As Amended by House Committee

(Corrected)

Session of 2009

HOUSE BILL No. 2332

By Committee on Federal and State Affairs

2-12

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AN ACT concerning crimes, punishment and criminal procedure;
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        amending K.S.A. 9-2012, 12-4419, 12-4509, 16-305, 17-12a508, 17-
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        1311a, 19-3519, 21-2501, 21-2511, 21-3301, 21-3302, 21-3303, 21-
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        3411, 21-3413, 21-3414, 21-3415, 21-3421, 21-3435, 21-3436, 21-3437,
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        <del>21-3447,</del> 21-3451, 21-3608a, 21-3609, 21-3701, 21-3704, 21-3707, 21-
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        3710, 21-3718, 21-3720, 21-3729, 21-3734, 21-3761, 21-3763, 21-3812,
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        21-3826, 21-3846, 21-3902, 21-3904, 21-3905, 21-3910, 21-4018, 21-
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        4105, 21-4111, 21-4203, 21-4204, 21-4226, 21-4232, 21-4318, 21-4502,
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        21-4503a, 21-4603d, 21-4611, 21-4638, 21-4643, 21-4703, 21-4706, 21-
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        4707, 21-4709, 21-4710, 21-4711, 21-4713, 21-4717, 21-4720, 21-4722,
        21-4729, 22-2512, 22-2515, 22-2802, 22-2908, 22-2909, 22-3303, 22-
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        3412, 22-3604, 22-3901, 22-4405, 22-4903, 22-4906, 36-601, 36-604,
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        39-720, 41-405, 47-421, 58-3315, 60-427, 65-6a40, 65-2859, 65-4102,
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        65-4127c, 65-4139, 65-5709, 75-4228, 75-4314 and 79-5201 and K.S.A.
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        2008 Supp. 8-2,128, 8-1567, 9-2203, 12-4104, 21-3412a, <del>21-3419a,</del> 21-
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        3705, 21-3811, 21-4310, 21-4619, 21-4704, 21-4714, 22-3716, 22-3717,
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        22-4902, 38-2255, 38-2346, 38-2347, 38-2369, 38-2374, 38-2376, 38-
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        2377, 39-717, 40-247, 40-2,118, 40-5013, 44-5,125, 44-619, 44-706, 44-
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        719, 47-1827, 59-2132, 59-29b46, 60-4104, 65-516, 65-3235, 65-3236,
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        65-4167, 72-1397, 72-5445, 72-89c01 74-9101, 75-7c04, 75-5291, 75-
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        52,144, 76-11a13, 79-15,235 and 79-3228 and repealing the existing
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        sections; also repealing K.S.A. 21-4214, 21-4215, 21-4708, 21-4724,
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        65-4105a, 65-4127d, 65-4141, 65-4142, 65-4155, 65-4158, 65-4164 and
        65-4165 and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-4619d, 21-4705, 65-4150, 65-4151,
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        65-4152, 65-4153, 65-4159, 65-4159a, 65-4160, 65-4161, 65-4162, 65-
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        4163, 65-4166, 65-4168, 65-4168a and 65-7006.
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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

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New Section 1. As used in sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto:

41 (a) "Controlled substance" means any drug, substance or immediate 42 precursor included in any of the schedules designated in K.S.A. 65-4105, 43 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;
- $\left(B\right) \ \ \, a$ 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 of the state of Kansas, 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;
- 42 (3) substances, other than food, intended to affect the structure or 43 any function of the body of man or animals; and

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- (4) substances intended for use as a component of any article specified in paragraph (1), (2) or (3). It does not include devices or their 3 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;
 - isomerization devices used or intended for use in increasing the 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;
 - separation gins and sifters used or intended for use in removing twigs and seeds from or otherwise cleaning or refining marijuana;
 - blenders, bowls, containers, spoons and mixing devices used or intended for use in compounding controlled substances;
 - capsules, balloons, envelopes, bags and other containers used or intended for use in packaging small quantities of controlled substances;
 - 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, phencyclidine (PCP), methamphetamine or amphetamine into the human body, such as:
 - Metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic or ceramic pipes with or without screens, permanent screens, hashish heads or punctured metal bowls:

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- (B) water pipes, bongs or smoking pipes designed to draw smoke 2 through water or another cooling device;
 - (C) carburetion pipes, glass or other heat resistant tubes or any other device used or intended to be used, designed to be used to cause vaporization of a controlled substance for inhalation;
 - smoking and carburetion masks;
- roach clips, objects used to hold burning material, such as a ma-8 rijuana cigarette, that has become too small or too short to be held in the 9 hand:
- 10 (F) miniature cocaine spoons and cocaine vials;
- (G) 11 chamber smoking pipes;
- 12 (H)carburetor smoking pipes;
- 13 electric smoking pipes; (I)
- 14 (\mathbf{J}) air-driven smoking pipes;
 - (K) chillums;
- 16 (L)bongs;
 - (M) ice pipes or chillers;
 - any smoking pipe manufactured to disguise its intended purpose; (N)
 - (O)wired cigarette papers; or
- 20 (P) cocaine freebase kits.
 - "Immediate precursor" means a substance which the board of pharmacy has found to be and by rules and regulations 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.
 - "Isomer" means all enantiomers and diastereomers.
 - "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. "Manufacture" 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:
 - (A) 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
- 40 (B) by a practitioner or by the practitioner's authorized agent under 41 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 4243 facility as an incident to dispensing of a controlled substance; or

- (2) the addition of diluents and adulterants, including, but not limited to, quinine hydrochloride, mannitol, mannite, extrose and lactose, which are intended for use in cutting controlled substances
- (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. "Marijuana" 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) "Minor" means a person under 18 years of age.
- (l) "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.
- (m) "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. "Opiate" 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). "Opiate" does include its racemic and levorotatory forms.
- (n) "Opium poppy" means the plant of the species Papaver somniferum l. except its seeds.
 - (o) "Person" means individual, corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association or any other legal entity.
 - (p) "Poppy straw" means all parts, except the seeds, of the opium

poppy, after mowing.

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- (q) "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.
 - (r) "Presence of a minor" means:
 - (1) A minor is within close proximity to the illegal activity;
- (2) the illegal activity is conducted in a place where minors can reasonably be expected to be present; or
 - (3) in the minor's dwelling.

This definition shall not be construed as requiring that a defendant actually be aware of the presence of a minor or a minor actually be aware of the illegal activity.

- (s) "School property" means property upon which is located a structure used by a unified school district or an accredited non-public 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.
- (s) (t) "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 July 1, 2009 **2010**, 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 July 1, 2009 **2010**, 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 of the state of Kansas, 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) is a severity level 5, person felony, except that, violation of subsection (a) is a severity level 3, person felony if such substance being manufactured or attempted to be manufactured is any methamphetamine as defined by subsection

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- (d)(3) or (f)(1) of K.S.A. 65-4107, and amendments thereto.
- 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.
- 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.
- (e) The sentence of a person who violates this section shall not be subject to statutory provisions for suspended sentence, community serv-12 ice work or probation.
 - (f) The sentence of a person who violates this section or K.S.A. 65-4159 prior to its repeal, shall not be reduced because these sections prohibit conduct identical to that prohibited by K.S.A. 65-4161 or 65-4163, prior to such sections repeal, 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 distribute or possess with the intent to distribute any of the following controlled substances or controlled substance analogs thereof:
 - 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:
 - 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;
 - any stimulant designated in subsection (f) of K.S.A. 65-4105, subsection (d)(2), (d)(4) or (f)(2) of K.S.A. 65-4107 or subsection (e) of K.S.A. 65-4109, and amendments thereto;
 - any hallucinogenic drug designated in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 65-4105, subsection (g) of K.S.A. 65-4107 or subsection (g) of K.S.A. 65-4109, and amendments thereto;
 - any substance designated in subsection (g) of K.S.A. 65-4105 and subsection (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) of K.S.A. 65-4111, and amendments thereto: or
- 38 any anabolic steroids as defined in subsection (f) of K.S.A. 65-39 4109, and amendments thereto.
 - 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) It shall be unlawful for any person to cultivate any controlled

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1 substance or controlled substance analog designated in subsection (a).

