## **HOUSE BILL No. 2116**

By Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice

1-19

AN ACT concerning the Kansas standard asset seizure and forfeiture act; relating to offenses giving rise to forfeiture; proceedings; disposition of property; reporting; amending K.S.A. 60-4106 and K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 60-4104, 60-4105, 60-4107, 60-4111, 60-4112 and 60-4117 and repealing the existing sections.

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

New Section 1. (a) The attorney general shall maintain a searchable public website that includes the following information about property seized and forfeited pursuant to the Kansas standard asset seizure and forfeiture act:

- 12 (1) The name of the law enforcement agency that seized such 13 property;
  - (2) the date of the seizure of such property;
  - (3) a description of such property;
  - (4) the location of the seizure;
  - (5) the estimated value of such property;
    - (6) the offense giving rise to forfeiture;
- 19 (7) the race, ethnicity and gender of the person from whom such 20 property was seized;
  - (8) the case number for the forfeiture; and
  - (9) the total value of all seized and forfeited property held by each law enforcement agency.
  - (b) Each law enforcement agency shall provide the information required by subsection (a) to the attorney general each month.
  - (c) Beginning in 2018 and each year thereafter, at the beginning of each regular session of the legislature the attorney general shall provide a report to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives containing the information gathered pursuant to subsection (a).
  - (d) The attorney general may adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.
  - (e) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas standard asset seizure and forfeiture act.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 60-4104 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4104. Conduct and Offenses giving rise to forfeiture under this

1 act, whether or not there is a prosecution or only after a conviction related 2 to the offense, are:

- (a) All offenses which statutorily and specifically authorize forfeiture;
- (b) *felony* violations involving controlled substances, as described in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5701 through 21-5717, and amendments thereto;
- (c) felony violations of theft, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5801, and amendments thereto;
- (d) felony violations of criminal discharge of a firearm, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-6308(a)(1) and (a)(2), and amendments thereto;
- (e) gambling, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-6404, and amendments thereto, and felony violations of commercial gambling, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-6406(a)(1), and amendments thereto;
- (f) *felony violations of* counterfeiting, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5825, and amendments thereto;
- (g) unlawful possession or use of a scanning device or reencoder, as described in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-6108, and amendments thereto;
- (h) *felony violations of* medicaid fraud, as described in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5925 through 21-5934, and amendments thereto;
- (i) 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;
- (j) 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;
- (k) any solicitation or conspiracy to commit any act or omissiondescribed in this section, whether or not there is a prosecution orconviction related to the act or omission;
- (1)— (i) terrorism, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5421, and amendments thereto, illegal use of weapons of mass destruction, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5422, and amendments thereto, and furtherance of terrorism or illegal use of weapons of mass destruction, as described in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5423, and amendments thereto;
- (m) (j) unlawful conduct of dog fighting-and unlawful possession of dog fighting paraphernalia, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-6414(a) and (b), and amendments thereto;
- (n) (k) unlawful conduct of cockfighting-and unlawful possession of cockfighting paraphernalia, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-6417(a) and (b), and amendments thereto;
- (o) (l) selling sexual relations, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto, promoting the sale of sexual relations, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-6420, and amendments thereto, and felony violations of buying sexual relations, as defined in K.S.A. 2016

