SENATE BILL No. 640

By Committee on Federal and State Affairs

2-19

AN ACT relating to crimes, criminal procedure and punishments; con-cerning drug crimes; recodification of certain statutes; amending K.S.A. 12-4419, 12-4509, 21-3436, 21-3608a, 21-3718, 21-3826, 21-4203, 21-4204, 21-4226, 21-4502, 21-4603d, 21-4704, 21-4705, 21-4708, 21-4713, 21-4714, 21-4717, 21-4729, 22-2909, 22-3901, 22-4902, 36-601, 36-604, 65-4102 and 65-4127c and K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 8-1567, 12-4104, 60-4104, 72-89c01 and 75-52,144 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 21-3445, 21-4214, 21-4215, 65-4105a, 65-4141, 65-4142, 65-4155, 65-4158, 65-4162, 65-4163, 65-4164 and 65-4165 and K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 8-1567b, 21-4704b, 65-4150, 65-4151, 65-4152, 65-4153, 65-4159, 65-4159a, 65-4160, 65-4161 and 65-4166.

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

New Section 1. As used in sections 1 through 18, and amendments thereto:

- (a) "Controlled substance" means any drug, substance or immediate precursor included in any of the schedules designated in K.S.A. 65-4105, 65-4107, 65-4109, 65-4111 and 65-4113, and amendments thereto.
- (b) (1) "Controlled substance analog" means a substance that is intended for human consumption, and:
- (A) The chemical structure of which is substantially similar to the chemical structure of a controlled substance listed in or added to the schedules designated in K.S.A. 65-4105 or 65-4107, and amendments thereto;
- (B) which has a stimulant, depressant or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system substantially similar to the stimulant, depressant or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system of a controlled substance included in the schedules designated in K.S.A. 65-4105 or 65-4107, and amendments thereto; or
- (C) with respect to a particular individual, which the individual represents or intends to have a stimulant, depressant or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system substantially similar to the stimulant, depressant or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system of a controlled substance included in the schedules designated in K.S.A. 65-4105 or 65-4107, and amendments thereto.

- (2) "Controlled substance analog" does not include:
- (A) A controlled substance;
- (B) a substance for which there is an approved new drug application; or
- (C) a substance with respect to which an exemption is in effect for investigational use by a particular person under section 505 of the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act $(21\ U.S.C.\ 355)$ to the extent conduct with respect to the substance is permitted by the exemption.
- (c) "Cultivate" means the planting or promotion of growth of five or more plants which contain or can produce controlled substances.
- (d) "Distribute" means the actual, constructive or attempted transfer from one person to another of some item whether or not there is an agency relationship. "Distribute" includes, but is not limited to, sale, offer for sale or any act that causes some item to be transferred from one person to another. "Distribute" does not include acts of administering, dispensing or prescribing a controlled substance as authorized by the pharmacy act, the uniform controlled substances act, or otherwise authorized by law.
 - (e) "Drug" means:
- (1) Substances recognized as drugs in the official United States pharmacopoeia, official homeopathic pharmacopoeia of the United States or official national formulary or any supplement to any of them;
- (2) substances intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in man or animals;
- (3) substances, other than food, intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or animals; and
- (4) substances intended for use as a component of any article specified in paragraph (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection. It does not include devices or their components, parts or accessories.
- (f) "Drug paraphernalia" means all equipment and materials of any kind which are used, or primarily intended or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance and in violation of this act. "Drug paraphernalia" shall include, but is not limited to:
- (1) Kits used or intended for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing or harvesting any species of plant which is a controlled substance or from which a controlled substance can be derived;
- (2) kits used or intended for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing or preparing controlled substances;
 - (3) isomerization devices used or intended for use in increasing the

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potency of any species of plant which is a controlled substance;

- (4) testing equipment used or intended for use in identifying or in analyzing the strength, effectiveness or purity of controlled substances;
- (5) scales and balances used or intended for use in weighing or measuring controlled substances;
 - (6) diluents and adulterants, including, but not limited to, quinine hydrochloride, mannitol, mannite, dextrose and lactose, which are used or intended for use in cutting controlled substances;
 - (7) separation gins and sifters used or intended for use in removing twigs and seeds from or otherwise cleaning or refining marijuana;
- (8) blenders, bowls, containers, spoons and mixing devices used or intended for use in compounding controlled substances;
- (9) capsules, balloons, envelopes, bags and other containers used or intended for use in packaging small quantities of controlled substances;
- (10) containers and other objects used or intended for use in storing or concealing controlled substances;
- (11) hypodermic syringes, needles and other objects used or intended for use in parenterally injecting controlled substances into the human body;
- (12) objects used or primarily intended or designed for use in ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing marijuana, cocaine, hashish, hashish oil, phenylacetone (PCP), methamphetamine or amphetamine into the human body, such as:
- (A) Metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic or ceramic pipes with or without screens, permanent screens, hashish heads or punctured metal bowls;
- (B) water pipes, bongs or smoking pipes designed to draw smoke through water or another cooling device;
- 29 (C) carburetion pipes, glass or other heat resistant tubes or any other 30 device used or intended to be used, designed to be used to cause vapor-31 ization of a controlled substance for inhalation;
 - (D) smoking and carburetion masks;
- 33 (E) roach clips, objects used to hold burning material, such as a ma-34 rijuana cigarette, that has become too small or too short to be held in the 35 hand:
 - (F) miniature cocaine spoons and cocaine vials;
 - (G) chamber smoking pipes;
- 38 (H) carburetor smoking pipes;
- 39 (I) electric smoking pipes;
- 40 (J) air-driven smoking pipes;
- 41 (K) chillums;
- 42 (L) bongs;
- 43 (M) ice pipes or chillers;

- (N) any smoking pipe manufactured to disguise its intended purpose;
- (O) wired cigarette papers; or
- (P) cocaine freebase kits.
- (g) "Immediate precursor" means a substance which the board of pharmacy has found to be and by rule and regulation designates as being the principal compound commonly used or produced primarily for use and which is an immediate chemical intermediary used or likely to be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance, the control of which is necessary to prevent, curtail or limit manufacture.
 - (h) "Isomer" means all enantiomers and diastereomers.
- (i) "Manufacture" means the production, preparation, propagation, compounding, conversion or processing of a controlled substance either directly or indirectly or by extraction from substances of natural origin or independently by means of chemical synthesis or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis and includes any packaging or repackaging of the substance or labeling or relabeling of its container, except that this term does not include the preparation or compounding of a controlled substance by an individual for the individual's own lawful use or the preparation, compounding, packaging or labeling of a controlled substance:
- (1) By a practitioner or the practitioner's agent pursuant to a lawful order of a practitioner as an incident to the practitioner's administering or dispensing of a controlled substance in the course of the practitioner's professional practice; or
- (2) by a practitioner or by the practitioner's authorized agent under such practitioner's supervision for the purpose of or as an incident to research, teaching or chemical analysis or by a pharmacist or medical care facility as an incident to dispensing of a controlled substance.
- (j) "Marijuana" means all parts of all varieties of the plant Cannabis whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, the resin extracted from any part of the plant and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture or preparation of the plant, its seeds or resin. It does not include the mature stalks of the plant, fiber produced from the stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of the plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture or preparation of the mature stalks, except the resin extracted therefrom, fiber, oil or cake or the sterilized seed of the plant which is incapable of germination.
- (k) "Narcotic drug" means any of the following whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin or independently by means of chemical synthesis or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:
- (1) Opium and opiate and any salt, compound, derivative or preparation of opium or opiate;

- (2) any salt, compound, isomer, derivative or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of the substances referred to in paragraph (1) but not including the isoquinoline alkaloids of opium;
 - (3) opium poppy and poppy straw;
 - (4) coca leaves and any salt, compound, derivative or preparation of coca leaves and any salt, compound, isomer, derivative or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of these substances, but not including decocainized coca leaves or extractions of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine or ecgonine.
 - (l) "Opiate" means any substance having an addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability similar to morphine or being capable of conversion into a drug having addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability. It does not include, unless specifically designated as controlled under K.S.A. 65-4102, and amendments thereto, the dextrorotatory isomer of 3-methoxy-n-methylmorphinan and its salts (dextromethorphan). It does include its racemic and levorotatory forms.
 - $\mbox{(m)}$ "Opium poppy" means the plant of the species Papaver somniferum l. except its seeds.
 - (n) "Person" means individual, corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association or any other legal entity.
 - (o) "Poppy straw" means all parts, except the seeds, of the opium poppy, after mowing.
 - (p) "Possession" means having joint or exclusive control over an item with knowledge of and intent to have such control or knowingly keeping some item in a place where the person has some measure of access and right of control.
 - (q) "School property" means property upon which is located a structure used by a unified school district or an accredited nonpublic school for student instruction or attendance or extracurricular activities of pupils enrolled in kindergarten or any of the grades one through 12. This definition shall not be construed as requiring that school be in session or that classes are actually being held at the time of the offense or that children must be present within the structure or on the property during the time of any alleged criminal act. If the structure or property meets the above definition, the actual use of that structure or property at the time alleged shall not be a defense to the crime charged or the sentence imposed.
 - (r) "Simulated controlled substance" means any product which identifies itself by a common name or slang term associated with a controlled substance and which indicates on its label or accompanying promotional material that the product simulates the effect of a controlled substance.
 - New Sec. 2. (a) Prosecutions for crimes committed prior to the July

- 1, 2008, act shall be governed by the law in effect at the time the crime was committed. For purposes of this section, a crime was committed prior to the July 1, 2008, act if any element of the crime occurred prior thereto.
- (b) The prohibitions of this act shall apply unless the conduct prohibited is authorized by the pharmacy act, the uniform controlled substances act or otherwise authorized by law.

New Sec. 3. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture any controlled substance or controlled substance analog.

- (b) Violation or attempted violation of subsection (a) shall be a drug severity level 1 felony. The provisions of subsection (d) of K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of attempting to unlawfully manufacture any controlled substance pursuant to this section.
- (c) For persons arrested and charged under this section, bail shall be at least \$50,000 cash or surety, unless the court determines, on the record, that the defendant is not likely to re-offend, the court imposes pretrial supervision, or the defendant agrees to participate in a licensed or certified drug treatment program.
- (d) The sentence of a person who violates this section shall not be subject to statutory provisions for suspended sentence, community service work or probation.
- (e) The sentence of a person who violates this section or K.S.A. 65-4159, which was applicable before the effective date of this act, shall not be reduced because these sections prohibit conduct identical to that prohibited by K.S.A. 65-4161 or 65-4163, and amendments thereto or section 5, and amendments thereto.
 - New Sec. 4. All costs and expenses resulting from the seizure, disposition and decontamination of an unlawful manufacturing site shall be assessed as costs against the defendant.
- New Sec. 5. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to cultivate, distribute or possess with the intent to distribute any of the following controlled substances or controlled substance analogs thereof:
- (1) Opiates, opium or narcotic drugs, or any stimulant designated in subsection (d)(1), (d)(3) or (f)(1) of K.S.A. 65-4107, and amendments thereto;
- (2) any depressant designated in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 65-4105, subsection (e) of K.S.A. 65-4107, subsection (b) or (c) of K.S.A. 65-4109 or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 65-4111, and amendments thereto;
- 38 (3) any stimulant designated in subsection (f) of K.S.A. 65-4105, sub-39 section (d)(2), (d)(4) or (f)(2) of K.S.A. 65-4107 or subsection (e) of K.S.A. 40 65-4109, and amendments thereto;
- 41 (4) any hallucinogenic drug designated in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 65-42 4105, and amendments thereto, or designated in subsection (g) of K.S.A. 43 65-4107, and amendments thereto, or designated in subsection (g) of

- K.S.A. 65-4109, and amendments thereto;
- (5) any substance designated in subsection (g) of K.S.A. 65-4105, and amendments thereto, and designated in subsection (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) of K.S.A. 65-4111, and amendments thereto;
- (6) any anabolic steroids as defined in subsection (f) of K.S.A. 65-4109, and amendments thereto.
- (b) It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute or possess with the intent to distribute a controlled substance or a controlled substance analog designated in K.S.A. 65-4113, and amendments thereto.
- (c) (1) Violation of subsection (a) shall be a drug severity level 3 felony; except that:
- (A) Violation of subsection (a) on or within 1,000 feet of any school property shall be a drug severity level 2 felony;
- (B) violation of subsection (a)(1) shall be a drug severity level 2 felony if that person has one prior conviction under subsection (a)(1), under K.S.A. 65-4161 prior to its repeal, or under a substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction; and violation of subsection (a)(1) shall be a drug severity level 1 felony if that person has two prior convictions under subsection (a)(1), under K.S.A. 65-4161 prior to its repeal, or under a substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction;
- (2) violation of subsection (b) shall be a class A nonperson misdemeanor; except that violation of subsection (b) shall be a drug severity level 4 felony if the substance was distributed to or possessed with the intent to distribute to a child under 18 years of age.
- (d) It shall not be a defense to charges arising under this section that the defendant was acting in an agency relationship on behalf of any other party in a transaction involving a controlled substance.
- New Sec. 6. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to possess any opiates, opium or narcotic drugs, or any stimulant designated in subsection (d)(1), (d)(3) or (f)(1) of K.S.A. 65-4107, and amendments thereto, or a controlled substance analog thereof.
- (b) It shall be unlawful for any person to possess any of the following controlled substances or controlled substance analogs thereof:
- (1) Any depressant designated in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 65-4105, and amendments thereto, subsection (e) of K.S.A. 65-4107, and amendments thereto, subsection (b) or (c) of K.S.A. 65-4109, and amendments thereto, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 65-4111, and amendments thereto;
- (2) any stimulant designated in subsection (f) of K.S.A. 65-4105, and amendments thereto, subsection (d)(2), (d)(4) or (f)(2) of K.S.A. 65-4107, and amendments thereto, or subsection (e) of K.S.A. 65-4109, and amendments thereto:
- 42 (3) any hallucinogenic drug designated in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 65-43 4105, and amendments thereto, or designated in subsection (g) of K.S.A.