- Except as further provided:
- Violation of subsection (a) is a:
- (A) Severity level 9, person felony if the quantity of the material is less than 3.5 grams;
 - (B) severity level 7, person felony if the quantity of the material is 3.5 grams or more but less than 100 grams;
- (C) severity level 4, person felony if the quantity of the material is 9 100 grams or more but less than 1 kilograms; or
- (D) severity level 3, person felony if the quantity of the material is 1 10 kilogram or more. 11
 - (2) Violation of subsection (a), with respect to material containing any quantity of marijuana, or an analog thereof, is a:
 - (A) Severity level 9, person felony if the quantity of the material is less than 25 grams;
 - (B) severity level 7, person felony if the quantity of the material is 25 grams or more but less than 450 grams;
 - (C) severity level 4, person felony if the quantity of the material is 450 grams or more but less than 30 kilograms; or
 - (D) severity level 3, person felony if the quantity of the material is 30 kilograms or more.
- 22 (3) Violation of subsection (a), with respect to material containing any 23 quantity of heroin, or an analog thereof, is a:
 - (A) Severity level 9, person felony if the quantity of the material is 1 gram or less;
 - (B) severity level 7, person felony if the quantity of the material is more than 1 gram but less than 3.5 grams;
 - (C) severity level 4, person felony if the quantity of the material is 3.5 grams or more but less than 100 grams; or
 - (D) severity level 3, person felony if the quantity of the material is 100 grams or more.
 - (4) Violation of subsection (a), with respect to material containing any quantity of a controlled substance or controlled substance analog designated in K.S.A. 65-4105, 65-4107, 65-4109 or 65-4111, and amendments thereto, distributed by dosage unit, is a:
 - (A) Severity level 9, person felony if the number of dosage units is fewer than 10;
- 38 (B) severity level 7, person felony if the number of dosage units is 10 39 or more but fewer than 100;
- 40 (C) severity level 4, person felony if the number of dosage units is 41 100 or more but fewer than 1,000; or
- 42 (D) severity level 3, person felony if the number of dosage units is 43 1,000 or more.

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- (5) For any violation of subsection (a), the severity level of the offense 2 shall be increased one level if the offender is 18 or more years of age and 3 the controlled substance or controlled substance analog is distributed or possessed with the intent to distribute to a minor or, in the presence of a minor or on or within 450 feet of any school property.
 - (6) Violation of subsection (b) is a class A person misdemeanor, except that violation of subsection (b) is a severity level 7, person felony if the substance is distributed to or possessed with the intent to distribute to a minor.
 - Violation of subsection (c) is a:
 - Severity level 7, person felony if the number of plants cultivated (A) is greater than 4 but fewer than 50;
 - (B) a severity level 5, person felony if the number of plants cultivated is 50 or more but fewer than 100;
- 15 (C) a severity level 3, person felony if the number of plants cultivated 16 is 100 or more.
 - (e) In any prosecution under this section, there shall be a rebuttable presumption of an intent to distribute if any person possesses the quantities of the following controlled substances or analogs thereof in the following amounts:
 - 450 grams or more of marijuana; (1)
 - (2)3.5 grams or more of heroin;
 - 100 dosage units or more containing a controlled substance; or
 - 100 grams or more of any other controlled substance.
- 25 It shall not be a defense to charges arising under this section that (f) 26 the defendant:
 - Is acting in an agency relationship on behalf of any other party in a transaction involving a controlled substance;
 - did not know the quantity of the controlled substance; or
 - did not know the specific controlled substance contained in the material that is distributed or possessed with the intent of distribution.
 - As used in this section:
 - "Material" means the total amount of any substance, including a compound or a mixture, which contains any quantity of a controlled substance.
 - (2) "Dosage unit" means a controlled substance distributed or possessed with the intent to distribute as a discrete unit, including, but not limited to, one pill, one capsule or one microdot, and not distributed by weight.
 - (A) For steroids, or controlled substances in liquid solution legally manufactured for prescription use, "dosage unit" means the smallest medically-approved dosage unit, as determined by the label, materials provided by the manufacturer, a prescribing authority, licensed health

care professional or other qualified health authority.

- (B) Except as provided further, for illegally manufactured controlled substances in liquid solution or controlled substances in liquid products not intended for human ingestion, "dosage unit" means 10 milligrams, including the liquid carrier medium for controlled substances.
- (C) For lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) in liquid form, a "dosage unit" means .4 milligrams, including the liquid carrier medium.
- 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, 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;
- (2) any stimulant designated in subsection (f) of K.S.A. 65-4105, subsection (d)(2), (d)(4) or (f)(2) of K.S.A. 65-4107 or subsection (e) of K.S.A. 65-4109, and amendments thereto;
- (3) any hallucinogenic drug designated in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 65-4105, subsection (g) of K.S.A. 65-4107 or subsection (g) of K.S.A. 65-4109, and amendments thereto;
- (4) any substance designated in subsection (g) of K.S.A. 65-4105 and 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.
- 28 (c) (1) Violation of subsection (a) is a severity level 10, nonperson 29 felony;
 - (2) violation of subsection (b) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor, except that, violation of subsection (b) is a severity level 10, nonperson felony if that person has a prior conviction under such 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 3, 4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), 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) is 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) Unlawfully obtaining and distributing a prescriptiononly drug is:
- (1) Making, altering or signing of a prescription order by a person 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) Unlawfully obtaining and distributing a prescription-only drug is a class A nonperson misdemeanor, except that:
- (2) Unlawfully obtaining and distributing a prescription-only drug is a nondrug severity level 6, nonperson felony if that person is distributing, and such distribution involves selling, possessing with the intent to sell, or offering for sale the prescription-only drug so obtained; and
- (3) Unlawfully obtaining and distributing a prescription-only drug is a nondrug severity level 9 nonperson felony if that person has a prior conviction of paragraph (1) or 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.
- 42 (2) "Prescription order" means an order transmitted in writing, orally, 43 telephonically or by other means of communication 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 5 or 6, and amendments thereto.
- New Sec. 9. (a) Any person who possesses 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 or controlled substance analog is guilty of attempted violation of subsection (a) of section 3, and amendments thereto.
- (b) Any person who possesses drug paraphernalia with the intent to manufacture a controlled substance or a controlled substance analog shall be guilty of attempted violation of subsection (a) of section 3, and amendments thereto.
- (c) Any person who possesses any drug paraphernalia with the intent to distribute or cultivate a controlled substance designated in subsection (a) of section 5, and amendments thereto, or a controlled substance analog thereof is guilty of attempted violation of subsection (a) of section 5, and amendments thereto.
- (d) Any person who possesses any drug paraphernalia with the intent to distribute a controlled substance or controlled substance analog designated in K.S.A. 65-4113, and amendments thereto, shall be guilty of attempted violation of subsection (b) of section 5, and amendments thereto.
- (e) Any person who possesses any drug paraphernalia with the intent to possess or have under such person's control any controlled substance designated in subsection (a) of section 6, and amendments thereto, or a controlled substance analog thereof is guilty of attempted violation of subsection (a) of section 6, and amendments thereto.
- (f) Any person who possesses any drug paraphernalia with the intent to possess or have under such person's control any controlled substance designated in subsection (b) of section 6, and amendments thereto, or a controlled substance analog thereof is guilty of attempted violation of subsection (b) of section 6, and amendments thereto.
- (g) This section does not preclude a person from conviction of attempted manufacture, distribution, or possession of a controlled substance or a controlled substance analog based upon overt acts other than those herein mentioned.
- New Sec. 10. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to advertise, market, label, distribute or possess with the intent to distribute:
- 42 (1) Any product containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, red phos-43 phorus, lithium metal, sodium metal, iodine, anhydrous ammonia, pres-

