton or willful negligence in the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene;

(5) employed, allowed or permitted any unlicensed person or persons to perform any work in the licensee's office which constitutes the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene under the provisions of this act;

(6) willfully violated the laws of this state relating to the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene or the rules and regulations of the secretary of health and environment or of the board regarding sanitation;

(7) engaged in the division of fees, or agreed to split or divide the fee received for dental service with any person for bringing or referring a patient without the knowledge of the patient or the patient's legal representative, except the division of fees between dentists practicing in a partnership and sharing professional fees, or in case of one licensed dentist employing another;

(8) committed complicity in association with or allowed the use of the licensed dentist's name in conjunction with any person who is engaged in the illegal practice of dentistry;

(9) been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude in any jurisdiction and the licensee fails to show that the licensee has been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust;

(10) prescribed, dispensed, administered or distributed a prescription drug or substance, including a controlled substance, in an excessive, improper or inappropriate manner or quantity outside the scope of practice of dentistry or in a manner that impairs the health and safety of an individual;

(11) prescribed, purchased, administered, sold or given away prescrip-



tion drugs, including a controlled substance, for other than legal and legitimate purposes;

(12) violated or been convicted of any federal or state law regulating possession, distribution or use of any controlled substance;

(13) failed to pay license fees;

(14) used the name “clinic,” “institute” or other title that may suggest a public or semipublic activity except that the name “clinic” may be used as authorized in K.S.A. 65-1435, and amendments thereto;

(15) committed, after becoming a licensee, any conduct which is detrimental to the public health, safety or welfare as defined by rules and regulations of the board;

(16) engaged in a misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent misrepresentation in the practice of dentistry or on any document connected with the practice of dentistry by knowingly submitting any misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent misrepresentation on a claim form, bill or statement, including the systematic waiver of patient co-payment or co-insurance;

(17) failed to keep adequate records;

(18) the licensee has had a license to practice dentistry revoked, suspended or limited, has been censured or has had other disciplinary action taken, an application for license denied, or voluntarily surrendered the license after formal proceedings have been commenced by the proper licensing authority or another state, territory or the District of Columbia or other country, a certified copy of the record of the action of the other jurisdiction being conclusive evidence thereof;

(19) failed to furnish the board, or its investigators or representatives any information legally requested by the board; or

(20) assisted suicide in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406, *prior to its repeal, or section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, as established by any of the following:

(A) A copy of the record of criminal conviction or plea of guilty for a felony in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406, *prior to its repeal, or section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(B) A copy of the record of a judgment of contempt of court for violating an injunction issued under K.S.A. 60-4404, and amendments thereto.

(C) A copy of the record of a judgment assessing damages under K.S.A. 60-4405, and amendments thereto.

(b) Whenever it is established, after notice and opportunity for hearing in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act, that a licensee is in any of the circumstances or has committed any of the acts described in subsection (a), the Kansas dental board may take one or any combination of the following actions with respect to the license of the licensee:

(1) Revoke the license.

(2) Suspend the license for such period of time as may be determined by the board.

(3) Restrict the right of the licensee to practice by imposing limitations upon dental or dental hygiene procedures which may be performed, categories of dental disease which may be treated or types of patients which may be treated by the dentist or dental hygienist. Such restrictions shall continue for such period of time as may be determined by the board, and the board may require the licensee to provide additional evidence at hearing before lifting such restrictions.

(4) Grant a period of probation during which the imposition of one or more of the actions described in subsections (b)(1) through (b)(3) will be stayed subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the board including a requirement that the dentist or dental hygienist refrain from any course of conduct which may result in further violation of the dental practice act or the dentist or dental hygienist complete additional or remedial instruction. The violation of any provision of the dental practice act or failure to meet any condition imposed by the board as set forth in the order of the board will result in immediate termination of the period of probation and imposition of such other action as has been taken by the board.

(c) As used in this section, “professionally incompetent” means:

(1) One or more instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of dental or dental hygienist care to a degree which constitutes gross negligence, as determined by the board;

(2) repeated instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable stan-

dard of dental or dental hygienist care to a degree which constitutes ordinary negligence, as determined by the board; or

(3) a pattern of dental or dental hygienist practice or other behavior which demonstrates a manifest incapacity or incompetence to practice dentistry.

(d) In addition to or in lieu of one or more of the actions described in subsections (b)(1) through (b)(4) or in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 65-1444, and amendments thereto, the board may assess a fine not in excess of \$10,000 against a licensee. All fines collected pursuant to this subsection shall be remitted to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury and of the amount so remitted, an amount equal to the board's actual costs related to fine assessment and enforcement under this subsection, as certified by the president of the board to the state treasurer, shall be credited to the dental board fee fund and the balance shall be credited to the state general fund.

(e) The board, upon its own motion or upon the request of any licensee who is a party to a licensure action, may require a physical or mental examination, or both, of such licensee either prior to a hearing to be held as a part of a licensure action or prior to the termination of any period of suspension or the termination of any restrictions imposed upon the licensee as provided in subsection (b).

Sec. 238. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 65-1627 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1627. (a) The board may revoke, suspend, place in a probationary status or deny a renewal of any license of any pharmacist upon a finding that:

- (1) The license was obtained by fraudulent means;
- (2) the licensee has been convicted of a felony and the licensee fails to show that the licensee has been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust;
- (3) the licensee is found by the board to be guilty of unprofessional conduct or professional incompetency;
- (4) the licensee is addicted to the liquor or drug habit to such a degree as to render the licensee unfit to practice the profession of pharmacy;
- (5) the licensee has violated a provision of the federal or state food, drug and cosmetic act, the uniform controlled substances act of the state of Kansas, or any rule and regulation adopted under any such act;
- (6) the licensee is found by the board to have filled a prescription not in strict accordance with the directions of the practitioner or a mid-level practitioner;
- (7) the licensee is found to be mentally or physically incapacitated to such a degree as to render the licensee unfit to practice the profession of pharmacy;
- (8) the licensee has violated any of the provisions of the pharmacy act of the state of Kansas or any rule and regulation adopted by the board pursuant to the provisions of such pharmacy act;
- (9) the licensee has failed to comply with the requirements of the board relating to the continuing education of pharmacists;
- (10) the licensee as a pharmacist in charge or consultant pharmacist under the provisions of subsection (c) or (d) of K.S.A. 65-1648, and amendments, thereto has failed to comply with the requirements of subsection (c) or (d) of K.S.A. 65-1648, and amendments thereto;
- (11) the licensee has knowingly submitted a misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent misrepresentation on a claim form, bill or statement;
- (12) the licensee has had a license to practice pharmacy revoked, suspended or limited, has been censured or has had other disciplinary action taken, or voluntarily surrendered the license after formal proceedings have been commenced, or has had an application for license denied, by the proper licensing authority of another state, territory, District of Columbia or other country, a certified copy of the record of the action of the other jurisdiction being conclusive evidence thereof;
- (13) the licensee has self-administered any controlled substance without a practitioner's prescription order or a mid-level practitioner's prescription order; or
- (14) the licensee has assisted suicide in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406,

*prior to its repeal, or section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto as established by any of the following:*

(A) A copy of the record of criminal conviction or plea of guilty for a felony in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406, *prior to its repeal, or section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.*

(B) A copy of the record of a judgment of contempt of court for violating an injunction issued under K.S.A. 60-4404, and amendments thereto.

(C) A copy of the record of a judgment assessing damages under K.S.A. 60-4405, and amendments thereto; or

(15) the licensee has failed to furnish the board, its investigators or its representatives any information legally requested by the board.

(b) In determining whether or not the licensee has violated subsection (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(7) or (a)(13), the board upon reasonable suspicion of such violation has authority to compel a licensee to submit to mental or physical examination or drug screen, or any combination thereof, by such persons as the board may designate. To determine whether reasonable suspicion of such violation exists, the investigative information shall be presented to the board as a whole. Information submitted to the board as a whole and all reports, findings and other records shall be confidential and not subject to discovery by or release to any person or entity. The licensee shall submit to the board a release of information authorizing the board to obtain a report of such examination or drug screen, or both. A person affected by this subsection shall be offered, at reasonable intervals, an opportunity to demonstrate that such person can resume the competent practice of pharmacy with reasonable skill and safety to patients. For the purpose of this subsection, every person licensed to practice pharmacy and who shall accept the privilege to practice pharmacy in this state by so practicing or by the making and filing of a renewal application to practice pharmacy in this state shall be deemed to have consented to submit to a mental or physical examination or a drug screen, or any combination thereof, when directed in writing by the board and further to have waived all objections to the admissibility of the testimony, drug screen or examination report of the person conducting such examination or drug screen, or both, at any proceeding or hearing before the board on the ground that such testimony or examination or drug screen report constitutes a privileged communication. In any proceeding by the board pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, the record of such board proceedings involving the mental and physical examination or drug screen, or any combination thereof, shall not be used in any other administrative or judicial proceeding.

(c) The board may temporarily suspend or temporarily limit the license of any licensee in accordance with the emergency adjudicative proceedings under the Kansas administrative procedure act if the board determines that there is cause to believe that grounds exist for disciplinary action under subsection (a) against the licensee and that the licensee's continuation in practice would constitute an imminent danger to the public health and safety.

(d) The board may suspend, revoke, place in a probationary status or deny a renewal of any retail dealer's permit issued by the board when information in possession of the board discloses that such operations for which the permit was issued are not being conducted according to law or the rules and regulations of the board. When the board determines that action under this subsection requires the immediate protection of the public interest, the board shall conduct an emergency proceeding in accordance with K.S.A. 77-536, and amendments thereto, under the Kansas administrative procedure act.

(e) The board may revoke, suspend, place in a probationary status or deny a renewal of the registration of a pharmacy upon a finding that: (1) Such pharmacy has been operated in such manner that violations of the provisions of the pharmacy act of the state of Kansas or of the rules and regulations of the board have occurred in connection therewith; (2) the owner or any pharmacist employed at such pharmacy is convicted, subsequent to such owner's acquisition of or such employee's employment at such pharmacy, of a violation of the pharmacy act or uniform controlled substances act of the state of Kansas, or the federal or state food, drug and cosmetic act; (3) the owner or any pharmacist employed by such pharmacy has fraudulently claimed money for pharmaceutical services; or (4) the registrant has had a registration revoked, suspended or limited, has been censured or has had other disciplinary action taken, or an application for

registration denied, by the proper registering authority of another state, territory, District of Columbia or other country, a certified copy of the record of the action of the other jurisdiction being conclusive evidence thereof. When the board determines that action under this subsection requires the immediate protection of the public interest, the board shall conduct an emergency proceeding in accordance with K.S.A. 77-536, and amendments thereto, under the Kansas administrative procedure act.

(f) A registration to manufacture drugs, to distribute at wholesale a drug, to sell durable medical equipment or a registration for the place of business where any such operation is conducted may be suspended, revoked, placed in a probationary status or the renewal of such registration may be denied by the board upon a finding that the registrant or the registrant's agent: (1) Has materially falsified any application filed pursuant to or required by the pharmacy act of the state of Kansas; (2) has been convicted of a felony under any federal or state law relating to the manufacture or distribution of drugs; (3) has had any federal registration for the manufacture or distribution of drugs suspended or revoked; (4) has refused to permit the board or its duly authorized agents to inspect the registrant's establishment in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 65-1629, and amendments thereto; (5) has failed to keep, or has failed to file with the board or has falsified records required to be kept or filed by the provisions of the pharmacy act of the state of Kansas or by the board's rules and regulations; or (6) has violated the pharmacy act of the state of Kansas or rules and regulations adopted by the state board of pharmacy under the pharmacy act of the state of Kansas or has violated the uniform controlled substances act or rules and regulations adopted by the state board of pharmacy under the uniform controlled substances act. When the board determines that action under this subsection requires the immediate protection of the public interest, the board shall conduct an emergency proceeding in accordance with K.S.A. 77-536, and amendments thereto, under the Kansas administrative procedure act.

(g) Orders under this section, and proceedings thereon, shall be subject to the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act.

Sec. 239. K.S.A. 65-2006 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-2006. (a) The board, upon hearing, may revoke, suspend or limit any license or permit to practice podiatry, may deny issuance or renewal of any such license or permit, or may publicly or privately censure a licensee or permittee, if the person holding or applying for such license or permit is found by the board to:

- (1) Have committed fraud in securing the license or permit;
- (2) have engaged in unprofessional or dishonorable conduct or professional incompetency;
- (3) have been convicted of a felony if the board determines, after investigation, that such person has not been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust;
- (4) have used untruthful or improbable statements or flamboyant, exaggerated or extravagant claims in advertisements concerning the licensee's or permit holder's professional excellence or abilities;
- (5) be addicted to or have distributed intoxicating liquors or drugs for any other than lawful purposes;
- (6) have willfully or repeatedly violated the podiatry act, the pharmacy act or the uniform controlled substances act, or any rules and regulations adopted thereunder, or any rules and regulations of the secretary of health and environment which are relevant to the practice of podiatry;
- (7) have unlawfully invaded the field of practice of any branch of the healing arts;
- (8) have failed to submit proof of completion of a continuing education course required pursuant to the podiatry act;
- (9) have engaged in the practice of podiatry under a false or assumed name or impersonated another podiatrist, but practice by a licensee or permit holder under a professional corporation or other legal entity duly authorized to provide podiatry services in the state shall not be considered to be practice under an assumed name;
- (10) be unable to practice podiatry with reasonable skill and safety to patients by reason of any mental or physical condition, illness, alcoholism or excessive use of drugs, controlled substances or chemical or any other type of material;

(11) have had the person's license or permit to practice podiatry revoked, suspended or limited, or have had other disciplinary actions taken or an application for a license or permit denied, by the proper licensing authority of any state, territory or country or the District of Columbia;

(12) have violated any rules and regulations of the board or any lawful order or directive of the board;

(13) have knowingly submitted a misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent misrepresentation on a claim form, bill or statement; or

(14) have assisted suicide in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406, *prior to its repeal, or section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto as established by any of the following:

(A) A copy of the record of criminal conviction or plea of guilty for a felony in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406, *prior to its repeal, or section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(B) A copy of the record of a judgment of contempt of court for violating an injunction issued under K.S.A. ~~2002 Supp.~~ 60-4404 and amendments thereto.

(C) A copy of the record of a judgment assessing damages under K.S.A. ~~2002 Supp.~~ 60-4405 and amendments thereto.

(b) In determining whether or not a licensee or permit holder is unable to practice podiatry with reasonable skill and safety to patients as provided in subsection (a)(10), the board, upon probable cause, shall have authority to compel a licensee or permit holder to submit to mental or physical examination by such persons as the board may designate. Failure of a licensee or permit holder to submit to such examination when directed shall constitute an admission of the allegations against the licensee or permit holder, unless the failure was due to circumstances beyond the licensee's or permit holder's control. A person affected by this subsection shall be offered, at reasonable intervals, an opportunity to demonstrate that such person can resume the competent practice of podiatry with reasonable skill and safety to patients. Each licensee or permit holder accepting the privilege to practice podiatry in this state, by practicing podiatry in this state or by making and filing an application for a license or permit, or renewal of a license or permit, to practice podiatry in this state, shall be deemed to have consented to submit to a mental or physical examination when directed in writing by the board pursuant to this subsection and to have waived all objections to the admissibility of the testimony or examination report of the person conducting such examination at any proceeding or hearing before the board on the ground that such testimony or examination report constitutes a privileged communication. The record of any board proceedings involving a mental or physical examination pursuant to this subsection shall not be used in any other administrative or judicial proceeding.

Whenever the board directs that a licensee or permit holder submit to an examination pursuant to this subsection, the time from the date of the board's directive until the submission to the board of the report of the examination shall not be included in the computation of the time limit for hearing prescribed by the Kansas administrative procedure act.

(c) As used in this section, "professional incompetency" and "unprofessional conduct" shall have the meanings ascribed thereto by K.S.A. 65-2837, and amendments thereto.

(d) The procedure for revocation, suspension, limitation, temporary suspension, temporary limitation, or for denial of issuance or renewal pursuant to this section, of any license or permit to practice podiatry shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act.

Sec. 240. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 65-2434 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-2434. (a) Vital records identity fraud related to birth, death, marriage and divorce certificates shall be prosecuted pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-3830~~ *section 143 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(b) Any person who knowingly transports or accepts for transportation, a dead body located in this state to a location outside the boundaries of this state without an accompanying permit issued in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 65-2428a, and amendments thereto, shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

(c) Except where a different penalty is provided in this section, any person who violates any of the provisions of this act or neglects or refuses

to perform any of the duties imposed upon such person by this act, shall be fined not more than \$200.