1 65-4107, and amendments thereto, or designated in subsection (g) of 2 K.S.A. 65-4109, and amendments thereto;

- (4) any substance designated in subsection (g) of K.S.A. 65-4105, and amendments thereto, and designated in subsection (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) of K.S.A. 65-4111, and amendments thereto; or
- (5) any anabolic steroids as defined in subsection (f) of K.S.A. 65-4109, and amendments thereto.
- (c) (1) Violation of subsection (a) shall be a drug severity level 4 felony;
 - (2) violation of subsection (b) shall be a class A nonperson misdemeanor; except that violation of subsection (b) shall be a drug severity level 4 felony if that person has a prior conviction under that subsection, under K.S.A. 65-4162, prior to its repeal, under a substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction, or under any city ordinance or county resolution for a substantially similar offense if the substance involved was marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinol as designated in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 65-4105, and amendments thereto.
 - (d) It shall not be a defense to charges arising under this section that the defendant was acting in an agency relationship on behalf of any other party in a transaction involving a controlled substance.
 - New Sec. 7. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly or intentionally use any communication facility:
 - (1) In committing, causing, or facilitating the commission of any felony under section 3, 5 or 6, and amendments thereto; or
 - (2) in any attempt to commit, any conspiracy to commit, or any criminal solicitation of any felony under section 3, 5 or 6, and amendments thereto. Each separate use of a communication facility may be charged as a separate offense under this subsection.
 - (b) Violation of subsection (a) shall be a nondrug severity level 8, nonperson felony.
 - (c) As used in this section, "communication facility" means any and all public and private instrumentalities used or useful in the transmission of writing, signs, signals, pictures or sounds of all kinds and includes telephone, wire, radio, computer, computer networks, beepers, pagers and all other means of communication.
 - New Sec. 8. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to obtain a prescription-only drug by:
- 38 (1) Making, altering or signing of a prescription order by a person 39 other than a practitioner or a mid-level practitioner;
 - (2) distribution of a prescription order, knowing it to have been made, altered or signed by a person other than a practitioner or a mid-level practitioner;
 - (3) possession of a prescription order with intent to distribute it and

knowing it to have been made, altered or signed by a person other than a practitioner or a mid-level practitioner;

- (4) possession of a prescription-only drug knowing it to have been obtained pursuant to a prescription order made, altered or signed by a person other than a practitioner or a mid-level practitioner; or
- (5) providing false information to a practitioner or mid-level practitioner for the purpose of obtaining a prescription-only drug.
- (b) (1) Violation of subsection (a) shall be a class A nonperson misdemeanor; except that:
- (A) Violation of subsection (a) shall be a nondrug severity level 6, nonperson felony if that person sells, possesses with the intent to sell, or offers for sale the prescription-only drug so obtained; and
- (B) violation of subsection (a) shall be a nondrug severity level 9 non-person felony if that person has a prior conviction under that subsection or under K.S.A. 21-4214 prior to its repeal.
 - (c) As used in this section:
- (1) "Pharmacist," "practitioner," "mid-level practitioner" and "prescription-only drug" shall have the meanings ascribed thereto by K.S.A. 65-1626, and amendments thereto.
- (2) "Prescription order" means a written, oral or telephonic order for a prescription-only drug to be filled by a pharmacist. "Prescription order" does not mean a drug dispensed pursuant to such an order.
- (d) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to prosecutions involving prescription-only drugs which could be bought under section 3, 5 or 6, and amendments thereto.
- New Sec. 9. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to possess ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, red phosphorus, lithium metal, sodium metal, iodine, anhydrous ammonia, pressurized ammonia or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers or salts of isomers with an intent to use the product to manufacture a controlled substance.
- (b) It shall be unlawful for any person to use or possess with intent to use any drug paraphernalia to:
- (1) Manufacture, cultivate, plant, propagate, harvest, test, analyze or distribute a controlled substance; or
- (2) store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale or otherwise introduce a controlled substance into the human body.
- (c) It shall be unlawful for any person to use or possess with intent to use anhydrous ammonia or pressurized ammonia in a container not approved for that chemical by the Kansas department of agriculture.
- (d) It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, receive or otherwise acquire at retail any compound, mixture or preparation containing more than 3.6 grams of pseudoephedrine base or ephedrine base in any single transaction or any compound, mixture or preparation containing

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more than nine grams of pseudoephedrine base or ephedrine base within any 30-day period.

- (e) (1) Violation of subsection (a) shall be a drug severity level 2 felony;
- (2) violation of subsection (b)(1) shall be a drug severity level 4 felony, except that violation of subsection (b)(1) shall be a class A nonperson misdemeanor if the drug paraphernalia was used to cultivate fewer than five marijuana plants;
- (3) violation of subsection (b)(2) shall be a class A nonperson misdemeanor:
 - (4) violation of subsection (c) shall be a drug severity level 4 felony;
- (5) violation of subsection (d) shall be a class A nonperson
- For persons arrested and charged under subsection (a) or (c), bail shall be at least \$50,000 cash or surety, unless the court determines, on the record, that the defendant is not likely to reoffend, the court imposes pretrial supervision or the defendant agrees to participate in a licensed or certified drug treatment program.

New Sec. 10. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to advertise, market, label, distribute or possess with the intent to distribute:

- (1) Any drug product containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, red phosphorus, lithium metal, sodium metal, iodine, anhydrous ammonia, pressurized ammonia or phenylpropanolamine or their salts, isomers or salts of isomers if the person knows or reasonably should know that the purchaser will use the product to manufacture a controlled substance; or
- (2) any drug product containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers or salts of isomers for indication of stimulation, mental alertness, weight loss, appetite control, energy or other indications not approved pursuant to the pertinent federal over-the-counter drug final monograph or tentative final monograph or approved new drug application.
- (b) It shall be unlawful for any person to market, distribute or manufacture with intent to distribute any drug paraphernalia, knowing or under circumstances where one reasonably should know that it will be used to manufacture or distribute a controlled substance in violation of this act.
- It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute, possess with intent to distribute or manufacture with intent to distribute any drug paraphernalia, knowing or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that it will be used as such in violation of this act except subsection (b) of section 6, and amendments thereto.
- (d) It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute, possess with intent to distribute or manufacture with intent to distribute any drug 43

paraphernalia, knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that it will be used as such in violation of subsection (b) of section 6, and amendments thereto.

- (e) It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, receive or otherwise acquire at retail any compound, mixture or preparation containing more than 3.6 grams of pseudoephedrine base or ephedrine base in any single transaction or any compound, mixture or preparation containing more than nine grams of pseudoephedrine base or ephedrine base within any 30-day period.
- (f) (1) Violation of subsection (a) shall be a drug severity level 2 felony;
 - (2) violation of subsection (b) shall be a drug severity level 4 felony;
- (3) violation of subsection (c) shall be a level 9, nonperson felony, except that violation of subsection (c) shall be a drug severity level 4 felony if that person distributes or causes drug paraphernalia to be distributed to a person under 18 years of age or within 1,000 feet of any school property;
- (4) violation of subsection (d) shall be a class A nonperson misdemeanor, except that violation of subsection (d) shall be a nondrug severity level 9, nonperson felony if that person distributes or causes drug paraphernalia to be distributed to a person under 18 years of age or within 1,000 feet of any school property;
- (5) violation of subsection (e) shall be a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
- (g) For persons arrested and charged under subsection (a), bail shall be at least \$50,000 cash or surety, unless the court determines, on the record, that the defendant is not likely to re-offend, the court imposes pretrial supervision or the defendant agrees to participate in a licensed or certified drug treatment program.
- (h) As used in this section, "or under circumstances where one reasonably should know" that an item will be used in violation of this section, shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
- (1) Actual knowledge from prior experience or statements by customers;
 - (2) inappropriate or impractical design for alleged legitimate use;
- (3) receipt of packaging material, advertising information or other manufacturer supplied information regarding the item's use as drug paraphernalia; or
- (4) receipt of a written warning from a law enforcement or prosecutorial agency having jurisdiction that the item has been previously determined to have been designed specifically for use as drug paraphernalia.
- New Sec. 11. (a) In determining whether an object is drug paraphernalia, a court or other authority shall consider, in addition to all other

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logically relevant factors, the following:

- (1) Statements by an owner or person in control of the object concerning its use;
- (2) prior convictions, if any, of an owner or person in control of the object, under any state or federal law relating to any controlled substance;
- (3) the proximity of the object, in time and space, to a direct violation of this act:
 - (4) the proximity of the object to controlled substances;
- 9 (5) the existence of any residue of controlled substances on the 10 object;
 - (6) direct or circumstantial evidence of the intent of an owner or person in control of the object, to deliver it to a person the owner or person in control of the object knows, or should reasonably know, intends to use the object to facilitate a violation of the uniform controlled substances act. The innocence of an owner or person in control of the object as to a direct violation of this act shall not prevent a finding that the object is intended for use as drug paraphernalia;
 - (7) oral or written instructions provided with the object concerning its use;
 - (8) descriptive materials accompanying the object which explain or depict its use;
 - (9) national and local advertising concerning the object's use;
 - (10) the manner in which the object is displayed for sale;
 - (11) whether the owner or person in control of the object is a legitimate supplier of similar or related items to the community, such as a distributor or dealer of tobacco products;
 - (12) direct or circumstantial evidence of the ratio of sales of the object or objects to the total sales of the business enterprise;
 - (13) the existence and scope of legitimate uses for the object in the community;
 - (14) expert testimony concerning the object's use;
 - (15) any evidence that alleged paraphernalia can or has been used to store a controlled substance or to introduce a controlled substance into the human body as opposed to any legitimate use for the alleged paraphernalia; or
 - (16) advertising of the item in magazines or other means which specifically glorify, encourage or espouse the illegal use, manufacture, sale or cultivation of controlled substances.
 - (b) The fact that an item has not yet been used or did not contain a controlled substance at the time of the seizure is not a defense to a charge that the item was possessed with the intention for use as drug paraphernalia.
- New Sec. 12. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to possess, buy,

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use, smell or inhale toxic vapors with the intent of causing a condition of euphoria, excitement, exhilaration, stupefaction or dulled senses of the nervous system. 3

- (b) Violation of subsection (a) shall be a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
- In addition to any sentence or fine imposed, the court shall enter an order which requires that the person enroll in and successfully complete an alcohol and drug safety action education program, treatment program or both such programs as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto.
- This section shall not apply to the inhalation of anesthesia or other (d) substances for medical or dental purposes.
- For the purposes of this section, the term "toxic vapors" means vapors from the following substances or products containing such substances:
- (1)Alcohols, including methyl, isopropyl, propyl or butyl;
- 17 aliphatic acetates, including ethyl, methyl, propyl or methyl cel-(2)18 losolve acetate:
 - (3)acetone;
- 20 (4)benzene:
- 21 (5)carbon tetrachloride;
- 22 (6)cyclohexane;
- 23 (7)freons, including freon 11 and freon 12;
- 24 (8)hexane:
- 25 methyl ethyl ketone; (9)
- 26 (10)methyl isobutyl ketone;
- 27 naptha; (11)
- perchlorethylene; 28 (12)
- 29 (13)toluene;
- trichloroethane: or 30 (14)
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 - In a prosecution for a violation of this section, evidence that a container lists one or more of the substances described in subsection (c) as one of its ingredients shall be prima facie evidence that the substance in such container contains toxic vapors and emits the fumes thereof.
 - New Sec. 13. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute, possess with the intent to distribute, or manufacture with the intent to distribute any simulated controlled substance.
- 39 (b) It shall be unlawful for any person to possess any simulated con-40 trolled substance.
- (c) (1) Violation of subsection (a) shall be a nondrug severity level 9, 41 nonperson felony, except that violation of subsection (a) shall be a non-42 drug severity level 7, nonperson felony if that person is 18 or more years 43

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of age and the violation occurs on or within 1,000 feet of any school 2 property;

(2) violation of subsection (b) shall be a class A nonperson misdemeanor.

New Sec. 14. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute or possess with the intent to distribute any substance which is not a controlled substance:

- (1) Upon an express representation that the substance is a controlled substance or that the substance is of such nature or appearance that the recipient will be able to distribute the substance as a controlled substance;
- (2) under circumstances which would give a reasonable person reason to believe that the substance is a controlled substance.
- Violation of subsection (a) shall be a class A nonperson misdemeanor, except that violation of subsection (a) shall be a nondrug severity level 9, nonperson felony if the distributor is 18 or more years of age and at least three years older than the person to whom the distribution is made.
- (c) If any one of the following factors is established, there shall be a presumption that delivery of a substance was under circumstances which would give a reasonable person reason to believe that a substance is a controlled substance:
- The substance was packaged in a manner normally used for the illegal delivery of controlled substances;
- (2) the delivery of the substance included an exchange of or demand for money or other consideration for delivery of the substance and the amount of the consideration was substantially in excess of the reasonable value of the substance; or
- the physical appearance of the capsule or other material containing the substance is substantially identical to a specific controlled substance.
- New Sec. 15. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally or knowingly administer a controlled substance to another person without their consent for the purpose of impairing such other person's physical or mental ability to appraise or control their conduct.
 - Violation of subsection (a) shall be a class A person misdemeanor.
- (1) For the purpose of this section, the term "controlled substance," in addition to the definition provided in subsection (a) of section 1, and amendments thereto, includes gamma hydroxybutyric acid, or any controlled substance analog, as defined in K.S.A. 65-4101, and amendments thereto, of gamma hydroxybutyric acid, including gamma butyrolactone; butyrolactone; butyrolactone gamma; 4-butyrolactone; 2(3H)furanone dihydro; dihydro-2(3H)-furanone; tetrahydro-2-furanone;

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1,2-butanolide; 1,4-butanolide; 4-butanolide; gamma-hydroxybutyric acid lactone; 3-hydroxybutyric acid lactone and 4-hydroxybutanoic acid lactone with CAS No. 96-48-0; 1,4 butanediol; butanediol; butane-1,4-diol; 1,4-butylene glycol; butylene glycol; 1,4-dihydroxybutane; 1,4-tetramethylene glycol; tetramethylene 1,4-diol.

- (2) For the purpose of this section "administer" means any method of causing the ingestion by another person of a controlled substance including introduction of the substance into any food, beverage or other consumable that is known or should be known to be consumed by such other person.
- (d) This section shall not prohibit administration of any substance described in subsection (b)(1) for lawful medical or therapeutic treatment.

New Sec. 16. Within 10 days after the initiation of prosecution with respect to a controlled substance analog by indictment, complaint or information, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the board of pharmacy of information relevant to emergency scheduling as provided for in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 65-4102, and amendments thereto. After final determination that the controlled substance analog should not be scheduled, no prosecution relating to that substance as a controlled substance analog may be commenced or continued.

New Sec. 17. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to receive or acquire proceeds or engage in transactions involving proceeds, known to be derived from commission of any crime in this act. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to any transaction between an individual and that individual's counsel necessary to preserve that individual's right to representation, as guaranteed by section 10 of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas and by the sixth amendment to the United States constitution. This exception does not create any presumption against or prohibition of the right of the state to seek and obtain forfeiture of any proceeds derived from a violation of this act.

- (b) It shall be unlawful for any person to give, sell, transfer, trade, invest, conceal, transport or maintain an interest in or otherwise make available anything of value which that person knows is intended to be used for the purpose of committing or furthering the commission of any crime in this act.
- (c) It shall be unlawful for any person to direct, plan, organize, initiate, finance, manage, supervise or facilitate the transportation or transfer of proceeds known to be derived from commission of any crime in this act.
- (d) It shall be unlawful for any person to conduct a financial transaction involving proceeds derived from commission of any crime in this act when the transaction is designed in whole or in part to conceal or

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disguise the nature, location, source, ownership or control of the proceeds known to be derived from commission of any crime in this act or to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal law.

