Session of 2003

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HOUSE BILL No. 2270

By Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice

2-11

AN ACT concerning the Kansas juvenile justice code; amending K.S.A. 38-1601, 38-1602, 38-1603, 38-1604, 38-1605, 38-1606, 38-1606a, 38-1607, 38-1608, 38-1609, 38-1610, 38-1613, 38-1614, 38-1615, 38-1616, 38-1617, 38-1618, 38-1621, 38-1622, 38-1623, 38-1624, 38-1625, 38-1626, 38-1627, 38-1628, 38-1629, 38-1630, 38-1631, 38-1632, 38-1633, 38-1634, 38-1635, 38-1636, 38-1637, 38-1638, 38-1639, 38-1640, 38-1641, 38-1651, 38-1652, 38-1653, 38-1654, 38-1655, 38-1656, 38-1657, 38-1658, 38-1661, 38-1663, 38-1664, 38-1665, 38-1666, 38-1668, 38-1671, 38-1673, 38-1674, 38-1675, 38-1676, 38-1677, 38-1681, 38-1682, 38-1683, 38-1684, 38-1685, 38-1691, 38-16,111, 38-16,116, 38-16,117, 38-16,118, 38-16,119, 38-16,120, 38-16,126, 38-16,127, 38-16,128, 38-16,129, 38-16,130, 38-16,132 and 38-16,133 and K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 38-1611 and 38-1692 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 38-1612, 38-1662, 38-1667 and 38-16,131.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 38-1601 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1601. The provisions of this act as contained in article 16 of chapter 38 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and K.S.A. 38-16,126, 38-16,127 and 38-16,128, and amendments thereto, shall be known and may be cited as the Kansas juvenile justice code. The primary goal goals of the juvenile justice code is are to promote public safety, hold juvenile offenders accountable for such juvenile's their behavior and improve the their ability of juveniles to live more productively and responsibly in the community. To accomplish this goal these goals, juvenile justice policies developed pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code shall be designed to: (a) Protect public safety; (b) recognize that the ultimate solutions to juvenile crime lie in the strengthening of families and educational institutions, the involvement of the community and the implementation of effective prevention and early intervention programs; (c) be community based to the greatest extent possible; (d) be family centered when appropriate; (e) facilitate efficient and effective cooperation, coordination and collaboration among agencies of the local, state and federal government; (f) be outcome based, allowing for the effective and accurate assessment of program performance; (g) be cost-effectively implemented and admin-

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istered to utilize resources wisely; (h) encourage the recruitment and retention of well-qualified, highly trained professionals to staff all components of the system; (i) appropriately reflect community norms and public priorities; and (j) encourage public and private partnerships to address community risk factors.

- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 38-1602 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1602. As used in this code, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (a) "Juvenile" means a person 10 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age.
- (b) "Juvenile offender" means a person who commits an offense while a juvenile which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor as defined by K.S.A. 21-3105, and amendments thereto, or who violates the provisions of K.S.A. 21-4204a or K.S.A. 41-727 or subsection (j) of K.S.A. 74-8810, and amendments thereto, but does not include:
- (1) A person 14 or more years of age who commits a traffic offense, 16 as defined in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 8-2117, and amendments thereto; 17 (2) a person 16 years of age or over who commits an offense defined 18 19 in chapter 32 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated;
 - (3) a person under 18 years of age who previously has been:
- (A) Convicted as an adult under the Kansas code of criminal 22 procedure;
 - (B) sentenced as an adult under the Kansas code of criminal procedure following termination of status as an extended jurisdiction juvenile pursuant to K.S.A. 38-16,126, and amendments thereto; or
- (C) convicted or sentenced as an adult in another state or foreign 26 jurisdiction under substantially similar procedures described in K.S.A. 38-27 28 1636, and amendments thereto, or because of attaining the age of majority 29 designated in that state or jurisdiction.
- 30 (e) "Parent," when used in relation to a juvenile or a juvenile offender, includes a guardian, conservator and every person who is by law 31 32 liable to maintain, care for or support the juvenile.
- (d) "Law enforcement officer" means any person who by virtue of 33 that person's office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to 34 35 maintain public order or to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty 36 extends to all erimes or is limited to specific erimes.
- (e) "Youth residential facility" means any home, foster home or strue-37 ture which provides twenty-four-hour-a-day care for juveniles and which 38 39 is licensed pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes 40 Annotated.
- "Juvenile detention facility" means any secure public or private 41 42 facility which is used for the lawful custody of accused or adjudicated
- juvenile offenders and which shall not be a jail.

- (g) "Juvenile correctional facility" means a facility operated by the 1 commissioner for juvenile offenders. 2
- (h) "Warrant" means a written order by a judge of the court directed 3 to any law enforcement officer commanding the officer to take into cus-4 tody the juvenile named or described therein. 5
 - (i) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of juvenile justice.
- (i) "Jail" means: 7

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- 8 (1) An adult jail or lockup; or
- 9 (2) a facility in the same building as an adult jail or lockup, unless the 10 facility meets all applicable licensure requirements under law and there 11 is (A) total separation of the juvenile and adult facility spatial areas such that there could be no haphazard or accidental contact between juvenile 12 and adult residents in the respective facilities; (B) total separation in all 13 14 juvenile and adult program activities within the facilities, including reereation, education, counseling, health care, dining, sleeping, and general 15 living activities; and (C) separate juvenile and adult staff, including man-16 17 agement, security staff and direct care staff such as recreational, educa-18 tional and counseling.
 - (k) "Court-appointed special advocate" means a responsible adult, other than an attorney appointed pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1606 and amendments thereto, who is appointed by the court to represent the best interests of a child, as provided in K.S.A. 38-1606a, and amendments thereto, in a proceeding pursuant to this code.
- (l) "Juvenile intake and assessment worker" means a responsible 24 25 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 26 27 amendments thereto.
 - (m) "Institution" means the following institutions: The Atchison juvenile correctional facility, the Beloit juvenile correctional facility, the Larned juvenile correctional facility and the Topeka juvenile correctional
 - "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 sanetions house.
- 40 (o) "Sentencing risk assessment tool" means an instrument administered to juvenile offenders which delivers a score, or group of scores, 41
- 42 describing, but not limited to describing, the juvenile's potential risk to
- 43 the community.

- (p) "Educational institution" means all schools at the elementary and secondary levels.
- (q) "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)(1) through (5) of K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 72-89b03, and amendments thereto. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of juvenile justice.
- (b) "Court-appointed special advocate" means a responsible adult, other than an attorney appointed pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1606, and amendments thereto, who is appointed by the court to represent the best interests of a child, as provided in K.S.A. 38-1606a, and amendments thereto, in a proceeding pursuant to this code.
- (c) "Educational institution" means all schools at the elementary and secondary levels.
- (d) "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.
- (e) "Institution" means the following institutions: The Atchison juvenile correctional facility, the Beloit juvenile correctional facility, the Larned juvenile correctional facility and the Topeka juvenile correctional facility.
 - (f) "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, security staff and direct care staff such as recreational, educational and counseling.
- (g) "Juvenile" means a person as 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.
- (h) "Juvenile correctional facility" means a facility operated by the commissioner for juvenile offenders.
- (i) "Juvenile correction officer" means court services officer, juvenile justice authority case manager, community corrections officer or juvenile intensive supervision probation officer.

- (j) "Juvenile detention facility" means any secure public or private facility which is used for the lawful custody of alleged or adjudicated juvenile offenders.
 - (k) "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.
 - (l) "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, 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, 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. 38-16,126, 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. 38-1636, and amendments thereto, or because of attaining the age of majority designated in that state or jurisdiction.
 - (m) "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.
 - (n) "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.
 - (o) "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 restrain 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.
- (p) "Sentencing risk assessment tool" means an instrument administered to juvenile offenders which delivers a score, or group of scores,

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describing, but not limited to describing, the juvenile offender's potential risk to the community.

- "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.
- (r) "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 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 38-1603 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1603. (a) Proceedings under this code must be commenced within two years after the act giving rise to the proceedings is committed, except that proceedings 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, and amendments thereto, may be commenced at any time.
- (b) Except as provided by subsection (a) subsections (d) and (f), a proceeding under this code for any of the following acts act committed by a juvenile which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of any of the following statutes must 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, and amendments thereto; (2) aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto; (3) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506 lewd and lascivious behavior as defined in K.S.A. 21-3508, and amendments thereto; (4) enticement of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3509, and amendments thereto; (5) indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3510, and amendments thereto; (6) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3511, and amendments thereto; (7) sexual exploitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto; (8) unlawful voluntary relations as defined in K.S.A. 21-3522, and amendments thereto; or (8) (9) aggravated incest as defined in K.S.A. 21-3603, and amendments thereto.
- (c) Except as provided by subsections (d) and (f), a prosecution for rape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto, or aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto, shall be commenced within five years after its commission.
- (d) (1) Except as provided in subsection (f), a prosecution for any 38 offense provided in subsection (b) or a sexually violent offense as defined 39 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.

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- (2) For the purposes of this subsection, "DNA" means deoxyribonucleic acid.
- (e) Except a 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; $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$
 - (3) the fact of the offense is concealed; or
- 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 and 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. 4. K.S.A. 38-1604 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1604. (a) Except as provided in K.S.A. 38-1636, and amendments thereto, proceedings concerning a juvenile who appears to be a juvenile offender shall be governed by the provisions of this code.
- (b) The district court shall have original jurisdiction to receive and determine proceedings under this code.
- (c) When jurisdiction is acquired by the district court over an alleged juvenile offender it After adjudication as a juvenile offender, jurisdiction may continue until: (1) Sixty days after sentencing, if the juvenile offender is committed directly to a juvenile correctional facility; (2) the juvenile offender has attained the age of 23 years, if committed to the custody of

the commissioner pursuant to subsection (c) of K.S.A. 38-1665 38-1664, and amendments thereto, unless an adult sentence is imposed pursuant to an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution. If such an adult sentence is imposed, jurisdiction shall continue until the juvenile offender has been discharged by the court or other process for the adult sentence; (3) the juvenile offender has been discharged by the court; or (4) the juvenile offender has been discharged under the provisions of K.S.A. 38-1675, and amendments thereto; or (5) the juvenile offender has attained the age of 21 years. In every case under this code, the judge shall designate in the file of the case the date of termination of jurisdiction by the court. Termination of jurisdiction pursuant to this section shall have no effect on the juvenile offender's continuing responsibility to pay restitution pursuant to subsection (d) of K.S.A. 38-1663, and amendments thereto.

- (d) (1) If a juvenile offender, at the time of sentencing, is in an out of home placement in the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services under the Kansas code for care of children eode, the sentencing court may order the continued placement of the juvenile offender as a child in need of care unless the offender was adjudicated for a felony or a second, or subsequent, misdemeanor. If the adjudication was for a felony or a second, or subsequent misdemeanor, the continued placement cannot be ordered unless the court finds there are compelling circumstances which require, in the best interest of the juvenile offender, that the placement should be continued. In considering whether compelling circumstances exist, the court shall consider the reports and recommendations of the foster placement, the contract provider, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, the presentence investigation and all other relevant factors. If the foster placement refuses to continue the juvenile in the foster placement current placement under the Kansas code for care of children refuses to continue the court shall not order continued placement as a child in need of care.
- (2) If a placement with the secretary of social and rehabilitation services is continued after sentencing, the secretary shall not be responsible for any costs of sanctions imposed under this code.
- (3) If such a the juvenile offender is placed in the custody of the juvenile justice authority, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall not be responsible for furnishing services ordered in the child in need of care proceeding during the time of the placement pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude such the juvenile offender from accessing other services provided by the department of social and rehabilitation services or any other state agency if such juvenile is eligible for such the juvenile offender is otherwise eligible for the services.
 - (e) The Kansas code for care of children shall apply when necessary

 to carry out the provisions of subsection (d) of K.S.A. 38-1664, and amendments thereto.

- $\frac{\text{(f)}}{\text{(f)}}$ The provisions of this code shall govern with respect to offenses committed on or after July 1, 1997.
- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 38-1605 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1605. (a) Venue for proceedings in any case involving an alleged *a* juvenile offender shall be in any county where any act of the alleged offense was committed.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (c), venue for sentencing proceedings in any case involving a juvenile found to be a juvenile offender shall be in the county of the juvenile's juvenile offender's residence or, if the juvenile offender is not a resident of this state, in the county where the offense was committed. When the sentencing hearing is to be held in a county other than the county where the offense was committed, upon adjudication, the judge shall contact the sentencing court and advise the judge of the transfer. The court adjudicating the juvenile court shall send forthwith immediately to the sentencing court a facsimile of the complaint, the adjudication journal entry or judge's minutes, if available, and any recommendations in regard to sentencing. Such documents shall be sent for purposes of notification and shall not constitute original court documents. The court adjudicating the juvenile court shall also send to the sentencing court a complete copy of the official file in the case by mail within five working days of the adjudication.
- (c) If the juvenile offender is adjudicated in a county other than the county of the juvenile's juvenile offender's residence, the sentencing hearing may be held in the county in which the adjudication was made if the adjudicating judge, upon motion by the complainant or any person authorized to appeal, finds that it is in the best interests of the juvenile offender and the community that interest of justice for the sentencing hearing to be held in the county where the act was committed.
- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 38-1606 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1606. (a) Appointment of attorney to represent juvenile. A juvenile charged under this code is entitled to have the assistance of an attorney at every stage of the proceedings. If a juvenile appears before any court without an attorney, the court shall inform the juvenile and the juvenile's parents of the right to employ an attorney. Upon failure to retain an attorney, the court shall appoint an attorney to represent the juvenile. The expense of the appointed attorney may be assessed to the juvenile or parent, or both, as part of the expenses of the case.
- (b) Continuation of representation. An attorney appointed for a juvenile shall continue to represent the juvenile at all subsequent court hearings in the proceeding under this code, including appellate proceedings, unless relieved by the court upon a showing of good cause or upon

transfer of venue.

- (c) Attorneys' Attorney fees. Attorneys An attorney appointed here-under pursuant to this section shall be allowed a reasonable fee for services, which may be assessed as an expense in the proceedings as provided in K.S.A. 38-1613, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 7. K.S.A. 38-1606a is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1606a. (a) In addition to the attorney appointed pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1606 and amendments thereto, the court at any stage of a proceeding pursuant to this code may appoint a volunteer court-appointed special advocate for the child a juvenile who shall serve until discharged by the court and whose primary duties shall be to advocate the best interests of the child juvenile and assist the child juvenile in obtaining a permanent, safe and homelike appropriate placement. The court-appointed special advocate shall have such qualifications and perform such specific duties and responsibilities as prescribed by rule of the supreme court.
- (b) Any person participating in a judicial proceeding as a court-appointed special advocate shall be presumed prima facie to be acting in good faith and in so doing shall be immune from any civil liability that otherwise might be incurred or imposed.
- (c) The supreme court shall promulgate rules governing court-appointed special advocate programs related to proceedings pursuant to this code in the district courts.
- (d) This section shall be a part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.
- Sec. 8. K.S.A. 38-1607 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1607. (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 and 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 as to any juvenile 14 or more years of age at the time any act is alleged to have been committed or as to any juvenile less than 14 years of age at the time any act is alleged to have been committed except if unless the judge determines that opening the official file for public inspection is not in the best interest of such interests of a juvenile who is less than 14 years of age. Information identifying victims and alleged victims of sex offenses, as defined in K.S.A. chapter 21, article 35, 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 their identity. If the judge determines that a juvenile file, for a juvenile who is less than 14 years of age, shall not be open for public inspection, the official file 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 parties:

- (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 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$;
 - (4) a court-approved advocate for the juvenile or;
- (5) any placement provider or potential placement provider as determined by the commissioner or court services officer;
- $\frac{4}{4}$ (6) law enforcement officers or county or district attorneys or their staff when necessary for the discharge of their official duties;
- (5) (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;
 - (6) (8) the juvenile intake and assessment workers;
 - (7) (9) the commissioner of juvenile justice; and
- $\frac{(8)}{(10)}$ any other person when authorized by a court order, subject to any conditions imposed by the order.
- (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 and juvenile corrections officers or upon order of a judge of the district court or an appellate court. The reports shall not be further disclosed by the attorney 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 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 80 70 years after creation of the records, except as provided in subsections (b) and (c). Pursuant to subsections (b)(7) and (e), 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.

- (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 the department of corrections.
- Sec. 9. K.S.A. 38-1608 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1608. (a) All records of law enforcement officers and agencies and municipal courts concerning a public 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 and members of the court staff designated by the judge of a court having the juvenile before it in any proceedings;
 - (2) parties to the proceedings and their attorneys;
 - (3) the department of social and rehabilitation services;
- (4) the juvenile's court appointed special advocate or any individual, or any officer of a public or private agency or institution, having custody of the *a* juvenile under court order or providing educational, medical or mental health services to the *a* juvenile or a court-approved advocate for the 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. 38-1618 and amendments thereto;
 - (9) juvenile intake and assessment workers;
 - (10) *the* juvenile justice authority;
 - (11) juvenile corrections officers;
- (12) any other person when authorized by a court order, subject to any conditions imposed by the order; and
 - $\frac{(12)}{(13)}$ 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 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; 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 a public 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 K.S.A. chapter 21, article 35, 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 the department of corrections.
- (e) All records, reports and information obtained as a part of the juvenile intake and assessment process for juvenile offenders juveniles shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed except as provided in this section or by rules and regulations established by the commissioner of juvenile justice by statutory law.
- (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 pursuant to 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 child juvenile whom the person reasonably suspects may be abused or neglected;
- (B) a court-appointed special advocate for a ehild, which advocate reports to the court, *juvenile* or an agency having the legal responsibility or authorization to care for, treat or supervise a ehild *juvenile*;
- (C) a parent or other person responsible for the welfare of a child *juvenile*, or such person's legal representative, with protection for the identity of persons reporting and other appropriate persons;
 - (D) the child *juvenile* or the guardian ad litem for such child *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 Kansas juvenile justice code, whichever is applicable;
 - (G) a person who is a member 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 ehild juvenile who is the subject of a report or record of child abuse or neglect and, specifically includes 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. 38-1808, and amendments thereto;
- (K) an educational institution if related to a juvenile offender that attends such educational institution to the extent necessary to enable such institution to provide the safest possible environment for pupils and employees of the institution; and
- (L) educators who have exposure to the juvenile offender or who are responsible for pupils who have exposure to the juvenile offender.
- $\frac{-(3)}{(3)}$ any educator to the extent necessary for the protection of the educator and pupils; and
- (*M*) To any juvenile intake and assessment worker of another certified juvenile intake and assessment program.
- Sec. 10. K.S.A. 38-1609 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1609. (a) When the court has exercised jurisdiction over any juvenile the diagnostic, treatment or medical records of any juvenile offender shall be privileged and shall not be disclosed except:
- (1) Upon the written consent of the former juvenile or, if the juvenile offender is under 18 years of age, by the parent of the juvenile;
- (2) upon a determination by the head of the treatment facility, who has the records, that disclosure is necessary for the further treatment of the juvenile offender;
- (3) when any court having jurisdiction of the juvenile offender orders disclosure;
 - (4) when authorized by K.S.A. 38-1614 and amendments thereto;
- (5) when requested orally or in writing by any attorney representing the juvenile offender, but the records shall not be further disclosed by the attorney unless approved by the court or presented as admissible evidence; or
- (6) upon a written request of a juvenile intake and assessment worker in regard to an alleged a juvenile offender when the information is needed for screening and assessment purposes or placement decisions, but the

 records shall not be further disclosed by the worker unless approved by the court.