Sec. 241. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 65-2836 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-2836. A licensee's license may be revoked, suspended or limited, or the licensee may be publicly or privately censured or placed under probationary conditions, or an application for a license or for reinstatement of a license may be denied upon a finding of the existence of any of the following grounds:

(a) The licensee has committed fraud or misrepresentation in applying for or securing an original, renewal or reinstated license.

(b) The licensee has committed an act of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct or professional incompetency, except that the board may take appropriate disciplinary action or enter into a non-disciplinary resolution when a licensee has engaged in any conduct or professional practice on a single occasion that, if continued, would reasonably be expected to constitute an inability to practice the healing arts with reasonable skill and safety to patients or unprofessional conduct as defined in K.S.A. 65-2837, and amendments thereto.

(c) The licensee has been convicted of a felony or class A misdemeanor, whether or not related to the practice of the healing arts. The board shall revoke a licensee's license following conviction of a felony occurring after July 1, 2000, unless a 2/3 majority of the board members present and voting determine by clear and convincing evidence that such licensee will not pose a threat to the public in such person's capacity as a licensee and that such person has been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust. In the case of a person who has been convicted of a felony and who applies for an original license or to reinstate a canceled license, the application for a license shall be denied unless a 2/3 majority of the board members present and voting on such application determine by clear and convincing evidence that such person will not pose a threat to the public in such person's capacity as a licensee and that such person has been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust.

(d) The licensee has used fraudulent or false advertisements.

(e) The licensee is addicted to or has distributed intoxicating liquors or drugs for any other than lawful purposes.

(f) The licensee has willfully or repeatedly violated this act, the pharmacy act of the state of Kansas or the uniform controlled substances act, or any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or any rules and regulations of the secretary of health and environment which are relevant to the practice of the healing arts.

(g) The licensee has unlawfully invaded the field of practice of any branch of the healing arts in which the licensee is not licensed to practice.

(h) The licensee has engaged in the practice of the healing arts under a false or assumed name, or the impersonation of another practitioner. The provisions of this subsection relating to an assumed name shall not apply to licensees practicing under a professional corporation or other legal entity duly authorized to provide such professional services in the state of Kansas.

(i) The licensee has the inability to practice the healing arts with reasonable skill and safety to patients by reason of physical or mental illness, or condition or use of alcohol, drugs or controlled substances. In determining whether or not such inability exists, the board, upon reasonable suspicion of such inability, shall have authority to compel a licensee to submit to mental or physical examination or drug screen, or any combination thereof, by such persons as the board may designate either in the course of an investigation or a disciplinary proceeding. To determine whether reasonable suspicion of such inability exists, the investigative information shall be presented to the board as a whole, to a review committee of professional peers of the licensee established pursuant to K.S.A. 65-2840c, and amendments thereto, or to a committee consisting of the officers of the board elected pursuant to K.S.A. 65-2818, and amendments thereto, and the executive director appointed pursuant to K.S.A. 65-2878, and amendments thereto, or to a presiding officer authorized pursuant to K.S.A. 77-514, and amendments thereto. The determination shall be made by a majority vote of the entity which reviewed the investigative information. Information submitted to the board as a whole or a review committee of peers or a committee of the officers and executive director of the board and all reports, findings and other records shall be confidential and not subject to discovery

by or release to any person or entity. The licensee shall submit to the board a release of information authorizing the board to obtain a report of such examination or drug screen, or both. A person affected by this subsection shall be offered, at reasonable intervals, an opportunity to demonstrate that such person can resume the competent practice of the healing arts with reasonable skill and safety to patients. For the purpose of this subsection, every person licensed to practice the healing arts and who shall accept the privilege to practice the healing arts in this state by so practicing or by the making and filing of a renewal to practice the healing arts in this state shall be deemed to have consented to submit to a mental or physical examination or a drug screen, or any combination thereof, when directed in writing by the board and further to have waived all objections to the admissibility of the testimony, drug screen or examination report of the person conducting such examination or drug screen, or both, at any proceeding or hearing before the board on the ground that such testimony or examination or drug screen report constitutes a privileged communication. In any proceeding by the board pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, the record of such board proceedings involving the mental and physical examination or drug screen, or any combination thereof, shall not be used in any other administrative or judicial proceeding.

(j) The licensee has had a license to practice the healing arts revoked, suspended or limited, has been censured or has had other disciplinary action taken, or an application for a license denied, by the proper licensing authority of another state, territory, District of Columbia, or other country, a certified copy of the record of the action of the other jurisdiction being conclusive evidence thereof.

(k) The licensee has violated any lawful rule and regulation promulgated by the board or violated any lawful order or directive of the board previously entered by the board.

(l) The licensee has failed to report or reveal the knowledge required to be reported or revealed under K.S.A. 65-28,122, and amendments thereto.

(m) The licensee, if licensed to practice medicine and surgery, has failed to inform in writing a patient suffering from any form of abnormality of the breast tissue for which surgery is a recommended form of treatment, of alternative methods of treatment recognized by licensees of the same profession in the same or similar communities as being acceptable under like conditions and circumstances.

(n) The licensee has cheated on or attempted to subvert the validity of the examination for a license.

(o) The licensee has been found to be mentally ill, disabled, not guilty by reason of insanity, not guilty because the licensee suffers from a mental disease or defect or incompetent to stand trial by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(p) The licensee has prescribed, sold, administered, distributed or given a controlled substance to any person for other than medically accepted or lawful purposes.

(q) The licensee has violated a federal law or regulation relating to controlled substances.

(r) The licensee has failed to furnish the board, or its investigators or representatives, any information legally requested by the board.

(s) Sanctions or disciplinary actions have been taken against the licensee by a peer review committee, health care facility, a governmental agency or department or a professional association or society for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which would constitute grounds for disciplinary action under this section.

(t) The licensee has failed to report to the board any adverse action taken against the licensee by another state or licensing jurisdiction, a peer review body, a health care facility, a professional association or society, a governmental agency, by a law enforcement agency or a court for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which would constitute grounds for disciplinary action under this section.

(u) The licensee has surrendered a license or authorization to practice the healing arts in another state or jurisdiction, has surrendered the authority to utilize controlled substances issued by any state or federal agency, has agreed to a limitation to or restriction of privileges at any medical care facility or has surrendered the licensee's membership on any professional staff or in any professional association or society while under investigation

for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which would constitute grounds for disciplinary action under this section.

(v) The licensee has failed to report to the board surrender of the licensee's license or authorization to practice the healing arts in another state or jurisdiction or surrender of the licensee's membership on any professional staff or in any professional association or society while under investigation for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which would constitute grounds for disciplinary action under this section.

(w) The licensee has an adverse judgment, award or settlement against the licensee resulting from a medical liability claim related to acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which would constitute grounds for disciplinary action under this section.

(x) The licensee has failed to report to the board any adverse judgment, settlement or award against the licensee resulting from a medical malpractice liability claim related to acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which would constitute grounds for disciplinary action under this section.

(y) The licensee has failed to maintain a policy of professional liability insurance as required by K.S.A. 40-3402 or 40-3403a, and amendments thereto.

(z) The licensee has failed to pay the premium surcharges as required by K.S.A. 40-3404, and amendments thereto.

(aa) The licensee has knowingly submitted any misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent representation on a claim form, bill or statement.

(bb) The licensee as the responsible physician for a physician assistant has failed to adequately direct and supervise the physician assistant in accordance with the physician assistant licensure act or rules and regulations adopted under such act.

(cc) The licensee has assisted suicide in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406, *prior to its repeal, or section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, as established by any of the following:

(A) A copy of the record of criminal conviction or plea of guilty for a felony in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406, *prior to its repeal, or section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(B) A copy of the record of a judgment of contempt of court for violating an injunction issued under K.S.A. 60-4404, and amendments thereto.

(C) A copy of the record of a judgment assessing damages under K.S.A. 60-4405, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 242. K.S.A. 65-2859 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-2859. Any person who shall file or attempt to file with the board any false or forged diploma, certificate, affidavit or identification or qualification, or any other written or printed instrument, shall be guilty of forgery as ~~provided by K.S.A. 21-3710 and a severity level 8, nonperson felony defined in section 109 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.~~

Sec. 243. K.S.A. 65-28,108 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-28,108. (a) The withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures from a qualified patient in accordance with the provisions of this act shall not, for any purpose, constitute a suicide and shall not constitute the crime of assisting suicide as defined ~~by K.S.A. 21-3406 in section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.~~

(b) The making of a declaration pursuant to K.S.A. 65-28,103, *and amendments thereto*, shall not affect in any manner the sale, procurement, or issuance of any policy of life insurance, nor shall it be deemed to modify the terms of an existing policy of life insurance. No policy of life insurance shall be legally impaired or invalidated in any manner by the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures from an insured qualified patient, notwithstanding any term of the policy to the contrary.

(c) No physician, medical care facility, or other health care provider, and no health care service plan, health maintenance organization, insurer issuing disability insurance, self-insured employee welfare benefit plan or nonprofit medical and hospital service corporation shall require any person to execute a declaration as a condition for being insured for, or receiving, health care services.

(d) Nothing in this act shall impair or supersede any legal right or legal responsibility which any person may have to effect the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures in any lawful manner. In such respect the provisions of this act are cumulative.



(e) This act shall create no presumption concerning the intention of an individual who has not executed a declaration to consent to the use or withholding of life-sustaining procedures in the event of a terminal condition.

Sec. 244. K.S.A. 65-28a05 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-28a05. A licensee's license may be revoked, suspended or limited, or the licensee may be publicly or privately censured, or an application for a license or for reinstatement of a license may be denied upon a finding of the existence of any of the following grounds:

(a) The licensee has committed an act of unprofessional conduct as defined by rules and regulations adopted by the board;

(b) the licensee has obtained a license by means of fraud, misrepresentations or concealment of material facts;

(c) the licensee has committed an act of professional incompetency as defined by rules and regulations adopted by the board;

(d) the licensee has been convicted of a felony;

(e) the licensee has violated any provision of this act and amendments thereto;

(f) the licensee has violated any lawful order or rule and regulation of the board;

(g) the licensee has exceeded or has acted outside the scope of authority given the physician assistant by the responsible physician or by this act;

(h) the licensee has assisted suicide in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406, *prior to its repeal, or section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, as established by any of the following:

(1) A copy of the record of criminal conviction or plea of guilty for a felony in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406, *prior to its repeal, or section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(2) A copy of the record of a judgment of contempt of court for violating an injunction issued under K.S.A. ~~2002 Supp.~~ 60-4404 and amendments thereto.

(3) A copy of the record of a judgment assessing damages under K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 60-4405, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 245. K.S.A. 65-4209 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-4209. (a) The board may deny, revoke, limit or suspend any license to practice as a mental health technician issued or applied for in accordance with the provisions of this act, may publicly or privately censure a licensee or may otherwise discipline a licensee upon proof that the licensee:

(1) Is guilty of fraud or deceit in procuring or attempting to procure a license to practice mental health technology;

(2) is unable to practice with reasonable skill and safety due to current abuse of drugs or alcohol;

(3) to be a person who has been adjudged in need of a guardian or conservator, or both, under the act for obtaining a guardian or conservator, or both, and who has not been restored to capacity under that act;

(4) is incompetent or grossly negligent in carrying out the functions of a mental health technician;

(5) has committed unprofessional conduct as defined by rules and regulations of the board;

(6) has been convicted of a felony or has been convicted of a misdemeanor involving an illegal drug offense, unless the applicant or licensee establishes sufficient rehabilitation to warrant the public trust, except that notwithstanding K.S.A. 74-120, *and amendments thereto*, no license, certificate of qualification or authorization to practice as a licensed mental health technician shall be granted to a person with a felony conviction for a crime against persons as specified in article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated ~~and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 64, 174, 210 or 211 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto~~;

(7) has committed an act of professional incompetency as defined in subsection (e);

(8) to have willfully or repeatedly violated the provisions of the mental health technician's licensure act or rules and regulations adopted under that act and amendments thereto; or

(9) to have a license to practice mental health technology denied, revoked, limited or suspended, or to be publicly or privately censured, by a licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States govern-

ment, territory of the United States or country or to have other disciplinary action taken against the applicant or licensee by a licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country. A certified copy of the record or order of public or private censure, denial, suspension, limitation, revocation or other disciplinary action of the licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country shall constitute prima facie evidence of such a fact for purposes of this paragraph (9).

(b) Upon filing a sworn complaint with the board charging a person with having been guilty of any of the unlawful practices specified in subsection (a), two or more members of the board shall investigate the charges, or the board may designate and authorize an employee or employees of the board to conduct an investigation. After investigation, the board may institute charges. If an investigation, in the opinion of the board, reveals reasonable grounds to believe the applicant or licensee is guilty of the charges, the board shall fix a time and place for proceedings, which shall be conducted in accordance with the Kansas administrative procedure act.

(c) No person shall be excused from testifying in any proceedings before the board under the mental health technician's licensure act or in any civil proceedings under such act before a court of competent jurisdiction on the ground that the testimony may incriminate the person testifying, but such testimony shall not be used against the person for the prosecution of any crime under the laws of this state except the crime of perjury as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3805~~ *section 128 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(d) If final agency action of the board in a proceeding under this section is adverse to the applicant or licensee, the costs of the board's proceedings shall be charged to the applicant or licensee as in ordinary civil actions in the district court, but if the board is the unsuccessful party, the costs shall be paid by the board. Witness fees and costs may be taxed by the board according to the statutes relating to procedure in the district court. All costs accrued by the board, when it is the successful party, and which the attorney general certifies cannot be collected from the applicant or licensee shall be paid from the board of nursing fee fund. All moneys collected following board proceedings shall be credited in full to the board of nursing fee fund.

(e) As used in this section, "professional incompetency" means:

(1) One or more instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care to a degree which constitutes gross negligence, as determined by the board;

(2) repeated instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care to a degree which constitutes ordinary negligence, as determined by the board; or

(3) a pattern of practice or other behavior which demonstrates a manifest incapacity or incompetence to practice mental health technology.

(f) The board upon request shall receive from the Kansas bureau of investigation such criminal history record information relating to criminal convictions as necessary for the purpose of determining initial and continuing qualifications of licensees of and applicants for licensure by the board.

(g) All proceedings under this section shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act.

Sec. 246. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 65-5117 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-5117. (a) (1) No person shall knowingly operate a home health agency if, for the home health agency, there works any person who has been convicted of or has been adjudicated a juvenile offender because of having committed an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of capital murder, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3439, *prior to its repeal, or section 36 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, first degree murder, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3401, *prior to its repeal, or section 37 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, second degree murder, pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3402, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 38 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3403, *prior to its repeal, or section 39 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, assisting suicide, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3406, *prior to its repeal, or section 42 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session*

*Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, mistreatment of a dependent adult, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3437, *prior to its repeal, or section 52 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, rape, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3502, *prior to its repeal, or section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, indecent liberties with a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3503, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent liberties with a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3504, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, aggravated criminal sodomy, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3506, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, indecent solicitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3510, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3511, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, sexual exploitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3516, *prior to its repeal, or section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, sexual battery, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3517, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 69 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or aggravated sexual battery, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3518, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 69 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, an attempt to commit any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3301, *prior to its repeal, or section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, a conspiracy to commit any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3302, *prior to its repeal, or section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or criminal solicitation of any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3303, *prior to its repeal, or section 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or similar statutes of other states or the federal government. The provisions of subsection (a)(2)(C) shall not apply to any person who is employed by a home health agency on the effective date of this act July 1, 2010 and while continuously employed by the same home health agency.

(2) A person operating a home health agency may employ an applicant who has been convicted of any of the following if five or more years have elapsed since the applicant satisfied the sentence imposed or was discharged from probation, a community correctional services program, parole, post-release supervision, conditional release or a suspended sentence; or if five or more years have elapsed since the applicant has been finally discharged from the custody of the commissioner of juvenile justice or from probation or has been adjudicated a juvenile offender, whichever time is longer: A felony conviction for a crime which is described in: (A) Article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 64, 174, 210 or 211 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, except those crimes listed in subsection (a)(1); (B) articles 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 65 through 86 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, except those crimes listed in subsection (a)(1) and K.S.A. 21-3605, *prior to its repeal, or section 83 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (C) K.S.A. 21-3701, *prior to its repeal, or section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (D) an attempt to commit any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3301, *prior to its repeal, or section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (E) a conspiracy to commit any of the crimes listed in subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3302, *prior to its repeal, or section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (F) criminal solicitation of any of the crimes listed in subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3303, *prior to its repeal, or section 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; or (G) similar statutes of other states or the federal government.

(b) No person shall operate a home health agency if such person has

been found to be a person in need of a guardian or a conservator, or both, as provided in K.S.A. 59-3050 through 59-3095, and amendments thereto. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a minor found to be in need of a guardian or conservator for reasons other than impairment.