1 Supp. 21-6421, and amendments thereto;

- (p) (m) human trafficking and aggravated human trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto;
- (q) (n) violations of the banking code, as described in K.S.A. 9-2012, and amendments thereto;
- (r) (o) felony violations of mistreatment of a dependent adult and felony violations of mistreatment of an elder person, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5417, and amendments thereto;
- (s) (p) felony violations of giving a worthless check, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5821, and amendments thereto;
- (t) (q) forgery, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5823, and amendments thereto;
- (u) (r) making false information, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5824, and amendments thereto;
- (v) (s) felony violations of criminal use of a financial card, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5828, and amendments thereto;
- (w) (t) felony violations of unlawful acts concerning computers, as described in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5839, and amendments thereto;
- 19 (x) (u) identity theft and identity fraud, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-6107(a) and (b), and amendments thereto;
- 21 (y) (v) electronic solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-22 5509, and amendments thereto;
  - (z) (w) felony violations of fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer, as described in K.S.A. 8-1568, and amendments thereto;
  - (aa) (x) commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto;
  - (bb) (y) violations of the Kansas racketeer influenced and corrupt organization act, as described in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-6329, and amendments thereto;
  - (ee) (z) indecent solicitation of a child and aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5508, and amendments thereto;
  - (dd) (aa) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5510, and amendments thereto; and
  - (ee) (bb) violation of a consumer protection order as defined in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-6423, and amendments thereto.
  - Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 60-4105 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4105. *Except as provided in K.S.A. 60-4106, and amendments thereto,* 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 an offense giving rise to forfeiture; or
- (2) used or intended to be used in any manner to facilitate-conduct an offense giving rise to forfeiture, including, but not limited to, any electronic device, computer, computer system, computer network or any software or data owned by the defendant which is used during the commission of an offense listed in K.S.A. 60-4104, and amendments thereto:
  - (c) all proceeds of any conduct an offense 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 an offense 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) (f) contraband, which shall be seized and summarily forfeited to the state without regard to the procedures set forth in this act;
- (h) (g) 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) (h) any items bearing a counterfeit mark.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 60-4106 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4106. (a) All property, including all interests in property, described in K.S.A. 60-4105, *and amendments thereto*, is subject to forfeiture subject to all mortgages, deeds of trust, financing statements or security agreements properly of record prior to the forfeiture held by an interest holder except that property specifically exempted hereunder:
- (1)—No real property or conveyance, or an interest therein, may be forfeited under this act unless the offense or conduct giving rise to-forfeiture constitutes a felony.
- (2) No conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this act 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 the offense giving rise to forfeiture.
- (3) No property is subject to forfeiture under this act if the owner or interest holder acquired the property before or during the conduct commission of the offense giving rise to the property's forfeiture, and such

owner or interest holder:

- (A) Did not know and could not have reasonably known of the act or omission or that it was likely to occur; or
- (B) acted reasonably to prevent the enduet offense giving rise to forfeiture.
- (4) No property is subject to forfeiture if the owner or interest holder acquired the property after the conduct commission of the offense giving rise to the property's forfeiture, including acquisition of proceeds of conduct an offense giving rise to forfeiture, and the owner or interest holder acquired the property in good faith, for value and was not knowingly taking part in an illegal transaction.
- (5) (A) An interest in property acquired in good faith by an attorney as reasonable payment or to secure payment for legal services in a criminal matter relating to violations of this act or for the reimbursement of reasonable expenses related to the legal services is exempt from forfeiture unless before the interest was acquired the attorney knew of a judicial determination of probable cause that the property is subject to forfeiture.
- (B) The state bears the burden of proving that an exemption claimed under-this section subsection (a)(5)(A) is not applicable. Evidence made available by the compelled disclosure of confidential communications between an attorney and a client other than nonprivileged information relating to attorney fees, is not admissible to satisfy the state's burden of proof.
- (6) No motor vehicle that has a market value of \$10,000 or less is subject to forfeiture under this act.
- (7) No cash in any amount less than \$200 is subject to forfeiture under this act.
- (8) No ownership or interest in real property that is a homestead is subject to forfeiture under this act.
- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), property is not exempt from forfeiture, even though the owner or interest holder lacked knowledge or reason to know that the conduct offense giving rise to property's forfeiture had occurred or was likely to occur, if the:
- (1) Person whose-conduct offense gave rise to the property's forfeiture had authority to convey the property of the person claiming the exemption to a good faith purchaser for value at the time of the conduct offense; or
- (2)—owner or interest holder is criminally responsible for the conduct giving rise to the property's forfeiture, whether or not there is a prosecution or conviction; or
- (3) owner or interest holder acquired the property with notice of the property's actual or constructive seizure for forfeiture under this act, or with reason to believe that the property was subject to forfeiture under this act.