- (e) (1) Violation of this section shall be a drug severity level 4 felony if the value of the proceeds is less than \$5,000;
- (2) violation of this section shall be a drug severity level 3 felony if the value of the proceeds is at least \$5,000 but less than \$100,000;
- (3) violation of this section shall be a drug severity level 2 felony if the value of the proceeds is at least \$100,000 but less than \$500,000;
- (4) violation of this section shall be a drug severity level 1 felony if the value of the proceeds is \$500,000 or more.

New Sec. 18. The provisions listed below shall be applicable and uniform throughout this state and in all cities and counties therein. No city or county shall enact or enforce any law, ordinance, rule, regulation or resolution in conflict with, in addition to, or supplemental to, the provisions listed below unless expressly authorized by law to do so:

- (a) Subsection (c) of K.S.A. 21-2501a, and amendments thereto;
- (b) subsections (k) and (l) of K.S.A. 65-1643, and amendments thereto;
 - (c) subsection (e) of K.S.A. 65-4113, and amendments thereto;
 - (d) subsection (c) of section 3, and amendments thereto;
 - (e) subsection (g) of section 10, and amendments thereto;
 - (f) subsection (c) of section 12, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 19. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 8-1567 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1567. (a) No person shall operate or attempt to operate any vehicle within this state while:
- (1) The alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath as shown by any competent evidence, including other competent evidence, as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (f) of K.S.A. 8-1013, and amendments thereto, is .08 or more;
- (2) the alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath, as measured within two hours of the time of operating or attempting to operate a vehicle, is .08 or more;
- (3) under the influence of alcohol to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle;
- (4) under the influence of any drug or combination of drugs to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle; or
- 38 (5) under the influence of a combination of alcohol and any drug or 39 drugs to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a 40 vehicle.
 - (b) No person shall operate or attempt to operate any vehicle within this state if the person is a habitual user of any narcotic, hypnotic, somnifacient or stimulating drug.

- (c) If a person is charged with a violation of this section involving drugs, the fact that the person is or has been entitled to use the drug under the laws of this state shall not constitute a defense against the charge.
- (d) Upon a first conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a class B, nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 48 consecutive hours nor more than six months' imprisonment, or in the court's discretion 100 hours of public service, and fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000. The person convicted must serve at least 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment or 100 hours of public service either before or as a condition of any grant of probation or suspension, reduction of sentence or parole.

In addition, the court shall enter an order which requires that the person enroll in and successfully complete an alcohol and drug safety action education program or treatment program as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, or both the education and treatment programs.

(e) On a second conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a class A, nonperson misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$1,500. The person convicted must serve at least five consecutive days' imprisonment before the person is granted probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or is otherwise released. The five days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto, to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment.

As a condition of any grant of probation, suspension of sentence or parole or of any other release, the person shall be required to enter into and complete a treatment program for alcohol and drug abuse as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto.

(f) (1) On the third conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a nonperson felony and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$2,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this paragraph may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours'

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imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto, to serve the remainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served $48\ consecutive\ hours'\ imprisonment.$

The court may order that the term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections in a facility designated by the secretary for the provision of substance abuse treatment pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 21-4704, and amendments thereto. The person shall remain imprisoned at the state facility only while participating in the substance abuse treatment program designated by the secretary and shall be returned to the custody of the sheriff for execution of the balance of the term of imprisonment upon completion of or the person's discharge from the substance abuse treatment program. Custody of the person shall be returned to the sheriff for execution of the sentence imposed in the event the secretary of corrections determines: (A) That substance abuse treatment resources or the capacity of the facility designated by the secretary for the incarceration and treatment of the person is not available; (B) the person fails to meaningfully participate in the treatment program of the designated facility; (C) the person is disruptive to the security or operation of the designated facility; or (D) the medical or mental health condition of the person renders the person unsuitable for confinement at the designated facility. The determination by the secretary that the person either is not to be admitted into the designated facility or is to be transferred from the designated facility is not subject to review. The sheriff shall be responsible for all transportation expenses to and from the state correctional facility.

The court shall also require as a condition of parole that such person enter into and complete a treatment program for alcohol and drug abuse as provided by K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto.

- (g) (1) On the fourth or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a nonperson felony and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined \$2,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this paragraph may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 72 consecutive hours' imprisonment, provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program.
- (2) The court may order that the term of imprisonment imposed pur-

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suant to paragraph (1) be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections in a facility designated by the secretary for the provision of substance abuse treatment pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 21-4704, and amendments thereto. The person shall remain imprisoned at the state facility only while participating in the substance abuse treatment program designated by the secretary and shall be returned to the custody of the sheriff for execution of the balance of the term of imprisonment upon completion of or the person's discharge from the substance abuse treatment program. Custody of the person shall be returned to the sheriff for execution of the sentence imposed in the event the secretary of corrections determines: (A) That substance abuse treatment resources or the capacity of the facility designated by the secretary for the incarceration and treatment of the person is not available; (B) the person fails to meaningfully participate in the treatment program of the designated facility; (C) the person is disruptive to the security or operation of the designated facility; or (D) the medical or mental health condition of the person renders the person unsuitable for confinement at the designated facility. The determination by the secretary that the person either is not to be admitted into the designated facility or is to be transferred from the designated facility is not subject to review. The sheriff shall be responsible for all transportation expenses to and from the state correctional facility.

At the time of the filing of the judgment form or journal entry as required by K.S.A. 21-4620 or 22-3426, and amendments thereto, the court shall cause a certified copy to be sent to the officer having the offender in charge. The law enforcement agency maintaining custody and control of a defendant for imprisonment shall cause a certified copy of the judgment form or journal entry to be sent to the secretary of corrections within three business days of receipt of the judgment form or journal entry from the court and notify the secretary of corrections when the term of imprisonment expires and upon expiration of the term of imprisonment shall deliver the defendant to a location designated by the secretary. After the term of imprisonment imposed by the court, the person shall be placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections for a mandatory one-year period of postrelease supervision, which such period of postrelease supervision shall not be reduced. During such postrelease supervision, the person shall be required to participate in an inpatient or outpatient program for alcohol and drug abuse, including, but not limited to, an approved aftercare plan or mental health counseling, as determined by the secretary and satisfy conditions imposed by the Kansas parole board as provided by K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto. Any violation of the conditions of such postrelease supervision may subject such person to revocation of postrelease supervision pursuant to K.S.A. 75-

5217 et seq., and amendments thereto and as otherwise provided by law.

- (h) Any person convicted of violating this section or an ordinance which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits who had one or more children under the age of 14 years in the vehicle at the time of the offense shall have such person's punishment enhanced by one month of imprisonment. This imprisonment must be served consecutively to any other minimum mandatory penalty imposed for a violation of this section or an ordinance which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits. Any enhanced penalty imposed shall not exceed the maximum sentence allowable by law. During the service of the enhanced penalty, the judge may order the person on house arrest, work release or other conditional release.
- (i) The court may establish the terms and time for payment of any fines, fees, assessments and costs imposed pursuant to this section. Any assessment and costs shall be required to be paid not later than 90 days after imposed, and any remainder of the fine shall be paid prior to the final release of the defendant by the court.
- (j) In lieu of payment of a fine imposed pursuant to this section, the court may order that the person perform community service specified by the court. The person shall receive a credit on the fine imposed in an amount equal to \$5 for each full hour spent by the person in the specified community service. The community service ordered by the court shall be required to be performed not later than one year after the fine is imposed or by an earlier date specified by the court. If by the required date the person performs an insufficient amount of community service to reduce to zero the portion of the fine required to be paid by the person, the remaining balance of the fine shall become due on that date.
- (k) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (5), in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed upon a first conviction of a violation of this section, the court may order that the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles be impounded or immobilized for a period not to exceed one year and that the convicted person pay all towing, impoundment and storage fees or other immobilization costs.
- (2) The court shall not order the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle driven by a person convicted of a violation of this section if the motor vehicle had been stolen or converted at the time it was driven in violation of this section.
- (3) Prior to ordering the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle or vehicles owned by a person convicted of a violation of this section, the court shall consider, but not be limited to, the following:
- (A) Whether the impoundment or immobilization of the motor vehicle would result in the loss of employment by the convicted person or a member of such person's family; and

- (B) whether the ability of the convicted person or a member of such person's family to attend school or obtain medical care would be impaired.
- (4) Any personal property in a vehicle impounded or immobilized pursuant to this subsection may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.
- (5) As used in this subsection, the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles shall include any vehicle leased by such person. If the lease on the convicted person's motor vehicle subject to impoundment or immobilization expires in less than one year from the date of the impoundment or immobilization, the time of impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle shall be the amount of time remaining on the lease.
- (l) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3), in addition to any other penalty which may be imposed upon a second or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section, the court shall order that each motor vehicle owned or leased by the convicted person shall either be equipped with an ignition interlock device or be impounded or immobilized for a period of two years. The convicted person shall pay all costs associated with the installation, maintenance and removal of the ignition interlock device and all towing, impoundment and storage fees or other immobilization costs.
- (2) Any personal property in a vehicle impounded or immobilized pursuant to this subsection may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.
- (3) As used in this subsection, the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles shall include any vehicle leased by such person. If the lease on the convicted person's motor vehicle subject to impoundment or immobilization expires in less than two years from the date of the impoundment or immobilization, the time of impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle shall be the amount of time remaining on the lease.
- (m) The court shall report every conviction of a violation of this section and every diversion agreement entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings or a complaint alleging a violation of this section to the division. Prior to sentencing under the provisions of this section, the court shall request and shall receive from the division a record of all prior convictions obtained against such person for any violations of any of the motor vehicle laws of this state.
- (n) For the purpose of determining whether a conviction is a first, second, third, fourth or subsequent conviction in sentencing under this section:
- (1) "Conviction" includes being convicted of a violation of this section or entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of this section;
- (2) "conviction" includes being convicted of a violation of a law of another state or an ordinance of any city, or resolution of any county,

which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits or entering into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings in a case alleging a violation of such law, ordinance or resolution;

- (3) any convictions occurring during a person's lifetime shall be taken into account when determining the sentence to be imposed for a first, second, third, fourth or subsequent offender;
- (4) it is irrelevant whether an offense occurred before or after conviction for a previous offense; and
- (5) a person may enter into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings for a violation of this section, and amendments thereto, or an ordinance which prohibits the acts of this section, and amendments thereto, only once during the person's lifetime.
- (o) Upon conviction of a person of a violation of this section or a violation of a city ordinance or county resolution prohibiting the acts prohibited by this section, the division, upon receiving a report of conviction, shall suspend, restrict or suspend and restrict the person's driving privileges as provided by K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto.
- (p) (1) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as preventing any city from enacting ordinances, or any county from adopting resolutions, declaring acts prohibited or made unlawful by this act as unlawful or prohibited in such city or county and prescribing penalties for violation thereof. Except as specifically provided by this subsection, the minimum penalty prescribed by any such ordinance or resolution shall not be less than the minimum penalty prescribed by this act for the same violation, and the maximum penalty in any such ordinance or resolution shall not exceed the maximum penalty prescribed for the same violation. On and after the effective date of this act and retroactive for ordinance violations committed on or after July 1, 2006, an ordinance may grant to a municipal court jurisdiction over a violation of such ordinance which is concurrent with the jurisdiction of the district court over a violation of this section, notwithstanding that the elements of such ordinance violation are the same as the elements of a violation of this section that would constitute, and be punished as, a felony.

Any such ordinance or resolution shall authorize the court to order that the convicted person pay restitution to any victim who suffered loss due to the violation for which the person was convicted. Except as provided in paragraph (5), any such ordinance or resolution may require or authorize the court to order that the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles be impounded or immobilized for a period not to exceed one year and that the convicted person pay all towing, impoundment and storage fees or other immobilization costs.

(2) The court shall not order the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle driven by a person convicted of a violation of this section

 if the motor vehicle had been stolen or converted at the time it was driven in violation of this section.

- (3) Prior to ordering the impoundment or immobilization of a motor vehicle or vehicles owned by a person convicted of a violation of this section, the court shall consider, but not be limited to, the following:
- (A) Whether the impoundment or immobilization of the motor vehicle would result in the loss of employment by the convicted person or a member of such person's family; and
- (B) whether the ability of the convicted person or a member of such person's family to attend school or obtain medical care would be impaired.
- (4) Any personal property in a vehicle impounded or immobilized pursuant to this subsection may be retrieved prior to or during the period of such impoundment or immobilization.
- (5) As used in this subsection, the convicted person's motor vehicle or vehicles shall include any vehicle leased by such person. If the lease on the convicted person's motor vehicle subject to impoundment or immobilization expires in less than one year from the date of the impoundment or immobilization, the time of impoundment or immobilization of such vehicle shall be the amount of time remaining on the lease.
- (q) No plea bargaining agreement shall be entered into nor shall any judge approve a plea bargaining agreement entered into for the purpose of permitting a person charged with a violation of this section, or a violation of any ordinance of a city or resolution of any county in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by this section, to avoid the mandatory penalties established by this section or by the ordinance. For the purpose of this subsection, entering into a diversion agreement pursuant to K.S.A. 12-4413 et seq. or 22-2906 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall not constitute plea bargaining.
- (r) The alternatives set out in subsections (a)(1), (a)(2) and (a)(3) may be pleaded in the alternative, and the state, city or county, but shall not be required to, may elect one or two of the three prior to submission of the case to the fact finder.
- (s) Upon a fourth or subsequent conviction, the judge of any court in which any person is convicted of violating this section, may revoke the person's license plate or temporary registration certificate of the motor vehicle driven during the violation of this section for a period of one year. Upon revoking any license plate or temporary registration certificate pursuant to this subsection, the court shall require that such license plate or temporary registration certificate be surrendered to the court.
- (t) For the purpose of this section: (1) "Alcohol concentration" means the number of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or per 210 liters of breath.
- 43 (2) "Imprisonment" shall include any restrained environment in

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which the court and law enforcement agency intend to retain custody and control of a defendant and such environment has been approved by the board of county commissioners or the governing body of a city.