(c) The secretary of health and environment shall have access to any criminal history record information in the possession of the Kansas bureau of investigation regarding any criminal history information, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, *prior to their repeal, or section 52, subsection (a) of section 69 and section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, *prior to their repeal, or section 52, subsection (a) of section 69 and section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, concerning persons working for a home health agency. The secretary shall have access to these records for the purpose of determining whether or not the home health agency meets the requirements of this section. The Kansas bureau of investigation may charge to the department of health and environment a reasonable fee for providing criminal history record information under this subsection.

(d) For the purpose of complying with this section, the operator of a home health agency shall request from the department of health and environment information regarding any criminal history information, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, *prior to their repeal, or section 52, subsection (a) of section 69 and section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, *prior to their repeal, or section 52, subsection (a) of section 69 and section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and which relates to a person who works for the home health agency or is being considered for employment by the home health agency, for the purpose of determining whether such person is subject to the provisions of this section. For the purpose of complying with this section, information relating to convictions and adjudications by the federal government or to convictions and adjudications in states other than Kansas shall not be required until such time as the secretary of health and environment determines the search for such information could reasonably be performed and the information obtained within a two-week period. For the purpose of complying with this section, the operator of a home health agency shall receive from any employment agency which provides employees to work for the home health agency written certification that such employees are not prohibited from working for the home health agency under this section. For the purpose of complying with this section, a person who operates a home health agency may hire an applicant for employment on a conditional basis pending the results from the department of health and environment of a request for information under this subsection. No home health agency, the operator or employees of a home health agency or an employment agency, or the operator or employees of an employment agency, which provides employees to work for the home health agency shall be liable for civil damages resulting from any decision to employ, to refuse to employ or to discharge from employment any person based on such home health agency's compliance with the provisions of this section if such home health agency or employment agency acts in good faith to comply with this section.

(e) The secretary of health and environment shall charge each person requesting information under this section a fee equal to cost, not to exceed \$10, for each name about which an information request has been submitted under this section.

(f) (1) The secretary of health and environment shall provide each operator requesting information under this section with the criminal history record information concerning any criminal history information and convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, *prior to their repeal, or section 52, subsection (a) of section 69 and section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation. The criminal history record information

shall be provided regardless of whether the information discloses that the subject of the request has been convicted of an offense enumerated in subsection (a).

(2) When an offense enumerated in subsection (a) exists in the criminal history record information, and when further confirmation regarding criminal history record information is required from the appropriate court of jurisdiction or Kansas department of corrections, the secretary shall notify each operator that requests information under this section in writing and within three working days of receipt from the Kansas bureau of investigation that further confirmation is required. The secretary shall provide to the operator requesting information under this section information in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from the appropriate court of jurisdiction or Kansas department of corrections regarding confirmation regarding the criminal history record information.

(3) Whenever the criminal history record information reveals that the subject of the request has no criminal history on record, the secretary shall provide notice to each operator requesting information under this section, in writing and within three working days after receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation.

(4) The secretary of health and environment shall not provide each operator requesting information under this section with the juvenile criminal history record information which relates to a person subject to a background check as is provided by K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2326, and amendments thereto, except for adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3701, *prior to its repeal, or section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. The secretary shall notify the operator that requested the information, in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation, whether juvenile criminal history record information received pursuant to this section reveals that the operator would or would not be prohibited by this section from employing the subject of the request for information and whether such information contains adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3701, *prior to its repeal, or section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(5) An operator who receives criminal history record information under this subsection (f) shall keep such information confidential, except that the operator may disclose such information to the person who is the subject of the request for information. A violation of this paragraph (5) shall be an unclassified misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$100.

(g) No person who works for a home health agency and who is currently licensed or registered by an agency of this state to provide professional services in this state and who provides such services as part of the work which such person performs for the home health agency shall be subject to the provisions of this section.

(h) A person who volunteers to assist a home health agency shall not be subject to the provisions of this section because of such volunteer activity.

(i) An operator may request from the department of health and environment criminal history information on persons employed under subsections (g) and (h).

(j) No person who has been employed by the same home health agency since July 1, 1992, shall be subject to the requirements of this section while employed by such home health agency.

(k) The operator of a home health agency shall not be required under this section to conduct a background check on an applicant for employment with the home health agency if the applicant has been the subject of a background check under this act within one year prior to the application for employment with the home health agency. The operator of a home health agency where the applicant was the subject of such background check may release a copy of such background check to the operator of a home health agency where the applicant is currently applying.

(l) For purposes of this section, the Kansas bureau of investigation shall only report felony convictions, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, *prior to their repeal, or section 52, subsection (a) of section 69 and section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications

of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, *prior to their repeal, or section 52, subsection (a) of section 69 and section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to the secretary of health and environment when a background check is requested.

(m) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the provisions of article 51 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated ~~and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, and amendments thereto.~~

Sec. 247. K.S.A. 65-6703 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-6703. (a) No person shall perform or induce an abortion when the fetus is viable unless such person is a physician and has a documented referral from another physician not legally or financially affiliated with the physician performing or inducing the abortion and both physicians determine that: (1) The abortion is necessary to preserve the life of the pregnant woman; or (2) a continuation of the pregnancy will cause a substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function of the pregnant woman.

(b) (1) Except in the case of a medical emergency, prior to performing an abortion upon a woman, the physician shall determine the gestational age of the fetus according to accepted obstetrical and neonatal practice and standards applied by physicians in the same or similar circumstances. If the physician determines the gestational age is less than 22 weeks, the physician shall document as part of the medical records of the woman the basis for the determination.

(2) If the physician determines the gestational age of the fetus is 22 or more weeks, prior to performing an abortion upon the woman the physician shall determine if the fetus is viable by using and exercising that degree of care, skill and proficiency commonly exercised by the ordinary skillful, careful and prudent physician in the same or similar circumstances. In making this determination of viability, the physician shall perform or cause to be performed such medical examinations and tests as are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age of the fetus and shall enter such findings and determinations of viability in the medical record of the woman.

(3) If the physician determines the gestational age of a fetus is 22 or more weeks, and determines that the fetus is not viable and performs an abortion on the woman, the physician shall report such determinations and the reasons for such determinations in writing to the medical care facility in which the abortion is performed for inclusion in the report of the medical care facility to the secretary of health and environment under K.S.A. 65-445, and amendments thereto, or if the abortion is not performed in a medical care facility, the physician shall report such determinations and the reasons for such determinations in writing to the secretary of health and environment as part of the written report made by the physician to the secretary of health and environment under K.S.A. 65-445, and amendments thereto.

(4) If the physician who is to perform the abortion determines the gestational age of a fetus is 22 or more weeks, and determines that the fetus is viable, both physicians under subsection (a) determine in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) that an abortion is necessary to preserve the life of the pregnant woman or that a continuation of the pregnancy will cause a substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function of the pregnant woman and the physician performs an abortion on the woman, the physician who performs the abortion shall report such determinations, the reasons for such determinations and the basis for the determination that an abortion is necessary to preserve the life of the pregnant woman or that a continuation of the pregnancy will cause a substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function of the pregnant woman in writing to the medical care facility in which the abortion is performed for inclusion in the report of the medical care facility to the secretary of health and environment under K.S.A. 65-445, and amendments thereto, or if the abortion is not performed in a medical care facility, the physician who performs the abortion shall report such determinations, the reasons for such determinations and the basis for the determination that an abortion is necessary to preserve the life of the pregnant woman or that a continuation of the pregnancy will cause a substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function of the pregnant woman in writing to the secretary of health and environment as part of the written report made by the physician

to the secretary of health and environment under K.S.A. 65-445, and amendments thereto.

(5) The physician shall retain the medical records required to be kept under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection (b) for not less than five years and shall retain a copy of the written reports required under paragraphs (3) and (4) of this subsection (b) for not less than five years.

(c) A woman upon whom an abortion is performed shall not be prosecuted under this section for a conspiracy to violate this section pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-3302~~ *section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to create a right to an abortion. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, a person shall not perform an abortion that is prohibited by law.

(e) As used in this section, “viable” means that stage of fetal development when it is the physician’s judgment according to accepted obstetrical or neonatal standards of care and practice applied by physicians in the same or similar circumstances that there is a reasonable probability that the life of the child can be continued indefinitely outside the mother’s womb with natural or artificial life-supportive measures.

(f) If any provision of this section is held to be invalid or unconstitutional, it shall be conclusively presumed that the legislature would have enacted the remainder of this section without such invalid or unconstitutional provision.

(g) Upon a first conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor. Upon a second or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony.

Sec. 248. K.S.A. 65-6721 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-6721. (a) No person shall perform or induce a partial birth abortion on a viable fetus unless such person is a physician and has a documented referral from another physician not legally or financially affiliated with the physician performing or inducing the abortion and both physicians determine: (1) The abortion is necessary to preserve the life of the pregnant woman; or (2) a continuation of the pregnancy will cause a substantial and irreversible impairment of a major physical or mental function of the pregnant woman.

(b) As used in this section:

(1) “Partial birth abortion” means an abortion procedure which includes the deliberate and intentional evacuation of all or a part of the intracranial contents of a viable fetus prior to removal of such otherwise intact fetus from the body of the pregnant woman.

(2) “Partial birth abortion” shall not include the: (A) Suction curettage abortion procedure; (B) suction aspiration abortion procedure; or (C) dilation and evacuation abortion procedure involving dismemberment of the fetus prior to removal from the body of the pregnant woman.

(c) If a physician determines in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) that a partial birth abortion is necessary and performs a partial birth abortion on the woman, the physician shall report such determination and the reasons for such determination in writing to the medical care facility in which the abortion is performed for inclusion in the report of the medical care facility to the secretary of health and environment under K.S.A. 65-445, and amendments thereto, or if the abortion is not performed in a medical care facility, the physician shall report the reasons for such determination in writing to the secretary of health and environment as part of the written report made by the physician to the secretary of health and environment under K.S.A. 65-445, and amendments thereto. The physician shall retain a copy of the written reports required under this subsection for not less than five years.

(d) A woman upon whom an abortion is performed shall not be prosecuted under this section for a conspiracy to violate this section pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-3302~~ *section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to create a right to an abortion. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, a person shall not perform an abortion that is prohibited by law.

(f) Upon conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a severity level 10 person felony.

Sec. 249. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 66-2304 is hereby amended to read as follows: 66-2304. (a) An armed nuclear security guard is justified in using physical force against another person at a nuclear generating facility or structure or fenced yard of a nuclear generating facility if the armed nuclear security guard reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent or terminate the commission or attempted commission of criminal damage to property ~~under K.S.A. 21-3720 (a)(1) as defined in subsection (a)(1) of section 99 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, criminal use of weapons under K.S.A. 21-4201 as defined in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(6) of section 186 or subsection (a)(1) through (a)(5) of section 187 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or criminal trespass on a nuclear generating facility under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 66-2303, and amendments thereto.~~

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of ~~K.S.A. 21-3211, 21-3212, 21-3213, 21-3215 and 21-3216 sections 21, 22, 23, 25 and 26 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto,~~ an armed nuclear security guard is justified in using physical force up to and including deadly physical force against another person at a nuclear generating facility or structure or fenced yard of a nuclear generating facility if the armed nuclear security guard reasonably believes that such force is necessary to:

(1) Prevent the commission of manslaughter ~~under K.S.A. 21-3403 or 21-3404 as defined in section 39 or 40 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, murder in the first degree under K.S.A. 21-3401 as defined in section 37 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, murder in the second degree under K.S.A. 21-3402 as defined in section 38 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, aggravated assault under K.S.A. 21-3410 as defined in subsection (b) of section 47 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, kidnapping under K.S.A. 21-3420 as defined in subsection (a) of section 44 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, aggravated kidnapping under K.S.A. 21-3421 as defined in subsection (b) of section 44 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, aggravated burglary under K.S.A. 21-3716 as defined in subsection (b) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, arson under K.S.A. 21-3718 as defined in subsection (a) of section 98 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, aggravated arson under K.S.A. 21-3719 as defined in subsection (b) of section 98 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, aggravated robbery under K.S.A. 21-3427 as defined in subsection (b) of section 55 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; or~~

(2) defend oneself or a third person from the use or imminent use of deadly physical force.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, an armed nuclear security guard is justified in threatening to use physical or deadly physical force if and to the extent a reasonable armed nuclear security guard believes it necessary to protect oneself or others against another person's potential use of physical force or deadly physical force.

(d) No armed nuclear security guard, employer of an armed nuclear security guard or owner of a nuclear generating facility shall be subject to civil liability for conduct of an armed nuclear security guard which is justified pursuant to this act.

Sec. 250. K.S.A. 68-422a is hereby amended to read as follows: 68-422a. The secretary of transportation, the board of county commissioners of each county and the governing body of each incorporated city shall cause signs to be erected at suitable intervals on public highways in their respective areas of authority, including public parks, informing the public that littering, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 21-3722 in section 101 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto,~~ is unlawful.

Sec. 251. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 72-1397 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-1397. (a) The state board of education shall not knowingly issue a license to or renew the license of any person who has been convicted of:

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

(2) indecent liberties with a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503, *prior*



to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(3) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(4) criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(3) or (a)(4) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(5) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(6) indecent solicitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3510, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(7) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3511, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(8) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516, prior to its repeal, or section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(9) aggravated incest, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3603, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(10) aggravated endangering a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3608a, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 78 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(11) abuse of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3609, prior to its repeal, or section 79 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(12) capital murder, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3439, prior to its repeal, or section 36 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(13) murder in the first degree, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3401, prior to its repeal, or section 37 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(14) murder in the second degree, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3402, prior to its repeal, or section 38 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(15) voluntary manslaughter, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3403, prior to its repeal, or section 39 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(16) involuntary manslaughter, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3404, prior to its repeal, or section 40 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(17) involuntary manslaughter while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3442, and amendments thereto prior to its repeal;

(18) sexual battery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3517, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 69 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when, at the time the crime was committed, the victim was less than 18 years of age or a student of the person committing such crime;

(19) aggravated sexual battery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3518, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 69 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(20) attempt under K.S.A. 21-3301, prior to its repeal, or section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, to commit any act specified in this subsection;

(21) conspiracy under K.S.A. 21-3302, prior to its repeal, or section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, to commit any act specified in this subsection;

(22) an act in another state or by the federal government that is comparable to any act described in this subsection; or

(23) an offense in effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act that is comparable to an offense as provided in this subsection.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), the state board of education shall not knowingly issue a license to or renew the license of any person

who has been convicted of, or has entered into a criminal diversion agreement after having been charged with:

(1) A felony under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, or any felony violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009;

(2) a felony described in any section of article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 64, 174, 210 or 211 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, other than an act specified in subsection (a), or a battery, as described in K.S.A. 21-3412, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 48 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or domestic battery, as described in K.S.A. 21-3412a, *prior to its repeal, or section 49 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, if the victim is a minor or student;

(3) a felony described in any section of article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 65 through 77 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, other than an act specified in subsection (a);

(4) any act described in any section of article 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 78 through 86 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, other than an act specified in subsection (a);

(5) a felony described in article 37 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 87 through 125 or subsection (a)(6) of section 223 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*;

(6) promoting obscenity, as described in K.S.A. 21-4301, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 212 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, promoting obscenity to minors, as described in K.S.A. 21-4301a, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 212 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or promoting to minors obscenity harmful to minors, as described in K.S.A. 21-4301c, *prior to its repeal, or section 213 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(7) endangering a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3608, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 78 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(8) driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 or 8-2,144, and amendments thereto, when the violation is punishable as a felony;

(9) attempt under K.S.A. 21-3301, *prior to its repeal, or section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to commit any act specified in this subsection;

(10) conspiracy under K.S.A. 21-3302, *prior to its repeal, or section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to commit any act specified in this subsection; or

(11) an act committed in violation of a federal law or in violation of another state's law that is comparable to any act described in this subsection.

(c) The state board of education may issue a license to or renew the license of a person who has been convicted of committing an offense or act described in subsection (b) or who has entered into a criminal diversion agreement after having been charged with an offense or act described in subsection (b) if the state board determines, following a hearing, that the person has been rehabilitated for a period of at least five years from the date of conviction of the offense or commission of the act or, in the case of a person who has entered into a criminal diversion agreement, that the person has satisfied the terms and conditions of the agreement. The state board of education may consider factors including, but not limited to, the following in determining whether to grant a license:

- (1) The nature and seriousness of the offense or act;
  - (2) the conduct of the person subsequent to commission of the offense or act;
  - (3) the time elapsed since the commission of the offense or act;
  - (4) the age of the person at the time of the offense or act;
  - (5) whether the offense or act was an isolated or recurring incident;
- and
- (6) discharge from probation, pardon or expungement.
- (d) Before any license is denied by the state board of education for any

of the offenses or acts specified in subsections (a) and (b), the person shall be given notice and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act.