surized 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 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 overthe-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 sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto.
- (c) 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 sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto, 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 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) (1) Violation of subsection (a) is a severity level 6, nonperson felony.
 - (2) Violation of subsection (b) is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
- (3) Violation of subsection (c) is a level 9, nonperson felony, except that violation of subsection (c) is a severity level 8, nonperson felony if that person distributes or causes drug paraphernalia to be distributed to a minor or, in the presence of a minor or on or within 450 feet of any school.
- (4) Violation of subsection (d) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor, except that violation of subsection (d) is a nondrug severity level 9, nonperson felony if that person distributes or causes drug paraphernalia to be distributed to a minor or, in the presence of a minor or on or within 450 feet of any school.
- (f) 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.

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- (g) 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:
- 4 (1) Actual knowledge from prior experience or statements by 5 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 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 sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto;
 - (4) the proximity of the object to controlled substances;
 - (5) the existence of any residue of controlled substances on the 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 sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto. The innocence of an owner or person in control of the object as to a direct violation of sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto, shall not prevent a finding that the object is intended for use as drug paraphernalia;
- 33 (7) oral or written instructions provided with the object concerning 34 its use;
- 35 (8) descriptive materials accompanying the object which explain or 36 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;
- 42 (12) direct or circumstantial evidence of the ratio of sales of the object 43 or objects to the total sales of the business enterprise;

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- 1 (13) the existence and scope of legitimate uses for the object in the 2 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, distribution 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) Unlawful abuse of toxic vapors is possessing, buying, using, smelling or inhaling toxic vapors with the intent of causing a condition of euphoria, excitement, exhilaration, stupefaction or dulled senses of the nervous system.
- 19 (b) Unlawful abuse of toxic vapors is a class B nonperson 20 misdemeanor.
 - (c) 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.
 - (d) This section shall not apply to the inhalation of anesthesia or other substances for medical or dental purposes.
 - (e) 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;
- 32 (2) aliphatic acetates, including ethyl, methyl, propyl or methyl cel-33 losolve acetate;
- 34 (3) acetone;
- 35 (4) benzene:
- 36 (5) carbon tetrachloride;
- 37 (6) cyclohexane;
- 38 (7) freons, including freon 11 and freon 12;
- 39 (8) hexane;
- 40 (9) methyl ethyl ketone;
- 41 (10) methyl isobutyl ketone;
- 42 (11) naptha;
- 43 (12) perchlorethylene;

(13) toluene;

- (14) trichloroethane; or
- (15) xylene.
- (f) In a prosecution for a violation of this section, evidence that a container lists one or more of the substances described in subsection (e) as one of its ingredients shall be prima facie evidence that the substance in such container contains toxic vapors.
- 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.
- (b) It shall be unlawful for any person to use or possess with intent to use any simulated controlled substance.
- (c) (1) Violation of subsection (a) is a nondrug severity level 9, non-person felony, except that violation of subsection (a) is a nondrug severity level 7, nonperson felony if that person is 18 or more years of age and the person distributes, possesses with the intent to distribute or manufactures with the intent to distribute to a minor or, in the presence of a minor or on or within 450 feet of any school property.
- (2) Violation of subsection (b) is 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; or
- (2) under circumstances which would give a reasonable person reason to believe that the substance is a controlled substance.
- (b) Violation of subsection (a) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor, except that violation of subsection (a) is a nondrug severity level 9, nonperson felony if the distributor is 18 or more years of age, distributing to a minor and at least three years older than the minor to whom the distribution is made.
- (c) If any one of the following factors is established, there shall be a presumption that distribution of a substance was under circumstances which would give a reasonable person reason to believe that a substance is a controlled substance:
- (1) The substance was packaged in a manner normally used for the illegal distribution of controlled substances;
- (2) the distribution of the substance included an exchange of or demand for money or other consideration for distribution of the substance and the amount of the consideration was substantially in excess of the reasonable value of the substance; or

- 1 (3) the physical appearance of the capsule or other material contain-2 ing the substance is substantially identical to a specific controlled 3 substance.
 - (d) A person who violates the provisions of this section also may be prosecuted for, convicted of and punished for theft by deception.

New Sec. 15. 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. 16. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to receive or acquire proceeds or engage in transactions involving proceeds, known to be derived from a violation of sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto. 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 sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto.

- (b) It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute, 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 sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto.
- (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 sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto.
- (d) It shall be unlawful for any person to conduct a financial transaction involving proceeds derived from commission of any crime in sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto, when the transaction is designed in whole or in part to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership or control of the proceeds known to be derived from commission of any crime in sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto, or to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal law.
 - (e) Violation of this section, if the value of the proceeds is:
 - (1) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.

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- 1 (2) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-2 person felony.
 - (3) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-person felony.
 - (4) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-person felony.
- 7 (5) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, non-8 person felony.
- 9 (6) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, non-10 person felony.
- 11 (7) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson 12 misdemeanor.
 - (8) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - New Sec. 17. The statutes 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;
- 20 (b) subsections (k) and (l) of K.S.A. 65-1643, and amendments 21 thereto;
- 22 (c) subsections (e), (f) and (g) of K.S.A. 65-4113, and amendments 23 thereto;
 - (d) subsection (c) of section 3, and amendments thereto;
 - (e) subsection (f) of section 9, and amendments thereto;
 - (f) subsection (f) of section 10, and amendments thereto.
 - Sec. 18. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 8-2,128 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-2,128. As used in this act:
- 29 (a) "Alcohol" means any substance containing any form of alcohol 30 including, but not limited to, ethanol, methanol, propanol and 31 isopropanol;
 - (b) "alcohol concentration" means:
 - (1) The number of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood; or
 - (2) the number of grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath;
 - (c) "commercial driver's license" means a commercial license issued pursuant to K.S.A. 8-234b, and amendments thereto;
- (d) "commercial driver license system" means the information system
 established pursuant to the commercial motor vehicle safety act of 1986
 to serve as a clearinghouse for locating information related to the licensing
 and identification of commercial motor vehicle drivers;
- 41 (e) "instruction permit" means a permit issued pursuant to K.S.A. 8-42 294, and amendments thereto;
- 43 (f) "commercial motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle designed or

 used to transport passengers or property, if:

- (1) The vehicle has a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds or such lesser rating, as determined by rules and regulations adopted by the secretary, but shall not be more restrictive than the federal regulation;
- (2) the vehicle is designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver; or
- (3) the vehicle is transporting hazardous materials and is required to be placarded in accordance with 49 C.F.R. 172, subpart F;
- (g) "controlled substance" means any substance so classified under K.S.A. 65-4101 section 1, and amendments thereto;
- (h) "conviction" means an unvacated adjudication of guilt or a determination that a person has violated or failed to comply with the law and in a court of original jurisdiction or an administrative proceeding, an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure the person's appearance in court, a plea of guilty or nolo contendere accepted by the court, the payment of a fine or court cost, or violation of a condition of release without bail, regardless of whether the penalty is rebated, suspended or probated;
 - (i) "disqualification" means any of the following:
- (1) The suspension, revocation, or cancellation of a commercial driver's license by the state or jurisdiction of issuance;
- (2) any withdrawal of a person's privileges to drive a commercial motor vehicle by a state or other jurisdiction as the result of a violation of state or local law relating to motor vehicle traffic control, other than parking, vehicle weight or vehicle defect violations;
- (3) a determination by the federal motor carrier safety administration that a person is not qualified to operate a commercial motor vehicle under 49 C.F.R. 391;
- (j) "drive" means to drive, operate or be in physical control of a motor vehicle in any place open to the general public for purposes of vehicular traffic. For purposes of K.S.A. 8-2,137, 8-2,138, 8-2,142, 8-2,144 and 8-2,145, and amendments thereto, "drive" includes operation or physical control of a motor vehicle anywhere in the state;
- (k) "driver" means any person who drives, operates or is in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, in any place open to the general public for purposes of vehicular traffic, or who is required to hold a commercial driver's license;
- (l) "driver's license" means any driver's license or any other license or permit to operate a motor vehicle issued under, or granted by, the laws of this state, including:
 - (1) Any temporary license or instruction;
- (2) the privilege of any person to drive a motor vehicle whether or

not such person holds a valid license; or

- (3) any nonresident's operating privilege;
- (m) "employer" means any person, including the United States, a state or a political subdivision of a state, who owns or leases a commercial motor vehicle or assigns a person to drive a commercial motor vehicle;
- (n) "endorsement" means an authorization to an individual's commercial driver's license required to permit the individual to operate certain types of commercial motor vehicles;
- (o) "felony" means any offense under state or federal law that is punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;
- (p) "gross vehicle weight rating" means the value specified by the manufacturer as the maximum loaded weight of a single or a combination (articulated) vehicle. The gross vehicle weight rating of a combination (articulated) vehicle (commonly referred to as the "gross combination weight rating") is the gross vehicle weight rating of the power unit plus the gross vehicle weight rating of the towed unit or units;
- (q) "hazardous materials" means any material that has been designated as hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103 and is required to be placarded under subpart F of 49 C.F.R. part 172 or any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in 42 C.F.R. part 73;
- (r) "motor vehicle" means every vehicle which is self-propelled, and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires but not operated upon rails, except vehicles moved solely by human power and motorized wheel chairs;
- (s) "out-of-service order" means a temporary prohibition against driving a commercial motor vehicle, which is imposed when a driver has any measured or detected alcohol concentration while on duty, or operating, or in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle or a declaration by an authorized enforcement officer of a federal, state, Canadian, Mexican or local jurisdiction that a driver, a commercial motor vehicle or a motor carrier operation, is out-of-service pursuant to 49 C.F.R. Part 386.72, 392.5, 395.13, 396.9 or such compatible laws, or the North American out-of-service criteria;
- (t) "residence" means the place which is adopted by a person as the person's place of habitation and to which, whenever the person is absent, the person has the intention of returning. When a person eats at one place and sleeps at another, the place where the person sleeps shall be considered the person's residence;
- 39 (u) "secretary" means the secretary of the Kansas department of 40 revenue;
 - (v) "serious traffic violation" means:
- 42 (1) Excessive speeding, is defined as 15 miles per hour or more over 43 the posted speed limit;

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- reckless driving, as defined under K.S.A. 8-1566, and amend-2 ments thereto:
 - (3) a violation of any state or local law relating to motor vehicle traffic control, other than a parking violation, arising in connection with an accident or collision resulting in death to any person;
 - changing lanes of traffic illegally or erratically, as defined under K.S.A. 8-1548, and amendments thereto;
 - following another vehicle too closely, as defined under K.S.A. 8-1523, and amendments thereto;
- a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 8-2,132, and amendments 10 (6) thereto; or 11
 - any other violation of a state or local law relating to motor vehicle traffic control, other than a parking violation, which the secretary determines by rule and regulation to be serious;
 - "state" means a state of the United States and the District of (\mathbf{w}) Columbia;
 - "state of domicile" means that state where a person has such person's true, fixed and permanent home and principal residence and to which such person has the intention of returning whenever such person
 - (y) "tank vehicle" means any commercial motor vehicle that is designed to transport any liquid or gaseous material within a tank that is either permanently or temporarily attached to the vehicle or the chassis. Such vehicles include, but are not limited to, cargo tanks, as defined in 49 C.F.R. 171. However, this definition does not include portable tanks having a rated capacity under 1,000 gallons;
 - "United States" means the 50 states and the District of Columbia;
 - (aa) "division" means the division of vehicles of the Kansas department of revenue;
 - (bb) "director" means the director of the division of vehicles of the Kansas department of revenue;
 - (cc)"foreign country" means any jurisdiction other than the United States;
 - (dd) "nonresident commercial driver's license" means a license issued pursuant to K.S.A. 8-2,148, and amendments thereto;
 - "fatality" means the death of a person as a result of a motor vehicle accident:
 - "noncommercial motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles not defined by the term commercial motor vehicle in subsection (f);
- "school bus" means a commercial motor vehicle used to trans-41 42 port preprimary, primary or secondary school students from home to 43 school, from school to home or to and from school-sponsored events.

 School bus does not include a bus used as a common carrier.

Sec. 19. K.S.A. 2008 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
 - (5) under the influence of a combination of alcohol and any drug or drugs to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a 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

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probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole or is otherwise 2 released. The five days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may 3 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 6 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' 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 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.

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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 July 1, 2007, 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 vio-

lation 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.
- (2) "Imprisonment" shall include any restrained environment in 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.
- (3) "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. 9-2012 is hereby amended to read as follows: 9-2012. Every (a) It shall be unlawful for a president, director, cashier, assistant cashier, teller, clerk, officer or agent of any bank or trust company who

embezzles, abstracts with the intent to injure, defraud or deceive any individual, bank, trust company, business entity or agent appointed to examine the affairs of the bank or trust company to:

- (1) Embezzle, abstract or willfully misapplies misapply any of the moneys, funds, securities or credits of the bank or trust company, or who issues or puts;
- (2) issue or put forth any certificate of deposit, draws any draft or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, assigns any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, or who makes; or
- (3) make use of the name of the bank or trust company in any manner; with intent in either case to injure or defraud the bank or trust company or any individual, person, partnership, company or corporation, or to deceive any officer of the bank or trust company or any agent appointed to examine the affairs of the bank or trust company, and any person who with like intent aids or abets.
- (b) It shall be unlawful for a person to aid or abet any officer, clerk or agent in violation of this act, upon conviction shall be guilty of a severity level 7, nonperson felony
 - (c) Violation of this section in an amount of:
 - (1) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- (2) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-person felony.
 - (3) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-person felony.
- (4) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-person felony.
- (5) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
- (6) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.
- (7) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (8) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
- Sec. 21. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 9-2203 is hereby amended to read as follows: 9-2203. (a) Mortgage business shall only be conducted in this state at or from a mortgage company licensed by the commissioner as required by this act. A licensee shall be responsible for all mortgage business conducted on their behalf by loan originators or other employees.
- (b) Mortgage business involving loan origination shall only be conducted in this state by an individual who has first been registered with the commissioner as a loan originator as required by this act. Loan origination shall only be conducted at or from a mortgage company and a registrant shall only engage in mortgage business on behalf of one mort-

gage company.

