SENATE BILL No. 261

AN ACT concerning juvenile offenders; enacting the revised Kansas juvenile justice code; amending K.S.A. 8-237, 8-2117, 12-16,119, 21-4633, 28-170a, 38-140, 38-1518, 39-754, 39-756, 39-756a, 39-1305, 60-460, 60-3614, 65-516, 65-6001, 74-7335, 74-8810, 75-5229, 75-7025, 75-7026, 75-7028, 76-3203 and 76-3204 and K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 20-167, 20-302b, 21-2511, 21-3413, 21-3520, 21-3612, 21-3809, 21-3810, 22-2805, 22-4701, 28-170, 28-172b, 28-176, 39-709, 39-970, 41-727, 65-1626, 65-5117, 74-5344, 75-3728e, 75-4362, 75-5206, 75-5220, 75-7023, 75-7024, 76-172, 76-381, 76-12a25 and 76-3205 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 38-1601, 38-1603, 38-1604, 38-1605, 38-1606, 38-1606a, 38-1607, 38-1608, 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, 38-1636, 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, 38-1666, 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, 38-16,128, 38-16,129, 38-16,131, 38-16,132, 38-16,133, 38-1812 and 38-1813 and K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 38-1602, 38-1609, 38-1610, 38-1611, 38-1635, 38-1665, 38-1692, 38-16,134 and 38-16,135.

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

New Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the revised Kansas juvenile justice code. The primary goals of the juvenile justice code are to promote public safety, hold juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior and improve their ability to live more productively and responsibly in the community. To accomplish these goals, juvenile justice policies developed pursuant to the revised 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 administered 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.

New Sec. 2. As used in this code, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of juvenile justice.

(b) "Conditional release" means release from a term of commitment in a juvenile correctional facility for an aftercare term pursuant to section 69, and amendments thereto, under conditions established by the commissioner.

(c) "Court-appointed special advocate" means a responsible adult, other than an attorney appointed pursuant to section 6, and amendments thereto, who is appointed by the court to represent the best interests of a child, as provided in section 7, and amendments thereto, in a proceeding pursuant to this code.

(d) "Educational institution" means all schools at the elementary and secondary levels.

(e) "Educator" means any administrator, teacher or other professional or paraprofessional employee of an educational institution who has exposure to a pupil specified in subsections (a)(1) through (5) of K.S.A. 72-89b03, and amendments thereto.

(f) "Institution" means the following institutions: the Atchison juvenile correctional facility, the Beloit juvenile correctional facility, the Larned juvenile correctional facility, the Topeka juvenile correctional facility and the Kansas juvenile correctional complex.

(g) "Investigator" means an employee of the juvenile justice authority assigned by the commissioner with the responsibility for investigations concerning employees at the juvenile correctional facilities and juveniles in the custody of the commissioner at a juvenile correctional facility.

(h) "Jail" means: (1) An adult jail or lockup; or

(2) a facility in the same building as an adult jail or lockup, unless the facility meets all applicable licensure requirements under law and there is: (A) Total separation of the juvenile and adult facility spatial areas such that there could be no haphazard or accidental contact between juvenile

and adult residents in the respective facilities; (B) total separation in all juvenile and adult program activities within the facilities, including recreation, education, counseling, health care, dining, sleeping and general living activities; and (C) separate juvenile and adult staff, including management, security staff and direct care staff such as recreational, educational and counseling.

(i) "Juvenile" means a person to whom one or more of the following applies, the person: (1) Is 10 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age; (2) is alleged to be a juvenile offender; or (3) has been adjudicated as a juvenile offender and continues to be subject to the jurisdiction of the court.

(j) "Juvenile correctional facility" means a facility operated by the commissioner for the commitment of juvenile offenders.

(k) "Juvenile corrections officer" means a certified employee of the juvenile justice authority working at a juvenile correctional facility assigned by the commissioner with responsibility for maintaining custody, security and control of juveniles in the custody of the commissioner at a juvenile correctional facility.

(l) "Juvenile detention facility" means a public or private facility licensed pursuant to article 5 of Chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, which is used for the lawful custody of alleged or adjudicated juvenile offenders.

(m) "Juvenile intake and assessment worker" means a responsible adult authorized to perform intake and assessment services as part of the intake and assessment system established pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023, and amendments thereto.

(n) "Juvenile offender" means a person who commits an offense while 10 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor as defined by K.S.A. 21-3105, 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 section 64, and amendments thereto; or

(C) convicted or sentenced as an adult in another state or foreign jurisdiction under substantially similar procedures described in section 47, and amendments thereto, or because of attaining the age of majority designated in that state or jurisdiction.

(o) "Law enforcement officer" means any person who by virtue of that person's office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes.

(p) "Parent" when used in relation to a juvenile, includes a guardian and every person who is, by law, liable to maintain, care for or support the juvenile.

(q) "Risk assessment tool" means an instrument administered to juveniles which delivers a score, or group of scores, describing, but not limited to describing, the juvenile's potential risk to the community.

(r) "Sanctions house" means a facility which is operated or structured so as to ensure that all entrances and exits from the facility are under the exclusive control of the staff of the facility, whether or not the person being detained has freedom of movement within the perimeters of the facility, or which relies on locked rooms and buildings, fences or physical restraint in order to control the behavior of its residents. Upon an order from the court, a licensed juvenile detention facility may serve as a sanctions house.

(s) "Warrant" means a written order by a judge of the court directed to any law enforcement officer commanding the officer to take into custody the juvenile named or described therein.

(t) "Youth residential facility" means any home, foster home or structure which provides 24-hour-a-day care for juveniles and which is licensed

pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 or article 70 of Chapter 75 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 3. (a) Proceedings under this code involving acts committed by a juvenile which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 21-3401 or 21-3402, and amendments thereto, may be commenced at any time.

(b) Except as provided by subsections (d) and (f), a proceeding under this code for any act committed by a juvenile which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of any of the following statutes shall be commenced within five years after its commission if the victim is less than 16 years of age: (1) Indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503, and amendments thereto; (2) aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto; (3) lewd and lascivious behavior as defined in K.S.A. 21-3508, and amendments thereto; (4) indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3510, and amendments thereto; (5) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3511, and amendments thereto; (6) sexual exploitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto; (7) unlawful voluntary sexual relations as defined in K.S.A. 21-3522, and amendments thereto; or (8) 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 offense provided in subsection (b) or a sexually violent offense as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto, shall be commenced within the limitation of time provided by the law pertaining to such offense or one year from the date on which the identity of the suspect is conclusively established by DNA testing, whichever is later.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection, "DNA" means deoxyribonucleic acid.

(e) Except as provided by subsection (f), proceedings under this code not governed by subsections (a), (b), (c) or (d) shall be commenced within two years after the act giving rise to the proceedings is committed.

(f) The period within which the proceedings must be commenced shall not include any period in which:

(1) The accused is absent from the state;

(2) the accused is so concealed within the state that process cannot be served upon the accused;

(3) the fact of the offense is concealed; or

(4) whether or not the fact of the offense is concealed by the active act or conduct of the accused, there is substantial competent evidence to believe two or more of the following factors are present: (A) The victim was a child under 15 years of age at the time of the offense; (B) the victim was of such age or intelligence that the victim was unable to determine that the acts constituted an offense; (C) the victim was prevented by a parent or other legal authority from making known to law enforcement authorities the fact of the offense whether or not the parent or other legal authority is the accused; and (D) there is substantial competent expert testimony indicating the victim psychologically repressed such victim's memory of the fact of the offense, and in the expert's professional opinion the recall of such memory is accurate, free of undue manipulation, and substantial corroborating evidence can be produced in support of the allegations contained in the complaint or information; but in no event may a proceeding be commenced as provided in subsection (f)(4) later than the date the victim turns 28 years of age. Corroborating evidence may include, but is not limited to, evidence the alleged juvenile offender committed similar acts against other persons or evidence of contemporaneous physical manifestations of the offense. Parent or other legal authority shall include, but not be limited to, natural and stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles or siblings.

New Sec. 4. (a) Except as provided in section 47, and amendments thereto, proceedings concerning a juvenile 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 a complaint is filed under this code, the juvenile shall be presumed to be subject to this code, unless the contrary is proved.

(d) Once jurisdiction is acquired by the district court over an alleged juvenile offender, except as otherwise provided in subsection (e), jurisdiction shall continue until one of the following occurs:

(1) The complaint is dismissed;

(2) the juvenile is adjudicated not guilty at trial;

(3) the juvenile, after being adjudicated guilty and sentenced:

(i) Successfully completes the term of probation or order of assignment to community corrections;

(ii) is discharged by the commissioner pursuant to section 76, and amendments thereto; or

(iii) reaches the juveniles 21st birthday and no exceptions apply that extend jurisdiction beyond age 21; or

(4) the court terminates jurisdiction.

(e) Once jurisdiction is acquired by the district court over an alleged juvenile offender, it shall continue beyond the juvenile offender's 21st birthday but no later than the juvenile offender's 23rd birthday if either or both of the following conditions apply:

(1) The juvenile offender is sentenced pursuant to section 69, and amendments thereto, and the term of the sentence including successful completion of aftercare extends beyond the juvenile offender's 21st birthday; or

(2) the juvenile offender is sentenced pursuant to an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution and continues to successfully serve the sentence imposed pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code.

(f) Termination of jurisdiction pursuant to this section shall have no effect on the juvenile offender's continuing responsibility to pay restitution ordered.

(g) (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, 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, in the best interest of the juvenile offender, require 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 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 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 revised Kansas juvenile justice code. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the juvenile offender from accessing other services provided by the department of social and rehabilitation services or any other state agency if the juvenile offender is otherwise eligible for the services.

New Sec. 5. (a) Venue for proceedings in any case involving a juvenile 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 shall be in the county of the juvenile offender's residence or, if the juvenile offender is not a resident of this state, in the county where the adjudication occurred. When the sentencing hearing is to be held in a county other than where the adjudication occurred, upon adjudication, the judge shall contact the sentencing court and advise the judge of the

transfer. The adjudicating court shall send 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 adjudicating court shall also send to the sentencing court a complete copy of the official and social files 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 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 any person authorized to appeal, finds that it is in the interest of justice.

New Sec. 6. (a) *Appointment of attorney to represent juvenile.* A juvenile 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 parent 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, the 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) *Attorney fees.* An attorney appointed 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 section 14, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 7. (a) In addition to the attorney appointed pursuant to section 6, and amendments thereto, the court at any stage of a proceeding pursuant to this code may appoint a volunteer court-appointed special advocate for a juvenile who shall serve until discharged by the court and whose primary duties shall be to advocate the best interests of the juvenile and assist the juvenile in obtaining a permanent, safe and 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 in the district courts pursuant to this code.

New Sec. 8. (a) The local citizen review board created pursuant to section 7 of 2006 House Bill No. 2352, and amendments thereto, shall have the duty, authority and power to:

(1) Review each case of a child who is a juvenile offender referred by the judge, receive verbal information from all persons with pertinent knowledge of the case and have access to materials contained in the court's files on the case;

(2) determine the progress which has been toward rehabilitation for the juvenile offender; and

(3) make recommendations to the judge regarding further actions on the case.

(b) The initial review by the local citizen review board may take place any time after adjudication for a juvenile offender. A review shall occur within six months after the initial disposition hearing.

(c) The local citizen review board shall review each referred case at least once each year.

(d) The judge shall consider the local citizen review board recommendations in issuing a sentence pursuant to section 61, and amendments thereto.

(e) Three members of the local citizen review board must be present to review a case.

(f) The court shall provide a place for the reviews to be held. The

local citizen review board members shall travel to the county of the family residence of the child being reviewed to hold the review.

New Sec. 9. (a) *Official file.* The official file of proceedings pursuant to this code shall consist of the complaint, process, service of process, orders, writs and journal entries reflecting hearings held, judgments and decrees entered by the court. The official file shall be kept separate from other records of the court.

(b) The official file shall be open for public inspection, unless the judge determines that opening the official file for public inspection is not in the best interests of a juvenile who is less than 14 years of age. Information identifying victims and alleged victims of sex offenses, as defined in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, shall not be disclosed or open to public inspection under any circumstances. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the victim or alleged victim of any sex offense from voluntarily disclosing such victim's identity. An official file closed pursuant to this section and information identifying the victim or alleged victim of any sex offense shall be disclosed only to the following:

(1) A judge of the district court and members of the staff of the court designated by the judge;

(2) parties to the proceedings and their attorneys;

(3) any individual or any public or private agency or institution: (A) Having custody of the juvenile under court order; or (B) providing educational, medical or mental health services to the juvenile;

(4) the juvenile's court appointed special advocate;

(5) any placement provider or potential placement provider as determined by the commissioner or court services officer;

(6) law enforcement officers or county or district attorneys, or their staff, when necessary for the discharge of their official duties;

(7) the Kansas racing commission, upon written request of the commission chairperson, for the purpose provided by K.S.A. 74-8804, and amendments thereto, except that information identifying the victim or alleged victim of any sex offense shall not be disclosed pursuant to this subsection;

(8) juvenile intake and assessment workers;

(9) the commissioner; and

(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 community corrections officers or upon order of a judge of the district court or appellate court. The reports shall not be further disclosed without approval of the court or by being presented as admissible evidence.

(d) *Preservation of records.* The Kansas state historical society shall be allowed to take possession for preservation in the state archives of any court records related to proceedings under the Kansas juvenile justice code or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code whenever such records otherwise would be destroyed. The Kansas state historical society shall make available for public inspection any unexpunged docket entry or official file in its custody concerning any juvenile 14 or more years of age at the time an offense is alleged to have been committed by the juvenile. No other such records in the custody of the Kansas state historical society shall be disclosed directly or indirectly to anyone for 70 years after creation of the records, except as provided in subsections (b) and (c). A judge of the district court may allow inspection for research purposes of any court records in the custody of the Kansas state historical society related to proceedings under the Kansas juvenile justice code or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code.

(e) Relevant information, reports and records, shall be made available to the department of corrections upon request, and a showing that the former juvenile has been convicted of a crime and placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections.

New Sec. 10. (a) All records of law enforcement officers and agencies and municipal courts concerning an offense committed or alleged to have been committed by a juvenile under 14 years of age shall be kept

readily distinguishable from criminal and other records and shall not be disclosed to anyone except:

(1) The judge of the district court and members of the staff of the court designated by the judge;

(2) parties to the proceedings and their attorneys;

(3) the department of social and rehabilitation services;

(4) the juvenile's court appointed special advocate, any officer of a public or private agency or institution or any individual having custody of a juvenile under court order or providing educational, medical or mental health services to a juvenile;

(5) any educational institution, to the extent necessary to enable the educational institution to provide the safest possible environment for its pupils and employees;

(6) any educator, to the extent necessary to enable the educator to protect the personal safety of the educator and the educator's pupils;

(7) law enforcement officers or county or district attorneys, or their staff, when necessary for the discharge of their official duties;

(8) the central repository, as defined by K.S.A. 22-4701, and amendments thereto, for use only as a part of the juvenile offender information system established under section 26, and amendments thereto;

(9) juvenile intake and assessment workers;

(10) the juvenile justice authority;

(11) juvenile community corrections officers;

(12) any other person when authorized by a court order, subject to any conditions imposed by the order; and

(13) as provided in subsection (c).

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to records concerning:

(1) A violation, by a person 14 or more years of age, of any provision of chapter 8 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, or of any city ordinance or county resolution which relates to the regulation of traffic on the roads, highways or streets or the operation of self-propelled or nonself-propelled vehicles of any kind;

(2) a violation, by a person 16 or more years of age, of any provision of chapter 32 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto; or

(3) an offense for which the juvenile is prosecuted as an adult.

(c) All records of law enforcement officers and agencies and municipal courts concerning an offense committed or alleged to have been committed by a juvenile 14 or more years of age shall be subject to the same disclosure restrictions as the records of adults. Information identifying victims and alleged victims of sex offenses, as defined in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, shall not be disclosed or open to public inspection under any circumstances. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the victim or any alleged victim of any sex offense from voluntarily disclosing such victim's identity.

(d) Relevant information, reports and records, shall be made available to the department of corrections upon request and a showing that the former juvenile has been convicted of a crime and placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections.

(e) All records, reports and information obtained as a part of the juvenile intake and assessment process for juveniles shall be confidential, and shall not be disclosed except as provided by statutory law and rules and regulations promulgated by the commissioner thereunder.

(1) Any court of record may order the disclosure of such records, reports and other information to any person or entity.

(2) The head of any juvenile intake and assessment program, certified by the commissioner of juvenile justice, may authorize disclosure of such records, reports and other information to:

(A) A person licensed to practice the healing arts who has before that person a juvenile whom the person reasonably suspects may be abused or neglected;

(B) a court-appointed special advocate for a juvenile or an agency having the legal responsibility or authorization to care for, treat or supervise a juvenile;

(C) a parent or other person responsible for the welfare of a juvenile, or such person's legal representative, with protection for the identity of persons reporting and other appropriate persons;

(D) the juvenile, the attorney and a guardian *ad litem*, if any, for such juvenile;

(E) the police or other law enforcement agency;

(F) an agency charged with the responsibility of preventing or treating physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual abuse of children, if the agency requesting the information has standards of confidentiality as strict or stricter than the requirements of the Kansas code for care of children or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code, whichever is applicable;

(G) members of a multidisciplinary team under this code;

(H) an agency authorized by a properly constituted authority to diagnose, care for, treat or supervise a child who is the subject of a report or record of child abuse or neglect;

(I) any individual, or public or private agency authorized by a properly constituted authority to diagnose, care for, treat or supervise a juvenile who is the subject of a report or record of child abuse or neglect, specifically including the following: Physicians, psychiatrists, nurses, nurse practitioners, psychologists, licensed social workers, child development specialists, physicians' assistants, community mental health workers, alcohol and drug abuse counselors and licensed or registered child care providers;

(J) a citizen review board pursuant to section 7 of 2006 House Bill No. 2352, and amendments thereto;

(K) an educational institution to the extent necessary to enable such institution to provide the safest possible environment for pupils and employees of the institution;

(L) any educator to the extent necessary for the protection of the educator and pupils; and

(M) any juvenile intake and assessment worker of another certified juvenile intake and assessment program.

New Sec. 11. (a) When the court has exercised jurisdiction over any juvenile the diagnostic, treatment or medical records shall be privileged and shall not be disclosed except:

(1) Upon the written consent of the former juvenile or, if the juvenile 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;

(3) when any court having jurisdiction of the juvenile orders disclosure;

(4) when authorized by section 16, and amendments thereto;

(5) when requested orally or in writing by any attorney representing the juvenile, but the records shall not be further disclosed by the attorney unless approved by the court or presented as admissible evidence;

(6) upon a written request of a juvenile intake and assessment worker in regard to a juvenile 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) 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 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 juvenile has been placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections.

New Sec. 12. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), any records or files specified in this code concerning a juvenile may be expunged upon application to a judge of the court of the county in which the records or files are maintained. The application for expungement may be made by the juvenile, if 18 years of age or older or, if the juvenile is less than 18 years of age, by the juvenile's parent or next friend.

(b) There shall be no expungement of records or files concerning acts committed by a juvenile which, if committed by an adult, would constitute

a violation of K.S.A. 21-3401, and amendments thereto, murder in the first degree, K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto, murder in the second degree, K.S.A. 21-3403, and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3404, and amendments thereto, involuntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3439, and amendments thereto, capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3442, and amendments thereto, involuntary manslaughter while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto, rape, K.S.A. 21-3503, and amendments thereto, indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto, aggravated criminal sodomy, K.S.A. 21-3510, and amendments thereto, indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3511, and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto, sexual exploitation, K.S.A. 21-3603, and amendments thereto, aggravated incest, K.S.A. 21-3608, and amendments thereto, endangering a child, K.S.A. 21-3609, and amendments thereto, abuse of a child, or which would constitute an attempt to commit a violation of any of the offenses specified in this subsection.

(c) When a petition for expungement is filed, the court shall set a date for a hearing on the petition and shall give notice thereof to the county or district attorney. The petition shall state: (1) The juvenile's full name; (2) the full name of the juvenile as reflected in the court record, if different than (1); (3) the juvenile's sex and date of birth; (4) the offense for which the juvenile was adjudicated; (5) the date of the trial; and (6) the identity of the trial court. 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 juvenile has reached 23 years of age or that two years have elapsed since the final discharge;

(B) since the final discharge of the juvenile, the juvenile has not been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor other than a traffic offense or adjudicated as a juvenile offender under the revised Kansas juvenile justice code and no proceedings are pending seeking such a conviction or adjudication; and

(C) the circumstances and behavior of the petitioner warrant expungement.

(2) The court may require that all court costs, fees and restitution shall be paid.

(e) Upon entry of an order expunging records or files, the offense which the records or files concern shall be treated as if it never occurred, except that upon conviction of a crime or adjudication in a subsequent action under this code the offense may be considered in determining the sentence to be imposed. The petitioner, the court and all law enforcement officers and other public offices and agencies shall properly reply on inquiry that no record or file exists with respect to the juvenile. Inspection of the expunged files or records thereafter may be permitted by order of the court upon petition by the person who is the subject thereof. The inspection shall be limited to inspection by the person who is the subject of the files or records and the person's designees.

(f) Copies of any order made pursuant to subsection (a) or (c) shall be sent to each public officer and agency in the county having possession of any records or files ordered to be expunged. If the officer or agency fails to comply with the order within a reasonable time after its receipt, the officer or agency may be adjudged in contempt of court and punished accordingly.

(g) The court shall inform any juvenile who has been adjudicated a juvenile offender of the provisions of this section.

(h) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the maintenance of information relating to an offense after records or files concerning the offense have been expunged if the information is kept in a manner that does not enable identification of the juvenile.

(i) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit or require expungement of files or records related to a child support order registered pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code.

(j) Whenever the records or files of any adjudication have been expunged under the provisions of this section, the custodian of the records or files of adjudication relating to that offense shall not disclose the existence of such records or files, except when requested by:

(1) The person whose record was expunged;

(2) a private detective agency or a private patrol operator, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for employment with such agency or operator by the person whose record has been expunged;

(3) a court, upon a showing of a subsequent conviction of the person whose record has been expunged;

(4) the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, or a designee of the secretary, for the purpose of obtaining information relating to employment in an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services of any person whose record has been expunged;

(5) a person entitled to such information pursuant to the terms of the expungement order;

(6) the Kansas lottery, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;

(7) the governor or the Kansas racing commission, or a designee of the commission, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for executive director of the commission, for employment with the commission, for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission or for licensure, renewal of licensure or continued licensure by the commission; or

(8) the Kansas sentencing commission.

New Sec. 13. (a) Fingerprints or photographs shall not be taken of any juvenile who is taken into custody for any purpose, except that:

(1) Fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be taken if authorized by a judge of the district court having jurisdiction;

(2) after adjudication, fingerprints and photographs 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 misdemeanor violations: K.S.A. 21-3424, and amendments thereto, criminal restraint, when the victim is less than 18 years of age, subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3503, and amendments thereto, indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3507, and amendments thereto, adultery, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age, K.S.A. 21-3508, and amendments thereto, lewd and lascivious behavior, subsection (b)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3513, and amendments thereto, promoting prostitution, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age, K.S.A. 21-3517, and amendments thereto, sexual battery, 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;

(3) fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be taken under K.S.A. 21-2501, and amendments thereto, if the juvenile has been prosecuted as an adult pursuant to section 47, and amendments thereto; and

(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) 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) fingerprints or photographs taken under subsections (a)(2), (a)(3)

and (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 section 25, and amendments thereto, if the other agency has a legitimate need for the fingerprints or photographs.

(e) Any fingerprints or photographs of an alleged juvenile offender taken under the provisions of subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 38-1611, prior to its repeal, may be sent to a state or federal repository on or before December 31, 2006.

(f) Any law enforcement agency that willfully fails to submit any fingerprints or photographs required by this section shall be liable to the state for the payment of a civil penalty, recoverable in an action brought by the attorney general, in an amount not exceeding $500 for each report not made. Any civil penalty recovered under this subsection shall be paid into the state general fund.

(g) The director of the Kansas bureau of investigation shall adopt any rules and regulations necessary to implement, administer and enforce the provisions of this section, including time limits within which fingerprints shall be sent to a state or federal repository when required by this section.

(h) Nothing in this section shall preclude the custodian of a juvenile from authorizing photographs or fingerprints of the juvenile to be used in any action under the Kansas parentage act.

New Sec. 14. (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 juvenile or the parent of the juvenile. Any docket fee received shall be remitted to the state treasurer pursuant to K.S.A. 20-362, and amendments thereto.

(2) *Expenses.* Expenses may be waived or assessed against the juvenile or a parent of the juvenile. 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 assessed 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 proportionate share 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 restitution, then toward the payment of the docket fee.

New Sec. 15. (a) *How paid.* (1) If a juvenile, 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 initiated. Upon entry of a written order transferring venue pursuant to section 5, and amendments thereto, 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 initiated.

(2) When the custody of a juvenile is awarded to the commissioner, the expenses for the care and custody of the juvenile from the date of

custody forward shall not be paid out of the county general fund, except as provided in subsection (d) or section 73, and amendments thereto. In no event shall the payment authorized by this subsection exceed the state approved rate.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that any person shall be relieved of the legal responsibility to support a juvenile.

(b) *Reimbursement to county general fund.* (1) When expenses for the care and custody of a juvenile 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) 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 a juvenile 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 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) *Interlocal agreements.* 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 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 juvenile because of any payment under such an interlocal agreement.

New Sec. 16. (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 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 the commissioner or a person other than a parent or placed in or committed to a facility, the custodian or an agent designated by the custodian shall be the personal representative for the purpose of consenting to disclosure of otherwise protected health information and have authority to consent to 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. A juvenile or parent of a juvenile who is opposed to certain medical procedures authorized by this section may request an opportunity for a hearing thereon before the court. Subsequent to the hearing, the court may authorize or limit the performance of the proposed treatment subject to the 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 section 66, 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 a juvenile under this code, that the juvenile may be a mentally ill person as defined in K.S.A. 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. 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 the juvenile to seek voluntary admission to a treatment facility as provided in K.S.A. 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.

New Sec. 17. (a) As used in this section:

(1) "Adjudicated person" means a person found to be a juvenile offender or a person found not to be a juvenile offender 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, if 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 such person 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 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.

New Sec. 18. When there is a dispute with respect to parentage, the court may stay child support proceedings, if any are pending in the case, until the dispute is resolved by a separate action under the Kansas parentage act. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the power of the court to carry out the purposes of the revised Kansas juvenile justice code.

New Sec. 19. (a) The court shall order child support unless good cause is shown why such support should not be ordered. In determining the amount of a child support order under the revised 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 necessary to carry out the intent of this section, the court may refer the matter to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services for child support enforcement.

New Sec. 20. When child support is ordered pursuant to the revised 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 _____ and _____"
(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, the order shall be captioned in the same manner.

New Sec. 21. (a) A party entitled to receive child support under an order issued pursuant to the revised 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 amendments thereto, 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 revised 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 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, and amendments thereto, 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 uniform interstate family support act, article 9 of chapter 23 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;

(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 parent. 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 a stipulation pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of section 19, 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 circumstances 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 parent. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent or limit enforcement of the support order during the three months after the date of registration.

New Sec. 22. The remedies provided in this code with respect to child support are in addition to and not in substitution for any other remedy.

New Sec. 23. (a) In any case in which the commissioner pays for the expenses of care and custody of a juvenile pursuant to the code, an assignment of all past, present and future support rights of the juvenile in custody possessed by either parent or other person entitled to receive support payments for the juvenile is, by operation of law, conveyed to the commissioner. Such assignment shall become effective upon placement of a juvenile in the custody of the commissioner or upon payment of the expenses of care and custody of a 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 juvenile. When the commissioner pays for the expenses of care and custody of a juvenile or a juvenile is placed in the custody of the commissioner, the parent or other person entitled to receive support payments for the 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 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 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 costs of care and custody of a juvenile under the revised 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 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 until the court receives notification of the termination of the assignment.

(g) If the commissioner or the commissioner's designee has 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) on file with the court ordering support payments, 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 juvenile for the expenses of a juvenile in the commissioner's care or custody pursuant to the code. 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.

New Sec. 24. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a juvenile's parent 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 code, any assistance expended on the 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 juvenile, liability to the commissioner or other person or entity shall be joint and several. 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 juvenile.