(c) Prior to final judgment in a judicial forfeiture proceeding, a court shall limit the scope of a proposed forfeiture to the extent the court finds the effect of the forfeiture is grossly disproportionate to the nature and severity of the owner's conduct including, but not limited to, a consideration of any of the following factors:

- (1) The gain received or expected to be received by an owner from *such* conduct that allows forfeiture;
  - (2) the value of the property subject to forfeiture;
- (3) the extent to which the property actually facilitated the eriminal eonduct offense giving rise to forfeiture;
- (4) the nature and extent of the owner's knowledge of the role of others in the <u>-conduct</u> of that allows forfeiture of the property and efforts of the owner to prevent the <u>conduct</u> such offense; and
  - (5) the totality of the circumstances regarding the investigation.
- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 60-4107 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4107. (a) Property may be seized for forfeiture by a law enforcement officer upon process issued by the district court. The court may issue a seizure warrant on an affidavit under oath demonstrating that probable cause exists for the property's forfeiture or that the property has been the subject of a previous final judgment of forfeiture in the courts of any state or of the United States. The court may order that the property be seized on such terms and conditions as are reasonable in the discretion of the court. The order may be made on or in connection with a search warrant. All real property is to be seized constructively or pursuant to a preseizure adversarial judicial determination of probable cause, except that this determination may be done ex parte when the attorney for the state has demonstrated exigent circumstances to the court.
- (b) *Personal* property may be seized for forfeiture by a law enforcement officer without process on probable cause to believe the property is subject to forfeiture under this act *and*:
- (1) The seizure of personal property is incident to a lawful arrest or search;
- (2) the personal property has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state; or
- (3) the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a delay in seizure of the personal property will result in the removal or destruction of such property.
  - (c) Property may be seized constructively by:
- 39 (1) Posting notice of seizure for forfeiture or notice of pending 40 forfeiture on the property.
- 41 (2) Giving notice pursuant to K.S.A. 60-4109, and amendments thereto.
  - (3) Filing or recording in the public records relating to that type of

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property notice of seizure for forfeiture, notice of pending forfeiture, a forfeiture lien or a lis pendens. Filings or recordings made pursuant to this act are not subject to a filing fee or other charge, except that court costs may be assessed and, if assessed, shall include the amount of the docket fee prescribed by K.S.A. 60-2001, and amendments thereto, and any additional court costs accrued in the action.

- (d) The seizing agency shall make reasonable effort to provide written notice of the seizure to the person from whose possession or control the property was seized and any interest holder of record within 30 days of seizing the property. If no person is in possession or control, the seizing agency may attach the notice to the property or to the place of the property's seizure or may make a reasonable effort to deliver the notice to the owner of the property. The written notice shall contain a general description of the property seized, the date and place of seizure, the name of the seizing agency and the address and telephone number of the seizing officer or other person or agency from whom information about the seizure may be obtained.
- (e) A person who acts in good faith and in a reasonable manner to comply with an order of the court or a request of a law enforcement officer is not liable to any person on account of acts done in reasonable compliance with the order or request. No liability may attach from the fact that a person declines a law enforcement officer's request to deliver property.
- (f) A possessory lien of a person from whose possession property is seized is not affected by the seizure.
- (g) When property is seized for forfeiture under this act the person from whose possession or control the property was seized has been convicted of the offense giving rise to forfeiture under this act and the property is forfeited pursuant to this act, the seizing agency shall, within 45 days of such seizure, forward to the county or district attorney in whose jurisdiction the seizure occurred, a written request for forfeiture which shall include a statement of facts and circumstances of the seizure, the estimated value of the property, the owner and lienholder of the property, the amount of any lien, and a summary of the facts relied on for forfeiture.
- (h) Upon receipt of a written request for forfeiture from a local law enforcement agency, the county or district attorney shall have 14 days to accept the request. Should such county or district attorney decline such request, or fail to answer, the seizing agency may:
- 39 (1) Request a state law enforcement agency which enforces this act to adopt the forfeiture; or
  - (2) engage an attorney, approved by the county or district attorney, to represent the agency in the forfeiture proceeding.
    - (i) Upon receipt of a written request for forfeiture from a state law

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enforcement agency, the county or district attorney shall have 14 days to accept the request. Should such county or district attorney decline such request, or fail to answer, the seizing agency may engage an assistant attorney general or other attorney approved by the attorney general's office to represent the agency in the forfeiture proceeding.

