SENATE BILL No. 402

By Senators Journey, Apple, Barnett, Emler, Gilstrap, McGinn, Morris, O'Connor, Ostmeyer, Palmer, Petersen, D. Schmidt, Schodorf, Steineger, Taddiken, Umbarger and Wilson

1-19

11 AN ACT concerning cruelty to animals; amending K.S.A. 21-4317 and 47-1706 and K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-2511, 21-4310, 21-4311, 21-4704, 22-3717 and 22-4906 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 21-4314, 21-4315 and 21-4319 and K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-4316.

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36 37

38

39

40

41

42 43 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section. 1. 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 subsection (a) 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 con-

 viction 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, 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. 2. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-4310 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4310. (a) Cruelty to animals is:
 - (1) Intentional abuse, which includes:
- (A) Intentionally and maliciously killing, injuring, maining, torturing or mutilating any animal;
- $\frac{(2)}{(B)}$ intentionally abusing an animal for the purpose of self-gratification or the gratification of another;
 - $(C) \quad intentionally \ abusing \ an \ animal \ for \ financial \ gain;$
- (D) causing for amusement or gain, any animal to fight with or injure another animal;
- (E) knowingly permitting such fighting or injuring on premises under one's ownership, charge or control; or
- (F) training, owning, keeping, transporting or selling any animal for the purpose or with the intent of having it fight with or injure another animal; or

- (2) negligent abuse, which includes:
- (A) Abandoning or leaving any animal in any place without making provisions for its proper care;
- (3) (B) having physical custody of any animal and failing to provide such food, potable water, protection from the elements, opportunity for exercise and other care as is needed for the health or well-being of such kind of animal; or
- $\frac{4}{C}$ intentionally using a wire, pole, stick, rope or any other object to cause an equine to lose its balance or fall, for the purpose of sport or entertainment.
 - (b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to:
 - (1) Normal or accepted veterinary practices;
- (2) bona fide experiments carried on by commonly recognized research facilities;
- (3) killing, attempting to kill, trapping, catching or taking of any animal in accordance with the provisions of chapter 32 or chapter 47 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated;
 - (4) rodeo practices accepted by the rodeo cowboys' association;
- (5) the humane killing of an animal which is diseased or disabled beyond recovery for any useful purpose, or the humane killing of animals for population control, by the owner thereof or the agent of such owner residing outside of a city or the owner thereof within a city if no animal shelter, pound or licensed veterinarian is within the city, or by a licensed veterinarian at the request of the owner thereof, or by any officer or agent of an incorporated humane society, the operator of an animal shelter or pound, a local or state health officer or a licensed veterinarian three business days following the receipt of any such animal at such society, shelter or pound;
- (6) with respect to farm animals, normal or accepted practices of animal husbandry, including the slaughter of such animals for food or byproducts;
- (7) the killing of any animal by any person at any time which may be found outside of the owned or rented property of the owner or custodian of such animal and which is found injuring or posing a threat to any person, farm animal or property;
- (8) an animal control officer trained by a licensed veterinarian in the use of a tranquilizer gun, using such gun with the appropriate dosage for the size of the animal, when such animal is vicious or could not be captured after reasonable attempts using other methods; or
 - (9) laying an equine down for medical or identification purposes; or
- (10) the killing of any animal by a law enforcement officer if such animal is posing a threat to such officer while serving a warrant.
 - (c) As used in this section, "equine" means a horse, pony, mule,

jenny, donkey or hinny.

- (d) (1) (A) The first conviction of cruelty to animals as defined in subsection (a)(1) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor, and the offender shall be sentenced to not less than 15 days imprisonment as a condition of probation.
- (B) A second or subsequent conviction of cruelty to animals as defined in subsection (a)(1) is a severity level 8, nonperson felony, and the offender shall be sentenced to not less than 60 days imprisonment as a condition of probation.
- (2) (A) The first conviction of cruelty to animals as defined in subsection (a)(2) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
- (B) A second or subsequent conviction of cruelty to animals as defined in subsection (a)(2) is a severity level 10, nonperson felony, and the offender shall be sentenced to not less than five days imprisonment as a condition of probation.
- (3) The offender shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the offender has served the mandatory sentence as provided herein.
- (4) In addition to any of the above, for a violation of cruelty to animals as defined in subsection (a)(1), the court shall require the offender to have a psychological evaluation to be prepared and the recommended treatment be completed by the offender.
- (e) Attending an event where unlawful conduct as defined in subsection (a)(1)(D), (a)(1)(E) or (a)(1)(F) is occurring is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-4311 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4311. (a) Any public health officer, law enforcement officer, licensed veterinarian or officer or agent of any incorporated humane society, animal shelter or other appropriate facility may take into custody any animal, upon either private or public property; (1) which clearly shows evidence of cruelty to animals, as defined in K.S.A. 21-4310 and amendments thereto; (2) where a violation of subsection (a)(1)(D), (a)(1)(E) or (a)(1)(F) of K.S.A. 21-4310, and amendments thereto, is alleged to have occurred; or (3) kept on the premises of any person arrested for a violation of subsection (a)(1)(D), (a)(1)(E), (a)(1)(F) or (e) of K.S.A. 21-4310, and amendments thereto. Such officer, agent or veterinarian may inspect, care for or treat such animal or place such animal in the care of a duly incorporated humane society or licensed veterinarian for treatment, boarding or other care or, if an officer of such humane society or such veterinarian determines that the animal appears to be diseased or disabled beyond recovery for any useful purpose, for humane killing. The animal may be sedated, isolated or restrained if such officer, agent or veterinarian determines it to be in the best interest of the animal, other