- (7) upon a determination by the juvenile justice authority that disclosure of the records is necessary for further treatment of the juvenile; or
- (8) upon a determination by the department of corrections that disclosure of the records is necessary for further treatment of the juvenile.
- (b) Willful Intentional violation of this section is a class C nonperson misdemeanor.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall operate to extinguish any right of a juvenile offender established by attorney-client, physician-patient, psychologist-client or social worker-client privileges.
- (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 the department of corrections.
- Sec. 11. K.S.A. 38-1610 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1610. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), any records or files specified in this code concerning a juvenile offender 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 person who is the juvenile offender juvenile, if 18 years of age or older or, if the person is a juvenile, by the person's 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, 21-3402, 21-3403, 21-3404, 21-3439, 21-3442, 21-3503, 21-3504, 21-3506, 21-3509, 21-3510, 21-3511, 21-3516, 21-3603, 21-3608 or 21-3609 murder in the first degree, 21-3402, murder in the second degree, 21-3403, voluntary manslaughter, 21-3404, involuntary manslaughter while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, 21-3502, rape, 21-3503, indecent liberties with a child, 21-3504, aggravated indecent liberties with a child, 21-3506, aggravated criminal sodomy, 21-3510, indecent solicitation of a child, 21-3516, sexual exploitation, 21-3603, aggravated incest, 21-3608, endangering a child or 21-3609, abuse of a child, and amendments thereto or which that 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 at the time of the trial 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. There shall be no docket fee for filing a petition pursuant to this section. 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 person petitioner has reached 23 years of age or that two years have elapsed since the final discharge of the person;
- (B) since the final discharge of the person petitioner, the person petitioner has not been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor other than a traffic offense or adjudicated as a juvenile offender under the 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 person 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 person petitioner. 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 those persons designated by that person 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 offender 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 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. 12. K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 38-1611 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1611. (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 the 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 a person 18 or more years

 of age, would make the person liable to be arrested and prosecuted for the commission of a felony as defined by K.S.A. 21-3105 and amendments thereto, a class A or B misdemeanor or assault, as defined by K.S.A. 21-3408, and amendments thereto after adjudication, fingerprints and pho-tographs shall be taken of all juvenile offenders adjudicated because of commission of an offense which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or any of the following misdemeanors: A violation of K.S.A. 21-3424, criminal restraint, when the victim is less than 18 years of age; a violation of subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3503, indecent liberties with a child; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3507, adultery, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3508, lewd and lacivious behavior; a violation of subsection (b)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3513, promoting prostitution, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; or a violation of K.S.A. 21-3517, sexual battery, and amendments thereto; and including an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, and amendments thereto, to commit a violation of any of the offenses specified in this subsection; and

- (3) fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be taken under K.S.A. 21-2501 and amendments thereto if the juvenile has been:
- $\frac{-}{(A)}$ prosecuted as an adult by reason of 38-1636, and amendments thereto; or and
- (B) convicted of aggravated juvenile delinquency as defined by K.S.A. 21-3611 and amendments thereto; or
- (C)—taken into custody for an offense described in subsection (b)(1) or (2) of K.S.A. 38-1602 and amendments thereto.
- (4) fingerprints or photographs may be taken of any juvenile admitted to a juvenile correctional facility.
- (b) Fingerprints and photographs taken under subsection (a)(1) $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be kept readily distinguishable from those of persons of the age of majority. Fingerprints and photographs taken under subsections (a)(2), (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 a state or federal repository if authorized by a judge of the district court having jurisdiction; and
- (2) a juvenile's fingerprints shall, and photographs of a juvenile may, be sent to a state or federal repository if taken under subsection (a)(2); and
- $\frac{-(3)}{(a)(2)}$ fingerprints or photographs taken under subsections 43 $\frac{-(3)}{(a)(2)}$, $\frac{-(3)}{(a)(3)}$ and $\frac{-(3)}{(a)(4)}$ 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. 38-1617 and amendments thereto, if the other agency has a legitimate need for the fingerprints or photographs.
- (e) Any fingerprints or photographs of a an alleged juvenile offender taken under the provisions of subsection (a)(2) as it existed before the effective date of this act may be sent to a state or federal repository on or before December 31, 1984 2003.
- (f) Any law enforcement agency that willfully fails to make any report required by 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. 13. K.S.A. 38-1613 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1613. (a) *Docket fee*. The docket fee for proceedings under this code, if one is assessed as provided by this section, shall be \$25. Only one docket fee shall be assessed in each case.
- (b) *Expenses*. The expenses for proceedings under this code, including fees and mileage allowed witnesses and fees and expenses approved by the court for appointed attorneys, shall be paid by the board of county commissioners from the general fund of the county.
- (c) Assessment of docket fee and expenses. (1) Docket fee. The docket fee may be assessed or waived by the court conducting the initial sentencing hearing and may be assessed against the complaining witness, the person initiating the prosecution, the juvenile offender or the parent of the juvenile offender. Any docket fee received shall be remitted to the state treasurer pursuant to K.S.A. 20-362, and amendments thereto.
- (2) Waiver and assessment Expenses. Expenses may be waived or assessed against the complaining witness, the person initiating the prosecution, the juvenile offender or a parent of the juvenile offender. When expenses are recovered from a party against whom they have been assessed the general fund of the county shall be reimbursed in the amount of the recovery.
 - (3) Prohibited assessment. Docket fees or expenses shall not be as-

sessed against the state, a political subdivision of the state, an agency of the state or of a political subdivision of the state or a person acting in the capacity of an employee of the state or of a political subdivision of the state.

- (d) Cases in which venue is transferred. If venue is transferred from one county to another, the court from which the case is transferred shall send to the receiving court a statement of expenses paid from the general fund of the sending county. If the receiving court collects any of the expenses owed in the case, the receiving court shall pay to the sending court an amount proportional to the sending court's share of the total expenses owed to both counties. The expenses of the sending county shall not be an obligation of the receiving county except to the extent that the sending county's proportion portion of the expenses is collected by the receiving court. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, all amounts collected shall first be applied toward payment of the docket fee.
- Sec. 14. K.S.A. 38-1614 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1614. (a) *Physical care and treatment*. (1) When the health or condition of a juvenile who is subject to the jurisdiction of the court requires it, the court may consent to the performing and furnishing of hospital, medical, surgical or dental treatment or procedures including the release and inspection of medical or dental records.
- (2) When the health or condition of a juvenile requires it and the juvenile has been placed in the custody of a person other than a parent or placed in or committed to a facility, the custodian or an agent designated by the custodian shall have authority to consent to the performance and furnishing of hospital, medical, surgical or dental treatment or procedures including the release and inspection of medical or dental records, subject to terms and conditions the court considers proper. The provisions of this subsection shall also apply to juvenile felons, as defined in K.S.A. 38-16,112, prior to its repeal, and juveniles in the custody of the department of corrections pursuant to K.S.A. 38-16,111, and amendments thereto, who have been placed in a juvenile correctional facility pursuant to K.S.A. 75-5206, and amendments thereto.
- (3) Any health care provider, who in good faith renders hospital, medical, surgical or dental care or treatment to any juvenile after a consent has been obtained as authorized by this section, shall not be liable in any civil or criminal action for failure to obtain consent of a parent.
- (4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that any person shall be relieved of legal responsibility to provide care and support for a juvenile.
- (b) *Mental care and treatment*. If it is brought to the court's attention, while the court is exercising jurisdiction over the person of a juvenile under this code, that the juvenile may be a mentally ill person as defined

in K.S.A. $\frac{2000}{2002}$ Supp. 59-2946 and amendments thereto, the court may:

- (1) Direct or authorize the county or district attorney or the person supplying the information to file the petition provided for in K.S.A. 2000 2002 Supp. 59-2957 and amendments thereto, and proceed to hear and determine the issues raised by the application as provided in the care and treatment act for mentally ill persons; or
- (2) authorize that the juvenile seek voluntary admission to a treatment facility as provided in K.S.A. 2000 2002 Supp. 59-2949 and amendments thereto.

The application to determine whether the juvenile is a mentally ill person may be filed in the same proceedings as the petition alleging the juvenile to be a juvenile offender or may be brought in separate proceedings. In either event, the court may enter an order staying any further proceedings under this code until all proceedings have been concluded under the care and treatment act for mentally ill persons.

- Sec. 15. K.S.A. 38-1615 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1615. When a complaint is filed under this code, a person who is alleged to be a juvenile the juvenile shall be presumed to be a juvenile for the purposes of subject to this code, unless the contrary is proved.
- Sec. 16. K.S.A. 38-1616 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1616. (a) How paid. (1) If a juvenile accused of being or adjudicated to be a juvenile offender subject to this code is not eligible for assistance under K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto, expenses for the care and custody of the juvenile shall be paid out of the general fund of the county in which the proceedings are brought initiated. Upon entry of a written order pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1605, and amendments thereto, transferring venue, expenses shall be paid by the receiving county. For the purpose of this section, a juvenile who is a nonresident of the state of Kansas or whose residence is unknown shall have residence in the county where the proceedings are instituted initiated.
- (2) When a law enforcement officer has taken a juvenile into custody as authorized by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 38-1624 and amendments thereto and delivered the juvenile to a person or facility, other than a juvenile detention facility, designated by the commissioner or when custody of a juvenile is awarded to the commissioner, the expenses of the eare and custody of the juvenile may be paid by the commissioner, subject to payment or reimbursement as required in subsection (b), even though the juvenile does not meet the eligibility standards of K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto.
- 41 (3) When the custody of a juvenile is awarded to the commissioner, 42 the expenses for the care and custody of the juvenile from the date of 43 custody forward shall not be paid out of the county general fund, except

as provided in subsection (d). In no event shall the payment authorized by this subsection exceed the state approved rate.

- (4) (3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that any person shall be relieved of legal responsibility to support a juvenile.
- (b) Reimbursement to county general fund. (1) When expenses for the care and custody of a juvenile accused of being or adjudicated to be a juvenile offender subject to this code have been paid out of the county general fund of any county in this state, the court may assess the expenses to the person who by law is liable to maintain, care for or support the juvenile and shall inform the person assessed the expenses of such person's right to a hearing. If a hearing is requested, it shall be granted and the court shall fix a time and place for hearing on the question of requiring payment or reimbursement of all or part of the expenses by a person who by law is liable to maintain, care for or support the juvenile.
- (2) The court, After notice to the person who by law is liable to maintain, care for or support the juvenile, the court, if requested, may hear and dispose of the matter and may enter an order relating to payment of expenses for care and custody of the juvenile. If the person willfully fails or refuses to pay the sum, the person may be adjudged in contempt of court and punished accordingly.
- (3) Any county which makes payment to maintain, care for or support an accused or adjudicated a juvenile offender subject to this code may bring a separate action against a person who by law is liable to maintain, care for or support such juvenile for the reimbursement of expenses paid out of the county general fund for the care and custody of the juvenile.
- (c) Reimbursement to the commissioner. When expenses for the care and custody of a juvenile accused of being or adjudicated to be a juvenile offender subject to this code have been paid by the commissioner, the commissioner may recover the expenses as provided by law from any person who by law is liable to maintain, care for or support the juvenile. The commissioner shall have the power to compromise and settle any claim due or any amount claimed to be due to the commissioner from any person who by law is liable to maintain, care for or support the juvenile. The commissioner may contract with a state agency, contract with an individual or hire personnel to collect the reimbursements required under this subsection.
- (d) When a county has made an interlocal agreement to maintain, care for or support *alleged* juvenile offenders or juvenile offenders who are residents of another county and such other county is a party to the interlocal agreement with the county which performs the actual maintenance, care and support of the accused or adjudicated alleged juvenile offender or juvenile offender, such county of residence may pay from its county general fund to the other county whatever amount is agreed upon

 in the interlocal agreement irrespective of any amount paid or to be paid by the juvenile justice authority. The juvenile justice authority shall not diminish the amount it would otherwise reimburse any such county for maintaining, caring for and supporting any such accused or adjudicated juvenile offender because of any payment under such an interlocal agreement.

- Sec. 17. K.S.A. 38-16,116 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-16,116. (a) If a party denies the existence of the parent and child relationship between that party and the juvenile When there is a dispute with respect to parentage, the court may stay child support proceedings, if any are pending in the case, with respect to that alleged parent and child relationship until the dispute is resolved by agreement, by a separate action under the Kansas parentage act, or otherwise. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the power of the court to carry out the purposes of the Kansas juvenile justice code.
- (b) When there is a dispute with respect to a parent and child relationship, the court or the custodian of the juvenile may consent to examinations of the juvenile including, but not limited to, withdrawal of blood or other body fluids or tissues, for the purpose of resolving the parentage dispute.
- (e) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.
- Sec. 18. K.S.A. 38-16,117 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-16,117. (a) In determining the amount of a child support order under the Kansas juvenile justice code, the court shall apply the Kansas child support guidelines adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 20-165, and amendments thereto.
- (b) If the appropriate amount of support under the Kansas child support guidelines cannot be determined because any necessary fact is not proven by evidence or by stipulation of the appropriate parties, the court shall apply one or more of the following presumptions:
- (1) Both parents have only gross earned income equal to 40 hours per week at the federal minimum wage then in effect;
 - (2) neither parent's income is subject to adjustment for any reason;
 - (3) the number of children is as alleged in the complaint;
- (4) the age of each child is as alleged in the complaint or, if unknown, is between seven and 15 years;
- (5) no adjustment for child care, health or dental insurance or income tax exemption is appropriate; or
 - (6) neither parent is entitled to any other credit or adjustment.
- (c) If the county or district attorney determines that: (1) A parent will contest the amount of support resulting from application of the guidelines; (2) the parent is or may be entitled to an adjustment pursuant to

the guidelines; and (3) it is in the juvenile's best interests to resolve the support issue promptly and with minimal hostility, the county or district attorney may enter into a stipulation with the parent as to the amount of child support for that parent. The amount of support may be based upon one or more of the presumptions in subsection (b). Except for good cause or as otherwise provided in K.S.A. 38-16,119, and amendments thereto, a stipulation under this subsection shall be binding upon the court and all parties. The criteria for application of this subsection shall be incorporated into the journal entry or judgment form.

Sec. 19. K.S.A. 38-16,118 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-16,118. When child support is ordered pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code, a separate journal entry or judgment form shall be made for each parent ordered to pay child support. The journal entry or judgment form shall be entitled:

"In the matter of	an	nd	_,
	(obligee's name)	(obligor's name)	

and shall contain no reference to the official file or social file in the case except the facts necessary to establish personal jurisdiction over the parent, the name and date of birth of each child, and findings of fact and conclusions of law directly related to the child support obligation. If the court issues an income withholding order for the parent, it the order shall be captioned in the same manner.

Sec. 20. K.S.A. 38-16,119 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-16,119. (a) A party entitled to receive child support under an order issued pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code may file with the clerk of the district court in the county in which the judgment was rendered the original child support order and the original income withholding order, if any. If the original child support or income withholding order is unavailable for any reason, a certified or authenticated copy of the order may be substituted. The clerk of the district court shall number the child support order as a case filed under chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and enter the numbering of the case on the appearance docket of the case. Registration of a child support order under this section shall be without cost or docket fee.

- (b) If the number assigned to a case under the Kansas juvenile justice code appears in the caption of a document filed pursuant to this section, the clerk of the district court may obliterate that number and replace it with the new case number assigned pursuant to this section.
- (c) The filing of the child support order shall constitute registration under this section. Upon registration of the child support order, all matters related to that order, including, but not limited to modification of the order, shall proceed under the new case number. Registration of a child support order under this section does not confer jurisdiction in the

 registration case for custody or parenting time issues.

- (d) The party registering a child support order shall serve a copy of the registered child support order and income withholding order, if any, upon the interested parties by first-class mail. The party registering the child support order shall file, in the official file for each child affected, either a copy of the registered order showing the new case number or a statement that includes the caption, new case number and date of registration of the child support order.
- (e) If the commissioner of juvenile justice is entitled to receive payment under an order which may be registered under this section, the county or district attorney shall take the actions permitted or required in subsections (a) and (d) on behalf of the commissioner, unless otherwise requested by the commissioner.
- (f) A child support order registered pursuant to this section shall have the same force and effect as an original child support order entered under chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated including, but not limited to:
- (1) The registered order shall become a lien on the real estate of the judgment debtor in the county from the date of registration;
- (2) execution or other action to enforce the registered order may be had from the date of registration;
- (3) the registered order may itself be registered pursuant to any law, including, but not limited to, the revised uniform reciprocal enforcement of support act (1968) uniform interstate family support act;
- (4) if any installment of support due under the registered order becomes a dormant judgment, it may be revived pursuant to K.S.A. 60-2404, and amendments thereto; and
- (5) the court shall have continuing jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter and, except as otherwise provided in subsection (g), may modify any prior support order when a material change in circumstances is shown irrespective of the present domicile of the child or parents. 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.
- (g) If a motion to modify the child support order is filed within three months after the date of registration pursuant to this section; if no motion to modify the order has previously been heard, and if the moving party shows that the support order was based upon one or more of the presumptions provided in K.S.A. 38-16,117, and amendments thereto, or upon a stipulation pursuant to subsection (c) of K.S.A. 38-16,117, and amendments thereto, the court shall apply the Kansas child support guidelines adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 20-165 and amendments thereto without requiring any party to show that a material change of circum-

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stances has occurred, without regard to any previous presumption or stipulation used to determine the amount of the child support order, and irrespective of the present domicile of the child or parents. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent or limit enforcement of the support order during the three months after the date of registration.

- Sec. 21. K.S.A. 38-16,120 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-16,120. (a) The remedies provided in this code with respect to child support are in addition to and not in substitution for any other remedy.
- (b) This section and K.S.A. 38-16,116, 38-16,117, 38-16,118 and 38-16,119 and amendments thereto shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.
- Sec. 22. K.S.A. 38-16,127 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-16,127. On and after July 1, 1997:
- (a) In any case in which the commissioner pays for the expenses of care and custody of a child juvenile pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1601 et seq., and amendments thereto, an assignment of all past, present and future support rights of the child juvenile in custody possessed by either parent or other person entitled to receive support payments for the child juvenile is, by operation of law, conveyed to the commissioner. Such assignment shall become effective upon placement of a child juvenile in the custody of the commissioner or upon payment of the expenses of care and custody of a child juvenile by the commissioner without the requirement that any document be signed by the parent or other person entitled to receive support payments for the child juvenile. When the commissioner pays for the expenses of care and custody of a child juvenile or a child juvenile is placed in the custody of the commissioner, the parent or other person entitled to receive support payments for the child juvenile is also deemed to have appointed the commissioner, or the commissioner's designee, as attorney in fact to perform the specific act of negotiating and endorsing all drafts, checks, money orders or other negotiable instruments representing support payments received by the commissioner on behalf of the child juvenile. This limited power of attorney shall be effective from the date the assignment to support rights becomes effective and shall remain in effect until the assignment of support rights has been terminated in full.
- (b) If an assignment of support rights is deemed to have been made pursuant to subsection (a), support payments shall be made to the juvenile justice authority.
- (c) If a court has ordered support payments to be made to an applicant for or recipient of financial assistance or other person whose support rights are assigned, the commissioner shall file a notice of the assignment with the court ordering the payments without the requirement that a copy of the notice be provided to the obligee or obligor. The notice shall not

require the signature of the applicant, recipient or obligee on any accompanying assignment document. The notice shall include:

- (1) A statement that the assignment is in effect;
- (2) the name of any <u>child</u> *juvenile* and the caretaker or other adult for whom support has been ordered by the court;
 - (3) the number of the case in which support was ordered; and
- (4) a request that the payments ordered be made to the commissioner of juvenile justice.
- (d) Upon receipt of the notice and without the requirement of a hearing or order, the court shall forward all support payments, including those made as a result of any garnishment, contempt, attachment, income withholding, income assignment or release of lien process, to the commissioner until the court receives notification of the termination of the assignment.
- (e) If the claim of the commissioner for repayment of the child's share of the costs of care and custody of a child juvenile under K.S.A. 38-1601 et seq., and amendments thereto the Kansas juvenile justice code, is not satisfied when such aid is discontinued, the commissioner shall file a notice of partial termination of assignment of support rights with the court which will preserve the assignment in regard to unpaid support rights which were due and owing at the time of the discontinuance of such aid. A copy of the notice of the partial termination of the assignment need not be provided to the obligee or obligor. The notice shall include:
 - (1) A statement that the assignment has been partially terminated;
- (2) the name of any <u>child</u> *juvenile* and the caretaker or other adult for whom support has been ordered by the court;
 - (3) the number of the case in which support was ordered; and
 - (4) the date the assignment was partially terminated.
- (f) Upon receipt of the notice and without the requirement of a hearing or order, the court shall forward to the commissioner all payments made to satisfy support arrearages due and owing as of the date the assignment of support rights was partially terminated to the commissioner until the court receives notification of the termination of the assignment.
- (g) If the commissioner or the commissioner's designee has on file with the court ordering support payments, a notice of assignment of support rights pursuant to subsection (c) or a notice of partial termination of assignment of support rights pursuant to subsection (e), the commissioner shall be considered a necessary party in interest concerning any legal action to enforce, modify, settle, satisfy or discharge an assigned support obligation and, as such, shall be given notice by the party filing such action in accordance with the rules of civil procedure.
- (h) Upon written notification by the commissioner's designee that assigned support has been collected pursuant to K.S.A. 44-718 or 75-

6201 et seq., and amendments thereto, or section 464 of title IV, part D, of the federal social security act, or any other method of direct payment to the commissioner, the clerk of the court or other record keeper where the support order was established, shall enter the amounts collected by the commissioner in the court's payment ledger or other record to insure that the obligor is credited for the amounts collected.