(e) The county or district attorney shall file a report with the state board of education indicating the name, address and social security number of any person who has been determined to have committed any offense or act specified in subsection (a) or (b) or to have entered into a criminal diversion agreement after having been charged with any offense or act specified in subsection (b). Such report shall be filed within 30 days of the date of the determination that the person has committed any such act or entered into any such diversion agreement.

(f) The state board of education shall not be liable for civil damages to any person refused issuance or renewal of a license by reason of the state board's compliance, in good faith, with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 252. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 72-5445 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-5445. (a) (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b), the provisions of K.S.A. 72-5438 through 72-5443, and amendments thereto, apply only to: (A) Teachers who have completed not less than three consecutive years of employment, and been offered a fourth contract, in the school district, area vocational-technical school or community college by which any such teacher is currently employed; and (B) teachers who have completed not less than two consecutive years of employment, and been offered a third contract, in the school district, area vocational-technical school or community college by which any such teacher is currently employed if at any time prior to the current employment the teacher has completed the years of employment requirement of subpart (A) in any school district, area vocational-technical school or community college in this state.

(2) Any board may waive, at any time, the years of employment requirements of provision (1) for any teachers employed by it.

(3) The provisions of this subsection are subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 72-5446, and amendments thereto.

(b) The provisions of K.S.A. 72-5438 through 72-5443, and amendments thereto, do not apply to any teacher whose license has been nonrenewed or revoked by the state board of education for the reason that the teacher: (1) Has been convicted of a felony under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, or any felony violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009; (2) has been convicted of a felony described in any section of article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 64, 174, 210 or 211 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, or an act described in K.S.A. 21-3412, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 48 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, or K.S.A. 21-3412a, prior to its repeal, or section 49 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, if the victim is a minor or student; (3) has been convicted of a felony described in any section of article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 65 through 77 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, or has been convicted of an act described in K.S.A. 21-3517, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 69 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, if the victim is a minor or student; (4) has been convicted of any act described in any section of article 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 78 through 86 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*; (5) has been convicted of a felony described in article 37 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 87 through 125 or subsection (a)(6) of section 223 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*; (6) has been convicted of an attempt under K.S.A. 21-3301, *prior to its repeal, or section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, to commit any act specified in this subsection; (7) has been convicted of any act which is described in K.S.A. 21-4301, 21-4301a or 21-4301c, *prior to their repeal, or section 212 or 213 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*; (8) has been convicted in another state or by the federal government of an act similar to any act described in this subsection; or (9)

has entered into a criminal diversion agreement after having been charged with any offense described in this subsection.

Sec. 253. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 74-4924 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-4924. (1) Any person who shall knowingly make any false statement, or who shall falsify or permit to be falsified any record necessary for carrying out the intent of this act for the purpose of committing fraud, shall be subject to the provisions of ~~K.S.A. 21-3904~~ *subsection (a) of section 168 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(2) Should any error in any records or in any calculation of the Kansas public employees retirement system result in any member or beneficiary receiving more or less than he would have been entitled to receive had the records or calculations been correct, the board shall correct such error, and, as far as practicable, make future payments in such a manner that the actuarial equivalent of the benefit to which such member or beneficiary was entitled shall be paid and may recover any overpayments. In the event a member has withdrawn, all or part of, such member's accumulated contributions in a manner not in compliance with the provisions of this act or the regulations of the system, the member shall forfeit all service credit related to such withdrawn accumulated contributions.

(3) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2) and except as provided in subsection (3)(d), the board is not required to collect any benefit overpayment that is of more than 60 months' standing when discovered, if any errors in the records or calculations of the system that resulted in such overpayment are attributable solely to incorrect procedures or calculations by the system and there is no evidence of fraud or misconduct on the part of the member or other person receiving the benefit.

(b) The board shall make reasonable efforts to recover all benefit overpayment of 60 months' standing or less, including the imposition of an actuarially calculated reduction in an ongoing monthly benefit payment or the deduction of the total overpaid amount from any refund of contributions or group life insurance benefits that become due and payable to the member or member's beneficiary.

(c) No monthly benefit reduction imposed under this section for the purpose of collecting an overpayment shall result in a monthly benefit payment that is more than 10% lower than the monthly benefit payment would have been without such collection-related reduction, except that the monthly benefit payment in all cases must first be reduced to the correct amount as provided by the terms of this section before the 10% cap on collection-related reductions is imposed.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, on and after the effective date of this act, the board shall not collect any benefit overpayment, attributable to errors in the calculation of benefits by the system that resulted in such overpayments to any person that first occurred after and as a result of a statutory increase in benefits passed by the legislature in 1993, and there is no evidence of fraud or other misconduct on the part of the person receiving the benefit.

Sec. 254. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 74-5602 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-5602. As used in the Kansas law enforcement training act:

(a) "Training center" means the law enforcement training center within the division of continuing education of the university of Kansas, created by K.S.A. 74-5603, and amendments thereto.

(b) "Commission" means the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training, created by K.S.A. 74-5606 and amendments thereto.

(c) "Dean" means the dean of continuing education of the university of Kansas.

(d) "Director of police training" means the director of police training at the law enforcement training center.

(e) "Director" means the executive director of the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training.

(f) "Law enforcement" means the prevention or detection of crime and the enforcement of the criminal or traffic laws of this state or of any municipality thereof.

(g) "Police officer" or "law enforcement officer" means a full-time or part-time salaried officer or employee of the state, a county or a city, whose duties include the prevention or detection of crime and the enforcement of the criminal or traffic laws of this state or of any municipality

thereof. Such terms shall include, but not be limited to, the sheriff, undersheriff and full-time or part-time salaried deputies in the sheriff's office in each county; deputy sheriffs deputized pursuant to K.S.A. 19-2858, and amendments thereto; conservation officers of the Kansas department of wildlife and parks; university police officers, as defined in K.S.A. 22-2401a, and amendments thereto; campus police officers, as defined in K.S.A. 22-2401a, and amendments thereto; law enforcement agents of the director of alcoholic beverage control; law enforcement agents designated by the secretary of revenue pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-5157, and amendments thereto; law enforcement agents of the Kansas lottery; law enforcement agents of the Kansas racing commission; deputies and assistants of the state fire marshal having law enforcement authority; capitol police, existing under the authority of K.S.A. 75-4503, and amendments thereto; and law enforcement officers appointed by the adjutant general pursuant to K.S.A. 48-204, and amendments thereto. Such terms shall also include railroad policemen appointed pursuant to K.S.A. 66-524, and amendments thereto; school security officers designated as school law enforcement officers pursuant to K.S.A. 72-8222, and amendments thereto; the manager and employees of the horsethief reservoir benefit district pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 82a-2212, and amendments thereto; and the director of the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training and any other employee of such commission designated by the director pursuant to K.S.A. 74-5603, and amendments thereto, as a law enforcement officer. Such terms shall not include any elected official, other than a sheriff, serving in the capacity of a law enforcement or police officer solely by virtue of such official's elected position; any attorney-at-law having responsibility for law enforcement and discharging such responsibility solely in the capacity of an attorney; any employee of the commissioner of juvenile justice, the secretary of corrections or the secretary of social and rehabilitation services; any deputy conservation officer of the Kansas department of wildlife and parks; or any employee of a city or county who is employed solely to perform correctional duties related to jail inmates and the administration and operation of a jail; or any full-time or part-time salaried officer or employee whose duties include the issuance of a citation or notice to appear provided such officer or employee is not vested by law with the authority to make an arrest for violation of the laws of this state or any municipality thereof, and is not authorized to carry firearms when discharging the duties of such person's office or employment. Such term shall include any officer appointed or elected on a provisional basis.

(h) "Full-time" means employment requiring at least 1,000 hours of law enforcement related work per year.

(i) "Part-time" means employment on a regular schedule or employment which requires a minimum number of hours each payroll period, but in any case requiring less than 1,000 hours of law enforcement related work per year.

(j) "Misdemeanor crime of domestic violence" means a violation of domestic battery as provided by K.S.A. 21-3412a, *prior to its repeal, or section 49 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or any other misdemeanor under federal, municipal or state law that has as an element the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon, committed by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent or guardian, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent or guardian of the victim.

(k) "Auxiliary personnel" means members of organized nonsalaried groups which operate as an adjunct to a police or sheriff's department, including reserve officers, posses and search and rescue groups.

(l) "Active law enforcement certificate" means a certificate which attests to the qualification of a person to perform the duties of a law enforcement officer and which has not been suspended or revoked by action of the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training and has not lapsed by operation of law as provided in K.S.A. 74-5622, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 255. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 74-7301 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-7301. As used in this act:

(a) "Allowance expense" means reasonable charges incurred for rea-

sonably needed products, services and accommodations, including those for medical care, rehabilitation, rehabilitative occupational training and other remedial treatment and care and for the replacement of items of clothing or bedding which were seized for evidence. Such term includes a total charge not in excess of \$5,000 for expenses in any way related to funeral, cremation or burial; but such term shall not include that portion of a charge for a room in a hospital, clinic, convalescent or nursing home or any other institution engaged in providing nursing care and related services, in excess of a reasonable and customary charge for semi-private accommodations, unless other accommodations are medically required. Such term includes a total charge not in excess of \$1,000 for expenses in any way related to crime scene cleanup.

(b) “Board” means the crime victims compensation board established under K.S.A. 74-7303, and amendments thereto.

(c) “Claimant” means any of the following persons claiming compensation under this act: A victim; a dependent of a deceased victim; a third person other than a collateral source; or an authorized person acting on behalf of any of them.

(d) “Collateral source” means a source of benefits or advantages for economic loss otherwise reparable under this act which the victim or claimant has received, or which is readily available to the victim or claimant, from:

- (1) The offender;
- (2) the government of the United States or any agency thereof, a state or any of its political subdivisions or an instrumentality or two or more states, unless the law providing for the benefits or advantages makes them excess or secondary to benefits under this act;
- (3) social security, medicare and medicaid;
- (4) state-required temporary nonoccupational disability insurance;
- (5) workers’ compensation;
- (6) wage continuation programs of any employer;
- (7) proceeds of a contract of insurance payable to the victim for loss which the victim sustained because of the criminally injurious conduct; or
- (8) a contract providing prepaid hospital and other health care services or benefits for disability.

(e) “Criminally injurious conduct” means conduct that: (1) (A) Occurs or is attempted in this state or occurs to a person whose domicile is in Kansas who is the victim of a violent crime which occurs in another state, possession, or territory of the United States of America may make an application for compensation if:

(i) The crimes would be compensable had it occurred in the state of Kansas; and

(ii) the places the crimes occurred are states, possessions or territories of the United States of America not having eligible crime victim compensation programs;

(B) poses a substantial threat or personal injury or death; and

(C) either is punishable by fine, imprisonment or death or would be so punishable but for the fact that the person engaging in the conduct lacked capacity to commit the crime under the laws of this state; or

(2) is an act of terrorism, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2331, or a violent crime that posed a substantial threat or caused personal injury or death, committed outside of the United States against a person whose domicile is in Kansas, except that criminally injurious conduct does not include any conduct resulting in injury or death sustained as a member of the United States armed forces while serving on active duty.

Such term shall not include conduct arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle, except for violations of K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto, or violations of municipal ordinances prohibiting the acts prohibited by that statute, or violations of K.S.A. 8-1602, *and amendments thereto*, K.S.A. 21-3404, 21-3405 and 21-3414, *prior to their repeal, or sections 40, 41 and subsection (b) of section 48 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto or when such conduct was intended to cause personal injury or death.

(f) “Dependent” means a natural person wholly or partially dependent upon the victim for care or support, and includes a child of the victim born after the victim’s death.

(g) “Dependent’s economic loss” means loss after decedent’s death of contributions of things of economic value to the decedent’s dependents, not

including services they would have received from the decedent if the decedent had not suffered the fatal injury, less expenses of the dependents avoided by reason of decedent's death.

(h) "Dependent's replacement services loss" means loss reasonably incurred by dependents after decedent's death in obtaining ordinary and necessary services in lieu of those the decedent would have performed for their benefit if the decedent had not suffered the fatal injury, less expenses of the dependents avoided by reason of decedent's death and not subtracted in calculating dependent's economic loss.

(i) "Economic loss" means economic detriment consisting only of allowable expense, work loss, replacement services loss and, if injury causes death, dependent's economic loss and dependent's replacement service loss. Noneconomic detriment is not loss, but economic detriment is loss although caused by pain and suffering or physical impairment.

(j) "Noneconomic detriment" means pain, suffering, inconvenience, physical impairment and nonpecuniary damage.

(k) "Replacement services loss" means expenses reasonably incurred in obtaining ordinary and necessary services in lieu of those the injured person would have performed, not for income, but for the benefit of self or family, if such person had not been injured.

(l) "Work loss" means loss of income from work the injured person would have performed if such person had not been injured, and expenses reasonably incurred by such person in obtaining services in lieu of those the person would have performed for income, reduced by any income from substitute work actually performed by such person or by income such person would have earned in available appropriate substitute work that the person was capable of performing but unreasonably failed to undertake.

(m) "Victim" means a person who suffers personal injury or death as a result of: (1) Criminally injurious conduct; (2) the good faith effort of any person to prevent criminally injurious conduct; or (3) the good faith effort of any person to apprehend a person suspected of engaging in criminally injurious conduct.

(n) "Crime scene cleanup" means removal of blood, stains, odors or other debris caused by the crime or the processing of the crime scene.

Sec. 256. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 74-7305 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-7305. (a) An application for compensation shall be made in the manner and form prescribed by the board.

(b) Compensation may not be awarded unless an application has been filed with the board within two years of the reporting of the incident to law enforcement officials if the victim was less than 16 years of age and the injury or death is the result of any of the following crimes: (1) Indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (2) aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (3) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (4) enticement of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3509 ~~and amendments thereto prior to its repeal~~; (5) indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3510, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (6) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3511, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (7) sexual exploitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516, *prior to its repeal, or section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; or (8) aggravated incest as defined in K.S.A. 21-3603, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. Compensation for mental health counseling may be awarded, if a claim is filed within two years of testimony, to a claimant who is, or will be, required to testify in a sexually violent predator commitment, pursuant to article 29a of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, of an offender who victimized the claimant or the victim on whose behalf the claim is made. For all other incidents of criminally injurious conduct, compensation may not be awarded unless

the claim has been filed with the board within two years after the injury or death upon which the claim is based. Compensation may not be awarded to a claimant who was the offender or an accomplice of the offender and may not be awarded to another person if the award would unjustly benefit the offender or accomplice.

(c) Compensation otherwise payable to a claimant shall be reduced or denied, to the extent, if any that the:

(1) Economic loss upon which the claimant's claim is based is recouped from other persons, including collateral sources;

(2) board deems reasonable because of the contributory misconduct of the claimant or of a victim through whom the claimant claims; or

(3) board deems reasonable, because the victim was likely engaging in, or attempting to engage in, unlawful activity at the time of the crime upon which the claim for compensation is based. This subsection shall not be construed to reduce or deny compensation to a victim of domestic abuse or sexual assault.

(d) Compensation may be awarded only if the board finds that unless the claimant is awarded compensation the claimant will suffer financial stress as the result of economic loss otherwise reparable. A claimant suffers financial stress only if the claimant cannot maintain the claimant's customary level of health, safety and education for self and dependents without undue financial hardship. In making its determination of financial stress, the board shall consider all relevant factors, including:

(1) The number of claimant's dependents;

(2) the usual living expenses of the claimant and the claimant's family;

(3) the special needs of the claimant and the claimant's dependents;

(4) the claimant's income and potential earning capacity; and

(5) the claimant's resources.

(e) Compensation may not be awarded unless the criminally injurious conduct resulting in injury or death was reported to a law enforcement officer within 72 hours after its occurrence or the board finds there was good cause for the failure to report within that time.

(f) The board, upon finding that the claimant or victim has not fully cooperated with appropriate law enforcement agencies, may deny, withdraw or reduce an award of compensation.

(g) Except in K.S.A. 21-3602 or 21-3603, *prior to their repeal, or section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, or cases of sex offenses established in article 35 of chapter 21, of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 65 through 77 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, compensation may not be awarded if the economic loss is less than \$100.

(h) Compensation for work loss, replacement services loss, dependent's economic loss and dependent's replacement service loss may not exceed \$400 per week or actual loss, whichever is less.

(i) Compensation payable to a victim and to all other claimants sustaining economic loss because of injury to or death of that victim may not exceed \$25,000 in the aggregate.

Sec. 257. K.S.A. 74-7325 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-7325. (a) There is hereby created in the state treasury the protection from abuse fund. All moneys credited to the fund shall be used solely for the purpose of making grants to programs providing: (1) Temporary emergency shelter for adult victims of domestic abuse or sexual assault and their dependent children; (2) counseling and assistance to those victims and their children; or (3) educational services directed at reducing the incidence of domestic abuse or sexual assault and diminishing its impact on the victims. All moneys credited to the fund pursuant to K.S.A. 20-367, and amendments thereto, shall be used only for on-going operating expenses of domestic violence programs. All moneys credited to the fund pursuant to any increase in docket fees as provided by this act as described in K.S.A. 20-367 and 60-2001, and amendments thereto, shall not be awarded to programs until July 1, 2003, and shall be used for ongoing operating expenses of domestic violence or sexual assault programs.