- (j) Nothing in this act shall prevent the attorney general, an employee of the attorney general or an authorized representative of the attorney general from conducting forfeiture proceedings under this act.
- (k) Nothing in this act shall prevent a seizing agency from requesting federal adoption of a seizure. It shall not be necessary to obtain any order pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2512, and amendments thereto, to release any seized property to a federal agency should the county or district attorney approve of such transfer.
- (l) Nothing in this act shall prevent a seizing agency, or the plaintiff's attorney on behalf of the seizing agency, from settling any alleged forfeiture claim against property before or during forfeiture proceedings. Such settlement shall be in writing and shall be approved, if a local agency, by the county or district attorney or, if a state agency, by the attorney general's office and a district court judge. No hearing or other proceeding shall be necessary. The records of settlements occurring prior to commencement of judicial forfeiture proceedings in the district court shall be retained by the county or district attorney for not less than five years.
- (m) Settlements under this act shall not be conditioned upon any disposition of criminal charges.
- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 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. 2016 Supp. 21-5903, and amendments thereto, or making a false writing, K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5824, 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.

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- (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.
- (c) After a claim is filed pursuant to this section, the state shall be required to prove, by clear and convincing evidence, that the claimant is not entitled to have the property returned.
- Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 60-4112 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4112. (a) A judicial forfeiture proceeding under this act is subject to the provisions of this section.
- (b) The court, on application of the plaintiff's attorney, may enter any restraining order or injunction, require the execution of satisfactory performance bonds, create receiverships, appoint conservators, custodians, appraisers, accountants or trustees, or take any other action to seize, secure, maintain or preserve the availability of property subject to forfeiture under this act, including a writ of attachment or a warrant for such property's seizure, whether before or after the filing of a notice of pending forfeiture or complaint.
- (c) If property is seized for forfeiture or a forfeiture lien is filed without a previous judicial determination of probable cause or order of forfeiture or a hearing under-subsection (e) of K.S.A. 60-4114(c), and amendments thereto, the court, on an application filed by an owner of or interest holder in the property within 14 days after notice of the property's seizure for forfeiture or lien, or actual knowledge of it, whichever is earlier, and after complying with the requirements for claims in K.S.A. 60-4109, and amendments thereto, after seven days' notice to the plaintiff's attorney, may issue an order to show cause to the seizing agency, for a hearing on the sole issue of whether probable cause for forfeiture of the property then exists. The hearing shall be held within 30 days of the order to show cause unless continued for good cause on motion of either party. If the court finds that there is no probable cause for forfeiture of the property, or if the seizing agency elects not to contest the issue, the property shall be released to the custody of the applicant, as custodian for the court, or from the lien pending the outcome of a judicial proceeding pursuant to this act. If the court finds that probable cause for the forfeiture of the property exists, the court shall not order the property released.
- (d) All applications filed within the 14-day period prescribed by subsection (c) shall be consolidated for a single hearing relating to each

 applicant's interest in the property seized for forfeiture.

- (e) A person charged with a criminal offense may apply at any time before final judgment to the court where the forfeiture proceeding is pending for the release of property seized for forfeiture, that is necessary for the defense of the person's criminal charge. The application shall satisfy the requirements under—subsection (b) of K.S.A. 60-4111(b), and amendments thereto. The court shall hold a probable cause hearing if the applicant establishes that:
- (1) The person has not had an opportunity to participate in a previous adversarial judicial determination of probable cause.
- (2) The person has no access to other moneys adequate for the payment of criminal counsel.
- (3) The interest in property to be released is not subject to any claim other than the forfeiture.
- (f) If the court finds that there is no probable cause for forfeiture of the property, the court shall order the property released pursuant to subsection (c). If the seizing agency does not contest the hearing, the court may release a reasonable amount of property for the payment of the applicant's criminal defense costs. Property that has been released by the court and that has been paid for criminal defense services actually rendered is exempt under this act.
- (g) A defendant convicted in any criminal proceeding is precluded from later denying the essential allegations of the criminal offense of which the defendant was convicted in any proceeding pursuant to this section. For the purposes of this section, a conviction results from a verdict or plea of guilty, including a plea of no contest or nolo contendere.
- (h) (1) At any time following forfeiture pursuant to this act, the person from whose possession or control the property was seized may petition the court to determine whether such forfeiture is unconstitutionally excessive.
- (2) The person from whose possession or control the property was seized has the burden of establishing that the forfeiture is disproportional to the seriousness of the offense giving rise to the forfeiture by a preponderance of the evidence at a hearing conducted by the court without a jury. Such hearing may be a component of the associated trial and not a separate hearing.
- (3) In determining whether the forfeiture is unconstitutionally excessive, the court may consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to:
  - (A) The seriousness of the offense;
  - (B) the extent to which the person whose possession or control of the property was seized participated in the offense;
    - (C) the extent to which the property was used in committing the