(b) With respect to an individual parent, the provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to:

(1) Assistance provided on behalf of any person other than the juvenile of the parent;

(2) assistance provided during a month in which the needs of the parent were included in the assistance provided to the juvenile; or

(3) assistance provided during a month in which the parent has fully complied with the terms of an order of support for the 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 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.

New Sec. 25. As used in section 26, 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, the Kansas juvenile justice code or the revised 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) escaping from commitment or absconding from placement pursuant to this code;

(10) entry of a mandate of an appellate court that reverses the decision of the trial court 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.

New Sec. 26. (a) In order to properly advise the three branches of government on the operation of the juvenile justice system, there is hereby established within and as a part of the central repository, a juvenile offender information system. The system shall serve as a repository of juvenile offender information which is collected by juvenile justice agencies and reported to the system.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, every juvenile justice agency shall report juvenile offender information, whether collected manually or by means of an automated system, to the central repository, in accordance with rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this section. A juvenile justice agency shall report to the central repository those reportable events involving a violation of a county resolution or city ordinance only when required by rules and regulations adopted by the director.

(c) Reporting methods may include:

(1) Submission of juvenile offender information by a juvenile justice agency directly to the central repository;

(2) if the information can readily be collected and reported through the court system, submission to the central repository by the office of judicial administrator; or

(3) if the information can readily be collected and reported through

juvenile justice agencies that are part of a geographically based information system, submission to the central repository by the agencies.

(d) The director may determine, by rules and regulations, the statutorily required reportable events to be reported by each juvenile justice agency, in order to avoid duplication in reporting.

(e) Juvenile offender information maintained in the juvenile offender information system is confidential and shall not be disseminated or publicly disclosed in a manner which enables identification of any individual who is a subject of the information, except that the information shall be open to inspection by law enforcement agencies of this state, by the department of social and rehabilitation services if related to an individual in the secretary's custody or control, by the juvenile justice authority if related to an individual in the commissioner's custody or control, by the department of corrections if related to an individual in the custody and control of the secretary of corrections, by educational institutions to the extent necessary to provide the safest possible environment for pupils and employees, by any educator to the extent necessary for the protection of the educator and pupils, by the officers of any public institution to which the individual is committed, by county and district attorneys, by attorneys for the parties to a proceeding under this code, by an intake and assessment worker or upon order of a judge of the district court or an appellate court. Such information shall reflect the offense level and whether such offense is a person or nonperson offense.

(f) Any journal entry of a trial of adjudication shall state the number of the statute under which the juvenile is adjudicated to be a juvenile offender and specify whether each offense, if done by an adult, would constitute a felony or misdemeanor, as defined by K.S.A. 21-3105, and amendments thereto.

(g) Any law enforcement agency that willfully fails to make any report required by this section shall be liable to the state for the payment of a civil penalty, recoverable in an action brought by the attorney general, in an amount not exceeding $500 for each report not made. Any civil penalty recovered under this subsection shall be paid into the state general fund.

(h) The director shall adopt any rules and regulations necessary to implement, administer and enforce the provisions of this section.

(i) The director shall develop incentives to encourage the timely entry of juvenile offender information into the central repository.

New Sec. 27. An action under this code shall be commenced by filing a verified complaint with the court and the issuance of process 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.

New Sec. 28. (a) *Complaint.* (1) The complaint shall be in writing and shall state:

(A) The name, date of birth and residence address of the alleged juvenile offender, if known;

(B) the name and residence address of the alleged juvenile offender's parent, 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 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 an adjudication if the error or omission did not prejudice the juvenile.

(2) The proceedings shall be entitled: "In the matter of _____, a juvenile."

(3) The complaint shall contain a request that parents be ordered 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. 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.

New Sec. 29. A juvenile whose defense to the allegations in the complaint is that of alibi or mental disease or defect shall give written notice to the county or district attorney and the court of such juvenile's proposed defense not less than 10 days prior to the adjudicatory hearing. For good cause shown the court may allow such notice to be given at a later time. The notice shall include the names and addresses of witnesses that the 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 may order an independent examination of and report on the juvenile.

New Sec. 30. (a) A law enforcement officer may take a juvenile into custody when:

(1) Any offense has been or is being committed 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;

(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 (c).

(b) A court services officer, juvenile community corrections officer or other person authorized to supervise juveniles subject to this code, may take a juvenile into custody when: (1) There is a warrant commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody; (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 (3) there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile has violated a term of probation or placement.

(c) Any court services officer, juvenile community corrections officer or other person authorized to supervise juveniles subject to this code, may arrest a juvenile without a warrant or may 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, juvenile community corrections officer or other person authorized to supervise juveniles subject to this code, 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.

(d) (1) 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 subsection (b) of section 31, and amendments thereto. 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 and the juvenile intake and assessment worker if the officer has delivered the juvenile to the worker, with all of the information in the officer's possession pertaining to the juvenile, the juvenile's parent 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.

(e) 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 prior to the time specified by subsection (a) of section 43, and amendments thereto. In addition, if an agreement is established pursuant to section 46, 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.

(f) 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.

New Sec. 31. (a) If no prior order removing a juvenile from the juvenile's home pursuant to section 34 or 35, and amendments thereto, has been made, the court shall not enter an order removing a juvenile from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds probable cause that: (1)(A) The juvenile is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;

(B) allowing the juvenile to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the juvenile; or

(C) immediate placement of the juvenile is in the juvenile's best interest; and

(2) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the juvenile from the juvenile's home or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety of the juvenile. The court shall state the basis for each finding in writing.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), a juvenile may be placed in a juvenile detention facility pursuant to subsection (c) or (d) of section 30 or subsection (e) of section 43, and amendments thereto, if one or more of the following conditions are met:

(1) There is oral or written verification that the juvenile is a fugitive sought for an offense in another jurisdiction, that the juvenile is currently an escapee from a juvenile detention facility or that the juvenile has absconded from a placement that is court ordered or designated by the juvenile justice authority.

(2) The juvenile is alleged to have committed an offense which if committed by an adult would constitute a felony or any crime described

in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

(3) The juvenile has been adjudicated for a nonstatus offense and is awaiting final court action on that offense.

(4) The juvenile has a record of failure to appear in court or there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile will flee the jurisdiction of the court.

(5) The juvenile has a history of violent behavior toward others.

(6) The juvenile exhibited seriously assaultive or destructive behavior or self-destructive behavior at the time of being taken into custody.

(7) The juvenile has a record of adjudication or conviction of one or more offenses which if committed by an adult would constitute a felony.

(8) The juvenile is a juvenile offender who has been expelled from placement in a nonsecure facility as a result of the current alleged offense.

(9) The juvenile has been taken into custody by any court services officer, juvenile community corrections officer or other person authorized to supervise juveniles subject to this code pursuant to subsection (b) of section 30, and amendments thereto.

(10) The juvenile has violated probation or conditions of release.

(c) No person 18 years of age or more shall be placed in a juvenile detention center.

New Sec. 32. (a) No juvenile shall be detained or placed in any jail pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code except as provided by subsections (b), (c) and (d).

(b) Upon being taken into custody, a juvenile 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 subsection (a)(2) of section 47, and amendments thereto; and (B) who has received the benefit of a detention hearing pursuant to section 31, and amendments thereto;

(2) whose prosecution as an adult or classification as an extended jurisdiction juvenile has been authorized pursuant to section 47, 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 revised 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.

New Sec. 33. (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 parent 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 immediately upon the juvenile's arrival unless the parent is the alleged victim or alleged codefendant of the crime under investigation.

(b) When a parent 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 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 who is not involved in the investigation of the crime immediately upon such juvenile's arrival.

(c) After an attorney has been appointed for the juvenile in the case, the parent may not waive the juvenile's rights.

New Sec. 34. (a) The court shall not issue the first warrant or enter an order removing a juvenile from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds probable cause that: (1)(A) The juvenile is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;

(B) allowing the juvenile to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the juvenile; or

(C) immediate placement of the juvenile is in the juvenile's best interest; and

(2) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the juvenile from the juvenile's home or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety of the juvenile. The court shall 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. 35. (a) The court shall not issue the first warrant or enter an order removing a juvenile from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds probable cause that: (1)(A) The juvenile is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;

(B) allowing the juvenile to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the juvenile; or

(C) immediate placement of the juvenile is in the juvenile's best interest; and

(2) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the juvenile from the juvenile's home or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety of the juvenile. The court shall enter its determination in the warrant or order.

(3) If the juvenile is in the custody of the commissioner, the commissioner shall prepare a report for the court documenting such reasonable efforts.

(4) 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.

(5) 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 if the juvenile presents a risk to public safety.

(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).

New Sec. 36. Upon the filing of a complaint under this code, the court shall proceed by one of the following methods:

(a) At any time 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 juvenile is required to appear and answer the offenses charged in the complaint. The hearing shall be within 30 days of the date the complaint is filed. The summons and the complaint shall be delivered to a law enforcement agency or a person specially appointed to serve them.

(b) If the juvenile is being detained for a detention hearing as provided in section 43, and amendments thereto, at the detention hearing a copy of the complaint shall be served on the juvenile and each parent or other person with whom the juvenile has been residing who is in attendance at the hearing and a record of the service made a part of the proceedings. The court shall announce the time that the 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 section 42, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 37. (a) *Persons upon whom served.* The summons and a copy of the complaint shall be served on the juvenile; if the juvenile's whereabouts are known, any person having legal custody of the juvenile; the person with whom the juvenile is residing; and any other person designated by the county or district attorney.

(b) *Form.* The summons shall be issued by the clerk, dated the day it is issued, contain the name of the court, the caption of the case and be in a form that complies with the code.

New Sec. 38. (a) Summons, notice of hearing or other process may be served pursuant to K.S.A. 60-303, and amendments thereto, or as provided in subsection (b).

(b) Service may be made by first-class mail, addressed to the individual to be served at the usual place of residence of the person with postage prepaid, and is completed upon the person appearing before the court in response thereto. If the person fails to appear when served by first-class mail, the summons, notice or other process shall be pursuant to K.S.A. 60-303, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 39. Proof of service shall be made as follows:

(a) *Personal or residential service.* (1) Every officer to whom summons or other process shall be delivered for service within the state shall make written report of the place, manner and date of service of the process.

(2) If the process, by order of the court, is delivered to a person other than an officer for service, the person shall report the place, manner and time of service by affidavit.

(b) *Service by mail.* The clerk or a deputy clerk shall make service by mail and shall make a written report of the service.

(c) *Amendment of report.* The judge may allow an amendment of a report of service at any time and upon the terms as are deemed just to correctly reflect the true manner of service.

New Sec. 40. *Proceedings upon filing.* Upon the filing of a subsequent pleading requesting or indicating the necessity for a hearing, the court shall fix the time and place for the hearing.

(b) *Form of notice.* The notice of hearing shall be given by the clerk, dated the day it is issued, contain the name of the court and the caption in the case.

(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.

New Sec. 41. (a) A party shall be entitled to the use of subpoenas and other compulsory process to obtain the attendance of witnesses. Ex-

cept as otherwise provided by this code, the subpoenas and other compulsory process shall be issued and served 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.

New Sec. 42. 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 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 juvenile's absconding or escaping.

New Sec. 43. (a) *Length of detention.* Whenever a juvenile is taken into custody, the juvenile shall not remain 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.

(b) *Waiver of detention hearing.* 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 parent 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 (c)(1) of section 32, and amendments thereto, notice of the detention hearing shall be given at least 24 hours prior to the hearing, unless waived.

(d) *Oral notice.* When there is insufficient time to give written notice, oral notice may be given and is completed upon filing a certificate of oral notice with the clerk.

(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, and may recess the hearing for 24 hours to obtain attendance of the attorney appointed. 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 section 31, 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 detention is not necessary 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, some other suitable person willing to accept temporary custody or the commissioner. Such finding shall be made in accordance with sections 34 and 35, and amendments thereto.

(g) *Audio-video communications.* Detention hearings may be conducted by two-way electronic audio-video communication between the juvenile and the judge in lieu of personal presence of the juvenile or the juvenile's attorney in the courtroom from any location within Kansas in the discretion of the court. The juvenile may be accompanied by the juvenile's attorney during such proceedings or the juvenile's attorney may be personally present in court as long as a means of confidential communication between the juvenile and the juvenile's attorney is available.

New Sec. 44. (a) When the juvenile appears without an attorney in response to a complaint, the court shall inform the juvenile of the following:

(1) The nature of the charges in the complaint;

(2) the right to hire an attorney of the juvenile's own choice;

(3) the duty of the court to appoint an attorney for the juvenile if no attorney is hired by the juvenile or parent; and

(4) that the court may require the juvenile or parent to pay the expense of a court appointed attorney.

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

(b) When the juvenile appears with an attorney in response to a complaint, the court shall require the juvenile to plead guilty, *nolo contendere* or not guilty to the allegations stated in the complaint, unless there is an application for and approval of an immediate intervention program. Prior to making this requirement, the court shall inform the juvenile of the following:

(1) The nature of the charges in the complaint;

(2) the right of the 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 juvenile to testify or to decline to testify; and

(6) the sentencing alternatives the court may select as the result of the juvenile being adjudicated a juvenile offender.

(c) If the 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 juvenile pleads not guilty, the court shall schedule a time and date for trial to the court.

(e) First appearance may be conducted by two-way electronic audio-video communication between the juvenile and the judge in lieu of personal presence of the juvenile or the juvenile's attorney in the courtroom from any location within Kansas in the discretion of the court. The juvenile may be accompanied by the juvenile's attorney during such proceedings or the juvenile's attorney may be personally present in court as long as a means of confidential communication between the juvenile and the juvenile's attorney is available.

New Sec. 45. A plea of *nolo contendere* is a formal declaration that the juvenile does not contest the charge. When a plea of *nolo contendere* is accepted the court shall adjudicate the juvenile to be a juvenile offender. The plea cannot be used against the juvenile as an admission in any other action based on the same act.

New Sec. 46. (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 juvenile may avoid prosecution. 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, 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 issue such a summons.

(3) Allow the intake and assessment centers to directly purchase services for the 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 is not dangerous to self or others.

(b) An immediate intervention program shall provide that an alleged juvenile offender is ineligible for such program if the juvenile 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 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 severity level 1, 2 or 3 felony for nondrug crimes or drug severity level 1 or 2 felony for drug crimes.

(c) An immediate intervention program may include a stipulation, agreed to by the juvenile, the 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 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 of a juvenile to be a part of the immediate intervention program.

(e) "Summons" means a written order issued by an intake and assessment worker or a law enforcement officer directing that a juvenile appear before a designated court at a stated time and place 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.

New Sec. 47. (a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, at any time after commencement of proceedings under this code against a juvenile and prior to the beginning of an evidentiary hearing at which the court may enter a sentence as provided in section 56, 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 juvenile as an adult under the applicable criminal statute. The juvenile shall be presumed to be a juvenile unless good cause is shown to prosecute the juvenile as an adult.

(2) 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 off-grid crime, a person felony, a nondrug severity level 1 through 6 felony or any drug severity level 1 , 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, one or more of which constitutes a felony, after having been adjudicated or convicted in a separate 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 hear-

ing at which the court may enter a sentence as provided in section 56, and amendments thereto. If the juvenile is presumed to be an adult, the burden is on the juvenile to rebut the presumption by a preponderance of the evidence.

(3) At any time after commencement of proceedings under this code against a juvenile offender and prior to the beginning of an evidentiary hearing at which the court may enter a sentence as provided in section 56, 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.

(4) If the county or district attorney or the county or district attorney's designee files a motion to designate the proceedings as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution and the juvenile was 14, 15, 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, would constitute an off-grid crime, a person felony, a nondrug severity level 1 through 6 felony or any drug severity level 1, 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, one or more of which constitutes a felony, after having been adjudicated or convicted in a separate juvenile proceeding as having committed an act 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 offense charged, the burden is on the juvenile to rebut the designation of an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution by a preponderance of the evidence. In all other motions requesting that the court designate the proceedings as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, the juvenile is presumed to be a juvenile. The burden of proof is on the prosecutor to prove the juvenile should be designated as an extended jurisdiction juvenile.

(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 the motion, the court shall set a time and place for hearing. The court shall give notice of the hearing to the juvenile, each parent, if service is possible, and the attorney representing the 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 juvenile of the following:

(A) The nature of the charges in the complaint;

(B) the right of the 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 juvenile to testify or to decline to testify; and

(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 juvenile fails to appear for hearing on the motion after having been served with notice of the hearing, the court may hear and determine the motion in the absence of the 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 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 juvenile;

(5) the previous history of the juvenile, including whether the juvenile had been adjudicated a juvenile offender under this code or the Kansas juvenile justice 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 juvenile as determined by consideration of the 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 juvenile prior to the expiration of the court's jurisdiction under this code; and

(8) whether the interests of the 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 section 54, and amendments thereto, written reports and other materials relating to the 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 completion of the hearing if the court finds from a preponderance of the evidence that the alleged juvenile offender should be prosecuted as an adult for the offense charged. In that case, the court shall direct the 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 juvenile has failed to rebut the presumption or the court finds from a preponderance of the evidence that the juvenile should be prosecuted under an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.

(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 jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.

(4) 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 jurisdiction juvenile prosecution in such court's jurisdiction.

(g) If the 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 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 juvenile bound over to the district judge having jurisdiction to try the case.

(h) If the juvenile is convicted, the authorization for prosecution as an adult shall attach and apply to any future prosecutions of the 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 cognizable under this code.

(i) If the 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 juvenile shall be a juvenile offender and receive a sentence pursuant to section 61, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 48. (a) For the purpose of this section, a person charged as a juvenile is incompetent for adjudication as a juvenile offender if, because of mental illness or defect, such person is unable to:

(1) Understand the nature and purpose of the proceedings; or

(2) make or assist in making a defense.

Whenever the words "competent," "competency," "incompetent" and "incompetency" are used without qualification in this code, such words shall refer to the standard for incompetency described in this subsection.

(b) (1) If at any time after such person has been charged as a juvenile there is reason to believe that the juvenile is incompetent for adjudication as a juvenile offender, the proceedings shall be suspended and the court before whom the case is pending shall conduct a hearing to determine the competency of the 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) The court shall determine the issue of competency. 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 and report to the court. If the examining psychiatrist, psychologist or private or public mental health facility determines that further examination is necessary, the court may commit the juvenile for not more than 60 days to any appropriate public or private institution for examination and report to the court. For good cause shown, the commitment may be extended for another 60 days. No statement made by the juvenile in the course of any examination provided for by this section, whether the examination is with or without the consent of the juvenile, shall be admitted in evidence against the juvenile in any hearing.

(3) 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.

(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 evaluation and treatment pursuant to section 49 and section 50, and amendments thereto. One or both parents of the juvenile may be ordered to pay child support pursuant to the Kansas child support guidelines. Upon application of the juvenile and in the discretion of the court, the juvenile may be released to any appropriate private institution upon terms and conditions prescribed by the court.

(e) If at any time after proceedings have been suspended under this section, there are reasonable grounds to believe that a juvenile who has been adjudged incompetent is now competent, the court in which the case is pending shall conduct a hearing to determine the juvenile's present mental condition. Reasonable notice of the hearings shall be given to the prosecuting attorney, the juvenile and the juvenile's attorney of record, if any. If the court, following the hearing, finds the juvenile to be competent, the pending proceedings shall be resumed.

New Sec. 49. (a) A juvenile who is found to be incompetent pursuant to section 48, and amendments thereto, shall be committed for evaluation and treatment to any appropriate public or private institution for a period not to exceed 90 days. Within 90 days of the juvenile's commitment to the institution, the chief medical officer of the institution shall certify to the court whether the juvenile has a substantial probability of attaining competency for hearing in the foreseeable future.

(b) If the chief medical officer of 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 section 48, and amendments thereto.

(c) If the chief medical officer of 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.

New Sec. 50. (a) If, after proceedings as required by section 49, and amendments thereto, it is determined that a juvenile who has been found incompetent is not a mentally ill person subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment 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 section 48, 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 proceedings. The court shall then proceed pursuant to subsection (c).

(b) 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 section 49, and amendments thereto, but thereafter is to be discharged because such juvenile is not a mentally ill person subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment as defined in subsection (f) of K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, the treatment facility shall promptly notify the court in which the proceedings are pending that the juvenile is to be discharged. The court shall then proceed pursuant to subsection (c).

(c) Unless the court finds pursuant to subsection (c) of section 48, 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 juvenile to be discharged from commitment and shall dismiss the charges without prejudice. The period of limitation for the prosecution for the crime charged shall not continue to run until the juvenile has been determined to have attained competency pursuant to subsection (e) of section 48, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 51. (a) Any parent or person with whom a juvenile resides who is served with a summons as provided in section 37, and amendments thereto, shall appear with the juvenile at all proceedings concerning the juvenile, unless excused by the court having jurisdiction of the matter.

(b) Any person required by this code 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, "good cause" for failing to appear includes, but is not limited to, a situation where a parent:

(1) Does not have physical custody of the juvenile and resides outside of Kansas;

(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

(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.

(d) If the parent of any juvenile cannot be found or fails to appear, the court may proceed with the case without the presence of such parent.

New Sec. 52. All cases filed under the code shall be heard without unnecessary delay. Continuances may be granted to either party for good cause shown.

New Sec. 53. (a) 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 juvenile, the court may exclude all persons except the juvenile, the juvenile's parents, attorneys for 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 mem-

bers of the victim's family, as defined in subsection (c)(2) of K.S.A. 74-7335, and amendments thereto, as the court deems appropriate. Upon agreement of all 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.

New Sec. 54. In all hearings pursuant to the code, the rules of evidence of the code of civil procedure shall apply. The presiding judge shall not consider, read or rely upon any report not properly admitted according to the rules of evidence.

New Sec. 55. In all proceedings on complaints pursuant to the code the state must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the juvenile committed the act or acts charged in the complaint or a lesser included offense as defined in subsection (2) of K.S.A. 21-3107, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 56. (a) If the court finds that the evidence fails to prove an offense charged or a lesser included offense as defined in subsection (2) of K.S.A. 21-3107, and amendments thereto, the court shall enter an order dismissing the charge.

(b) If the court finds that the juvenile committed the offense charged or a lesser included offense as defined in subsection (2) of K.S.A. 21-3107, and amendments thereto, the court shall adjudicate the juvenile to be a juvenile offender and may issue a sentence as authorized by this code.

(c) If the court finds that the juvenile committed the acts constituting the offense charged or a lesser included offense as defined in subsection (2) of K.S.A. 21-3107, and amendments thereto, but is not responsible because of mental disease or defect, the juvenile shall not be adjudicated as a juvenile offender and shall be committed to the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services and placed in a state hospital. The juvenile's continued commitment shall be subject to annual review in the manner provided by K.S.A. 22-3428a, and amendments thereto, for review of commitment of a defendant suffering from mental disease or defect, and the juvenile may be discharged or conditionally released pursuant to that section. The juvenile also may be discharged or conditionally released in the same manner and subject to the same procedures as provided by K.S.A. 22-3428, and amendments thereto, for discharge of or granting conditional release to a defendant found suffering from mental disease or defect. If the juvenile violates any conditions of an order of conditional release, the juvenile shall be subject to contempt proceedings and returned to custody as provided by K.S.A. 22-3428b, and amendments thereto.

(d) A copy of the court's order shall be sent to the school district in which the juvenile offender is enrolled or will be enrolled.

New Sec. 57. 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, the judge may upon motion, 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.

New Sec. 58. (a) In any proceeding pursuant to the 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 section 59, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 59. (a) On motion of the attorney for any party to a proceeding pursuant 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. The state must establish by clear and convincing evidence that to require the child who is the alleged victim to testify in open court will so traumatize the child as to prevent the child from reasonably communicating to the jury or render the child unavailable to testify. The court shall make such an individualized finding before the state is permitted to proceed under this section.

(b) At the taking of testimony under this section:

(1) Only the attorneys for the 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 juvenile to observe and hear the testimony of the child in person, but shall ensure that the child cannot hear or see the 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 that the 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 shall not apply to any objection to admissibility for the reason that the recording has been materially altered.

New Sec. 60. (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 subsection 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 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 presentence investigation and report from a court services officer which includes: (A) The circumstances of the offense; (B) the attitude of the complainant, victim or the victim's family; (C) the record of juvenile offenses; (D) the social history of the juvenile; and (E) 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.

(5) The court in its discretion may direct that the parents submit a domestic relations affidavit.

(b) Expenses for post adjudication tools may be waived or assessed pursuant to subsection (c)(2) of section 14, 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 the report before ordering the sentencing of the juvenile offender.

(d) At any time prior to sentencing, the judge, at the request of a party, shall hear additional evidence as to proposals for reasonable and appropriate sentencing of the case.

New Sec. 61. (a) Upon adjudication as a juvenile offender pursuant to section 56, and amendments thereto, modification of sentence pursuant to section 67, and amendments thereto, or violation of a condition of sentence pursuant to section 68, and amendments thereto, and subject to subsection (a) of section 65, and amendments thereto, the court may impose one or more of the following sentencing alternatives. In the event that any sentencing alternative chosen constitutes an order authorizing or requiring removal of the juvenile from the juvenile's home and such findings either have not previously been made or the findings are not or may no longer be current, the court shall make determinations as required by sections 34 and 35, and amendments thereto.

(1) Place the juvenile on probation through court services or community corrections for a fixed period, subject to terms and conditions the court deems appropriate consistent with juvenile justice programs in the community.

(2) Order the juvenile to participate in a community based program available in such judicial district subject to the terms and conditions the court deems appropriate. This alternative shall not be ordered with the alternative in paragraph (12) and when ordered with the alternative in paragraph (10) shall constitute a recommendation. Requirements pertaining to child support may apply if custody is vested with other than a parent.

(3) Place the juvenile in the custody of a parent or other suitable person, subject to terms and conditions consistent with juvenile justice programs in the community. This alternative shall not be ordered with the alternative in paragraph (10) or (12). Requirements pertaining to child support may apply if custody is vested with other than a parent.

(4) Order the juvenile to attend counseling, educational, mediation or other sessions, or to undergo a drug evaluation pursuant to subsection (b).

(5) Suspend or restrict the juvenile's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state pursuant to subsection (c).

(6) Order the juvenile to perform charitable or community service work.

(7) Order the juvenile to make appropriate reparation or restitution pursuant to subsection (d).

(8) Order the juvenile to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000 pursuant to subsection (e).

(9) Place the juvenile under a house arrest program administered by the court pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto.

(10) Place the juvenile in the custody of the commissioner as provided in section 65, and amendments thereto. This alternative shall not be ordered with the alternative in paragraph (3) or (12). Except for a mandatory drug and alcohol evaluation, when this alternative is ordered with alternatives in paragraphs (2), (4) and (9), such orders shall constitute a recommendation by the court. Requirements pertaining to child support shall apply under this alternative.

(11) Commit the juvenile to a sanctions house for a period no longer than 28 days subject to the provisions of subsection (f).

(12) Commit the juvenile directly to the custody of the commissioner for a period of confinement in a juvenile correctional facility and a period of aftercare pursuant to section 69, and amendments thereto. The provisions of section 65, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to juveniles committed pursuant to this provision. This alternative may be ordered with the alternative in paragraph (7). Requirements pertaining to child support shall apply under this alternative.

(b) If the court orders the juvenile to attend counseling, educational, mediation or other sessions, or to undergo a drug and alcohol evaluation pursuant to subsection (a)(4), the following provisions apply:

(1) The court may order the juvenile offender to participate in counseling or mediation sessions or a program of education, including placement in an alternative educational program approved by a local school board. The costs of any counseling or mediation may be assessed as expenses in the case. No mental health center shall charge a fee for court-ordered counseling greater than what the center would have charged the person receiving the counseling if the person had requested counseling on the person's own initiative. No mediator shall charge a fee for court-ordered mediation greater than what the mediator would have charged the person participating in the mediation if the person had requested mediation on the person's own initiative. Mediation may include the victim but shall not be mandatory for the victim; and

(2) if the juvenile has been adjudicated to be a juvenile by reason of a violation of a statute that makes such a requirement, the court shall order and, if adjudicated for any other offense, the court may order the juvenile to submit to and complete a drug and alcohol evaluation by a community-based drug and alcohol safety action program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and to pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute for such evaluation. The court may waive the mandatory evaluation if the court finds that the juvenile completed a drug and alcohol evaluation, approved by the community-based alcohol and drug safety action program, within 12 months before sentencing. If the evaluation occurred more than 12 months before sentencing, the court shall order the juvenile to resubmit to and complete the evaluation and program as provided herein. If the court finds that the juvenile and those legally liable for the juvenile's support are indigent, the court may waive the fee. In no event shall the fee be assessed against the commissioner or the juvenile justice authority nor shall the fee be assessed against the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or the

department of social and rehabilitation services if the juvenile is in the secretary's care, custody and control.