(i) An assignment of support rights pursuant to subsection (a) shall remain in full force and effect so long as the commissioner is providing public assistance in accordance with a plan under which federal moneys are expended on behalf of the child juvenile for the expenses of a child juvenile in the commissioner's care or custody pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1601 et seq., and amendments thereto. Upon discontinuance of all such assistance and support enforcement services, the assignment shall remain in effect as to unpaid support obligations due and owing at the time of the discontinuance of assistance until the claim of the commissioner for repayment of the unreimbursed portion of any assistance is satisfied. Nothing herein shall affect or limit the rights of the commissioner under an assignment of rights to payment for medical care from a third party pursuant to K.S.A. 40-2,161, and amendments thereto.

(j) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.

Sec. 23. K.S.A. 38-16,128 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-16,128. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a child's juvenile's parent, parents or guardian shall be liable to repay to the commissioner of juvenile justice, or any other person or entity who provides services pursuant to a court order issued under the juvenile justice code, any assistance expended on the child's juvenile's behalf, regardless of the specific program under which the assistance is or has been provided. Such services shall include, but not be limited to, probation, conditional release, aftercare supervision, case management and community corrections. When more than one person is legally obligated to support the child juvenile, liability to the commissioner or other person or entity shall be joint and severable. The commissioner or other person or entity shall have the power and authority to file a civil action in the name of the commissioner or other person or entity for repayment of the assistance, regardless of the existence of any other action involving the support of the child juvenile.

- (b) With respect to an individual parent or guardian, the provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to:
- (1) Assistance provided on behalf of any person other than the ehild juvenile of the parent or guardian;
- (2) assistance provided during a month in which the needs of the parent or guardian were included in the assistance provided to the ehild juvenile; or

- (3) assistance provided during a month in which the parent or guardian has fully complied with the terms of an order of support for the child juvenile, if a court of competent jurisdiction has considered the issue of support. For the purposes of this subsection, if an order is silent on the issue of support, it shall not be presumed that the court has considered the issue of support. Amounts paid for a particular month pursuant to a judgment under this section shall be credited against the amount accruing for the same month under any other order of support for the child juvenile, up to the amount of the current support obligation for that month.
- (c) When the assistance provided during a month is on behalf of more than one person, the amount of assistance provided on behalf of one person for that month shall be determined by dividing the total assistance by the number of people on whose behalf assistance was provided.
- (d) Actions authorized herein are in addition to and not in substitution for any other remedies.
- Sec. 24. K.S.A. 38-1617 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1617. As used in K.S.A. 38-1618 and amendments thereto, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (a) "Central repository" has the meaning provided by K.S.A. 22-4701 and amendments thereto.
- (b) "Director" means the director of the Kansas bureau of investigation.
- (c) "Juvenile offender information" means data relating to juveniles alleged or adjudicated to be juvenile offenders, and offenses committed or alleged to have been committed by juveniles in proceedings pursuant to the Kansas juvenile code or Kansas juvenile justice code.
- (d) "Juvenile justice agency" means any county or district attorney, law enforcement agency of this state or of any political subdivision of this state, court of this state or of a municipality of this state, administrative agency of this state or any political subdivision of this state, juvenile correctional facility or juvenile detention facility.
 - (e) "Reportable event" means:
 - (1) Issuance of a warrant to take a juvenile into custody;
 - (2) taking a juvenile into custody pursuant to this code;
- (3) release of a juvenile who has been taken into custody pursuant to this code, without the filing of a complaint;
 - (4) dismissal of a complaint filed pursuant to this code;
 - (5) a trial in a proceeding pursuant to this code;
 - (6) a sentence in a proceeding pursuant to this code;
- (7) commitment to or placement in a youth residential facility, juvenile detention facility or juvenile correctional facility pursuant to this code;
 - (8) release or discharge from commitment or jurisdiction of the court

pursuant to this code;

- (9) escape from commitment or placement pursuant to this code;
- (10) entry of a judgment mandate of an appellate court that reverses the decision of the trial court or sentence pursuant to this code relating to a reportable event;
 - (11) an order authorizing prosecution as an adult;
 - (12) the issuance of an intake and assessment report;
 - (13) the report from a reception and diagnostic center; or
- (14) any other event arising out of or occurring during the course of proceedings pursuant to this code and declared to be reportable by rules and regulations of the director.
- Sec. 25. K.S.A. 38-1618 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1618. (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, as defined by K.S.A. 22-4701 and amendments thereto, 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. Unless extended by an official action of the Kansas criminal justice coordinating council, the juvenile offender information system shall be operational and functional on or before July 1, 1997.
- (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 rule and regulation, the *statu-torily 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 pub-

licly 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 corrections if related to an individual in the commissioner's custody or control, by educational institutions to the extent necessary to enable such institutions to provide the safest possible environment for pupils, teachers and other employees, by any educator to the extent necessary to enable the educator to protect the personal safety of the edueator and the educator's 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, the by an intake and assessment worker or upon order of a judge of the district court or an appellate court.

- (f) Any journal entry of a trial of a juvenile adjudged to be a juvenile offender 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 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) K.S.A. 38-1617 and amendments thereto and this section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.
- $\frac{-(j)}{(j)}$ The director shall develop incentives to encourage the timely entry of juvenile offender information into the central repository.
- Sec. 26. K.S.A. 38-1621 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1621. An action under this code shall be commenced by filing a verified complaint with the court and the issuance of process thereon on the complaint. It shall be the duty of each county or district attorney to prepare and file the complaint alleging a juvenile to be a juvenile offender and to prosecute the case.
- Sec. 27. K.S.A. 38-1622 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1622. (a) Complaint. (1) Any person 18 or more years of age having knowledge of a juvenile who appears to be a juvenile offender may file with the court having jurisdiction a verified complaint, in writing, which The complaint shall be in writing and shall state, if known:

- (A) The name, date of birth and residence address of the *alleged* juvenile *offender*, *if known*;
- (B) the name and residence address of the juvenile's alleged juvenile offender's parents, if known and if no parent can be found, the name and address of the nearest known relative;
- (C) the name and residence address of any persons having custody or control of the *alleged* juvenile, or the nearest known relative if no parent can be found offender;
- (D) plainly and concisely the essential facts constituting the offense charged and, if the statement is drawn in the language of the statute, ordinance or resolution alleged to have been violated, it shall be considered sufficient; and
- (E) for each count, the official or customary citation of the statute, ordinance or resolution which is alleged to have been violated, but error in the citation or its omission shall not be grounds for dismissal of the complaint or for reversal of a trial an adjudication if the error or omission did not prejudice the respondent juvenile.
- (2) The proceedings shall be entitled: "In the matter of ______, respondent a juvenile."
- (3) The complaint shall contain a request that the parent or parents of the juvenile be ordered to pay child support. The request for child support may be omitted with respect to a parent already ordered to pay child support for the juvenile or with respect to a respondent 18 years of age or more. The request for child support shall be omitted with respect to one or both parents upon written request of the commissioner notice provision that states parents may be required to pay child support in the event the juvenile is removed from the home.
- (4) The precise time of the commission of an offense need not be stated in the complaint, but it is sufficient if shown to have been within the statute of limitations, except where the time is an indispensable element of the offense.
- (5) At the time of filing the prosecuting attorney shall endorse upon the complaint the names of all known witnesses known to the attorney upon the complaint at the time of filing. The prosecuting attorney may endorse on the complaint the names of other witnesses that afterward become known to the prosecuting attorney, may be endorsed at such times as the court prescribes by rule or otherwise.
- (b) Motions. Motions may be made orally or in writing. The motion shall state with particularity the grounds for the motion and shall state the relief or order sought. Motions available in civil and criminal procedure are available to the parties under this code.
- Sec. 28. K.S.A. 38-1623 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1623. A respondent whose defense to the allegations in the complaint is

that of alibi or mental disease or defect, within five days after the initial appearance and denial of the charges, shall give written notice to the county or district attorney and the court of the proposed defense. The notice shall include the names and addresses of witnesses that the respondent juvenile plans to call to provide evidence in support of the defense. Upon receipt of the notice of the defense of mental disease or defect, the court shall enter the orders that are appropriate under the circumstances, which may include may order an independent examination of and report on the respondent claiming mental disease or defect. For good cause shown the court may permit notice at a later date juvenile.

Sec. 29. K.S.A. 38-1624 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1624. (a) *By a law enforcement officer*. A law enforcement officer may take an alleged *a* juvenile offender into custody when:

- (1) Any offense has been or is being committed by the juvenile in the officer's view;
- (2) the officer has a warrant commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody;
- (3) the officer has probable cause to believe that a warrant or order commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction for an act committed therein;
- (4) the officer has probable cause to believe that the juvenile is committing or has committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute:
 - (A) A felony; or
- (B) a misdemeanor and (i) the juvenile will not be apprehended or evidence of the offense will be irretrievably lost unless the juvenile is immediately taken into custody or (ii) the juvenile may cause injury to self or others or damage to property or may be injured unless immediately taken into custody; $\frac{1}{100}$
- (5) the officer has probable cause to believe that the juvenile has violated an order for electronic monitoring as a term of probation.; *or*
 - (6) the officer receives a written statement pursuant to subsection (b).
- (b) By a court services officer or juvenile community corrections officer. A court services officer or juvenile community corrections officer may take a juvenile into custody when: (1) There is a warrant commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody, when; (2) the officer has probable cause to believe that a warrant or order commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction for an act committed therein; or when (3) there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile has violated an order for electronic monitoring as a term of probation or placement.
- (c) Any court services officer or juvenile community correction corrections officer may arrest a juvenile without a warrant or may deputize

request any other officer with power of arrest to arrest a juvenile without a warrant by giving the officer a written statement setting forth that the juvenile, in the judgment of the court services officer or juvenile community corrections officer, has violated the condition of the juvenile's release. The written statement delivered with the juvenile by the arresting officer to the official in charge of a juvenile detention facility or other place of detention shall be sufficient warrant for the detention of the juvenile.

- (e) (d) Procedure. (1) When any law enforcement officer takes an alleged juvenile offender into custody, the juvenile shall be taken A juvenile taken into custody by a law enforcement officer shall be brought without unnecessary delay to an intake and assessment worker if an intake and assessment program exists in the jurisdiction, or before the court for proceedings in accordance with this code or, if the court is not open for the regular conduct of business, to a court services officer, a juvenile intake and assessment worker, a juvenile detention facility or youth residential facility which the court or the commissioner shall have designated. The officer shall not take the juvenile to a juvenile detention facility unless the juvenile meets one or more of the criteria listed in K.S.A. 38-1640, and amendments thereto. Even If the juvenile meets one or more of such criteria, the officer shall first consider whether taking the juvenile to an available nonsecure facility is more appropriate.
- (2) It shall be the duty of the officer to furnish the county or district attorney or the juvenile intake and assessment worker if the officer has delivered such the juvenile to the worker, with all of the information in the possession of the officer pertaining to the juvenile; the juvenile's parents, or other persons interested in or likely to be interested in the juvenile; and all other facts and circumstances which caused the juvenile to be arrested or taken into custody.
- (3) (A) When the juvenile is less than 14 years of age, no in-custody or arrest admission or confession resulting from interrogation may be admitted into evidence unless the confession or admission was made following a consultation between the juvenile and the juvenile's parents, guardian or attorney as to whether the juvenile will waive such juvenile's right to an attorney and right against self-incrimination. It shall be the duty of the facility where the juvenile has been delivered to make a reasonable effort to contact the parent or guardian immediately upon such juvenile's arrival unless such parent or guardian is the alleged victim or alleged codefendant of the crime under investigation.
- (B) When a parent or guardian is the alleged victim or alleged codefendant of the crime under investigation and the juvenile is less than 14 years of age, no in-custody or arrest admission or confession may be admitted into evidence unless the confession or admission was made fol-

lowing a consultation between the juvenile and a parent or guardian who is not involved in the investigation of the erime, or an attorney as to whether the juvenile will waive such juvenile's right to an attorney and right against self-incrimination. It shall be the duty of the facility where the juvenile has been delivered to make reasonable effort to contact a parent or guardian who is not involved in the investigation of the erime immediately upon such juvenile's arrival.

—(d) (e) Release prior to detention hearing. In the absence of a court order to the contrary, the court or officials designated by the court, the county or district attorney or the law enforcement agency taking a juvenile into custody shall have the authority to direct the release of the juvenile prior to the time specified by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 38-1632 and amendments thereto. In addition, if an agreement is established pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1635, and amendments thereto, a juvenile intake and assessment worker shall have the authority to direct the release of a juvenile prior to a detention hearing after the completion of the intake and assessment process if the juvenile intake and assessment worker has reason to believe that if released the juvenile will appear for further proceedings and will not be dangerous to self or others.

(e) (f) Person 18 or over taken into custody; detention and release. Whenever a person 18 years of age or more is taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for an alleged offense which was committed prior to the time the person reached the age of 18, the officer shall notify and refer the matter to the court for proceedings pursuant to this code, except that the provisions of this code relating to detention hearings shall not apply to that person. If detention is necessary, the person shall be detained in jail. Unless the law enforcement officer took the person into custody pursuant to a warrant issued by the court and the warrant specifies the amount of bond or indicates that the person may be released on personal recognizance, the person shall be taken before the court of the county where the alleged act took place or, at the request of the person, the person shall be taken, without delay, before the nearest court. The court shall fix the terms and conditions of an appearance bond upon which the person may be released from custody. The provisions of article 28 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and K.S.A. 22-2901 and amendments thereto relating to appearance bonds and review of conditions and release shall be applicable to appearance bonds provided for in this section.

Sec. 30. K.S.A. 38-1640 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1640. (a) If no prior order removing a juvenile from the juvenile's home pursuant to section 32 or 33, and amendments thereto, has been made, before ordering the juvenile into a detention facility, the court shall determine whether: (1) Reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the

juvenile in the juvenile's family or an emergency exists making reasonable efforts unnecessary; and (2) it is contrary to the welfare of the juvenile to remain in the home. The court shall state the basis for each finding in writing.

- (b) Except as provided in subsection (b)(c), the following are criteria for determining whether to place a juvenile may be placed in a juvenile detention facility pursuant to subsection (c) of K.S.A. 38-1624 or subsection (e) of K.S.A. 38-1632, 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 or 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 class A, B or C felony if committed prior to July 1, 1993, or would constitute an off-grid felony, a nondrug severity level 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 felony or drug level 1, 2 or 3 felony if committed on or after July 1, 1993, or would constitute a felony or any crime described in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.
- (3) The juvenile has been adjudicated for a nonstatus offense and is awaiting final court action on another that offense which if committed by an adult would constitute a felony.
- (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 and continued such behavior after taken into custody.
- (7) The juvenile exhibited self-destructive behavior at the time of being taken into custody and continued such behavior after taken into custody.
- $\frac{-(8)}{}$ The juvenile has a record of adjudication or conviction of one or more offenses which if committed by an adult would constitute felonies.
- $\frac{(9)}{(8)}$ The juvenile is a juvenile offender who has been expelled from placement in a nonsecure facility as a result of the current alleged offense.
- (10) (9) The juvenile has been arrested by any court services officer or juvenile community correction officer pursuant to subsection (b) of K.S.A. 38-1624 and amendments thereto.
 - (10) The juvenile has violated probation or conditions of release.
 - $\overline{\text{(b)}}(c)$ No person 18 years of age or more shall be placed in a juvenile

detention center.

(e) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.

New Sec. 31. (a) When the juvenile is less than 14 years of age, no admission or confession resulting from interrogation while in custody or under arrest may be admitted into evidence unless the confession or admission was made following a consultation between the juvenile's parents, guardian or attorney as to whether the juvenile will waive the right to an attorney and the right against self-incrimination. It shall be the duty of the facility where the juvenile has been delivered to make a reasonable effort to contact the parent or guardian immediately upon the juvenile's arrival unless the parent or guardian is the alleged victim or alleged codefendant of the crime under investigation.

- (b) When a parent or guardian is the alleged victim or alleged codefendant of the crime under investigation and the juvenile is less than 14 years of age, no admission or confession may be admitted into evidence unless the confession or admission resulting from interrogation while in custody or under arrest was made following a consultation between the juvenile and an attorney, or a parent or guardian who is not involved in the investigation of the crime, as to whether the juvenile will waive the right to an attorney and the right against self-incrimination. It shall be the duty of the facility where the juvenile has been delivered to make reasonable effort to contact a parent or guardian who is not involved in the investigation of the crime immediately upon such juvenile's arrival.
- New Sec. 32. (a) The court, in the first warrant or order authorizing or requiring placement of the juvenile outside the home, shall determine whether permitting the juvenile to remain in the home would be contrary to the juvenile's welfare and enter its determination in the warrant or order.
- (b) When a juvenile has been in foster care and has been placed at home or allowed a trial home visit for a period of six months or more and is again removed from the home, the court shall again make a determination pursuant to subsection (a).
- New Sec. 33. (a) The court shall in the first warrant or order authorizing or requiring removal of the juvenile from the juvenile's home, determine whether reasonable efforts were made to maintain the family unit and prevent unnecessary removal of the juvenile from the home and include its determination in the court's warrant or order.
- (1) If the juvenile is in the custody of the commissioner, the commissioner shall prepare a report for the court documenting such reasonable efforts.
- (2) If the juvenile is in the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services under the Kansas code for the care of children, the

 secretary shall prepare a report for the court documenting such reasonable efforts.

- (3) In all other cases the person preparing the predisposition report shall include documentation of such reasonable efforts in the report.
- (b) If the court determines that reasonable efforts to maintain the family unit and prevent unnecessary removal of a juvenile were not made, the court shall determine whether such reasonable efforts were unnecessary because: (1) A court of competent jurisdiction has determined that the parent has subjected the juvenile to aggravated circumstances;
- (2) a court of competent jurisdiction has determined that the parent has been convicted of a murder of another child of the parent; voluntary manslaughter of another child of the parent; aiding or abetting, attempting, conspiring or soliciting to commit such a murder or such a voluntary manslaughter; or a felony assault that results in serious bodily injury to the juvenile or another child of the parent;
- (3) the parental rights of the parent with respect to a sibling have been terminated involuntarily; or
- (4) an emergency exists requiring protection of the juvenile and efforts to maintain the family unit and prevent unnecessary removal of the juvenile from the home were not possible.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the court from issuing a warrant or entering an order authorizing or requiring removal of the juvenile from the home for the safety of the community.
- (d) When the juvenile has been in foster care and has been placed at home or allowed a trial home visit for a period of six months or more and is again removed from the home, the court shall again make a determination pursuant to subsections (a) and (b).
- Sec. 34. K.S.A. 38-1625 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1625. Upon the filing of a complaint under this code, the court shall proceed by one of the following methods:
- (a) At anytime the juvenile is not being detained, the court may issue summons with copies of the complaint attached stating the place of the hearing and time at which the respondent juvenile is required to appear and answer the offenses charged in the complaint, which. The hearing shall be within 30 days of the date the complaint is filed, and deliver it with copies of the complaint attached to the sheriff. The summons and the complaint shall be delivered to a law enforcement agency or a person specially appointed to serve it them.
- (b) If the respondent juvenile is being detained for a detention hearing as provided in K.S.A. 38-1632, and amendments thereto, at the detention hearing a copy of the complaint shall be served at the detention hearing on the respondent juvenile and each parent or other person with whom the respondent juvenile has been residing who is in attendance at

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the hearing and a record of the service made a part of the proceedings. The court shall announce the time that the respondent will be required juvenile is ordered to appear again before the court for further proceedings. If no parent appears at the hearing, the court shall summon the parent or parents as provided in subsection (a).