- (c) Any person who willfully or knowingly violates any of the provisions of this the Kansas mortgage business act, any rule and regulation rules and regulations adopted or order issued under this such act commits a severity level 78, nonperson felony. A second or subsequent conviction of this such act, regardless of its location on the sentencing grid block, shall have a presumptive sentence of shall be presumed imprisonment.
- (d) No prosecution for any crime under this act may be commenced more than five years after the alleged violation. A prosecution is commenced when a complaint or information is filed, or an indictment returned, and a warrant thereon is delivered to the sheriff or other officer for execution, except that no prosecution shall be deemed to have been commenced if the warrant so issued is not executed without unreasonable delay.
- (e) Nothing in this act limits the power of the state to punish any person for any conduct which constitutes a crime by statute.
 - Sec. 22. K.S.A. 2008 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:
- (1) K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, driving under the influence:
 - (2) K.S.A. 21-3412a, and amendments thereto, domestic battery;
 - (3) K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto, theft;
- 29 (4) K.S.A. 21-3707, and amendments thereto, giving a worthless 30 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. 23. 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 et seq. and amendments thereto) sections 1 through 17, 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-

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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 3 established by that statute for such evaluation. If the city attorney finds that the defendant is indigent, the fee may be waived.

- 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. 24. 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:
 - Release the person without imposition of sentence;
 - 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);
 - 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 17, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 8-1599, 41-719, or 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.
 - 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 (c) are permissive and not mandatory.
 - (e) The court may impose any conditions of probation or suspension

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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 elsewhere;
 - (5)work faithfully at suitable employment insofar as possible;
- remain within the state unless the court grants permission to (6)12 leave;
 - (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;
 - (10) 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;
 - perform services under a system of day fines whereby the de-(11)fendant 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;
 - 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 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 waive payment

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of such sum or of any unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest 2 3 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 5 of payment.

- Sec. 25. K.S.A. 16-305 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16-305. Every person who violates any provision of this act: (a) Other than by misappropriating funds in violation of an agreement shall be is guilty of a class C nonperson misdemeanor, and, upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or shall be imprisoned for not less than 10 days nor more than 90 days, or both; and (b) by misappropriating funds in violation of an agreement in an amount of:
- Of \$25,000 or more shall be guilty of a severity level 7, nonperson felony;
- of at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000 shall be guilty of a severity level 9, nonperson felony; or
- (3) of less than \$1,000 shall be guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor. \$100,000 or more is guilty of a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- 19 (2) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is guilty of a severity level 20 6, nonperson felony.
- 21 (3) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is guilty of a severity level 22 7, nonperson felony.
- 23 (4) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is guilty of a severity level 24 8, nonperson felony.
- 25 (5) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is guilty of a severity level 26 9, nonperson felony. 27
 - (6) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony.
- 29 At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is guilty of a class A nonperson 30 misdemeanor.
 - Less than \$500 is guilty of a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - Sec. 26. K.S.A. 17-12a508 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-12a508. (a) Criminal penalties. (1) Except as provided in subsections (a)(2) through (a)(4) and (a)(3) through (a)(4), a conviction for an intentional violation of this the Kansas uniform securities act, or a rule adopted or order issued under this act, except K.S.A. 17-12a504, and amendments thereto, or the notice filing requirements of K.S.A. 17-12a302 or 17-12a405, and amendments thereto, is a severity level 7 9 8, nonperson felony. An individual convicted of violating a rule or order under this act may be fined, but may not be imprisoned, if the individual did not have knowledge of the rule or order.
- 42 A conviction for an intentional violation of K.S.A. 17-12a501 or 43 17-12a502, and amendments thereto, is:

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- 1 (A) A severity level 4, nonperson felony if the violation resulted in a loss of \$100,000 or more; 2
- 3 (B) a severity level 5, nonperson felony if the violation resulted in a loss of at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000; or 4
- (C) a severity level 7, nonperson felony if the violation resulted in a 5 loss of less than \$25,000. 6
- -(3) A conviction for an intentional violation of K.S.A. 17-12a501 8 or 17-12a502, and amendments thereto, if the violation resulted 9 in a loss of an amount of:
 - \$1,000,000 or more is a severity level 2, nonperson felony.
- At least \$250,000 but less than \$1,000,000 is a severity level 12 3, nonperson felony.
 - (C) At least \$100,000 but less than \$250,000 is a severity level 4, nonperson felony.
 - (D) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
 - (E) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 6, nonperson felony.
- (F) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 7, 19 20 nonperson felony.
 - (G) At least \$25,000 but less than \$1,000 is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.
 - (3) A conviction for an intentional violation of K.S.A. 17-12a301, 17-12a401(a), 17-12a401(e), 17-12a402(a), 17-12a402(d), 17-12a403(a), 17- 12a403(e), 17-12a403(d), or 17-12a404(a), or 17-12a404(e), 17-12a501 or 17-12a502, and amendments thereto, is if the violation resulted in a loss of an amount of:
 - (A) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony if the violation resulted in a loss of \$100,000 or more;
- (B) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, nonperson felony if the violation resulted in a loss of at least \$25,000 but less 32 than \$100,000; or.
- 33 (C) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-34 person felony if the violation resulted in a loss of less than \$25,000;
- 35 (D) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-36 person felony.
- 37 (E) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, non-38 person felony.
- 39 (F) At least \$1,000 but less Less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, 40 nonperson felony.
- (G) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson 41 42misdemeanor.
- 43 (H) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.

- $\frac{4}{4}$ (3) A conviction for an intentional violation of:
- (A) K.S.A. 17-12a404(e), 17-12a505 or 17-12a506, and amendments thereto, or an order to cease and desist issued by the administrator pursuant to K.S.A. 17-12a412(c) or 17-12a604(a), and amendments thereto, is a severity level 8 6, nonperson felony.
- (B) K.S.A. 17-12a401(c) or 17-12a403(c), and amendments thereto, is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
- (5) (4) Any violation of K.S.A. 17-12a301, 17-12a401(a), 17-12a401(e), 17-12a402(a), 17-12a402(d), 17-12a403(a), 17-12a403(e), 17-12a403(e), 17-12a403(d), 17-12a404(e), 17-12a501 or 17-12a502, and amendments thereto, resulting in a loss of \$25,000 \$100,000 \$25,000 or more shall have a presumptive sentence of be presumed imprisonment regardless of its location on the sentencing grid block.
- (b) Statute of Limitations. Except as provided by subsection (9) of K.S.A. 21-3106, and amendments thereto, no prosecution for any crime under this act may be commenced more than 10 years after the alleged violation if the victim is the Kansas public employees retirement system and no prosecution for any other crime under this act may be commenced more than five years after the alleged violation. A prosecution is commenced when a complaint or information is filed, or an indictment returned, and a warrant thereon is delivered to the sheriff or other officer for execution, except that no prosecution shall be deemed to have been commenced if the warrant so issued is not executed without unreasonable delay.
- *Criminal reference.* The administrator may refer such evidence as may be available concerning violations of this act or of any rules and regulations or order hereunder to the attorney general or the proper county or district attorney, who may in the prosecutor's discretion, with or without such a reference, institute the appropriate criminal proceedings under this act. Upon receipt of such reference, the attorney general or the county attorney or district attorney may request that a duly employed attorney of the administrator prosecute or assist in the prosecution of such violation or violations on behalf of the state. Upon approval of the administrator, such employee shall be appointed a special prosecutor for the attorney general or the county attorney or district attorney to serve without compensation from the attorney general or the county attorney or district attorney. Such special prosecutor shall have all the powers and duties prescribed by law for assistant attorneys general or assistant county or district attorneys and such other powers and duties as are lawfully delegated to such special prosecutor by the attorney general or the county attorney or district attorney. If an attorney employed by the administrator acts as a special prosecutor, the administrator may pay extradition and witness expenses associated with the case.