(c) If the court orders suspension or restriction of a juvenile offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state pursuant to subsection (a)(5), the following provisions apply:

(1) The duration of the suspension ordered by the court shall be for a definite time period to be determined by the court. Upon suspension of a license pursuant to this subsection, the court shall require the juvenile offender to surrender the license to the court. The court shall transmit the license to the division of motor vehicles of the department of revenue, to be retained until the period of suspension expires. At that time, the licensee may apply to the division for return of the license. If the license has expired, the juvenile offender may apply for a new license, which shall be issued promptly upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of other conditions established by law for obtaining a license unless another suspension or revocation of the juvenile offender's privilege to operate a motor vehicle is in effect. As used in this subsection, "highway" and "street" have the meanings provided by K.S.A. 8-1424 and 8-1473, and amendments thereto. Any juvenile offender who does not have a driver's license may have driving privileges revoked. No Kansas driver's license shall be issued to a juvenile offender whose driving privileges have been revoked pursuant to this section for a definite time period to be determined by the court; and

(2) in lieu of suspending a juvenile offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state, the court may enter an order which places conditions on the juvenile offender's privilege of operating a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state, a certified copy of which the juvenile offender shall be required to carry any time the juvenile offender is operating a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state. The order shall prescribe a definite time period for the conditions imposed. Upon entering an order restricting a juvenile offender's license, the court shall require the juvenile offender to surrender such juvenile offender's license to the court. The court shall transmit the license to the division of vehicles, together with a copy of the order. Upon receipt thereof, the division of vehicles shall issue without charge a driver's license which shall indicate on its face that conditions have been imposed on the juvenile offender's privilege of operating a motor vehicle and that a certified copy of the order imposing the conditions is required to be carried by the juvenile offender when operating a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state. If the juvenile offender is a nonresident, the court shall cause a copy of the order to be transmitted to the division and the division shall forward a copy of it to the motor vehicle administrator of the juvenile offender's state of issuance. The court shall furnish to any juvenile offender whose driver's license has had conditions imposed on it under this section a copy of the order, which shall be recognized as a valid Kansas driver's license until the division issues the restricted license provided for in this subsection. Upon expiration of the period of time for which conditions are imposed pursuant to this subsection, the juvenile offender may apply to the division for the return of the license previously surrendered by the juvenile offender. In the event the license has expired, the juvenile offender may apply to the division for a new license, which shall be issued immediately by the division upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of the other conditions established by law unless such juvenile offender's privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state has been suspended or revoked prior thereto. If any juvenile offender violates any of the conditions imposed under this subsection, the juvenile offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state shall be revoked for a period as determined by the court in which the juvenile offender is convicted of violating such conditions.

(d) The following provisions apply to the court's determination of whether to order reparation or restitution pursuant to subsection (a)(7):

(1) The court shall order the juvenile to make reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by the juvenile offender's offense unless it finds compelling circumstances that would render a plan of reparation or restitution unworkable. If the court finds

compelling circumstances that would render a plan of reparation or restitution unworkable, the court shall enter such findings with particularity on the record. In lieu of reparation or restitution, the court may order the juvenile to perform charitable or social service for organizations performing services for the community; and

(2) restitution may include, but shall not be limited to, the amount of damage or loss caused by the juvenile's offense. Restitution may be made by payment of an amount fixed by the court or by working for the parties sustaining loss in the manner ordered by the court. An order of monetary restitution shall be a judgment against the juvenile that may be collected by the court by garnishment or other execution as on judgments in civil cases. Such judgment shall not be affected by the termination of the court's jurisdiction over the juvenile offender.

(e) If the court imposes a fine pursuant to subsection (a)(8), the following provisions apply:

(1) The amount of the fine may not exceed $1,000 for each offense. The amount of the fine should be related to the seriousness of the offense and the juvenile's ability to pay. Payment of a fine may be required in a lump sum or installments;

(2) in determining whether to impose a fine and the amount to be imposed, the court shall consider that imposition of a fine is most appropriate in cases where the juvenile has derived pecuniary gain from the offense and that imposition of a restitution order is preferable to imposition of a fine; and

(3) any fine imposed by court shall be a judgment against the juvenile that may be collected by the court by garnishment or other execution as on judgments in civil cases. Such judgment shall not be affected by the termination of the court's jurisdiction over the juvenile.

(f) If the court commits the juvenile to a sanctions house pursuant to subsection (a)(11), the following provisions shall apply:

(1) The court may order commitment for up to 28 days for the same offense or violation of sentencing condition. The court shall review the commitment every seven days and, may shorten the initial commitment or, if the initial term is less than 28 days, may extend the commitment;

(2) if, in the sentencing order, the court orders a sanctions house placement for a verifiable probation violation and such probation violation occurs, the juvenile may immediately be taken to a sanctions house and detained for no more than 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, prior to court review of the placement. The court and all parties shall be notified of the sanctions house placement; and

(3) a juvenile over 18 years of age and less than 23 years of age at sentencing shall be committed to a county jail, in lieu of a sanctions house, under the same time restrictions imposed by paragraph (1), but shall not be committed to or confined in a juvenile detention facility.

(g) Any order issued by the judge pursuant to this section shall be in effect immediately upon entry into the court's minutes.

(h) In addition to the requirements of section 73, and amendments thereto, if a person is under 18 years of age and convicted of a felony or adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony, the court shall forward a signed copy of the journal entry to the commissioner within 30 days of final disposition.

(i) Except as further provided, if a juvenile has been adjudged to be a juvenile offender for an offense that if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of: (1) Aggravated trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-3447, and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age; (2) rape, as defined in subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto; (3) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in subsection (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto; (4) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto; (5) promoting prostitution, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3513, and amendments thereto, if the prostitute is less than 14 years of age; (6) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in subsection (a)(5) or (a)(6) of K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto; or (7) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in parts (1) through (6); the court shall issue an order prohibiting the juvenile from attending the attendance center that

the victim of the offense attends. If only one attendance center exists, for which the victim and juvenile are eligible to attend, in the school district where the victim and the juvenile reside, the court shall hear testimony and take evidence from the victim, the juvenile, their families and a representative of the school district as to why the juvenile should or should not be allowed to remain at the attendance center attended by the victim. After such hearing, the court may issue an order prohibiting the juvenile from attending the attendance center that the victim of the offense attends.

(j) The sentencing hearing shall be open to the public as provided in section 53, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 62. (a) When sentencing a juvenile offender, the court may order a juvenile offender's parent 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 section 61, 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 section 6, 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 parent of any juvenile offender placed under a house arrest program pursuant to subsection (a)(9) of section 61, and amendments thereto, 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 parent to pay for such a program.

(2) If child support has been requested and a parent has 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 section 19, 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 section 21, 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.

New Sec. 63. A parent, or adult 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.

New Sec. 64. (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 section 61, and amendments thereto; and

(2) impose an adult criminal sentence, the execution of which shall be stayed on the condition that the juvenile offender not violate the provisions of the juvenile sentence and not commit a new offense.

(b) When it appears that a person sentenced as an extended jurisdiction juvenile has violated 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 immediately taken into custody and 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 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. The juvenile offender shall be credited for time served in a juvenile correctional or detention facility on the juvenile sentence as service on any authorized adult sanction.

(c) Upon becoming 18 years of age, any juvenile who has been sentenced pursuant to subsection (a) and is serving the juvenile sentence, may move for a court hearing to review the sentence. If the sentence is continued, the court shall set a date of further review in no later than 36 months.

New Sec. 65. (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, capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3439, and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3403, and amendments thereto, of a child or violated a law of another state which prohibits such murder or manslaughter of a child;

(2) the parent aided or abetted, attempted, conspired or solicited to commit such murder or voluntary manslaughter of a child;

(3) the parent committed a felony battery that resulted in bodily injury to the juvenile who is the subject of this proceeding or another child;

(4) the parent has subjected the juvenile who is the subject of this proceeding or another child to aggravated circumstances as defined in K.S.A. 38-1502, and amendments thereto;

(5) the parental rights of the parent to another child have been terminated involuntarily; or

(6) the juvenile has been in extended out-of-home placement as defined in K.S.A. 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 parent and determine whether reasonable efforts and progress have been made to achieve the goals of the permanency plan. If the court determines that progress is inadequate or that the permanency plan is no longer viable, the court shall hold a hearing pursuant to subsection (e).

(e) When the commissioner has custody of the juvenile, a permanency hearing shall be held no more than 12 months after the juvenile is first placed outside such juvenile's home and at least every 12 months thereafter. Juvenile offenders who have been in extended out-of-home placement shall be provided a permanency hearing within 30 days of a request from the commissioner. The court may appoint a *guardian ad litem* to represent the juvenile offender at the permanency hearing. At each hearing, the court shall make a written finding whether reasonable efforts have been made to accomplish the permanency goal and whether continued out-of-home placement is necessary for the juvenile's safety.

(f) Whenever a hearing is required under subsection (e), the court shall notify all interested parties of the hearing date, the commissioner, foster parent and preadoptive parent or relatives providing care for the juvenile and hold a hearing. Individuals receiving notice pursuant to this subsection shall not be made a party to the action solely on the basis of this notice and opportunity to be heard. After providing the persons receiving notice an opportunity to be heard, the court shall determine whether the juvenile's needs are being adequately met; whether services set out in the permanency plan necessary for the safe return of the juvenile have been made available to the parent with whom reintegration is planned; and whether reasonable efforts and progress have been made to achieve the goals of the permanency plan.

(g) If the court finds reintegration continues to be a viable alternative, the court shall determine whether and, if applicable, when the juvenile will be returned to the parent. The court may rescind any of its prior dispositional orders and enter any dispositional order authorized by this code or may order that a new plan for the reintegration be prepared and submitted to the court. If reintegration cannot be accomplished as approved by the court, the court shall be informed and shall schedule a hearing pursuant to subsection (h). No such hearing is required when the parent voluntarily relinquishes parental rights or 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 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.

New Sec. 66. (a) 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 the 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 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 offender in the custody of the commissioner. If such placement cannot be accomplished, the 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 who has been prosecuted and convicted as an adult shall not be eligible for admission to a juvenile correctional facility. All other conditions of the offender's sentence imposed under this code, including restitution orders, may remain intact. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to an 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).

New Sec. 67. (a) At any time after the entry of an order of 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 established 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 section 61, and amendments thereto, except that a child support order which has been registered under section 21, and amendments thereto, may only be modified pursuant to section 21, and amendments thereto.

(b) 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.

(c) The court shall rescind an order granting custody to a parent only if the court first finds probable cause that: (1)(A) The juvenile is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;

(B) allowing the juvenile to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the juvenile; or

(C) immediate placement of the juvenile is in the juvenile's best interest; and

(2) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the juvenile from the juvenile's home or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety of the juvenile. The court shall state the basis of each finding.

(d) 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 section 21, and amendments thereto, may only be modified pursuant to section 21, and amendments thereto.

(e) Any time after a court has committed a juvenile offender to a juvenile correctional facility, the court may, upon motion by the commissioner, modify the sentence and enter any other sentence if the court determines that:

(1) The medical condition of the juvenile justifies a reduction in sentence; or

(2) the juvenile's exceptional adjustment and habilitation merit a reduction in sentence.

New Sec. 68. (a) If it is alleged that a juvenile offender has violated a condition of probation or of a court-ordered placement, the county or district attorney, the victim of the offense committed by the offender, the assigned court services officer or the current custodian and placement of the juvenile offender may file a report with the court describing the alleged violation. 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 any party, shall set the matter for hearing and may issue a warrant pursuant to section 42, 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 by a preponderance of the evidence 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 section 61, and amendments thereto, except that a child support order which has been registered under section 21, and amendments thereto, may only be modified pursuant to section 21, and amendments thereto.

(b) The court shall not enter an order removing a juvenile from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds probable cause that: (1)(A) The juvenile is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;

(B) allowing the juvenile to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the juvenile; or

(C) immediate placement of the juvenile is in the juvenile's best interest; and

(2) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the juvenile from the juvenile's home or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety of the juvenile. The court shall state the basis of each finding in writing.

New Sec. 69. (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. 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 section 71, 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 com-

mitted 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 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 either two prior misdemeanor adjudications or one prior person or nonperson felony adjudication;

(ii) one present felony adjudication and two prior severity level 4 drug adjudications;

(iii) one present severity level 3 drug felony adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor adjudications or one prior person or nonperson felony adjudication; 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 either two prior misdemeanor adjudications or one prior person or nonperson felony adjudication and two placement failures;

(ii) one present misdemeanor adjudication and two prior severity level 4 drug felony adjudications and two placement failures;

(iii) one present severity level 4 drug felony adjudication and either

two prior misdemeanor adjudications or one prior person or nonperson felony adjudication and two placement failures; or

(iv) one present severity level 4 drug felony adjudication and two prior severity level 4 drug felony adjudications and two 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.* Upon finding the juvenile violated a requirement or requirements of conditional release, the court may:

(A) Subject to the limitations in subsection (a) of section 66, and amendments thereto, commit the offender directly 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 shall be a minimum of two months and a maximum of six months, or the length of the aftercare originally ordered, which ever is longer.

(B) Enter one or more of the following orders:

(i) Recommend additional conditions be added to those of the existing conditional release.

(ii) Order the offender to serve a period of sanctions pursuant to subsection (f) of section 61, and amendments thereto.

(iii) Revoke or restrict the juvenile's driving privileges as described in subsection (c) of section 61, and amendments thereto.

(C) Discharge the offender from the custody of the commissioner, release the commissioner from further responsibilities in the case and enter any other appropriate orders.

(b) As used in this section: (1) "Placement failure" means a juvenile offender 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.

New Sec. 70. (a) For purposes of determining release of a juvenile offender, a system shall be developed whereby good behavior is the expected norm and negative behavior will be punished.

(b) The commissioner 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 section 69, and amend-

ments 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.

New Sec. 71. (a) (1) Whenever a person is adjudicated as a juvenile offender, the court upon motion of the state, shall hold a hearing to consider imposition of a departure sentence. The motion shall state that a departure is sought and the reasons and factors relied upon. The hearing shall be scheduled so that the parties have adequate time to prepare and present arguments regarding the issues of departure sentencing. The victim of a crime or the victim's family shall be notified of the right to be present at the hearing for the convicted person by the county or district attorney. The parties may submit written arguments to the court prior to the date of the hearing and may make oral arguments before the court at the hearing. The court shall review the victim impact statement, if available. Prior to the hearing, the court shall transmit to the juvenile offender or the juvenile offender's attorney and the prosecuting attorney copies of the predispositional investigation report.

(2) At the conclusion of the hearing or within 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 (c)(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 placement matrix; and

(3) the maximum term for commitment of any juvenile offender to a juvenile correctional facility is age 22 years, 6 months.

(e) A departure sentence may be appealed as provided in section 80, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 72. In any action pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code in which the 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 juvenile to incarceration, shall direct that, for the purpose of computing 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 juvenile has spent incarcerated pending the disposition of the 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 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 juvenile has been adjudicated.

New Sec. 73. (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 adjudication and sentencing. The court shall 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) Within three days after receiving notice of commitment as provided in subsection (a), the commissioner shall notify the committing court of the facility to which the juvenile offender should be conveyed, and when to effect the immediate transfer of study and control to the juvenile justice authority. The date of admission shall be no more than five days after the notice to the committing court. Until received at the designated facility, the continuing detention, custody, and control of and transport for a juvenile offender sentenced to a direct commitment to a juvenile correctional facility shall be the responsibility of the committing county.

(2) Except as provided by section 32, 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.

New Sec. 74. (a) When a juvenile offender has satisfactorily completed 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 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.

(b) 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 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 conditional release and may recommend modifications or additions to the 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 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 parent of the juvenile offender to cooperate and participate with the 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 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.

New Sec. 75. 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 report with the committing court or the court of the county in which the juvenile offender resides describing the alleged violation. 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 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 aftercare term set by the court pursuant to the placement matrix as provided in section 69, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 76. (a) 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) 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, the offense would have constituted a class A, B or C felony before July 1, 1993, or an off-grid crime, a nondrug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 or a drug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2 or 3, 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 pursuant to section 79, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 77. (a) The commissioner shall notify the county or district attorney, the court, the local law enforcement agency and the school district in which the juvenile offender will be residing of such pending release at least 45 days before release if the juvenile is still required to attend school, if the juvenile offender has committed an act prior to July 1, 1999, which, if committed by a person 18 years of age or over, would have constituted: (1) A class A or B felony, before July 1, 1993, or (2) an off-grid crime, a nondrug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 or a drug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2 or 3, if the offense was committed on or after July 1, 1993, and, if such juvenile is to be released. The county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 30 days prior to discharge of the juvenile offender pursuant to section 79, 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 section 76, and amendments thereto. The court shall fix a time and place for hearing and shall notify each party of the time and place.

(b) Following the hearing if the court orders the commissioner to retain custody, the juvenile offender shall not be held in a juvenile correctional facility for longer than the maximum term of imprisonment which could be imposed upon an adult convicted of the offense or offenses which the juvenile offender has been adjudicated to have committed.

(c) As used in this section, "maximum term of imprisonment" means the greatest maximum sentence authorized by K.S.A. 21-4501, and amendments thereto, applying any enhanced penalty which would be applicable under K.S.A. 21-4504, and amendments thereto, and computing terms as consecutive when required by K.S.A. 21-4608, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 78. 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. 79. (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.

New Sec. 80. (a) *Order authorizing prosecution as an adult or extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.* (1) Unless the juvenile offender has consented to the order, 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 criminal appeals, except that where the 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 section 47, and amendments thereto, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 22-3602, 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 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.* The juvenile offender may appeal from an order of adjudication or sentencing, or both. The appeal shall be pursuant to section 82, and amendments thereto.

(1) Pending review of the sentence, the sentencing court or the appellate court may order the juvenile 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 juvenile 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.

(c) *Priority.* Appeals under this section shall have priority over other cases except those having statutory priority.

New Sec. 81. (a) An appeal may be taken by the prosecution from an order:

(1) Dismissing proceedings when jeopardy has not attached;

(2) denying authorization to prosecute a juvenile as an adult;

(3) quashing a warrant or a search warrant;

(4) suppressing evidence or suppressing a confession or admission; or

(5) upon a question reserved by the prosecution.

(b) An appeal upon a question reserved by the prosecution shall be taken within 10 days after the 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.

New Sec. 82. (a) An appeal from a district magistrate judge shall be to a district judge. 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.

New Sec. 83. (a) Pending the determination of an appeal, any order appealed from shall continue in force unless modified by temporary orders as provided in subsection (b).

(b) 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 juvenile as the court considers advisable.

New Sec. 84. When an appeal is taken pursuant to this code, fees of an attorney appointed to represent the 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. 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.

New Sec. 85. (a) The commissioner may adopt rules and regulations establishing standards of training and provisions for certifying juvenile corrections officers.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), no person shall receive a permanent appointment as a juvenile corrections officer unless awarded a certificate by the commissioner which attests to satisfactory completion of a basic course of instruction. Such course of instruction shall be approved by the commissioner and shall consist of not less than 160 hours of instruction. The certificate shall be effective during the term of a person's employment, except that any person who has terminated employment with the commissioner for a period exceeding one year shall be required to be certified again.

(c) The commissioner may award a certificate which attests to the satisfactory completion of a basic course of instruction to any person who has been duly certified under the laws of another state or territory if, in the opinion of the commissioner, the requirements for certification in the other jurisdiction are equal to or exceed the requirements for certification in this state. The commissioner may waive any number of hours or courses required to complete the basic course of instruction for any person who, in the opinion of the commissioner, has received sufficient training or experience that such hours of instruction would be unduly burdensome or duplicitous.

(d) Every juvenile corrections officer shall receive not less than 40 hours of in-service training annually.

New Sec. 86. The superintendent of any juvenile correctional facility operated by the commissioner, all persons on the staff of the juvenile justice authority who are in the chain of command from the commissioner of juvenile justice to the juvenile corrections officer and every juvenile corrections officer, regardless of rank and every investigator, while acting within the scope of their duties as employees of the juvenile justice authority, shall possess such powers and duties of a law enforcement officer as are necessary for performing such duties for the purpose of regaining or maintaining custody, security and control of any person in the custody of the commissioner and may exercise such powers and duties anywhere

within the state of Kansas. Such powers and duties may be exercised outside the state of Kansas for the purpose of maintaining custody, security and control of any person in the custody of the commissioner being transported or escorted by anyone authorized to so act. Such employees of the juvenile justice authority shall be responsible to and shall be at all times under the supervision and control of the commissioner of juvenile justice or the commissioner's designee.

New Sec. 87. (a) In addition to all actions concerning a juvenile offender commenced on or after January 1, 2007, this code also applies to proceedings commenced before January 1, 2007, unless the court finds that application of a particular provision of the code would substantially interfere with the effective conduct of judicial proceedings or prejudice the rights of a party, in which case the particular provision of this code does not apply and the previous code applies.

(b) If a right is acquired, extinguished or barred upon the expiration of a prescribed period that has commenced to run under any other statute before January 1, 2007, that statute continues to apply to the right, even if it has been repealed or superceded.

Sec. 88. K.S.A. 8-237 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-237. The division of vehicles shall not issue any driver's license to any person:

(a) Who is under the age of 16 years, except that the division may issue a restricted class C or M license, as provided in this act, to any person who: (1) Is at least 15 years of age; (2) has successfully completed an approved course in driver training; (3) has held an instructional permit issued under the provisions of K.S.A. 8-239, and amendments thereto, for a period of at least six months and has completed at least 25 hours of adult supervised driving; and (4) upon the written application of the person's parent or guardian. The required adult supervised driving required in clause (3) above shall be conducted by an adult who is at least 21 years of age and is the holder of a valid commercial driver's license, class A, B or C driver's license. Except as hereafter provided, the application of the parent or guardian shall be submitted to the division. The governing body of any city, by ordinance, may require the application of any person who is under 16 years of age and who resides within the city to be first submitted to the chief law enforcement officer of the city. The board of county commissioners of any county, by resolution, may require the application of any person who is under 16 years of age and who resides within the county and outside the corporate limits of any city to be first submitted to the chief law enforcement officer of the county. No ordinance or resolution authorized by this subsection shall become effective until a copy of it is transmitted to the division of vehicles. The chief law enforcement officer of any city or county which has adopted the ordinance or resolution authorized by this subsection shall make a recommendation on the application as to the necessity for the issuance of the restricted license, and the recommendation shall be transmitted, with the application, to the division of vehicles. If the division finds that it is necessary to issue the restricted license, it shall issue a driver's license to the person.

A restricted class C license issued under this subsection shall entitle the licensee, while possessing the license, to operate any motor vehicle in class C, as designated in K.S.A. 8-234b, and amendments thereto. A restricted class M license shall entitle the licensee, while possessing such license, to operate a motorcycle. The restricted license shall entitle the licensee to operate the appropriate vehicle at any time:

(1) While going to or from or in connection with any job, employment or farm-related work;

(2) on days while school is in session, over the most direct and accessible route between the licensee's residence and school of enrollment for the purposes of school attendance;

(3) when the licensee is operating a passenger car, at any time when accompanied by an adult who is the holder of a valid commercial driver's license, class A, B or C driver's license and who is actually occupying a seat beside the driver; or

(4) when the licensee is operating a motorcycle, at any time when accompanied by an adult who is the holder of a valid class M driver's license and who is operating a motorcycle in the general proximity of the licensee.

Any licensee issued a restricted license under this subsection shall not operate any motor vehicle with nonsibling minor passengers and any conviction for violating this provision shall be construed as a moving traffic violation for the purpose of K.S.A. 8-255, and amendments thereto.

A restricted driver's license issued under this subsection is subject to suspension or revocation in the same manner as any other driver's license. In addition, the division may suspend the restricted driver's license upon receiving satisfactory evidence that: (1) The licensee has violated the restriction of the license, (2) the licensee has been involved in two or more accidents chargeable to the licensee or (3) the recommendation of the chief law enforcement officer of any city or county requiring the recommendation has been withdrawn. The suspended license shall not be reinstated for one year or until the licensee reaches the age of 16, whichever period is longer.

Any licensee issued a restricted license under this subsection who: (1) Is under the age of 16 years and is convicted of two or more moving traffic violations committed on separate occasions shall not be eligible to receive a driver's license which is not restricted in accordance with the provisions of this subsection until the person reaches 17 years of age; or (2) fails to provide the required affidavit stating that the licensee has completed at least 50 hours of adult supervised driving with 10 of those hours being at night shall not be eligible to receive a driver's license which is not restricted in accordance with the provisions of this subsection until the person provides such affidavit to the division or the person reaches 17 years of age, whichever occurs first.

Any licensee issued a restricted license under this subsection on and after July 1, 1999, shall provide prior to reaching 16 years of age, a signed affidavit of either a parent or guardian, stating that the applicant has completed the required 25 hours prior to being issued a restricted license and 25 hours of additional adult supervised driving. Of the 50 hours required by this subsection, at least 10 of those hours shall be at night. The adult supervised driving shall be conducted by an adult who is at least 21 years of age and is the holder of a valid commercial driver's license, class A, B or C driver's license.

Evidence of failure of any licensee who was required to complete the 50 hours of adult supervised driving under this subsection shall not be admissible in any action for the purpose of determining any aspect of comparative negligence or mitigation of damages.

(b) Who is under the age of 18 years, except as provided in K.S.A. 8-2,147, and amendments thereto, for the purpose of driving a commercial or class A or B motor vehicle.

(c) Whose license is currently revoked, suspended or canceled in this or any other state, except as provided in K.S.A. 8-256, and amendments thereto.

(d) Who is a habitual drunkard, habitual user of narcotic drugs or habitual user of any other drug to a degree which renders the user incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle.

(e) Who has previously been adjudged to be afflicted with or suffering from any mental disability or disease and who, at the time of making application for a driver's license, has not been restored to capacity in the manner provided by law. Application of this limitation to any person known to have suffered any seizure disorder is subject to the provisions of paragraph (7) of subsection (e) of K.S.A. 8-247, and amendments thereto.

(f) Who is required by the motor vehicle drivers' license act to take an examination, unless the person has successfully passed the examination.

(g) Who is at least 16 years of age and less than 17 years of age, who is applying for a driver's license for the first time since reaching 16 years of age and who, three times or more, has been adjudged to be a traffic offender under the Kansas juvenile code or a juvenile offender under the *revised* Kansas juvenile justice code, by reason of violation of one or more statutes regulating the movement of traffic on the roads, streets or highways of this state, except that, in the discretion of the director, the person may be issued a driver's license which is restricted in the manner the division deems to be appropriate. No person described by this subsection shall be eligible to receive a driver's license which is not restricted until the person has reached the age of 17 years.

(h) Who has not submitted proof of age or proof of identity, as required by K.S.A. 8-240, and amendments thereto.

(i) Whose presence in the United States is in violation of federal immigration laws.

Sec. 89. K.S.A. 8-2117 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-2117. (a) Subject to the provisions of this section, a court of competent jurisdiction may hear prosecutions of traffic offenses involving any child 14 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age. The court hearing the prosecution may impose any fine authorized by law for a traffic offense, including a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, and may order that the child be placed in a juvenile detention facility, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2,* and amendments thereto, for not more than 10 days. If the child is less than 18 years of age, the child shall not be incarcerated in a jail as defined by ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2,* and amendments thereto. If the statute under which the child is convicted requires a revocation or suspension of driving privileges, the court shall revoke or suspend such privileges in accordance with that statute. Otherwise, the court may suspend the license of any person who is convicted of a traffic offense and who was under 18 years of age at the time of commission of the offense. Suspension of a license shall be for a period not exceeding one year, as ordered by the court. Upon suspending any license pursuant to this section, the court shall require that the license be surrendered to the court and shall transmit the license to the division of vehicles with a copy of the court order showing the time for which the license is suspended. The court may modify the time for which the license is suspended, in which case it shall notify the division of vehicles in writing of the modification. After the time period has passed for which the license is suspended, the division of vehicles shall issue an appropriate license to the person whose license had been suspended, upon successful completion of the examination required by K.S.A. 8-241 and amendments thereto and upon proper application and payment of the required fee unless the child's driving privileges have been revoked, suspended or canceled for another cause and the revocation, suspension or cancellation has not expired.