(b) All expenditures from the protection from abuse fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the attorney general or by a person or persons designated by the attorney general.



(c) The attorney general may apply for, receive and accept moneys from any source for the purposes for which moneys in the protection from abuse fund may be expended. Upon receipt of any such moneys, the attorney general shall remit the entire amount to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the protection from abuse fund.

(d) Grants made to programs pursuant to this section shall be based on the numbers of persons served by the program and shall be made only to the city of Wichita or to agencies which are engaged, as their primary function, in programs aimed at preventing domestic violence or sexual assault or providing residential services or facilities to family or household members who are victims of domestic violence or sexual assault. In order for programs to qualify for funding under this section, they must:

- (1) Meet the requirements of section 501(c) of the internal revenue code of 1986;
- (2) be registered and in good standing as a nonprofit corporation;
- (3) meet normally accepted standards for nonprofit organizations;
- (4) have trustees who represent the racial, ethnic and socioeconomic diversity of the county or counties served;
- (5) have received 50% or more of their funds from sources other than funds distributed through the fund, which other sources may be public or private and may include contributions of goods or services, including materials, commodities, transportation, office space or other types of facilities or personal services;
- (6) demonstrate ability to successfully administer programs;
- (7) make available an independent certified audit of the previous year's financial records;
- (8) have obtained appropriate licensing or certification, or both;
- (9) serve a significant number of residents of the county or counties served;
- (10) not unnecessarily duplicate services already adequately provided to county residents; and
- (11) agree to comply with reporting requirements of the attorney general.

The attorney general may adopt rules and regulations establishing additional standards for eligibility and accountability for grants made pursuant to this section.

(e) As used in this section:

- (1) "Domestic abuse" means abuse as defined by the protection from abuse act (K.S.A. 60-3101 et seq., and amendments thereto).
- (2) "Sexual assault" means acts defined in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 65 through 77 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(f) On or before the 10th day of each month, the director of accounts and reports shall transfer from the state general fund to the protection from abuse fund interest earnings based on:

- (1) The average daily balance of moneys in the protection from abuse fund for the preceding month; and
- (2) the net earnings rate for the pooled money investment portfolio for the preceding month.

Sec. 258. K.S.A. 74-7333 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-7333. (a) In order to ensure the fair and compassionate treatment of victims of crime and to increase the effectiveness of the criminal justice system by affording victims of crime certain basic rights and considerations, victims of crime shall have the following rights:

- (1) Victims should be treated with courtesy, compassion and with respect for their dignity and privacy and should suffer the minimum of necessary inconvenience from their involvement with the criminal justice system.
- (2) Victims should receive, through formal and informal procedures, prompt and fair redress for the harm which they have suffered.
- (3) Information regarding the availability of criminal restitution, recovery of damages in a civil cause of action, the crime victims compensation fund and other remedies and the mechanisms to obtain such remedies should be made available to victims.

(4) Information should be made available to victims about their participation in criminal proceedings and the scheduling, progress and ultimate disposition of the proceedings.

(5) The views and concerns of victims should be ascertained and the appropriate assistance provided throughout the criminal process.

(6) When the personal interests of victims are affected, the views or concerns of the victim should, when appropriate and consistent with criminal law and procedure, be brought to the attention of the court.

(7) Measures may be taken when necessary to provide for the safety of victims and their families and to protect them from intimidation and retaliation.

(8) Enhanced training should be made available to sensitize criminal justice personnel to the needs and concerns of victims and guidelines should be developed for this purpose.

(9) Victims should be informed of the availability of health and social services and other relevant assistance that they might continue to receive the necessary medical, psychological and social assistance through existing programs and services.

(10) Victims should report the crime and cooperate with law enforcement authorities.

(b) As used in this act, “victim” means any person who suffers direct or threatened physical, emotional or financial harm as the result of the commission or attempted commission of a crime against such person.

(c) As used in this act and as used in article 15 of section 15 of the Kansas constitution, the term “crime” shall not include violations of ordinances of cities except for violations of ordinances of cities which prohibit acts or omissions which are prohibited by articles 33, 34, 35 and 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 33 through 86, 14, 210, 211 and 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, and as provided in subsection (d).

(d) The governing body of any city which has established a municipal court shall adopt policies which afford the rights granted to victims of crime pursuant to this act and pursuant to article 15 of section 15 of the Kansas constitution to victims of ordinance violations specified in such policies.

(e) Nothing in this act shall be construed as creating a cause of action on behalf of any person against the state, a county, a municipality or any of their agencies, instrumentalities or employees responsible for the enforcement of rights as provided in this act.

(f) This section shall be known and may be cited as the bill of rights for victims of crime act.

Sec. 259. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 74-8702 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-8702. As used in the Kansas lottery act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) “Ancillary lottery gaming facility operations” means additional non-lottery facility game products and services not owned and operated by the state which may be included in the overall development associated with the lottery gaming facility. Such operations may include, but are not limited to, restaurants, hotels, motels, museums or entertainment facilities.

(b) “Commission” means the Kansas lottery commission.

(c) “Electronic gaming machine” means any electronic, electromechanical, video or computerized device, contrivance or machine authorized by the Kansas lottery which, upon insertion of cash, tokens, electronic cards or any consideration, is available to play, operate or simulate the play of a game authorized by the Kansas lottery pursuant to the Kansas expanded lottery act, including, but not limited to, bingo, poker, blackjack, keno and slot machines, and which may deliver or entitle the player operating the machine to receive cash, tokens, merchandise or credits that may be redeemed for cash. Electronic gaming machines may use bill validators and may be single-position reel-type, single or multi-game video and single-position multi-game video electronic game, including, but not limited to, poker, blackjack and slot machines. Electronic gaming machines shall be directly linked to a central computer at a location determined by the executive director for purposes of security, monitoring and auditing.

(d) “Executive director” means the executive director of the Kansas lottery.

(e) “Gaming equipment” means any electric, electronic, computerized

or electromechanical machine, mechanism, supply or device or any other equipment, which is: (1) Unique to the Kansas lottery and used pursuant to the Kansas lottery act; and (2) integral to the operation of an electronic gaming machine or lottery facility game; and (3) affects the results of an electronic gaming machine or lottery facility game by determining win or loss.

(f) “Gaming zone” means: (1) The northeast Kansas gaming zone, which consists of Wyandotte county; (2) the southeast Kansas gaming zone, which consists of Crawford and Cherokee counties; (3) the south central Kansas gaming zone, which consists of Sedgwick and Sumner counties; and (4) the southwest Kansas gaming zone, which consists of Ford county.

(g) “Gray machine” means any mechanical, electro-mechanical or electronic device, capable of being used for gambling, that is: (1) Not authorized by the Kansas lottery, (2) not linked to a lottery central computer system, (3) available to the public for play or (4) capable of simulating a game played on an electronic gaming machine or any similar gambling game authorized pursuant to the Kansas expanded lottery act.

(h) “Kansas lottery” means the state agency created by this act to operate a lottery or lotteries pursuant to this act.

(i) “Lottery” or “state lottery” means the lottery or lotteries operated pursuant to this act.

(j) “Lottery facility games” means any electronic gaming machines and any other games which, as of January 1, 2007, are authorized to be conducted or operated at a tribal gaming facility, as defined in K.S.A. 74-9802, and amendments thereto, located within the boundaries of this state.

(k) “Lottery gaming enterprise” means an entertainment enterprise which includes a lottery gaming facility authorized pursuant to the Kansas expanded lottery act and ancillary lottery gaming facility operations that have a coordinated business or marketing strategy. A lottery gaming enterprise shall be designed to attract to its lottery gaming facility consumers who reside outside the immediate area of such enterprise.

(l) “Lottery gaming facility” means that portion of a building used for the purposes of operating, managing and maintaining lottery facility games.

(m) “Lottery gaming facility expenses” means normal business expenses, as defined in the lottery gaming facility management contract, associated with the ownership and operation of a lottery gaming facility.

(n) “Lottery gaming facility management contract” means a contract, subcontract or collateral agreement between the state and a lottery gaming facility manager for the management of a lottery gaming facility, the business of which is owned and operated by the Kansas lottery, negotiated and signed by the executive director on behalf of the state.

(o) “Lottery gaming facility manager” means a corporation, limited liability company, resident Kansas American Indian tribe or other business entity authorized to construct and manage, or manage alone, pursuant to a lottery gaming facility management contract with the Kansas lottery, and on behalf of the state, a lottery gaming enterprise and lottery gaming facility.

(p) “Lottery gaming facility revenues” means the total revenues from lottery facility games at a lottery gaming facility after all related prizes are paid.

(q) (1) “Lottery machine” means any machine or device that allows a player to insert cash or other form of consideration and may deliver as the result of an element of chance, regardless of the skill required by the player, a prize or evidence of a prize, including, but not limited to:

(A) Any machine or device in which the prize or evidence of a prize is determined by both chance and the player’s or players’ skill, including, but not limited to, any machine or device on which a lottery game or lottery games, such as poker or blackjack, are played;

(B) any machine or device in which the prize or evidence of a prize is determined only by chance, including, but not limited to, any slot machine or bingo machine; or

(C) any lottery ticket vending machine, such as a keno ticket vending machine, pull-tab vending machine or an instant-bingo vending machine.

(2) “Lottery machine” shall not mean:

(A) Any food vending machine defined by K.S.A. 36-501, and amendments thereto;

(B) any nonprescription drug machine authorized under K.S.A. 65-650, and amendments thereto;

(C) any machine which dispenses only bottled or canned soft drinks, chewing gum, nuts or candies;

(D) any machine excluded from the definition of gambling devices under subsection (d) of K.S.A. 21-4302, *prior to its repeal, or section 214 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; or

(E) any electronic gaming machine or lottery facility game operated in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas expanded lottery act.

(r) “Lottery retailer” means any person with whom the Kansas lottery has contracted to sell lottery tickets or shares, or both, to the public.

(s) (1) “Major procurement” means any gaming product or service, including but not limited to facilities, advertising and promotional services, annuity contracts, prize payment agreements, consulting services, equipment, tickets and other products and services unique to the Kansas lottery, but not including materials, supplies, equipment and services common to the ordinary operations of state agencies.

(2) “Major procurement” shall not mean any product, service or other matter covered by or addressed in the Kansas expanded lottery act or a lottery gaming facility management contract or racetrack gaming facility management contract executed pursuant to the Kansas expanded lottery act.

(t) “Net electronic gaming machine income” means all cash or other consideration utilized to play an electronic gaming machine operated at a racetrack gaming facility, less all cash or other consideration paid out to winning players as prizes.

(u) “Organization licensee” has the meaning provided by K.S.A. 74-8802, and amendments thereto.

(v) “Parimutuel licensee” means a facility owner licensee or facility manager licensee under the Kansas parimutuel racing act.

(w) “Parimutuel licensee location” means a racetrack facility, as defined in K.S.A. 74-8802, and amendments thereto, owned or managed by the parimutuel licensee. A parimutuel licensee location may include any existing structure at such racetrack facility or any structure that may be constructed on real estate where such racetrack facility is located.

(x) “Person” means any natural person, association, limited liability company, corporation or partnership.

(y) “Prize” means any prize paid directly by the Kansas lottery pursuant to the Kansas lottery act or the Kansas expanded lottery act or any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to either act.

(z) “Progressive electronic game” means a game played on an electronic gaming machine for which the payoff increases uniformly as the game is played and for which the jackpot, determined by application of a formula to the income of independent, local or interlinked electronic gaming machines, may be won.

(aa) “Racetrack gaming facility” means that portion of a parimutuel licensee location where electronic gaming machines are operated, managed and maintained.

(bb) “Racetrack gaming facility management contract” means an agreement between the Kansas lottery and a racetrack gaming facility manager, negotiated and signed by the executive director on behalf of the state, for placement of electronic gaming machines owned and operated by the state at a racetrack gaming facility.

(cc) “Racetrack gaming facility manager” means a parimutuel licensee specifically certified by the Kansas lottery to become a certified racetrack gaming facility manager and offer electronic gaming machines for play at the racetrack gaming facility.

(dd) “Returned ticket” means any ticket which was transferred to a lottery retailer, which was not sold by the lottery retailer and which was returned to the Kansas lottery for refund by issuance of a credit or otherwise.

(ee) “Share” means any intangible manifestation authorized by the Kansas lottery to prove participation in a lottery game, except as provided by the Kansas expanded lottery act.

(ff) “Ticket” means any tangible evidence issued by the Kansas lottery to prove participation in a lottery game other than a lottery facility game.

(gg) “Token” means a representative of value, of metal or other material, which is not legal tender, redeemable for cash only by the issuing lottery gaming facility manager or racetrack gaming facility manager and which is issued and sold by a lottery gaming facility manager or racetrack

gaming facility manager for the sole purpose of playing an electronic gaming machine or lottery facility game.

(hh) “Vendor” means any person who has entered into a major procurement contract with the Kansas lottery.

(ii) “Video lottery machine” means any electronic video game machine that, upon insertion of cash, is available to play or simulate the play of a video game authorized by the commission, including, but not limited to, bingo, poker, black jack and keno, and which uses a video display and microprocessors and in which, by chance, the player may receive free games or credits that can be redeemed for cash.

Sec. 260. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 74-9101 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-9101. (a) There is hereby established the Kansas sentencing commission.

(b) The commission shall:

(1) Develop a sentencing guideline model or grid based on fairness and equity and shall provide a mechanism for linking justice and corrections policies. The sentencing guideline model or grid shall establish rational and consistent sentencing standards which reduce sentence disparity, to include, but not be limited to, racial and regional biases which may exist under current sentencing practices. The guidelines shall specify the circumstances under which imprisonment of an offender is appropriate and a presumed sentence for offenders for whom imprisonment is appropriate, based on each appropriate combination of reasonable offense and offender characteristics. In developing its recommended sentencing guidelines, the commission shall take into substantial consideration current sentencing and release practices and correctional resources, including but not limited to the capacities of local and state correctional facilities. In its report, the commission shall make recommendations regarding whether there is a continued need for and what is the projected role of, if any, the Kansas parole board and whether the policy of allocating good time credits for the purpose of determining an inmate’s eligibility for parole or conditional release should be continued;

(2) consult with and advise the legislature with reference to the implementation, management, monitoring, maintenance and operations of the sentencing guidelines system;

(3) direct implementation of the sentencing guidelines system;

(4) assist in the process of training judges, county and district attorneys, court services officers, state parole officers, correctional officers, law enforcement officials and other criminal justice groups. For these purposes, the sentencing commission shall develop an implementation policy and shall construct an implementation manual for use in its training activities;

(5) receive presentence reports and journal entries for all persons who are sentenced for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, to develop post-implementation monitoring procedures and reporting methods to evaluate guideline sentences. In developing the evaluative criteria, the commission shall take into consideration rational and consistent sentencing standards which reduce sentence disparity to include, but not be limited to, racial and regional biases;

(6) advise and consult with the secretary of corrections and members of the legislature in developing a mechanism to link guidelines sentence practices with correctional resources and policies, including but not limited to the capacities of local and state correctional facilities. Such linkage shall include a review and determination of the impact of the sentencing guidelines on the state’s prison population, review of corrections programs and a study of ways to more effectively utilize correction dollars and to reduce prison population;

(7) make recommendations relating to modification to the sentencing guidelines as provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-4725~~ *section 303 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(8) prepare and submit fiscal impact and correctional resource statement as provided in K.S.A. 74-9106, and amendments thereto;

(9) make recommendations to those responsible for developing a working philosophy of sentencing guideline consistency and rationality;

(10) develop prosecuting standards and guidelines to govern the conduct of prosecutors when charging persons with crimes and when engaging in plea bargaining;

(11) analyze problems in criminal justice, identify alternative solutions

and make recommendations for improvements in criminal law, prosecution, community and correctional placement, programs, release procedures and related matters including study and recommendations concerning the statutory definition of crimes and criminal penalties and review of proposed criminal law changes;

(12) perform such other criminal justice studies or tasks as may be assigned by the governor or specifically requested by the legislature, department of corrections, the chief justice or the attorney general;

(13) develop a program plan which includes involvement of business and industry in the public or other social or fraternal organizations for admitting back into the mainstream those offenders who demonstrate both the desire and ability to reconstruct their lives during their incarceration or during conditional release;

(14) appoint a task force to make recommendations concerning the consolidation of probation, parole and community corrections services;

(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 otherwise be placed in prison. Analysis of each option shall include an assessment of such options 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;

(16) at the request of the governor or the joint committee on corrections and juvenile justice oversight, initiate and complete an analysis of other sentencing policy adjustments not otherwise evaluated by the commission;

(17) develop information relating to the number of offenders on post-release supervision and subject to electronic monitoring for the duration of the person's natural life;

(18) determine the effect the mandatory sentencing established in K.S.A. 21-4642 and 21-4643, *prior to their repeal, or sections 266 and 267 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, would have on the number of offenders civilly committed to a treatment facility as a sexually violent predator as provided pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto;

(19) assume the designation and functions of the state statistical analysis center. All criminal justice agencies, as defined in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 22-4701, and amendments thereto, and the juvenile justice authority shall provide any data or information, including juvenile offender information, requested by the commission to facilitate the function of the state statistical analysis center; and

(20) subject to the provisions of appropriation acts and the availability of funds therefor, produce official juvenile correctional facility population projections annually on or before November 1, not more than six weeks following the receipt of the data from the juvenile justice authority and develop bed impacts regarding legislation that may affect juvenile correctional facility population.