- 1 (d) No limitation on other criminal enforcement. This act does not 2 limit the power of this state to punish a person for conduct that constitutes 3 a crime under other laws of this state.
 - Sec. 27. K.S.A. 17-1311a is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-1311a. (a) Misuse of the permanent maintenance fund or any money belonging thereto is using, lending or permitting another to use, moneys in the fund in a manner not authorized by law, by a custodian or other person having charge or control of such fund or moneys by virtue of his position.
 - (b) Misuse of the permanent maintenance fund is a severity level 7, nonperson felony: in an amount of:
 - (1) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
 - (2) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-person felony.
 - (3) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-person felony.
 - (4) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-person felony.
 - (5) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
- 21 (6) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, nonper-22 son felony.
 - (7) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (8) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - Sec. 28. K.S.A. 19-3519 is hereby amended to read as follows: 19-3519. (a) All claims, accounts and necessary expenses of the water district lawfully incurred and approved shall be paid from appropriate available funds in bank accounts of the water district by voucher check supported by an appropriate purchase order or statement of service. All such claims shall be presented in writing with a full account of the items and may be the usual statement of account of the vendor or party rendering a service or other written statement showing the required information.
 - (b) (1) Any person who obtains money from the district by intentionally making a fraudulent claim for a sum of less than \$1,000 is guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (2) Any person who obtains money from the district by intentionally making a fraudulent claim for at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000 is guilty of a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
 - (3) Any person who obtains money from the district by intentionally making a fraudulent claim for \$25,000 or more is guilty of a severity level 7, nonperson felony: in an amount of:
 - (1) \$100,000 or more is guilty of a severity level 5, nonperson felony.

- 1 (2) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is guilty of a severity level 2 6, nonperson felony.
 - (3) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is guilty of a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
- 5 (4) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is guilty of a severity level 6 8, nonperson felony.
- 7 (5) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is guilty of a severity level 8 9, nonperson felony.
- 9 (6) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is guilty of a severity level 10, 10 nonperson felony.
- 11 (7) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is guilty of a class A nonperson 12 misdemeanor.
 - (8) Less than \$500 is guilty of a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (c) The water district board shall see that there is kept a correct record of all voucher checks issued showing the number, date and amount thereof and the name of the person or persons to whom such checks are made payable and with appropriate reference to the applicable purchase order or other claim, account or expense record, including payroll records. Any employee or officer authorized to sign or countersign voucher checks shall be covered by a surety bond in the form and amount as determined by the board.
 - Sec. 29. K.S.A. 21-2501 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-2501. (a) It is hereby made the duty of every sheriff, police department or countywide law enforcement agency in the state, immediately to cause two sets of fingerprint impressions and one set of palm print impressions to be made of a person who is arrested if the person:
 - (1) Is wanted for the commission of a felony. On or after July 1, 1993, fingerprints and palm prints shall be taken if the person is wanted for the commission of a felony or a class A or B misdemeanor or assault as defined in K.S.A. 21-3408 and amendments thereto or a violation of a county resolution which would be the equivalent of a class A or B misdemeanor or assault as defined in K.S.A. 21-3408 and amendments thereto under state law;
 - (2) is believed to be a fugitive from justice;
 - (3) may be in the possession at the time of arrest of any goods or property reasonably believed to have been stolen by the person;
 - (4) is in possession of firearms or other concealed weapons, burglary tools, high explosives or other appliances believed to be used solely for criminal purposes;
 - (5) is wanted for any offense which involves sexual conduct prohibited by law or for violation of the uniform controlled substances act sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto; or
 - (6) is suspected of being or known to be a habitual criminal or violator

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of the intoxicating liquor law.

- (b) The court shall ensure, upon the offender's first appearance, or in any event before final disposition of a felony or an A or B misdemeanor or a violation of a county resolution which prohibits an act which is prohibited by a class A or B misdemeanor, that the offender has been processed, fingerprinted and palm printed.
- (c) Impressions taken pursuant to this section shall be made on the forms provided by the department of justice of the United States or the Kansas bureau of investigation. The sheriff, police department or countywide law enforcement agency shall cause the impressions to be forwarded to the Kansas bureau of investigation at Topeka, Kansas, which shall forward one set of the impressions to the federal bureau of investigation, department of justice, at Washington, D.C. A comprehensive description of the person arrested and such other data and information as to the identification of such person as the department of justice and bureau of investigation require shall accompany the impressions.
- (d) A sheriff, police department or countywide law enforcement agency may take and retain for its own use copies of such impressions of a person specified in subsection (a), together with a comprehensive description and such other data and information as necessary to properly identify such person.
- (e) Except as provided in subsection (a)(1), this section shall not be construed to include violators of any county resolution or municipal ordinance.
- K.S.A. 21-2511 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-Sec. 30. 2511. (a) Any person convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of any felony; a violation of subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3505; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3508; a violation of K.S.A. 21-4310; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3424, and amendments thereto when the victim is less than 18 years of age; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3507, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; a violation of subsection (b)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3513, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3515, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; or a violation of K.S.A. 21-3517, and amendments thereto; including an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303 and amendments thereto, of any such offenses provided in this subsection regardless of the sentence imposed, shall be required to submit specimens of blood or an oral or other biological sample authorized by the Kansas bureau of investigation to the Kansas bureau of investigation in accordance with the provisions of this act, if such person is:
- (1) Convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender be-

cause of the commission of a crime specified in subsection (a) on or after the effective date of this act;

- (2) ordered institutionalized as a result of being convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of a crime specified in subsection (a) on or after the effective date of this act; or
- (3) convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of a crime specified in this subsection before the effective date of this act and is presently confined as a result of such conviction or adjudication in any state correctional facility or county jail or is presently serving a sentence under K.S.A. 21-4603, 21-4603d, 22-3717 or K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2361, and amendments thereto.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Kansas bureau of investigation is authorized to obtain fingerprints and other identifiers for all persons, whether juveniles or adults, covered by this act.
- (c) Any person required by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) to provide such specimen or sample shall be ordered by the court to have such specimen or sample collected within 10 days after sentencing or adjudication:
- (1) If placed directly on probation, that person must provide such specimen or sample, at a collection site designated by the Kansas bureau of investigation. Collection of specimens shall be conducted by qualified volunteers, contractual personnel or employees designated by the Kansas bureau of investigation. Failure to cooperate with the collection of the specimens and any deliberate act by that person intended to impede, delay or stop the collection of the specimens shall be punishable as contempt of court and constitute grounds to revoke probation;
- (2) if sentenced to the secretary of corrections, such specimen or sample will be obtained as soon as practical upon arrival at the correctional facility; or
- (3) if a juvenile offender is placed in the custody of the commissioner of juvenile justice, in a youth residential facility or in a juvenile correctional facility, such specimen or sample will be obtained as soon as practical upon arrival.
- (d) Any person required by paragraph (a)(3) to provide such specimen or sample shall be required to provide such samples prior to final discharge or conditional release at a collection site designated by the Kansas bureau of investigation. Collection of specimens shall be conducted by qualified volunteers, contractual personnel or employees designated by the Kansas bureau of investigation.
- (e) (1) On and after January 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008, any adult arrested or charged or juvenile placed in custody for or charged with the commission or attempted commission of any person felony or drug severity level 1 or 2 felony shall be required to submit such specimen or

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sample at the same time such person is fingerprinted pursuant to the booking procedure.

—(2) On and after July 1, 2008, except as provided further, any adult arrested or charged or juvenile placed in custody for or charged with the commission or attempted commission of any felony; a violation of subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3505; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3508; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3424, and amendments thereto, when the victim is less than 18 years of age; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3507, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; a violation of subsection (b)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3513, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; a violation of K.S.A. 21-3515, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age; or a violation of K.S.A. 21-3517, and amendments thereto; shall be required to submit such specimen or sample at the same time such person is fingerprinted pursuant to the booking procedure.