(b) Instead of suspending a driver's license pursuant to this section, the court may place restrictions on the child's driver's privileges pursuant to K.S.A. 8-292 and amendments thereto.

(c) Instead of the penalties provided in subsections (a) and (b), the court may place the child under a house arrest program, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto, and sentence the child to the same sentence as an adult traffic offender under K.S.A. 8-2116, and amendments thereto.

(d) As used in this section, "traffic offense" means a violation of the uniform act regulating traffic on highways and a violation of articles 1 and 2 of chapter 8 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated. Traffic offenses shall include a violation of a city ordinance or county resolution which prohibits acts which would constitute a violation of the uniform act regulating traffic on highways or a violation of articles 1 and 2 of chapter 8 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and any violation of a city ordinance or county resolution which prohibits acts which are not violations of state laws and which relate to the regulation of traffic on the roads, highways or streets or the operation of self-propelled or nonself-propelled vehicles of any kind.

Sec. 90. K.S.A. 12-16,119 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-16,119. (a) Any person convicted or diverted, or adjudicated or diverted under a preadjudication program, pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2906 *et seq.*, ~~38-1635~~ *section 46 et seq.*, or 12-4414 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto, of a misdemeanor or felony contained in chapters 8, 21, 41 or 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, where fingerprints are required pursuant to K.S.A. 21-2501, and amendments thereto, shall pay a separate court cost if the board of county commissioners or by the governing body of a city, where a city operates a detention facility, votes to adopt such a fee as a booking or processing fee for each complaint.

(b) Such fee shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any and all fines and penalties otherwise provided for by law for such offense.

(c) Disbursements of these fees shall be to the general fund of the

governing body responsible for the funding of the sheriff, police department or countywide law enforcement agency that obtains the fingerprints.

(d) Such fee shall not exceed $45.

Sec. 91. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 20-167 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-167. On and after July 1, 1997:

(a) The supreme court may establish a supervision fee schedule to be charged a juvenile offender, or the parent or guardian of such juvenile offender, if the juvenile offender is under the age of 18, for services rendered the juvenile who is:

(1) Placed on probation;

(2) placed in juvenile community correctional services;

(3) placed in a community placement;

(4) placed on conditional release pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 38-1673~~ *section 74*, and amendments thereto; or

(5) using any other juvenile justice program available in the judicial district.

(b) The supervision fee established by this section shall be charged and collected by the clerk of the district court.

(c) All moneys collected by this section shall be paid into the county general fund and used to fund community juvenile justice programs.

(d) The juvenile offender shall not be eligible for early release from supervision unless the supervision fee has been paid.

(e) An annual report shall be filed with the commissioner of juvenile justice from every judicial district concerning the supervision fees. The report shall include figures concerning: (1) The amount of supervision fees ordered to be paid; (2) the amount of supervision fees actually paid; and (3) the amount of expenditures and to whom such expenditures were paid.

(f) The court may waive all or part of the supervision fee established by this section upon a showing that such fee will result in an undue hardship to such juvenile offender or the parent or guardian of such juvenile offender.

Sec. 92. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 20-302b is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-302b. (a) A district magistrate judge shall have the jurisdiction and power, in any case in which a violation of the laws of the state is charged, to conduct the trial of traffic infractions, cigarette or tobacco infractions or misdemeanor charges, to conduct the preliminary examination of felony charges and to hear felony arraignments subject to assignment pursuant to K.S.A. 20-329 and amendments thereto. Except as otherwise provided, in civil cases, a district magistrate judge shall have jurisdiction over actions filed under the code of civil procedure for limited actions, K.S.A. 61-2801 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto, and concurrent jurisdiction, powers and duties with a district judge. Except as otherwise specifically provided in subsection (b), a district magistrate judge shall not have jurisdiction or cognizance over the following actions:

(1) Any action, other than an action seeking judgment for an unsecured debt not sounding in tort and arising out of a contract for the provision of goods, services or money, in which the amount in controversy, exclusive of interests and costs, exceeds $10,000. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to actions filed under the code of civil procedure for limited actions, K.S.A. 61-2801 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto. In actions of replevin, the affidavit in replevin or the verified petition fixing the value of the property shall govern the jurisdiction. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as limiting the power of a district magistrate judge to hear any action pursuant to the Kansas probate code or to issue support orders as provided by paragraph (6) of this subsection;

(2) actions against any officers of the state, or any subdivisions thereof, for misconduct in office;

(3) actions for specific performance of contracts for real estate;

(4) actions in which title to real estate is sought to be recovered or in which an interest in real estate, either legal or equitable, is sought to be established. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as limiting the right to bring an action for forcible detainer as provided in the acts contained in K.S.A. 61-3801 through 61-3808, and amendments thereto. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as limiting the power of a

district magistrate judge to hear any action pursuant to the Kansas probate code;

(5) actions to foreclose real estate mortgages or to establish and foreclose liens on real estate as provided in the acts contained in article 11 of chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;

(6) actions for divorce, separate maintenance or custody of minor children. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as limiting the power of a district magistrate judge to: (A) Except as provided in subsection (e), hear any action pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children or the *revised* Kansas juvenile justice code; (B) establish, modify or enforce orders of support, including, but not limited to, orders of support pursuant to the Kansas parentage act, K.S.A. 23-9,101 *et seq.*, 39-718b, 39-755 or 60-1610 or K.S.A. 23-4,105 through 23-4,118, 23-4,125 through 23-4,137, 38-1542, 38-1543 or 38-1563, and amendments thereto; or (C) enforce orders granting visitation rights or parenting time;

(7) habeas corpus;

(8) receiverships;

(9) change of name;

(10) declaratory judgments;

(11) mandamus and quo warranto;

(12) injunctions;

(13) class actions;

(14) rights of majority; and

(15) actions pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 *et seq.* and amendments thereto.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), in the absence, disability or disqualification of a district judge, a district magistrate judge may:

(1) Grant a restraining order, as provided in K.S.A. 60-902 and amendments thereto;

(2) appoint a receiver, as provided in K.S.A. 60-1301 and amendments thereto; and

(3) make any order authorized by K.S.A. 60-1607 and amendments thereto.

(c) In accordance with the limitations and procedures prescribed by law, and subject to any rules of the supreme court relating thereto, any appeal permitted to be taken from an order or final decision of a district magistrate judge shall be tried and determined *de novo* by a district judge, except that in civil cases where a record was made of the action or proceeding before the district magistrate judge, the appeal shall be tried and determined on the record by a district judge.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e), upon motion of a party, the chief judge may reassign an action from a district magistrate judge to a district judge.

(e) Upon motion of a party for a petition or motion filed under the Kansas code for care of children requesting termination of parental rights pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1581 through 38-1587, and amendments thereto, the chief judge shall reassign such action from a district magistrate judge to a district judge.

Sec. 93. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-2511 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-2511. (a) Any person convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of any felony; a violation of subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3505; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3508; a violation of K.S.A. 21-4310; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3424, and amendments thereto when the victim is less than 18 years of age; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3507, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; a violation of subsection (b)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3513, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3515, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; or a violation of K.S.A. 21-3517, and amendments thereto; including an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303 and amendments thereto, of any such offenses provided in this subsection regardless of the sentence imposed, shall be required to submit specimens of blood and saliva to the Kansas bureau of investigation in accordance with the provisions of this act, if such person is:

(1) Convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of a crime specified in subsection (a) on or after the effective date of this act;

(2) ordered institutionalized as a result of being convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of a crime specified in subsection (a) on or after the effective date of this act; or

(3) convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of a crime specified in this subsection before the effective date of this act and is presently confined as a result of such conviction or adjudication in any state correctional facility or county jail or is presently serving a sentence under K.S.A. 21-4603, 21-4603d, 22-3717 or ~~38-1663~~ *section 61*, and amendments thereto.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Kansas bureau of investigation is authorized to obtain fingerprints and other identifiers for all persons, whether juveniles or adults, covered by this act.

(c) Any person required by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) to provide specimens of blood and saliva shall be ordered by the court to have specimens of blood and saliva collected within 10 days after sentencing or adjudication:

(1) If placed directly on probation, that person must provide specimens of blood and saliva, at a collection site designated by the Kansas bureau of investigation. Collection of specimens shall be conducted by qualified volunteers, contractual personnel or employees designated by the Kansas bureau of investigation. Failure to cooperate with the collection of the specimens and any deliberate act by that person intended to impede, delay or stop the collection of the specimens shall be punishable as contempt of court and constitute grounds to revoke probation;

(2) if sentenced to the secretary of corrections, the specimens of blood and saliva will be obtained as soon as practical upon arrival at the correctional facility; or

(3) if a juvenile offender is placed in the custody of the commissioner of juvenile justice, in a youth residential facility or in a juvenile correctional facility, the specimens of blood and saliva will be obtained as soon as practical upon arrival.

(d) Any person required by paragraph (a)(3) to provide specimens of blood and saliva shall be required to provide such samples prior to final discharge or conditional release at a collection site designated by the Kansas bureau of investigation. Collection of specimens shall be conducted by qualified volunteers, contractual personnel or employees designated by the Kansas bureau of investigation.

(e) The Kansas bureau of investigation shall provide all specimen vials, mailing tubes, labels and instructions necessary for the collection of blood and saliva samples. The collection of samples shall be performed in a medically approved manner. No person authorized by this section to withdraw blood and collect saliva, and no person assisting in the collection of these samples shall be liable in any civil or criminal action when the act is performed in a reasonable manner according to generally accepted medical practices. The withdrawal of blood for purposes of this act 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 registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse; or (3) any qualified medical technician including, but not limited to, an emergency medical technician-intermediate or mobile intensive care technician, as those terms are defined in K.S.A. 65-6112, and amendments thereto, or a phlebotomist. The samples shall thereafter be forwarded to the Kansas bureau of investigation. The bureau shall analyze the samples to the extent allowed by funding available for this purpose.

(f) The DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) records and DNA samples shall be maintained by the Kansas bureau of investigation. The Kansas bureau of investigation shall establish, implement and maintain a statewide automated DNA databank and DNA database capable of, but not limited to, searching, matching and storing DNA records. The DNA database as established by this act shall be compatible with the procedures specified by the federal bureau of investigation's combined DNA index system (CODIS). The Kansas bureau of investigation shall participate in the CODIS program by sharing data and utilizing compatible test procedures, laboratory equipment, supplies and computer software.

(g) The DNA records obtained pursuant to this act shall be confidential and shall be released only to authorized criminal justice agencies.

(h) The Kansas bureau of investigation shall be the state central repository for all DNA records and DNA samples obtained pursuant to this act. The Kansas bureau of investigation shall promulgate rules and regulations for the form and manner of the collection, maintenance and expungement of DNA samples and other procedures for the operation of this act. These rules and regulations also shall require compliance with national quality assurance standards to ensure that the DNA records satisfy standards of acceptance of such records into the national DNA identification index. The provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act shall apply to all actions taken under the rules and regulations so promulgated.

Sec. 94. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-3413 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3413. Battery against a law enforcement officer is a battery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3412 and amendments thereto:

(a) (1) Committed against a uniformed or properly identified state, county or city law enforcement officer, other than a state correctional officer or employee, a city or county correctional officer or employee, a juvenile correctional facility officer or employee or a juvenile detention facility officer or employee, while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty;

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Battery against a law enforcement officer as defined in subsection (a)(1) is a class A person misdemeanor. Battery against a law enforcement officer as defined in subsection (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4) or (a)(5) is a severity level 5, person felony.

(c) As used in this section:

(1) "Correctional institution" means any institution or facility under the supervision and control of the secretary of corrections.

(2) "State correctional officer or employee" means any officer or employee of the Kansas department of corrections or any independent contractor, or any employee of such contractor, working at a correctional institution.

(3) "Juvenile correctional facility officer or employee" means any officer or employee of the juvenile justice authority or any independent contractor, or any employee of such contractor, working at a juvenile correctional facility, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2,* and amendments thereto.

(4) "Juvenile detention facility officer or employee" means any officer or employee of a juvenile detention facility as defined in ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2,* and amendments thereto.

(5) "City or county correctional officer or employee" means any correctional officer or employee of the city or county or any independent contractor, or any employee of such contractor, working at a city holding facility or county jail facility.

Sec. 95. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-3520 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3520. (a) Unlawful sexual relations is engaging in consensual

sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy with a person who is not married to the offender if:

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

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

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

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

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

(6) the offender is an employee of the juvenile justice authority or the employee of a contractor who is under contract to provide direct supervision and offender control services to the juvenile justice authority and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is 16 years of age or older and (A) released on conditional release from a juvenile correctional facility under the supervision and control of the juvenile justice authority or juvenile community supervision agency or (B) placed in the custody of the juvenile justice authority under the supervision and control of the juvenile justice authority or juvenile community supervision agency and the offender has knowledge that the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is currently under supervision;

(7) the offender is an employee of the department of social and rehabilitation services or the employee of a contractor who is under contract to provide services in a social and rehabilitation services institution and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, not otherwise subject to subsection (a)(1)(C) of K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy, not otherwise subject to subsection (a)(3)(C) of K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto, is a person 16 years of age or older who is a patient in such institution;

(8) the offender is a teacher or a person in a position of authority and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching or sodomy is 16 or 17 years of age and a student enrolled at the school where the offender is employed. If the offender is the parent of the student, the provisions of K.S.A. 21-3603, and amendments thereto, shall apply, not this subsection;

(9) the offender is a court services officer or the employee of a contractor who is under contract to provide supervision services for persons under court services supervision and the person with whom the offender is engaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is a person 16 years of age or older who has been placed on probation under the supervision and control of court services and the offender has knowledge that the person with whom the offender is en-

gaging in consensual sexual intercourse, lewd fondling or touching, or sodomy is currently under the supervision of court services; or

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

(b) For purposes of this act:

(1) "Correctional institution" means the same as prescribed by K.S.A. 75-5202, and amendments thereto;

(2) "inmate" means the same as prescribed by K.S.A. 75-5202, and amendments thereto;

(3) "parole officer" means the same as prescribed by K.S.A. 75-5202, and amendments thereto;

(4) "postrelease supervision" means the same as prescribed in the Kansas sentencing guidelines act in K.S.A. 21-4703, and amendments thereto;

(5) "juvenile detention facility" means the same as prescribed by ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2*, and amendments thereto;

(6) "juvenile correctional facility" means the same as prescribed by ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2*, and amendments thereto;

(7) "sanctions house" means the same as prescribed by ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2*, and amendments thereto;

(8) "institution" means the same as prescribed by K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto; and

(9) "teacher" means and includes teachers, supervisors, principals, superintendents and any other professional employee in any public or private school;

(10) "community corrections" means the entity responsible for supervising adults and juvenile offenders for confinement, detention, care or treatment, subject to conditions imposed by the court pursuant to the community corrections act, K.S.A. 75-5290, and amendments thereto, and the Kansas juvenile justice code, K.S.A. 38-1601 et seq., and amendments thereto;

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

(12) "law enforcement officer" means the same as prescribed by K.S.A. 21-3110, and amendments thereto; and

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

(c) Unlawful sexual relations is a severity level 10, person felony.

Sec. 96. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-3612 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3612. (a) Contributing to a child's misconduct or deprivation is:

(1) Causing or encouraging a child under 18 years of age to become or remain a child in need of care as defined by the Kansas code for care of children;

(2) causing or encouraging a child under 18 years of age to commit a traffic infraction or an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a misdemeanor or to violate the provisions of K.S.A. 41-727 or subsection (j) of K.S.A. 74-8810 and amendments thereto;

(3) failure to reveal, upon inquiry by a uniformed or properly identified law enforcement officer engaged in the performance of such officer's duty, any information one has regarding a runaway, with intent to aid the runaway in avoiding detection or apprehension;

(4) sheltering or concealing a runaway with intent to aid the runaway in avoiding detection or apprehension by law enforcement officers;

(5) causing or encouraging a child under 18 years of age to commit an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony; or

(6) causing or encouraging a child to violate the terms or conditions

of the child's probation or conditional release pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of ~~K.S.A. 38-1663~~ *section 61*, and amendments thereto.

Contributing to a child's misconduct or deprivation as described in subsection (a)(1), (2), (3) or (6) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor. Contributing to a child's misconduct or deprivation as described in subsection (a)(4) is a severity level 8, person felony. Contributing to a child's misconduct or deprivation as described in subsection (a)(5) is a severity level 7, person felony.

(b) A person may be found guilty of contributing to a child's misconduct or deprivation even though no prosecution of the child whose misconduct or deprivation the defendant caused or encouraged has been commenced pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children, *revised* Kansas juvenile justice code or Kansas criminal code.

(c) As used in this section, "runaway" means a child under 18 years of age who is willfully and voluntarily absent from:

(1) The child's home without the consent of the child's parent or other custodian; or

(2) a court ordered or designated placement, or a placement pursuant to court order, if the absence is without the consent of the person with whom the child is placed or, if the child is placed in a facility, without the consent of the person in charge of such facility or such person's designee.

(d) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas criminal code.

Sec. 97. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-3809 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3809. (a) Escape from custody is escaping while held in lawful custody on a charge or conviction of a misdemeanor, or on a charge or adjudication as a juvenile offender, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2*, and amendments thereto, where the act, if committed by an adult, would constitute a misdemeanor, or on a commitment to the state security hospital as provided in K.S.A. 22-3428 and amendments thereto based on a finding that the person committed an act constituting a misdemeanor or by a person 18 years of age or over who is being held in lawful custody on an adjudication of a misdemeanor.

(b) As used in this section and K.S.A. 21-3810 and 21-3811, and amendments thereto:

(1) "Custody" means arrest; detention in a facility for holding persons charged with or convicted of crimes or charged or adjudicated as a juvenile offender, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2*, and amendments thereto, where the act, if committed by an adult, would constitute a misdemeanor; detention in a facility for holding persons adjudicated as juvenile offenders; detention for extradition or deportation; detention in a hospital or other facility pursuant to court order, imposed as a specific condition of probation or parole or imposed as a specific condition of assignment to a community correctional services program; commitment to the state security hospital as provided in K.S.A. 22-3428 and amendments thereto; or any other detention for law enforcement purposes. "Custody" does not include general supervision of a person on probation or parole or constraint incidental to release on bail.

(2) "Escape" means departure from custody without lawful authority or failure to return to custody following temporary leave lawfully granted pursuant to express authorization of law or order of a court.

(c) Escape from custody is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.

Sec. 98. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-3810 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3810. Aggravated escape from custody is:

(a) Escaping while held in lawful custody (1) upon a charge or conviction of a felony or (2) upon a charge or adjudication as a juvenile offender as defined in ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2*, and amendments thereto, where the act, if committed by an adult, would constitute a felony or (3) prior to or upon a finding of probable cause for evaluation as a sexually violent predator as provided in K.S.A. 59-29a05 and amendments thereto or (4) upon commitment to a treatment facility as a sexually violent predator as provided pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 *et seq.* and amendments thereto or (5) upon a commitment to the state security hospital as provided in K.S.A. 22-3428 and amendments thereto based on a finding that the person committed an act constituting a felony or (6) by a person 18 years of age or over who is being held on an adjudication of a felony or

(7) upon incarceration at a state correctional institution as defined in K.S.A. 75-5202 and amendments thereto, while in the custody of the secretary of corrections; or

(b) Escaping effected or facilitated by the use of violence or the threat of violence against any person while held in lawful custody (1) on a charge or conviction of any crime or (2) on a charge or adjudication as a juvenile offender as defined in ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2*, and amendments thereto, where the act, if committed by an adult, would constitute a felony or (3) prior to or upon a finding of probable cause for evaluation as a sexually violent predator as provided in K.S.A. 59-29a05 and amendments thereto or (4) upon commitment to a treatment facility as a sexually violent predator as provided in K.S.A. 59-29a01 *et seq.* and amendments thereto or (5) upon a commitment to the state security hospital as provided in K.S.A. 22-3428 and amendments thereto based on a finding that the person committed an act constituting any crime or (6) by a person 18 years of age or over who is being held on a charge or adjudication of a misdemeanor or felony or (7) upon incarceration at a state correctional institution as defined in K.S.A. 75-5202 and amendments thereto, while in the custody of the secretary of corrections.

(c) (1) Aggravated escape from custody as described in subsection (a)(1), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5) or (a)(6) is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.

(2) Aggravated escape from custody as described in subsection (a)(2) or (a)(7) is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.

(3) Aggravated escape from custody as described in subsection (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(5) or (b)(6) is a severity level 6, person felony.

(4) Aggravated escape from custody as described in subsection (b)(2) or (b)(7) is a severity level 5, person felony.

Sec. 99. K.S.A. 21-4633 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4633. If the court authorizes prosecution as an adult of a juvenile pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 38-1636~~ *section 47*, and amendments thereto, the county or district attorney may proceed pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4634 through 21-4638 and amendments thereto.

Sec. 100. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 22-2805 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2805. (a) If it appears by affidavit that the testimony of a person is material in any criminal proceeding or in any proceeding under the *revised* Kansas juvenile ~~offenders~~ *justice* code, ~~K.S.A. 38-1601~~ *section 1* et seq. and amendments thereto, and it is shown that it may become impracticable to secure the witness' presence by subpoena, the court or magistrate may require the witness to give bond in an amount fixed by the court or magistrate, or to comply with other conditions to assure the witness' appearance as a witness. If a person fails to comply with the conditions of release, the court or magistrate may, after hearing, commit the witness to the custody of the sheriff or marshal pending final disposition of the proceeding in which the testimony is needed. A material witness shall not be held in custody more than 30 days unless the court or magistrate, after hearing, determines that there is good cause to hold the witness for an additional period of not more than 30 days. No material witness shall be detained because of inability to comply with any condition of release if the testimony of the witness can be secured for use at trial or in any proceeding under the *revised* Kansas juvenile ~~offenders~~ *justice* code, ~~K.S.A. 38-1601~~ *section 1* et seq. and amendments thereto by deposition, and further detention is not necessary to prevent a failure of justice. Release may be delayed for a reasonable time until the deposition of the witness can be taken pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3211, *and amendments thereto*.

(b) The court or magistrate shall appoint counsel to represent a witness committed to custody pursuant to this section when the court or magistrate determines that the witness is financially unable to employ counsel, based on the same standards as used to determine if a defendant is able to employ counsel. Such appointment shall be from the panel for indigents' defense services or as otherwise prescribed under the applicable system for providing legal defense services for indigent persons prescribed by the state board of indigents' defense services for the county or judicial district. In any proceeding under the *revised* Kansas juvenile ~~offenders~~ *justice* code, ~~K.S.A. 38-1601~~ *section 1* et seq., and amendments thereto, such appointment shall be pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 38-1606~~ *section 6,* and amendments thereto. The witness may obtain necessary investigative,

expert and other services in the manner provided by K.S.A. 22-4508 and amendments thereto. Payment for the counsel and other services shall be made in the manner provided by K.S.A. 22-4507 and amendments thereto.

Sec. 101. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 22-4701 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4701. As used in this act, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(a) "Central repository" means the criminal justice information system central repository created by this act and the juvenile offender information system created pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 38-1618~~ *section 26*, and amendments thereto.

(b) "Criminal history record information" means data initiated or collected by a criminal justice agency on a person pertaining to a reportable event. The term does not include:

(1) Data contained in intelligence or investigatory files or police work-product records used solely for police investigation purposes;

(2) wanted posters, police blotter entries, court records of public judicial proceedings or published court opinions;

(3) data pertaining to violations of the traffic laws of the state or any other traffic law or ordinance, other than vehicular homicide; or

(4) presentence investigation and other reports prepared for use by a court in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction or by the governor in the exercise of the power of pardon, reprieve or commutation.

(c) "Criminal justice agency" means any government agency or subdivision of any such agency which is authorized by law to exercise the power of arrest, detention, prosecution, adjudication, correctional supervision, rehabilitation or release of persons suspected, charged or convicted of a crime and which allocates a substantial portion of its annual budget to any of these functions. The term includes, but is not limited to, the following agencies, when exercising jurisdiction over criminal matters or criminal history record information:

(1) State, county, municipal and railroad police departments, sheriffs' offices and countywide law enforcement agencies, correctional facilities, jails and detention centers;

(2) the offices of the attorney general, county or district attorneys and any other office in which are located persons authorized by law to prosecute persons accused of criminal offenses;

(3) the district courts, the court of appeals, the supreme court, the municipal courts and the offices of the clerks of these courts;

(4) the Kansas sentencing commission;

(5) the Kansas parole board; and

(6) the juvenile justice authority.

(d) "Criminal justice information system" means the equipment (including computer hardware and software), facilities, procedures, agreements and personnel used in the collection, processing, preservation and dissemination of criminal history record information.

(e) "Director" means the director of the Kansas bureau of investigation.

(f) "Disseminate" means to transmit criminal history record information in any oral or written form. The term does not include:

(1) The transmittal of such information within a criminal justice agency;

(2) the reporting of such information as required by this act; or

(3) the transmittal of such information between criminal justice agencies in order to permit the initiation of subsequent criminal justice proceedings against a person relating to the same offense.

(g) "Reportable event" means an event specified or provided for in K.S.A. 22-4705, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 102. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 28-170 is hereby amended to read as follows: 28-170. (a) The docket fee prescribed by K.S.A. 60-2001 and amendments thereto and the fees for service of process, shall be the only costs assessed for services of the clerk of the district court and the sheriff in any case filed under chapter 60 or chapter 61 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, except that no fee shall be charged for an action filed under K.S.A. 60-3101 et seq., and under K.S.A. 60-31a01 et seq., and amendments thereto. For services in other matters in which no other fee is prescribed by statute, the following fees shall be

charged and collected by the clerk. Only one fee shall be charged for each bond, lien or judgment:

1.	For filing, entering and releasing a bond, mechanic's lien, notice of intent to perform, personal property tax judgment or any judgment on which execution process cannot be issued	$5
2.	For filing, entering and releasing a judgment of a court of this state on which execution or other process can be issued	15
3.	For a certificate, or for copying or certifying any paper or writ, such fee as shall be prescribed by the district court.	

(b) The fees for entries, certificates and other papers required in naturalization cases shall be those prescribed by the federal government and, when collected, shall be disbursed as prescribed by the federal government. The clerk of the court shall remit to the state treasurer at least monthly all moneys received from fees prescribed by subsection (a) or (b) or received for any services performed which may be required by law. The state treasurer shall deposit the remittance in the state treasury and credit the entire amount to the state general fund.

(c) In actions pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children (K.S.A. 38-1501 *et seq.* and amendments thereto), the *revised* Kansas juvenile justice code (~~K.S.A. 38-1601~~ *section 1 et seq.* and amendments thereto), the act for treatment of alcoholism (K.S.A. 65-4001 *et seq.* and amendments thereto), the act for treatment of drug abuse (K.S.A. 65-5201 *et seq.* and amendments thereto) or the care and treatment act for mentally ill persons (K.S.A. 59-2945 *et seq.* and amendments thereto), the clerk shall charge an additional fee of $1 which shall be deducted from the docket fee and credited to the prosecuting attorneys' training fund as provided in K.S.A. 28-170a and amendments thereto.

(d) In actions pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children (K.S.A. 38-1501 *et seq.* and amendments thereto), the *revised* Kansas juvenile justice code (~~K.S.A. 38-1601~~ *section 1 et seq.* and amendments thereto), the act for treatment of alcoholism (K.S.A. 65-4001 *et seq.* and amendments thereto), the act for treatment of drug abuse (K.S.A. 65-5201 *et seq.* and amendments thereto) or the care and treatment act for mentally ill persons (K.S.A. 59-2945 *et seq.* and amendments thereto), the clerk shall charge an additional fee of $.50 which shall be deducted from the docket fee and credited to the indigents' defense services fund as provided in K.S.A. 28-172b and amendments thereto.