- "Drug" includes toxic vapors as such term is defined in K.S.A. 65-4165 section 12, and amendments thereto.
- (u) The amount of the increase in fines as specified in this section shall be remitted by the clerk of the district court to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of remittance of the increase provided in this act, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury and the state treasurer shall credit 50% to the community alcoholism and intoxication programs fund and 50% to the department of corrections alcohol and drug abuse treatment fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury.
- (v) Upon every conviction of a violation of this section, the court shall order such person to submit to a pre-sentence alcohol and drug abuse evaluation pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto. Such presentence evaluation shall be made available, and shall be considered by the sentencing court.
- Sec. 20. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 12-4104 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-4104. (a) The municipal court of each city shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine cases involving violations of the ordinances of the city, including concurrent jurisdiction to hear and determine a violation of an ordinance when the elements of such ordinance violation are the same as the elements of a violation of one of the following state statutes and would constitute, and be punished as, a felony if charged in district court:
- 28 (1) K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, driving under the 29 influence;
 - (2)K.S.A. 21-3412a, and amendments thereto, domestic battery;
 - K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto, theft;
- (4)K.S.A. 21-3707, and amendments thereto, giving a worthless 33 check; or
 - (5)K.S.A. 65-4162 Section 6, and amendments thereto, possession of marijuana.
 - (b) Search warrants shall not issue out of a municipal court.
 - Sec. 21. K.S.A. 12-4419 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-4419. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), if a diversion agreement between a city attorney and a defendant is entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings alleging a violation by the defendant, while under 21 years of age, of an ordinance prohibiting an act prohibited by the uniform substances act (K.S.A. 65-4101 ct seq. and amendments thereto) sections 1 through 18, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 41-719, 41-

727, 41-804, 41-2719, or 41-2720, 65-4152, 65-4153, 65-4154 or 65-4155, and amendments thereto, the agreement shall require the defendant to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation by a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and to pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute for such evaluation. If the city attorney finds that the defendant is indigent, the fee may be waived.

- (b) If the defendant is 18 or more years of age but less than 21 years of age and allegedly committed a violation of K.S.A. 41-727, and amendments thereto, involving cereal malt beverage, the provisions of subsection (a) are permissive and not mandatory.
- Sec. 22. K.S.A. 12-4509 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-4509. (a) Whenever a person is found guilty of the violation of an ordinance, the municipal judge may:
 - (1) Release the person without imposition of sentence;
- (2) release the person on probation after the imposition of sentence, without imprisonment or the payment of a fine or a portion thereof, subject to conditions imposed by the court as provided in subsection (e); or
- (3) impose such sentence of fine or imprisonment, or both, as authorized for the ordinance violation.
- (b) In addition to or in lieu of any other sentence authorized by law, whenever a person is found guilty of the violation of an ordinance and there is evidence that the act constituting the violation of the ordinance was substantially related to the possession, use or ingestion of cereal malt beverage or alcoholic liquor by such person, the judge may order such person to attend and satisfactorily complete an alcohol or drug education or training program certified by the chief judge of the judicial district or licensed by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services.
- (c) Except as provided in subsection (d), in addition to or in lieu of any other sentence authorized by law, whenever a person is convicted of having violated, while under 21 years of age, an ordinance prohibiting an act prohibited by the uniform controlled substances act (K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq. and amendments thereto) sections 1 through 18, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 41-719, 41-727, 65-4152, 65-4153, 65-4154 or 65-4155 or 8-1599, and amendments thereto, the municipal judge shall order such person to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation by a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008 and amendments thereto and to pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute for such evaluation. If the judge finds that the person is indigent, the fee may be waived.
- (d) If the person is 18 or more years of age but less than 21 years of age and is convicted of a violation of K.S.A. 41-727, and amendments

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thereto, involving cereal malt beverage, the provisions of subsection (c) are permissive and not mandatory. 2

- (e) The court may impose any conditions of probation or suspension of sentence that the court deems proper, including, but not limited to, requiring that the defendant:
- (1) Avoid such injurious or vicious habits, as directed by the court or the probation officer;
- avoid such persons or places of disreputable or harmful character, as directed by the court or the probation officer;
 - report to the probation officer as directed;
- permit the probation officer to visit the defendant at home or (4)12 elsewhere;
 - (5)work faithfully at suitable employment insofar as possible;
 - remain within the state unless the court grants permission to leave;
- 16 (7)pay a fine or costs, applicable to the ordinance violation, in one or several sums and in the manner as directed by the court;
 - support the defendant's dependents;
 - reside in a residential facility located in the community and participate in educational counseling, work and other correctional or rehabilitative programs;
 - perform community or public service work for local governmental agencies, private corporations organized not for profit, or charitable or social service organizations performing services for the community:
 - (11) perform services under a system of day fines whereby the defendant is required to satisfy fines, costs or reparation or restitution obligations by performing services for a period of days determined by the court on the basis of ability to pay, standard of living, support obligations and other factors:
 - (12) make reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by the defendant's crime, in an amount and manner determined by the court and to the person specified by the court; or
 - (13) reimburse the city, in accordance with any order made under subsection (f), for all or a part of the reasonable expenditures by the city to provide counsel and other defense services to the defendant.
 - (f) In addition to or in lieu of any other sentence authorized by law, whenever a person is found guilty of the violation of an ordinance the judge may order such person to reimburse the city for all or a part of the reasonable expenditures by the city to provide counsel and other defense services to the defendant. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the court shall take account of the financial resources of the defendant and the nature of the burden that payment of

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1 such sum will impose. A defendant who has been required to pay such sum and who is not willfully in default in the payment thereof may at any 3 time petition the court which sentenced the defendant to waive payment of such sum or of any unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satis-4 faction of the court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on the defendant or the defendant's immediate family, the court 6 may waive payment of all or part of the amount due or modify the method 8 of payment.

Sec. 23. K.S.A. 21-3436 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3436. (a) Any of the following felonies shall be deemed an inherently dangerous felony whether or not such felony is so distinct from the homicide alleged to be a violation of subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3401, and amendments thereto, as not to be an ingredient of the homicide alleged to be a violation of subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3401, and amendments thereto:

- 16 Kidnapping, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3420, and amendments (1)17 thereto;
 - (2)aggravated kidnapping, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3421, and amendments thereto;
 - (3)robbery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3426, and amendments thereto;
 - (4)aggravated robbery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3427, and amendments thereto;
 - (5)rape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto;
 - aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto:
 - (7)abuse of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3609, and amendments thereto:
- 28 (8)felony theft under subsection (a) or (c) of K.S.A. 21-3701, and 29 amendments thereto;
 - burglary, as defined in K.S.A 21-3715, and amendments thereto;
 - aggravated burglary, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3716, and amendments thereto;
 - arson, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3718, and amendments thereto;
 - (12)aggravated arson, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3719, and amendments thereto:
 - treason, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3801, and amendments thereto; (13)
- any felony offense as provided in K.S.A. 65-4127a, 65-4127b or 65-4159 or 65-4160 through 65-4164 section 3, 5 or 6, and amendments 38 thereto:
- 40 any felony offense as provided in K.S.A. 21-4219, and amend-(15)41 ments thereto:
- 42 endangering the food supply as defined in K.S.A. 21-4221, and 43 amendments thereto;

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- aggravated endangering the food supply as defined in K.S.A. 21-2 4222, and amendments thereto:
 - fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer, as defined in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 8-1568, and amendments thereto; or
 - aggravated endangering a child, as defined in subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3608a, and amendments thereto.
 - Any of the following felonies shall be deemed an inherently dangerous felony only when such felony is so distinct from the homicide alleged to be a violation of subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3401, and amendments thereto, as to not be an ingredient of the homicide alleged to be a violation of subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3401, and amendments thereto:
- 12 Murder in the first degree, as defined in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 13 21-3401, and amendments thereto;
- murder in the second degree, as defined in subsection (a) of 14 15 K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto;
- 16 (3) voluntary manslaughter, as defined in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3403, and amendments thereto; 17
- 18 aggravated assault, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3410, and amendments 19 thereto;
- 20 (5)aggravated assault of a law enforcement officer, as defined in 21 K.S.A. 21-3411, and amendments thereto;
- 22 (6) aggravated battery, as defined in subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-23 3414, and amendments thereto; or
- aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer, as defined 24 in K.S.A. 21-3415, and amendments thereto. 25
- 26 (c) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas crim-27 inal code.
- 28 Sec. 24. K.S.A. 21-3608a is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-29 3608a. (a) Aggravated endangering a child is: 30
 - (1) Intentionally causing or permitting a child under the age of 18 years to be placed in a situation in which the child's life, body or health is injured or endangered;
 - recklessly causing or permitting a child under the age of 18 years to be placed in a situation in which the child's life, body or health is injured or endangered;
 - (3) causing or permitting such child to be in an environment where a person is selling, offering for sale or having in such person's possession with intent to sell, deliver, distribute, prescribe, administer, dispense, manufacture or attempt to manufacture any methamphetamine as defined by subsection (d)(3) or (f)(1) of K.S.A. 65-4107, and amendments thereto; or
- 42 (4) causing or permitting such child to be in an environment where 43 drug paraphernalia or volatile, toxic or flammable chemicals are stored

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for the purpose of manufacturing or attempting to manufacture any methamphetamine as defined by subsection (d)(3) or (f)(1) of K.S.A. 65-4107, 3 and amendments thereto.

- Aggravated endangering a child is a severity level 9, person felony.
- As used in this section:
- "Manufacture" shall have the meaning ascribed to that term in (1)K.S.A. 65-4101 section 1, and amendments thereto; and
- (2) "drug paraphernalia" shall have the meaning ascribed to that term in K.S.A. 65-4150 section 1, and amendments thereto.
- This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas crim-10 inal code. 11
- Sec. 25. K.S.A. 21-3718 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3718. (a) Arson is: (1) Knowingly, by means of fire or explosive: 13
 - (A) Damaging any building or property which is a dwelling in which another person has any interest without the consent of such other person;
 - damaging any building or property which is a dwelling with intent to injure or defraud an insurer or lienholder;
 - damaging any building or property which is not a dwelling in which another person has any interest without the consent of such other person; or
 - (D) damaging any building or property which is not a dwelling with intent to injure or defraud an insurer or lienholder;
 - (2) accidentally, by means of fire or explosive as a result of manufacturing or attempting to manufacture a controlled substance in violation of K.S.A. 65-4159 section 3, and amendments thereto, damaging any building or property which is a dwelling; or
 - (3) accidentally, by means of fire or explosive as a result of manufacturing or attempting to manufacture a controlled substance in violation of K.S.A. 65-4159 section 3, and amendments thereto, damaging any building or property which is not a dwelling.
 - (b) (1) Arson, as described in subsection (a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B), is a severity level 6, person felony.
 - Arson, as described in subsection (a)(1)(C), (a)(1)(D) or (a)(3), is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
- (3) Arson, as described in subsection (a)(2), is a severity level 7, per-36 son felony.
 - K.S.A. 21-3826 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-Sec. 26. 3826. (a) Traffic in contraband in a correctional institution is introducing or attempting to introduce into or upon the grounds of any correctional institution or taking, sending, attempting to take or attempting to send from any correctional institution or any unauthorized possession while in any correctional institution or distributing within any correctional institution, any item without the consent of the administrator of the correc-

 tional institution.

- (b) For purposes of this section, "correctional institution" means any state correctional institution or facility, conservation camp, state security hospital, juvenile correctional facility, community correction center or facility for detention or confinement, juvenile detention facility or jail.
- (c) (1) Traffic in contraband in a correctional institution of firearms, ammunition, explosives or a controlled substance which is defined in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 65-4101 section 1, and amendments thereto, is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- (2) Traffic in any contraband, as defined by rules and regulations adopted by the secretary, in a correctional institution by an employee of a correctional institution is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- (d) Except as provided in subsection (c), traffic in contraband in a correctional institution is a severity level 6, nonperson felony.
- Sec. 27. K.S.A. 21-4203 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4203. (a) Criminal disposal of firearms is knowingly:
- (1) Selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearm with a barrel less than 12 inches long to any person under 18 years of age;
- (2) selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearms to any person who is both addicted to and an unlawful user of a controlled substance;
- (3) selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearm to any person who, within the preceding five years, has been convicted of a felony, other than those specified in subsection (b), under the laws of this or any other jurisdiction or has been released from imprisonment for a felony and was found not to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the offense;
- (4) selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearm to any person who, within the preceding 10 years, has been convicted of a felony to which this subsection applies, but was not found to have been in the possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the offense, or has been released from imprisonment for such a crime, and has not had the conviction of such crime expunged or been pardoned for such crime;
- (5) selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearm to any person who has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this or any other jurisdiction and was found to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the offense; or
- (6) selling, giving or otherwise transferring any firearm to any person who is or has been a mentally ill person subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment, as defined in K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, or a person with an alcohol or substance abuse problem subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment as defined in K.S.A. 59-29b46, and amendments thereto, and such person has not received a certificate of restoration pursuant to K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 75-7c26,

and amendments thereto.

- (b) Subsection (a)(4) shall apply to a felony under K.S.A. 21-3401, 21-3402, 21-3403, 21-3404, 21-3410, 21-3411, 21-3414, 21-3415, 21-3419, 21-3420, 21-3421, 21-3427, 21-3442, 21-3502, 21-3506, 21-3518, or 21-3716, 65-4127a or 65-4127b, or 65-4160 through 65-4164, and amendments thereto, or section 5 or 6, and amendments thereto, or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as such felony.
- (c) Criminal disposal of firearms is a class A nonperson misdemeanor. Sec. 28. K.S.A. 21-4204 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4204. (a) Criminal possession of a firearm is:
- (1) Possession of any firearm by a person who is both addicted to and an unlawful user of a controlled substance;
- (2) possession of any firearm by a person who has been convicted of a person felony or a violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act under the laws of Kansas or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as such felony or violation, or was adjudicated a juvenile offender because of the commission of an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a person felony or a violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act, and was found to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the offense;
- (3) possession of any firearm by a person who, within the preceding five years has been convicted of a felony, other than those specified in subsection (a)(4)(A), under the laws of Kansas or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as such felony, has been released from imprisonment for a felony or was adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony, and was found not to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the offense;
- (4) possession of any firearm by a person who, within the preceding 10 years, has been convicted of: (A) A felony under K.S.A. 21-3401, 21-3402, 21-3403, 21-3404, 21-3410, 21-3411, 21-3414, 21-3415, 21-3419, 21-3420, 21-3421, 21-3427, 21-3424, 21-3502, 21-3506, 21-3518; or 21-3716, 65-4127a or 65-4127b, or 65-4160 through 65-4164, and amendments thereto, or section 5 or 6, and amendments thereto, or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as such felony, has been released from imprisonment for such felony, or was adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of such felony, was found not to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the offense, and has not had the conviction of such crime

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

- (5) possession of any firearm by any person, other than a law enforcement officer, in or on any school property or grounds upon which is located a building or structure used by a unified school district or an accredited nonpublic school for student instruction or attendance or extracurricular activities of pupils enrolled in kindergarten or any of the grades 1 through 12 or at any regularly scheduled school sponsored activity or event;
- (6) refusal to surrender or immediately remove from school property or grounds or at any regularly scheduled school sponsored activity or event any firearm in the possession of any person, other than a law enforcement officer, when so requested or directed by any duly authorized school employee or any law enforcement officer; or
- (7) possession of any firearm by a person who is or has been a mentally ill person subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment, as defined in K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, or persons with an alcohol or substance abuse problem subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment as defined in K.S.A. 59-29b46, and amendments thereto.
 - (b) Subsection (a)(5) shall not apply to:
- (1) Possession of any firearm in connection with a firearms safety course of instruction or firearms education course approved and authorized by the school;
- (2) any possession of any firearm specifically authorized in writing by the superintendent of any unified school district or the chief administrator of any accredited nonpublic school;
- (3) possession of a firearm secured in a motor vehicle by a parent, guardian, custodian or someone authorized to act in such person's behalf who is delivering or collecting a student; or
- (4) possession of a firearm secured in a motor vehicle by a registered voter who is on the school grounds, which contain a polling place for the purpose of voting during polling hours on an election day.
- (c) Subsection (a)(7) shall not apply to a person who has received a certificate of restoration pursuant to K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 75-7c26, and amendments thereto.
- (d) Violation of subsection (a)(1) or (a)(5) is a class B nonperson select

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misdemeanor; violation of subsection (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4) or (a)(7) is a severity level 8, nonperson felony; violation of subsection (a)(6) is a class 2 3 A nonperson misdemeanor.