2

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

2425

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42 43 animals at the animal shelter or personnel of the animal shelter. If the animal is placed in the care of an animal shelter, the animal shelter shall notify the owner or custodian, if known or reasonably ascertainable. If the owner or custodian is charged with a violation of K.S.A. 21-4310, and amendments thereto, the board of county commissioners in the county where the animal was taken into custody shall establish and approve procedures whereby the animal shelter may petition the district court to be allowed to place the animal for adoption or euthanize the animal at any time after 20 days after the owner or custodian is notified or, if the owner or custodian is not known or reasonably ascertainable after 20 days after the animal is taken into custody, unless the owner or custodian of the animal files a renewable cash or performance bond with the county clerk of the county where the animal is being held, in an amount equal to not less than the cost of care and treatment of the animal for 30 days. Upon receiving such petition, the court shall determine whether the animal may be placed for adoption or euthanized. The board of county commissioners in the county where the animal was taken into custody shall review the cost of care and treatment being charged by the animal shelter maintaining the animal. Except as provided in subsection (e), if it appears to the licensed veterinarian by physical examination that the animal has not been trained for aggressive conduct or is a type of animal that is not commonly bred or trained for aggressive conduct, the district or county attorney shall order that the animal be returned to its owner when the animal is not needed as evidence in a case filed under K.S.A. 21-4310, and amendments thereto.

- (b) The owner or custodian of an animal placed for adoption or killed pursuant to subsection (a) shall not be entitled to recover damages for the placement or killing of such animal unless the owner proves that such placement or killing was unwarranted.
- (c) Expenses incurred for the care, treatment or boarding of any animal, and any damages caused by the animal taken into custody pursuant to subsection (a), pending prosecution of the owner or custodian of such animal for the crime of cruelty to animals, as defined in K.S.A. 21-4310 and amendments thereto, shall be assessed to the owner or custodian as a cost of the case if the owner or custodian is adjudicated guilty of such crime.
- (d) Upon the filing of a sworn complaint by any public health officer, law enforcement officer, licensed veterinarian or officer or agent of any incorporated humane society, animal shelter or other appropriate facility alleging the commission of cruelty to animals, as defined in K.S.A. 21-4310 and amendments thereto, the county or district attorney shall determine the validity of the complaint and shall forthwith file charges for the crime if the complaint appears to be valid.

2

3

4

5 6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

(e) If a person is adjudicated guilty for a first conviction of the crime of cruelty to animals, as defined in subsection (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C) or (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-4310, and amendments thereto, and the court having jurisdiction is satisfied that an animal owned or possessed by such person would be in the future subjected to such crime, such animal shall not be returned to or remain with such person. If a person is adjudicated guilty for a conviction of the crime of cruelty to animals, as defined in subsection (a)(1)(D), (a)(1)(E), (a)(1)(F) or (e) of K.S.A. 21-4310, and amendments thereto, or a second or subsequent conviction of the crime of cruelty to animals, as defined in subsection (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C) or (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-4310, and amendments thereto,such animal shall not be returned to or remain with such person. Such animal may shall be turned over to a duly incorporated humane society or licensed veterinarian for sale or other disposition. If no conviction results under an alleged violation of subsection (a)(1)(D), (a)(1)(E), (a)(1)(F) or (e) of K.S.A. 21-4310, and amendments thereto, the animal shall be returned to the owner or keeper and the court shall order the county where the animal was taken into custody to pay to the animal shelter all expenses incurred by the shelter for the care, treatment and boarding of such animal, including any damages caused by such animal, prior to its return.

- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 21-4317 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4317. (a) Illegal ownership or keeping of a dog is owning or keeping on one's premises a dog by a person convicted of unlawful conduct of $\frac{\log G}{\log G}$ fighting under K.S.A. 21-4315 cruelty to animals as defined in subsection (a)(1)(D), (a)(1)(E) or (a)(1)(F) of K.S.A. 21-4310, and amendments thereto, within five years of the date of such conviction.
- (b) Illegal ownership or keeping of a dog is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-4704 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4704. (a) For purposes of sentencing, the following sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes shall be applied in felony cases for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993:

SENTENCING RANGE - NONDRUG OFFENSES

Category _		A		В		С			D		E			F		9		Н		I	
Severity Level	Pe Fe	3 + Person Felonies		2 Person Felonies		1 Person & 1 Nonperson Felonies	s son	T H	1 Person Felony		3+ Nonperson Felonies	g g	Nor Fe	2 Nonperson Felonies		1 Nonperson Felony	Mis	2 + Misdemeanors	× ×	1 Misdemeanor No Record	nor rd
I	653	620 59	592	989	554	285 272	258	267	253 240	246	234	221	226	214 203	203	195	186	176	166	165 155	147
п	493	467 44	442	438	416	216 205	194	200	190	184	174	165	168	160 152	154	146	138	131	1 123	123	109
ш	247	233 221	228	216	206	107	96	100	94 89	92	88	82	83	79 74	77	72 68	71	99	61	1 59	55
IV	172	162	162	154	144	75 71	89	69	66 62	64	09	57	59	56 52	52	50 47	84	45	43	3 41	38
^	136	130	128	120	411	60 57	53	55	52 50	51	49	94	47	44 14	43	41 38	//			2	17
VI	94	43 4	40 41	39	37	38 36	34	36	34 32	32	30	28	29	27 25	26	77	Z	20	1 61	18	17
И	34	32 3	30	29	27	29 27	25	26	24 22	23	21	19	19	18	17	16	14	13	12	13 12	11
νш	23	21 1	20	19	18	19 18	17	17	16	15	14	13	13	12	=	10	11	10	6	∞	7
IX	17	16	15	14	13	13 12	11	13	12	= -	10	6	10	6	6	8 7	∞	7	6	9	5
×	13	12	11	Π	10	11 10	6	10	o 8	<u> </u>	∞		∞	7 6	7	9	7	9	5	9	v



- (b) The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes. Sentences expressed in such grid represent months of imprisonment.
- (c) The sentencing guidelines grid is a two-dimensional crime severity and criminal history classification tool. The grid's vertical axis is the crime severity scale which classifies current crimes of conviction. The grid's horizontal axis is the criminal history scale which classifies criminal histories.
- (d) The sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes as provided in this section defines presumptive punishments for felony convictions, subject to judicial discretion to deviate for substantial and compelling reasons and impose a different sentence in recognition of aggravating and mitigating factors as provided in this act. The appropriate punishment for a felony conviction should depend on the severity of the crime of conviction when compared to all other crimes and the offender's criminal history.
- (e) (1) The sentencing court has discretion to sentence at any place within the sentencing range. The sentencing judge shall select the center of the range in the usual case and reserve the upper and lower limits for aggravating and mitigating factors insufficient to warrant a departure.
- (2) In presumptive imprisonment cases, the sentencing court shall pronounce the complete sentence which shall include the prison sentence, the maximum potential reduction to such sentence as a result of good time and the period of postrelease supervision at the sentencing hearing. Failure to pronounce the period of postrelease supervision shall not negate the existence of such period of postrelease supervision.
- (3) In presumptive nonprison cases, the sentencing court shall pronounce the prison sentence as well as the duration of the nonprison sanction at the sentencing hearing.
- (f) Each grid block states the presumptive sentencing range for an offender whose crime of conviction and criminal history place such offender in that grid block. If an offense is classified in a grid block below the dispositional line, the presumptive disposition shall be nonimprisonment. If an offense is classified in a grid block above the dispositional line, the presumptive disposition shall be imprisonment. If an offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G, the court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making the following findings on the record:
- (1) An appropriate treatment program exists which is likely to be more effective than the presumptive prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism; and
- (2) the recommended treatment program is available and the offender can be admitted to such program within a reasonable period of time; or
 - (3) the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by

promoting offender reformation.

Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of an optional nonprison sentence if the offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

- (g) The sentence for the violation of K.S.A. 21-3411, and amendments thereto, aggravated assault against a law enforcement officer or K.S.A. 21-3415, and amendments thereto, aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer and amendments thereto which places the defendant's sentence in grid block 6-H or 6-I shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making a finding on the record that the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence, if the offense is classified in grid block 6-H or 6-I, shall not be considered departure and shall not be subject to appeal.
- (h) When a firearm is used to commit any person felony, the offender's sentence shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making a finding on the record that the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.
- The sentence for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567 and, subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a, subsections (d)(1)(B) and (d)(2)(B) of K.S.A. 21-4310, and subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, and amendments thereto, shall be as provided by the specific mandatory sentencing requirements of that section and shall not be subject to the provisions of this section or K.S.A. 21-4707 and amendments thereto. If because of the offender's criminal history classification the offender is subject to presumptive imprisonment or if the judge departs from a presumptive probation sentence and the offender is subject to imprisonment, the provisions of this section and K.S.A. 21-4707, and amendments thereto, shall apply and the offender shall not be subject to the mandatory sentence as provided in K.S.A. 21-3710 or 21-4310, and amendments thereto. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other section, the term of imprisonment imposed for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a, subsections (d)(1)(B) and (d)(2)(B) of K.S.A. 21-4310, and subsections (b)(3)and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, and amendments thereto shall not be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections.
- (j) (1) The sentence for any persistent sex offender whose current convicted crime carries a presumptive term of imprisonment shall be double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term.

 The sentence for any persistent sex offender whose current conviction carries a presumptive nonprison term shall be presumed imprisonment and shall be double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term.

- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, as used in this subsection, "persistent sex offender" means a person who: (A) (i) Has been convicted in this state of a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717 and amendments thereto; and (ii) at the time of the conviction under paragraph (A) (i) has at least one conviction for a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717 and amendments thereto in this state or comparable felony under the laws of another state, the federal government or a foreign government; or (B) (i) has been convicted of rape, K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto; and (ii) at the time of the conviction under paragraph (B) (i) has at least one conviction for rape in this state or comparable felony under the laws of another state, the federal government or a foreign government.
- (3) Except as provided in paragraph (2) (B), the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any person whose current convicted crime is a severity level 1 or 2 felony.
- (k) If it is shown at sentencing that the offender committed any felony violation for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, the offender's sentence shall be presumed imprisonment. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal. As used in this subsection, "criminal street gang" means any organization, association or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more person felonies or felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq., and amendments thereto, which has a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, whose members, individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in the commission, attempted commission, conspiracy to commit or solicitation of two or more person felonies or felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq., and amendments thereto, or any substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction.
- (l) The sentence for a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3715 and amendments thereto when such person being sentenced has a prior conviction for a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of K.S.A. 21-3715 or 21-3716 and amendments thereto shall be presumed imprisonment.
- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 22-3717 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3717. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section; K.S.A.

1 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal; K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638 2 and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto; and 3 K.S.A 21-4624, and amendments thereto, an inmate, including an inmate 4 sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4618 and amendments thereto, shall be 5 eligible for parole after serving the entire minimum sentence imposed by 6 the court, less good time credits.

- (b) (1) Except as provided by K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638 and amendments thereto, an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for the crime of capital murder, or an inmate sentenced for the crime of murder in the first degree based upon a finding of premeditated murder, committed on or after July 1, 1994, shall be eligible for parole after serving 25 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits.
- (2) Except as provided by subsection (b)(1) or (b)(4), K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal and K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, and amendments thereto, an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for an off-grid offense committed on or after July 1, 1993, but prior to July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 15 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits and an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for an off-grid offense committed on or after July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 20 years of confinement without deduction of any good time credits.
- (3) Except as provided by K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal, an inmate sentenced for a class A felony committed before July 1, 1993, including an inmate sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4618 and amendments thereto, shall be eligible for parole after serving 15 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits.
- (4) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment for a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3402 and amendments thereto committed on or after July 1, 1996, but prior to July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 10 years of confinement without deduction of any good time credits.
- (c) Except as provided in subsection (e), if an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment for more than one crime and the sentences run consecutively, the inmate shall be eligible for parole after serving the total of:
- (1) The aggregate minimum sentences, as determined pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4608 and amendments thereto, less good time credits for those crimes which are not class A felonies; and
- (2) an additional 15 years, without deduction of good time credits, for each crime which is a class A felony.
- (d) (1) Persons sentenced for crimes, other than off-grid crimes, committed on or after July 1, 1993, will not be eligible for parole, but will be released to a mandatory period of postrelease supervision upon completion of the prison portion of their sentence as follows:

- (A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity level 1 through 4 crimes and drug severity levels 1 and 2 crimes must serve 36 months, plus the amount of good time earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722 and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.
 - (B) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity levels 5 and 6 crimes and drug severity level 3 crimes must serve 24 months, plus the amount of good time earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.
 - (C) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) $\frac{1}{2}$ and (G), persons sentenced for nondrug severity level 7 through 10 crimes and drug severity level 4 crimes must serve 12 months, plus the amount of good time earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722 and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.
 - (D) (i) The sentencing judge shall impose the postrelease supervision period provided in subparagraph (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B) or (d)(1)(C), unless the judge finds substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure based upon a finding that the current crime of conviction was sexually violent or sexually motivated. In that event, departure may be imposed to extend the postrelease supervision to a period of up to 60 months.
 - (ii) If the sentencing judge departs from the presumptive postrelease supervision period, the judge shall state on the record at the time of sentencing the substantial and compelling reasons for the departure. Departures in this section are subject to appeal pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4721 and amendments thereto.
 - (iii) In determining whether substantial and compelling reasons exist, the court shall consider:
 - (a) Written briefs or oral arguments submitted by either the defendant or the state;
 - (b) any evidence received during the proceeding;
 - (c) the presentence report, the victim's impact statement and any psychological evaluation as ordered by the court pursuant to subsection (e) of K.S.A. 21-4714 and amendments thereto; and
 - (d) any other evidence the court finds trustworthy and reliable.
 - (iv) The sentencing judge may order that a psychological evaluation be prepared and the recommended programming be completed by the offender. The department of corrections or the parole board shall ensure that court ordered sex offender treatment be carried out.
 - (v) In carrying out the provisions of subparagraph (d)(1)(D), the court shall refer to K.S.A. 21-4718 and amendments thereto.
 - (vi) Upon petition, the parole board may provide for early discharge

from the postrelease supervision period upon completion of court ordered programs and completion of the presumptive postrelease supervision period, as determined by the crime of conviction, pursuant to subparagraph (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B) or (d)(1)(C). Early discharge from postrelease supervision is at the discretion of the parole board.

- (vii) Persons convicted of crimes deemed sexually violent or sexually motivated, shall be registered according to the habitual sex offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901 through 22-4910 and amendments thereto.
- (E) The period of postrelease supervision provided in subparagraphs (A) and (B) may be reduced by up to 12 months and the period of postrelease supervision provided in subparagraph (C) may be reduced by up to six months based on the offender's compliance with conditions of supervision and overall performance while on postrelease supervision. The reduction in the supervision period shall be on an earned basis pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of corrections.
- (F) In cases where sentences for crimes from more than one severity level have been imposed, the offender shall serve the longest period of postrelease supervision as provided by this section available for any crime upon which sentence was imposed irrespective of the severity level of the crime. Supervision periods will not aggregate.
- (G) Persons sentenced for a second or subsequent violation of subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-4310, and amendments thereto, must serve 36 months.
 - (2) As used in this section, "sexually violent crime" means:
 - (A) Rape, K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto;
- (B) indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3503, and amendments thereto:
- (C) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto;
- (D) criminal sodomy, subsection (a)(2) and (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505 and amendments thereto;
- (E) aggravated criminal sodomy, K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto;
- (F) indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3510, and amendments thereto:
- (G) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3511, and amendments thereto;
- (H) sexual exploitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto;
- 40 (I) aggravated sexual battery, K.S.A. 21-3518, and amendments 41 thereto:
- 42 (J) any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to 43 the effective date of this act, that is comparable to a sexually violent crime

2

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

2223

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36 37

38

39

40

41

42 43 as defined in subparagraphs (A) through (I), or any federal or other state conviction for a felony offense that under the laws of this state would be a sexually violent crime as defined in this section;

- (K) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302, 21-3303, and amendments thereto, of a sexually violent crime as defined in this section; or
- (L) any act which at the time of sentencing for the offense has been determined beyond a reasonable doubt to have been sexually motivated. As used in this subparagraph, "sexually motivated" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of the defendant's sexual gratification.
- (e) If an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment for a crime committed while on parole or conditional release, the inmate shall be eligible for parole as provided by subsection (c), except that the Kansas parole board may postpone the inmate's parole eligibility date by assessing a penalty not exceeding the period of time which could have been assessed if the inmate's parole or conditional release had been violated for reasons other than conviction of a crime.
- (f) If a person is sentenced to prison for a crime committed on or after July 1, 1993, while on probation, parole, conditional release or in a community corrections program, for a crime committed prior to July 1, 1993, and the person is not eligible for retroactive application of the sentencing guidelines and amendments thereto pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4724 and amendments thereto, the new sentence shall not be aggregated with the old sentence, but shall begin when the person is paroled or reaches the conditional release date on the old sentence. If the offender was past the offender's conditional release date at the time the new offense was committed, the new sentence shall not be aggregated with the old sentence but shall begin when the person is ordered released by the Kansas parole board or reaches the maximum sentence expiration date on the old sentence, whichever is earlier. The new sentence shall then be served as otherwise provided by law. The period of postrelease supervision shall be based on the new sentence, except that those offenders whose old sentence is a term of imprisonment for life, imposed pursuant to K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal, or an indeterminate sentence with a maximum term of life imprisonment, for which there is no conditional release or maximum sentence expiration date, shall remain on postrelease supervision for life or until discharged from supervision by the Kansas parole board.
- (g) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Kansas parole board may release on parole those persons confined in institutions who are eligible for parole when: (1) The board believes that the inmate should be released for hospitalization, for deportation or to answer the warrant or