Sec. 103. K.S.A. 28-170a is hereby amended to read as follows: 28-170a. (a) There is hereby established a prosecuting attorneys' training fund. The clerk of the district court shall charge a fee of $1 in each criminal case, to be deducted from the docket fee as provided in K.S.A. 28-172a and amendments thereto and shall charge a fee of $1 in each case pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children or the *revised* Kansas juvenile justice code and each mental illness, drug abuse or alcoholism treatment action as provided by subsection (c) of K.S.A. 28-170 and amendments thereto. The clerk of the district court, at least monthly, shall pay all such fees received to the county treasurer who shall credit the same to the prosecuting attorneys' training fund.

(b) Expenditures from the prosecuting attorneys' training fund shall be paid by the county treasurer upon the order of the county or district attorney and shall be used exclusively for the training of personnel in such attorney's office and costs related thereto. Annually, on or before March 15, each county and district attorney shall submit to the attorney general and the chairperson of the judiciary committee of each house, an accounting that shows for the preceding year the amount of fees paid into the prosecuting attorneys' training fund, the amounts and purpose of each expenditure from such fund and the balance in such fund on December 31 of the preceding year. The purpose for each expenditure shall specifically identify the person or persons for whom the expenditure was made and, where applicable, the time and place where the training was received. If any expenditure was paid to a nonprofit organization organized in this state of which the county or district attorney is a member, the county or district attorney shall include information on the training received for such expenditure which information shall show the persons receiving the training and the time and place thereof.

Sec. 104. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 28-172b is hereby amended to read as follows: 28-172b. (a) There is hereby established in the state treasury an indigents' defense services fund.

(b) The clerk of the district court shall charge a fee of $.50 in each criminal case, to be deducted from the docket fee as provided in K.S.A. 28-172a, and amendments thereto, and shall charge a fee of $.50 in each case pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children or the *revised* Kansas juvenile justice code and each mental illness, drug abuse or alcoholism treatment action as provided by subsection (d) of K.S.A. 28-170, and amendments thereto. The clerk of the district court shall remit all such fees received to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the indigents' defense services fund.

(c) Moneys in the indigents' defense services fund shall be used exclusively to provide counsel and related services for indigent defendants. Expenditures from such fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the chairperson of the state board of indigents' defense services or a person designated by the chairperson.

Sec. 105. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 28-176 is hereby amended to read as follows: 28-176. (a) Any person convicted or diverted, or adjudicated or diverted under a preadjudication program, pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2906 *et seq.*, ~~38-1635~~ *section 46 et seq.*, or 12-4414 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto, of a misdemeanor or felony contained in chapters 21, 41 or 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, or a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto, shall pay a separate court cost of: (1) $400 as a Kansas bureau of investigation laboratory analysis fee for each offense if forensic science or laboratory services are rendered or administered by the Kansas bureau of investigation in connection with the case; and (2) $400 for each offense if forensic science or laboratory services are rendered or administered by the Sedgwick county regional forensic science center or the Johnson county sheriff's laboratory.

(b) Such fees shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any and all fines and penalties otherwise provided for by law for such offense.

(c) Disbursements from the Kansas bureau of investigation laboratory analysis fee deposited into the forensic laboratory and materials fee fund of the Kansas bureau of investigation shall be made for the following:

(1) Providing criminalistic laboratory services;

(2) the purchase and maintenance of equipment for use by the laboratory in performing analysis;

(3) education, training and scientific development of Kansas bureau of investigation personnel; and

(4) the destruction of seized property and chemicals as prescribed in K.S.A. 22-2512 and 60-4117, and amendments thereto.

(d) Fees received into this fund shall be supplemental to regular appropriations to the Kansas bureau of investigation.

(e) The fee for services rendered or administered by the Sedgwick county regional forensic science center shall be deposited in the Sedgwick county general fund and the fee for services rendered or administered by the Johnson county sheriff's laboratory shall be deposited in the Johnson county general fund and disbursed for the following:

(1) Providing criminalistic laboratory services;

(2) the purchase and maintenance of equipment for use by the center or laboratory in performing analysis; and

(3) education, training and scientific development of the center's or laboratory's personnel.

Sec. 106. K.S.A. 38-140 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-140. The provisions of K.S.A. 38-135 through 38-140 shall not affect authority to consent to immunization of a minor pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1513 or ~~38-1614~~ *section 16*, and amendments thereto, or pursuant to any other law.

Sec. 107. K.S.A. 38-1518 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1518. (a) Fingerprints or photographs shall not be taken of any person under 18 years of age who is taken into custody for any purpose, except:

(1) As authorized by ~~K.S.A. 38-1611~~ *section 13,* and amendments thereto; or

(2) if authorized by a judge of the district court having jurisdiction.

(b) Fingerprints and photographs taken under subsection (a)(2) shall

be kept readily distinguishable from those of persons of the age of majority.

(c) Fingerprints and photographs taken under subsection (a)(2) may be sent to a state or federal repository only if authorized by a judge of the district court having jurisdiction.

(d) Nothing in this section shall preclude the custodian of the child from authorizing photographs or fingerprints of the child to be used in any action under the Kansas parentage act.

(e) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas code for care of children.

Sec. 108. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 39-709 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-709. (a) *General eligibility requirements for assistance for which federal moneys are expended.* Subject to the additional requirements below, assistance in accordance with plans under which federal moneys are expended may be granted to any needy person who:

(1) Has insufficient income or resources to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health. Where a husband and wife are living together, the combined income or resources of both shall be considered in determining the eligibility of either or both for such assistance unless otherwise prohibited by law. The secretary, in determining need of any applicant for or recipient of assistance shall not take into account the financial responsibility of any individual for any applicant or recipient of assistance unless such applicant or recipient is such individual's spouse or such individual's minor child or minor stepchild if the stepchild is living with such individual. The secretary in determining need of an individual may provide such income and resource exemptions as may be permitted by federal law. For purposes of eligibility for aid for families with dependent children, for food stamp assistance and for any other assistance provided through the department of social and rehabilitation services under which federal moneys are expended, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall consider one motor vehicle owned by the applicant for assistance, regardless of the value of such vehicle, as exempt personal property and shall consider any equity in any additional motor vehicle owned by the applicant for assistance to be a nonexempt resource of the applicant for assistance.

(2) Is a citizen of the United States or is an alien lawfully admitted to the United States and who is residing in the state of Kansas.

(b) *Assistance to families with dependent children.* Assistance may be granted under this act to any dependent child, or relative, subject to the general eligibility requirements as set out in subsection (a), who resides in the state of Kansas or whose parent or other relative with whom the child is living resides in the state of Kansas. Such assistance shall be known as aid to families with dependent children. Where husband and wife are living together both shall register for work under the program requirements for aid to families with dependent children in accordance with criteria and guidelines prescribed by rules and regulations of the secretary.

(c) *Aid to families with dependent children; assignment of support rights and limited power of attorney.* By applying for or receiving aid to families with dependent children such applicant or recipient shall be deemed to have assigned to the secretary on behalf of the state any accrued, present or future rights to support from any other person such applicant may have in such person's own behalf or in behalf of any other family member for whom the applicant is applying for or receiving aid. In any case in which an order for child support has been established and the legal custodian and obligee under the order surrenders physical custody of the child to a caretaker relative without obtaining a modification of legal custody and support rights on behalf of the child are assigned pursuant to this section, the surrender of physical custody and the assignment shall transfer, by operation of law, the child's support rights under the order to the secretary on behalf of the state. Such assignment shall be of all accrued, present or future rights to support of the child surrendered to the caretaker relative. The assignment of support rights shall automatically become effective upon the date of approval for or receipt of such aid without the requirement that any document be signed by the applicant, recipient or obligee. By applying for or receiving aid to families with dependent children, or by surrendering physical custody of

a child to a caretaker relative who is an applicant or recipient of such assistance on the child's behalf, the applicant, recipient or obligee is also deemed to have appointed the secretary, or the secretary's designee, as an 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 secretary in behalf of any person applying for, receiving or having received such assistance. This limited power of attorney shall be effective from the date the secretary approves the application for aid and shall remain in effect until the assignment of support rights has been terminated in full.

(d) *Eligibility requirements for general assistance, the cost of which is not shared by the federal government.* (1) General assistance may be granted to eligible persons who do not qualify for financial assistance in a program in which the federal government participates and who satisfy the additional requirements prescribed by or under this subsection (d).

(A) To qualify for general assistance in any form a needy person must have insufficient income or resources to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health and, except as provided for transitional assistance, be a member of a family in which a minor child or a pregnant woman resides or be unable to engage in employment. The secretary shall adopt rules and regulations prescribing criteria for establishing when a minor child may be considered to be living with a family and whether a person is able to engage in employment, including such factors as age or physical or mental condition. Eligibility for general assistance, other than transitional assistance, is limited to families in which a minor child or a pregnant woman resides or to an adult or family in which all legally responsible family members are unable to engage in employment. Where a husband and wife are living together the combined income or resources of both shall be considered in determining the eligibility of either or both for such assistance unless otherwise prohibited by law. The secretary in determining need of any applicant for or recipient of general assistance shall not take into account the financial responsibility of any individual for any applicant or recipient of general assistance unless such applicant or recipient is such individual's spouse or such individual's minor child or a minor stepchild if the stepchild is living with such individual. In determining the need of an individual, the secretary may provide for income and resource exemptions.

(B) To qualify for general assistance in any form a needy person must be a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted to the United States and must be residing in the state of Kansas.

(2) General assistance in the form of transitional assistance may be granted to eligible persons who do not qualify for financial assistance in a program in which the federal government participates and who satisfy the additional requirements prescribed by or under this subsection (d), but who do not meet the criteria prescribed by rules and regulations of the secretary relating to inability to engage in employment or are not a member of a family in which a minor or a pregnant woman resides.

(3) In addition to the other requirements prescribed under this subsection (d), the secretary shall adopt rules and regulations which establish community work experience program requirements for eligibility for the receipt of general assistance in any form and which establish penalties to be imposed when a work assignment under a community work experience program requirement is not completed without good cause. The secretary may adopt rules and regulations establishing exemptions from any such community work experience program requirements. A first time failure to complete such a work assignment requirement shall result in ineligibility to receive general assistance for a period fixed by such rules and regulations of not more than three calendar months. A subsequent failure to complete such a work assignment requirement shall result in a period fixed by such rules and regulations of ineligibility of not more than six calendar months.

(4) If any person is found guilty of the crime of theft under the provisions of K.S.A. 39-720, and amendments thereto, such person shall thereby become forever ineligible to receive any form of general assistance under the provisions of this subsection (d) unless the conviction is the person's first conviction under the provisions of K.S.A. 39-720, and amendments thereto, or the law of any other state concerning welfare fraud. First time offenders convicted of a misdemeanor under the pro-

visions of such statute shall become ineligible to receive any form of general assistance for a period of 12 calendar months from the date of conviction. First time offenders convicted of a felony under the provisions of such statute shall become ineligible to receive any form of general assistance for a period of 60 calendar months from the date of conviction. If any person is found guilty by a court of competent jurisdiction of any state other than the state of Kansas of a crime involving welfare fraud, such person shall thereby become forever ineligible to receive any form of general assistance under the provisions of this subsection (d) unless the conviction is the person's first conviction under the law of any other state concerning welfare fraud. First time offenders convicted of a misdemeanor under the law of any other state concerning welfare fraud shall become ineligible to receive any form of general assistance for a period of 12 calendar months from the date of conviction. First time offenders convicted of a felony under the law of any other state concerning welfare fraud shall become ineligible to receive any form of general assistance for a period of 60 calendar months from the date of conviction.

(e) *Requirements for medical assistance for which federal moneys or state moneys or both are expended.* (1) When the secretary has adopted a medical care plan under which federal moneys or state moneys or both are expended, medical assistance in accordance with such plan shall be granted to any person who is a citizen of the United States or who is an alien lawfully admitted to the United States and who is residing in the state of Kansas, whose resources and income do not exceed the levels prescribed by the secretary. In determining the need of an individual, the secretary may provide for income and resource exemptions and protected income and resource levels. Resources from inheritance shall be counted. A disclaimer of an inheritance pursuant to K.S.A. 59-2291, and amendments thereto, shall constitute a transfer of resources. The secretary shall exempt principal and interest held in irrevocable trust pursuant to subsection (c) of K.S.A. 16-303, and amendments thereto, from the eligibility requirements of applicants for and recipients of medical assistance. Such assistance shall be known as medical assistance.

(2) For the purposes of medical assistance eligibility determinations on or after July 1, 2004, if an applicant or recipient owns property in joint tenancy with some other party and the applicant or recipient of medical assistance has restricted or conditioned their interest in such property to a specific and discrete property interest less than 100%, then such designation will cause the full value of the property to be considered an available resource to the applicant or recipient.

(3) Resources from trusts shall be considered when determining eligibility of a trust beneficiary for medical assistance. Medical assistance is to be secondary to all resources, including trusts, that may be available to an applicant or recipient of medical assistance. If a trust has discretionary language, the trust shall be considered to be an available resource to the extent, using the full extent of discretion, the trustee may make any of the income or principal available to the applicant or recipient of medical assistance. Any such discretionary trust shall be considered an available resource unless: (1) The trust is funded exclusively from resources of a person who, at the time of creation of the trust, owed no duty of support to the applicant or recipient; and (2) the trust contains specific contemporaneous language that states an intent that the trust be supplemental to public assistance and the trust makes specific reference to medicaid, medical assistance or title XIX of the social security act.

(4) (A) When an applicant or recipient of medical assistance is a party to a contract, agreement or accord for personal services being provided by a nonlicensed individual or provider and such contract, agreement or accord involves health and welfare monitoring, pharmacy assistance, case management, communication with medical, health or other professionals, or other activities related to home health care, long term care, medical assistance benefits, or other related issues, any moneys paid under such contract, agreement or accord shall be considered to be an available resource unless the following restrictions are met: (i) The contract, agreement or accord must be in writing and executed prior to any services being provided; (ii) the moneys paid are in direct relationship with the fair market value of such services being provided by similarly situated and trained nonlicensed individuals; (iii) if no similarly situated nonlicensed individuals or situations can be found, the value of services will be based

on federal hourly minimum wage standards; (iv) such individual providing the services will report all receipts of moneys as income to the appropriate state and federal governmental revenue agencies; (v) any amounts due under such contract, agreement or accord shall be paid after the services are rendered; (vi) the applicant or recipient shall have the power to revoke the contract, agreement or accord; and (vii) upon the death of the applicant or recipient, the contract, agreement or accord ceases.

(B) When an applicant or recipient of medical assistance is a party to a written contract for personal services being provided by a licensed health professional or facility and such contract involves health and welfare monitoring, pharmacy assistance, case management, communication with medical, health or other professionals, or other activities related to home health care, long term care, medical assistance benefits or other related issues, any moneys paid in advance of receipt of services for such contracts shall be considered to be an available resource.

(f) *Eligibility for medical assistance of resident receiving medical care outside state.* A person who is receiving medical care including long-term care outside of Kansas whose health would be endangered by the postponement of medical care until return to the state or by travel to return to Kansas, may be determined eligible for medical assistance if such individual is a resident of Kansas and all other eligibility factors are met. Persons who are receiving medical care on an ongoing basis in a long-term medical care facility in a state other than Kansas and who do not return to a care facility in Kansas when they are able to do so, shall no longer be eligible to receive assistance in Kansas unless such medical care is not available in a comparable facility or program providing such medical care in Kansas. For persons who are minors or who are under guardianship, the actions of the parent or guardian shall be deemed to be the actions of the child or ward in determining whether or not the person is remaining outside the state voluntarily.

(g) *Medical assistance; assignment of rights to medical support and limited power of attorney; recovery from estates of deceased recipients.* (1) Except as otherwise provided in K.S.A. 39-786 and 39-787, and amendments thereto, or as otherwise authorized on and after September 30, 1989, under section 303 and amendments thereto of the federal medicare catastrophic coverage act of 1988, whichever is applicable, by applying for or receiving medical assistance under a medical care plan in which federal funds are expended, any accrued, present or future rights to support and any rights to payment for medical care from a third party of an applicant or recipient and any other family member for whom the applicant is applying shall be deemed to have been assigned to the secretary on behalf of the state. The assignment shall automatically become effective upon the date of approval for such assistance without the requirement that any document be signed by the applicant or recipient. By applying for or receiving medical assistance the applicant or recipient is also deemed to have appointed the secretary, or the secretary's designee, as an attorney in fact to perform the specific act of negotiating and endorsing all drafts, checks, money orders or other negotiable instruments, representing payments received by the secretary in behalf of any person applying for, receiving or having received such assistance. This limited power of attorney shall be effective from the date the secretary approves the application for assistance and shall remain in effect until the assignment has been terminated in full. The assignment of any rights to payment for medical care from a third party under this subsection shall not prohibit a health care provider from directly billing an insurance carrier for services rendered if the provider has not submitted a claim covering such services to the secretary for payment. Support amounts collected on behalf of persons whose rights to support are assigned to the secretary only under this subsection and no other shall be distributed pursuant to subsection (d) of K.S.A. 39-756, and amendments thereto, except that any amounts designated as medical support shall be retained by the secretary for repayment of the unreimbursed portion of assistance. Amounts collected pursuant to the assignment of rights to payment for medical care from a third party shall also be retained by the secretary for repayment of the unreimbursed portion of assistance.

(2) The amount of any medical assistance paid after June 30, 1992, under the provisions of subsection (e) is (A) a claim against the property or any interest therein belonging to and a part of the estate of any de-

ceased recipient or, if there is no estate, the estate of the surviving spouse, if any, shall be charged for such medical assistance paid to either or both, and (B) a claim against any funds of such recipient or spouse in any account under K.S.A. 9-1215, 9-1216, 17-2263, 17-2264, 17-5828 or 17-5829, and amendments thereto. There shall be no recovery of medical assistance correctly paid to or on behalf of an individual under subsection (e) except after the death of the surviving spouse of the individual, if any, and only at a time when the individual has no surviving child who is under 21 years of age or is blind or permanently and totally disabled. Transfers of real or personal property by recipients of medical assistance without adequate consideration are voidable and may be set aside. Except where there is a surviving spouse, or a surviving child who is under 21 years of age or is blind or permanently and totally disabled, the amount of any medical assistance paid under subsection (e) is a claim against the estate in any guardianship or conservatorship proceeding. The monetary value of any benefits received by the recipient of such medical assistance under long-term care insurance, as defined by K.S.A. 40-2227, and amendments thereto, shall be a credit against the amount of the claim provided for such medical assistance under this subsection (g). The secretary is authorized to enforce each claim provided for under this subsection (g). The secretary shall not be required to pursue every claim, but is granted discretion to determine which claims to pursue. All moneys received by the secretary from claims under this subsection (g) shall be deposited in the social welfare fund. The secretary may adopt rules and regulations for the implementation and administration of the medical assistance recovery program under this subsection (g).

(3) By applying for or receiving medical assistance under the provisions of article 7 of chapter 39 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, such individual or such individual's agent, fiduciary, guardian conservator, representative payee or other person acting on behalf of the individual consents to the following definitions of estate and the results therefrom:

(A) If an individual receives any medical assistance before July 1, 2004, pursuant to article 7 of chapter 39 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, which forms the basis for a claim under subsection (g)(2), such claim is limited to the individual's probatable estate as defined by applicable law; and

(B) if an individual receives any medical assistance on or after July 1, 2004, pursuant to article 7 of chapter 39 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, which forms the basis for a claim under subsection (g)(2), such claim shall apply to the individual's medical assistance estate. The medical assistance estate is defined as including all real and personal property and other assets in which the deceased individual had any legal title or interest immediately before or at the time of death to the extent of that interest or title. The medical assistance estate includes, without limitation assets conveyed to a survivor, heir or assign of the deceased recipient through joint tenancy, tenancy in common, survivorship, transfer-on-death deed, payable-on-death contract, life estate, trust, annuities or similar arrangement.

(4) The secretary of social and rehabilitation services or the secretary's designee is authorized to file and enforce a lien against the real property of a recipient of medical assistance in certain situations, subject to all prior liens of record. The lien must be filed in the office of the register of deeds of the county where the real property is located and must contain the legal description of all real property in the county subject to the lien. This lien is for payments of medical assistance made by the department of social and rehabilitation services to the recipient who is an inpatient in a nursing home or other medical institution. Such lien may be filed only after notice and an opportunity for a hearing has been given. Such lien may be enforced only upon competent medical testimony that the recipient cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged and returned home. A six-month period of compensated inpatient care at a nursing home, nursing homes or other medical institution shall constitute a determination by the department of social and rehabilitation services that the recipient cannot reasonably be expected to be discharged and returned home. To return home means the recipient leaves the nursing or medical facility and resides in the home on which the lien has been placed for a period of at least 90 days without being readmitted as an inpatient to a nursing or medical facility. The amount of the lien shall be

for the amount of assistance paid by the department of social and rehabilitation services after the expiration of six months from the date the recipient became eligible for compensated inpatient care at a nursing home, nursing homes or other medical institution until the time of the filing of the lien and for any amount paid thereafter for such medical assistance to the recipient.

(5) The lien filed by the secretary or the secretary's designee for medical assistance correctly received may be enforced before or after the death of the recipient by the filing of an action to foreclose such lien in the Kansas district court or through an estate probate court action in the county where the real property of the recipient is located. However, it may be enforced only:

(A) After the death of the surviving spouse of the recipient;

(B) when there is no child of the recipient, natural or adopted, who is 20 years of age or less residing in the home;

(C) when there is no adult child of the recipient, natural or adopted, who is blind or disabled residing in the home; or

(D) when no brother or sister of the recipient is lawfully residing in the home, who has resided there for at least one year immediately before the date of the recipient's admission to the nursing or medical facility, and has resided there on a continuous basis since that time.

(6) The lien remains on the property even after a transfer of the title by conveyance, sale, succession, inheritance or will unless one of the following events occur:

(A) The lien is satisfied. The recipient, the heirs, personal representative or assigns of the recipient may discharge such lien at any time by paying the amount of the lien to the secretary or the secretary's designee;

(B) The lien is terminated by foreclosure of prior lien of record or settlement action taken in lieu of foreclosure;

(C) the value of the real property is consumed by the lien, at which time the secretary or the secretary's designee may force the sale for the real property to satisfy the lien; or

(D) after a lien is filed against the real property, it will be dissolved if the recipient leaves the nursing or medical facility and resides in the property to which the lien is attached for a period of more than 90 days without being readmitted as an inpatient to a nursing or medical facility, even though there may have been no reasonable expectation that this would occur. If the recipient is readmitted to a nursing or medical facility during this period, and does return home after being released, another 90 days must be completed before the lien can be dissolved.

(7) If the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or the secretary's designee has not filed an action to foreclose the lien in the Kansas district court in the county where the real property is located within 10 years from the date of the filing of the lien, then the lien shall become dormant, and shall cease to operate as a lien on the real estate of the recipient. Such dormant lien may be revived in the same manner as a dormant judgment lien is revived under K.S.A. 60-2403 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto.

(h) *Placement under code for care of children or revised Kansas juvenile ~~offenders~~ justice code; assignment of support rights and limited power of attorney.* In any case in which the secretary of social and rehabilitation services pays for the expenses of care and custody of a child pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1501 *et seq.* or ~~38-1601~~ *section 1 et seq.*, and amendments thereto, including the expenses of any foster care placement, an assignment of all past, present and future support rights of the child in custody possessed by either parent or other person entitled to receive support payments for the child is, by operation of law, conveyed to the secretary. Such assignment shall become effective upon placement of a child in the custody of the secretary or upon payment of the expenses of care and custody of a child by the secretary without the requirement that any document be signed by the parent or other person entitled to receive support payments for the child. When the secretary pays for the expenses of care and custody of a child or a child is placed in the custody of the secretary, the parent or other person entitled to receive support payments for the child is also deemed to have appointed the secretary, or the secretary'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

secretary on behalf of the child. 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.

(i) No person who voluntarily quits employment or who is fired from employment due to gross misconduct as defined by rules and regulations of the secretary or who is a fugitive from justice by reason of a felony conviction or charge shall be eligible to receive public assistance benefits in this state. Any recipient of public assistance who fails to timely comply with monthly reporting requirements under criteria and guidelines prescribed by rules and regulations of the secretary shall be subject to a penalty established by the secretary by rules and regulations.

(j) If the applicant or recipient of aid to families with dependent children is a mother of the dependent child, as a condition of the mother's eligibility for aid to families with dependent children the mother shall identify by name and, if known, by current address the father of the dependent child except that the secretary may adopt by rules and regulations exceptions to this requirement in cases of undue hardship. Any recipient of aid to families with dependent children who fails to cooperate with requirements relating to child support enforcement under criteria and guidelines prescribed by rules and regulations of the secretary shall be subject to a penalty established by the secretary by rules and regulations which penalty shall progress to ineligibility for the family after three months of noncooperation.

(k) By applying for or receiving child care benefits or food stamps, the applicant or recipient shall be deemed to have assigned, pursuant to K.S.A. 39-756 and amendments thereto, to the secretary on behalf of the state only accrued, present or future rights to support from any other person such applicant may have in such person's own behalf or in behalf of any other family member for whom the applicant is applying for or receiving aid. The assignment of support rights shall automatically become effective upon the date of approval for or receipt of such aid without the requirement that any document be signed by the applicant or recipient. By applying for or receiving child care benefits or food stamps, the applicant or recipient is also deemed to have appointed the secretary, or the secretary's designee, as an 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 secretary in behalf of any person applying for, receiving or having received such assistance. This limited power of attorney shall be effective from the date the secretary approves the application for aid and shall remain in effect until the assignment of support rights has been terminated in full. An applicant or recipient who has assigned support rights to the secretary pursuant to this subsection shall cooperate in establishing and enforcing support obligations to the same extent required of applicants for or recipients of aid to families with dependent children.

Sec. 109. K.S.A. 39-754 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-754. (a) If an assignment of support rights is deemed to have been made pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709 or 39-756, and amendments thereto, support payments shall be made to the department of social and rehabilitation services.

(b) 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 secretary of social and rehabilitation services 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 child 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 secretary of social and rehabilitation services.

(c) 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 secretary of social and rehabilitation services until the court receives notification of the termination of the assignment.

(d) If the claim of the secretary for repayment of the unreimbursed portion of aid to families with dependent children, medical assistance or the child's share of the costs of care and custody of a child under K.S.A. 38-1501 *et seq.* or ~~38-1601~~ *section 1 et seq.*, and amendments thereto, is not satisfied when such aid is discontinued, the secretary 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 child 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.

(e) Upon receipt of the notice and without the requirement of a hearing or order, the court shall forward all payments made to satisfy support arrearages due and owing as of the date the assignment of support rights was partially terminated to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services until the court receives notification of the termination of the assignment.

(f) If the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or the secretary's designee has on file with the court ordering support payments, a notice of assignment of support rights pursuant to subsection (b) or a notice of partial termination of assignment of support rights pursuant to subsection (d), the secretary 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.

(g) Upon written notification by the secretary'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 secretary, the clerk of the court or other record keeper where the support order was established, shall enter the amounts collected by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services in the court's payment ledger or other record to insure that the obligor is credited for the amounts collected.

Sec. 110. K.S.A. 39-756 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-756. (a) (1) The secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall make support enforcement services required under part D of title IV of the federal social security act (42 U.S.C. § 651 *et seq.*), or acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, and federal regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, including but not limited to the location of parents, the establishment of paternity and the enforcement of child support obligations, available to persons not subject to the requirements of K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto and not receiving support enforcement services pursuant to subsection (b). Persons who previously received public assistance but who are not receiving support enforcement services pursuant to subsection (b) may apply for or receive support enforcement services pursuant to this subsection.

(2) By applying for or receiving support enforcement services pursuant to subsection (a)(1), the applicant or recipient shall be deemed to have assigned to the secretary on behalf of the state any accrued, present or future rights to support from any other person such applicant may have in behalf of any family member, including the applicant, for whom the applicant is applying for or receiving support enforcement services. The assignment shall automatically become effective upon the date of application for or receipt of support enforcement services, whichever is earlier, and shall remain in full force and effect so long as the secretary provides support enforcement services on behalf of the applicant, recipient or child. By applying for or receiving support enforcement services pursuant to subsection (a)(1), the applicant, recipient or obligee is also deemed to

have appointed the secretary or the secretary's designee as an 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 secretary in behalf of any person for whom the secretary is providing support enforcement services. This limited power of attorney shall be effective from the date support rights are assigned and shall remain in effect until the assignment is terminated in full.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall affect or limit any existing assignment or claim for repayment of any unreimbursed portion of assistance pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto or affect or limit any subsequent assignment of support rights.