- (c) If the court is without sufficient information to accomplish service of summons, the court may issue a warrant pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1631, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 35. K.S.A. 38-1626 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1626. (a) Persons upon whom served. The summons and a copy of the complaint shall be served on the juvenile alleged to be a juvenile offender, the parents or parent having legal custody or who may be ordered to pay child support by the court, the person with whom the juvenile is residing, and any other person designated by the county or district attorney.
- it is issued, contain the name of the court and, the caption of the case and be in substantially the following form:

(b) Form. The summons shall be issued by the clerk, dated the day In the Matter of ., Respondent a juvenile Case No. ____ Date of birth _ A ___ male ___ female under the age of 18 years SUMMONS TO: (Juvenile) (Father) (Mother) (Other having custody-(Address) relationship) A complaint has been filed in this court, a copy of which is attached. , 19_____, at _____o'clock __m. the above-named juvenile and a parent and any other person having legal custody are required to appear before this court at ______. Failure to appear may cause the juvenile to be taken into custody and brought before the court.

The juvenile will be required to plead guilty or not guilty to the statements in the complaint. You have the right to hire an attorney to represent the above juvenile. If you do not hire an attorney, the court will appoint an attorney for the juvenile. The juvenile, parent or other person having legal custody of the juvenile may be required to repay the court for the expense of the appointed attorney. The court may order one or both parents to pay child

110 22.0		40	
support.			
	, 19 _		Clerk of the District Court
Dute.	, 10		by
(5	Seal)		
	6. K.S.A. 38-1627 is h	ereby amended to	read as follows: 38-
	Summons, notice of he		
one of the	e following methods: p		
ments then			
	rsonal service. Persona		
	e process personally to		
	esidential service. Resid		
copy of th	e process with a person	n of suitable age a	nd discretion residing
therein or	' in a conspicuous plac	e at the usual plac	ee of residence of the
person na	med therein at least 48	hours prior to the	hearing for which the
	notice or other proces		
(e) Re	stricted mail service. S	Service by restrict	ed mail is completed
	ling in accordance wit		
amendme	nts thereto.		
(d) Re	egular mail service. (b)	Service may be n	nade by regular mail,
addressed	to the individual to be	e served at the usi	ual place of residence
of the per	son with postage prep	aid, and is comple	eted upon the person
appearing	before the court in r	esponse thereto.	If the person fails to
appear, th	e summons, notice or	otĥer process shal	l be delivered by per-
sonal, resid	dential or restricted ma	il service pursuant	to K.S.A. 60-303, and
amendmer	nts thereto.	•	
Sec. 37	. K.S.A. 38-1628 is h	ereby amended to	o read as follows: 38-
1628. Prod	of of service shall be m	ade as follows:	
(a) Per	rsonal or residential se	ervice. (1) Every of	officer to whom sum-
mons or o	ther process shall be de	elivered for service	within the state shall
	ten report of the place		
	ostantially the following		1
	•	T OF SERVICE	
I certify th	nat a true copy of the above s	summons and a copy of	the complaint were served
	ns above named in the manr		
Name	Location of Service	Manner of Service	Date of Service
	_		
Date Return	ned:, 19		
Sheriff of	County, Kansas		
	•		

(Title)

- HB 2270 41 1 (2) If the process is, by order of the court, delivered to a person other 2 than an officer for service, the person shall report the place, manner and 3 time of service by affidavit. (b) Service by mail. The clerk or a deputy clerk shall make service by 4 5 mail and shall make written report of the service in substantially the fol-6 lowing form: 7 CERTIFICATE OF MAILING 8 On ___ _____, I mailed a copy of the above (summons or other process) 9 and a copy of the (complaint or other pleading) described therein to each of the parties 10 named therein at the address indicated on the process: 11 °□ By placing in an envelope properly addressed and delivering the same to the United 12 States Postal Service for delivery with postage prepaid. 13 *□ By registered or certified mail of the United States Postal Service endorsed "return 14 receipt requested showing address where delivered" and "deliver to addressee only" 15 with all appropriate fees paid. 16 Date: ______, 19 17 (Deputy) Clerk of the District Court 18 *Check 🗵 paragraph to indicate method used. (c) Amendment of report. The judge may allow an amendment of a 19 20 report of service at any time and upon the terms as are deemed just to 21 reflect correctly the true manner of service. 22 Sec. 38. K.S.A. 38-1629 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-23 1629. (a) Proceedings upon filing. Upon the filing of a subsequent pleading requesting or indicating the necessity for a hearing, the court shall fix 24 25 the time and place for the hearing. 26 (b) Form of notice. The notice of hearing shall be given by the clerk, 27 dated the day it is issued, contain the name of the court and the caption in the case and be substantially in the following form: 28 29 (Name of Court) 30 (Caption of Case) 31 NOTICE OF HEARING 32 TO: 33 34 (Juvenile)
 - (Caption of Case)

 NOTICE OF HEARING

 TO:

 (Juvenile)

 (Father)

 (Mother)

 (Other having custody-relationship)

 This court has received a (describe pleading)

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a copy of which is attached, which will require a hearing before the court.

On _______, 19 _______, at ________o'clock ___m. at _______, the court will hear this matter.

The above named juvenile and a parent and any other person having legal custody of the juvenile are required to be present. Failure to appear may cause the juvenile to be taken into custody and brought before the court.

Date: ______, 19 _____ Clerk of the District Court by _____

(Seal)

- (c) Method and report of service. Notice of hearing and motions or other pleadings subsequent to the complaint shall be served and report of service shall be made in the same manner as service of the complaint and summons.
- Sec. 39. K.S.A. 38-1630 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1630. (a) A party shall be entitled to the use of subpoenas and other compulsory process to obtain the attendance of witnesses. Except as otherwise provided by this code, the subpoenas and other compulsory process shall be issued and served in the same manner and the disobedience thereof shall be punished *in* the same *manner* as in other civil cases.
- (b) The court shall have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses from any county in the state *and from out of state* for proceedings under this code.
- (c) Only witnesses who have been subpoenaed shall be allowed witness fees and mileage. No witness shall be entitled to be paid the fee or mileage before the witness' actual appearance at court.
- Sec. 40. K.S.A. 38-1631 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1631. If the court finds there is probable cause to believe that an offense was committed and that it was committed by the respondent, or that a person has absconded while on probation or escaped from a facility or person vested with that person's legal custody or supervision pursuant to this code or the Kansas juvenile code for a nonstatus offense, the court may issue a warrant commanding that the respondent or person be taken into custody and brought before the court. The court may issue a warrant commanding the juvenile be taken into custody if there is probable cause to believe: (a) That an offense was committed and it was committed by the juvenile; (b) the juvenile violated probation, conditional release, conditions of release or placement; or (c) the juvenile has escaped from a facility. The warrant shall designate where or to whom the respondent or person juvenile is to be taken if the court is not open for the regular conduct of business. The warrant shall describe the offense or violation charged in the complaint or the applicable circumstances of the person's *juvenile's* absconding or escaping.
 - Sec. 41. K.S.A. 38-1632 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-

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1632. (a) Length of detention. (1) Whenever an alleged a juvenile offender is taken into custody and is thereafter taken before the court or to a juvenile detention facility or youth residential facility designated by the court, the juvenile shall not remain detained in detention for more than 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, from the time the initial detention was imposed, unless the court determines after hearing, within the 48-hour period, that further detention is necessary.

- (2) If a juvenile is detained in jail pursuant to subsection (b) of K.S.A. 38-1691 and amendments thereto, the detention hearing required by this section shall be held within 24 hours after the juvenile is taken into custody.
- Waiver of detention hearing. The right of a juvenile to a detention hearing may be waived if the juvenile and the attorney for the juvenile consent in writing to waive the right to a detention hearing and the judge approves the waiver. Whenever the right to a detention hearing has been waived, the juvenile, the attorney for the juvenile or the juvenile's parents may reassert the right at any time not less than 48 hours prior to the time seheduled for trial by submitting a written request to the judge. Upon request, the judge shall immediately set the time and place for the hearing, which shall be held not more than 48 hours after the receipt of the request excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. The detention hearing may be waived in writing by the juvenile and the juvenile's attorney with approval of the court. The right to a detention hearing may be reasserted in writing by the juvenile or the juvenile's attorney or parents at anytime not less than 48 hours prior to trial.
- (c) Notice of hearing. Whenever it is determined that a detention hearing is required the court shall immediately set the time and place for the hearing. Except as otherwise provided by subsection (b)(1) of K.S.A. 38-1691 and amendments thereto, notice of the detention hearing shall be given at least 24 hours prior to the hearing, unless waived, and shall be in substantially the following form:

(Name of Court)

(Caption of Case)

TO:	NOTICE C	F DE	TENTION HEARING	
	(Juvenile)	•		
	(Father)	•		
-	(Mother)	•		

(Other havin relation	(Address)					
On	_ , _	_,, ato'clockm.				
(day)	(date)	(year)				
there will be a hear	ing for the court t	o determine	if there is	a need for fu	ırther dete	ention of
the above named ju	ıvenile. Each pare	nt or other p	erson havi	ing legal cust	ody of the	juvenile
should be present a	ıt the hearing whi	ch will be he	eld at			
You have the rig	ht to hire an atto	rney to repr	esent the a	above juvenil	e. Upon f	ailure to
hire an attorney the	e court will appoir	nt an attorne	y for the ju	ivenile and th	ne juvenil	e, parent
or other person hav	ing legal custody	of the juven	ile may be	required to r	epay the	court for
the expense of the a	appointed attorney	7. The court	may order	one or both p	arents to	pay child
support.			•	_		
Date:	,			Clerk of	the Distri	ct Court
		by				
(Seal)				ĺ		
	REF	PORT OF SI	ERVICE			
I certify that I ha	ve delivered a true	e copy of the	above noti	ce on the per	sons abov	e named
in the manner and				•		
Name	Location of Se	ervice	Manner o	of Service	Date	Time
	(other than al	oove)				
Date Returned:						_
	,			(Signature)		
			-	(Title)		=
				, ,	urritton	notico
(d) Oral no	tice. When the	re is insuf	ficient ti	me to give	wiitten	поисе,
	<i>tice</i> . When the be given and i					
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oral notice may notice with the (Caption of Case)	be given and i clerk in substa	is complet antially the (Name of Co	ed upon e followi ourt)	filing a cen	rtificate	
oral notice may notice with the (Caption of Case) CERTIF	be given and i clerk in substa	is complet antially the (Name of Co L NOTICE	ed upon e followi ourt) OF DETE	filing a centre form:	rtificate ARING	
oral notice may notice with the (Caption of Case) CERTIF I gave oral notice	be given and i clerk in substa TICATE OF ORAL e that the court wi	is complet antially the (Name of Co L NOTICE ill hold a hea	ed upon e followi ourt) OF DETE uring at —	filing a centre form: ENTION HE O'clock	rtificate ARING m. on —	
oral notice may notice with the (Caption of Case) CERTIF I gave oral notice , to the I	be given and it clerk in substantial of ORAL ethat the court with persons listed, in the court with the court w	is complet antially the (Name of Co L NOTICE ill hold a hea the manner a	ed upon e followi ourt) OF DETE uring at und at the	filing a centre form: ENTION HE Lo'clock times indicate	rtificate ARING m. on ed below:	of oral
oral notice may notice with the (Caption of Case) CERTIF I gave oral notice	be given and i clerk in substa TICATE OF ORAL e that the court wi	is complet antially the (Name of Co L NOTICE ill hold a hea	ed upon e followi ourt) OF DETE uring at —	filing a centre of the control of th	ARING m. on ed below: f Commu	of oral
oral notice may notice with the (Caption of Case) CERTIF I gave oral notice , to the I	be given and it clerk in substantial of ORAL ethat the court with persons listed, in the court with the court w	is complet antially the (Name of Co L NOTICE ill hold a hea the manner a	ed upon e followi ourt) OF DETE uring at und at the	filing a centre of the control of th	rtificate ARING m. on ed below:	of oral

- (1) The hearing is to determine if the above named juvenile shall be detained;
- each parent or person having legal custody should be present at the hearing;
 - (3) they have the right to hire an attorney of their own choice for the juvenile;

- (4) if an attorney is not hired, the court will appoint an attorney for the juvenile;
- (5) the juvenile, parent or other person having custody of the juvenile may be required to repay the court for the expense of the appointed attorney; and
- (6) the court may order one or both parents to pay child support.

(Signature)
(Name Printed)
(Title)

(e) Hearing, finding, bond. At the time set for the detention hearing if no retained attorney is present to represent the juvenile, the court shall appoint an attorney for the juvenile, and may recess the hearing for 24 hours to obtain attendance of the attorney appointed unless the juvenile is detained in jail pursuant to subsection (b)(1) of K.S.A. 38-1691 and amendments thereto. At the detention hearing, if the court finds the juvenile is dangerous to self or others, the juvenile may be detained in a juvenile detention facility or youth residential facility which the court shall designate. If the court finds the juvenile is not likely to appear for further proceedings, the juvenile may be detained in a juvenile detention facility or youth residential facility which the court shall designate or may be released upon the giving of an appearance bond in an amount specified by the court and on the conditions the court may impose, in accordance with the applicable provisions of article 28 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and amendments thereto. In the absence of either finding, the court shall order the juvenile released or placed in temporary custody as provided in subsection (f).

In determining whether to place a juvenile in a juvenile detention facility pursuant to this subsection, the court shall consider all relevant factors, including but not limited to the criteria listed in K.S.A. 38-1640 and amendments thereto. If the court orders the juvenile to be detained in a juvenile detention facility, the court shall record the specific findings of fact upon which the order is based.

If detention is ordered and the parent was not notified of the hearing and did not appear and later requests a rehearing, the court shall rehear the matter without unnecessary delay.

- (f) Temporary custody. If the court determines that it detention is not necessary to detain the juvenile but finds that release to the custody of a parent is not in the best interests of the juvenile, the court may place the juvenile in the temporary custody of a youth residential facility or some other suitable person willing to accept temporary custody.
- (g) The court may enter an order removing a juvenile from the custody of a parent and placing the child in the temporary custody of the

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commissioner pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1664, and amendments thereto.

- (h) Audio-video communications. Detention hearings may be conducted by two-way electronic audio-video communication between the alleged juvenile offender and the judge in lieu of personal presence of the juvenile or the juvenile's counsel attorney in the courtroom from any location within Kansas in the discretion of the court. The juvenile may be accompanied by the juvenile's counsel during such proceedings or counsel may be personally present in court as long as a means of confidential communication between the juvenile and the juvenile's counsel attorney is available for consultation between the juvenile and the juvenile's counsel in confidence.
- Sec. 42. K.S.A. 38-1633 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1633. (a) When the respondent juvenile appears without an attorney in response to a complaint without an attorney, the court shall inform the respondent juvenile of the following:
 - (1) The nature of the charges in the complaint;
- (2) the right to hire an attorney of the respondent's juvenile's own choice;
- (3) the duty of the court to appoint an attorney for the respondent juvenile if no attorney is hired by the respondent juvenile or parent; and
- (4) that the court may require the respondent juvenile or parents to pay the expense of a court appointed attorney.

Upon request the court shall give the respondent juvenile or parent an opportunity to hire an attorney. If no request is made or the respondent juvenile or parents are financially unable to hire an attorney, the court shall forthwith appoint an attorney for the respondent juvenile. The court shall afford the respondent juvenile an opportunity to confer with the attorney before requiring the respondent juvenile to plead to the allegations of the complaint.

- (b) When the respondent juvenile appears with an attorney in response to a complaint, the court shall require the respondent juvenile to plead guilty, nolo contendere or not guilty to the allegations stated in the complaint or plead nolo contendere, unless there is an application for and approval of an immediate intervention program. Prior to making this requirement, the court shall inform the respondent juvenile of the following:
 - (1) The nature of the charges in the complaint;
- (2) the right of the respondent juvenile to be presumed innocent of each charge;
- (3) the right to trial without unnecessary delay and to confront and cross-examine witnesses appearing in support of the allegations of the complaint;
 - (4) the right to subpoena witnesses;

- (5) the right of the respondent juvenile to testify or to decline to testify; and
- (6) the sentencing alternatives the court may select as the result of the juvenile being adjudged to be adjudicated a juvenile offender.
- (c) If the respondent juvenile pleads guilty to the allegations contained in a complaint or pleads nolo contendere, the court shall determine, before accepting the plea and entering a sentence: (1) That there has been a voluntary waiver of the rights enumerated in subsections (b)(2), (3), (4) and (5); and (2) that there is a factual basis for the plea.
- (d) If the respondent juvenile pleads not guilty, the court shall schedule a time and date for trial to the court.
- (e) Pretrial hearings First appearance may be conducted by two-way electronic audio-video communication between the alleged juvenile offender and the judge in lieu of personal presence of the juvenile or the juvenile's counsel attorney in the courtroom from any location within Kansas in the discretion of the court. The juvenile may be accompanied by the juvenile's counsel attorney during such proceedings or counsel the attorney may be personally present in court as long as a means of confidential communication between the juvenile and the juvenile's counsel attorney is available for consultation between the juvenile and the juvenile's counsel in confidence.
- Sec. 43. K.S.A. 38-1634 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1634. A plea of *nolo contendere* is a formal declaration that the respondent juvenile does not contest the charge. When a plea of *nolo contendere* is accepted the court shall adjudge the respondent adjudicate the juvenile to be a juvenile offender. The plea cannot be used against the respondent juvenile as an admission in any other action based on the same act.
- Sec. 44. K.S.A. 38-1635 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1635. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each county or district attorney may adopt a policy and establish guidelines for an immediate intervention program by which a respondent juvenile may avoid prosecution as a juvenile offender. In addition to the county or district attorney adopting policies and guidelines for the immediate intervention programs, the court, the county or district attorney and the director of the intake and assessment center, pursuant to a written agreement, may develop local programs to:
- (1) Provide for the direct referral of cases by the county or district attorney or the intake and assessment worker, or both, to youth courts, restorative justice centers, citizen review boards, hearing officers, or other local programs as sanctioned by the court.
- (2) Allow intake and assessment workers to issue a summons, as defined in subsection (e) or if the county or district attorney has adopted appropriate policies and guidelines, allow law enforcement officers to is-

sue such a summons.

- (3) Allow the intake and assessment centers to directly purchase services for the <u>juveniles</u> juvenile and the juvenile's family.
- (4) Allow intake and assessment workers to direct the release of a juvenile prior to a detention hearing after the completion of the intake and assessment process if the juvenile intake and assessment worker has reason to believe that if released the juvenile will appear for further proceedings and will not be is not dangerous to self or others.
- (b) An immediate intervention program shall provide that a respondent an alleged juvenile offender is ineligible for such program if the respondent juvenile has been previously adjudicated to be a juvenile offender, or faces pending charges as a juvenile offender, for committing acts which, if committed by an adult, would constitute:
- (1) A violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto and the respondent juvenile: (A) Has previously participated in an immediate intervention program instead of prosecution of 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 adjudicated of 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; or
- (2) a violation of an off-grid crime, a person felony, or a felony or misdemeanor committed when the respondent juvenile was illegally possessing a firearm or using a deadly weapon in the commission of such crime.
- (c) An immediate intervention program may include a stipulation, agreed to by the respondent juvenile, the respondent's juvenile's 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 respondent juvenile fails to fulfill the terms of the specific immediate intervention agreement and the immediate intervention proceedings are resumed, the proceedings, including any proceedings on appeal, shall be conducted on the record of the stipulation of facts.
- (d) The county or district attorney may require the parent or guardian of a juvenile offender to be a part of the immediate intervention program for the juvenile offender.
- (e) "Summons" means a written order issued by an intake and assessment worker or a law enforcement officer directing that a respondent juvenile appear before a designated court at a stated time and place and answer to a charge pending against the respondent to answer a pending charge.