Sec. 29. K.S.A. 21-4226 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4226. As used in K.S.A. 21-4225 through 21-4229, and amendments 6 thereto:

- (a) "Criminal street gang" means any organization, association or group, whether formal or informal:
 - Consisting of three or more persons;
 - having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more person felonies, person misdemeanors, felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq. sections 1 through 18, and amendments thereto, or the comparable juvenile offenses, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of such felonies or misdemeanors;
 - (3)which has a common name or common identifying sign or symbol; and
 - whose members, individually or collectively, engage in or have engaged in the commission, attempted commission, conspiracy to commit or solicitation of two or more person felonies, person misdemeanors, felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq. sections 1 through 18, and amendments thereto, the comparable juvenile offenses, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of such felonies or misdemeanors or any substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction.
 - (b) "Criminal street gang member" is a person who:
 - (1)Admits to criminal street gang membership; or
 - (2)meets three or more of the following criteria:
- (A) Is identified as a criminal street gang member by a parent or guardian. 30
 - Is identified as a criminal street gang member by a state, county or city law enforcement officer or correctional officer or documented reliable informant.
 - (C) Is identified as a criminal street gang member by an informant of previously untested reliability and such identification is corroborated by independent information.
 - (D) Resides in or frequents a particular criminal street gang's area and adopts such gang's style of dress, color, use of hand signs or tattoos, and associates with known criminal street gang members.
 - (E) Has been arrested more than once in the company of identified criminal street gang members for offenses which are consistent with usual criminal street gang activity.
- 43 (F) Is identified as a criminal street gang member by physical evi-

dence including, but not limited to, photographs or other documentation.

- (G) Has been stopped in the company of known criminal street gang members two or more times.
- (H) Has participated in or undergone activities self-identified or identified by a reliable informant as a criminal street gang initiation ritual.
- (c) "Criminal street gang activity" means the commission or attempted commission of, or solicitation or conspiracy to commit, one or more person felonies, person misdemeanors, felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101, et seq. sections 1 through 18, and amendments thereto, or the comparable juvenile offenses, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of such felonies or misdemeanors on separate occasions.
 - (d) "Criminal street gang associate" means a person who:
 - (1) Admits to criminal street gang association; or
- (2) meets two or more defining criteria for criminal street gang membership described in subsection (b)(2).
- (e) For purposes of law enforcement identification and tracking only "gang-related incident" means an incident that, upon investigation, meets any of the following conditions:
- (1) The participants are identified as criminal street gang members or criminal street gang associates, acting, individually or collectively, to further any criminal purpose of the gang;
- (2) a state, county or city law enforcement officer or correctional officer or reliable informant identifies an incident as criminal street gang activity; or
- (3) an informant of previously untested reliability identifies an incident as criminal street gang activity and it is corroborated by independent information.
- Sec. 30. K.S.A. 21-4502 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4502. (1) For the purpose of sentencing, the following classes of misdemeanors and the punishment and the terms of confinement authorized for each class are established:
- (a) Class A, the sentence for which shall be a definite term of confinement in the county jail which shall be fixed by the court and shall not exceed one year.
- (b) Class B, the sentence for which shall be a definite term of confinement in the county jail which shall be fixed by the court and shall not exceed six months.
- (c) Class C, the sentence for which shall be a definite term of confinement in the county jail which shall be fixed by the court and shall not exceed one month.
- 42 (d) Unclassified misdemeanors, which shall include all crimes de-43 clared to be misdemeanors without specification as to class, the sentence

for which shall be in accordance with the sentence specified in the statute that defines the crime; if no penalty is provided in such law, the sentence shall be the same penalty as provided herein for a class C misdemeanor.

- (2) Upon conviction of a misdemeanor, a person may be punished by a fine, as provided in K.S.A. 21-4503, and amendments thereto, instead of or in addition to confinement, as provided in this section.
- (3) In addition to or in lieu of any other sentence authorized by law, whenever there is evidence that the act constituting the misdemeanor was substantially related to the possession, use or ingestion of cereal malt beverage or alcoholic liquor by such person, the court may order such person to attend and satisfactorily complete an alcohol or drug education or training program certified by the chief judge of the judicial district or licensed by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services.
- (4) Except as provided in subsection (5), in addition to or in lieu of any other sentence authorized by law, whenever a person is convicted of having committed, while under 21 years of age, a misdemeanor under the uniform controlled substances act (K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq. and amendments thereto), K.S.A. 41-719, 41-727, 65-4152, 65-4153, 65-4154 or 65-4155 or 8-1599, and amendments thereto, and sections 1 through 18, and amendments thereto, the court shall order such person to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation by a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008 and amendments thereto and to pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute for such evaluation. If the court finds that the person is indigent, the fee may be waived.
- (5) If the person is 18 or more years of age but less than 21 years of age and is convicted of a violation of K.S.A. 41-727, and amendments thereto, involving cereal malt beverage, the provisions of subsection (4) are permissive and not mandatory.
- Sec. 31. K.S.A. 21-4603d is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4603d. (a) Whenever any person has been found guilty of a crime, the court may adjudge any of the following:
- (1) Commit the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections if the current crime of conviction is a felony and the sentence presumes imprisonment, or the sentence imposed is a dispositional departure to imprisonment; or, if confinement is for a misdemeanor, to jail for the term provided by law;
 - (2) impose the fine applicable to the offense;
- (3) release the defendant on probation if the current crime of conviction and criminal history fall within a presumptive nonprison category or through a departure for substantial and compelling reasons subject to such conditions as the court may deem appropriate. In felony cases except for violations of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, the court may

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include confinement in a county jail not to exceed 60 days, which need not be served consecutively, as a condition of an original probation sentence and up to 60 days in a county jail upon each revocation of the probation sentence, or community corrections placement;

- (4) assign the defendant to a community correctional services program as provided in K.S.A. 75-5291, and amendments thereto, or through a departure for substantial and compelling reasons subject to such conditions as the court may deem appropriate, including orders requiring full or partial restitution;
- (5) assign the defendant to a conservation camp for a period not to exceed six months as a condition of probation followed by a six-month period of follow-up through adult intensive supervision by a community correctional services program, if the offender successfully completes the conservation camp program;
- (6) assign the defendant to a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b and amendments thereto;
- (7) order the defendant to attend and satisfactorily complete an alcohol or drug education or training program as provided by subsection (3) of K.S.A. 21-4502, and amendments thereto;
- (8) order the defendant to repay the amount of any reward paid by any crime stoppers chapter, individual, corporation or public entity which materially aided in the apprehension or conviction of the defendant; repay the amount of any costs and expenses incurred by any law enforcement agency in the apprehension of the defendant, if one of the current crimes of conviction of the defendant includes escape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3809, and amendments thereto, or aggravated escape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3810, and amendments thereto; repay expenses incurred by a fire district, fire department or fire company responding to a fire which has been determined to be arson under K.S.A. 21-3718 or 21-3719, and amendments thereto, if the defendant is convicted of such crime; repay the amount of any public funds utilized by a law enforcement agency to purchase controlled substances from the defendant during the investigation which leads to the defendant's conviction; or repay the amount of any medical costs and expenses incurred by any law enforcement agency or county. Such repayment of the amount of any such costs and expenses incurred by a county, law enforcement agency, fire district, fire department or fire company or any public funds utilized by a law enforcement agency shall be deposited and credited to the same fund from which the public funds were credited to prior to use by the county, law enforcement agency, fire district, fire department or fire company;
- (9) order the defendant to pay the administrative fee authorized by K.S.A. 22-4529, and amendments thereto, unless waived by the court;
- (10) order the defendant to pay a domestic violence special program

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fee authorized by K.S.A. 20-369, and amendments thereto;

- (11) impose any appropriate combination of (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) and (10); or
 - (12) suspend imposition of sentence in misdemeanor cases.
- (b) (1) In addition to or in lieu of any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to pay restitution, which shall include, but not be limited to, damage or loss caused by the defendant's crime, unless the court finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable. In regard to a violation of K.S.A. 21-4018, and amendments thereto, such damage or loss shall include, but not be limited to, attorney fees and costs incurred to repair the credit history or rating of the person whose personal identification documents were obtained and used in violation of such section, and to satisfy a debt, lien or other obligation incurred by the person whose personal identification documents were obtained and used in violation of such section. If the court finds a plan of restitution unworkable, the court shall state on the record in detail the reasons therefor.
- (2) If the court orders restitution, the restitution shall be a judgment against the defendant which may be collected by the court by garnishment or other execution as on judgments in civil cases. If, after 60 days from the date restitution is ordered by the court, a defendant is found to be in noncompliance with the plan established by the court for payment of restitution, and the victim to whom restitution is ordered paid has not initiated proceedings in accordance with K.S.A. 60-4301 et seq., and amendments thereto, the court shall assign an agent procured by the attorney general pursuant to K.S.A. 75-719, and amendments thereto, to collect the restitution on behalf of the victim. The administrative judge of each judicial district may assign such cases to an appropriate division of the court for the conduct of civil collection proceedings.
- (c) In addition to or in lieu of any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation, and pay a fee therefor, when required by subsection (4) of K.S.A. 21-4502, and amendments thereto.
- (d) In addition to any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to reimburse the county general fund for all or a part of the expenditures by the county to provide counsel and other defense services to the defendant. Any such reimbursement to the county shall be paid only after any order for restitution has been paid in full. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the court shall take account of the financial resources of the defendant and the nature of the burden that payment of such sum will impose. A defendant who has been required to pay such sum and who is not willfully in default in the payment thereof may at any time petition the court which sentenced the defendant to

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waive payment of such sum or any unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on the defendant or the defendant's immediate family, the court may waive payment of all or part of the amount due or modify the method of payment.

- (e) In imposing a fine the court may authorize the payment thereof in installments. In releasing a defendant on probation, the court shall direct that the defendant be under the supervision of a court services officer. If the court commits the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections or to jail, the court may specify in its order the amount of restitution to be paid and the person to whom it shall be paid if restitution is later ordered as a condition of parole, conditional release or postrelease supervision.
- (f) (1) When a new felony is committed while the offender is incarcerated and serving a sentence for a felony, or while the offender is on probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, parole, conditional release, or postrelease supervision for a felony, a new sentence shall be imposed pursuant to the consecutive sentencing requirements of K.S.A. 21-4608, and amendments thereto, and the court may sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure.
- (2) When a new felony is committed while the offender is incarcerated in a juvenile correctional facility pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1671 prior to its repeal or K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 38-2373, and amendments thereto, for an offense, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony, upon conviction, the court shall sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure. The conviction shall operate as a full and complete discharge from any obligations, except for an order of restitution, imposed on the offender arising from the offense for which the offender was committed to a juvenile correctional facility.
- (3) When a new felony is committed while the offender is on release for a felony pursuant to the provisions of article 28 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, or similar provisions of the laws of another jurisdiction, a new sentence may be imposed pursuant to the consecutive sentencing requirements of K.S.A. 21-4608, and amendments thereto, and the court may sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for

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the new crime does not constitute a departure.

- Prior to imposing a dispositional departure for a defendant whose offense is classified in the presumptive nonprison grid block of either sentencing guideline grid, prior to sentencing a defendant to incarceration whose offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, prior to sentencing a defendant to incarceration whose offense is classified in grid blocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guideline grid for drug crimes and whose offense does not meet the requirements of K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, prior to revocation of a nonprison sanction of a defendant whose offense is classified in grid blocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guideline grid for drug crimes and whose offense does not meet the requirements of K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, or prior to revocation of a nonprison sanction of a defendant whose offense is classified in the presumptive nonprison grid block of either sentencing guideline grid or grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, the court shall consider placement of the defendant in the Labette correctional conservation camp, conservation camps established by the secretary of corrections pursuant to K.S.A. 75-52,127, and amendment thereto or a community intermediate sanction center. Pursuant to this paragraph the defendant shall not be sentenced to imprisonment if space is available in a conservation camp or a community intermediate sanction center and the defendant meets all of the conservation camp's or a community intermediate sanction center's placement criteria unless the court states on the record the reasons for not placing the defendant in a conservation camp or a community intermediate sanction center.
- (h) The court in committing a defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections shall fix a term of confinement within the limits provided by law. In those cases where the law does not fix a term of confinement for the crime for which the defendant was convicted, the court shall fix the term of such confinement.
- (i) In addition to any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to reimburse the state general fund for all or a part of the expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services to provide counsel and other defense services to the defendant. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the court shall take account of the financial resources of the defendant and the nature of the burden that payment of such sum will impose. A defendant who has been required to pay such sum and who is not willfully in default in the payment thereof may at any time petition the court which sentenced the defendant to

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waive payment of such sum or any unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on the defendant or the defendant's immediate family, the court may waive payment of all or part of the amount due or modify the method of payment. The amount of attorney fees to be included in the court order for reimbursement shall be the amount claimed by appointed counsel on the payment voucher for indigents' defense services or the amount prescribed by the board of indigents' defense services reimbursement tables as provided in K.S.A. 22-4522, and amendments thereto, whichever is less.