(b) (1) Upon discontinuance of all public assistance in accordance with a plan under which federal moneys are expended on behalf of the applicant, recipient or child for: (A) Aid to families with dependent children, (B) medical assistance, or (C) the expenses of a child in the secretary's care or custody pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1501 *et seq*., and amendments thereto, or ~~K.S.A. 38-1601~~ *section 1 et seq*., and amendments thereto, the secretary shall continue to provide all appropriate support enforcement services required under title IV-D of the federal social security act for the persons who were receiving assistance, unless the recipient requests that support enforcement services be discontinued.

(2) When support enforcement services are provided pursuant to subsection (b)(1), the assignment of support rights and limited power of attorney pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto shall remain in full force and effect. When the secretary is no longer providing support enforcement services related to support obligations accruing after the date assistance was discontinued, the assignment of support rights shall remain in effect to the extent provided in K.S.A. 39-756a.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall affect or limit any existing assignment or claim for repayment of any unreimbursed portion of assistance pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto or affect or limit any subsequent assignment of support rights.

(c) The secretary shall fix by rules and regulations a fee or fees for services rendered pursuant to this section as required by federal law or federal regulations, or both.

(d) Subject to subsection (g) of K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto, amounts collected on behalf of persons receiving services pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) shall be paid to them unless the secretary of social and rehabilitation services retains an assignment of support rights pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (g) of K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto if such an assignment is retained by the secretary, current support payments shall be paid to the obligee and the secretary may retain any support arrearage to which social and rehabilitation services has a claim. Any support arrearage collected in excess of the amount assigned to social and rehabilitation services shall be paid to the obligee.

(e) In any action brought pursuant to this section or pursuant to subsection (g) of K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto, or any action brought by a governmental agency or contractor, to establish paternity or to establish or enforce a support obligation, the social and rehabilitation services' attorney or the attorneys with whom such agency contracts to provide such services shall represent the state department of social and rehabilitation services. Nothing in this section shall be construed to modify statutory mandate, authority or confidentiality required by any governmental agency. Any representation by such attorney shall not be construed to create an attorney-client relationship between the attorney and any party, other than the state department of social and rehabilitation services.

Sec. 111. K.S.A. 39-756a is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-756a. An assignment of support rights pursuant to K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto shall remain in full force and effect so long as the secretary is providing public assistance in accordance with a plan under which federal moneys are expended on behalf of the applicant, recipient or child for: (a) Aid to families with dependent children, (b) medical assistance or (c) the expenses of a child in the secretary's care or custody pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1501 *et seq*., and amendments thereto, or ~~K.S.A.~~

~~38-1601~~ *section 1 et seq*., and amendments thereto, or so long as the secretary is providing support enforcement services pursuant to K.S.A. 39-756 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 secretary for repayment of the unreimbursed portion of any assistance is satisfied. If the secretary's claim for reimbursement is only for medical assistance, the assignment shall only remain in effect as to unpaid support obligations due and owing at the time of the discontinuance of medical assistance that are designated as medical support. Nothing herein shall affect or limit the rights of the secretary under an assignment of rights to payment for medical care from a third party pursuant to subsection (g) of K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto.

Sec. 112. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 39-970 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-970. (a) (1) No person shall knowingly operate an adult care home if, in the adult care home, there works any person who has been convicted of or has been adjudicated a juvenile offender because of having committed an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of capital murder, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3439 and amendments thereto, first degree murder, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3401 and amendments thereto, second degree murder, pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3402 and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3403 and amendments thereto, assisting suicide pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3406 and amendments thereto, mistreatment of a dependent adult, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3437 and amendments thereto, rape, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3502 and amendments thereto, indecent liberties with a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3503 and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent liberties with a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3504 and amendments thereto, aggravated criminal sodomy, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3506 and amendments thereto, indecent solicitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3510 and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3511 and amendments thereto, sexual exploitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3516 and amendments thereto, sexual battery, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3517 and amendments thereto, or aggravated sexual battery, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3518 and amendments thereto, an attempt to commit any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto, a conspiracy to commit any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments thereto, or criminal solicitation of any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3303, and amendments thereto, or similar statutes of other states or the federal government.

(2) A person operating an adult care home may employ an applicant who has been convicted of any of the following if five or more years have elapsed since the applicant satisfied the sentence imposed or was discharged from probation, a community correctional services program, parole, postrelease supervision, conditional release or a suspended sentence; or if five or more years have elapsed since the applicant has been finally discharged from the custody of the commissioner of juvenile justice or from probation or has been adjudicated a juvenile offender, whichever time is longer: A felony conviction for a crime which is described in: (A) Article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and amendments thereto, except those crimes listed in subsection (a)(1); (B) articles 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and amendments thereto, except those crimes listed in subsection (a)(1) and K.S.A. 21-3605 and amendments thereto; (C) an attempt to commit any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto; (D) a conspiracy to commit any of the crimes listed in subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments thereto; (E) criminal solicitation of any of the crimes listed in subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3303, and amendments thereto; or (F) similar statutes of other states or the federal government.

(b) No person shall operate an adult care home if such person has been found to be in need of a guardian or conservator, or both as provided in K.S.A. 59-3050 through 59-3095, and amendments thereto. The pro-

visions of this subsection shall not apply to a minor found to be in need of a guardian or conservator for reasons other than impairment.

(c) The secretary of health and environment shall have access to any criminal history record information in the possession of the Kansas bureau of investigation regarding felony convictions, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, concerning persons working in an adult care home. The secretary shall have access to these records for the purpose of determining whether or not the adult care home meets the requirements of this section. The Kansas bureau of investigation may charge to the department of health and environment a reasonable fee for providing criminal history record information under this subsection.

(d) For the purpose of complying with this section, the operator of an adult care home shall request from the department of health and environment information regarding only felony convictions, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, and which relates to a person who works in the adult care home, or is being considered for employment by the adult care home, for the purpose of determining whether such person is subject to the provision of this section. For the purpose of complying with this section, the operator of an adult care home shall receive from any employment agency which provides employees to work in the adult care home written certification that such employees are not prohibited from working in the adult care home under this section. For the purpose of complying with this section, information relating to convictions and adjudications by the federal government or to convictions and adjudications in states other than Kansas shall not be required until such time as the secretary of health and environment determines the search for such information could reasonably be performed and the information obtained within a two-week period. For the purpose of complying with this section, a person who operates an adult care home may hire an applicant for employment on a conditional basis pending the results from the department of health and environment of a request for information under this subsection. No adult care home, the operator or employees of an adult care home or an employment agency, or the operator or employees of an employment agency, shall be liable for civil damages resulting from any decision to employ, to refuse to employ or to discharge from employment any person based on such adult care home's compliance with the provisions of this section if such adult care home or employment agency acts in good faith to comply with this section.

(e) The secretary of health and environment shall charge each person requesting information under this section a fee equal to cost, not to exceed $10, for each name about which an information request has been submitted to the department under this section.

(f) (1) The secretary of health and environment shall provide each operator requesting information under this section with the criminal history record information concerning felony convictions and convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation. The criminal history record information shall be provided regardless of whether the information discloses that the subject of the request has been convicted of an offense enumerated in subsection (a).

(2) When an offense enumerated in subsection (a) exists in the criminal history record information, and when further confirmation regarding criminal history record information is required from the appropriate court of jurisdiction or Kansas department of corrections, the secretary shall notify each operator that requests information under this section in writing and within three working days of receipt from the Kansas bureau of investigation that further confirmation is required. The secretary shall provide to the operator requesting information under this section information in writing and within three working days of receipt of such infor-

mation from the appropriate court of jurisdiction or Kansas department of corrections regarding confirmation regarding the criminal history record information.

(3) Whenever the criminal history record information reveals that the subject of the request has no criminal history on record, the secretary shall provide notice to each operator requesting information under this section, in writing and within three working days after receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation.

(4) The secretary of health and environment shall not provide each operator requesting information under this section with the juvenile criminal history record information which relates to a person subject to a background check as is provided by ~~K.S.A. 38-1618~~ *section 26,* and amendments thereto, except for adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto. The secretary shall notify the operator that requested the information, in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation, whether juvenile criminal history record information received pursuant to this section reveals that the operator would or would not be prohibited by this section from employing the subject of the request for information and whether such information contains adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto.

(5) An operator who receives criminal history record information under this subsection (f) shall keep such information confidential, except that the operator may disclose such information to the person who is the subject of the request for information. A violation of this paragraph (5) shall be an unclassified misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $100.

(g) No person who works for an adult care home and who is currently licensed or registered by an agency of this state to provide professional services in the state and who provides such services as part of the work which such person performs for the adult care home shall be subject to the provisions of this section.

(h) A person who volunteers in an adult care home shall not be subject to the provisions of this section because of such volunteer activity.

(i) No person who has been employed by the same adult care home for five consecutive years immediately prior to the effective date of this act shall be subject to the provisions of this section while employed by such adult care home.

(j) The operator of an adult care home shall not be required under this section to conduct a background check on an applicant for employment with the adult care home if the applicant has been the subject of a background check under this act within one year prior to the application for employment with the adult care home. The operator of an adult care home where the applicant was the subject of such background check may release a copy of such background check to the operator of an adult care home where the applicant is currently applying.

(k) No person who is in the custody of the secretary of corrections and who provides services, under direct supervision in nonpatient areas, on the grounds or other areas designated by the superintendent of the Kansas soldiers' home or the Kansas veterans' home shall be subject to the provisions of this section while providing such services.

(l) For purposes of this section, the Kansas bureau of investigation shall only report felony convictions, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, to the secretary of health and environment when a background check is requested.

(m) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the adult care home licensure act.

Sec. 113. K.S.A. 39-1305 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-1305. "Community based group boarding homes for children and youth" means any shelter facility, juvenile detention facility or youth residential facility, as defined by K.S.A. 38-1502 and ~~38-1602~~ *section 2, and amendments thereto*.

Sec. 114. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 41-727 is hereby amended to read as follows: 41-727. (a) Except with regard to serving of alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage as permitted by K.S.A. 41-308a, 41-308b, 41-727a, 41-2610, 41-2652, 41-2704 and 41-2727, and amendments thereto, and subject to any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to such statutes, no person under 21 years of age shall possess, consume, obtain, purchase or attempt to obtain or purchase alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage except as authorized by law.

(b) Violation of this section by a person 18 or more years of age but less than 21 years of age is a class C misdemeanor for which the minimum fine is $200.

(c) Any person less than 18 years of age who violates this section is a juvenile offender under the *revised* Kansas juvenile justice code. Upon adjudication thereof and as a condition of disposition, the court shall require the offender to pay a fine of not less than $200 nor more than $500.

(d) In addition to any other penalty provided for a violation of this section: (1) The court may order the offender to do either or both of the following:

(A) Perform 40 hours of public service; or

(B) attend and satisfactorily complete a suitable educational or training program dealing with the effects of alcohol or other chemical substances when ingested by humans; and

(2) upon a first conviction of a violation of this section, the court shall order the division of vehicles to suspend the driving privilege of such offender for 30 days. Upon receipt of the court order, the division shall notify the violator and suspend the driving privileges of the violator for 30 days whether or not that person has a driver's license.

(3) Upon a second conviction of a violation of this section, the court shall order the division of vehicles to suspend the driving privilege of such offender for 90 days. Upon receipt of the court order, the division shall notify the violator and suspend the driving privileges of the violator for 90 days whether or not that person has a driver's license.

(4) Upon a third or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section, the court shall order the division of vehicles to suspend the driving privilege of such offender for one year. Upon receipt of the court order, the division shall notify the violator and suspend the driving privileges of the violator for one year whether or not that person has a driver's license.

(e) This section shall not apply to the possession and consumption of cereal malt beverage by a person under the legal age for consumption of cereal malt beverage when such possession and consumption is permitted and supervised, and such beverage is furnished, by the person's parent or legal guardian.

(f) Any city ordinance or county resolution prohibiting the acts prohibited by this section shall provide a minimum penalty which is not less than the minimum penalty prescribed by this section.

(g) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas liquor control act.

Sec. 115. K.S.A. 60-460 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-460. Evidence of a statement which is made other than by a witness while testifying at the hearing, offered to prove the truth of the matter stated, is hearsay evidence and inadmissible except:

(a) *Previous statements of persons present.* A statement previously made by a person who is present at the hearing and available for cross-examination with respect to the statement and its subject matter, provided the statement would be admissible if made by declarant while testifying as a witness.

(b) *Affidavits.* Affidavits, to the extent admissible by the statutes of this state.

(c) *Depositions and prior testimony.* Subject to the same limitations and objections as though the declarant were testifying in person, (1) testimony in the form of a deposition taken in compliance with the law of this state for use as testimony in the trial of the action in which offered or (2) if the judge finds that the declarant is unavailable as a witness at the hearing, testimony given as a witness in another action or in a preliminary hearing or former trial in the same action, or in a deposition taken in compliance with law for use as testimony in the trial of another action, when (A) the testimony is offered against a party who offered it in the

party's own behalf on the former occasion or against the successor in interest of such party or (B) the issue is such that the adverse party on the former occasion had the right and opportunity for cross-examination with an interest and motive similar to that which the adverse party has in the action in which the testimony is offered, but the provisions of this subsection (c) shall not apply in criminal actions if it denies to the accused the right to meet the witness face to face.

(d) *Contemporaneous statements and statements admissible on ground of necessity generally.* A statement which the judge finds was made (1) while the declarant was perceiving the event or condition which the statement narrates, describes or explains, (2) while the declarant was under the stress of a nervous excitement caused by such perception or (3) if the declarant is unavailable as a witness, by the declarant at a time when the matter had been recently perceived by the declarant and while the declarant's recollection was clear and was made in good faith prior to the commencement of the action and with no incentive to falsify or to distort.

(e) *Dying declarations.* A statement by a person unavailable as a witness because of the person's death if the judge finds that it was made (1) voluntarily and in good faith and (2) while the declarant was conscious of the declarant's impending death and believed that there was no hope of recovery.

(f) *Confessions.* In a criminal proceeding as against the accused, a previous statement by the accused relative to the offense charged, but only if the judge finds that the accused (1) when making the statement was conscious and was capable of understanding what the accused said and did and (2) was not induced to make the statement (A) under compulsion or by infliction or threats of infliction of suffering upon the accused or another, or by prolonged interrogation under such circumstances as to render the statement involuntary or (B) by threats or promises concerning action to be taken by a public official with reference to the crime, likely to cause the accused to make such a statement falsely, and made by a person whom the accused reasonably believed to have the power or authority to execute the same.

(g) *Admissions by parties.* As against a party, a statement by the person who is the party to the action in the person's individual or a representative capacity and, if the latter, who was acting in such representative capacity in making the statement.

(h) *Authorized and adoptive admissions.* As against a party, a statement (1) by a person authorized by the party to make a statement or statements for the party concerning the subject of the statement or (2) of which the party with knowledge of the content thereof has, by words or other conduct, manifested the party's adoption or belief in its truth.

(i) *Vicarious admissions.* As against a party, a statement which would be admissible if made by the declarant at the hearing if (1) the statement concerned a matter within the scope of an agency or employment of the declarant for the party and was made before the termination of such relationship, (2) the party and the declarant were participating in a plan to commit a crime or a civil wrong and the statement was relevant to the plan or its subject matter and was made while the plan was in existence and before its complete execution or other termination or (3) one of the issues between the party and the proponent of the evidence of the statement is a legal liability of the declarant, and the statement tends to establish that liability.

(j) *Declarations against interest.* Subject to the limitations of exception (f), a statement which the judge finds was at the time of the assertion so far contrary to the declarant's pecuniary or proprietary interest or so far subjected the declarant to civil or criminal liability or so far rendered invalid a claim by the declarant against another or created such risk of making the declarant an object of hatred, ridicule or social disapproval in the community that a reasonable person in the declarant's position would not have made the statement unless the person believed it to be true.

(k) *Voter's statements.* A statement by a voter concerning the voter's qualifications to vote or the fact or content of the voter's vote.

(l) *Statements of physical or mental condition of declarant.* Unless the judge finds it was made in bad faith, a statement of the declarant's (1) then existing state of mind, emotion or physical sensation, including statements of intent, plan, motive, design, mental feeling, pain and bodily

health, but not including memory or belief to prove the fact remembered or believed, when such a mental or physical condition is in issue or is relevant to prove or explain acts or conduct of the declarant or (2) previous symptoms, pain or physical sensation, made to a physician consulted for treatment or for diagnosis with a view to treatment, and relevant to an issue of declarant's bodily condition.

(m) *Business entries and the like.* Writings offered as memoranda or records of acts, conditions or events to prove the facts stated therein, if the judge finds that (1) they were made in the regular course of a business at or about the time of the act, condition or event recorded and (2) the sources of information from which made and the method and circumstances of their preparation were such as to indicate their trustworthiness.

If the procedure specified by subsection (b) of K.S.A. 60-245a for providing business records has been complied with and no party has required the personal attendance of a custodian of the records or the production of the original records, the affidavit of the custodian shall be prima facie evidence that the records satisfy the requirements of this subsection.

(n) *Absence of entry in business records.* Evidence of the absence of a memorandum or record from the memoranda or records of a business of an asserted act, event or condition, to prove the nonoccurrence of the act or event, or the nonexistence of the condition, if the judge finds that it was the regular course of that business to make such memoranda of all such acts, events or conditions at the time thereof or within a reasonable time thereafter and to preserve them.

(o) *Content of official record.* Subject to K.S.A. 60-461 and amendments thereto, (1) if meeting the requirements of authentication under K.S.A. 60-465 and amendments thereto, to prove the content of the record, a writing purporting to be a copy of an official record or of an entry therein or (2) to prove the absence of a record in a specified office, a writing made by the official custodian of the official records of the office, reciting diligent search and failure to find such record.

(p) *Certificate of marriage.* Subject to K.S.A. 60-461 and amendments thereto, certificates that the maker thereof performed marriage ceremonies, to prove the truth of the recitals thereof, if the judge finds that (1) the maker of the certificates, at the time and place certified as the times and places of the marriages, was authorized by law to perform marriage ceremonies and (2) the certificate was issued at that time or within a reasonable time thereafter.

(q) *Records of documents affecting an interest in property.* Subject to K.S.A. 60-461 and amendments thereto, the official record of a document purporting to establish or affect an interest in property, to prove the content of the original recorded document and its execution and delivery by each person by whom it purports to have been executed, if the judge finds that (1) the record is in fact a record of an office of a state or nation or of any governmental subdivision thereof and (2) an applicable statute authorized such a document to be recorded in that office.

(r) *Judgment of previous conviction.* Evidence of a final judgment adjudging a person guilty of a felony, to prove any fact essential to sustain the judgment.

(s) *Judgment against persons entitled to indemnity.* To prove the wrong of the adverse party and the amount of damages sustained by the judgment creditor, evidence of a final judgment if offered by a judgment debtor in an action in which the debtor seeks to recover partial or total indemnity or exoneration for money paid or liability incurred by the debtor because of the judgment, provided the judge finds that the judgment was rendered for damages sustained by the judgment creditor as a result of the wrong of the adverse party to the present action.

(t) *Judgment determining public interest in land.* To prove any fact which was essential to the judgment, evidence of a final judgment determining the interest or lack of interest of the public or of a state or nation or governmental division thereof in land, if offered by a party in an action in which any such fact or such interest or lack of interest is a material matter.

(u) *Statement concerning one's own family history.* A statement of a matter concerning a declarant's own birth, marriage, divorce, legitimacy, relationship by blood or marriage, race-ancestry or other similar fact of the declarant's family history, even though the declarant had no means

of acquiring personal knowledge of the matter declared, if the judge finds that the declarant is unavailable.

(v) *Statement concerning family history of another.* A statement concerning the birth, marriage, divorce, death, legitimacy, race-ancestry, relationship by blood or marriage or other similar fact of the family history of a person other than the declarant if the judge finds that the declarant (1) was related to the other by blood or marriage, or was otherwise so intimately associated with the other's family as to be likely to have accurate information concerning the matter declared, and made the statement as upon information received from the other or from a person related by blood or marriage to the other or as upon repute in the other's family and (2) is unavailable as a witness.

(w) *Statement concerning family history based on statement of another declarant.* A statement of a declarant that a statement admissible under exceptions (u) or (v) was made by another declarant, offered as tending to prove the truth of the matter declared by both declarants, if the judge finds that both declarants are unavailable as witnesses.

(x) *Reputation in family concerning family history.* Evidence of reputation among members of a family, if the reputation concerns the birth, marriage, divorce, death, legitimacy, race-ancestry or other fact of the family history of a member of the family by blood or marriage.

(y) *Reputation—boundaries, general history, family history.* Evidence of reputation in a community as tending to prove the truth of the matter reputed, if the reputation concerns (1) boundaries of or customs affecting, land in the community and the judge finds that the reputation, if any, arose before controversy, (2) an event of general history of the community or of the state or nation of which the community is a part and the judge finds that the event was of importance to the community or (3) the birth, marriage, divorce, death, legitimacy, relationship by blood or marriage, or race-ancestry of a person resident in the community at the time of the reputation, or some other similar fact of the person's family history or of the person's personal status or condition which the judge finds likely to have been the subject of a reliable reputation in that community.

(z) *Reputation as to character.* If a trait of a person's character at a specified time is material, evidence of the person's reputation with reference thereto at a relevant time in the community in which the person then resided or in a group with which the person then habitually associated, to prove the truth of the matter reputed.

(aa) *Recitals in documents affecting property.* Evidence of a statement relevant to a material matter, contained in a deed of conveyance or a will or other document purporting to affect an interest in property, offered as tending to prove the truth of the matter stated, if the judge finds that (1) the matter stated would be relevant upon an issue as to an interest in the property and (2) the dealings with the property since the statement was made have not been inconsistent with the truth of the statement.

(bb) *Commercial lists and the like.* Evidence of statements of matters of interest to persons engaged in an occupation contained in a list, register, periodical or other published compilation, to prove the truth of any relevant matter so stated, if the judge finds that the compilation is published for use by persons engaged in that occupation and is generally used and relied upon by them.

(cc) *Learned treatises.* A published treatise, periodical or pamphlet on a subject of history, science or art, to prove the truth of a matter stated therein, if the judge takes judicial notice, or a witness expert in the subject testifies, that the treatise, periodical or pamphlet is a reliable authority in the subject.

(dd) *Actions involving children.* In a criminal proceeding or a proceeding pursuant to the *revised* Kansas juvenile justice code or in a proceeding to determine if a child is a child in need of care under the Kansas code for care of children, a statement made by a child, to prove the crime or that a child is a juvenile offender or a child in need of care, if:

(1) The child is alleged to be a victim of the crime or offense or a child in need of care; and

(2) the trial judge finds, after a hearing on the matter, that the child is disqualified or unavailable as a witness, the statement is apparently

reliable and the child was not induced to make the statement falsely by use of threats or promises.

If a statement is admitted pursuant to this subsection in a trial to a jury, the trial judge shall instruct the jury that it is for the jury to determine the weight and credit to be given the statement and that, in making the determination, it shall consider the age and maturity of the child, the nature of the statement, the circumstances under which the statement was made, any possible threats or promises that might have been made to the child to obtain the statement and any other relevant factor.

(ee) *Certified motor vehicle certificate of title history.* Subject to K.S.A. 60-461, and amendments thereto, a certified motor vehicle certificate of title history prepared by the division of vehicles of the Kansas department of revenue.

Sec. 116. K.S.A. 65-516 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-516. (a) No person shall knowingly maintain a child care facility or maintain a family day care home if, in the child care facility or family day care home, there resides, works or regularly volunteers any person who:

(1) (A) Has a felony conviction for a crime against persons, (B) has a felony conviction under the uniform controlled substances act, (C) has a conviction of any act which is described in articles 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto or a conviction of an attempt under K.S.A. 21-3301 and amendments thereto to commit any such act, or (D) has been convicted of any act which is described in K.S.A. 21-4301 or 21-4301a and amendments thereto or similar statutes of other states or the federal government;

(2) has been adjudicated a juvenile offender because of having committed an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony and which is a crime against persons, is any act described in articles 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, or is any act described in K.S.A. 21-4301 or 21-4301a and amendments thereto or similar statutes of other states or the federal government;

(3) has committed an act of physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual abuse as validated by the department of social and rehabilitation services pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1523 and amendments thereto and (A) the person has failed to successfully complete a corrective action plan which had been deemed appropriate and approved by the department of social and rehabilitation services, or (B) the record has not been expunged pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services;

(4) has had a child declared in a court order in this or any other state to be deprived or a child in need of care based on an allegation of physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual abuse;

(5) has had parental rights terminated pursuant to the Kansas juvenile code or K.S.A. 38-1581 through 38-1584, and amendments thereto, or a similar statute of other states;

(6) has signed a diversion agreement pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2906 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto, or an immediate intervention agreement pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 38-1635~~ *section 46,* and amendments thereto involving a charge of child abuse or a sexual offense; or

(7) has an infectious or contagious disease.

(b) No person shall maintain a child care facility or a family day care home if such person has been found to be a person in need of a guardian or a conservator, or both, as provided in K.S.A. ~~2002 Supp.~~ 59-3050 through 59-3095, and amendments thereto.

(c) Any person who resides in a child care facility or family day care home and who has been found to be in need of a guardian or a conservator, or both, shall be counted in the total number of children allowed in care.

(d) In accordance with the provisions of this subsection (d), the secretary shall have access to any court orders or adjudications of any court of record, any records of such orders or adjudications, criminal history record information in the possession of the Kansas bureau of investigation and any report of investigations as authorized by subsection (e) of K.S.A. 38-1523 and amendments thereto in the possession of the department of social and rehabilitation services or court of this state concerning persons working, regularly volunteering or residing in a child care facility or a

family day care home. The secretary shall have access to these records for the purpose of determining whether or not the home meets the requirements of K.S.A. 65-516 and 65-519 and amendments thereto.

(e) No child care facility or family day care home or the employees thereof, shall be liable for civil damages to any person refused employment or discharged from employment by reason of such facility's or home's compliance with the provisions of this section if such home acts in good faith to comply with this section.

(f) For the purpose of subsection (a)(3), an act of abuse or neglect shall not be considered to have been validated by the department of social and rehabilitation services unless the alleged perpetrator has: (1) Had an opportunity to be interviewed and present information during the investigation of the alleged act of abuse or neglect; and (2) been given notice of the agency decision and an opportunity to appeal such decision to the secretary and to the courts pursuant to the act for judicial review and civil enforcement of agency actions.

Sec. 117. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 65-1626 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1626. For the purposes of this act:

(a) "Administer" means the direct application of a drug, whether by injection, inhalation, ingestion or any other means, to the body of a patient or research subject by:

(1) A practitioner or pursuant to the lawful direction of a practitioner;

(2) the patient or research subject at the direction and in the presence of the practitioner; or

(3) a pharmacist as authorized in K.S.A. 65-1635a and amendments thereto.

(b) "Agent" means an authorized person who acts on behalf of or at the direction of a manufacturer, distributor or dispenser but shall not include a common carrier, public warehouseman or employee of the carrier or warehouseman when acting in the usual and lawful course of the carrier's or warehouseman's business.

(c) "Board" means the state board of pharmacy created by K.S.A. 74-1603 and amendments thereto.

(d) "Brand exchange" means the dispensing of a different drug product of the same dosage form and strength and of the same generic name than the brand name drug product prescribed.

(e) "Brand name" means the registered trademark name given to a drug product by its manufacturer, labeler or distributor.

(f) "Deliver" or "delivery" means the actual, constructive or attempted transfer from one person to another of any drug whether or not an agency relationship exists.

(g) "Direct supervision" means the process by which the responsible pharmacist shall observe and direct the activities of a pharmacy student or pharmacy technician to a sufficient degree to assure that all such activities are performed accurately, safely and without risk or harm to patients, and complete the final check before dispensing.

(h) "Dispense" means to deliver prescription medication to the ultimate user or research subject by or pursuant to the lawful order of a practitioner or pursuant to the prescription of a mid-level practitioner.

(i) "Dispenser" means a practitioner or pharmacist who dispenses prescription medication.