- (f) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable in judicial districts that adopt district court rules pursuant to K.S.A. 20-342, and amendments thereto, for the administration of immediate intervention programs by the district court.
- Sec. 45. K.S.A. 38-1636 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1636. (a) (1) Except as otherwise provided further in this section, at any time after commencement of proceedings under this code against a respondent juvenile and prior to the beginning of an evidentiary hearing at which the court may enter a sentence as provided in K.S.A. 38-1655, and amendments thereto, the county or district attorney or the county or district attorney's designee may file a motion requesting that the court authorize prosecution of the respondent juvenile as an adult under the applicable criminal statute. The respondent juvenile shall be presumed to be a juvenile unless good cause is shown to prosecute the respondent juvenile as an adult.
- At any time after commencement of proceedings under this code against a respondent who The alleged juvenile offender shall be presumed to be an adult if the alleged juvenile offender was: (A) 14, 15, 16 or 17 years of age at the time of the offense or offenses alleged in the complaint, if any such offense: (i) If committed by an adult, would constitute an offgrid offense off-grid crime, a person felony, a nondrug severity level 1 through 6 felony or any drug severity level 1 or, 2 or 3 felony; or (ii) was committed while in possession of a firearm; or (B) charged with a felony or with more than one offense of which, one or more of which constitutes a felony, after having been adjudicated or convicted in a separate prior juvenile proceeding as having committed an offense which would constitute a felony if committed by an adult and the adjudications or convictions occurred prior to the date of the commission of the new act charged and prior to the beginning of an evidentiary hearing at which the court may enter a sentence as provided in K.S.A. 38-1655, and amendments thereto, the county or district attorney may file a motion requesting that the court authorize prosecution of the respondent as an adult under the applicable eriminal statute. The respondent juvenile shall be presumed to be an adult. The burden of proof is on the respondent juvenile to rebut the presumption by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (3) At any time after commencement of proceedings under this code against a respondent juvenile offender and prior to the beginning of an evidentiary hearing at which the court may enter a sentence as provided in K.S.A. 38-1655, and amendments thereto, the county or district attorney or the county or district attorney's designee may file a motion requesting that the court designate the proceedings as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution as provided further.
 - (4) If the county or district attorney or the county or district attor-

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ney's designee files a motion to designate the proceedings as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution and the respondent juvenile was 14, 15, 3 16 or 17 years of age at the time of the offense or offenses alleged in the complaint and: (A) charged with an offense: (i) If committed by an adult, 4 would constitute an offgrid felony off-grid crime, a person felony, a non-5 6 drug severity level 1 through 6 felony or any drug severity level 1 or, 2 or 3 felony; or (ii) was committed while in possession of a firearm; or (B) charged with a felony or with more than, one offense of which, one or 8 9 more of which constitutes a felony, after having been adjudicated or con-10 victed in a separate prior juvenile proceeding as having committed an act 11 which would constitute a felony if committed by an adult and the adju-12 dications or convictions occurred prior to the date of the commission of 13 the new offense charged, the burden of proof is on the respondent ju-14 venile to rebut the designation of an extended jurisdiction juvenile pros-15 ecution by a preponderance of the evidence. In all other motions request-16 ing that the court designate the proceedings as an extended jurisdiction 17 juvenile prosecution, the respondent juvenile is presumed to be a juvenile. 18 The burden of proof is on the prosecutor to prove the respondent juvenile 19 should be designated as an extended jurisdiction juvenile. 20

- (b) The motion also may contain a statement that the prosecuting attorney will introduce evidence of the offenses alleged in the complaint and request that, on hearing the motion and authorizing prosecution as an adult or designating the proceedings as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution under this code, the court may make the findings required in a preliminary examination provided for in K.S.A. 22-2902, and amendments thereto, and the finding that there is no necessity for further preliminary examination.
- (c) (1) Upon receiving a the motion as established in subsection (a), the court shall set a time and place for hearing on the motion. The court shall give notice of the hearing to the respondent juvenile, each parent of the respondent, if service is possible, and the attorney representing the respondent juvenile. The motion shall be heard and determined prior to any further proceedings on the complaint.
- (2) At the hearing, the court shall inform the respondent juvenile of the following:
 - (A) The nature of the charges in the complaint;
- (B) the right of the respondent juvenile to be presumed innocent of each charge;
- (C) the right to trial without unnecessary delay and to confront and cross-examine witnesses appearing in support of the allegations of the complaint;
 - (D) the right to subpoena witnesses;
 - (E) the right of the respondent juvenile to testify or to decline to

testify; and

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- (F) the sentencing alternatives the court may select as the result of the juvenile being prosecuted under an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.
- (d) If the respondent juvenile fails to appear for hearing on a the motion as established in subsection (a) after having been served with notice of the hearing, the court may hear and determine the motion in the absence of the respondent juvenile. If the court is unable to obtain service of process and give notice of the hearing, the court may hear and determine the motion in the absence of the respondent alleged juvenile offender after having given notice of the hearing at least once a week for two consecutive weeks in the official county newspaper of the county where the hearing will be held.
- (e) In determining whether or not prosecution as an adult should be authorized or designating the proceeding as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, the court shall consider each of the following factors: (1) The seriousness of the alleged offense and whether the protection of the community requires prosecution as an adult or designating the proceeding as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution; (2) whether the alleged offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated or willful manner; (3) whether the offense was against a person or against property. Greater weight shall be given to offenses against persons, especially if personal injury resulted; (4) the number of alleged offenses unadjudicated and pending against the respondent juvenile; (5) the previous history of the respondent juvenile, including whether the respondent juvenile had been adjudicated a juvenile offender under this code and, if so, whether the offenses were against persons or property, and any other previous history of antisocial behavior or patterns of physical violence; (6) the sophistication or maturity of the respondent juvenile as determined by consideration of the respondent's juvenile's home, environment, emotional attitude, pattern of living or desire to be treated as an adult; (7) whether there are facilities or programs available to the court which are likely to rehabilitate the respondent juvenile prior to the expiration of the court's jurisdiction under this code; and (8) whether the interests of the respondent juvenile or of the community would be better served by criminal prosecution or extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution. The insufficiency of evidence pertaining to any one or more of the factors listed in this subsection, in and of itself, shall not be determinative of the issue. Subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 38-1653, and amendments thereto, written reports and other materials relating to the respondent's juvenile's mental, physical, educational and social history may be considered by the court.
 - (f) (1) The court may authorize prosecution as an adult upon com-

pletion of the hearing if the court finds that there is substantial from a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent alleged juvenile offender should be prosecuted as an adult for the offense with which the respondent is charged. In that case, the court shall direct the respondent alleged juvenile offender be prosecuted under the applicable criminal statute and that the proceedings filed under this code be dismissed.

- (2) The court may designate the proceeding as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution upon completion of the hearing if the respondent juvenile has failed to rebut the presumption or the court finds that there is substantial from a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent juvenile should be prosecuted under an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution. A juvenile who is the subject of an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution shall have the right to a trial by jury, to the effective assistance of counsel and to all other rights of a defendant pursuant to the Kansas code of criminal procedure. Each court shall adopt local rules to establish the basic procedures for extended juvenile jurisdiction prosecution in their jurisdictions.
- (3) After a proceeding in which prosecution as an adult is requested pursuant to subsection (a)(2), and prosecution as an adult is not authorized, the court may designate the proceedings to be an extended juvenile jurisdiction prosecution. A juvenile who is the subject of an extended juvenile jurisdiction prosecution shall have the right to a trial by jury, to the effective assistance of counsel and to all other rights of a defendant pursuant to the Kansas code of criminal procedure. Each court shall adopt local rules to establish the basic procedures for extended juvenile jurisdiction prosecution in their jurisdictions.
- (g) If the respondent juvenile is present in court and the court also finds from the evidence that it appears a felony has been committed and that there is probable cause to believe the felony has been committed by the respondent juvenile, the court may direct that there is no necessity for further preliminary examination on the charges as provided for in K.S.A. 22-2902, and amendments thereto. In that case, the court shall order the respondent juvenile bound over to the district judge having jurisdiction to try the case.
- (h) If the respondent juvenile is convicted, the authorization for prosecution as an adult shall attach and apply to any future acts by prosecutions of the respondent juvenile which are or would be cognizable under this code. If the juvenile is not convicted, the authorization for prosecution as an adult shall not attach and shall not apply to future prosecutions of the juvenile which are or would be recognizable under this code.
- (i) If the respondent juvenile is prosecuted as an adult under subsection (a)(2) and is not convicted in adult court of an offense listed in subsection (a)(2) but is convicted or adjudicated of a lesser included offense,

the respondent juvenile shall be a juvenile offender and receive a sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1663, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 46. K.S.A. 38-1637 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1637. (a) For the purpose of this section, a respondent is incompetent for hearing when person charged as a juvenile offender and is incompetent for adjudication as a juvenile offender if, because of mental illness or defect, such person is unable:

- (1) To understand the nature and purpose of the proceedings; or
- (2) to make or assist in making a defense.
- (b) Whenever the words "competent," "competency," "incompetent" and "incompetency" are used without qualification in this code, they shall refer to the respondent's competency or incompetency, as described in subsection (a) standard for incompetency described in this subsection.
- (e) (1) (b) (1) If at any time after the respondent such person has been charged with an act which, if the respondent is found to have committed, would result in being adjudged to be as a juvenile offender and before trial, the respondent, the respondent's attorney or the county or district attorney may request a determination of the respondent's competency for hearing. If, upon the request of either party or upon one's own knowledge and observation, the judge before whom the case is pending finds that there is reason to believe that the respondent juvenile is incompetent for hearing adjudication as a juvenile offender, the proceedings shall be suspended and the court before whom the case is pending shall conduct a hearing conducted to determine the competency of the respondent juvenile. Such a hearing may be held upon the motion of the juvenile's attorney or the prosecuting attorney, or upon the court's own motion.
- (2) All proceedings under this section shall be in the court in which the ease is pending. The court shall determine the issue of competency and may order. To facilitate in this determination, the court may: (A) Appoint a licensed psychiatrist or psychologist to examine the juvenile; or (B) designate a private or public mental health facility to conduct a psychiatric or psychological examination of the respondent. To facilitate the examination, the court may: (A) Appoint two qualified licensed physicians or licensed psychologists, or one of each to examine the respondent or (B) designate a private psychiatric or psychological facility or public mental health center to conduct the examination and report to the court. If either physician or the examining psychiatrist, psychologist, the or private psychiatric facility or the public mental health center facility determines that further examination is necessary, the court may commit the respondent juvenile for not more than 60 days to any appropriate state, county *public* or private institution for examination and appropriate report to the court. For good cause shown, the commitment may be extended for an-

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other 60 days. No statement made by the respondent juvenile in the course of any examination provided for by this section, whether the examination is with or without the consent of the respondent juvenile, shall be admitted in evidence against the respondent juvenile in any hearing.

- (3) If the respondent is found to be competent, the proceedings which have been suspended shall be resumed.
- (4) If the respondent is found to be incompetent, the respondent shall be committed for treatment and shall remain subject to the further order of the court.
- (5) The respondent Unless the court finds the attendance of the juvenile would be injurious to the juvenile's health, the juvenile shall be present personally at all proceedings under this section.
- (c) If the juvenile is found to be competent, the proceedings which have been suspended shall be resumed.
- (6) A respondent who (d) If the juvenile is found to be incompetent, the juvenile shall remain subject to the jurisdiction of the court and shall be committed for treatment to any appropriate state, county or private institution during the continuance of that condition evaluation and treatment pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1638 and 38-1639, and amendments thereto. One or both parents of the respondent juvenile may be ordered to pay child support pursuant to the Kansas child support guidelines. Upon application of the respondent juvenile and in the discretion of the court, the respondent juvenile may be released to any appropriate private institution upon terms and conditions prescribed by the court.
- (7) When (e) If at any time after proceedings have been suspended under this section, there are reasonable grounds exist to believe that a respondent juvenile who has been adjudged incompetent is now competent, the court in which the case is pending shall conduct a hearing to determine the respondent's juvenile's present mental condition. Reasonable notice of the hearings shall be given to the county or district attorney, the respondent and the respondent's prosecuting attorney, the juvenile and the juvenile's attorney of record, if any. If the court, following the hearing, finds the respondent juvenile to be competent, the pending proceedings pending against the respondent shall be resumed.
- Sec. 47. K.S.A. 38-1638 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1638. (a) A respondent juvenile who is found to be incompetent for hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1637, and amendments thereto, shall be committed for evaluation and treatment to any appropriate state, county public or private institution for a period of not to exceed 90 days. Within 90 days of the respondent's juvenile's commitment to the institution, the chief medical officer of the institution shall certify to the court whether the respondent juvenile has a substantial probability of attaining competency for hearing in the foreseeable future. If the probability does exist,

the court shall order the respondent to remain in an appropriate state, county or private institution until the respondent attains competency for hearing or for a period of six months from the date of the original commitment, whichever occurs first. If the 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.

- (b) If a respondent who was found to have a substantial probability of attaining competency for hearing, as provided in subsection (a), has not attained competency for hearing 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. If the institution certifies that a probability of attaining competency does exist, the court shall order the juvenile to remain in an appropriate public or private institution until the juvenile attains competency or for a period of six months from the date of the original commitment, whichever occurs first. If the juvenile does not attain competency within six months from the date of the original commitment, the court shall order the county or district attorney to commence proceedings pursuant to article 29 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto. If the juvenile appears to have attained competency, the institution shall promptly notify the court in which the case is pending. Upon notice the court shall hold a hearing to determine competency pursuant to subsection (e) of K.S.A. 38-1637, and amendments thereto.
- (c) When reasonable grounds exist to believe that a respondent who has been adjudged incompetent for hearing is competent, the court in which the case is pending shall conduct a hearing in accordance with K.S.A. 38-1637, and amendments thereto, to determine the respondent's present mental condition. Reasonable notice of the hearing shall be given to the prosecuting attorney, the respondent and the respondent's attorney of record, if any. If the court, following the hearing, finds the respondent to be competent, the proceedings pending against the respondent shall be resumed. If the institution certifies that a probability of attaining competency does not exist, the court shall order the county or district attorney to commence proceedings pursuant to article 29 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 48. K.S.A. 38-1639 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1639. (a) Whenever involuntary commitment *If, after* proceedings have been commenced by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services as required by K.S.A. 38-1638, and amendments thereto, and the respondent is not committed to a treatment facility as a patient, the respondent it is determined that a juvenile who has been found incompetent is not a

mentally ill person as defined in subsection (f) of K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, the juvenile shall remain in the institution where committed pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1638, and amendments thereto. The secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall promptly notify the court in which the proceedings are pending and the commissioner of the result of the involuntary commitment proceedings. The court shall then proceed pursuant to subsection (c).

- (b) Whenever involuntary commitment proceedings have been commenced by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services as required by K.S.A. 38-1638, and amendments thereto, and the respondent is committed to a treatment facility as a patient If a juvenile has been found to be a mentally ill person and committed to a state psychiatric hospital for evaluation and treatment pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1638, and amendments thereto, but thereafter is to be discharged pursuant to article 29 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, the respondent shall remain in the institution where committed pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1638, and amendments thereto. The head of because such juvenile is not a mentally ill person as defined in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 59-2902, and amendments thereto, the treatment facility shall promptly notify the court in which the proceedings are pending that the respondent juvenile is to be discharged. The court shall then proceed pursuant to subsection (c).
- (c) Unless the court finds pursuant to subsection (c) of K.S.A. 38-1637, and amendments thereto, that the proceedings shall be resumed, within five days after receiving notice pursuant to subsection (a) or (b), the court shall order the respondent juvenile to be discharged from commitment and shall dismiss without prejudice the charges against the respondent. The period of limitation for the prosecution for the crime charged shall not continue to run until the respondent juvenile has been determined to have attained competency pursuant to subsection (e) of K.S.A. 38-1637, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 49. K.S.A. 38-1641 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1641. (a) Any parent, guardian, or person with whom a juvenile resides who is served with a summons as provided in K.S.A. 38-1626, and amendments thereto, shall appear with the juvenile at all juvenile proceedings concerning the juvenile, unless excused by the court having jurisdiction of the matter.
- (b) Any person required by this act to be present at all juvenile proceedings who fails to comply, without good cause, with the provisions of subsection (a) may be proceeded against for indirect contempt of court pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 20-1204a *et seq.*, and amendments thereto.
- (c) As used in this section: (1), "good cause" for failing to appear includes, but is not limited to, a situation where a parent or guardian:

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- $\frac{\langle A \rangle}{\langle A \rangle}$ (1) Does not have physical custody of the juvenile and resides outside of Kansas;
- $\frac{\text{(B)}}{\text{(2)}}$ has physical custody of the juvenile, but resides outside of Kansas and appearing in court will result in undue hardship to such parent or guardian; or
- (C) (3) resides in Kansas, but is outside of the state at the time of the juvenile proceeding for reasons other than avoiding appearance before the court and appearing in court will result in undue hardship to such parent or guardian.
- (2) "Parent" means and includes a natural parent who has sole or joint custody, regardless of whether the parent is designated as the primary residential custodian, or an adoptive parent. Parent does not include a person whose parental rights have been terminated pursuant to law.
- (d) If the parent or guardian of any juvenile cannot be found or fails to appear, the court may proceed with the case without the presence of such parent or guardian.
- (e) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.
- Sec. 50. K.S.A. 38-1651 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1651. All cases filed under this the Kansas juvenile justice code shall be heard without unnecessary delay. Continuances may be granted to either party for good cause shown.
- Sec. 51. K.S.A. 38-1652 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1652. (a) The hearing shall be open to the public as to any respondent 16 or more years of age at the time of the alleged offense or as to any respondent less than 16 years of age at the time of the alleged offense except if the judge determines that opening the hearing to the public is not in the best interest of such respondent who is less than 16 years of age. All hearings shall be open to the public, unless the judge determines that opening the hearing to the public is not in the best interests of the victim or of any juvenile who at the time of the alleged offense was less than 16 years of age.
- (b) If the court determines that opening the court proceedings to the public is not in the best interest of the respondent juvenile, the court may exclude all persons except the respondent juvenile, the respondent's juvenile's parents, attorneys for interested parties, officers of the court, the witness testifying and the victim, as defined in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 74-7333 and amendments thereto or such members of the victim's family, as defined in subsection (b)(2) of K.S.A. 74-7335 and amendments thereto as the court deems appropriate. Upon agreement of all interested parties, the court shall allow other persons to attend the hearing unless the court finds the presence of the persons would be disruptive to the proceedings.

(c) As used in this section, "hearings" shall include detention, first appearance, adjudicatory, sentencing and all other hearings held under this code. Nothing in this section shall limit the judge's authority to sequester witnesses.

Sec. 52. K.S.A. 38-1653 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1653. In all hearings pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code, the rules of evidence of the code of civil procedure shall apply. The *presiding* judge presiding at the hearing shall not consider, read or rely upon any report not properly admitted according to the rules of evidence.