offense; and

- (D) the sentence imposed for committing the offense giving rise to forfeiture.
- (i) In any proceeding under this act, if a claim is based on any exemption provided for in this act, the burden of proving the existence of the exemption is on the claimant, and is not necessary for the seizing agency or plaintiff's attorney to negate the exemption in any application or complaint.
- (i) (j) In hearings and determinations pursuant to this section, the court may receive and consider, in making any determination of probable cause or reasonable cause, all evidence admissible in determining probable cause at a preliminary hearing or in the issuance of a search warrant, together with inferences therefrom.
- (j) (k) The fact that money, negotiable instruments, precious metals, communication devices; and weapons were found in close proximity to contraband or an instrumentality of conduct giving rise to forfeiture shall give rise to the rebuttable presumption, in the manner provided in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 60-414(a), and amendments thereto, that such item was the proceeds of conduct giving rise to forfeiture or was used or intended to be used to facilitate the conduct.
- (k) (l) There shall be a rebuttable presumption, in the manner provided in subsection (a) K.S.A. 60-414(a), and amendments thereto, that any property of a person is subject to forfeiture under this act if the seizing agency establishes, by the standard of proof applicable to that proceeding, all of the following:
  - (1) The person has engaged in conduct giving rise to forfeiture;
- (2) the property was acquired by the person during that period of the conduct giving rise to forfeiture or within a reasonable time after the period; and
- (3) there was no likely source for the property other than the conduct giving rise to forfeiture.
- (1) (m) A finding that property is the proceeds of conduct giving rise to forfeiture does not require proof the property is the proceeds of any particular exchange or transaction.
- (m) (n) A person who acquires any property subject to forfeiture is a constructive trustee of the property, and such property's fruits, for the benefit of the seizing agency, to the extent that such agency's interest is not exempt from forfeiture. If property subject to forfeiture has been commingled with other property, the court shall order the forfeiture of the mingled property and of any fruits of the mingled property, to the extent of the property subject to forfeiture, unless an owner or interest holder proves that specified property does not contain property subject to forfeiture, or that such owner's or interest holder's interest in specified property is

exempt from forfeiture.

- (n) (o) All property declared forfeited under this act vests in the law enforcement agency seeking forfeiture on the date of commission of the conduct giving rise to forfeiture together with the proceeds of the property after that time. Any such property or proceeds subsequently transferred to any person remain subject to forfeiture and thereafter shall be ordered forfeited unless the transferee acquired the property in good faith, for value, and was not knowingly taking part in an illegal transaction, and the transferee's interest is exempt under K.S.A. 60-4106, and amendments thereto.
- (o) An acquittal or dismissal in a criminal proceeding shall notpreclude civil proceedings under this act, nor give rise to any presumption adverse or contrary to any fact alleged by the seizing agency.
- (p) On motion by the plaintiff's attorney, the court shall stay discovery against the criminal defendant and against the seizing agency in civil proceedings during a related criminal proceeding alleging the same conduct, after making provision to prevent loss to any party resulting from the delay. Such a stay shall not be available pending any appeal by a defendant.
- (q) Except as otherwise provided by this act, all proceedings hereunder shall be governed by the rules of civil procedure pursuant to K.S.A. 60-101 et seg., and amendments thereto.
- (r) An action pursuant to this act shall be consolidated with any other action or proceeding pursuant to this act or to such other foreclosure or trustee sale proceedings relating to the same property on motion of the plaintiff's attorney, and may be consolidated on motion of an owner or interest holder.
- (s) There shall be a rebuttable presumption, in the manner provided in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 60-414(a), and amendments thereto, that any property in or upon which controlled substances are located at the time of seizure, was being used or intended for use to facilitate an act giving rise to forfeiture.
- Sec. 8. K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 60-4117 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4117. Except as provided in K.S.A. 65-7014, and amendments thereto: (a) When property is forfeited under this act, the law enforcement agency may:
- (1) Retain such property for official use or transfer the custody or ownership to any local, state or federal agency, subject to any lien preserved by the court;
- (2) destroy or use for investigative or training purposes, any illegal or controlled substances and equipment or other contraband, provided that materials necessary as evidence shall be preserved;
  - (3) sell property which is not required by law to be destroyed and