2

4

6

7 8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

2425

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36 37

38

39

40

41

42 43 other process of a court and is of the opinion that there is reasonable probability that the inmate can be released without detriment to the community or to the inmate; or (2) the secretary of corrections has reported to the board in writing that the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by any agreement entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a and amendments thereto, or any revision of such agreement, and the board believes that the inmate is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law abiding citizen and is of the opinion that there is reasonable probability that the inmate can be released without detriment to the community or to the inmate. Parole shall not be granted as an award of clemency and shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or a pardon.

(h) The Kansas parole board shall hold a parole hearing at least the month prior to the month an inmate will be eligible for parole under subsections (a), (b) and (c). At least the month preceding the parole hearing, the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was convicted shall give written notice of the time and place of the public comment sessions for the inmate to any victim of the inmate's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the county or district attorney or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the county or district attorney. Except as otherwise provided, failure to notify pursuant to this section shall not be a reason to postpone a parole hearing. In the case of any inmate convicted of an off-grid felony or a class A felony the secretary of corrections shall give written notice of the time and place of the public comment session for such inmate at least one month preceding the public comment session to any victim of such inmate's crime or the victim's family pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7338 and amendments thereto. If notification is not given to such victim or such victim's family in the case of any inmate convicted of an off-grid felony or a class A felony, the board shall postpone a decision on parole of the inmate to a time at least 30 days after notification is given as provided in this section. Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against the state or an employee of the state acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this section. If granted parole, the inmate may be released on parole on the date specified by the board, but not earlier than the date the inmate is eligible for parole under subsections (a), (b) and (c). At each parole hearing and, if parole is not granted, at such intervals thereafter as it determines appropriate, the Kansas parole board shall consider: (1) Whether the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by any agreement entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a and amendments thereto, or any revision of such agreement; and (2) all pertinent information regarding such inmate, including, but not limited to, the circumstances of the offense of the inmate; the presentence report; the previous social history

2

3

4

5 6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14 15

16 17

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2627

28

29

30

31 32

33

34

35

36 37

38

39

40

41 42

43

and criminal record of the inmate; the conduct, employment, and attitude of the inmate in prison; the reports of such physical and mental examinations as have been made; comments of the victim and the victim's family including in person comments, contemporaneous comments and prerecorded comments made by any technological means; comments of the public; official comments; and capacity of state correctional institutions.

- (i) In those cases involving inmates sentenced for a crime committed after July 1, 1993, the parole board will review the inmates proposed release plan. The board may schedule a hearing if they desire. The board may impose any condition they deem necessary to insure public safety, aid in the reintegration of the inmate into the community, or items not completed under the agreement entered into under K.S.A. 75-5210a and amendments thereto. The board may not advance or delay an inmate's release date. Every inmate while on postrelease supervision shall remain in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections and is subject to the orders of the secretary.
- (i) Before ordering the parole of any inmate, the Kansas parole board shall have the inmate appear before either in person or via a video conferencing format and shall interview the inmate unless impractical because of the inmate's physical or mental condition or absence from the institution. Every inmate while on parole shall remain in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections and is subject to the orders of the secretary. Whenever the Kansas parole board formally considers placing an inmate on parole and no agreement has been entered into with the inmate under K.S.A. 75-5210a and amendments thereto, the board shall notify the inmate in writing of the reasons for not granting parole. If an agreement has been entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a and amendments thereto and the inmate has not satisfactorily completed the programs specified in the agreement, or any revision of such agreement, the board shall notify the inmate in writing of the specific programs the inmate must satisfactorily complete before parole will be granted. If parole is not granted only because of a failure to satisfactorily complete such programs, the board shall grant parole upon the secretary's certification that the inmate has successfully completed such programs. If an agreement has been entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a and amendments thereto and the secretary of corrections has reported to the board in writing that the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by such agreement, or any revision thereof, the board shall not require further program participation. However, if the board determines that other pertinent information regarding the inmate warrants the inmate's not being released on parole, the board shall state in writing the reasons for not granting the parole. If parole is denied for an inmate sentenced for a crime other than a class A

 or class B felony or an off-grid felony, the board shall hold another parole hearing for the inmate not later than one year after the denial unless the parole board finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a hearing if held in the next three years or during the interim period of a deferral. In such case, the parole board may defer subsequent parole hearings for up to three years but any such deferral by the board shall require the board to state the basis for its findings. If parole is denied for an inmate sentenced for a class A or class B felony or an off-grid felony, the board shall hold another parole hearing for the inmate not later than three years after the denial unless the parole board finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a hearing if held in the next 10 years or during the interim period of a deferral. In such case, the parole board may defer subsequent parole hearings for up to 10 years but any such deferral shall require the board to state the basis for its findings.