- (j) This section shall not deprive the court of any authority conferred by any other Kansas statute to decree a forfeiture of property, suspend or cancel a license, remove a person from office, or impose any other civil penalty as a result of conviction of crime.
- (k) An application for or acceptance of probation or assignment to a community correctional services program shall not constitute an acquiescence in the judgment for purpose of appeal, and any convicted person may appeal from such conviction, as provided by law, without regard to whether such person has applied for probation, suspended sentence or assignment to a community correctional services program.
- (l) The secretary of corrections is authorized to make direct placement to the Labette correctional conservation camp or a conservation camp established by the secretary pursuant to K.S.A. 75-52,127, and amendments thereto, of an inmate sentenced to the secretary's custody if the inmate: (1) Has been sentenced to the secretary for a probation revocation, as a departure from the presumptive nonimprisonment grid block of either sentencing grid, for an offense which is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I, or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, or for an offense which is classified in gridblocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes and such offense does not meet the requirements of K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, and (2) otherwise meets admission criteria of the camp. If the inmate successfully completes a conservation camp program, the secretary of corrections shall report such completion to the sentencing court and the county or district attorney. The inmate shall then be assigned by the court to six months of follow-up supervision conducted by the appropriate community corrections services program. The court may also order that supervision continue thereafter for the length of time authorized by K.S.A. 21-4611 and amendments thereto.
- (m) When it is provided by law that a person shall be sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628, prior to its repeal, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

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(n) Except as provided by subsection (f) of K.S.A. 21-4705, and amendments thereto, in addition to any of the above, for felony violations of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162 section 6, and amendments thereto, the court shall require the defendant who meets the requirements established in K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, to participate in a certified drug abuse treatment program, as provided in K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 75-52,144, and amendments thereto, including but not limited to, an approved after-care plan. If the defendant fails to participate in or has a pattern of intentional conduct that demonstrates the offender's refusal to comply with or participate in the treatment program, as established by judicial finding, the defendant shall be subject to revocation of probation and the defendant shall serve the underlying prison sentence as established in K.S.A. 21-4705, and amendments thereto. For those offenders who are convicted on or after the effective date of this act, upon completion of the underlying prison sentence, the defendant shall not be subject to a period of postrelease supervision. The amount of time spent participating in such program shall not be credited as service on the underlying prison sentence.

Sec. 32. K.S.A. 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:

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 SENTENCING RANGE - NONDRUG OFFENSES

			147	109	55	38	15	17	1.1	7	5	5
	I	1 Misdemeanor No Record	155	117	59	14		18	12	∞ oo	9	9
		Misc	165	123	19	43		61	13	6	7	7
		iors	166	123	61	42		19	12	6	9	5
	н	2 + Misdemeanors	176	131	99	45		20	13	10	7	9
		Mis	186	138	71	84		17	14	11	∞	7
		son	184	138	89	47	38		15	6	7	v
	G	1 Nonperson Felony	195	146	72	50	41		16	10	∞	9
L			203	154	77	52	43	///	17	11	6	7
		rson	1 203		74	52	14	25	17	111	80	9
	H	2 Nonperson Felonies	214	160	79	99	4	27	18	12	6	7
			226	168	83	59	47	59	61	13	9	∞ -
		rson ies	1 221	165	82	57	46	28	19	13		(-
	田	3+ Nonperson Felonies	234	174	88	09	49	30	21	14	10	∞
L			246	184	92	\$	51	32	23	115	= =	6 8
		n y	240	181	68	62	50	32	22	15	11	ω.
	D	1 Person Felony	253	190	94	99	52	34	24	16	12	6
			267	200	100	8 ~	55	36	5 26	17	13	9
		on & erson ies	258	194	96	89	53	34	25	17	11	
	С	1 Person & 1 Nonperson Felonies	272	205	102	71	57	36	27	18	12	10
		-	285	216	107	75	09 4	38	29	19	13	11 10
		on ies	5 554		5 206	41 41) 114	37	27			=
	В	2 Person Felonies	989	438	216	154	120	39	29	61	14	11
			819	460	228	162	128	14	31	20	15	12
			6	~						. ≃	15	=
		on ies	592	442	221	154	122	04				
	٧	3 + Person Felonies	620	467	233	162	130	43	32	21	16	12
	A	3 + Person Felonies								23 21		13 12
			620	493 467	247 233	172 162	136 130	46 43	34 32	23	17 16	13
	Category A	3+ Severity Person Level Felonies	620	467	233	162	130	43	32		16	

LEGEND	Presumptive Probation	ROWERS !	Presumptive Imprisonment
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- (b) The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes. Sentences expressed in such grid 3 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
 - the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by

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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. 21-3415, and amendments thereto, aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer committed prior to July 1, 2006, or K.S.A. 21-3411, and amendments thereto, aggravated assault against a law enforcement officer, which places the defendant's sentence in grid block 6-H or 6-I shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence 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.
- (i) The sentence for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, K.S.A. 21-4310 and K.S.A. 21-4318, 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, 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 (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, K.S.A. 21-4310 and K.S.A. 21-4318, and amendments thereto, shall not be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections, except that the term of imprisonment for felony violations of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, may be served in a state correctional facility designated by the secretary of corrections if the secretary determines that substance abuse treatment resources and facility capacity is

available. The secretary's determination regarding the availability of treatment resources and facility capacity shall not be subject to review.

- (j) (1) The sentence for any persistent sex offender whose current convicted crime carries a presumptive term of imprisonment shall be double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term. The sentence for any persistent sex offender whose current conviction carries a presumptive nonprison term shall be presumed imprisonment and shall be double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, as used in this subsection, "persistent sex offender" means a person who: (A) (i) Has been convicted in this state of a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717 and amendments thereto; and (ii) at the time of the conviction under paragraph (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. sections 1 through 18, 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. sections 1 through 18, and amendments thereto, or any substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction.
 - (l) (1) The sentence for a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-

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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.

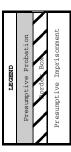
- (2) The sentence for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3715, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has two or more prior convictions for violations of K.S.A. 21-3715, and amendments thereto, or a prior conviction of K.S.A. 21-3715 and 21-3716, and amendments thereto, shall be presumed imprisonment and the defendant shall be sentenced to prison as provided by this section. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.
- (m) The sentence for a violation of K.S.A 22-4903 or subsection (d) of K.S.A. 21-3812, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment. If an offense under such sections is classified in grid blocks 5-E, 5-F, 5-G, 5-H or 5-I, the court may impose an optional nonprison sentence 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, such program is available and the offender can be admitted to such program within a reasonable period of time; or
- (2) 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 pursuant to this section shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

Sec. 33. K.S.A. 21-4705 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4705. (a) For the purpose of sentencing, the following sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes shall be applied in felony cases under the uniform controlled substances act for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993:

SENTENCING RANGE - DRUG OFFENSES

Category →	A	В	D	Q	Ξ	Ŧ	Ð	Н	I
Severity Level L	3 + Person Felonies	2 Person Felonies	1 Person & 1 Nonperson Felonies	1 Person Felony	3 + Nonperson Felonies	2 Nonperson Felonies	1 Nonperson Felony	2+ Misdemeanors	1 Misdemeanor No Record
I	204 194 185	196 186 176	187 178 169	179 170 161	170 162 154	167 158 150	162 154 146	161 150 142	154 146 138
II	83 78 74	77 73 68	72 68 65	68 64 60	62 59 55	59 56 52	57 54 51	54 51 49	51 49 46
III	51 49 46	47 44 41	42 40 37	36 34 32	32/30/88	23/23		19	135
IV	42 40 37	36 34 32	32 30 28	26 24 23	22 20 18	18 17 16	16 15 14	14 13 12	12 11 10



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- (b) The provisions of subsection (a) will apply for the purpose of sentencing violations of the uniform controlled substances act except as otherwise provided by law. Sentences expressed in the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes in subsection (a) represent months of imprisonment.
- (c) (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. The sentencing court shall not distinguish between the controlled substances cocaine base (9041L000) and cocaine hydrochloride (9041L005) when sentencing within the sentencing range of the grid block.
- (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.
- (d) 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 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I, 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 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(e) The sentence for a second or subsequent conviction of K.S.A. 65-

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4159 and amendments thereto, prior to its repeal or section 3, and amendments thereto, manufacture of any controlled substance or controlled substance analog shall be a presumptive term of imprisonment of two times the maximum duration of the presumptive term of imprisonment. The court may impose an optional reduction in such sentence of not to exceed 50% of the mandatory increase provided by this subsection upon making a finding on the record that one or more of the mitigating factors as specified in K.S.A. 21-4716 and amendments thereto justify such a reduction in sentence. Any decision made by the court regarding the reduction in such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

- (f) The sentence for a third or subsequent felony conviction of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, and amendments thereto, prior to their repeal or section 6, and amendments thereto, shall be a presumptive term of imprisonment and the defendant shall be sentenced to prison as provided by this section, if the defendant has previously completed a certified drug abuse treatment program, as provided in K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 75-52,144, and amendments thereto, or has been discharged or refused to participate in a certified drug abuse treatment program, as provided in K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 75-52,144, and amendments thereto. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.
- Sec. 34. K.S.A. 21-4708 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4708. (a) The crime severity scale contained in the sentencing guidelines grid for drug offenses as provided in K.S.A. 21-4705 and amendments thereto consists of 4 levels of crimes. Crimes listed within each level are considered to be relatively equal in severity. Level 1 crimes are the most severe crimes and level 4 crimes are the least severe crimes.
- (b) The provisions of this section shall also be applicable to the presumptive sentences for anticipatory crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, contained in the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes as provided in K.S.A. 21-4705 and amendments thereto:
- (1) The sentencing rule for a conviction of an attempt to commit a drug offense shall be as provided in K.S.A. 21-3301 and amendments thereto. The sentencing rule for a conviction of a conspiracy to commit a drug offense shall be as provided in K.S.A. 21-3302 and amendments thereto. The sentencing rule for conviction of a solicitation to commit a drug offense shall be as provided in K.S.A. 21-3303 and amendments thereto.
- (2) No plea bargaining agreement may be entered into whereby the prosecutor agrees to decline to use a prior drug conviction of the defendant to elevate or enhance the severity level of a drug crime as provided in K.S.A. 65-4127a, 65-4127b and 65-4159 or K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 65-4160 through 65-4164 section 3, 5 or 6, and amendments thereto, or

1 agrees to exclude any prior conviction from the defendant's criminal 2 history.

Sec. 35. K.S.A. 21-4713 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4713. The prosecutor and the attorney for the defendant, or the defendant when acting pro se, may engage in discussions with a view toward reaching an agreement that, upon the entering of a plea to a charged offense or to a lesser or related offense, the prosecutor may do any of the following:

- (a) Move for dismissal of other charges or counts;
- (b) recommend a particular sentence within the sentencing range applicable to the offense or to the offense to which the offender pled guilty;
- (c) recommend a particular sentence outside of the sentencing range only when departure factors exist and shall be stated on the record;
 - (d) agree to file a particular charge or count;
 - (e) agree not to file charges or counts; or
- (f) make any other promise to the defendant, except that the prosecutor shall not enter into any agreement to decline to use a prior drug conviction of the defendant to elevate or enhance the severity level of a drug crime as provided in $\frac{\text{K.S.A. }65\text{-}4127a}{\text{K.S.A. }1995 \text{ Supp. }65\text{-}4160 \text{ through }65\text{-}4164 \text{ section }3,5 \text{ or }6,$ and amendments thereto, or make any agreement to exclude any prior conviction from the criminal history of the defendant.
- Sec. 36. K.S.A. 21-4714 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4714. (a) The court shall order the preparation of the presentence investigation report by the court services officer as soon as possible after conviction of the defendant.
- (b) Each presentence report prepared for an offender to be sentenced for one or more felonies committed on or after July 1, 1993, shall be limited to the following information:
- (1) A summary of the factual circumstances of the crime or crimes of conviction.
- (2) If the defendant desires to do so, a summary of the defendant's version of the crime.
- (3) When there is an identifiable victim, a victim report. The person preparing the victim report shall submit the report to the victim and request that the information be returned to be submitted as a part of the presentence investigation. To the extent possible, the report shall include a complete listing of restitution for damages suffered by the victim.
- (4) An appropriate classification of each crime of conviction on the crime severity scale.
- (5) A listing of prior adult convictions or juvenile adjudications for felony or misdemeanor crimes or violations of county resolutions or city ordinances comparable to any misdemeanor defined by state law. Such

listing shall include an assessment of the appropriate classification of the criminal history on the criminal history scale and the source of information regarding each listed prior conviction and any available source of journal entries or other documents through which the listed convictions may be verified. If any such journal entries or other documents are obtained by the court services officer, they shall be attached to the presentence investigation report. Any prior criminal history worksheets of the defendant shall also be attached.

- (6) A proposed grid block classification for each crime, or crimes of conviction and the presumptive sentence for each crime, or crimes of conviction.
- (7) If the proposed grid block classification is a grid block which presumes imprisonment, the presumptive prison term range and the presumptive duration of postprison supervision as it relates to the crime severity scale.
- (8) If the proposed grid block classification does not presume prison, the presumptive prison term range and the presumptive duration of the nonprison sanction as it relates to the crime severity scale and the court services officer's professional assessment as to recommendations for conditions to be mandated as part of the nonprison sanction.
- (9) For defendants who are being sentenced for a conviction of a felony violation of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, and amendments thereto, prior to their repeal or section 3, and amendments thereto, and meet the requirements of K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, the drug abuse assessment as provided in K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto.
- (c) The presentence report will become part of the court record and shall be accessible to the public, except that the official version, defendant's version and the victim's statement, any psychological reports, risk and needs assessments and drug and alcohol reports and assessments shall be accessible only to the parties, the sentencing judge, the department of corrections, and if requested, the Kansas sentencing commission. If the offender is committed to the custody of the secretary of corrections, the report shall be sent to the secretary and, in accordance with K.S.A. 75-5220 and amendments thereto to the warden of the state correctional institution to which the defendant is conveyed.
- (d) The criminal history worksheet will not substitute as a presentence report.
- (e) The presentence report will not include optional report components, which would be subject to the discretion of the sentencing court in each district except for psychological reports and drug and alcohol reports.
- (f) The court can take judicial notice in a subsequent felony proceed-

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ing of an earlier presentence report criminal history worksheet prepared for a prior sentencing of the defendant for a felony committed on or after July 1, 1993.

- (g) All presentence reports in any case in which the defendant has been convicted of a felony shall be on a form approved by the Kansas sentencing commission.
- Sec. 37. K.S.A. 21-4717 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4717. (a) The following aggravating factors, which apply to drug crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, under the sentencing guidelines system, may be considered in determining whether substantial and compelling reasons for departure exist:
- (1) The crime was committed as part of a major organized drug manufacture, production, cultivation or delivery activity. Two or more of the following nonexclusive factors constitute evidence of major organized drug manufacture, production, cultivation or delivery activity:
- (A) The offender derived a substantial amount of money or asset ownership from the illegal drug sale activity.
- (B) The presence of a substantial quantity or variety of weapons or explosives at the scene of arrest or associated with the illegal drug activity.
- (C) The presence of drug transaction records or customer lists that indicate a drug sale activity of major size.
- (D) The presence of manufacturing or distribution materials such as, but not limited to, drug recipes, precursor chemicals, laboratory equipment, lighting, irrigation systems, ventilation, power-generation, scales or packaging material.
- (E) Building acquisitions or building modifications including but not limited to painting, wiring, plumbing or lighting which advanced or facilitated the commission of the offense.
- (F) Possession of large amounts of illegal drugs or substantial quantities of controlled substances.
- (G) A showing that the offender has engaged in repeated criminal acts associated with the manufacture, production, cultivation or delivery of controlled substances.
 - (2) The offender possessed illegal drugs:
- (A) With intent to sell, which were sold or were offered for sale to a person under 18 years of age; or
- (B) with the intent to sell, deliver or distribute or which were sold or offered for sale in the immediate presence of a person under 18 years of age.
- (3) The offender, 18 or more years of age, employs, hires, uses, persuades, induces, entices or coerces any individual under 16 years of age to violate or assist in avoiding detection or apprehension for violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et

seq. sections 1 through 18, and amendments thereto, or any attempt, conspiracy or solicitation as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, and amendments thereto, to commit a violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act regardless of whether the offender knew the age of the individual under 16 years of age.