which is not harmful to the public:

- (A) All property, except real property, designated by the seizing agency to be sold shall be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for cash without appraisal. The seizing agency shall first cause notice of the sale to be made by publication at least once in an official county newspaper as defined by K.S.A. 64-101, and amendments thereto. Such notice shall include the time, place, and conditions of the sale and description of the property to be sold. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent a state agency from using the state surplus property system and such system's procedures shall be sufficient to meet the requirements of this subsection.
- (B) Real property may be sold pursuant to subsection (A), or the seizing agency may contract with a real estate company, licensed in this state, to list, advertise and sell such real property in a commercially reasonable manner.
- (C) No employee or public official of any agency involved in the investigation, seizure or forfeiture of seized property may purchase or attempt to purchase such property; or
  - (4) salvage the property, subject to any lien preserved by the court.
- (b) When firearms are forfeited under this act, the firearms in the discretion of the seizing agency, shall be destroyed, used within the seizing agency for official purposes, traded to another law enforcement agency for use within such agency or given to the Kansas bureau of investigation for law enforcement, testing, comparison or destruction by the Kansas bureau of investigation forensic laboratory.
- (c) The proceeds of any sale shall be distributed in the following order of priority:
- (1) For satisfaction of any court preserved security interest or lien, or in the ease of a violation, as defined by subsection (h) of K.S.A. 60-4104, and amendments thereto, the proceeds shall be remitted to the state-treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount into the state treasury to the credit of the medicaid fraud reimbursement fund;
- (2) thereafter, for payment of all proper expenses of the proceedings for forfeiture and disposition, including expenses of seizure, inventory, appraisal, maintenance of custody, preservation of availability, advertising, service of process, sale and court costs;
  - (3) reasonable attorney fees:
- (A) If the plaintiff's attorney is a county or district attorney, anassistant, or another governmental agency's attorney, fees shall not exceed 15% of the total proceeds, less the amounts of subsection (e)(1) and (2), in an uncontested forfeiture nor 20% of the total proceeds, less the amounts of subsection (e)(1) and (2), in a contested forfeiture. Such fees shall be

deposited in the county or city treasury and credited to the special prosecutor's trust fund. Moneys in such fund shall not be considered a source of revenue to meet normal operating expenditures, including salary enhancement. Such fund shall be expended by the county or district attorney, or other governmental agency's attorney through the normal county or city appropriation system and shall be used for such additional law enforcement and prosecutorial purposes as the county or district attorney or other governmental agency's attorney deems appropriate, including educational purposes. All moneys derived from past or pending forfeitures shall be expended pursuant to this act. The board of county commissioners shall provide adequate funding to the county or district attorney's office to enable such office to enforce this act. Neither future forfeitures nor the proceeds therefrom shall be used in planning or adopting a county or district attorney's budget;