- (k) Parolees and persons on postrelease supervision shall be assigned, upon release, to the appropriate level of supervision pursuant to the criteria established by the secretary of corrections.
- (l) The Kansas parole board shall adopt rules and regulations in accordance with K.S.A. 77-415 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto, not inconsistent with the law and as it may deem proper or necessary, with respect to the conduct of parole hearings, postrelease supervision reviews, revocation hearings, orders of restitution, reimbursement of expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services and other conditions to be imposed upon parolees or releasees. Whenever an order for parole or postrelease supervision is issued it shall recite the conditions thereof.
- (m) Whenever the Kansas parole board orders the parole of an inmate or establishes conditions for an inmate placed on postrelease supervision, the board:
- (1) Unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of payment unworkable, shall order as a condition of parole or post-release supervision that the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision pay any transportation expenses resulting from returning the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision to this state to answer criminal charges or a warrant for a violation of a condition of probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, parole, conditional release or postrelease supervision;
- (2) to the extent practicable, shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision make progress towards or successfully complete the equivalent of a secondary education if the inmate has not previously completed such educational equivalent and is capable of doing so;
 - (3) may order that the parolee or person on postrelease supervision

 perform community or public service work for local governmental agencies, private corporations organized not-for-profit or charitable or social service organizations performing services for the community;

- (4) may order the parolee or person on postrelease supervision to pay the administrative fee imposed pursuant to K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 22-4529, and amendments thereto, unless the board finds compelling circumstances which would render payment unworkable; and
- (5) unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of payment unworkable, shall order that the parolee or person on postrelease supervision reimburse the state for all or part of the expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services to provide counsel and other defense services to the person. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the parole board shall take account of the financial resources of the person and the nature of the burden that the payment of such sum will impose. Such amount shall not exceed the amount claimed by appointed counsel on the payment voucher for indigents' defense services or the amount prescribed by the board of indigents' defense services reimbursement tables as provided in K.S.A. 22-4522 and amendments thereto, whichever is less, minus any previous payments for such services.
- (n) If the court which sentenced an inmate specified at the time of sentencing the amount and the recipient of any restitution ordered as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision, the Kansas parole board shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the inmate pay restitution in the amount and manner provided in the journal entry unless the board finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable.
- (o) Whenever the Kansas parole board grants the parole of an inmate, the board, within 10 days of the date of the decision to grant parole, shall give written notice of the decision to the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was sentenced.
- (p) When an inmate is to be released on postrelease supervision, the secretary, within 30 days prior to release, shall provide the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was sentenced written notice of the release date.
- (q) Inmates shall be released on postrelease supervision upon the termination of the prison portion of their sentence. Time served while on postrelease supervision will vest.
- (r) An inmate who is allocated regular good time credits as provided in K.S.A. 22-3725 and amendments thereto may receive meritorious good time credits in increments of not more than 90 days per meritorious act. These credits may be awarded by the secretary of corrections when an inmate has acted in a heroic or outstanding manner in coming to the

 assistance of another person in a life threatening situation, preventing injury or death to a person, preventing the destruction of property or taking actions which result in a financial savings to the state.

- (s) The provisions of subsections (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B), (d)(1)(C) and (d)(1)(E) shall be applied retroactively as provided in subsection (t).
- (t) For offenders sentenced prior to the effective date of this act who are eligible for modification of their postrelease supervision obligation, the department of corrections shall modify the period of postrelease supervision as provided for by this section for offenders convicted of severity level 9 and 10 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 4 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes on or before September 1, 2000; for offenders convicted of severity level 7 and 8 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes on or before November 1, 2000; and for offenders convicted of severity level 5 and 6 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 3 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes on or before January 1, 2001.
- Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 22-4906 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4906. (a) Any person required to register as provided in this act shall be required to register: (1) Upon the first conviction of a sexually violent crime as defined in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, any offense as defined in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, or any offense as defined in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, if not confined, for a period of 10 years after conviction, or, if confined, for a period of 10 years after paroled, discharged or released, whichever date is most recent. The tenyear period shall not apply to any person while the person is incarcerated in any jail or correctional facility. The ten-year registration requirement does not include any time period when any person who is required to register under this act knowingly or willfully fails to comply with the registration requirement; or (2) upon a second or subsequent conviction for such person's lifetime.
- (b) Upon the first conviction, liability for registration terminates, if not confined, at the expiration of 10 years from the date of conviction, or, if confined, at the expiration of 10 years from the date of parole, discharge or release, whichever date is most recent. The ten-year period shall not apply to any person while the person is incarcerated in any jail or correctional facility. The ten-year registration requirement does not include any time period when any person who is required to register under this act knowingly or willfully fails to comply with the registration requirement. Liability for registration does not terminate if the convicted offender again becomes liable to register as provided by this act during that period.