Sec. 261. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-452 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-452. The following words and phrases when used in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-451 to 75-458, inclusive, and amendments thereto, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them herein, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

- (a) “Abuse” means:
- (1) Causing or attempting to cause physical harm;
  - (2) placing another person in fear of imminent physical harm;
  - (3) causing another person to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threats or duress, or threatening to do so;
  - (4) engaging in mental abuse, which includes threats, intimidation and acts designed to induce terror;
  - (5) depriving another person of necessary health care, housing or food;
- or
- (6) unreasonably and forcibly restraining the physical movement of another.
- (b) “Confidential address” means a residential street address, school street address or work street address of an individual, as specified on the individual’s application to be a program participant under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-451 to 75-458, inclusive, and amendments thereto.
- (c) “Confidential mailing address” means an address that is recognized for delivery by the United States postal service.
- (d) “Domestic violence” means abuse committed against a victim or the victim’s spouse or dependent child by:
- (1) A current or former spouse of the victim;
  - (2) a person with whom the victim shares parentage of a child in common;
  - (3) a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim;
  - (4) a person who is related by blood or marriage; or
  - (5) a person with whom the victim has or had a dating or engagement relationship.
- (e) “Program participant” means a person certified as a program participant under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-453, and amendments thereto.
- (f) “Enrolling agent” means state and local agencies, law enforcement offices, nonprofit agencies and any others designated by the secretary of state that provide counseling and shelter services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking or stalking.
- (g) “Sexual assault” means an act which if committed in this state would constitute any crime defined in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 65 through 77 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.*
- (h) “Stalking” means an act which if committed in this state would constitute “stalking” as defined by K.S.A. 60-31a01, and amendments thereto.
- (i) “Human trafficking” means an act which if committed in this state would constitute the crime of human trafficking as defined by K.S.A. 21-3446, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 61 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.*

Sec. 262. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-453 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-453. (a) An adult person, an adult family member residing with the victim, a parent or guardian acting on behalf of a minor, or a guardian acting on behalf of an incapacitated person, may apply by and through an enrolling agent to have an address designated by the secretary of state serve as the person’s address or the address of the minor or incapacitated person. Program participants shall not apply directly to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall approve an application if it is filed in the manner and on the form prescribed by the secretary of state signed by the applicant and enrolling agent under penalty of perjury and providing:

- (1) A statement by the applicant that the applicant has good reason to believe that the applicant, or the minor or incapacitated person on whose behalf the application is made, is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking or stalking and:
  - (i) That the applicant fears for the applicant’s safety or the applicant’s children’s safety or the safety of the minor or incapacitated person on whose behalf the application is made; or
  - (ii) that by virtue of living with an enrolled program participant, the applicant fears that the knowledge or publication of the applicant’s whereabouts will put the enrolled participant in danger.
- (2) A designation of the secretary of state as agent for purposes of service of process and for the purpose of receipt of mail.

(3) The confidential mailing address where the applicant can be contacted by the secretary of state, and the phone number or numbers where the applicant can be called by the secretary of state.

(4) The confidential address or addresses that the applicant requests not be disclosed for the reason that disclosure will increase the risk of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking or stalking.

(5) Evidence that the applicant or the minor or incapacitated person on whose behalf the application is made, is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking or stalking, or is an adult family member residing with the victim. This evidence may include any of the following:

(A) Law enforcement, court or other federal, state or local government records or files.

(B) Documentation from a public or private entity that provides assistance to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking or stalking.

(C) Documentation from a religious, medical or other professional from whom the applicant has sought assistance in dealing with the alleged domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking or stalking.

(D) Other forms of evidence as determined by the secretary of state.

(6) A statement of whether there are any existing court orders involving the applicant for child support, child custody or child visitation and whether there are any active court actions involving the applicant for child support, child custody or child visitation, the name and address of legal counsel of record and the last known address of the other parent or parents involved in those court orders or court actions.

(7) The signature of the applicant and of any individual or representative of any enrolling agent who assisted in the preparation of the application, and the date on which the applicant signed the application.

(b) Applications shall be filed in accordance with procedures prescribed by the secretary of state.

(c) Upon filing a properly completed application, the secretary of state shall certify the applicant as a program participant. Applicants shall be certified for four years following the date of filing unless the certification is withdrawn or invalidated before that date. The secretary of state shall by rule and regulation establish a renewal procedure.

(d) Upon certification in the program, in any case where there are court orders or court actions identified in subsection (a)(6), the secretary of state shall, within 10 days, notify the other parent or parents of the address designated by the secretary of state for the program participant and the designation of the secretary of state as agent for purpose of service of process. The notice shall be given by mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, to the last known address of the other parent to be notified. A copy shall also be sent to that parent's counsel of record.

(e) A person who falsely attests in an application that disclosure of the applicant's address would endanger the applicant's safety or the safety of the applicant's children or the minor or incapacitated person on whose behalf the application is made, or who knowingly provides false or incorrect information upon making an application, shall be punishable under ~~K.S.A. 21-3711~~ *section 110 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or other applicable statutes.

Sec. 263. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-755 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-755. The attorney general shall promulgate rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of subsection (p) of ~~K.S.A. 21-4603d~~ *section 244 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, on or before July 1, 2011.

Sec. 264. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7b01 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7b01. As used in this act:

(a) "Detective business" means the furnishing of, making of or agreeing to make any investigation for the purpose of obtaining information with reference to:

(1) Crime or wrongs done or threatened against the United States or any state or territory of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof when furnished or made by persons other than law enforcement officers;

(2) the identity, habits, conduct, business, occupation, honesty, integrity, credibility, knowledge, trustworthiness, efficiency, loyalty, activity,



movement, whereabouts, affiliations, associations, transactions, acts, reputation or character of any person;

(3) the location, disposition or recovery of lost or stolen property;

(4) the cause or responsibility for fires, libels, losses, frauds, accidents or damage or injury to persons or to property; or

(5) securing evidence to be used before any court, board, officer or investigating committee.

(b) “Private detective” means any person who, for any consideration whatsoever, engages in detective business.

(c) “Private detective agency” means a person who regularly employs any other person, other than an organization, to engage in detective business.

(d) “Private patrol operator” means a person who, for any consideration whatsoever, agrees to furnish or furnishes a watchman, guard, patrolman or other person to protect persons or property or to prevent the theft, unlawful taking, loss, embezzlement, misappropriation or concealment of any goods, wares, merchandise, money, bonds, stocks, notes, documents, papers or property of any kind, or performs the service of such watchman, guard, patrolman or other person for any such purposes.

(e) “Law enforcement officer” means a law enforcement officer as defined by ~~K.S.A. 21-3110~~ in section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(f) “Organization” means a corporation, trust, estate, partnership, cooperative or association.

(g) “Person” means an individual or organization.

(h) “Firearm permit” means a permit for the limited authority to carry a firearm concealed on or about the person by one licensed as a private detective.

(i) “Firearm” means:

(1) A pistol or revolver which is designed to be fired by the use of a single hand and which is designed to fire or capable of firing fixed cartridge ammunition; or

(2) any other weapon which will or is designed to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive and which is designed to be fired by the use of a single hand.

(j) “Client” means any person who engages the services of a private detective.

(k) “Dishonesty or fraud” means, in addition to other acts not specifically enumerated herein:

(1) Knowingly making a false statement relating to evidence or information obtained in the course of employment, or knowingly publishing a slander or a libel in the course of business;

(2) using illegal means in the collection or attempted collection of a debt or obligation;

(3) manufacturing or producing any false evidence; and

(4) acceptance of employment adverse to a client or former client relating to a matter with respect to which the licensee has obtained confidential information by reason of or in the course of the licensee’s employment by such client or former client.

Sec. 265. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7b13 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7b13. (a) The attorney general may censure, limit, condition, suspend or revoke a license issued under this act if, after notice and opportunity for hearing in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act, the attorney general determines that the licensee or, if the licensee is an organization, any of its officers, directors, partners or associates has:

(1) Made any false statement or given any false information in connection with an application for a license or a renewal or reinstatement thereof;

(2) violated any provisions of this act;

(3) violated any rules and regulations of the attorney general adopted pursuant to the authority contained in this act;

(4) been convicted of a felony, vehicular homicide, assault, battery, assault of a law enforcement officer, misdemeanor battery against a law enforcement officer, criminal restraint, sexual battery, endangering a child, intimidation of a witness or victim or any crime involving moral turpitude

or illegally using, carrying, or possessing a dangerous weapon subsequent to the issuance of the license;

(5) impersonated, or permitted or aided and abetted an employee to impersonate, a law enforcement officer or employee of the United States of America, or of any state or political subdivision thereof;

(6) committed or permitted any employee to commit any act, while the license was expired, which would be cause for the suspension or revocation of a license, or grounds for the denial of an application for a license;

(7) willfully failed or refused to render to a client services or a report as agreed between the parties, and for which compensation has been paid or tendered in accordance with the agreement of the parties;

(8) committed assault, battery or kidnapping or used force or violence on any person without proper justification;

(9) knowingly violated or advised, encouraged or assisted the violation of, any court order or injunction in the course of business as a licensee;

(10) acted as a runner or capper for any attorney;

(11) used any letterhead, advertisement or other printed matter, or in any manner whatever represented that such person is an instrumentality of the federal government, a state or any political subdivision thereof;

(12) used false, misleading or deceptive information in any advertisement, solicitation or contract for business;

(13) has committed any act in the course of the licensee's business constituting dishonesty or fraud;

(14) failed to obtain continuing education as required by this act;

(15) misused a firearm permit badge; or

(16) committed any act which is a ground for denial of an application for a license under this act.

(b) The record of conviction, or a certified copy thereof, shall be conclusive evidence of such conviction as that term is used in this section or in K.S.A. 75-7b04, and amendments thereto, and a plea or verdict of guilty or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere is deemed to be a conviction within the meaning thereof.

(c) Upon final disposition of the proceedings for a violation relating to the misuse of a firearm permit badge, the attorney general may bring an action for violation of ~~K.S.A. 21-3824 or 21-3825~~ *section 142 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 266. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c03 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c03. (a) The attorney general shall issue licenses to carry concealed handguns to persons who comply with the application and training requirements of this act and who are not disqualified under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c04, and amendments thereto. Such licenses shall be valid throughout the state for a period of four years from the date of issuance.

(b) The license shall be a separate card, in a form prescribed by the attorney general, that is approximately the size of a Kansas driver's license and shall bear the licensee's signature, name, address, date of birth and driver's license number or nondriver's identification card number except that the attorney general shall assign a unique number for military applicants or their dependents described in subsection (a)(1)(B) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c05, and amendments thereto. At all times when the licensee is in actual possession of a concealed handgun, the licensee shall carry the valid license to carry concealed handguns. On demand of a law enforcement officer, the licensee shall display the license to carry concealed handguns and proper identification. Verification by a law enforcement officer that a person holds a valid license to carry a concealed handgun may be accomplished by record check using the person's driver's license information or the person's concealed carry license number.

The license of any person who violates the provisions of this subsection shall be suspended for not less than 30 days upon the first violation and shall be revoked for not less than five years upon a second or subsequent violation. However, a violation of this subsection shall not constitute a violation of subsection (a)(4) of K.S.A. 21-4201, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(4) of section 187 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, if the licensee's license is valid.

(c) A valid license, issued by any other state or the District of Columbia, to carry a firearm shall be recognized as valid in this state, but only while the holder is not a resident of Kansas, if the attorney general determines that standards for issuance of such license or permit by such state or

district are reasonably similar to or greater than the standards imposed by this act. The attorney general shall maintain and publish a list of such other jurisdictions which the attorney general determines have standards reasonably similar to or greater than the standards imposed by this act.

(d) A person who establishes residency in this state may carry concealed handguns under the terms of this act until the person's application for a license under this act is approved or denied, provided that the person has been issued and possesses a valid license or permit to carry a firearm from a jurisdiction recognized by the attorney general under subsection (c) and carries with that license or permit a receipt issued by the attorney general, which states the person's application for licensure under this act has been received. For purposes of such application, possession of the valid nonresident license or permit to carry a firearm shall satisfy the requirements of subsection (b)(2) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c04, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 267. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c04 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c04. (a) The attorney general shall not issue a license pursuant to this act if the applicant:

(1) Is not a resident of the county where application for licensure is made or is not a resident of the state;

(2) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or receiving a firearm or ammunition under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) or (n), and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 21-4204, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(10) through (a)(13) of section 186 or subsection (a)(1) through (a)(3) of section 189 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; or

(3) is less than 21 years of age.

(b) (1) The attorney general shall adopt rules and regulations establishing procedures and standards as authorized by this act for an eight-hour handgun safety and training course required by this section. Such standards shall include: (A) A requirement that trainees receive training in the safe storage of handguns, actual firing of weapons and instruction in the laws of this state governing the carrying of concealed handguns and the use of deadly force; (B) general guidelines for courses which are compatible with the industry standard for basic firearms training for civilians; (C) qualifications of instructors; and (D) a requirement that the course be: (i) A handgun course certified or sponsored by the attorney general; or (ii) a handgun course certified or sponsored by the national rifle association or by a law enforcement agency, college, private or public institution or organization or handgun training school, if the attorney general determines that such course meets or exceeds the standards required by rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general and is taught by instructors certified by the attorney general or by the national rifle association, if the attorney general determines that the requirements for certification of instructors by such association meet or exceed the standards required by rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general. Any person wanting to be certified by the attorney general as an instructor shall submit to the attorney general an application in the form required by the attorney general and a fee not to exceed \$150.

(2) The cost of the handgun safety and training course required by this section shall be paid by the applicant. The following shall constitute satisfactory evidence of satisfactory completion of an approved handgun safety and training course: (A) Evidence of completion of the course, in the form provided by rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general; (B) an affidavit from the instructor, school, club, organization or group that conducted or taught such course attesting to the completion of the course by the applicant; or (C) for the purposes of subsection (d) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c03, and amendments thereto, a copy of a valid license to carry a firearm issued by another jurisdiction, as described in that subsection.

Sec. 268. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c05 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c05. (a) The application for a license pursuant to this act shall be completed, under oath, on a form prescribed by the attorney general and shall only include:

(1) (A) Subject to the provisions of subsection (a)(1)(B), the name, address, social security number, Kansas driver's license number or Kansas nondriver's license identification number, place and date of birth, a photocopy of the applicant's driver's license or nondriver's identification card

and a photocopy of the applicant's certificate of training course completion; (B) in the case of an applicant who presents proof that such person is on active duty with any branch of the armed forces of the United States, or is the dependent of such a person, and who does not possess a Kansas driver's license or Kansas nondriver's license identification, the number of such license or identification shall not be required;

(2) a statement that the applicant is in compliance with criteria contained within K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c04, and amendments thereto;

(3) a statement that the applicant has been furnished a copy of this act and is knowledgeable of its provisions;

(4) a conspicuous warning that the application is executed under oath and that a false answer to any question, or the submission of any false document by the applicant, subjects the applicant to criminal prosecution under ~~K.S.A. 21-3805~~ *section 128 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; and

(5) a statement that the applicant desires a concealed handgun license as a means of lawful self-defense.

(b) The applicant shall submit to the sheriff of the county where the applicant resides, during any normal business hours:

(1) A completed application described in subsection (a);

(2) except as provided by subsection (g), a nonrefundable license fee of \$132.50, if the applicant has not previously been issued a statewide license or if the applicant's license has permanently expired, which fee shall be in the form of two cashier's checks, personal checks or money orders of \$32.50 payable to the sheriff of the county where the applicant resides and \$100 payable to the attorney general;

(3) a photocopy of a certificate or an affidavit or document as described in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c04, and amendments thereto, or if applicable, of a license to carry a firearm as described in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c03, and amendments thereto; and

(4) a full frontal view photograph of the applicant taken within the preceding 30 days.