- (3) (2) Prior to taking such samples, the arresting, charging or custodial law enforcement agency shall search the Kansas criminal history files through the Kansas criminal justice information system to determine if such person's sample is currently on file with the Kansas bureau of investigation. In the event that it cannot reasonably be established that a DNA sample for such person is on file at the Kansas bureau of investigation, the arresting, charging or custodial law enforcement agency shall cause a sample to be collected. If such person's sample is on file with the Kansas bureau of investigation, the law enforcement agency is not required to take the sample.
- (4) (3) If a court later determines that there was not probable cause for the arrest, charge or placement in custody or the charges are otherwise dismissed, and the case is not appealed, the Kansas bureau of investigation, upon petition by such person, shall expunge both the DNA sample and the profile record of such person.
- (5) (4) If a conviction against a person, who is required to submit such specimen or sample, is expunged or a verdict of acquittal with regard to such person is returned, the Kansas bureau of investigation shall, upon petition by such person, expunge both the DNA sample and the profile record of such person.
- (f) All persons required to register as offenders pursuant to K.S.A. 22-4901 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall be required to submit specimens of blood or an oral or other biological sample authorized by the Kansas bureau of investigation to the Kansas bureau of investigation in accordance with the provisions of this act.
- 42 (g) The Kansas bureau of investigation shall provide all specimen vi-43 als, mailing tubes, labels and instructions necessary for the collection of

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1 blood, oral or other biological samples. The collection of samples shall be performed in a medically approved manner. No person authorized by this 3 section to withdraw blood, and no person assisting in the collection of these samples shall be liable in any civil or criminal action when the act is performed in a reasonable manner according to generally accepted 6 medical practices. The withdrawal of blood for purposes of this act may be performed only by: (1) A person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or a person acting under the supervision of any such licensed person; (2) a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse; or (3) any 10 qualified medical technician including, but not limited to, an emergency medical technician-intermediate or mobile intensive care technician, as 11 12 those terms are defined in K.S.A. 65-6112, and amendments thereto, or 13 a phlebotomist. The samples shall thereafter be forwarded to the Kansas 14 bureau of investigation. The bureau shall analyze the samples to the ex-15 tent allowed by funding available for this purpose.

- (h) The DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) records and DNA samples shall be maintained by the Kansas bureau of investigation. The Kansas bureau of investigation shall establish, implement and maintain a statewide automated DNA databank and DNA database capable of, but not limited to, searching, matching and storing DNA records. The DNA database as established by this act shall be compatible with the procedures specified by the federal bureau of investigation's combined DNA index system (CODIS). The Kansas bureau of investigation shall participate in the CODIS program by sharing data and utilizing compatible test procedures, laboratory equipment, supplies and computer software.
- (i) The DNA records obtained pursuant to this act shall be confidential and shall be released only to authorized criminal justice agencies. The DNA records shall be used only for law enforcement identification purposes or to assist in the recovery or identification of human remains from disasters or for other humanitarian identification purposes, including identification of missing persons.
- (j) (1) The Kansas bureau of investigation shall be the state central repository for all DNA records and DNA samples obtained pursuant to this act. The Kansas bureau of investigation shall promulgate rules and regulations for: (A) The form and manner of the collection and maintenance of DNA samples;
- (B) a procedure which allows the defendant to petition to expunge and destroy the DNA samples and profile record in the event of a dismissal of charges, expungement or acquittal at trial; and
 - (C) other procedures for the operation of this act.
- (2) These rules and regulations also shall require compliance with national quality assurance standards to ensure that the DNA records satisfy standards of acceptance of such records into the national DNA iden-

tification index.

- (3) The provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act shall apply to all actions taken under the rules and regulations so promulgated.
- (k) The Kansas bureau of investigation is authorized to contract with third parties for the purposes of implementing this section. Any other party contracting to carry out the functions of this section shall be subject to the same restrictions and requirements of this section, insofar as applicable, as the bureau, as well as any additional restrictions imposed by the bureau.
- (l) In the event that a person's DNA sample is lost or is not adequate for any reason, the person shall provide another sample for analysis.
- (m) Any person who is subject to the requirements of this section, and who, after receiving notification of the requirement to provide a DNA specimen, knowingly refuses to provide such DNA specimen, shall be guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
- Sec. 31. K.S.A. 21-3301 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3301. (a) An attempt is any overt act toward the perpetration of a crime done by a person who intends to commit such crime but fails in the perpetration thereof or is prevented or intercepted in executing such crime.
- (b) It shall not be a defense to a charge of attempt that the circumstances under which the act was performed or the means employed or the act itself were such that the commission of the crime was not possible.
- (c) An attempt to commit an off-grid felony shall be ranked at non-drug severity level 1. An attempt to commit any other nondrug felony shall be ranked on the nondrug scale at two severity levels below the appropriate level for the underlying or completed crime. The lowest severity level for an attempt to commit a nondrug felony shall be level 10. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit the crime of terrorism pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3449, and amendments thereto, or of illegal use of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3450, and amendments thereto.
- (d) An attempt to commit a felony which prescribes a sentence on the drug grid shall reduce the prison term prescribed in the drug grid block for an underlying or completed crime by six months.
- (e) An attempt to commit a class A person misdemeanor is a class B person misdemeanor. An attempt to commit a class A nonperson misdemeanor is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
- $\frac{F}{F}(e)$ An attempt to commit a class B or C misdemeanor is a class C misdemeanor.
- Sec. 32. K.S.A. 21-3302 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3302. (a) A conspiracy is an agreement with another person to commit a crime or to assist in committing a crime. No person may be convicted of

a conspiracy unless an overt act in furtherance of such conspiracy is alleged and proved to have been committed by such person or by a co-conspirator.

- (b) It shall be a defense to a charge of conspiracy that the accused voluntarily and in good faith withdrew from the conspiracy, and communicated the fact of such withdrawal to one or more of the accused person's co-conspirators, before any overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy was committed by the accused or by a co-conspirator.
- (c) Conspiracy to commit an off-grid felony shall be ranked at non-drug severity level 2. Conspiracy to commit any other nondrug felony shall be ranked on the nondrug scale at two severity levels below the appropriate level for the underlying or completed crime. The lowest severity level for conspiracy to commit a nondrug felony shall be level 10. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a violation of conspiracy to commit the crime of terrorism pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3449, and amendments thereto, or of illegal use of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3450, and amendments thereto.
- (d) Conspiracy to commit a felony which prescribes a sentence on the drug grid shall reduce the prison term prescribed in the drug grid block for an underlying or completed crime by six months.
- (e) A conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor is a class C misdemeanor.
 Sec. 33. K.S.A. 21-3303 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3303. (a) Criminal solicitation is commanding, encouraging or requesting another person to commit a felony, attempt to commit a felony or aid and abet in the commission or attempted commission of a felony for the purpose of promoting or facilitating the felony.
- (b) It is immaterial under subsection (a) that the actor fails to communicate with the person solicited to commit a felony if the person's conduct was designed to effect a communication.
- (c) It is an affirmative defense that the actor, after soliciting another person to commit a felony, persuaded that person not to do so or otherwise prevented the commission of the felony, under circumstances manifesting a complete and voluntary renunciation of the actor's criminal purposes.
- (d) Criminal solicitation to commit an off-grid felony shall be ranked at nondrug severity level 3. Criminal solicitation to commit any other nondrug felony shall be ranked on the nondrug scale at three severity levels below the appropriate level for the underlying or completed crime. The lowest severity level for criminal solicitation to commit a nondrug felony shall be level 10. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a violation of criminal solicitation to commit the crime of terrorism pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3449, and amendments thereto, or of illegal use of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3450, and amend-

ments thereto.