- (c) Any person who has been convicted of an aggravated offense shall be required to register for such person's lifetime. The provisions of this subsection shall expire on June 30, 2009.
 - (d) Any person who has been declared a sexually violent predator pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall register for such person's lifetime.
- (e) Any person who has been convicted of subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-4310, and amendment thereto:
- (1) Upon the first conviction, shall register for three years from the date of parole, discharge or release. The three-year period shall not apply to any person while the person is incarcerated in any jail or correctional facility. The three-year registration requirement does not include any time period when any person who is required to register under this act knowingly or willfully fails to comply with the registration requirement. Liability for registration does not terminate if the convicted offender again becomes liable to register as provided by this act during that period.
- (2) Upon a second or subsequent conviction shall be required to register for such person's lifetime.
- (f) Any nonresident worker shall register for the duration of such person's employment. The provisions of this subsection are in addition to subsections (a) and (b).
- (f) (g) Any nonresident student shall register for the duration of such person's attendance at a school or educational institution as provided in this act. The provisions of this subsection are in addition to subsections (a) and (b).
- Sec. 8. K.S.A. 47-1706 is hereby amended to read as follows: 47-1706. (a) The commissioner may refuse to issue or renew or may suspend or revoke any license or permit required under K.S.A. 47-1701 et seq., and amendments thereto, for any one or more of the following reasons:

- (1) Material misstatement in the application for the original license or permit, or in the application for any renewal of a license or permit;
- (2) willful disregard of any provision of the Kansas pet animal act or any rule and regulation adopted hereunder, or any willful aiding or abetting of another in the violation of any provision of the Kansas pet animal act or any rule and regulation adopted hereunder;
- (3) permitting any license or permit issued hereunder to be used by an unlicensed or unpermitted person or transferred to unlicensed or unpermitted premises;
- (4) the conviction of any crime relating to the theft of *animals* or *a first conviction of* cruelty to animals;
 - (5) substantial misrepresentation;
- (6) misrepresentation or false promise, made through advertising, salespersons, agents or otherwise, in connection with the operation of business of the licensee or permittee;
 - (7) fraudulent bill of sale;
 - (8) the housing facility or the primary enclosure is inadequate; or
- (9) the feeding, watering, sanitizing and housing practices at the licensee's or permittee's premises are not consistent with the Kansas pet animal act or the rules and regulations adopted hereunder.
- (b) The commissioner shall refuse to issue or renew and shall suspend or revoke any license or permit required under K.S.A. 47-1701 et. seq., and amendments thereto, for the second or subsequent conviction of cruelty to animals, K.S.A. 21-4310, and amendments thereto.
- $\overline{\text{(b)}}$ (c) Any refusal to issue or renew a license or permit, and any suspension or revocation of a license or permit, under this section shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act and shall be subject to review in accordance with the act for judicial review and civil enforcement of agency actions.
- $\langle \mathbf{e} \rangle$ (d) Whenever the commissioner denies, suspends or revokes a license or permit under this section, the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized, trained representatives shall seize and impound any animals in the possession, custody or care of the person whose license or permit is denied, suspended or revoked if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the animals' health, safety or welfare is endangered. Except as provided by K.S.A. 21-4311, and amendments thereto, such animals may be returned to the person owning them if there is satisfactory evidence that the animals will receive adequate care by that person or such animals may be sold, placed or euthanized, at the discretion of the commissioner. Costs of care and services for such animals while seized and impounded shall be paid by the person from whom the animals were seized and impounded, if that person's license or permit is denied, suspended or revoked. Such funds shall be paid to the commissioner for

SB 402 23

reimbursement of care and services provided during seizure and impoundment. If such person's license or permit is not denied, suspended or revoked, the commissioner shall pay the costs of care and services provided during seizure and impoundment.

Sec. 9. K.S.A. 21-4314, 21-4315, 21-4317, 21-4319 and 47-1706 and K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-2511, 21-4310, 21-4311, 21-4316, 21-4704, 22-3717 and 22-4906 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.