(c) (1) The sheriff, upon receipt of the items listed in subsection (b) of this section, shall provide for the full set of fingerprints of the applicant to be taken and forwarded to the attorney general for purposes of a criminal history records check as provided by subsection (d). In addition, the sheriff shall forward to the attorney general a copy of the application and the portion of the original license fee which is payable to the attorney general. The cost of taking such fingerprints shall be included in the portion of the fee retained by the sheriff. Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, an applicant shall not be required to submit fingerprints for a renewal application under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c08, and amendments thereto.

(2) The sheriff of the applicant's county of residence or the chief law enforcement officer of any law enforcement agency, at the sheriff's or chief law enforcement officer's discretion, may participate in the process by submitting a voluntary report to the attorney general containing readily discoverable information, corroborated through public records, which, when combined with another enumerated factor, establishes that the applicant poses a significantly greater threat to law enforcement or the public at large than the average citizen. Any such voluntary reporting shall be made within 45 days after the date the sheriff receives the application. Any sheriff or chief law enforcement officer submitting a voluntary report shall not incur any civil or criminal liability as the result of the good faith submission of such report.

(3) All funds retained by the sheriff pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be credited to a special fund of the sheriff's office which shall be used solely for the purpose of administering this act.

(d) Each applicant shall be subject to a state and national criminal history records check which conforms to applicable federal standards, including an inquiry of the national instant criminal background check system for the purpose of verifying the identity of the applicant and whether the applicant has been convicted of any crime or has been the subject of any restraining order or any mental health related finding that would disqualify the applicant from holding a license under this act. The attorney general is authorized to use the information obtained from the state or national criminal history record check to determine the applicant's eligibility for such license.

(e) Within 90 days after the date of receipt of the items listed in subsection (b), the attorney general shall:

(1) Issue the license and certify the issuance to the department of revenue; or

(2) deny the application based solely on: (A) The report submitted by the sheriff or other chief law enforcement officer under subsection (c)(2) for good cause shown therein; or (B) the ground that the applicant is disqualified under the criteria listed in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c04, and amendments thereto. If the attorney general denies the application, the attorney general shall notify the applicant in writing, stating the ground for denial and informing the applicant the opportunity for a hearing pursuant to the Kansas administrative procedure act.

(f) Each person issued a license shall pay to the department of revenue a fee for the cost of the license which shall be in amounts equal to the fee required pursuant to K.S.A. 8-243 and 8-246, and amendments thereto, for replacement of a driver's license.

(g) (1) A person who is a retired law enforcement officer, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3110~~ *section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall be: (A) Required to pay an original license fee of \$75, which fee shall be in the form of two cashier checks or money orders, \$25 payable to the sheriff of the county where the applicant resides and \$50 payable to the attorney general, to be forwarded by the sheriff to the attorney general; (B) exempt from the required completion of a weapons safety and training course if such person was certified by the Kansas commission on peace officer's standards and training, or similar body from another jurisdiction, not more than eight years prior to submission of the application; (C) required to pay the license renewal fee; (D) required to pay to the department of revenue the fees required by subsection (f); and (E) required to comply with the criminal history records check requirement of this section.

(2) Proof of retirement as a law enforcement officer shall be required and provided to the attorney general in the form of a letter from the agency head, or their designee, of the officer's retiring agency that attests to the officer having retired in good standing from that agency as a law enforcement officer for reasons other than mental instability and that the officer has a nonforfeitable right to benefits under a retirement plan of the agency.

Sec. 269. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c09 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c09. The application form for an original license and for a renewal license shall include, in a conspicuous place, the following: "WARNING: A false statement on this application may subject the applicant to prosecution for the crime of perjury (~~K.S.A. 21-3805~~ *section 128 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto)."

Sec. 270. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c17 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c17. (a) The legislature finds as a matter of public policy and fact that it is necessary to provide statewide uniform standards for issuing licenses to carry concealed handguns for self-defense and finds it necessary to occupy the field of regulation of the bearing of concealed handguns for self-defense to ensure that no honest, law-abiding person who qualifies under the provisions of this act is subjectively or arbitrarily denied the person's rights. No city, county or other political subdivision of this state shall regulate, restrict or prohibit the carrying of concealed handguns by persons licensed under this act except as provided in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c10, and amendments thereto, and subsection (f) of K.S.A. 21-4218, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (e) of section 194 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. Any existing or future law, ordinance, rule, regulation or resolution enacted by any city, county or other political subdivision of this state that regulates, restricts or prohibits the carrying of concealed handguns by persons licensed under this act except as provided in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c10, and amendments thereto, and subsection (f) of K.S.A. 21-4218, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (e) of section 194 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall be null and void.

(b) Prosecution of any person licensed under the personal and family protection act, and amendments thereto, for violating any restrictions on licensees will be done through the district court.

(c) The legislature does not delegate to the attorney general the authority to regulate or restrict the issuing of licenses provided for in this act, beyond those provisions of this act pertaining to licensing and training. Subjective or arbitrary actions or rules and regulations which encumber the issuing process by placing burdens on the applicant beyond those sworn statements and specified documents detailed in this act or which create restrictions beyond those specified in this act are in conflict with the intent of this act and are prohibited.

(d) This act shall be liberally construed. This act is supplemental and additional to existing constitutional rights to bear arms and nothing in this act shall impair or diminish such rights.

Sec. 271. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c19 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c19. Any person not subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-4201, *prior to its repeal, or subsections (a)(1) through (a)(6) of section 186 or subsections (a)(1) through (a)(5) of section 187 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, under the authority of paragraph (7) of subsection (c) of K.S.A. 21-4201, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (d)(7) of section 187 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall obtain at their own expense, and maintain a license to carry concealed handguns as authorized by K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c01 et seq., and amendments thereto. In addition, such person shall complete a handgun training course as determined by the director of police training of the law enforcement training center.

Sec. 272. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c26 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c26. On and after July 1, 2007, (a) a person who has been discharged pursuant to K.S.A. 59-2973 or 59-29b73, and amendments thereto, may file a petition in the court where treatment was ordered pursuant to K.S.A. 59-2966 or 59-29b66, and amendments thereto, for the restoration of the ability to legally possess a firearm.

(b) Notice of the filing of such petition shall be served on the petitioner who originally filed the action pursuant to K.S.A. 59-2952, 59-2957, 59-29b52 or 59-29b57, and amendments thereto, or the petitioner's attorney and the county or district attorney as appropriate.

(c) If the court finds the person is no longer likely to cause harm to such person's self or others, the court shall issue a certificate of restoration to the person. Such restoration shall have the effect of restoring the person's ability to legally possess a firearm, and the certification of restoration shall so state.

(d) The certificate of registration issued pursuant to this section shall only apply to the possession of a firearm for the purposes of an alleged violation of subsection (a)(7) of K.S.A. 21-4204, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(13) of section 186 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 273. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-1508 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-1508. (a) For the purpose of maintaining the department of the state fire marshal and the payment of the expenses incident thereto, each fire insurance company doing business in this state shall pay to the commissioner of insurance, on or before March 15 each year, in addition to the taxes, fees and charges now required by law to be paid by it, such levy as may be made by the state fire marshal. The levy shall not be more than .80% for calendar year 2004, and each calendar year thereafter, of a sum equal to the gross cash receipts as premiums of such company on all fire business transacted by it in the state of Kansas during the calendar year next preceding, as shown by its annual statement under oath to the state insurance department.

(b) For the purposes of maintaining the emergency medical services board and the payment of the expenses incident thereto, each fire insurance company doing business in this state shall pay to the commissioner of insurance, on or before March 15 each year, beginning with calendar year 2002 and each calendar year thereafter, in addition to the taxes, fees and charges now required by law to be paid by it, such levy as may be made by the emergency medical services board. The levy shall not be more than .25% of a sum equal to the gross cash receipts as premiums of such company on all fire business transacted by it in the state of Kansas during the calendar year next preceding, as shown by its annual statement to the state insurance department generated by or at the direction of its president and

secretary or other chief officers under penalty of ~~K.S.A. 21-3711~~ *section 110 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(c) For the purposes of maintaining the fire service training program of the university of Kansas and the payment of the expenses incident thereto, each fire insurance company doing business in this state shall pay to the commissioner of insurance, on or before March 15 each year, beginning with calendar year 2004, and each calendar year thereafter, in addition to the taxes, fees and charges now required by law to be paid by it, such levy as may be made by the Kansas fire service training commission. The levy shall not be more than .20% of a sum equal to the gross cash receipts as premiums of such company on all fire business transacted by it in the state of Kansas during the calendar year next preceding, as shown by its annual statement under oath to the state insurance department.

(d) The director of the fire service training program of the university of Kansas shall submit a report concerning expenditures and activities of the fire service training program of the university of Kansas to the house committee on appropriations on or before February 1, 2005, and each ensuing year thereafter.

Sec. 274. K.S.A. 75-4004 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-4004. Any person who with intent to defraud uses on a public security or an instrument of payment:

(a) A facsimile signature, or any reproduction of it, of any authorized officer shall on conviction be adjudged guilty of forgery ~~in the first degree and punished as provided in K.S.A. 21-631, as defined in section 109 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;~~ or

(b) Any facsimile seal, or any reproduction of it, of this state or any of its departments, agencies, boards, officers, or other instrumentalities or of any of its political or taxing subdivisions shall on conviction be adjudged guilty of forgery ~~in the second degree and punished as provided in K.S.A. 21-631 as defined in section 109 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.~~

Sec. 275. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-4362 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-4362. (a) The director of the division of personnel services of the department of administration shall have the authority to establish and implement a drug screening program for persons taking office as governor, lieutenant governor or attorney general and for applicants for safety sensitive positions in state government, but no applicant for a safety sensitive position shall be required to submit to a test as a part of this program unless the applicant is first given a conditional offer of employment.

(b) The director also shall have the authority to establish and implement a drug screening program based upon a reasonable suspicion of illegal drug use by any person currently holding one of the following positions or offices:

- (1) The office of governor, lieutenant governor or attorney general;
- (2) any safety sensitive position;
- (3) any position in an institution of mental health, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, that is not a safety sensitive position;
- (4) any position in the Kansas state school for the blind, as established under K.S.A. 76-1101 et seq., and amendments thereto;
- (5) any position in the Kansas state school for the deaf, as established under K.S.A. 76-1001 et seq., and amendments thereto; or
- (6) any employee of a state veteran's home operated by the Kansas commission on veteran's affairs as described in K.S.A. 76-1901 et seq. and K.S.A. 76-1951 et seq., and amendments thereto.

(c) Any public announcement or advertisement soliciting applications for employment in a safety sensitive position in state government shall include a statement of the requirements of the drug screening program established under this section for applicants for and employees holding a safety sensitive position.

(d) No person shall be terminated solely due to positive results of a test administered as a part of a program authorized by this section if:

- (1) The employee has not previously had a valid positive test result; and
- (2) the employee undergoes a drug evaluation and successfully completes any education or treatment program recommended as a result of the

evaluation. Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting demotions, suspensions or terminations pursuant to K.S.A. 75-2949e or 75-2949f, and amendments thereto.

(e) Except in hearings before the state civil service board regarding disciplinary action taken against the employee, the results of any test administered as a part of a program authorized by this section shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed publicly.

(f) The secretary of administration may adopt such rules and regulations as necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(g) “Safety sensitive positions” means the following:

(1) All state law enforcement officers who are authorized to carry firearms;

(2) all state corrections officers;

(3) all state parole officers;

(4) heads of state agencies who are appointed by the governor and employees on the governor’s staff;

(5) all employees with access to secure facilities of a correctional institution, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3826~~ *section 139 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(6) all employees of a juvenile correctional facility, as defined in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto; and

(7) all employees within an institution of mental health, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, who provide clinical, therapeutic or habilitative services to the clients and patients of those institutions.

Sec. 276. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-5133 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5133. (a) Except as otherwise more specifically provided by law, all information received by the secretary of revenue, the director of taxation or the director of alcoholic beverage control from returns, reports, license applications or registration documents made or filed under the provisions of any law imposing any sales, use or other excise tax administered by the secretary of revenue, the director of taxation, or the director of alcoholic beverage control, or from any investigation conducted under such provisions, shall be confidential, and it shall be unlawful for any officer or employee of the department of revenue to divulge any such information except in accordance with other provisions of law respecting the enforcement and collection of such tax, in accordance with proper judicial order or as provided in K.S.A. 74-2424, and amendments thereto.

(b) The secretary of revenue or the secretary’s designee may:

(1) Publish statistics, so classified as to prevent identification of particular reports or returns and the items thereof;

(2) allow the inspection of returns by the attorney general or the attorney general’s designee;

(3) provide the post auditor access to all such excise tax reports or returns in accordance with and subject to the provisions of subsection (g) of K.S.A. 46-1106, and amendments thereto;

(4) disclose taxpayer information from excise tax returns to persons or entities contracting with the secretary of revenue where the secretary has determined disclosure of such information is essential for completion of the contract and has taken appropriate steps to preserve confidentiality;

(5) provide information from returns and reports filed under article 42 of chapter 79 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *and amendments thereto*, to county appraisers as is necessary to insure proper valuations of property. Information from such returns and reports may also be exchanged with any other state agency administering and collecting conservation or other taxes and fees imposed on or measured by mineral production;

(6) provide, upon request by a city or county clerk or treasurer or finance officer of any city or county receiving distributions from a local excise tax, monthly reports identifying each retailer doing business in such city or county or making taxable sales sourced to such city or county, setting forth the tax liability and the amount of such tax remitted by each retailer during the preceding month, and identifying each business location maintained by the retailer and such retailer’s sales or use tax registration or account number;

(7) provide information from returns and applications for registration filed pursuant to K.S.A. 12-187, and amendments thereto, and K.S.A. 79-3601, and amendments thereto, to a city or county treasurer or clerk or



finance officer to explain the basis of statistics contained in reports provided by subsection (b)(6);

(8) disclose the following oil and gas production statistics received by the department of revenue in accordance with K.S.A. 79-4216 et seq. and amendments thereto: Volumes of production by well name, well number, operator's name and identification number assigned by the state corporation commission, lease name, leasehold property description, county of production or zone of production, name of purchaser and purchaser's tax identification number assigned by the department of revenue, name of transporter, field code number or lease code, tax period, exempt production volumes by well name or lease, or any combination of this information;

(9) release or publish liquor brand registration information provided by suppliers, farm wineries and microbreweries in accordance with the liquor control act. The information to be released is limited to: Item number, universal numeric code, type status, product description, alcohol percentage, selling units, unit size, unit of measurement, supplier number, supplier name, distributor number and distributor name;

(10) release or publish liquor license information provided by liquor licensees, distributors, suppliers, farm wineries and microbreweries in accordance with the liquor control act. The information to be released is limited to: County name, owner, business name, address, license type, license number, license expiration date and the process agent contact information;

(11) release or publish cigarette and tobacco license information obtained from cigarette and tobacco licensees in accordance with the Kansas cigarette and tobacco products act. The information to be released is limited to: County name, owner, business name, address, license type and license number;

(12) provide environmental surcharge or solvent fee, or both, information from returns and applications for registration filed pursuant to K.S.A. 65-34,150 and 65-34,151, and amendments thereto, to the secretary of health and environment or the secretary's designee for the sole purpose of ensuring that retailers collect the environmental surcharge tax or solvent fee, or both;

(13) provide water protection fee information from returns and applications for registration filed pursuant to K.S.A. 82a-954, and amendments thereto, to the secretary of the state board of agriculture or the secretary's designee and the secretary of the Kansas water office or the secretary's designee for the sole purpose of verifying revenues deposited to the state water plan fund;

(14) provide to the secretary of commerce copies of applications for project exemption certificates sought by any taxpayer under the enterprise zone sales tax exemption pursuant to subsection (cc) of K.S.A. 79-3606, and amendments thereto;

(15) disclose information received pursuant to the Kansas cigarette and tobacco act and subject to the confidentiality provisions of this act to any criminal justice agency, as defined in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 22-4701, and amendments thereto, or to any law enforcement officer, as defined in ~~subsection (e)(10) of K.S.A. 21-3110~~ *section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, on behalf of a criminal justice agency, when requested in writing in conjunction with a pending investigation; and

(16) provide to retailers tax exemption information for the sole purpose of verifying the authenticity of tax exemption numbers issued by the department.

(c) Any person receiving any information under the provisions of subsection (b) shall be subject to the confidentiality provisions of subsection (a) and to the penalty provisions of subsection (d).

(d) Any violation of this section shall be a class A, nonperson misdemeanor, and if the offender is an officer or employee of this state, such officer or employee shall be dismissed from office. Reports of violations of this paragraph shall be investigated by the attorney general. The district attorney or county attorney and the attorney general shall have authority to prosecute any violation of this section if the offender is a city or county clerk or treasurer or finance officer of a city or county.