- (4) The offender was incarcerated during the commission of the offense.
- (b) In determining whether aggravating factors exist as provided in this section, the court shall review the victim impact statement.
- Sec. 38. K.S.A. 21-4729 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4729. (a) There is hereby established a nonprison sanction of certified drug abuse treatment programs for certain offenders who are sentenced on or after November 1, 2003. Placement of offenders in certified drug abuse treatment programs by the court shall be limited to placement of adult offenders, convicted of a felony violation of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, and amendments thereto, prior to their repeal or section 3, and amendments thereto:
- (1) Whose offense is classified in grid blocks 4-E, 4-F, 4-G, 4-H or 4-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes and such offender has no felony conviction of K.S.A. 65-4142, 65-4159, 65-4161, 65-4163 or 65-4164, and amendments thereto, prior to their repeal or section 3, 5 or 17, and amendments thereto, or any substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction; or
- (2) whose offense is classified in grid blocks 4-A, 4-B, 4-C or 4-D of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes and such offender has no felony conviction of K.S.A. 65-4142, 65-4159, 65-4161, 65-4163 or 65-4164, and amendments thereto, prior to their repeal or section 3, 5 or 17, and amendments thereto, or any substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction, if such person felonies committed by the offender were severity level 8, 9 or 10 or nongrid offenses of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and the court finds and sets forth with particularity the reasons for finding that the safety of the members of the public will not be jeopardized by such placement in a drug abuse treatment program.
- (b) As a part of the presentence investigation pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4714, and amendments thereto, offenders who meet the requirements of subsection (a) shall be subject to:
- (1) A drug abuse assessment which shall include a clinical interview with a mental health professional and a recommendation concerning drug abuse treatment for the offender; and
- (2) a criminal risk-need assessment, unless otherwise specifically ordered by the court. The criminal risk-need assessment shall assign a high or low risk status to the offender.

- (c) The sentencing court shall commit the offender to treatment in a drug abuse treatment program until determined suitable for discharge by the court but the term of treatment shall not exceed 18 months.
 - (d) Offenders shall be supervised by community correctional services.
- (e) Placement of offenders under subsection (a)(2) shall be subject to the departure sentencing statutes of the Kansas sentencing guidelines act.
- (f) (1) Offenders in drug abuse treatment programs shall be discharged from such program if the offender:
 - (A) Is convicted of a new felony; or
- (B) has a pattern of intentional conduct that demonstrates the offender's refusal to comply with or participate in the treatment program, as established by judicial finding.
- (2) Offenders who are discharged from such program shall be subject to the revocation provisions of subsection (n) of K.S.A. 21-4603d, and amendments thereto.
- (g) As used in this section, "mental health professional" includes licensed social workers, licensed psychiatrists, licensed psychologists, licensed professional counselors or registered alcohol and other drug abuse counselors licensed or certified as addiction counselors who have been certified by the secretary of corrections to treat offenders pursuant to K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 75-52,144, and amendments thereto.
- (h) (1) The following offenders who meet the requirements of subsection (a) shall not be subject to the provisions of this section and shall be sentenced as otherwise provided by law:
- (A) Offenders who are residents of another state and are returning to such state pursuant to the interstate corrections compact or the interstate compact for adult offender supervision; or
- (B) offenders who are not lawfully present in the United States and being detained for deportation.
- (2) Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.
- Sec. 39. K.S.A. 22-2909 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2909. (a) A diversion agreement shall provide that if the defendant fulfills the obligations of the program described therein, as determined by the attorney general or county or district attorney, such attorney shall act to have the criminal charges against the defendant dismissed with prejudice. The diversion agreement shall include specifically the waiver of all rights under the law or the constitution of Kansas or of the United States to a speedy arraignment, preliminary examinations and hearings, and a speedy trial, and in the case of diversion under subsection (c) waiver of the rights to counsel and trial by jury. The diversion agreement may include, but is not limited to, provisions concerning payment of restitution, including

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 court costs and diversion costs, residence in a specified facility, maintenance of gainful employment, and participation in programs offering medical, educational, vocational, social and psychological services, corrective and preventive guidance and other rehabilitative services. If a county creates a local fund under the property crime restitution and compensation act, a county or district attorney may require in all diversion agreements as a condition of diversion the payment of a diversion fee in an amount not to exceed \$100. Such fees shall be deposited into the local fund and disbursed pursuant to recommendations of the local board under the property crime restitution and victims compensation act.

- (b) The diversion agreement shall state: (1) The defendant's full name; (2) the defendant's full name at the time the complaint was filed, if different from the defendant's current name; (3) the defendant's sex, race and date of birth; (4) the crime with which the defendant is charged; (5) the date the complaint was filed; and (6) the district court with which the agreement is filed.
- (c) If a diversion agreement is entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, the diversion agreement shall include a stipulation, agreed to by the defendant, the defendant's attorney if the defendant is represented by an attorney and the attorney general or county or district attorney, of the facts upon which the charge is based and a provision that if the defendant fails to fulfill the terms of the specific diversion agreement and the criminal proceedings on the complaint are resumed, the proceedings, including any proceedings on appeal, shall be conducted on the record of the stipulation of facts relating to the complaint. In addition, the agreement shall include a requirement that the defendant:
- (1) Pay a fine specified by the agreement in an amount equal to an amount authorized by K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, for a first offense or, in lieu of payment of the fine, perform community service specified by the agreement, in accordance with K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto; and
- (2) enroll in and successfully complete an alcohol and drug safety action program or a treatment program, or both, as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and specified by the agreement, and pay the assessment required by K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto.
- (d) If a diversion agreement is entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation other than K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto, the diversion agreement may include a stipulation, agreed to by the defendant, the defendant's attorney if the defendant is represented by an attorney and the attorney general or county or district attorney, of the facts upon which the charge is based and a provision that if the defendant fails to fulfill the terms of the specific

diversion agreement and the criminal proceedings on the complaint are resumed, the proceedings, including any proceedings on appeal, shall be conducted on the record of the stipulation of facts relating to the complaint.

- (e) If the person entering into a diversion agreement is a nonresident, the attorney general or county or district attorney shall transmit a copy of the diversion agreement to the division. The division shall forward a copy of the diversion agreement to the motor vehicle administrator of the person's state of residence.
- (f) If the attorney general or county or district attorney elects to offer diversion in lieu of further criminal proceedings on the complaint and the defendant agrees to all of the terms of the proposed agreement, the diversion agreement shall be filed with the district court and the district court shall stay further proceedings on the complaint. If the defendant declines to accept diversion, the district court shall resume the criminal proceedings on the complaint.
- (g) Except as provided in subsection (h), if a diversion agreement is entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings alleging commission of a misdemeanor by the defendant, while under 21 years of age, under the uniform controlled substances act (K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq., and amendments thereto) sections 1 through 18, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 41-719, 41-727, 41-804, 41-2719, or 41-2720, 65-4152, 65-4153, 65-4154 or 65-4155, and amendments thereto, the agreement shall require the defendant to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation by a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and to pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute for such evaluation. If the attorney general or county or district attorney finds that the defendant is indigent, the fee may be waived.
- (h) If the defendant is 18 or more years of age but less than 21 years of age and allegedly committed a violation of K.S.A. 41-727, and amendments thereto, involving cereal malt beverage, the provisions of subsection (g) are permissive and not mandatory.
- (i) Except diversion agreements reported under subsection (j), the attorney general or county or district attorney shall forward to the Kansas bureau of investigation a copy of the diversion agreement at the time such agreement is filed with the district court. The copy of the agreement shall be made available upon request to the attorney general or any county, district or city attorney or court.
- (j) At the time of filing the diversion agreement with the district court, the attorney general or county or district attorney shall forward to the division of vehicles of the state department of revenue a copy of any diversion agreement entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings

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on a complaint alleging a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto. The copy of the agreement shall be made available upon request 2 3 to the attorney general or any county, district or city attorney or court.

Sec. 40. K.S.A. 22-3901 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3901. The following unlawful activities and the use of real or personal property in maintaining and carrying on such activities are hereby declared to be common nuisances:

- Commercial gambling;
- 9 (b) dealing in gambling devices;
 - possession of gambling devices;
 - (d) promoting obscenity;
 - (e) promoting prostitution;
 - (f) habitually promoting prostitution;
 - violations of any law regulating controlled substances;
 - habitual violations of any law regulating the sale or exchange of alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverages, by any person not licensed pursuant to chapter 41 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated;
 - (i) habitual violations of any law regulating the sale or exchange of cigarettes or tobacco products, by any person not licensed pursuant to article 33 of chapter 79 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated;
 - any felony committed 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. As used in this subsection, "criminal street gang" means any organization, association or group, whether formal or informal:
 - Consisting of three or more persons;
 - having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more person felonies, person misdemeanors, felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq. sections 1 through 18, and amendments thereto, or the comparable juvenile offenses, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of such felonies or misdemeanors;
 - (3)which has a common name or common identifying sign or symbol; and
 - (4) whose members, individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in the commission, attempted commission, conspiracy to commit or solicitation of two or more person felonies, person misdemeanors, felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq., and amendments thereto, or the comparable juvenile offenses, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of such felonies or misdemeanors, or any substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction; or
 - (k) use of pyrotechnics, pyrotechnic devices or pyrotechnic materials

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1 in violation of K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 31-170, and amendments thereto.

Any real property used as a place where any such activities are carried on or permitted to be carried on and any effects, equipment, paraphernalia, fixtures, appliances, musical instruments or other personal property designed for and used on such premises in connection with such unlawful activities are subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 22-3902, 22-3903 and 22-3904, and amendments thereto.

- 8 Sec. 41. K.S.A. 22-4902 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-9 4902. As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (a) "Offender" means: (1) A sex offender as defined in subsection (b);
 - (2) a violent offender as defined in subsection (d);
 - (3) a sexually violent predator as defined in subsection (f);
 - (4) any person who, on and after the effective date of this act, is convicted of any of the following crimes when the victim is less than 18 years of age:
 - (A) Kidnapping as defined in K.S.A. 21-3420 and amendments thereto, except by a parent;
 - (B) aggravated kidnapping as defined in K.S.A. 21-3421 and amendments thereto; or
- 20 (C) criminal restraint as defined in K.S.A. 21-3424 and amendments 21 thereto, except by a parent;
- 22 (5) any person convicted of any of the following criminal sexual con-23 duct if one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age:
 - (A) Adultery as defined by K.S.A. 21-3507, and amendments thereto;
 - (B) criminal sodomy as defined by subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3505, and amendments thereto;
 - (C) promoting prostitution as defined by K.S.A. 21-3513, and amendments thereto;
- 29 (D) patronizing a prostitute as defined by K.S.A. 21-3515, and 30 amendments thereto;
 - (E) lewd and lascivious behavior as defined by K.S.A. 21-3508, and amendments thereto; or
 - $\left(F\right)$ unlawful sexual relations as defined by K.S.A. 21-3520, and amendments thereto;
 - (6) any person who has been required to register under any federal, military or other state's law or is otherwise required to be registered;
 - (7) any person who, on or after July 1, 2006, is convicted of any person felony and the court makes a finding on the record that a deadly weapon was used in the commission of such person felony;
 - (8) any person who has been convicted of an offense in effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act, that is comparable to any crime defined in subsection (4), (5), (7) or (11), or any federal, military or other state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be

an offense defined in subsection (4), (5), (7) or (11);

- (9) any person who has been convicted of an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303 and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in subsection (4), (5), (7) or (10);
- (10) any person who has been convicted of aggravated trafficking as defined in K.S.A. 21-3447, and amendments thereto; or
- (11) any person who has been convicted of: (A) Unlawful manufacture or attempting such of any controlled substance as defined by K.S.A. 65-4159 section 3, and amendments thereto, unless the court makes a finding on the record that the manufacturing or attempting to manufacture such controlled substance was for such person's personal use;
- (B) possession of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, red phosphorus, lithium metal, sodium metal, iodine, anhydrous ammonia, pressurized ammonia or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers or salts of isomers with intent to use the product to manufacture a controlled substance as defined by K.S.A. 65-7006, and amendments thereto, unless the court makes a finding on the record that the possession of such product was intended to be used to manufacture a controlled substance for such person's personal use; or
- (C) K.S.A. 65-4161, and amendments thereto, prior to its repeal or section 5, and amendments thereto.

Convictions which result from or are connected with the same act, or result from crimes committed at the same time, shall be counted for the purpose of this section as one conviction. Any conviction set aside pursuant to law is not a conviction for purposes of this section. A conviction from another state shall constitute a conviction for purposes of this section.