- Sec. 53. K.S.A. 38-1654 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1654. In all proceedings on complaints alleging a respondent to be a juvenile offender pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code the state must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the respondent juvenile committed the act or acts charged in the complaint or an included offense as defined in subsection (2) of K.S.A. 21-3107(2) and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 54. K.S.A. 38-1655 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1655. (a) If the court finds that the evidence fails to prove an offense charged or an included offense as defined in subsection (2) of K.S.A. 21-3107 and amendments thereto, the court shall enter an order dismissing the charge.
- (b) If the court finds that the respondent juvenile committed the offense charged or an included offense as defined in subsection (2) of K.S.A. 21-3107 and amendments thereto, the court shall adjudicate the respondent juvenile to be a juvenile offender and may issue a sentence as authorized by this code.
- (c) If the court finds that the respondent juvenile committed the acts constituting the offense charged or an included offense as defined in subsection (2) of K.S.A. 21-3107 and amendments thereto but is not responsible because of mental disease or defect, the respondent 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 respondent's 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 respondent juvenile may be discharged or conditionally released pursuant to that section. The respondent 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 respondent juvenile violates any conditions of an order of conditional release, the respondent juvenile shall be subject to contempt proceedings and return 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. 55. K.S.A. 38-1656 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1656. In all cases involving offenses committed by a juvenile which, if done by an adult, would make the person liable to be arrested and prosecuted for the commission of a felony, *upon motion*, the judge may shall order that the juvenile be afforded a trial by jury. Upon the juvenile being adjudged to be a juvenile offender, the court shall proceed with sentencing.
- Sec. 56. K.S.A. 38-1657 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1657. (a) In any proceeding pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code in which a child less than 13 years of age is alleged to be a victim of the offense, a recording of an oral statement of the child, made before the proceeding began, is admissible in evidence if:
- (1) The court determines that the time, content and circumstances of the statement provide sufficient indicia of reliability;
 - (2) no attorney for any party is present when the statement is made;
- (3) the recording is both visual and aural and is recorded on film or videotape or by other electronic means;
- (4) the recording equipment is capable of making an accurate recording, the operator of the equipment is competent and the recording is accurate and has not been altered;
- (5) the statement is not made in response to questioning calculated to lead the child to make a particular statement or is clearly shown to be the child's statement and not made solely as a result of a leading or suggestive question;
 - (6) every voice on the recording is identified;
- (7) the person conducting the interview of the child in the recording is present at the proceeding and is available to testify or be cross-examined by any party;
- (8) each party to the proceeding is afforded an opportunity to view the recording before it is offered into evidence, and a copy of a written transcript is provided to the parties; and
 - (9) the child is available to testify.
- (b) If a recording is admitted in evidence under this section, any party to the proceeding may call the child to testify and be cross-examined, either in the courtroom or as provided by K.S.A. 38-1658, and amendments thereto.
- (e) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.
- Sec. 57. K.S.A. 38-1658 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1658. (a) On motion of the attorney for any party to a proceeding pursuant

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to the Kansas juvenile offenders code in which a child less than 13 years of age is alleged to be a victim of the offense, the court may order that the testimony of the child be taken:

- (1) In a room other than the courtroom and be televised by closed-circuit equipment in the courtroom to be viewed by the court and the finder of fact in the proceeding; or
- (2) outside the courtroom and be recorded for showing in the courtroom before the court and the finder of fact in the proceeding if: (A) The
 recording is both visual and aural and is recorded on film or videotape or
 by other electronic means; (B) the recording equipment is capable of
 making an accurate recording, the operator of the equipment is competent and the recording is accurate and has not been altered; (C) every
 voice on the recording is identified; and (D) each party to the proceeding
 is afforded an opportunity to view the recording before it is shown in the
 courtroom, and a copy of a written transcript is provided to the parties.
 - (b) At the taking of testimony under this section:
- (1) Only the attorneys for the respondent juvenile, the state and the child, any person whose presence would contribute to the welfare and well-being of the child and persons necessary to operate the recording or closed-circuit equipment may be present in the room with the child during the child's testimony;
 - (2) only the attorneys may question the child;
- (3) the persons operating the recording or closed-circuit equipment shall be confined to an adjacent room or behind a screen or mirror that permits them to see and hear the child during the child's testimony but does not permit the child to see or hear them; and
- (4) the court shall permit the respondent juvenile to observe and hear the testimony of the child in person, but shall ensure that the child cannot hear or see the respondent juvenile.
- (c) If the testimony of a child is taken as provided by this section, the child shall not be compelled to testify in court during the proceeding.
- (d) (1) Any objection by any party to the proceeding to a recording under subsection (a)(2) is inadmissible must be made by written motion filed with the court at least seven days before the commencement of the proceeding. An objection under this subsection shall specify the portion of the recording which is objectionable and the reasons for the objection. Failure to file an objection within the time provided by this subsection shall constitute waiver of the right to object to the admissibility of the recording unless the court, in its discretion, determines otherwise.
- (2) The provisions of this subsection (d) shall not apply to any objection to admissibility for the reason that the recording has been materially altered.
 - (e) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas ju-

venile justice code.

Sec. 58. K.S.A. 38-1661 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1661. (a) (1) Prior to a sentencing hearing, the court shall request an investigation and report by a court services officer unless the court finds that adequate and current information is available from a previous investigation, report or other sources. Upon request of the prosecuting attorney or the attorney for the respondent, the court shall make available to the attorney the report of the investigation and shall allow the attorney a reasonable time to review the report before ordering the sentencing of the respondent.

- (2) The judicial administrator shall designate a sentencing risk assessment tool to be used statewide. Such assessment tool shall be completed prior to sentencing and be used by the court in determining sentencing. The commissioner shall have access to completed sentencing risk assessment tools.
- (b) The court may direct that the investigation include the circumstances of the offense; the attitude of the complainant, victim or the victim's family; and the record of juvenile offenses, the social history and the present condition of the respondent. Except where specifically prohibited by law, all local governmental public and private educational institutions and state agencies shall furnish to the officer conducting the predispositional investigation the records the officer requests. If ordered by the court, the predispositional investigation shall include a physical examination and mental examination of the respondent if sufficient reports are not already available to the investigating officer. Predispositional investigations shall contain other information prescribed by the court.
- (c)—At any time after the respondent has been adjudicated to be a juvenile offender and prior to sentencing, the judge, at the request of an interested party, shall hear additional evidence as to proposals for reasonable and appropriate sentencing of the case. (a) At any time after the juvenile has been adjudicated to be a juvenile offender, the court shall order one or more of the tools described in this section to be submitted to assist the court unless the court finds that adequate and current information is available from a previous investigation, report or other sources:
- (1) An evaluation and written report by a mental health or a qualified professional stating the psychological or emotional development or needs of the juvenile. The court also may order a report from any mental health or qualified professional who has previously evaluated the juvenile stating the psychological or emotional development needs of the juvenile. If the court orders an evaluation as provided in this section, a parent of the juvenile shall have the right to obtain an independent evaluation at the expense of the parent.
 - (2) A report of the medical condition and needs of the juvenile. The

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court also may order a report from any physician who has been attending the juvenile, stating the diagnosis, condition and treatment afforded the juvenile.

- (3) An educational needs assessment of the juvenile from the chief administrative officer of the school which the juvenile attends or attended to provide to the court information that is readily available which the school officials feel would properly indicate the educational needs of the juvenile. The educational needs assessment may include a meeting involving any of the following: (A) The juvenile's parents; (B) the juvenile's teacher or teachers; (C) the school psychologist; (D) a school special services representative; (E) a representative of the commissioner; (F) the juvenile's court appointed special advocate; (G) the juvenile's foster parents or legal guardian; and (H) other persons that the chief administrative officer of the school, or the officer's designee, deems appropriate.
- (4) Any other predispositional investigation and report from a court services officer which includes the circumstances of the offense; the attitude of the complainant, victim or the victim's family; and the record of juvenile offenses, the social history and the present condition of the juvenile. Except where specifically prohibited by law, all local governmental public and private educational institutions and state agencies shall furnish to the officer conducting the predispositional investigation the records the officer requests. Predispositional investigations shall contain other information prescribed by the court.
- (b) Expenses for post adjudication tools may be waived or assessed pursuant to subsection (c)(2) of K.S.A. 38-1613, and amendments thereto.
- (c) The court shall make any of the reports ordered pursuant to subsection (a) available to the attorneys and shall allow the attorneys a reasonable time to review them before ordering the sentencing of the juvenile offender.
- (d) At any time prior to sentencing, the judge, at the request of an interested party, shall hear additional evidence as to proposals for reasonable and appropriate sentencing of the case.
- Sec. 59. K.S.A. 38-1663 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1663. (a) When a respondent has been adjudicated to be a juvenile offender, the judge may select from the following alternatives:
- (1) Place the juvenile offender on probation for a fixed period, subject to the terms and conditions the court deems appropriate based on the juvenile justice programs in the community, including a requirement of making restitution as required by subsection (d).
- 40 (2) Place the juvenile offender in the custody of a parent or other suitable person, subject to the terms and conditions the court orders based on the juvenile justice programs in the community, including a requirement of making restitution as required by subsection (d).

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- (3) Place the juvenile offender in the custody of a youth residential facility or, in the case of a chronic runaway youth, place the youth in a secure facility, subject to the terms and conditions the court orders.
- 4 (4) Place the juvenile offender in the custody of the commissioner, 5 as provided in K.S.A. 38-1664, and amendments thereto.
 - (5) Commit the juvenile offender to a sanctions house for a period no longer than seven days. Following such period, the court shall review the placement. The court may continue to recommit the juvenile offender to a sanctions house for a period no longer than seven days followed by a court review. Commitment to a sanctions house shall not exceed 28 total days for the same act or transaction. If in the adjudication 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 and holidays, prior to court review of the placement. The court and all other interested parties shall be notified of the sanctions house placement. An offender over 18 years of age or less than 23 years of age at sentencing may be committed to a county jail, in lieu of a sanctions house, under the same time restrictions imposed by this paragraph. No offender may be committed under this paragraph unless such offender has violated the terms of probation.
- 22 <u>(6) Commit the juvenile offender to a community based program</u>
 23 available in such judicial district subject to the terms and conditions the
 24 court orders.
 - (7) Impose any appropriate combination of paragraphs (1) through (6) of this subsection and make other orders directed to the juvenile offender as the court deems appropriate.
 - (8) Commit the juvenile offender to a juvenile correctional facility as provided by the placement matrix established in K.S.A. 38-16,129, and amendments thereto. The provisions of K.S.A. 38-1664, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to juvenile offenders committed directly to a juvenile correctional facility.
 - (9) Place the juvenile offender under a house arrest program administered by the court pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto.
- 36 (b) (1) In addition to any other order authorized by this section, the 37 court may order the: (A) Juvenile offender and the parents of the juvenile 38 offender to:
 - (i) Attend counseling sessions as the court directs; or
- 40 <u>(ii) participate in mediation as the court directs. Participants in such</u>
 41 mediation may include, but shall not be limited to, the victim, the juvenile
- 42 offender and the juvenile offender's parents. Mediation shall not be man-
- 43 datory for the victim;

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— (B) parents of the juvenile offender to participate in parenting classes; or

— (C) juvenile offender to participate in a program of education offered by a local board of education including placement in an alternative educational program approved by a local board of education.

(2) Upon entering an order requiring a juvenile offender's parent to attend counseling sessions or mediation, the court shall give the parent notice of the order. The notice shall inform the parent of the parent's right to request a hearing within 10 days after entry of the order and the parent's right to employ an attorney to represent the parent at the hearing or, if the parent is financially unable to employ an attorney, the parent's right to request the court to appoint an attorney to represent the parent. If the parent does not request a hearing within 10 days after entry of the order, the order shall take effect at that time. If the parent requests a hearing, the court shall set the matter for hearing and, if requested, shall appoint an attorney to represent the parent. The expense and fees of the appointed attorney may be allowed and assessed as provided by K.S.A. 38-1606, and amendments thereto.

— (3) 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.

(e) (1) If a respondent has been adjudged to be a juvenile offender, the court, in addition to any other order authorized by this section, may suspend the juvenile offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state. 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

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41 42 thereto. Any respondent who is adjudicated to be a juvenile offender who does not have a driver's license may have such juvenile offender's 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.

(2) In lieu of suspending the driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state of any respondent adjudieated to be a juvenile offender, as provided in subsection (e)(1), the court in which such juvenile offender was adjudicated to be a juvenile offender may enter an order which places conditions on such juvenile offender's privilege of operating a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state, a certified copy of which such juvenile offender shall be required to earry any time such juvenile offender is operating a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state. Any such order shall prescribe the duration of the conditions imposed and shall specify that such duration shall be for a definite time period to be determined by the court. Upon entering an order restricting a juvenile offender's license hereunder, the court shall require such juvenile offender to surrender such juvenile offender's driver'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 such juvenile offender'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 juvenile offender for whom the license was issued any time such juvenile offender is operating a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state. If the juvenile offender is a nonresident, the court shall eause 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 juvenile offender's state of residence. Such 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 such time as the division shall issue 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 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 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 vehiele on the streets and highways of this state has been suspended or revoked prior thereto. If any juvenile offender shall violate any of the conditions

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41 42 imposed under this subsection, such 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 such juvenile offender is convicted of violating such conditions.

(d) Whenever a juvenile offender is placed pursuant to subsection (a)(1) or (2), the court, unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable, shall order the juvenile offender to make restitution to persons who sustained loss by reason of the offense. The restitution shall be made either by payment of an amount fixed by the court or by working for the persons in order to compensate for the loss. If the court finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable, the court may order the juvenile offender to perform charitable or social service for organizations performing services for the community.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit a court's authority to order a juvenile offender to make restitution or perform charitable or social service under circumstances other than those specified by this subsection or when placement is made pursuant to subsection (a)(3) or (4). (e) In addition to or in lieu of any other order authorized by this section, the court may order a juvenile offender to pay a fine not exceeding \$250 for each offense. In determining whether to impose a fine and the amount to be imposed, the court shall consider the following:

- (1) Imposition of a fine is most appropriate in eases where the juvenile offender has derived pecuniary gain from the offense.
- (2) The amount of the fine should be related directly to the seriousness of the juvenile offender's offense and the juvenile offender's ability to pay.
- Payment of a fine may be required in a lump sum or installments. (4) Imposition of a restitution order is preferable to imposition of a 30 fine.
 - (5) The juvenile offender's duty of payment should be limited in duration and in no event should the time necessary for payment exceed the maximum term which would be authorized if the offense had been committed by an adult.
 - (f) In addition to or in lieu of any other order authorized by this section, if a juvenile is adjudicated to be a juvenile offender by reason of a violation of K.S.A. 41-719, 41-727, 65-4101 through 65-4164 or K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 8-1599, and amendments thereto, the court shall order the juvenile offender 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.
- The court may waive such evaluation if the court finds that the juvenile

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39 40 offender has completed successfully an alcohol and drug evaluation, approved by the community-based alcohol and drug safety action program, within 12 months before sentencing. If such evaluation occurred more than 12 months before sentencing, the court shall order the juvenile offender to resubmit to and complete such evaluation and program as provided herein. If the court finds that the juvenile offender and those legally liable for the offender's support are indigent, the fee may be waived. In no event shall the fee be assessed against the commissioner or the juvenile justice authority. The court may require the parent or guardian of the juvenile offender to attend such program with the juvenile offender.

— (g) The board of county commissioners of a county may provide by resolution that the parents or guardians of any juvenile offender placed under a house arrest program pursuant to subsection (a)(9) shall be required to pay to the county the cost of such house arrest program. The board of county commissioners shall prepare a sliding financial scale based on the ability of the parents to pay for such a program.

— (h) In addition to any other order authorized by this section, if child support has been requested and the parent or parents have a duty to support the respondent the court may order, and when eustody is placed with the commissioner shall order, one or both parents to pay child support. The court shall determine, for each parent separately, whether the parent already is subject to an order to pay support for the respondent. If the parent currently is not ordered to pay support for the respondent 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. 38-16,117, 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. 38-16,119, and amendments thereto. The parent also shall 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

- (i) Any order issued by the judge pursuant to this section shall be in effect immediately upon entry into the court's journal.
- 41 (j) In addition to the requirements of K.S.A. 38-1671, and amend-42 ments thereto, if a person is under 18 years of age and convicted of a 43 felony or adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense if committed

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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.

- (k) The sentencing hearing shall be open to the public as provided in K.S.A. 38-1652, and amendments thereto. (a) Upon adjudication as a juvenile offender pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1655, modification of sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1665 or violation of a condition of sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1666 and subject to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 38-1664, and amendments thereto, the judge may impose one or more of the following sentencing alternatives. In the event that any sentencing alternative chosen constitutes the first order authorizing or requiring removal of the juvenile from the juvenile's home, the court shall make determinations as required by sections 32 and 33, and amendments thereto:
- (1) Place the juvenile offender on probation through court services or community corrections for a fixed period, subject to terms and conditions consistent with juvenile justice programs in the community;
- (2) place the juvenile offender in the custody of a parent or other suitable person, subject to terms and conditions consistent with juvenile justice programs in the community;
- (3) order the juvenile offender to attend counseling, educational, mediation or other sessions, or to undergo a drug evaluation pursuant to subsection (b):
- (4) suspend or restrict the juvenile offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state pursuant to subsection (c);
- (5) order the juvenile offender to perform charitable or community service work;
- (6) order the juvenile offender to make appropriate reparation or restitution pursuant to subsection (d);
- (7) order the juvenile offender to pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000 pursuant to subsection (e);
- (8) place the juvenile offender under a house arrest program administered by the court pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto;
- (9) place the juvenile offender in the custody of the commissioner, as provided in K.S.A. 38-1664, and amendments thereto;
- (10) commit the juvenile offender to a sanctions house for a period no longer than 28 days subject to the provisions of subsection (f); or
- (11) commit the juvenile offender to a juvenile correctional facility as provided by the placement matrix established in K.S.A. 38-16,129, and amendments thereto. The provisions of K.S.A. 38-1664, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to juvenile offenders committed directly to a juvenile correctional facility.

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- (b) If the court orders the juvenile offender to attend counseling, educational, mediation or other sessions, or to undergo a drug evaluation pursuant to subsection (a)(3), 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 the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 8-1599, 41-719 or 41-727, and amendments thereto, or any other offense, the court may order the juvenile offender 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. The court may waive the evaluation if the court finds that the juvenile offender has completed successfully an alcohol and drug 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 offender to resubmit to and complete the evaluation and program as provided in this section. If the court finds that the juvenile offender and those legally liable for such juvenile offender's support are indigent, the fee may be waived. In no event shall the fee be assessed against the commissioner or the juvenile justice authority.
- (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)(4), 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

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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 such juvenile offender's 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 residence. 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)(6):
- (1) The court shall order the juvenile offender 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 which would render a plan of reparation or restitution unworkable. If the court finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of reparation or restitution unworkable, the court shall state on the record, in detail, the reasons therefor. In lieu of reparation or restitution, the court may order the juvenile offender 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 offender'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 restitution shall be a judgment against the juvenile offender which 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)(6), 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 offender'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 offender 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 offender which 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.
- (f) If the court commits the juvenile offender to a sanctions house pursuant to subsection (a)(10), 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, shorten the initial commitment or, if the initial term is less than 28 days, may extend the commitment;
- (2) if, in the adjudication 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 Saturday, Sundays and holidays, prior to court review of the placement. The court and all other interested parties shall be notified of the sanctions house placement; and
- (3) an offender over 18 years of age and less than 23 years of age at sentencing may be committed to a county jail, in lieu of a sanctions house, under the same time restrictions imposed by subsection (f)(1).
- (g) Any order issued by the judge pursuant to this section shall be in effect immediately upon entry in to the court's journal.
- (h) In addition to the requirements of K.S.A. 38-1671, 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) The sentencing hearing shall be open to the public as provided in K.S.A. 38-1652, and amendments thereto.
- New Sec. 60. (a) When sentencing a juvenile offender, the court may order a juvenile offender's parent or parents, as defined in K.S.A. 38-1602, and amendments thereto, to participate in counseling, mediation sessions or an alcohol and drug evaluation and treatment program ordered as part of the juvenile offender's sentence under K.S.A. 38-1663, and amendments thereto, or to participate in parenting classes.
- (1) Upon entering an order requiring a juvenile offender's parent to attend counseling sessions or mediation, the court shall give the parent notice of the order. The notice shall inform the parent of the parent's right to request a hearing within 10 days after entry of the order and the parent's right to employ an attorney to represent the parent at the hearing or, if the parent is financially unable to employ an attorney, the parent's right to request the court to appoint an attorney to represent the parent.
- (2) If the parent does not request a hearing within 10 days after entry of the order, the order shall take effect at that time.
- (3) If the parent requests a hearing, the court shall set the matter for hearing and, if requested, shall appoint an attorney to represent the parent. The expense and fees of the appointed attorney may be allowed and assessed as provided by K.S.A. 38-1606, and amendments thereto.

- (b) In addition to any other orders provided for by this section, the parent of a juvenile offender may be held responsible for the costs of sanctions or the support of the juvenile offender as follows:
- (1) The board of county commissioners of a county may provide by resolution that the parents or guardians of any juvenile offender placed under a house arrest program pursuant to subsection (a)(9) shall be required to pay to the county the cost of such house arrest program. The board of county commissioners shall prepare a sliding financial scale based on the ability of the parents to pay for such a program.
- (2) If child support has been requested and the parent or parents have a duty to support the juvenile offender the court may order, and when custody is placed with the commissioner shall order, one or both parents to pay child support. The court shall determine, for each parent separately, whether the parent already is subject to an order to pay support for the juvenile. If the parent currently is not ordered to pay support for the juvenile 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. 38-16,117, 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. 38-16,119, and amendments thereto. The parent also shall 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. 61. K.S.A. 38-1668 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1668. (a) A parent, guardian or person with whom a juvenile resides may be ordered by the court to report any probation violations or conditional release contract violations, aid in enforcing terms and conditions of probation or conditional release or other orders of the court or any of the above. Any person placed under an order to report any probation violations or conditional release contract violations, aid in enforcing terms and conditions of probation or conditional release or other orders of the court or any of the above who fails to do so may be proceeded against for indirect contempt of court as provided in K.S.A. 20-1204a *et seq.*, and amendments thereto.
- (b) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.