(j) "Distribute" means to deliver, other than by administering or dispensing, any drug.

(k) "Distributor" means a person who distributes a drug.

(l) "Drug" means: (1) Articles recognized in the official United States pharmacopoeia, or other such official compendiums of the United States, or official national formulary, or any supplement of any of them; (2) articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in man or other animals; (3) articles, other than food, intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals; and (4) articles intended for use as a component of any articles specified in clause (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection; but does not include devices or their components, parts or accessories, except that the term "drug" shall not include amygdalin (laetrile) or any livestock remedy, if such livestock remedy had been registered in accordance with the provisions of article 5 of chapter 47 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated prior to its repeal.

(m) "Electronic transmission" means transmission of information in electronic form or the transmission of the exact visual image of a document by way of electronic equipment.

(n) "Generic name" means the established chemical name or official name of a drug or drug product.

(o) (1) "Institutional drug room" means any location where prescription-only drugs are stored and from which prescription-only drugs are administered or dispensed and which is maintained or operated for the purpose of providing the drug needs of:

(A) Inmates of a jail or correctional institution or facility;

(B) residents of a juvenile detention facility, as defined by the Kansas code for care of children and the *revised* Kansas juvenile justice code;

(C) students of a public or private university or college, a community college or any other institution of higher learning which is located in Kansas;

(D) employees of a business or other employer; or

(E) persons receiving inpatient hospice services.

(2) "Institutional drug room" does not include:

(A) Any registered pharmacy;

(B) any office of a practitioner; or

(C) a location where no prescription-only drugs are dispensed and no prescription-only drugs other than individual prescriptions are stored or administered.

(p) "Medical care facility" shall have the meaning provided in K.S.A. 65-425 and amendments thereto, except that the term shall also include facilities licensed under the provisions of K.S.A. 75-3307b and amendments thereto except community mental health centers and facilities for the mentally retarded.

(q) "Manufacture" means the production, preparation, propagation, compounding, conversion or processing of a drug either directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of natural origin, independently by means of chemical synthesis or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis and includes any packaging or repackaging of the drug or labeling or relabeling of its container, except that this term shall not include the preparation or compounding of a drug by an individual for the individual's own use or the preparation, compounding, packaging or labeling of a drug by: (1) A practitioner or a practitioner's authorized agent incident to such practitioner's administering or dispensing of a drug in the course of the practitioner's professional practice; (2) a practitioner, by a practitioner's authorized agent or under a practitioner's supervision for the purpose of, or as an incident to, research, teaching or chemical analysis and not for sale; or (3) a pharmacist or the pharmacist's authorized agent acting under the direct supervision of the pharmacist for the purpose of, or incident to, the dispensing of a drug by the pharmacist.

(r) "Person" means individual, corporation, government, governmental subdivision or agency, partnership, association or any other legal entity.

(s) "Pharmacist" means any natural person licensed under this act to practice pharmacy.

(t) "Pharmacist in charge" means the pharmacist who is responsible to the board for a registered establishment's compliance with the laws and regulations of this state pertaining to the practice of pharmacy, manufacturing of drugs and the distribution of drugs. The pharmacist in charge shall supervise such establishment on a full-time or a part-time basis and perform such other duties relating to supervision of a registered establishment as may be prescribed by the board by rules and regulations. Nothing in this definition shall relieve other pharmacists or persons from their responsibility to comply with state and federal laws and regulations.

(u) "Pharmacy," "drug store" or "apothecary" means premises, laboratory, area or other place: (1) Where drugs are offered for sale where the profession of pharmacy is practiced and where prescriptions are compounded and dispensed; or (2) which has displayed upon it or within it the words "pharmacist," "pharmaceutical chemist," "pharmacy," "apothecary," "drugstore," "druggist," "drugs," "drug sundries" or any of these words or combinations of these words or words of similar import either in English or any sign containing any of these words; or (3) where the characteristic symbols of pharmacy or the characteristic prescription sign "Rx" may be exhibited. As used in this subsection, premises refers only

to the portion of any building or structure leased, used or controlled by the licensee in the conduct of the business registered by the board at the address for which the registration was issued.

(v) "Pharmacy student" means an individual, registered with the board of pharmacy, enrolled in an accredited school of pharmacy.

(w) "Pharmacy technician" means an individual who, under the direct supervision and control of a pharmacist, may perform packaging, manipulative, repetitive or other nondiscretionary tasks related to the processing of a prescription or medication order and who assists the pharmacist in the performance of pharmacy related duties, but who does not perform duties restricted to a pharmacist.

(x) "Practitioner" means a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery, dentist, podiatrist, veterinarian, optometrist licensed under the optometry law as a therapeutic licensee or diagnostic and therapeutic licensee, or scientific investigator or other person authorized by law to use a prescription-only drug in teaching or chemical analysis or to conduct research with respect to a prescription-only drug.

(y) "Preceptor" means a licensed pharmacist who possesses at least two years' experience as a pharmacist and who supervises students obtaining the pharmaceutical experience required by law as a condition to taking the examination for licensure as a pharmacist.

(z) "Prescription" means, according to the context, either a prescription order or a prescription medication.

(aa) "Prescription medication" means any drug, including label and container according to context, which is dispensed pursuant to a prescription order.

(bb) "Prescription-only drug" means any drug whether intended for use by man or animal, required by federal or state law (including 21 United States Code section 353, as amended) to be dispensed only pursuant to a written or oral prescription or order of a practitioner or is restricted to use by practitioners only.

(cc) "Prescription order" means: (1) An order to be filled by a pharmacist for prescription medication issued and signed by a practitioner or a mid-level practitioner in the authorized course of professional practice; or (2) an order transmitted to a pharmacist through word of mouth, note, telephone or other means of communication directed by such practitioner or mid-level practitioner.

(dd) "Probation" means the practice or operation under a temporary license, registration or permit or a conditional license, registration or permit of a business or profession for which a license, registration or permit is granted by the board under the provisions of the pharmacy act of the state of Kansas requiring certain actions to be accomplished or certain actions not to occur before a regular license, registration or permit is issued.

(ee) "Professional incompetency" means:

(1) One or more instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of pharmaceutical care to a degree which constitutes gross negligence, as determined by the board;

(2) repeated instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of pharmaceutical care to a degree which constitutes ordinary negligence, as determined by the board; or

(3) a pattern of pharmacy practice or other behavior which demonstrates a manifest incapacity or incompetence to practice pharmacy.

(ff) "Retail dealer" means a person selling at retail nonprescription drugs which are prepackaged, fully prepared by the manufacturer or distributor for use by the consumer and labeled in accordance with the requirements of the state and federal food, drug and cosmetic acts. Such nonprescription drugs shall not include: (1) A controlled substance; (2) a prescription-only drug; or (3) a drug intended for human use by hypodermic injection.

(gg) "Secretary" means the executive secretary of the board.

(hh) "Unprofessional conduct" means:

(1) Fraud in securing a registration or permit;

(2) intentional adulteration or mislabeling of any drug, medicine, chemical or poison;

(3) causing any drug, medicine, chemical or poison to be adulterated or mislabeled, knowing the same to be adulterated or mislabeled;

(4) intentionally falsifying or altering records or prescriptions;

(5) unlawful possession of drugs and unlawful diversion of drugs to others;

(6) willful betrayal of confidential information under K.S.A. 65-1654 and amendments thereto;

(7) conduct likely to deceive, defraud or harm the public;

(8) making a false or misleading statement regarding the licensee's professional practice or the efficacy or value of a drug;

(9) commission of any act of sexual abuse, misconduct or exploitation related to the licensee's professional practice; or

(10) performing unnecessary tests, examinations or services which have no legitimate pharmaceutical purpose.

(ii) "Mid-level practitioner" means an advanced registered nurse practitioner issued a certificate of qualification pursuant to K.S.A. 65-1131 and amendments thereto who has authority to prescribe drugs pursuant to a written protocol with a responsible physician under K.S.A. 65-1130 and amendments thereto or a physician assistant licensed pursuant to the physician assistant licensure act who has authority to prescribe drugs pursuant to a written protocol with a responsible physician under K.S.A. 65-28a08 and amendments thereto.

(jj) "Vaccination protocol" means a written protocol, agreed to by a pharmacist and a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery by the state board of healing arts, which establishes procedures and recordkeeping and reporting requirements for administering a vaccine by the pharmacist for a period of time specified therein, not to exceed two years.

(kk) "Veterinary medical teaching hospital pharmacy" means any location where prescription-only drugs are stored as part of an accredited college of veterinary medicine and from which prescription-only drugs are distributed for use in treatment of or administration to a non-human.

Sec. 118. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 65-5117 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-5117. (a) (1) No person shall knowingly operate a home health agency if, for the home health agency, there works any person who has been convicted of or has been adjudicated a juvenile offender because of having committed an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of capital murder, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3439 and amendments thereto, first degree murder, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3401 and amendments thereto, second degree murder, pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3402 and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3403 and amendments thereto, assisting suicide, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3406 and amendments thereto, mistreatment of a dependent adult, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3437 and amendments thereto, rape, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3502 and amendments thereto, indecent liberties with a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3503 and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent liberties with a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3504 and amendments thereto, aggravated criminal sodomy, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3506 and amendments thereto, indecent solicitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3510 and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3511 and amendments thereto, sexual exploitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3516 and amendments thereto, sexual battery, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3517 and amendments thereto, or aggravated sexual battery, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3518 and amendments thereto, an attempt to commit any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto, a conspiracy to commit any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments thereto, or criminal solicitation of any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3303, and amendments thereto, or similar statutes of other states or the federal government.

(2) A person operating a home health agency may employ an applicant who has been convicted of any of the following if five or more years have elapsed since the applicant satisfied the sentence imposed or was discharged from probation, a community correctional services program, parole, postrelease supervision, conditional release or a suspended sentence; or if five or more years have elapsed since the applicant has been finally discharged from the custody of the commissioner of juvenile justice or from probation or has been adjudicated a juvenile offender, whichever time is longer: A felony conviction for a crime which is described in: (A) Article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and amend-

ments thereto, except those crimes listed in subsection (a)(1); (B) articles 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and amendments thereto, except those crimes listed in subsection (a)(1) and K.S.A. 21-3605 and amendments thereto; (C) an attempt to commit any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto; (D) a conspiracy to commit any of the crimes listed in subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments thereto; (E) criminal solicitation of any of the crimes listed in subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3303, and amendments thereto; or (F) similar statutes of other states or the federal government.

(b) No person shall operate a home health agency if such person has been found to be a person in need of a guardian or a conservator, or both, as provided in K.S.A. 59-3050 through 59-3095, and amendments thereto. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a minor found to be in need of a guardian or conservator for reasons other than impairment.

(c) The secretary of health and environment shall have access to any criminal history record information in the possession of the Kansas bureau of investigation regarding felony convictions, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, concerning persons working for a home health agency. The secretary shall have access to these records for the purpose of determining whether or not the home health agency meets the requirements of this section. The Kansas bureau of investigation may charge to the department of health and environment a reasonable fee for providing criminal history record information under this subsection.

(d) For the purpose of complying with this section, the operator of a home health agency shall request from the department of health and environment information regarding only felony convictions, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, and which relates to a person who works for the home health agency or is being considered for employment by the home health agency, for the purpose of determining whether such person is subject to the provisions of this section. For the purpose of complying with this section, information relating to convictions and adjudications by the federal government or to convictions and adjudications in states other than Kansas shall not be required until such time as the secretary of health and environment determines the search for such information could reasonably be performed and the information obtained within a two-week period. For the purpose of complying with this section, the operator of a home health agency shall receive from any employment agency which provides employees to work for the home health agency written certification that such employees are not prohibited from working for the home health agency under this section. For the purpose of complying with this section, a person who operates a home health agency may hire an applicant for employment on a conditional basis pending the results from the department of health and environment of a request for information under this subsection. No home health agency, the operator or employees of a home health agency or an employment agency, or the operator or employees of an employment agency, which provides employees to work for the home health agency shall be liable for civil damages resulting from any decision to employ, to refuse to employ or to discharge from employment any person based on such home health agency's compliance with the provisions of this section if such home health agency or employment agency acts in good faith to comply with this section.

(e) The secretary of health and environment shall charge each person requesting information under this section a fee equal to cost, not to exceed $10, for each name about which an information request has been submitted under this section.

(f) (1) The secretary of health and environment shall provide each operator requesting information under this section with the criminal history record information concerning felony convictions and convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto,

in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation. The criminal history record information shall be provided regardless of whether the information discloses that the subject of the request has been convicted of an offense enumerated in subsection (a).

(2) When an offense enumerated in subsection (a) exists in the criminal history record information, and when further confirmation regarding criminal history record information is required from the appropriate court of jurisdiction or Kansas department of corrections, the secretary shall notify each operator that requests information under this section in writing and within three working days of receipt from the Kansas bureau of investigation that further confirmation is required. The secretary shall provide to the operator requesting information under this section information in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from the appropriate court of jurisdiction or Kansas department of corrections regarding confirmation regarding the criminal history record information.

(3) Whenever the criminal history record information reveals that the subject of the request has no criminal history on record, the secretary shall provide notice to each operator requesting information under this section, in writing and within three working days after receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation.

(4) The secretary of health and environment shall not provide each operator requesting information under this section with the juvenile criminal history record information which relates to a person subject to a background check as is provided by ~~K.S.A. 38-1618~~ *section 26,* and amendments thereto, except for adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto. The secretary shall notify the operator that requested the information, in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation, whether juvenile criminal history record information received pursuant to this section reveals that the operator would or would not be prohibited by this section from employing the subject of the request for information and whether such information contains adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto.

(5) An operator who receives criminal history record information under this subsection (f) shall keep such information confidential, except that the operator may disclose such information to the person who is the subject of the request for information. A violation of this paragraph (5) shall be an unclassified misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $100.

(g) No person who works for a home health agency and who is currently licensed or registered by an agency of this state to provide professional services in this state and who provides such services as part of the work which such person performs for the home health agency shall be subject to the provisions of this section.

(h) A person who volunteers to assist a home health agency shall not be subject to the provisions of this section because of such volunteer activity.

(i) No person who has been employed by the same home health agency for five consecutive years immediately prior to the effective date of this act shall be subject to the requirements of this section while employed by such home health agency.

(j) The operator of a home health agency shall not be required under this section to conduct a background check on an applicant for employment with the home health agency if the applicant has been the subject of a background check under this act within one year prior to the application for employment with the home health agency. The operator of a home health agency where the applicant was the subject of such background check may release a copy of such background check to the operator of a home health agency where the applicant is currently applying.

(k) For purposes of this section, the Kansas bureau of investigation shall only report felony convictions, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments

thereto, to the secretary of health and environment when a background check is requested.

(l) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the provisions of article 51 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

Sec. 119. K.S.A. 65-6001 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-6001. As used in K.S.A. 65-6001 to 65-6007, inclusive, and K.S.A. 65-6008, 65-6009 and 65-6010, and amendments thereto, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(a) "AIDS" means the disease acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

(b) "HIV" means the human immunodeficiency virus.

(c) "Laboratory confirmation of HIV infection" means positive test results from a confirmation test approved by the secretary.

(d) "Secretary" means the secretary of health and environment.

(e) "Physician" means any person licensed to practice medicine and surgery.

(f) "Laboratory director" means the person responsible for the professional, administrative, organizational and educational duties of a laboratory.

(g) "HIV infection" means the presence of HIV in the body.

(h) "Racial/ethnic group" shall be designated as either white, black, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific islander or American Indian/Alaskan Native.

(i) "Corrections officer" means an employee of the department of corrections as defined in subsections (f) and (g) of K.S.A. 75-5202, and amendments thereto.

(j) "Emergency services employee" means an attendant or first responder as defined under K.S.A. 65-6112, and amendments thereto, or a firefighter.

(k) "Law enforcement employee" means:

(1) Any police officer or law enforcement officer as defined under K.S.A. 74-5602, and amendments thereto;

(2) any person in the service of a city police department or county sheriff's office who performs law enforcement duties without pay and is considered a reserve officer;

(3) any person employed by a city or county who is in charge of a jail or section of jail, including jail guards and those who conduct searches of persons taken into custody; or

(4) any person employed by a city, county or the state of Kansas who works as a scientist or technician in a forensic laboratory.

(l) "Employing agency or entity" means the agency or entity employing a corrections officer, emergency services employee, law enforcement employee or jailer.

(m) "Infectious disease" means AIDS.

(n) "Infectious disease tests" means tests approved by the secretary for detection of infectious diseases.

(o) "Juvenile correctional facility staff" means an employee of the juvenile justice authority working in a juvenile correctional facility as defined in ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 120. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 74-5344 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-5344. Nothing contained in the licensure of psychologists act of the state of Kansas shall be construed: (a) To prevent qualified members of other professional groups such as, but not limited to, ministers, Christian Science practitioners, social workers and sociologists from doing work of a psychological nature consistent with their training and consistent with any code of ethics of their respective professions so long as they do not hold themselves out to the public by any title or description of services incorporating the words "psychologic," "psychological," "psychologist" or "psychology";

(b) in any way to restrict any person from carrying on any of the aforesaid activities in the free expression or exchange of ideas concerning the practice of psychology, the application of its principles, the teaching of such subject matter and the conducting of research on problems relating to human behavior if such person does not represent such person or such person's services in any manner prohibited by such act;

(c) to limit the practice of psychology of a licensed masters level psychologist or a person who holds a temporary license to practice as a li-

censed masters level psychologist insofar as such practice is a part of the duties of any such person's salaried position, and insofar as such practice is performed solely on behalf of such person's employer or insofar as such person is engaged in public speaking with or without remuneration;

(d) to limit the practice of psychology or services of a student, intern or resident in psychology pursuing a degree in psychology in a school, college, university or other institution, with educational standards consistent with those of the state universities of Kansas if such practice or services are supervised as a part of such person's degree program. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as permitting such persons to offer their services as psychologists to any other person and to accept remuneration for such psychological services other than as specifically excepted herein, unless they have been licensed under the provisions of the licensure of psychologists act of the state of Kansas, registered under the provisions of K.S.A. 74-5361 to 74-5371, inclusive, and amendments thereto or granted a temporary license under the provisions of K.S.A. 74-5367 and amendments thereto;

(e) to prevent the employment, by a person, association, partnership or a corporation furnishing psychological services for remuneration, of persons licensed as psychologists under the provisions of the licensure of psychologists act of the state of Kansas;

(f) to restrict the use of tools, tests, instruments or techniques usually denominated "psychological" so long as the user does not represent oneself to be a licensed psychologist or a licensed masters level psychologist;

(g) to permit persons licensed as psychologists to engage in the practice of medicine as defined in the laws of this state, nor to require such licensed psychologists to comply with the Kansas healing arts act;

(h) to restrict the use of the term "social psychologist" by any person who has received a doctoral degree in sociology or social psychology from an institution whose credits in sociology or social psychology are acceptable by a school or college as defined in the licensure of psychologists act of the state of Kansas, and who has passed comprehensive examination in the field of social psychology as a part of the requirements for the doctoral degree or has had equivalent specialized training in social psychology;

(i) to restrict the practice of psychology by a person who is certified as a school psychologist by the state department of education so long as such practice is conducted as a part of the duties of employment by a unified school district or as part of an independent evaluation conducted in accordance with K.S.A. 72-963 and amendments thereto, including the use of the term "school psychologist" by such person in conjunction with such practice; or

(j) to restrict the use of the term psychologist or the practice of psychology by psychologists not licensed under the licensure of psychologists act of the state of Kansas in institutions for the mentally retarded, in a juvenile correctional facility, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2*, and amendments thereto, or in institutions within the department of corrections insofar as such term is used or such practice of psychology is performed solely in conjunction with such person's employment by any such institution or juvenile correctional facility.

(k) Any person not licensed as a psychologist but who immediately prior to the effective date of this act was engaged in the practice of psychology in accordance with subsection (e) as it existed immediately prior to the effective date of this act under the supervision of a licensed psychologist may continue on and after the effective date of this act to engage in such practice in the manner authorized by subsection (e) as it existed immediately prior to the effective date of this act.

Sec. 121. K.S.A. 74-7335 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-7335. (a) The victim of a crime or the victim's family shall be notified of the right to be present at any public hearing or any juvenile offender proceeding concerning the accused or the convicted person or the respondent or the juvenile offender.

(b) The victim of a crime or the victim's family shall be notified of the right to be present at any proceeding or hearing where probation or parole is considered or granted by a judge whether or not a public hearing is conducted or required.

(c) As used in this section: (1) "Public hearing" means any court pro-

ceeding or administrative hearing which is open to the public and shall include but not be limited to the:

(A) Preliminary hearing;

(B) trial;

(C) sentencing;

(D) sentencing modification;

(E) public comment sessions, pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto;

(F) expungement hearing; and

(G) granting of probation or parole by a judge.

(2) "Victim's family" means a spouse, surviving spouse, children, parents, legal guardian, siblings, stepparent or grandparents.

(3) "Juvenile offender proceedings" means any hearing concerning a juvenile pursuant to the *revised* Kansas juvenile justice code.

(d) The city, county or district attorney or municipal court clerk shall notify any victim of the crime who is alive and whose address is known to the city, county or district attorney or municipal court clerk or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to such attorney or clerk.

(e) Costs of transportation for the victim to appear shall be borne by the victim unless the appearance is required pursuant to a subpoena or other order of the court.

Sec. 122. K.S.A. 74-8810 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-8810. (a) It is a class A nonperson misdemeanor for any person to have a financial interest, directly or indirectly, in any racetrack facility within the state of Kansas or in any host facility for a simulcast race displayed in this state:

(1) While such person is executive director or a member of the commission or during the five years immediately following such person's term as executive director or member of the commission; or

(2) while such person is an officer, director or member of an organization licensee, other than a fair association or horsemen's nonprofit organization, or during the five years immediately following the time such person is an officer, director or member of such an organization licensee.

(b) It is a class A nonperson misdemeanor for any member, employee or appointee of the commission, including stewards and racing judges, to knowingly:

(1) Participate in the operation of or have a financial interest in any business which has been issued a concessionaire license, racing or wagering equipment or services license, facility owner license or facility manager license, or any business which sells goods or services to an organization licensee;

(2) participate directly or indirectly as an owner, owner-trainer or trainer of a horse or greyhound, or as a jockey of a horse, entered in a race meeting conducted in this state;

(3) place a wager on an entry in a horse or greyhound race conducted by an organization licensee; or

(4) accept any compensation, gift, loan, entertainment, favor or service from any licensee, except such suitable facilities and services within a racetrack facility operated by an organization licensee as may be required to facilitate the performance of the member's, employee's or appointee's official duties.

(c) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), it is a class A nonperson misdemeanor for any member, employee or appointee of the commission, or any spouse, parent, grandparent, brother, sister, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandchild, uncle, aunt, parent-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law thereof, to:

(A) Hold any license issued by the commission, except that a steward or racing judge shall hold an occupation license to be such a steward or judge; or

(B) enter into any business dealing, venture or contract with an owner or lessee of a racetrack facility in Kansas.

(2) This subsection shall not apply to any racing judge holding an occupation license, if such racing judge is employed at a racetrack facility and such racing judge's relative, as listed above, is a licensed owner, owner-trainer or trainer of a greyhound that races at a different racetrack facility.

(d) It is a class A nonperson misdemeanor for any officer, director or member of an organization licensee, other than a fair association or horsemen's nonprofit organization, to:

(1) Receive, for duties performed as an officer or director of such licensee, any compensation or reimbursement or payment of expenses in excess of the amounts provided by K.S.A. 75-3223 and amendments thereto for board members' compensation, mileage and expenses; or

(2) enter into any business dealing, venture or contract with the organization licensee or, other than in the capacity of an officer or director of the organization licensee, with a facility owner licensee, facility manager licensee, racing or wagering equipment or services license or concessionaire licensee, or with any host facility for a simulcast race displayed in this state.

(e) It is a class A nonperson misdemeanor for any facility owner licensee or facility manager licensee, other than a horsemen's association, or any officer, director, employee, stockholder or shareholder thereof or any person having an ownership interest therein, to participate directly or indirectly as an owner, owner-trainer or trainer of a horse or greyhound, or as a jockey of a horse, entered in a live race conducted in this state.

(f) It is a class A nonperson misdemeanor for any licensee of the commission, or any person who is an officer, director, member or employee of a licensee, to place a wager at a racetrack facility located in Kansas on an entry in a horse or greyhound race if:

(1) The commission has by rules and regulations designated such person's position as a position which could influence the outcome of such race or the parimutuel wagering thereon; and

(2) such race is conducted at or simulcast to the racetrack facility where the licensee is authorized to engage in licensed activities.

(g) It is a class B nonperson misdemeanor for any person to use any animal or fowl in the training or racing of racing greyhounds.

(h) It is a class A nonperson misdemeanor for any person to:

(1) Sell a parimutuel ticket or an interest in such a ticket to a person knowing such person to be under 18 years of age, upon conviction of the first offense;

(2) accept, transmit or deliver, from a person outside a racetrack facility, anything of value to be wagered in any parimutuel system of wagering within a racetrack facility, upon conviction of the first offense;

(3) administer or conspire to administer any drug or medication to a horse or greyhound within the confines of a racetrack facility in violation of rules and regulations of the commission, upon conviction of the first offense;

(4) possess or conspire to possess, within the confines of a racetrack facility, any drug or medication for administration to a horse or greyhound in violation of rules and regulations of the commission, upon conviction of the first offense;

(5) possess or conspire to possess, within the confines of a racetrack facility, equipment for administering drugs or medications to horses or greyhounds in violation of rules and regulations of the commission, upon conviction of the first offense;

(6) enter any horse or greyhound in any race knowing such horse or greyhound to be ineligible to compete in such race pursuant to K.S.A. 74-8812 and amendments thereto; or

(7) prepare or cause to be prepared an application for registration of a horse pursuant to K.S.A. 74-8830 and amendments thereto knowing that such application contains false information.

(i) It is a severity level 8, nonperson felony for any person to:

(1) Sell a parimutuel ticket or an interest in such a ticket to a person knowing such person to be under 18 years of age, upon conviction of the second or a subsequent offense;

(2) accept, transmit or deliver, from any person outside a racetrack facility, anything of value to be wagered in any parimutuel system of wagering within a racetrack facility, upon the second or a subsequent conviction;

(3) conduct or assist in the conduct of a horse or greyhound race, or the display of a simulcast race, where the parimutuel system of wagering is used or is intended to be used and where no license has been issued to an organization to conduct or simulcast such race;

(4) enter any horse or greyhound in any race conducted by an organization licensee knowing that the class or grade in which such horse or greyhound is entered is not the true class or grade or knowing that the name under which such horse or greyhound is entered is not the name under which such horse or greyhound has been registered and has publicly performed;

(5) use or conspire to use any device, other than an ordinary whip for horses or a mechanical lure for greyhounds, for the purpose of affecting the speed of any horse or greyhound at any time during a race conducted by an organization licensee;

(6) possess or conspire to possess, within the confines of a racetrack facility, any device, other than an ordinary whip for horses or a mechanical lure for greyhounds, designed or intended to affect the speed of a horse or greyhound;

(7) administer or conspire to administer any drug or medication to a horse or greyhound within the confines of a racetrack facility in violation of rules and regulations of the commission, upon conviction of the second or a subsequent offense;

(8) possess or conspire to possess, within the confines of a racetrack facility, any drug or medication for administration to a horse or greyhound in violation of rules and regulations of the commission, upon conviction of the second or a subsequent offense;

(9) possess or conspire to possess, within the confines of a racetrack facility, equipment for administering drugs or medications to horses or greyhounds in violation of rules and regulations of the commission, upon conviction of the second or a subsequent offense;

(10) sponge the nostrils or windpipe of a horse for the purpose of stimulating or depressing such horse or affecting its speed at any time during a race meeting conducted by an organization licensee;

(11) alter or attempt to alter the natural outcome of any race conducted by, or any simulcast race displayed by, an organization licensee or transmit or receive an altered race or delayed broadcast race if parimutuel wagering is conducted or solicited after off time of the race;

(12) influence or attempt to influence, by the payment or promise of payment of money or other valuable consideration, any person to alter the natural outcome of any race conducted by, or any simulcast race displayed by, an organization licensee;

(13) influence or attempt to influence any member, employee or appointee of the commission, by the payment or promise of payment of money or other valuable consideration, in the performance of any official duty of that member, employee or appointee;

(14) fail to report to the commission or to one of its employees or appointees knowledge of any violation of this act by another person for the purpose of stimulating or depressing any horse or greyhound, or affecting its speed, at any time during any race conducted by an organization licensee;

(15) commit any of the following acts with respect to the prior racing record, pedigree, identity or ownership of a registered horse or greyhound in any matter related to the breeding, buying, selling or racing of the animal: (A) Falsify, conceal or cover up, by any trick, scheme or device, a material fact; (B) make any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or representation; or (C) make or use any false writing or document knowing that it contains any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry; or

(16) pass or attempt to pass, cash or attempt to cash any altered or forged parimutuel ticket knowing it to have been altered or forged.