Sec. 277. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-5218 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5218. (a) When any person is sentenced to the custody of the

secretary of corrections, the clerk of the court which imposed such sentence shall deliver to the officer having the offender in charge the judgment form or journal entry as required by *section 280 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, or K.S.A. 21-4620 or 22-3426*, and amendments thereto, together with the order of commitment to the custody of the secretary of corrections as required by ~~K.S.A. 21-4621~~ *section 281 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. Within three business days of receipt of the order of commitment and the judgment form or journal entry, the officer having the offender in charge shall forward certified copies to the secretary of corrections. Copies of these materials shall also be delivered to the officers conveying the offender to the Topeka correctional facility, department of corrections reception and diagnostic unit or such other correctional institution prescribed by K.S.A. 75-5220, and amendments thereto, or by the secretary of corrections in accordance with such statute.

(b) When an offender's sentence has been modified in accordance with the provisions of ~~K.S.A. 21-4609~~ *section 245 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, the clerk of the court which imposed such modified sentence shall within three business days notify the secretary of corrections by sending a certified copy of the court's order modifying the offender's sentence to the secretary or the secretary's designee.

Sec. 278. K.S.A. 75-5233 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5233. (a) Except when another cost effective method of transportation is available, the secretary of corrections may contract with qualified individuals, partnerships or corporations for the purpose of transporting individuals in the secretary's custody, including the exchange of inmates with other states and the return of individuals who have violated the conditions of their parole or conditional release.

(b) The secretary of corrections shall require that any party desiring to enter into such a contract have adequate levels of liability insurance.

(c) The secretary of corrections shall require the contracting party to present evidence of training for its employees prior to transporting any individual.

(d) An individual engaged in transportation pursuant to a contract with the secretary of corrections shall have the authority of a person assisting a law enforcement officer as provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-3215~~ *section 25 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(e) The secretary of corrections shall adopt such rules and regulations as necessary to implement the provisions of this section.

Sec. 279. K.S.A. 75-5269 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5269. The willful failure of an inmate to remain within the extended limits of ~~his or her~~ *such inmate's* confinement or to return within the time prescribed to an institution or facility designated by the secretary shall be deemed an aggravated escape from custody as provided for in ~~K.S.A. 21-3810~~ *subsection (b) of section 136 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.*

Sec. 280. K.S.A. 2010 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 community 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 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, *prior to its repeal, or section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(3) 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 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 January 1, 2011.

(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 community 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. 281. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-52,127 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-52,127. On or after the effective date of this act, the secretary of corrections may establish conservation camps to provide inmates with a highly structured residential work program. Such conservation camps shall be a state correctional institution or facility for confinement under the supervision of the secretary. A conservation camp may accept defendants assigned to such camp as provided in K.S.A. 21-4603 or K.S.A. 21-4603d, *prior to its repeal, or section 244 or 271 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. Defendants assigned pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603 or K.S.A. 21-4603d, *prior to its repeal, or section 244 or 271 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to a conservation camp may be transferred by the secretary to any other correctional institution or facility. Any inmate sentenced to the custody of the secretary may be confined in a conservation camp, however, only those inmates assigned to the conservation camp pursuant to subsection (a)(5) or (e) of K.S.A. 21-4603d, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(15) of section 244 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, or subsection (b)(6) of K.S.A. 21-4603, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b)(6) of section 271 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall be eligible for release upon successful completion of the conservation camp program.

Sec. 282. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-52,144 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-52,144. (a) Drug abuse treatment programs certified in accordance with subsection (b) shall provide:

(1) Presentence drug abuse assessments of any person who is convicted of a felony violation of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, prior to such sections repeal or K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a06, and amendments thereto, and meets the requirements of K.S.A. 21-4729, *prior to its repeal, or section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(2) treatment of all persons who are convicted of a felony violation of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, prior to such sections repeal or K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a06, and amendments thereto, meet the requirements of K.S.A. 21-4729, *prior to its repeal, or section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and whose sentence requires completion of a certified drug abuse treatment program, as provided in this section;

(3) one or more treatment options in the continuum of services needed to reach recovery: Detoxification, rehabilitation, continuing care and after-care, and relapse prevention;

(4) treatment options to incorporate family and auxiliary support services; and

(5) treatment options for alcohol abuse when indicated by the assessment of the offender or required by the court.

(b) The presentence criminal risk-need assessment shall be conducted by a court services officer or a community corrections officer. The presentence drug abuse treatment program placement assessment shall be conducted by a drug abuse treatment program certified in accordance with the

provisions of this subsection to provide assessment and treatment services. A drug abuse treatment program shall be certified by the secretary of corrections. The secretary may establish qualifications for the certification of programs, which may include requirements for supervision and monitoring of clients; fee reimbursement procedures; handling of conflicts of interest; delivery of services to clients unable to pay; and other matters relating to quality and delivery of services by the program. Drug abuse treatment may include community based and faith based programs. The certification shall be for a four-year period. Recertification of a program shall be by the secretary. To be eligible for certification under this subsection, the secretary shall determine that a drug abuse treatment program: (1) Meets the qualifications established by the secretary; (2) is capable of providing the assessments, supervision and monitoring required under subsection (a); (3) has employed or contracted with certified treatment providers; and (4) meets any other functions and duties specified by law.

(c) Any treatment provider who is employed or has contracted with a certified drug abuse treatment program who provides services to offenders shall be certified by the secretary of corrections. The secretary shall require education and training which shall include, but not be limited to, case management and cognitive behavior training. The duties of providers who prepare the presentence drug abuse assessment may also include appearing at sentencing and probation hearings in accordance with the orders of the court, monitoring offenders in the treatment programs, notifying the probation department and the court of any offender failing to meet the conditions of probation or referrals to treatment, appearing at revocation hearings as may be required and providing assistance and data reporting and program evaluation.

(d) The cost for all drug abuse assessments and certified drug abuse treatment programs for any person shall be paid by the Kansas sentencing commission from funds appropriated for such purpose. The Kansas sentencing commission shall contract for payment for such services with the supervising agency. The sentencing court shall determine the extent, if any, that such person is able to pay for such assessment and treatment. Such payments shall be used by the supervising agency to offset costs to the state. If such financial obligations are not met or cannot be met, the sentencing court shall be notified for the purpose of collection or review and further action on the offender's sentence.

(e) The community corrections staff shall work with the substance abuse treatment staff to ensure effective supervision and monitoring of the offender.

(f) The secretary of corrections is hereby authorized to adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 283. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-52,148 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-52,148. (a) The department of corrections shall be required to review and report on the following serious offenses committed by sex offenders, as defined by K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, while such offenders are in the custody of the secretary of corrections:

(1) Murder in the first degree, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3401~~ defined in section 37 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(2) murder in the second degree, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3402~~ defined in section 38 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(3) capital murder, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3439~~ defined in section 36 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(4) rape, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3502~~ defined in section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(5) aggravated criminal sodomy, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3506~~ defined in subsection (b) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(6) sexual exploitation of a child, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3516~~ defined in section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(7) kidnapping as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3420~~ defined in subsection (a) of section 43 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(8) aggravated kidnapping, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3421~~ defined in subsection (b) of section 43 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(9) criminal restraint, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3424~~ defined in section 46 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(10) indecent solicitation of a child, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3510~~ defined in subsection (a) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(11) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3511~~ defined in subsection (b) of section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(12) indecent liberties with a child, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3503~~ defined in subsection (a) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(13) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3504~~ defined in subsection (b) of section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(14) criminal sodomy, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3505~~ defined in subsection (a) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(15) ~~aggravated~~ child abuse, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3609~~ defined in section 79 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(16) aggravated robbery, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3427~~ defined in subsection (b) of section 55 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(17) burglary, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3715~~ defined in subsection (a) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(18) aggravated burglary, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3716~~ defined in subsection (b) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(19) theft, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3701~~ defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(20) vehicular homicide, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3405~~ defined in section 41 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(21) involuntary manslaughter while driving under the influence, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3442~~ defined in subsection (a)(3) of section 40 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; or

(22) stalking, as ~~provided in K.S.A. 21-3438~~ defined in section 62 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(b) The secretary of corrections shall submit such report to the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate annually, beginning January 1, 2007.

Sec. 284. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 76-11a13 is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-11a13. (a) (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b), the provisions of K.S.A. 76-11a06 through 76-11a11, and amendments thereto, apply only to: (A) Teachers who have completed not less than three consecutive years of employment, and been offered a contract for a fourth year of employment, at the state school in which the teacher is currently employed; and (B) teachers who have completed not less than two consecutive years of employment, and been offered a contract for a third year of employment, at the state school in which the teacher is currently employed if at any time prior to the current employment the teacher has completed the years of employment requirement of subpart (A) at the other state school.

(2) The state board may waive, at any time, the years of employment requirements of provision (1) for any teachers employed at a state school.

(3) The provisions of this subsection are subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 76-11a14, and amendments thereto.

(b) The provisions of K.S.A. 76-11a06 through 76-11a11, and amendments thereto, do not apply to any teacher whose certificate has been non-renewed or revoked by the state board for the reason that the teacher: (1) Has been convicted of a felony under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, or any felony violation of any provision

of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009; (2) has been convicted of a felony described in any section of article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 64, 174, 210 or 211 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, or an act described in K.S.A. 21-3412, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 48 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, if the victim is a minor or student; (3) has been convicted of a felony described in any section of article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 65 through 77 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, or has been convicted of an act described in K.S.A. 21-3517, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of section 69 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, if the victim is a minor or student; (4) has been convicted of any act described in any section of article 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 78 through 86 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, (5) has been convicted of a felony described in article 37 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 87 through 125 or subsection (a)(6) of section 223 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*; (6) has been convicted of an attempt under K.S.A. 21-3301, *prior to its repeal, or section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to commit any act specified in this subsection; (7) has been convicted of any act which is described in K.S.A. 21-4301, 21-4301a or 21-4301c, *prior to their repeal, or section 212 or 213 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto; (8) has been convicted in another state or by the federal government of an act similar to any act described in this subsection; or (9) has entered into a criminal diversion agreement after having been charged with any offense described in this subsection.

Sec. 285. Section 79 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 79. (a) Abuse of a child is knowingly:

(1) ~~Torturing; or cruelly beating or shaking any child under the age of 18 years which results in great bodily harm to the child;~~

(2) *shaking any child under the age of 18 years which results in great bodily harm to the child*; or

~~(3) inflicting cruel and inhuman corporal punishment upon any child under the age of 18 years.~~

(b) Abuse of a child is a severity level 5, person felony.

(c) A person who violates the provisions of this section may also be prosecuted for, convicted of, and punished for any form of battery or homicide.

Sec. 286. Section 228 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 228. (a) Unlawful conduct of cockfighting is:

(1) Causing, for amusement or gain, any gamecock to fight with or injure or kill another gamecock, *with no requirement of culpable mental state*;

(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 with the intent of having it fight with or injure or kill another gamecock.

(b) Unlawful possession of cockfighting paraphernalia is possession of, *with the intent to use in the unlawful conduct of cockfighting*, 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, whether or not the person knows or has reason to know that cockfighting is occurring on the premises.

(d) (1) Unlawful conduct of cockfighting is a level 10, nonperson felony.

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

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

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

(f) A person who violates the provisions of this section may also be prosecuted for, convicted of, and punished for cruelty to animals.

Sec. 287. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a03 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-36a03. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture any controlled substance or controlled substance analog.

(b) Violation or attempted violation of subsection (a) is a drug severity level 1 felony. The provisions of subsection (d) of ~~K.S.A. 21-3301~~ *section 33 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of attempting to unlawfully manufacture any controlled substance pursuant to this section.

(c) For persons arrested and charged under this section, bail shall be at least \$50,000 cash or surety, unless the court determines, on the record, that the defendant is not likely to re-offend, the court imposes pretrial supervision, or the defendant agrees to participate in a licensed or certified drug treatment program.

(d) The sentence of a person who violates this section shall not be subject to statutory provisions for suspended sentence, community service work or probation.

(e) The sentence of a person who violates this section or K.S.A. 65-4159 prior to its repeal, shall not be reduced because these sections prohibit conduct identical to that prohibited by K.S.A. 65-4161 or 65-4163, prior to such sections repeal, or K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a05, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 288. K.S.A. 8-254, 8-285, 8-1450, 9-2004, 19-101d, 19-27,139, 19-4808, 20-369, 22-2411, 22-2615, 22-2307, 22-2908, 22-3008, 22-3102, 22-3220, 22-3414, 22-3415, 22-3427, as amended by section 306 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 22-3429, 22-3436, 22-3439, 22-3602, 22-3701, 22-3725, 22-4807a, 34-228, 34-249a, 36-602, 38-1132, 39-720, 39-785, 41-206, 44-1039, 46-920, 47-653c, 47-1715, 50-618, 50-648, 50-651, 50-653, 57-227, 58-2573, 60-523, 60-1620, 60-2610, 60-4111, 60-4402, 60-4404, 60-4405, 65-444, 65-1120, 65-2006, 65-2859, 65-288,108, 65-28a05, 65-4209, 65-6703, 65-6721, 68-422a, 74-7325, 74-7333, 75-4004, 75-5233 and 75-5269; K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-116a, 8-255, 8-262, 8-287, 8-2,144, 8-1013, 8-1102, 8-1567, 8-2106, 8-2117, 8-2410, 12-16,119, 12-4104, 12-4516, 12-4516a, 12-4517, 17-12a508, 20-2207, 20-2208, 20-3207, 21-3105, 21-3211, 21-3212, 21-3212a, 21-3213, 21-3214, 21-3215, 21-3216, 21-3217, 21-3218, 21-3220, 21-3221, 21-3301, 21-3302, 21-3303, 21-3437, 21-3446, 21-3447, 21-3449, 21-3450, 21-3502, 21-3504, 21-3506, 21-3513, 21-3516, 21-3520, 21-3608a, 21-36a03, 21-3826, 21-4018, 21-4201, 21-4203, 21-4204, 21-4218, 21-4226, 21-4311, 21-4316, 21-4603d, 21-4610a, 21-4619, 21-4623, 21-4624, 21-4632, 21-4634, 21-4642, 21-4643, 21-4704, 21-4710, 21-4718, 22-2310, 22-3410, 22-2512, 22-2802, 22-2901, 22-2909, 22-3212, 22-3212a, 22-3303, 22-3426, 22-3716, 22-3717, 22-3717c, 22-3727, 22-3727a, 22-4614, 22-4616, 22-4617, 22-4902, 22-4906, 28-177, 32-1013, 32-1047, 32-1063, 36-604, 38-2202, 38-2255, 38-2255a, 38-2271, 38-2302, 38-2303, 38-2309, 38-2310, 38-2312, 38-2313, 38-2326, 38-2331, 38-2355, 38-2356, 38-2361, 38-2364, 38-2365, 38-2371, 38-2377, 39-970, 40-252, 40-2,118, 40-1702, 40-3213, 41-346, 41-2611, 41-2708, 41-2905, 41-2906, 44-5,125, 44-706, 44-719, 44-1131, 45-217, 45-221, 45-230, 47-1706, 47-1707, 58-3043, 58-3068, 58-4505, 59-2132, 59-2948, 59-29a02, 59-29a07, 59-29a14, 59-29b48, 60-312, 60-455, 60-1610, 60-1629, 60-3107, 60-31a06, 60-4104, 60-4105, 60-4113, 60-4119, 60-4403, 60-5001, 65-448, 65-516, 65-516b, 65-1436, 65-1627, 65-2434, 65-2836, 65-5117, 66-2304, 72-1397, 72-5445, 74-4924, 74-5602, 74-7301, 74-7305, 74-8702, 74-9101, 75-452, 75-453, 75-755, 75-7b01, 75-7b13, 75-7c03, 75-7c04, 75-7c05, 75-7c09, 75-7c17, 75-7c19, 75-7c26, 75-1508, 75-4362, 75-5133, 75-5218, 75-5291, 75-52,129, 75-52,144, 75-52,148 and 76-11a13; K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 8-1567, as amended by section 3 of chapter 153 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 21-3110, as amended by section 5 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 21-3412a, as amended by section 6 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 21-4603d, as amended by section 7 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and 21-4704 as amended by section 6 of chapter 147 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas; and Sections 2, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 33, 34, 35, 39, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 56, 57, 60, 61,



62, 64, 67, 68, 70, 74, 76, 78, 79, 88, 96, 98, 105, 136, 139, 141, 147, 158, 159, 164, 177, 183, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192, 194, 198, 209, 212, 223, 225, 228, 230, 232, 242, 243, 244, 247, 248, 254, 257, 259, 260, 262, 266, 267, 268, 269, 271, 285, 291, 292, 294, 298, 299 and 302 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas are hereby repealed.

Sec. 289. 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

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\_\_\_\_\_  
*Speaker of the House.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Chief Clerk of the House.*

Passed the SENATE \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
*President of the Senate.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Secretary of the Senate.*

APPROVED \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Governor.*