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- Sec. 62. K.S.A. 38-16,126 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-16,126. On and after January 1, 1998:
- (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. 38-1663, 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 convicted sentenced as an extended jurisdiction juvenile has violated the conditions of the juvenile sentence or is alleged to have committed a new offense, the court, without notice, may revoke the stay and probation and direct that the juvenile offender be taken into immediate custody and deliver delivered to the secretary of corrections pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4621, 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 substantial evidence that the juvenile has violated the conditions of the juvenile sentence conditions of the juvenile's sentence have been violated, the court shall revoke the juvenile sentence and order the imposition of 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. Such 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, upon becoming 18 years of age, such juvenile is allowed a court hearing to review such juvenile the sentence. If such juvenile the sentence is continued, the court shall set a date of further review in no later than 36 months.
- (d) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.
- Sec. 63. K.S.A. 38-1664 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1664. (a) Prior to placing a juvenile offender in the custody of the com-

 missioner and recommending out-of-home placement, the court shall consider and determine that, where consistent with the need for protection of the community:

— (1) Reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent unnecessary removal of a juvenile offender from the juvenile offender's home, as long as the juvenile offender's safety is assured, or an emergency exists which threatens the safety of the juvenile offender. If the juvenile offender is in the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services under the Kansas code for the care of children, the secretary shall prepare a report for the court documenting such reasonable efforts. If the juvenile offender is in the custody of the commissioner, the commissioner shall prepare a report for the court documenting such reasonable efforts. Otherwise, the predisposition investigation writer shall prepare a report to the court documenting such reasonable efforts. Reasonable efforts are not required prior to removal if the court finds:

(A) A court of competent jurisdiction has determined that the parent has subjected the juvenile offender to aggravated circumstances;

— (B)—a court of competent jurisdiction has determined that the parent has been convicted of a murder of another child of the parent; voluntary manslaughter of another child of the parent; aiding or abetting, attempting, conspiring or soliciting to commit such a murder of such a voluntary manslaughter; or a felony assault that results in serious bodily injury to the juvenile offender or another child of the parent; or

(C) the parental rights of the parent with respect to a sibling have been terminated involuntarily.

Such findings must be included in the court's order.

— (2) The juvenile offender's removal from the home must be the result of a judicial determination to the effect that continuation of residence in the home would be contrary to the welfare, or that placement would be in the best interests, of the juvenile offender. The contrary to the welfare determination must be made in the first court ruling that sanctions the removal of a juvenile offender from the home.

— (3)—A permanency plan must be presented at disposition or within 30 days thereafter. If a permanency plan is in place under a child in need of care proceeding, the court may adopt the plan under the present proceeding. If the juvenile offender is placed in the custody of the commissioner, the commissioner shall prepare the plan. The plan must comply with the requirements of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 38-1565, and amendments thereto. The court shall have the authority to require any person or entity agreeing to participate in the plan to perform as set out in the plan.

(4) The court must determine that reasonable efforts have been made and what progress has been made to finalize the permanency plan that is

in effect within 12 months of the date the juvenile offender is considered to have entered foster care and at least once every 12 months thereafter while the juvenile offender is in foster care.

(5) The court must reflect reasonable efforts and contrary to the welfare findings in orders awarding custody to the commissioner temporarily, at sentencing and at modification hearings. If the juvenile offender is placed in the custody of the commissioner, the court shall provide the commissioner with a written copy of any orders entered upon making the order for the purpose of documenting the orders.

— (6) If the juvenile offender is placed in the commissioner's custody, the commissioner shall document in writing the reasonable efforts that have been made and the progress made to finalize the permanency plan, before each hearing reviewing the plan.

(b) When a juvenile offender has been placed in the custody of the commissioner, the commissioner shall notify the court in writing of the initial placement of the juvenile offender as soon as the placement has been accomplished. 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 a community mental health center. 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.

(e) During the time a juvenile offender remains in the custody of the commissioner, the commissioner shall report to the court at least each six months as to the current living arrangement and social and mental development of the juvenile offender and document in writing the reasonable efforts that have been made and the progress made to finalize the permanency plan.

(d) If the juvenile offender is placed outside the juvenile offender's home, a permanency hearing shall be held not more than 12 months after the juvenile offender is placed outside the juvenile offender's home and, if reintegration is a viable alternative, every 12 months thereafter. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the juvenile offender at the permanency hearing. 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. If reintegration is not a viable alternative and either adoption or permanent guardianship might be in the best interests of the juvenile offender the county or district attorney shall file a petition alleging the juvenile is a child in need of care and requesting termination of parental rights or the appointment of a permanent guardian pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children. If the

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	REPORT	F FROM FOSTER I	
		CONFIDENTIAL	
Chil	d's Name		Current Address
Parent's Name			Foster Parents
•	Social Worker		
		describes the child's	progress
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<u>.</u>	School		Grade
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Behavior .	Good	Fair	Poor

	School		Grade	
Grades	Good	Fair	Poor	
Attendance	Good	Fair	Poor	
Behavior	Good	Fair	Poor	
8. If visitation	on with parents ha	s occurred, descri	be the frequency of visits, with wh	iom,
supervised or	unsupervised, and	any significant eve	nts which have occurred.	

Your opinion regarding the overall adjustment, progress and condition of the child.

10. Do you have any special concerns or comments with regard to the child not addressed by this form? Please specify.

- (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 and the juvenile offender'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, and amendments thereto, murder in the second degree, K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3403, and amendments thereto 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. 38-1502, 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 parents 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 parents and preadoptive parents 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 parents and 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 (f). No such hearing is required when the parents voluntarily relinquish parental rights or agree 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 or parents 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.

K.S.A. 38-16,111 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-When a juvenile offender who is under 16 years of age at the time of the sentencing, has been prosecuted and convicted as an adult or under the extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, and has been placed in the custody of the secretary of the department of corrections, the secretary shall notify the sheriff having such the juvenile offender in custody to convey such juvenile offender at a time designated by the juvenile justice authority to a juvenile correctional facility. The commissioner shall notify the court in writing of the initial placement of the juvenile offender in the specific juvenile correctional facility as soon as the placement has been accomplished. The commissioner shall not permit the juvenile offender to remain detained in any jail for more than 72 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, after the commissioner has received the written order of the court placing the juvenile offender in the custody of the commissioner. If such placement cannot be accomplished, the juvenile offender may remain in jail for an additional period of time, not exceeding 10 days, which is specified by the commissioner and approved by the court.

(b) A juvenile *offender* who has been prosecuted and convicted as an adult, shall not be eligible for admission to a juvenile correctional facility. All other conditions of such the juvenile offender's sentence imposed under this code, including restitution orders, may remain intact. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a juvenile *offender* who: (1) Is under 16 years of age at the time of the sentencing; (2) has been prosecuted as an adult or under extended juvenile jurisdiction; and (3) has been placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections, requiring admission to a juvenile correctional facility pursuant to subsection (a).

Sec. 65. K.S.A. 38-1665 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1665. (a) When a juvenile offender has been placed in a youth residential facility or in the custody of a person other than a parent, the court may cause the juvenile offender to be brought before it, together with the person or persons in whose custody the juvenile offender may be. If it appears that a continuance of the custody or placement is not in the best interests of the juvenile offender, the court may reseind and set aside the order giving custody and make a further order for the custody of the juvenile offender as is appropriate, except that a child support order which has been registered under K.S.A. 38-16,119 and amendments thereto may only be modified pursuant to K.S.A. 38-16,119 and amendments thereto.

(b) At any time after the entry of an order awarding custody of a juvenile offender to a person other than a parent, the court on its own motion, or the commissioner, the attorney for the juvenile offender or any party or parent may file a motion with the court for a rehearing on

the issue of custody. Upon receipt of the motion, the court shall fix a time and place for hearing and shall notify each party of the time and place. After the hearing, the court may enter any sentence, except that a child support order which has been registered under K.S.A. 38-16,119 and amendments thereto may only be modified pursuant to K.S.A. 38-16,119 and amendments thereto. If the court determines that it is in the best interests of the juvenile offender to be returned to the custody of the parent or parents, the court shall so order. (a) At any time after the entry of an order modifying custody or placement of a juvenile offender, the court, upon the court's own motion or the motion of the commissioner or parent or any party, may modify the sentence imposed. Upon receipt of the motion, the court shall fix a time and place for hearing and provide notice to the movant and to the current custodian and placement of the juvenile offender and to each party to the proceeding. Except as set out in subsection (b), after the hearing, if the court finds that the sentence previously imposed is not in the best interests of the juvenile offender, the court may rescind and set aside the sentence, and enter any sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1663, and amendments thereto, except that a child support order which has been registered under K.S.A. 38-1616d, and amendments thereto, may only be modified pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1616d, and amendments thereto.

- (b) The court shall rescind an order granting custody to a parent only upon finding that: (1) Reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the juvenile in such juvenile's family or an emergency exists making reasonable efforts unnecessary; and (2) it is contrary to the welfare of the juvenile to remain at home. The court shall state the basis of each finding.
- (c) Any time within 60 days after a court has committed a juvenile offender to a juvenile correctional facility the court may modify the sentence and enter any other sentence, except that a child support order which has been registered under K.S.A. 38-16,119 and amendments thereto may only be modified pursuant to K.S.A. 38-16,119 and amendments thereto.
- (d) The commissioner of juvenile justice may petition the court to modify the placement sentence established in K.S.A. 38-1669, and amendments thereto, based upon exceptional circumstances.
- Sec. 66. K.S.A. 38-1666 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1666. (a) If it is alleged that a juvenile offender has violated a condition of probation or of a court-ordered placement that would not constitute grounds for filing a new complaint, the county or district attorney, the victim of the offense committed by the offender, the assigned court services officer or the person in whom care, custody and control of the juvenile offender has been placed current custodian and placement of the juvenile offender may file a report with the court describing the alleged

violation and requesting a hearing thereon. The court shall then proceed in the same manner and under the same procedure as for a hearing on a complaint. The court shall provide copies of the report to the parties to the proceeding. The court, upon the court's own motion or the motion of the commissioner or the parent or any party, shall set the matter for hearing and may issue a warrant pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1631, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of the motion, the court shall fix a time and place for hearing and provide notice to the movant and to the current custodian and placement of the juvenile offender and to each party to the proceeding. Except as set out in subsection (b), if the court finds at the hearing that the juvenile offender violated a condition of probation or placement, the court may extend or modify the terms of probation or placement or enter another sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1663, and amendments thereto, except that a child support order which has been registered under K.S.A. 38-16,119 and amendments thereto may only be modified pursuant to K.S.A. 38-16,119 and amendments thereto.

- (b) The court shall enter an order removing custody from a parent only upon finding: (1) Reasonable efforts have been made to maintain a juvenile in such juvenile's family or an emergency exists making reasonable efforts unnecessary; and (2) it is contrary to the welfare of the juvenile to remain at home. The court shall state the basis of each finding in writing.
- Sec. 67. K.S.A. 38-16,129 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-16,129. On and after July 1, 1999: (a) For the purpose of committing juvenile offenders to a juvenile correctional facility, the following placements shall be applied by the judge in felony or misdemeanor cases for offenses committed on or after July 1, 1999. If used, the court shall establish a specific term of commitment as specified in this subsection, unless the judge conducts a departure hearing and finds substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure sentence as provided in K.S.A. 38-16,132 and amendments thereto.
- (1) Violent Offenders. (A) The violent offender I is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute an off-grid felony. Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of 60 months and up to a maximum term of the offender reaching the age of 22 years, six months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of the offender reaching the age of 23 years.
- (B) The violent offender II is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a nondrug level 1, 2 or 3 felony. Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of

24 months and up to a maximum term of the offender reaching the age 22 years, six months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of the offender reaching the $\frac{1}{100}$ age of 23 years.

- (2) Serious Offenders. (A) The serious offender I is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a nondrug severity level 4, 5 or 6 person felony or a severity level 1 or 2 drug felony. Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of 18 months and up to a maximum term of 36 months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 24 months.
- (B) The serious offender II is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a nondrug severity level 7, 8, 9 or 10 person felony with one prior felony adjudication. Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of nine months and up to a maximum term of 18 months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 24 months.
- (3) Chronic Offenders. (A) The chronic offender I, chronic felon is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute:
- (i) One present nonperson felony adjudication and two prior felony adjudications; or
- $\,$ (ii) $\,$ one present severity level 3 drug felony adjudication and two prior felony adjudications.

Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 18 months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 12 months.

- (B) The chronic offender II, escalating felon is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute:
- (i) One present felony adjudication and two prior misdemeanor adjudications;
- (ii) one present felony adjudication and two prior severity level 4 drug adjudications;
- (iii) one present severity level 3 drug felony adjudication and two prior misdemeanor adjudications; or
- (iv) one present severity level 3 drug felony adjudication and two prior severity level 4 drug adjudications.
 - Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional

facility for a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 18 months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 12 months.

- (C) The chronic offender III, escalating misdemeanant is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute:
- (i) One present misdemeanor adjudication and two prior misdemeanor adjudications and two out-of-home placement failures;
- (ii) one present misdemeanor adjudication and two prior severity level 4 drug felony adjudications and two out-of-home placement failures;
- (iii) one present severity level 4 drug felony adjudication and two prior misdemeanor adjudications and two out-of-home placement failures; or
- (iv) one present severity level 4 drug felony adjudication and two prior severity level 4 drug felony adjudications and two out-of-home placement failures.

Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of three months and up to a maximum term of six months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of three months and up to a maximum term of six months.

- (4) Conditional Release Violators. Conditional release violators may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility, youth residential facility, juvenile detention facility, institution, a sanctions house or to other appropriate community placement for a minimum term of three months and up to a maximum term of six months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of two months and up to a maximum term of six months, or the maximum term of the original aftercare term, whichever is longer.
- (b) As used in this section: (1) "Placement failure" means a juvenile offender has been placed out-of-home on probation in a community placement accredited by the commissioner in a juvenile offender case and the offender has violated significantly the terms of probation in that case in the custody of the juvenile justice authority has significantly failed the terms of conditional release or has been placed out-of-home in a community placement accredited by the commissioner and has significantly violated the terms of that placement or violated the terms of probation.
- (2) "Adjudication" includes out-of-state juvenile adjudications. An out-of-state offense which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor shall be classified as either a felony or a misdemeanor according to the adjudicating jurisdiction. If an offense which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony is a felony in another state, it will be deemed a felony in Kansas. The state of Kansas shall classify the offense, which if committed by an

adult would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor, as person or nonperson. In designating such offense as person or nonperson, reference to comparable offenses shall be made. If the state of Kansas does not have a comparable offense, the out-of-state adjudication shall be classified as a nonperson offense.

- (c) All appropriate community placement options shall have been exhausted before a chronic offender III, escalating misdemeanant shall be placed in a juvenile correctional facility. A court finding shall be made acknowledging that appropriate community placement options have been pursued and no such option is appropriate.
- (d) The commissioner shall work with the community to provide ongoing support and incentives for the development of additional community placements to ensure that the chronic offender III, escalating misdemeanant sentencing category is not frequently utilized.
- (e) The following is a placement matrix which sets forth in chart form the placements provided for in subsection (a):

PLACEMENT MATRIX CHART

Offender Type	Offense Level	Length of Stay	<u>Aftercare</u>
Violent I 38-1669(a)(1)(A)	Off-grid	60 mo-22½ yoa	<u>6 mo-23 yoa</u>
Violent II 38-1669(a)(1)(B)	1 - 3 Person Felony	24 mo-22½ yoa	<u>6 mo-23 yoa</u>
Serious I 38-1669(a)(2)(A)	4-6 Person Felony OR 1-2 Drug Felony	<u>18 - 36 mo</u>	<u>6 - 24 mo</u>
Serious II 38-1669(a)(2)(B)	7 - 10 Person Felony AND Prior Felony	<u>9 - 18 mo</u>	<u>6 - 24 mo</u>
Chronic I – Chronic Felon 38-1669(a)(3)(A)	Present: Non Person Felony OR Level 3 Drug Felony Prior: 2 prior felony adjudications	<u>6 - 18 mo</u>	<u>6 - 12 mo</u>
Chronic II – Escalating Felon 38-1669(a)(3)(B)	Present: Felony OR Level 3 Drug Felony Prior: 2 prior misdemeanor OR level 4 Drug Felony	<u>6 - 18 mo</u>	<u>6 - 12 mo</u>
Chronic III – Escalating Misdemeanant 38-1669(a)(3)(C)	Present: Misdemeanor OR Level 4 Drug Felony Prior: 2 prior misdemeanor OR level 4 Drug Felony PLUS 2 placement failures PLUS finding	3 - 6 mo	3-6 mo
Conditional Release Violator 38-1669(a)(4)	All	<u>3 - 6 mo</u>	<u>2 - 6 mo</u>

Sec. 68. K.S.A. 38-16,130 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-16,130. On and after July 1, 1999:

- (a) For purposes of determining release of a juvenile offender for an offense committed on or after July 1, 1999, a system shall be developed whereby good behavior by juvenile offenders is the expected norm and negative behavior will be punished.
- (b) The commissioner of juvenile justice is hereby authorized to shall adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section regarding good time calculations. Such rules and regulations shall provide circumstances upon which a juvenile offender may earn good time credits through participation in programs which may include, but not be limited to, education programs, work participation, treatment programs, vocational programs, activities and behavior modification. Such good time credits may also include the juvenile offender's willingness to examine and confront the past behavior patterns that resulted in the commission of the juvenile's offense.
- (c) If the placement sentence established in K.S.A. 38-16,129, and amendments thereto, is used by the court, the juvenile offender shall serve no less than the minimum term authorized under the specific category of such placement sentence.
- Sec. 69. K.S.A. 38-16,132 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-16,132. (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 defendant juvenile offender or the defendant's juvenile offender's attorney and the prosecuting attorney copies of the predispositional investigation report.
- (2) At the conclusion of the hearing or within 20 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 (b)(2) of K.S.A. 21-4716, and amendments thereto, and in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-4717, 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 sentencing 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. 38-1681, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 70. K.S.A. 38-16,133 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-16,133. In any action pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code in which the respondent juvenile is adjudicated upon a plea of guilty or trial by court or jury or upon completion of an appeal, the judge, if sentencing the respondent to confinement juvenile to incarceration, shall direct that, for the purpose of computing respondent's juvenile's sentence and release, eligibility and conditional release dates thereunder, that such sentence is to be computed from a date, to be specifically designated by the court in the sentencing order. Such date shall be established to reflect and shall be computed as an allowance for the time which the respondent juvenile has spent incarcerated pending the disposition of the respondent's juvenile's case. In recording the date of commencement of such sentence, the date as specifically set forth by the court shall be used as the date of sentence and all good time calculations authorized by law are to be allowed on such sentence from such date as though the defendant

juvenile were actually incarcerated in a juvenile correctional facility. Such credit shall not reduce the minimum term of incarceration authorized by law for the offense of which the respondent juvenile has been adjudicated. Sec. 71. K.S.A. 38-1671 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1671. (a) Actions by the court. (1) When a juvenile offender has been committed to a juvenile correctional facility, the clerk of the court shall forthwith notify the commissioner of the commitment and provide the commissioner with a certified copy of the complaint, the journal entry of the trial adjudication and the sentence sentencing. The court shall also forward provide those items from the social file which could relate to a rehabilitative program. If the court wishes to recommend placement of the juvenile offender in a specific juvenile correctional facility, the recommendation shall be included in the sentence. After the court has received notice of the juvenile correctional facility designated as provided in subsection (b), it shall be the duty of the court or the sheriff of the county to deliver the juvenile offender to the facility at the time designated by the commissioner.

- (2) When a juvenile offender is residing in a juvenile correctional facility and is required to go back to court for any reason, the county demanding the juvenile's presence shall be responsible for transportation, detention, custody and control of such offender. In these cases, the county sheriff shall be responsible for all transportation, detention, custody and control of such offender.
- (b) Actions by the commissioner. (1) After receiving notice of commitment as provided in subsection (a), the commissioner shall give the committing court notice designating the juvenile correctional facility to which the juvenile offender is to be admitted and the date of the admission.
- (2) Except as provided by K.S.A. 38-1691, and amendments thereto, the commissioner may make any temporary out-of-home placement the commissioner deems appropriate pending placement of the juvenile offender in a juvenile correctional facility, and the commissioner shall notify the court, local law enforcement agency and school district in which the juvenile will be residing if the juvenile is still required to attend a secondary school of that placement.
- (c) *Transfers*. During the time a juvenile offender remains committed to a juvenile correctional facility, the commissioner may transfer the juvenile offender from one juvenile correctional facility to another.
- Sec. 72. K.S.A. 38-1673 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1673. (a) When a juvenile offender has satisfactorily completed such offender's the term of incarceration at the juvenile correctional facility to which the juvenile offender was committed or placed, the person in charge of the juvenile correctional facility shall have authority to release

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the juvenile offender under appropriate conditions and for a specified period of time. Prior to release from a juvenile correctional facility, the commissioner shall consider any recommendations made by the juvenile offender's community case management officer.