- (B) if the plaintiff's attorney is the attorney general and the conduct and offense giving rise to forfeiture is pursuant to subsection (h) of K.S.A. 60-4104, and amendments thereto, fees shall not exceed 15% of the total proceeds, less the amounts of subsection (e)(1) and (2) in an uncontested forfeiture nor 20% of the total proceeds, less the amounts of subsection (e) (1) and (2) in a contested forfeiture. Such fees 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 medicaid fraud prosecution revolving fund. Moneys paid into the medicaid fraud prosecution revolving fund pursuant to this subsection shall be appropriated to the attorney general for use by the attorney general in the investigation and prosecution of medicaid fraud and abuse; or
- (C) if the plaintiff's attorney is a private attorney, such reasonable fees shall be negotiated by the employing law enforcement agency;
- (4) repayment of law enforcement funds expended in purchasing of contraband or controlled substances, subject to any interagency agreement.
- (d) Any proceeds remaining shall be eredited as follows, subject to any interagency agreement:
- (1) If the law enforcement agency is a state agency, the entire amount shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to such agency's state forfeiture fund. There is hereby established in the state treasury the following state funds: Kansas bureau of investigation state forfeiture fund, Kansas attorney general's state medicaid fraud forfeiture fund, Kansas highway patrol state forfeiture fund, Kansas department of corrections state forfeiture fund and Kansas national guard counter drug state forfeiture fund. Expenditures from the Kansas bureau of investigation state forfeiture fund shall be made upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the attorney general or by

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1 a person or persons designated by the attorney general. Expenditures from 2 the Kansas attorney general's state medicaid fraud forfeiture fund shall be 3 made upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant 4 to vouchers approved by the attorney general or by a person or persons 5 designated by the attorney general. Expenditures from the Kansas highway 6 patrol state forfeiture fund shall be made upon warrants of the director of 7 accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the 8 superintendent of the highway patrol or by a person or persons designated 9 by the superintendent. Expenditures from the Kansas department of 10 corrections state forfeiture fund shall be made upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by 11 12 the secretary of the department of corrections or by a person or persons-13 designated by the secretary. Expenditures from the Kansas national guard counter drug state forfeiture fund shall be made upon warrants of the 14 15 director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by 16 the adjutant general of Kansas or by a person or persons designated by the 17 adjutant general. Each agency shall compile and submit a forfeiture fund 18 report to the legislature on or before February 1 of each year. Such report 19 shall include, but not be limited to: (A) The fund balance on December 1; 20 (B) the deposits and expenditures for the previous 12-month period ending 21 December 1. Upon the effective date of this act, the director of accounts 22 and reports is directed to transfer each agency's balance in the state special 23 asset forfeiture fund to the agency's new, state forfeiture fund. All-24 liabilities of the state special asset forfeiture fund existing prior to such 25 date are hereby imposed on the Kansas bureau of investigation state-26 forfeiture fund, Kansas highway patrol state forfeiture fund and the Kansas 27 department of corrections state forfeiture fund. The state special asset-28 forfeiture fund is hereby abolished. 29

- (2) If the law enforcement agency is a city or county agency, the entire amount shall be deposited in such city or county treasury and eredited to a special law enforcement trust fund. Each agency shall compile and submit annually a special law enforcement trust fund report to the entity which has budgetary authority over such agency and such report shall specify, for such period, the type and approximate value of the forfeited property received, the amount of any forfeiture proceeds received, and how any of those proceeds were expended.
- (3) Moneys in the Kansas bureau of investigation state forfeiture fund, Kansas highway patrol state forfeiture fund, Kansas department of corrections state forfeiture fund, the special law enforcement trust funds and the Kansas national guard counter drug state forfeiture fund shall not be considered a source of revenue to meet normal operating expenses. Such funds shall be expended by the agencies or departments through the normal city, county or state appropriation system and shall be used for

 such special, additional law enforcement purposes as the law enforcement agency head deems appropriate. Neither future forfeitures nor the proceeds from such forfeitures shall be used in planning or adopting a law enforcement agency's budget.

- (4) Moneys in the Kansas attorney general's medicaid fraud forfeiture fund shall defray costs of the attorney general in connection with the duties of investigating and prosecuting medicaid fraud and abuse 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 for the purposes of funding education of students in kindergarten and grades one through 12.
- (d) Each agency shall compile and submit annually a report to the entity that has budgetary authority over such agency and such report shall specify, for such period:
  - (1) The total number and aggregate value of seizures of cash;
- (2) the total number of seizures and the number of items in each class of property seized;
  - (3) the market value of each class of property seized; and
- (4) the total number of occurrences of each offense giving rise to asset forfeiture.
- 22 Sec. 9. K.S.A. 60-4106 and 60-4117 and K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 60-4104, 60-4105, 60-4107, 60-4111 and 60-4112 are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.