(j) No person less than 18 years of age shall purchase a parimutuel ticket or an interest in such a ticket. Any person violating this subsection shall be subject to adjudication as a juvenile offender pursuant to the *revised* Kansas juvenile justice code.

Sec. 123. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 75-3728e is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-3728e. As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Canteen" means a retail store which offers for sale items of necessity, comfort and morale which otherwise are not accessible to persons in the environment of a state institution.

(b) "Canteen fund" means the moneys and other assets used for operation of a canteen.

(c) "Benefit fund" means the moneys and other assets available:

(1) To provide property, services or entertainment for persons in a state institution or in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections;

(2) to provide incentives for program and work participation and performance and other activities related to offender management for persons in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections; or

(3) for other purposes that benefit persons in a state institution or in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections.

(d) "Work therapy project" means a sheltered workshop or other similar vocational training activity provided by a state institution, whether on or off campus.

(e) "Work therapy fund" means the moneys and other assets used to operate a work therapy project for persons in a state institution.

(f) "State institution" means:

(1) Any institution as defined by ~~K.S.A. 38-1602,~~ *section 2, K.S.A.* 75-5202 or 76-12a01, and amendments thereto;

(2) the Kansas state school for the blind;

(3) the Kansas state school for the deaf; and

(4) the Kansas veterans' home and the Kansas soldiers' home, which are operated and administered by the commission on veterans affairs.

Sec. 124. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 75-4362 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-4362. (a) The director of the division of personnel services of the department of administration shall have the authority to establish and implement a drug screening program for persons taking office as governor, lieutenant governor or attorney general and for applicants for safety sensitive positions in state government, but no applicant for a safety sensitive position shall be required to submit to a test as a part of this program unless the applicant is first given a conditional offer of employment.

(b) The director also shall have the authority to establish and implement a drug screening program based upon a reasonable suspicion of illegal drug use by any person currently holding one of the following positions or offices:

(1) The office of governor, lieutenant governor or attorney general;

(2) any safety sensitive position;

(3) any position in an institution of mental health, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, that is not a safety sensitive position;

(4) any position in the Kansas state school for the blind, as established under K.S.A. 76-1101 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto;

(5) any position in the Kansas state school for the deaf, as established under K.S.A. 76-1001 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto; or

(6) any employee of a state veteran's home operated by the Kansas commission on veteran's affairs as described in K.S.A. 76-1901 *et seq.* and K.S.A. 76-1951 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto.

(c) Any public announcement or advertisement soliciting applications for employment in a safety sensitive position in state government shall include a statement of the requirements of the drug screening program established under this section for applicants for and employees holding a safety sensitive position.

(d) No person shall be terminated solely due to positive results of a test administered as a part of a program authorized by this section if:

(1) The employee has not previously had a valid positive test result; and

(2) the employee undergoes a drug evaluation and successfully completes any education or treatment program recommended as a result of the evaluation. Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting demotions, suspensions or terminations pursuant to K.S.A. 75-2949e or 75-2949f, and amendments thereto.

(e) Except in hearings before the state civil service board regarding disciplinary action taken against the employee, the results of any test administered as a part of a program authorized by this section shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed publicly.

(f) The secretary of administration may adopt such rules and regulations as necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(g) "Safety sensitive positions" means the following:

(1) All state law enforcement officers who are authorized to carry firearms;

(2) all state corrections officers;

(3) all state parole officers;

(4) heads of state agencies who are appointed by the governor and employees on the governor's staff;

(5) all employees with access to secure facilities of a correctional institution, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3826, and amendments thereto;

(6) all employees of a juvenile correctional facility, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2*, and amendments thereto; and

(7) all employees within an institution of mental health, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, who provide clinical, therapeutic or habilitative services to the clients and patients of those institutions.

Sec. 125. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 75-5206 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5206. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c) or (d), to carry out the purposes of this act, the secretary shall have authority to order the housing and confinement of any person sentenced to the secretary's custody to any institution or facility herein placed under the secretary's supervision and management or to any contract facility, including a conservation camp.

(b) All institutions of the department of corrections shall be institutions for the incarceration of felons sentenced to the custody of the secretary of corrections. The secretary may enter into interagency agreements authorizing the use of department of corrections' institutions for the temporary housing of pretrial detainees, misdemeanor offenders and other persons confined in local detention facilities or jails when the local facility cannot be used to house those persons due to a natural disaster or other emergency. Authorization shall not be given for the temporary housing of juveniles under 16 years of age.

(c) No person under 16 years of age sentenced to the secretary's custody shall be placed in the Lansing correctional facility or the Hutchinson correctional facility.

(d) The secretary shall have the authority to order the placement of a juvenile, as described in ~~K.S.A. 38-16,111~~ *section 66*, and amendments thereto, in a juvenile correctional facility. Such juvenile shall be allowed to be in a juvenile correctional facility only until such juvenile reaches the age of 23 years.

Sec. 126. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 75-5220 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5220. (a) Except as provided in subsection (d), within three days of receipt of the notice provided for in K.S.A. 75-5218 and amendments thereto, the secretary of corrections shall notify the sheriff having such offender in custody to convey such offender immediately to the department of corrections reception and diagnostic unit or if space is not available at such facility, then to some other state correctional institution until space at the facility is available, except that, in the case of first offenders who are conveyed to a state correctional institution other than the reception and diagnostic unit, such offenders shall be segregated from the inmates of such correctional institution who are not being held in custody at such institution pending transfer to the reception and diagnostic unit when space is available therein. The expenses of any such conveyance shall be charged against and paid out of the general fund of the county whose sheriff conveys the offender to the institution as provided in this subsection.

(b) Any female offender sentenced according to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-5229 and amendments thereto shall be conveyed by the sheriff having such offender in custody directly to a correctional institution designated by the secretary of corrections, subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-52,134 and amendments thereto. The expenses of such conveyance to the designated institution shall be charged against and paid out of the general fund of the county whose sheriff conveys such female offender to such institution.

(c) Each offender conveyed to a state correctional institution pursuant to this section shall be accompanied by the record of the offender's trial and conviction as prepared by the clerk of the district court in accordance with K.S.A. 75-5218 and amendments thereto.

(d) If the offender in the custody of the secretary is a juvenile, as described in ~~K.S.A. 38-16,111~~ *section 66*, and amendments thereto, such juvenile shall not be transferred to the state reception and diagnostic

center until such time as such juvenile is to be transferred from a juvenile correctional facility to a department of corrections institution or facility.

Sec. 127. K.S.A. 75-5229 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5229. (a) Every woman sentenced to imprisonment for a felony shall be sentenced to the custody of the secretary of corrections.

(b) Every woman sentenced to the custody of the secretary of corrections shall be given a scientific examination and study and shall have a program planned and recommended for her, which examination, study and program shall be substantially equal to that provided for in K.S.A. 75-5262 and amendments thereto. The examination shall be given, the study shall be made and the program shall be prepared in accordance with procedures prescribed by the secretary of corrections, subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-52,134, and amendments thereto. If the woman in the custody of the secretary is a juvenile, as described in ~~K.S.A. 38-16,111~~ *section 66*, and amendments thereto, such juvenile shall not be given a scientific examination and study until such time as such juvenile is to be transferred from a juvenile correctional facility to a department of corrections institution or facility.

Sec. 128. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 75-7023 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7023. (a) The supreme court through administrative orders shall provide for the establishment of a juvenile intake and assessment system and for the establishment and operation of juvenile intake and assessment programs in each judicial district. On and after July 1, 1997, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services may contract with the commissioner of juvenile justice to provide for the juvenile intake and assessment system and programs for children in need of care. Except as provided further, on and after July 1, 1997, the commissioner of juvenile justice shall promulgate rules and regulations for the juvenile intake and assessment system and programs concerning juvenile offenders. If the commissioner contracts with the office of judicial administration to administer the juvenile intake and assessment system and programs concerning juvenile offenders, the supreme court administrative orders shall be in force until such contract ends and the rules and regulations concerning juvenile intake and assessment system and programs concerning juvenile offenders have been adopted.

(b) No records, reports and information obtained as a part of the juvenile intake and assessment process may be admitted into evidence in any proceeding and may not be used in a child in need of care proceeding except for diagnostic and referral purposes and by the court in considering dispositional alternatives. However, if the records, reports or information are in regard to abuse or neglect, which is required to be reported under K.S.A. 38-1522, and amendments thereto, such records, reports or information may then be used for any purpose in a child in need of care proceeding pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children.

(c) Upon a juvenile being taken into custody pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 38-1624~~ *section 30*, and amendments thereto, a juvenile intake and assessment worker shall complete the intake and assessment process as required by supreme court administrative order or district court rule prior to July 1, 1997, or except as provided above rules and regulations established by the commissioner of juvenile justice on and after July 1, 1997.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (g) and in addition to any other information required by the supreme court administrative order, the secretary, the commissioner or by the district court of such district, the juvenile intake and assessment worker shall collect the following information:

(1) A standardized risk assessment tool, such as the problem oriented screening instrument for teens;

(2) criminal history, including indications of criminal gang involvement;

(3) abuse history;

(4) substance abuse history;

(5) history of prior community services used or treatments provided;

(6) educational history;

(7) medical history; and

(8) family history.

(e) After completion of the intake and assessment process for such child, the intake and assessment worker may:

(1) Release the child to the custody of the child's parent, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult if the intake and assessment worker believes that it would be in the best interest of the child and it would not be harmful to the child to do so.

(2) Conditionally release the child to the child's parent, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult if the intake and assessment worker believes that if the conditions are met, it would be in the child's best interest to release the child to such child's parent, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult; and the intake and assessment worker has reason to believe that it might be harmful to the child to release the child to such child's parents, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult without imposing the conditions. The conditions may include, but not be limited to:

(A) Participation of the child in counseling;

(B) participation of members of the child's family in counseling;

(C) participation by the child, members of the child's family and other relevant persons in mediation;

(D) provision of inpatient treatment for the child;

(E) referral of the child and the child's family to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services for services and the agreement of the child and family to accept and participate in the services offered;

(F) referral of the child and the child's family to available community resources or services and the agreement of the child and family to accept and participate in the services offered;

(G) requiring the child and members of the child's family to enter into a behavioral contract which may provide for regular school attendance among other requirements; or

(H) any special conditions necessary to protect the child from future abuse or neglect.

(3) Deliver the child to a shelter facility or a licensed attendant care center along with the law enforcement officer's written application. The shelter facility or licensed attendant care facility shall then have custody as if the child had been directly delivered to the facility by the law enforcement officer pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1528, and amendments thereto.

(4) Refer the child to the county or district attorney for appropriate proceedings to be filed or refer the child and family to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services for investigations in regard to the allegations.

(5) Make recommendations to the county or district attorney concerning immediate intervention programs which may be beneficial to the juvenile.

(f) The commissioner may adopt rules and regulations which allow local juvenile intake and assessment programs to create a risk assessment tool, as long as such tool meets the mandatory reporting requirements established by the commissioner.

(g) Parents, guardians and juveniles may access the juvenile intake and assessment programs on a voluntary basis. The parent or guardian shall be responsible for the costs of any such program utilized.

Sec. 129. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 75-7024 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7024. In addition to other powers and duties provided by law, in administering the provisions of the *revised Kansas* juvenile justice code, the commissioner of juvenile justice shall:

(a) Establish divisions which include the following functions in the juvenile justice authority:

(1) Operations. The commissioner shall operate the juvenile intake and assessment system as it relates to the juvenile offender; provide technical assistance and help facilitate community collaboration; license juvenile correctional facilities, programs and providers; assist in coordinating a statewide system of community based service providers; establish pilot projects for community based service providers; and operate the juvenile correctional facilities.

(2) Research and prevention. The commissioner shall generate, analyze and utilize data to review existing programs and identify effective prevention programs; to develop new program initiatives and restructure existing programs; and to assist communities in risk assessment and effective resource utilization.

(3) Contracts. The commissioner shall secure the services of direct

providers by contracting with such providers, which may include nonprofit, private or public agencies, to provide functions and services needed to operate the juvenile justice authority. The commissioner shall contract with local service providers, when available, to provide twenty-four-hour-a-day intake and assessment services. Nothing provided for herein shall prohibit local municipalities, through interlocal agreements, from corroborating with and participating in the intake and assessment services established in K.S.A. 75-7023, and amendments thereto. All contracts entered into by the commissioner to secure the services of direct providers shall contain a clause allowing the inspector general unlimited access to such facility, records or personnel pursuant to subsection (a)(4)(B).

(4) Performance audit. (A) The commissioner randomly shall audit contracts to determine that service providers are performing as required pursuant to the contract.

(B) Within the division conducting performance audits, the commissioner shall designate a staff person to serve in the capacity of inspector general. Such inspector general, or such inspector general's designee, shall have the authority to: (i) Enforce compliance with all contracts; (ii) perform audits as necessary to ensure compliance with the contracts. The inspector general shall have unlimited access to any and all facilities, records or personnel of any provider that has contracted with the commissioner to determine that such provider is in compliance with the contracts; and (iii) establish a statewide juvenile justice hotline to respond to any complaints or concerns that have been received concerning juvenile justice.

(b) Adopt rules and regulations necessary for the administration of this act.

(c) Administer all state and federal funds appropriated to the juvenile justice authority and may coordinate with any other agency within the executive branch expending funds appropriated for juvenile justice.

(d) Administer the development and implementation of a juvenile justice information system.

(e) Administer the transition to and implementation of juvenile justice system reforms.

(f) Coordinate with the judicial branch of state government any duties and functions which effect the juvenile justice authority.

(g) Serve as a resource to the legislature and other state policymakers.

(h) Make and enter into all contracts and agreements and do all other acts and things necessary or incidental to the performance of functions and duties and the execution of powers under this act. The commissioner may enter into memorandums of agreement or contractual relationships with state agencies, other governmental entities or private providers as necessary to carry out the commissioner's responsibilities pursuant to the *revised* Kansas juvenile justice code.

(i) Accept custody of juvenile offenders so placed by the court.

(j) Assign juvenile offenders placed in the commissioner's custody to juvenile correctional facilities based on information collected by the reception and diagnostic evaluation, intake and assessment report, pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023, and amendments thereto, and the predispositional investigation report, pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 38-1661~~ *section 60*, and amendments thereto.

(k) Establish and utilize a reception and diagnostic evaluation for all juvenile offenders to be evaluated prior to placement in a juvenile correctional facility.

(l) Assist the judicial districts in establishing community based placement options, juvenile community correctional services and aftercare transition services for juvenile offenders.

(m) Review, evaluate and restructure the programmatic mission and goals of the juvenile correctional facilities to accommodate greater specialization for each facility.

(n) Adopt rules and regulations as are necessary to encourage the sharing of information between individuals and agencies who are involved with the juvenile.

(o) Designate in each judicial district an entity which shall be responsible for juvenile justice field services not provided by court services officers in the judicial district. The commissioner shall contract with such entity and provide grants to fund such field services.

(p) Monitor placement trends and minority confinement.

(q) Develop and submit to the joint committee on corrections and juvenile justice oversight a recommendation to provide for the financial viability of the Kansas juvenile justice system. Such recommendation shall include a formula for the allocation of state funds to community programs and a rationale in support of the recommendation. The commissioner shall avoid pursuing construction or expansion of state institutional capacity when appropriate alternatives to such placements are justified. The commissioner's recommendations shall identify a revenue source sufficient to appropriately fund expenditures anticipated to be incurred subsequent to expansion of community-based capacity and necessary to finance recommended capital projects.

(r) Report monthly to the joint committee on corrections and juvenile justice oversight. The commissioner shall review with the committee any contracts or memorandums of agreement with other state agencies prior to the termination of such agreements or contracts.

(s) Have the authority to designate all or a portion of a facility for juveniles under the commissioner's jurisdiction as a:

(1) Nonsecure detention facility;

(2) facility for the educational or vocational training and related services;

(3) facility for temporary placement pending other arrangements more appropriate for the juvenile's needs; and

(4) facility for the provision of care and other services and not for the detention of juveniles.

(t) After June 30, 2002, subject to appropriation acts, implement a program to make grants for the juvenile justice programs, pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7033, and amendments thereto, on a two-year funding cycle.

Sec. 130. K.S.A. 75-7025 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7025. On and after July 1, 1997:

(a) The commissioner of juvenile justice may establish, maintain and improve throughout the state, within the limits of funds appropriated therefor and any grants or funds received from federal agencies and other sources, regional youth care, evaluation and rehabilitation facilities, not to exceed 10 in number, for the purpose of: (1) Providing local authorities with facilities for the detention and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, including, but not limited to juvenile offenders who are 16 and 17 years of age; (2) providing local authorities with facilities for the temporary shelter and detention of juveniles pending any examination or study to be made of the juveniles or prior to the disposition of such juveniles pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children or the *revised* Kansas juvenile justice code; and (3) providing short-term treatment and rehabilitation service for juveniles.

(b) Each such facility shall be staffed by a superintendent and such other officers and employees considered necessary by the commissioner for the proper management and operation of the center. The commissioner shall appoint the superintendent of each regional facility and fix the superintendent's compensation with the approval of the governor. Each superintendent shall appoint all other officers and employees for such regional facility, subject to the approval of the commissioner.

(c) The commissioner may adopt rules and regulations relating to the operation and management of any regional youth care facility established pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-7025 through 75-7028, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 131. K.S.A. 75-7026 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7026. On and after July 1, 1997, within the limits of funds appropriated therefor and any grants or funds received from any agency of the United States government, and other sources, the commissioner of juvenile justice may establish, maintain and improve throughout the state supplemental youth care facilities for children who are juvenile offenders and who are confined in institutions, for the purpose of providing treatment and rehabilitation services for the children. All children placed in supplemental youth care facilities shall be subject to laws applicable to juvenile offenders who are placed in any other juvenile correctional facility, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2*, and amendments thereto. The commissioner may adopt rules and regulations relating to the operation and

management of any supplemental youth care facility established pursuant to this section.

Sec. 132. K.S.A. 75-7028 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7028. On and after July 1, 1997:

(a) The commissioner of juvenile justice is hereby authorized and empowered to establish and maintain at any institution, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2*, and amendments thereto, residential care facilities for children and youth committed to the commissioner.

(b) Each residential care facility established under this section shall be under the supervision and administration of the commissioner. The commissioner shall appoint all employees of the residential care facility who shall be in the classified service under the Kansas civil service act.

(c) The commissioner is hereby authorized to adopt all necessary rules and regulations relating to the operation and management of any residential care facility established pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-7025 through 75-7028, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 133. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 76-172 is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-172. As used in this act unless the context otherwise requires, "institution" means:

(a) Any institution as defined by ~~K.S.A. 38-1602,~~ *section 2, K.S.A.* 75-5202 or 76-12a01, and amendments thereto;

(b) the Kansas state school for the blind;

(c) the Kansas state school for the deaf; and

(d) the Kansas veterans' home and the Kansas soldiers' home which are operated and administered by the commission on veterans affairs.

Sec. 134. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 76-381 is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-381. As used in K.S.A. 76-380 through 76-386 and amendments thereto:

(a) "Act" means the medical student loan act;

(b) "approved postgraduate residency training program" means a residency training program in general pediatrics, general internal medicine, family medicine, family practice or emergency medicine;

(c) "service commitment area" means (1) any community within any county in Kansas other than Douglas, Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee or Wyandotte county, (2) any state medical care facility or institution, (3) any medical center operated by the veterans administration of the United States, or (4) the full-time faculty of the university of Kansas school of medicine in family medicine or family practice; or (5) any community within Wyandotte county for purposes of any practice obligation under an agreement entered into by a person who is enrolled for the first time after July 1, 2004, in a course of study leading to the medical degree; and

(d) "state medical care facility or institution" includes, but is not limited to, the Kansas state school for the visually handicapped, the Kansas state school for the deaf, any institution under the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, as defined by subsection (b) of K.S.A. 76-12a01 and amendments thereto, any institution under the commissioner of juvenile justice as defined by ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2*, and amendments thereto, the Kansas soldiers' home, the Kansas veterans' home and any correctional institution under the secretary of corrections, as defined by subsection (d) of K.S.A. 75-5202 and amendments thereto, but shall not include any state educational institution under the state board of regents, as defined by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 76-711 and amendments thereto, except as specifically provided by statute.

Sec. 135. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 76-12a25 is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-12a25. (a) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Key deposit fund" means the moneys that employees pay to a state institution to be held as a security deposit for keys to the buildings or facilities of the state institution.

(2) "State institution" means any institution, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 38-1602 or~~ *section 2 or K.S.A.* 76-12a01, and amendments thereto.

(b) The superintendent, president or other chief administrative officer of any state institution may apply to the director of accounts and reports for authority to establish a key deposit fund in the institution supervised by such officer. The director of accounts and reports may authorize the establishment of any such key deposit fund. The director

of accounts and reports shall prescribe a system of accounts and accounting procedures to be used in the operation of key deposit funds.

(c) Moneys of key deposit funds in an amount prescribed by the director of accounts and reports shall be retained at the institution as cash on hand for the purpose of making refunds of deposits to employees terminating employment at the institution.

(d) Unless otherwise authorized by the director of accounts and reports, moneys of key deposit funds in excess of the amount prescribed under subsection (c) shall be deposited daily as provided by this section. Such moneys shall be deposited in an account of a financial institution designated by the pooled money investment board. Such financial institution shall be:

(1) A bank, a savings and loan association or a federally chartered savings bank, which bank, association or savings bank is insured by the federal government or an agency thereof; or

(2) a credit union which is insured with an insurer or guarantee corporation as required under K.S.A. 17-2246, and amendments thereto.

Except as otherwise directed by the pooled money investment board, moneys of key deposit funds shall be placed in one or more interest-bearing accounts. Moneys shall be withdrawn from one or more of such accounts in order to replenish cash on hand to the amount prescribed in subsection (c) when necessary.

(e) The provisions of K.S.A. 75-4217, and amendments thereto, and the provisions relating to security of article 42 of chapter 75 of Kansas Statutes Annotated shall apply to accounts in banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, and federally chartered savings banks under this section.

(f) Interest earned on moneys invested under this section and the amounts of any forfeited key deposits shall be transferred at least monthly and credited to the fee fund of the state institution. The director of accounts and reports shall prescribe the circumstances under which deposits shall be forfeited.

(g) Key deposit funds shall be subject to post audit under the provisions of the statutes contained in article 11 of chapter 46 of Kansas Statutes Annotated.

Sec. 136. K.S.A. 76-3203 is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-3203. On and after July 1, 1997:

(a) All jurisdiction, powers, functions and duties relating to institutions as defined in ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2*, and amendments thereto, are conferred and imposed upon the commissioner to be administered within the juvenile justice authority as provided by this act.

(b) The commissioner may adopt rules and regulations for the government, regulation and operation of institutions. The commissioner may adopt rules and regulations relating to all persons admitted to institutions.

(c) The commissioner may enter into an educational services contract with a unified school district, another public educational services provider or a private educational services provider for an institution pursuant to competitive bids or by negotiation as determined by the commissioner. Each such educational services contract is exempt from the competitive bid requirements of K.S.A. 75-3739, and amendments thereto.

(d) The commissioner shall not issue a pass, furlough or leave to any juvenile placed in an institution except as needed for such juvenile to obtain medical services or to reintegrate such juvenile into the community. If any juvenile is issued a pass, furlough or leave, such juvenile shall be accompanied by a staff member or other designated adult.

(e) The commissioner shall implement an institutional security plan designed to prevent escapes and to prohibit contraband and unauthorized access to the institution and, within the limits of appropriations, construct perimeter fencing as required by the institutional security plan.

(f) The commissioner, by rules and regulations, shall establish a rigid grooming code and shall issue uniforms to juvenile offenders in an institution.

Sec. 137. K.S.A. 76-3204 is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-3204. On and after July 1, 1997, the name of the youth center at Larned is hereby changed to the Larned juvenile correctional facility. On and after July 1, 1997, any reference to the youth center at Larned, or words of like effect, in any statutes, contract or other document shall be deemed

to apply to the Larned juvenile correctional facility. The Larned juvenile correctional facility shall be under the supervision and control of the commissioner of juvenile justice in accordance with K.S.A. 76-3203, and amendments thereto. All juvenile offenders placed in the Larned juvenile correctional facility shall be subject to the laws applicable to any other juvenile correctional facility, as defined by ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 138. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 76-3205 is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-3205. (a) There is hereby established, as a separate institution, the Kansas juvenile correctional complex. Any reference in the laws of this state to a juvenile correctional facility or institution as defined in ~~K.S.A. 38-1602~~ *section 2*, and amendments thereto, shall be construed as also referring to the Kansas juvenile correctional complex.

(b) The commissioner of juvenile justice shall have the management and control of the Kansas juvenile correctional complex.

(c) The superintendent of the Kansas juvenile correctional complex shall remit all moneys received by or for the superintendent from charges and other operations of such institution to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the Kansas juvenile correctional complex fee fund. All expenditures from such fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by such superintendent or by a person or persons designated by the superintendent.

Sec. 139. K.S.A. 60-3614 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-3614. (a) If an adult offender or juvenile offender has been sentenced to perform community service work by the court, and such offender is performing such services for a governmental entity, private not-for-profit corporation, or charitable or social service organization, such governmental entity, private not-for-profit corporation, or charitable or social service organization or any employee or volunteer of such entities shall not be liable for damages in a civil action for injuries suffered by such offender or for acts or omissions by such offender unless such governmental entity, private not-for-profit corporation, or charitable or social service organization or any employees or volunteers of such entities actions constitute willful or wanton misconduct or intentionally tortious conduct. The provisions of this section shall not apply to damages arising from the operation of a motor vehicle as defined by K.S.A. 40-3103, and amendments thereto.

(b) As used in this section, "community service work" means public or community service performed by a person (1) as a result of a contract of diversion or immediate intervention entered into by such person as authorized by law, (2) pursuant to the assignment of such person by a court to a community corrections program, (3) as a result of suspension of sentence or as a condition of probation pursuant to court order, (4) in lieu of a fine imposed by court order or (5) as a condition of placement ordered by a court pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 38-1663~~ *section 61*, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 140. K.S.A. 8-237, 8-2117, 12-16,119, 21-4633, 28-170a, 38-140, 38-1518, 38-1601, 38-1603, 38-1604, 38-1605, 38-1606, 38-1606a, 38-1607, 38-1608, 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, 38-1636, 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, 38-1666, 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, 38-16,128, 38-16,129, 38-16,131, 38-16,132, 38-16,133, 38-1812, 38-1813, 39-754, 39-756, 39-756a, 39-1305, 60-460, 60-3614, 65-516, 65-6001, 74-7335, 74-8810, 75-5229, 75-7025, 75-7026, 75-7028, 76-3203 and 76-3204 and K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 20-167, 20-302b, 21-2511, 21-3413, 21-3520, 21-3612, 21-3809, 21-3810, 22-2805, 22-4701, 28-170, 28-172b, 28-176, 38-1602, 38-1609, 38-1610, 38-1611, 38-1635, 38-1665, 38-1692, 38-16,134, 38-16,135, 39-709, 39-

970, 41-727, 65-1626, 65-5117, 74-5344, 75-3728e, 75-4362, 75-5206, 75-5220, 75-7023, 75-7024, 76-172, 76-381, 76-12a25 and 76-3205 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 141. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1, 2007, and its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above BILL originated in the SENATE, and passed that body

_____

SENATE adopted
Conference Committee Report _____

_____
President of the Senate.

_____
Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the HOUSE
as amended _____

HOUSE adopted
Conference Committee Report _____

_____
Speaker of the House.

_____
Chief Clerk of the House.

APPROVED _____

_____
Governor.