- (b) "Sex offender" includes any person who, after the effective date of this act, is convicted of any sexually violent crime set forth in subsection (c) or is adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an act which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a sexually violent crime set forth in subsection (c).
 - (c) "Sexually violent crime" means:
 - (1) Rape as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502 and amendments thereto;
- (2) indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503 and amendments thereto;
- (3) aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504 and amendments thereto;
- (4) criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (a)(2) and (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505 and amendments thereto;
- 42 (5) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506 and 43 amendments thereto;

- 1 (6) indecent solicitation of a child as defined by K.S.A. 21-3510 and 2 amendments thereto;
 - (7) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined by K.S.A. 21-3511 and amendments thereto;
 - (8) sexual exploitation of a child as defined by K.S.A. 21-3516 and amendments thereto:
 - (9) sexual battery as defined by K.S.A. 21-3517 and amendments thereto;
- 9 (10) aggravated sexual battery as defined by K.S.A. 21-3518 and 10 amendments thereto;
 - (11) aggravated incest as defined by K.S.A. 21-3603 and amendments thereto; or
 - (12) any conviction for an offense in effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act, that is comparable to a sexually violent crime as defined in subparagraphs (1) through (11), or any federal, military or other state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a sexually violent crime as defined in this section;
 - (13) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303 and amendments thereto, of a sexually violent crime, as defined in this section; or
 - (14) any act which at the time of sentencing for the offense has been determined beyond a reasonable doubt to have been sexually motivated. As used in this subparagraph, "sexually motivated" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of the defendant's sexual gratification.
 - (d) "Violent offender" includes any person who, after the effective date of this act, is convicted of any of the following crimes:
 - (1) Capital murder as defined by K.S.A. 21-3439 and amendments thereto;
 - (2) murder in the first degree as defined by K.S.A. 21-3401 and amendments thereto;
 - (3) murder in the second degree as defined by K.S.A. 21-3402 and amendments thereto;
 - (4) voluntary manslaughter as defined by K.S.A. 21-3403 and amendments thereto:
 - (5) involuntary manslaughter as defined by K.S.A. 21-3404 and amendments thereto; or
 - (6) any conviction for an offense in effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act, that is comparable to any crime defined in this subsection, or any federal, military or other state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be an offense defined in this subsection; or
- 43 (7) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in

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- 1 K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303 and amendments thereto, of an of-2 fense defined in this subsection.
 - (e) "Law enforcement agency having jurisdiction" means the sheriff of the county in which the offender expects to reside upon the offender's discharge, parole or release.
 - (f) "Sexually violent predator" means any person who, on or after July 1, 2001, is found to be a sexually violent predator pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq. and amendments thereto.
 - (g) "Nonresident student or worker" includes any offender who crosses into the state or county for more than 14 days, or for an aggregate period exceeding 30 days in a calendar year, for the purposes of employment, with or without compensation, or to attend school as a student.
 - (h) "Aggravated offenses" means engaging in sexual acts involving penetration with victims of any age through the use of force or the threat of serious violence, or engaging in sexual acts involving penetration with victims less than 14 years of age, and includes the following offenses:
 - (1) Rape as defined in subsection (a)(1)(A) and subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto;
 - (2) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (a)(1) and subsection (a)(3)(A) of K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto; and
 - (3) any 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 this subsection.
- 24 (i) "Institution of higher education" means any post-secondary school 25 under the supervision of the Kansas board of regents.
- Sec. 42. K.S.A. 36-601 is hereby amended to read as follows: 36-601.

 As used in this act:
- 28 (a) "Hotel" means the same as provided in K.S.A. 36-501, and 29 amendments thereto;
- 30 (b) "innkeeper" means the owner, operator, manager or keeper of a 31 hotel:
- 32 (c) "minor" means an unemancipated person under the age of 18 33 years;
 - (d) "alcoholic liquor" means the same as provided in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 41-102, and amendments thereto;
 - (e) "cereal malt beverage" means the same as provided in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 41-2701, and amendments thereto;
- 38 (f) "controlled substance" means the same as provided in K.S.A. 65-39 4101 et seq. section 1, and amendments thereto.
 - Sec. 43. K.S.A. 36-604 is hereby amended to read as follows: 36-604. An innkeeper may eject a person from the hotel premises, without return of such person's room rental payment, for any of the following reasons:
 - (a) Nonpayment of the hotel's charges for accommodations or

services:

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- the person is engaged in disorderly conduct as defined in K.S.A. 21-4101, and amendments thereto, or has been the subject of complaints from other guests of the hotel;
- (c) the person is using the premises for an unlawful act, including but not limited to the unlawful use or possession of controlled substances by such person in violation of K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq. sections 1 through 18, and amendments thereto, or the use of the premises for the consumption of alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage by any person under the age of 21 years in violation of K.S.A. 41-727, and amendments thereto;
- (d) the person has brought property onto the hotel premises which may be dangerous to other persons as defined in K.S.A. 21-4201 et seq., and amendments thereto;
 - the person is not a registered guest of the hotel;
- the person has exceeded the limitations for guest room occupancy established by the hotel;
- (g) the person has obtained the accommodation under false pretenses;
- the person is a minor and is not under the supervision of the adult who has obtained the accommodation;
- the person has violated any federal, state or local laws or regulations relating to the hotel; or
- the person has violated any rule of the hotel which is posted in a conspicuous place and manner in the hotel as provided in K.S.A. 36-605, except that no such rule may authorize the innkeeper to eject or to refuse or deny service or accommodations to a person because of race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin or ancestry.
- Sec. 44. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 60-4104 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4104. Conduct and offenses giving rise to forfeiture under this act, whether or not there is a prosecution or conviction related to the offense, are:
 - (a) All offenses which statutorily and specifically authorize forfeiture;
- violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq. sections 1 through 18, and amendments thereto;
- (c) theft which is classified as a felony violation pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto, in which the property taken was livestock:
- (d) unlawful discharge of a firearm, K.S.A. 21-4219, and amendments thereto;
 - money laundering, K.S.A. 65-4142, and amendments thereto; (e)
- gambling, K.S.A. 21-4303, and amendments thereto, and com-(f) mercial gambling, K.S.A. 21-4304, and amendments thereto; 42
 - counterfeiting, K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3763, and amendments

1 thereto:

- 2 (h) violations of K.S.A. $\underline{2006}$ Supp. 21-4019, and amendments 3 thereto:
 - (i) medicaid fraud, K.S.A. 21-3844 et seq., and amendments thereto;
 - (j) an act or omission occurring outside this state, which would be a violation in the place of occurrence and would be described in this section if the act occurred in this state, whether or not it is prosecuted in any state:
 - (k) an act or omission committed in furtherance of any act or omission described in this section including any inchoate or preparatory offense, whether or not there is a prosecution or conviction related to the act or omission;
 - (l) any solicitation or conspiracy to commit any act or omission described in this section, whether or not there is a prosecution or conviction related to the act or omission;
 - (m) furtherance of terrorism or illegal use of weapons of mass destruction, K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3451, and amendments thereto.
 - Sec. 45. K.S.A. 65-4102 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-4102. (a) The board shall administer this act and may adopt rules and regulations relating to the registration and control of the manufacture, distribution and dispensing of controlled substances within this state. All rules and regulations of the board shall be adopted in conformance with article 4 of chapter 77 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and the procedures prescribed by this act.
 - (b) Annually, the board shall submit to the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate a report on substances proposed by the board for scheduling, rescheduling or deletion by the legislature with respect to any one of the schedules as set forth in this act, and reasons for the proposal shall be submitted by the board therewith. In making a determination regarding the proposal to schedule, reschedule or delete a substance, the board shall consider the following:
 - (1) The actual or relative potential for abuse;
 - (2) the scientific evidence of its pharmacological effect, if known;
 - (3) the state of current scientific knowledge regarding the substance;
 - (4) the history and current pattern of abuse;
 - (5) the scope, duration and significance of abuse;
 - (6) the risk to the public health;
 - (7) the potential of the substance to produce psychological or physiological dependence liability; and
 - (8) whether the substance is an immediate precursor of a substance already controlled under this article.
- 42 (c) The board shall not include any nonnarcotic substance within a 43 schedule if such substance may be lawfully sold over the counter without

 a prescription under the federal food, drug and cosmetic act.

- (d) Authority to control under this section does not extend to distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages or tobacco.
- (e) Upon receipt of notice under K.S.A. 65-4105a section 16, and amendments thereto, the board shall initiate scheduling of the controlled substance analog on an emergency basis pursuant to this subsection. The scheduling of a substance under this subsection expires one year after the adoption of the scheduling rule. With respect to the finding of an imminent hazard to the public safety, the board shall consider whether the substance has been scheduled on a temporary basis under federal law or factors set forth in subsections (b)(4), (5) and (6), and may also consider clandestine importation, manufacture or distribution, and if available, information concerning the other factors set forth in subsection (b). A rule may not be adopted under this subsection until the board initiates a rulemaking proceeding under subsection (a) with respect to the substance. A rule adopted under this subsection lapses upon the conclusion of the rulemaking proceeding initiated under subsection (a) with respect to the substance.
- Sec. 46. K.S.A. 65-4127c is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-4127c. Except as otherwise provided in K.S.A. 65-4127a and 65-4127b and K.S.A. 65-4160 through 65-4164 and amendments thereto, Any person violating any of the provisions of the uniform controlled substances act shall be guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor. The criminal penalties prescribed for violations of the uniform controlled substances act shall not be applicable to violations of the rules and regulations adopted by the board pursuant thereto.
- Sec. 47. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 72-89c01 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-89c01. As used in K.S.A. 72-89c01 and 72-89c02, and amendments thereto:
- (a) "Board of education" means the board of education of a unified school district or the governing authority of an accredited nonpublic school.
 - (b) "School" means a public school or an accredited nonpublic school.
- (c) "Public school" means a school operated by a unified school district organized under the laws of this state.
- (d) "Accredited nonpublic school" means a nonpublic school participating in the quality performance accreditation system.
- (e) "Chief administrative officer of a school" means, in the case of a public school, the superintendent of schools or a designee of the superintendent and, in the case of an accredited nonpublic school, the person designated as chief administrative officer by the governing authority of the school.
- 43 (f) "Weapon" means (1) any weapon which will or is designed to or

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may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; (2) the frame or receiver of any weapon described in the preceding example; (3) any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; (4) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas (A) bomb, (B) grenade, (C) rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, (D) missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than 1/4 ounce, (E) mine, or (F) similar device; (5) any weapon which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than ½ inch in diameter; (6) any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in the two immediately preceding examples, and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled; (7) any bludgeon, sandclub, metal knuckles or throwing star; (8) any knife, commonly referred to as a switch-blade, which has a blade that opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in the handle of the knife, or any knife having a blade that opens or falls or is ejected into position by the force of gravity or by an outward, downward or centrifugal thrust or movement; (9) any electronic device designed to discharge immobilizing levels of electricity, commonly known as a stun gun. The term "weapon" does not include within its meaning (1) an antique firearm; (2) any device which is neither designed nor redesigned for use as a weapon; (3) any device, although originally designed for use as a weapon, which is redesigned for use as a signaling, pyrotechnic, line throwing, safety, or similar device; (4) surplus ordinance sold, loaned, or given by the secretary of the army pursuant to the provisions of section 4684(2), 4685, or 4686 of title 10 of the United States Code; (5) class C common fireworks.

- (g) "Controlled substance" has the meaning ascribed thereto in K.S.A. 65-4101 section 1, and amendments thereto.
- (h) "Illegal drug" means a controlled substance but does not include a controlled substance that is legally possessed, used under the supervision of a licensed health-care professional or used under authority of any federal or state law.
- (i) "Possession of a weapon or illegal drug" means knowingly having direct physical control over a weapon or illegal drug or knowingly having the power and the intention at a given time to exercise dominion or control over a weapon or illegal drug.
- (j) "School safety violation" means: (1) The possession of a weapon or illegal drug at school, upon school property or at a school-supervised activity; or (2) an act or behavior committed at school, upon school property or at a school-supervised activity which resulted in, or was substantially likely to have resulted in, serious bodily injury to others.
- (k) "Law enforcement agency" means the police department of a city

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if the school safety violation occurs within the corporate limits of a city or the office of the county sheriff if the school safety violation occurs outside the corporate limits of a city.

- (l) "Division" means the division of motor vehicles of the Kansas department of revenue.
- Sec. 48. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 75-52,144 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-52,144. (a) Drug abuse treatment programs certified in accordance with subsection (b) shall provide:
- (1) Presentence drug abuse assessments of any person who is convicted of a felony violation of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, and amendments thereto, prior to their repeal or section 6, and amendments thereto, and meets the requirements of K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto;
- (2) treatment of all persons who are convicted of a felony violation of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, and amendments thereto, prior to their repeal or section 6, and amendments thereto, and meet the requirements of K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, and whose sentence requires completion of a certified drug abuse treatment program, as provided in this section;
- (3) one or more treatment options in the continuum of services needed to reach recovery: Detoxification, rehabilitation, continuing care and aftercare, and relapse prevention;
- (4) treatment options to incorporate family and auxiliary support services; and
- (5) treatment options for alcohol abuse when indicated by the assessment of the offender or required by the court.
- The presentence criminal risk-need assessment shall be conducted by a court services officer or a community corrections officer. The presentence drug abuse treatment program placement assessment shall be conducted by a drug abuse treatment program certified in accordance with the provisions of this subsection to provide assessment and treatment services. A drug abuse treatment program shall be certified by the secretary of corrections. The secretary may establish qualifications for the certification of programs, which may include requirements for supervision and monitoring of clients; fee reimbursement procedures; handling of conflicts of interest; delivery of services to clients unable to pay; and other matters relating to quality and delivery of services by the program. Drug abuse treatment may include community based and faith based programs. The certification shall be for a four-year period. Recertification of a program shall be by the secretary. To be eligible for certification under this subsection, the secretary shall determine that a drug abuse treatment program: (1) Meets the qualifications established by the secretary; (2) is capable of providing the assessments, supervision and monitoring required under subsection (a); (3) has employed or contracted with

certified treatment providers; and (4) meets any other functions and duties specified by law.

- (c) Any treatment provider who is employed or has contracted with a certified drug abuse treatment program who provides services to offenders shall be certified by the secretary of corrections. The secretary shall require education and training which shall include, but not be limited to, case management and cognitive behavior training. The duties of providers who prepare the presentence drug abuse assessment may also include appearing at sentencing and probation hearings in accordance with the orders of the court, monitoring offenders in the treatment programs, notifying the probation department and the court of any offender failing to meet the conditions of probation or referrals to treatment, appearing at revocation hearings as may be required and providing assistance and data reporting and program evaluation.
- (d) The cost for all drug abuse assessments and certified drug abuse treatment programs for any person shall be paid by the Kansas sentencing commission from funds appropriated for such purpose. The Kansas sentencing commission shall contract for payment for such services with the supervising agency. The sentencing court shall determine the extent, if any, that such person is able to pay for such assessment and treatment. Such payments shall be used by the supervising agency to offset costs to the state. If such financial obligations are not met or cannot be met, the sentencing court shall be notified for the purpose of collection or review and further action on the offender's sentence.
- (e) The community corrections staff shall work with the substance abuse treatment staff to ensure effective supervision and monitoring of the offender.
- (f) The secretary of corrections is hereby authorized to adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.
- Sec. 49. K.S.A. 12-4419, 12-4509, 21-3436, 21-3445, 21-3608a, 21-3718, 21-3826, 21-4203, 21-4204, 21-4214, 21-4215, 21-4226, 21-4502, 21-4603d, 21-4704, 21-4705, 21-4708, 21-4713, 21-4714, 21-4717, 21-4729, 22-2909, 22-3901, 22-4902, 36-601, 36-604, 65-4102, 65-4105a, 65-4127c, 65-4141, 65-4142, 65-4155, 65-4158, 65-4162, 65-4163, 65-4164 and 65-4165 and K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 8-1567, 8-1567b, 12-4104, 21-4704b, 60-4104, 65-4150, 65-4151, 65-4152, 65-4153, 65-4159, 65-4159a, 65-4160, 65-4161, 65-4166, 72-89c01 and 75-52,144 are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 50. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.