- At least 20 days prior to releasing a juvenile offender as provided in subsection (a), the person in charge of the juvenile correctional facility shall notify the committing court of the date and conditions upon which it is proposed the juvenile offender is to be released. The person in charge of the juvenile correctional facility shall notify the school district in which the juvenile offender will be residing if the juvenile is still required to attend a school. Such notification to the school shall include the name of the juvenile offender, address upon release, contact person with whom the juvenile offender will be residing upon release, anticipated date of release, anticipated date of enrollment in school, name and phone number of case worker, crime or crimes of adjudication if not confidential based upon other statutes, conditions of release, and any other information the commissioner deems appropriate. To ensure the educational success of the student, the community case manager or a representative from the residential facility where the juvenile offender will reside shall contact the principal of the receiving school in a timely manner to review the juvenile offender's case. If such juvenile offender's offense would have constituted an off-grid felony crime, nondrug felony crime ranked at severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, or a drug felony crime ranked at severity level 1, 2 or 3, on or after July 1, 1993, if committed by an adult, the person in charge of the juvenile correctional facility shall notify the county or district attorney of the county where the offender was adjudicated a juvenile offender of the date and conditions upon which it is proposed the juvenile offender is to be released. The county or district attorney shall give written notice at least five days prior to the release of the juvenile offender to: (1) Any victim of the juvenile offender's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the court or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the court; and (2) the local law enforcement agency. Failure to notify pursuant to this section shall not be a reason to postpone a release. Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against the state or county or an employee of the state or county acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this section.
- (c) Upon receipt of the notice required by subsection (b), the court shall review the *terms of the* proposed conditions of conditional release and may recommend modifications or additions to the conditions *terms*.
- (d) If, during the conditional release, the juvenile offender is not returning to the county from which committed, the person in charge of the juvenile correctional facility shall also give notice to the court of the

 county in which the juvenile offender is to be residing.

- (e) To assure compliance with conditions of conditional release from a juvenile correctional facility, the commissioner shall have the authority to prescribe the manner in which compliance with the conditions shall be supervised. When requested by the commissioner, the appropriate court may assist in supervising compliance with the conditions of release during the term of the conditional release. The commissioner may require the parents or guardians of the juvenile offender to cooperate and participate with the conditions of conditional release.
- (f) For acts committed before July 1, 1999, the juvenile justice authority shall notify at least 45 days prior to the discharge of the juvenile offender the county or district attorney of the county where the offender was adjudicated a juvenile offender of the release of such juvenile offender, if such juvenile offender's offense would have constituted a class A, B or C felony before July 1, 1993, or an off-grid felony 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, on or after July 1, 1993, if committed by an adult. The county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 30 days prior to the release of the juvenile offender to: (1) Any victim of the juvenile offender's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the court or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the court; and (2) the local law enforcement agency. Failure to notify pursuant to this section shall not be a reason to postpone a release. Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against the state or county or an employee of the state or county acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this section.
- (g) Conditional release programs shall include, but not be limited to, the treatment options of aftercare services.
- Sec. 73. K.S.A. 38-1674 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1674. If it is alleged that a juvenile offender who has been conditionally released from a juvenile correctional facility has failed to obey the specified conditions of release, any officer assigned to supervise compliance with the conditions of release or the county or district attorney may file a motion report with the committing court or the court of the county in which the juvenile offender is residing describing the alleged violation. The motion shall describe the alleged violation and request a hearing thereon. The court shall then proceed in the same manner and under the same procedure as provided for a hearing on a complaint filed under this code. The court shall provide copies of the report to the parties to the proceedings. The court, upon the court's own motion or the county or district attorney, shall set the matter for hearing. The movant shall provide notice of the motion and hearing to each party to the proceeding and

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the current custodian and placement of the juvenile offender. If the court finds that a condition of release has been violated, the court may modify or impose additional conditions of release that the court considers appropriate or order that the juvenile offender be returned to the juvenile correctional facility to serve the conditional release revocation incarceration and after care term set by the court pursuant to the placement matrix as provided in K.S.A. 38-16,129, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 74. K.S.A. 38-1675 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1675. (a) Unless a juvenile is sentenced pursuant to an extended jurisdietion juvenile prosecution upon court order, and the commissioner transfers the juvenile offender to the custody of the secretary of corrections, when a juvenile offender has reached the age 23 years or has completed the prescribed term of incarceration at a juvenile correctional facility together with any conditional release following the program, the commissioner shall discharge the juvenile offender from any further obligation under the commitment. When a juvenile offender has reached the age of 23 years or has completed the prescribed terms of incarceration at a juvenile correctional facility, together with any conditional release following the program, the juvenile shall be discharged by the commissioner from any further obligation under the commitment unless the juvenile was sentenced pursuant to an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution upon court order and the commissioner transfers the juvenile to the custody of the secretary of corrections. The discharge shall operate as a full and complete release from any obligations imposed on the juvenile offender arising from the offense for which the juvenile offender was committed.

(b) For acts committed before July 1, 1999, At least 45 days prior to the discharge of the juvenile offender, the juvenile justice authority shall notify the court and the county or district attorney of the county where the offender was adjudicated a juvenile offender of the *pending* discharge of such juvenile offender, if such juvenile offender's the offense would have constituted a class A, B or C felony before July 1, 1993, or an offgrid felony 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, on or after July 1, 1993, if committed by an adult. The county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 30 days prior to the discharge of the juvenile offender to: (1) Any victim of the juvenile offender's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the court or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the court; and (2) the local law enforcement agency. Failure to notify pursuant to this section shall not be a reason to postpone a discharge. Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against the state or county or an employee of the state or county acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this section pursuant to section

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77, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 75. K.S.A. 38-1676 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1676. (a) For acts committed before July 1, 1999, if 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 constitute have constituted: (1) A class A or B felony, if the offense was committed before July 1, 1993, or (2) an off-grid felony crime, a nondrug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2 or, 3,4 or 5 or a drug crime ranked at severity level 1 or, 2 or 3, if the offense was committed on or after July 1, 1993, and, if such juvenile offender is to be released, 45 days before release, the commissioner shall notify the county attorney or district attorney, the court, the local law enforcement agency, and the school district in which the juvenile offender will be residing if the juvenile is still required to attend a secondary school, of such pending release. The county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 30 days prior to discharge of the juvenile offender pursuant to section 77, 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. 38-1675, 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 for 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 and amendments thereto.
- (d) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.
- Sec. 76. K.S.A. 38-1677 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1677. The commissioner shall develop policies to involve the school district in which the juvenile offender will be residing, if the juvenile is still required to attend a secondary school, in planning for the juvenile's re-

lease or discharge. The policies shall include a plan to send to such school district the educational records of the juvenile and notice of the offense the juvenile committed which resulted in the juvenile being adjudicated as a juvenile offender and sent to the juvenile correctional facility. The commissioner and the school district in which a juvenile offender will be residing shall plan for the juvenile offender's release or discharge if the juvenile offender is required to attend school. The commissioner shall send the educational records for the juvenile and notice of the offenses the juvenile committed to the school district that the juvenile will be attending.

New Sec. 77. (a) When a statute requires that the county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 30 days prior to the release of the juvenile offender, such notice shall be given to:

- (1) Any victim of the juvenile offender's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the court or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the court;
 - (2) the local law enforcement agency; and
- (3) the school district in which the juvenile offender will be residing if the juvenile is still required to attend school.
- (b) Failure to notify pursuant to this section shall not be a reason to postpone a release. Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against the state or county of an employee of the state or county acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this section.
- Sec. 78. K.S.A. 38-1681 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1681. (a) Order authorizing prosecution as an adult or extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution. (1) Unless the respondent juvenile offender has consented to the order, an appeal may be taken by a respondent a juvenile offender may take an appeal from an order authorizing prosecution as an adult. The appeal shall be taken only after conviction as an adult and in the same manner as other criminal appeals, except that (A) where the eriminal prosecution has resulted in a judgment of conviction upon a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, an appeal may be taken from the order authorizing prosecution pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1636, and amendments thereto, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 22-3602 and amendments thereto, and (B) if the criminal prosecution results in an acquittal, an appeal may nevertheless be taken from the order authorizing prosecution pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1636, and amendments thereto, if the order provides that it attaches to future acts by the respondent as authorized by subsection (h) of K.S.A. 38-1636, and amendments thereto.
- (2) If on appeal the order authorizing prosecution as an adult is reversed but the finding of guilty is affirmed or the conviction was based on a plea of guilty or *nolo contendere*, the respondent *juvenile* shall be

deemed adjudicated to be a juvenile offender. On remand the district court shall proceed with sentencing.

- (b) Orders of adjudgment and sentencing. An appeal may be taken by a respondent from an order of such respondent being adjudged to be a juvenile offender or sentencing, or both. The appeal shall be taken after, but within 10 days of, the entry of the sentence.
- (e) A departure sentence is subject to appeal by the defendant. The appeal shall be to the appellate courts in accordance with rules adopted by the supreme court. The juvenile offender may appeal from an order of adjudication or sentencing, or both. The appeal shall be pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1683, and amendments thereto.
- (1) Pending review of the sentence, the sentencing court or the appellate court may order the defendant confined or placed on conditional release, including bond.
- (2) On appeal from a judgment or conviction entered for an offense committed on or after July 1, 1999, the appellate court shall not review:
- (A) Any sentence that is within the presumptive sentence for the crime; or
- (B) any sentence resulting from an agreement between the state and the defendant which the sentencing court approves on the record.
- (3) In any appeal from a judgment of conviction imposing a sentence that departs from the presumptive sentence, sentence review shall be limited to whether the sentencing court's findings of fact and reasons justifying a departure:
 - (A) Are supported by the evidence in the record; and
 - (B) constitute substantial and compelling reasons for departure.
 - (4) In any appeal, the appellate court may review a claim that:
- (A) A sentence that departs from the presumptive sentence resulted from partiality, prejudice, oppression or corrupt motive;
- (B) the sentencing court erred in either including or excluding recognition of prior convictions or adjudications; or
- (C) the sentencing court erred in ranking the crime severity level of the current crime or in determining the appropriate classification of a prior conviction or juvenile adjudication for criminal history purposes.
- (5) The appellate court may reverse or affirm the sentence. If the appellate court concludes that the trial court's factual findings are not supported by evidence in the record or do not establish substantial and compelling reasons for a departure, it shall remand the case to the trial court for resentencing.
- (6) The appellate court shall issue a written opinion whenever the judgment of the sentencing court is reversed. The court may issue a written opinion in any other case when it is believed that a written opinion will provide guidance to sentencing judges and others in implementing

the placement. The appellate courts may provide by rule for summary disposition of cases arising under this section when no substantial question is presented by the appeal.

- (7) A review under summary disposition shall be made solely upon the record that was before the sentencing court. Written briefs shall not be required unless ordered by the appellate court and the review and decision shall be made in an expedited manner according to rules adopted by the supreme court.
- $\frac{d}{d}$ (c) Priority. Appeals under this section shall have priority over other cases except those having statutory priority.
- Sec. 79. K.S.A. 38-1682 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1682. An appeal may be taken by the prosecution from an order dismissing proceedings when jeopardy has not attached, from an order denying authorization to prosecute a respondent juvenile as an adult or upon a question reserved by the prosecution. An appeal upon a question reserved by the prosecution shall be taken within 10 days after the respondent juvenile has been adjudged to be a juvenile offender. Other appeals by the prosecution shall be taken within 10 days after the entry of the order appealed from.
- Sec. 80. K.S.A. 38-1683 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1683. (a) An appeal from a district magistrate judge shall be to a district judge. Except as otherwise provided, the appeal shall be from the record made of the proceedings, except that the respondent may call additional witnesses not called at the original proceedings. If no record was made of the proceedings, The appeal shall be by trial de novo unless the parties agree to a de novo review on the record of the proceedings. The appeal shall be heard within 30 days from the date the notice of appeal was filed.
 - (b) Appeals from a district judge shall be to the court of appeals.
- (c) Procedure on appeal shall be governed by article 21 of chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 81. K.S.A. 38-1684 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1684. (a) Pending the determination of the *an* appeal, any order appealed from shall continue in force unless modified by temporary orders as provided in subsection (b).
- (b) The court on appeal, pending a hearing, While an appeal is pending, the district court may modify the order appealed from and may make temporary orders concerning the care and custody of the respondent juvenile as the court considers advisable.
- Sec. 82. K.S.A. 38-1685 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1685. When an appeal is taken pursuant to this code, fees of an attorney appointed to represent the respondent juvenile offender shall be fixed by the district court. The fees, together with the costs of transcripts and records on appeal, shall be taxed as expenses on appeal. The court on

appeal may assess the fees and expenses against the appealing party or order that they be paid from the *county* general fund of the county. When the court orders the fees and expenses assessed against the appealing party:

- (a) The fees and expenses shall be paid from the county general fund, subject to reimbursement by the appealing party; and
- (b) the county may enforce the order as a civil judgment, except the county shall not be required to pay the docket fee or fee for execution.
- Sec. 83. K.S.A. 38-1691 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1691. (a) On and after January 1, 1993, No juvenile shall be detained or placed in any jail pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code except as provided by subsections (b), (c) and (d).
- (b) Upon being taken into custody, an alleged a juvenile offender may be detained temporarily in a jail, in quarters with sight and sound separation from adult prisoners, for the purpose of identifying and processing the juvenile and transferring the juvenile to a youth residential facility or juvenile detention facility. If a juvenile is detained in jail under this subsection, the juvenile shall be detained only for the minimum time necessary, not to exceed six hours, and in no case overnight.
- (c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to detention of a juvenile:
- (1) (A) Against whom a motion has been filed requesting prosecution as an adult pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1636, and amendments thereto; and (B) who has received the benefit of a detention hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1640, and amendments thereto;
- (2) whose prosecution as an adult or classification as an extended jurisdiction juvenile has been authorized pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1636, and amendments thereto; or
- (3) who has been convicted previously as an adult under the code of criminal procedure or the criminal laws of another state or foreign jurisdiction.
- (d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the detention of any person 18 years of age or more who is taken into custody and is being prosecuted in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas juvenile justice code.
- (e) The Kansas juvenile justice authority or the authority's contractor shall have authority to review jail records to determine compliance with the provisions of this section.
- (f) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.
- Sec. 84. K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 38-1692 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1692. (a) As used in this section:
 - (1) "Adjudicated person" means a person adjudged found to be a

 juvenile offender or a person not adjudicated because of mental disease or defect.

- (2) "Laboratory confirmation of HIV or hepatitis B infection" means positive test results from a confirmation test approved by the secretary of health and environment.
- (3) "Sexual act" means contact between the penis and the vulva, the penis and the anus, the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva or the mouth and the anus. For purposes of this definition contact involving the penis occurs upon penetration, however slight.
- (4) "Test for HIV or hepatitis B infection" means a test approved by the secretary of health and environment to detect the etiologic agent for the disease acquired immune deficiency syndrome or hepatitis B.
- (5) "Body fluids" means blood, semen or vaginal secretions or any body fluid visibly contaminated with blood.
- (b) At the time of the first appearance before the court of a person charged with an offense involving a sexual act committed while the person was a juvenile, or in which it appears from the nature of the charge that the transmission of body fluids from one person to another may have been involved, the judge shall inform the person or the parent or legal guardian of the person of the availability of testing for HIV or hepatitis B infection and counseling and shall cause each alleged victim of the offense and if the alleged victim is a minor, the parent, if any, to be notified that testing for HIV or hepatitis B infection and counseling is available.
- (c) If the victim of the offense or if the victim is a minor, the victim's parent requests the court to order infectious disease tests of the alleged offender or if the person charged with the offense stated to law enforcement officers that the such person charged with the offense has an infectious disease or is infected with an infectious disease, or used words of like effect, the court shall order the person charged with the offense to submit to infectious disease tests as defined in K.S.A. 65-6001 and amendments thereto.
- (d) For any offense by an adjudicated person which the court determines, from the facts of the case, involved or was likely to have involved the transmission of body fluids from one person to another or involved a sexual act, the court: (1) May order the adjudicated person to submit to a test for HIV or hepatitis B infection; or (2) shall order the adjudicated person to submit to a test for HIV or hepatitis B infection if a victim of the offense, or the parent or legal guardian of the victim if the victim is a minor, requests the court to make such order. If a test for HIV or hepatitis B infection is ordered under this subsection, a victim who is an adult shall designate a health care provider or counselor to receive the information on behalf of the victim. If a victim is a minor, the parent or

legal guardian of the victim shall designate the health care provider or counselor to receive the information. If the test results in a negative reaction, the court shall order the adjudicated person to submit to another test for HIV or hepatitis B infection six months after the first test was administered.

- (e) The results of any test for HIV or hepatitis B infection ordered under this section shall be disclosed to the court which ordered the test, to the adjudicated person, or the parent or legal guardian of the adjudicated person, and to each person designated under subsection (d) by a victim or by the parent or legal guardian of a victim. If a test for HIV or hepatitis B infection ordered under this section results in a laboratory confirmation of HIV or hepatitis B infection, the results shall be reported to the secretary of health and environment and to: (1) The commissioner of juvenile justice, in the case of a juvenile offender or a person not adjudicated because of mental disease or defect, for inclusion in such offender's or person's medical file; or (2) the secretary of corrections, in the case of a person under 16 years of age who has been convicted as an adult, for inclusion in such person's medical file. The secretary of health and environment shall provide to each victim of the crime or sexual act, at the option of such victim, counseling regarding the human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis B, testing for HIV or hepatitis B infection in accordance with K.S.A. 65-6001 et seq. and amendments thereto and referral for appropriate health care and services.
- (f) The costs of any counseling and testing provided under subsection (e) by the secretary of health and environment shall be paid from amounts appropriated to the department of health and environment for that purpose. The court shall order the adjudicated person to pay restitution to the department of health and environment for the costs of any counseling provided under this section and the costs of any test ordered or otherwise performed under this section.
- (g) When a court orders an adjudicated person to submit to a test for HIV or hepatitis B infection under this section, the withdrawal of the blood may be performed only by: (1) A person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or a person acting under the supervision of any such licensed person; (2) a licensed professional nurse or a licensed practical nurse; or (3) a qualified medical technician. No person authorized by this subsection to withdraw blood, no person assisting in the performance of the test for HIV or hepatitis B infection nor any medical care facility where blood is withdrawn or tested that has been ordered by the court to withdraw or test blood shall be liable in any civil or criminal action when the test is performed in a reasonable manner according to generally accepted medical practices.
 - (h) The results of tests or reports, or information therein, obtained

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under this section shall be confidential and shall not be divulged to any person not authorized by this section to receive the results or information. Any violation of this section is a class C *nonperson* misdemeanor.

Sec. 85. K.S.A. 38-1601, 38-1602, 38-1603, 38-1604, 38-1605, 38-1606, 38-1606a, 38-1607, 38-1608, 38-1609, 38-1610, 38-1612, 38-1613, 38-1614, 38-1615, 38-1616, 38-1617, 38-1618, 38-1621, 38-1622, 38-1623, 38-1624, 38-1625, 38-1626, 38-1627, 38-1628, 38-1629, 38-1630, 38-1631, 38-1632, 38-1633, 38-1634, 38-1635, 38-1636, 38-1637, 38-1638, 38-1639, 38-1640, 38-1641, 38-1651, 38-1652, 38-1653, 38-1654, 38-1655, 38-1656, 38-1657, 38-1658, 38-1661, 38-1662, 38-1663, 38-1664, 38-1665, 38-1666, 38-1667, 38-1668, 38-1671, 38-1673, 38-1674, 38-1675, 38-1676, 38-1677, 38-1681, 38-1682, 38-1683, 38-1684, 38-1685, 38-1691, 38-16,111, 38-16,116, 38-16,117, 38-16,118, 38-16,119, 38-16,120, 38-16,126, 38-16,127, 38-16,129, 38-16,130, 38-16,131, 38-16,132 and 38-16,133 and K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 38-1611 and 38-1692 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 86. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.