- (e) Criminal solicitation to commit a felony which prescribes a sentence on the drug grid shall reduce the prison term prescribed in the drug grid block for an underlying or completed crime by six months.
- Sec. 34. K.S.A. 21-3411 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3411. (a) Aggravated assault of a law enforcement officer is an aggravated assault, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3410 and amendments thereto:
- (1) Committed against a uniformed or properly identified state, county or city law enforcement officer while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty; or
- (2) committed against a uniformed or properly identified university or campus police officer while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty.
- (b) Aggravated assault of a law enforcement officer is a severity level 6, person felony. A person convicted of aggravated assault of a law enforcement officer shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (g) of K.S.A. 21-4704, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 35. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-3412a is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3412a. (a) Domestic battery is:
- (1) Intentionally or recklessly causing bodily harm by a family or household member against a family or household member; or
- (2) intentionally causing physical contact with a family or household member by a family or household member when done in a rude, insulting or angry manner.
- (b) (1) Upon a first conviction of a violation of domestic battery, a person shall be guilty of a class B person misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 48 consecutive hours nor more than six months' imprisonment and fined not less than \$200, nor more than \$500 or in the court's discretion the court may enter an order which requires the person enroll in and successfully complete a **behavior modification treatment program for** domestic violence prevention program.
- (2) If, within five years immediately preceding commission of the erime, a person is convicted of a violation of domestic battery a second time, such Upon a second conviction of a violation of domestic battery, a person shall be guilty of a class A person misdemeanor and sentenced to not less than 90 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000. 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 person convicted must serve at least five consecutive days' imprisonment before the person is granted probation, suspension or reduction of sen-

tence or parole or is otherwise released. **Such probation or parole shall be supervised by court services.** 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 **behavior modification** treatment program for domestic violence prevention.

- (3) If, within five years immediately preceding commission of the erime, a person is convicted of a violation of domestic battery Upon a third or subsequent time, such conviction of a violation of domestic battery, a person shall be guilty of a severity level 7, person felony 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 \$7,500. 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.
- (A) If within five years immediately preceding the commission of the crime, a person is convicted of domestic battery:
- (i) A third time and is sentenced to probation, such person shall be sentenced to serve not less than 30 days imprisonment as a condition of probation. 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 30 days' imprisonment.
- (ii) A fourth time **and is sentenced to probation**, such person shall be sentenced to **serve** not less than 90 days imprisonment **as a condition of probation**. 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.
- (iii) A fifth or subsequent time and is sentenced to probation, such person shall be sentenced to serve not less than one year imprisonment as a condition of probation. 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 one year imprisonment.
- (B) If the offender is sentenced to probation pursuant to this paragraph, such offender shall be supervised by community correctional services upon release.
- (c) On a third or subsequent conviction of domestic battery, within five years immediately preceding the commission of the crime, the court shall require as a condition of **probation or** parole that such person enter into and complete a **behavior modification** treatment program for domestic violence. If the person does not enter into and complete a **behavior modification** treatment program for domestic violence, the person shall serve not less than 180 days nor more than one year's imprisonment. the **underlying prison sentence**. The 90 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.

 $\frac{-(e)}{(d)}$ As used in this section:

- (1) Family or household member means persons 18 years of age or older who are spouses, former spouses, parents or stepparents and children or stepchildren, and persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past, and persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or who have lived together at any time. Family or household member also includes a man and woman if the woman is pregnant and the man is alleged to be the father, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time; and
- (2) for the purpose of determining whether a conviction is a first, second, third or subsequent conviction in sentencing under this section:
- (A) "Conviction" includes being convicted of a violation of this section or entering into a diversion or deferred judgment agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of this section;
- (B) "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 or deferred judgment agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings in a case alleging a violation of such law, ordinance or resolution;
- (C) only convictions occurring in the immediately preceding five years including prior to the effective date of this act shall be taken into account, but the court may consider other prior convictions in determining the sentence to be imposed within the limits provided for a first, second, third or subsequent offender, whichever is applicable; and
- (D) it is irrelevant whether an offense occurred before or after conviction for a previous offense.
- (E) A person may enter into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings for a violation of this section or an ordinance of any city or resolution of any county which prohibits the acts that this section prohibits only twice during any three-year period.
- (e) Persons serving the mandatory sentence shall be supervised by community correctional services upon release. Subject to availability, such supervision shall include the offender participating in a behavior modification treatment program.
- Sec. 36. K.S.A. 21-3413 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3413. (a) Battery against a law enforcement officer is:
- 42 (1) Battery, as defined in subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3412, and 43 amendments thereto, committed against: (A) A uniformed or properly

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

- (2) battery, as defined in subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3412, and amendments thereto, committed against: (A) A uniformed or properly identified university or campus police officer while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty; or (B) a uniformed or properly identified state, county or city law enforcement officer, other than a state correctional officer or employee, a city or county correctional officer or employee, a juvenile correctional facility officer or employee or a juvenile detention facility officer or employee, while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty; or
- (3) battery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3412, and amendments thereto, committed against: (A) A state correctional officer or employee by a person in custody of the secretary of corrections, while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of such officer's or employee's duty;
- (B) committed against a juvenile correctional facility officer or employee by a person confined in such juvenile correctional facility, while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of such officer's or employee's duty;
- (C) committed against a juvenile detention facility officer or employee by a person confined in such juvenile detention facility, while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of such officer's or employee's duty; or
- (D) committed against a city or county correctional officer or employee by a person confined in a city holding facility or county jail facility, while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of such officer's or employee's duty.
- (b) Battery against a law enforcement officer as defined in subsection (a)(1) is a class A person misdemeanor. Battery against a law enforcement officer as defined in subsection (a)(2) is a severity level 7, person felony. Battery against a law enforcement officer as defined in subsection (a)(3) is a severity level $\frac{5}{9}$, person felony and such sentence shall be presumed imprisonment.
 - (c) As used in this section:
- (1) "Correctional institution" means any institution or facility under the supervision and control of the secretary of corrections.
- 42 (2) "State correctional officer or employee" means any officer or employee of the Kansas department of corrections or any independent con-

tractor, or any employee of such contractor, working at a correctional institution.

- (3) "Juvenile correctional facility officer or employee" means any officer or employee of the juvenile justice authority or any independent contractor, or any employee of such contractor, working at a juvenile correctional facility, as defined in K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto.
- (4) "Juvenile detention facility officer or employee" means any officer or employee of a juvenile detention facility as defined in K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto.
- (5) "City or county correctional officer or employee" means any correctional officer or employee of the city or county or any independent contractor, or any employee of such contractor, working at a city holding facility or county jail facility.
- Sec. 37. K.S.A. 21-3414 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3414. (a) Aggravated battery is:
- (1) (A) Intentionally causing great bodily harm to another person or disfigurement of another person; or
- (B) intentionally causing bodily harm to another person with a deadly weapon, or in any manner whereby great bodily harm, disfigurement or death can be inflicted; or
- (C) intentionally causing physical contact with another person when done in a rude, insulting or angry manner with a deadly weapon, or in any manner whereby great bodily harm, disfigurement or death can be inflicted; or
- (2) (A) recklessly causing great bodily harm to another person or disfigurement of another person; or
- (B) recklessly causing bodily harm to another person with a deadly weapon, or in any manner whereby great bodily harm, disfigurement or death can be inflicted.
- (b) Aggravated battery as described in subsection (a)(1)(A) is a severity level 4, person felony. Aggravated battery as described in subsections (a)(1)(B) and (a)(1)(C) is a severity level 7, person felony. Aggravated battery as described in subsection (a)(2)(A) is a severity level $\frac{5}{6}$, person felony. Aggravated battery as described in subsection (a)(2)(B) is a severity level $\frac{5}{9}$ 9, person felony. A person convicted of aggravated battery shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (h) of K.S.A. 21-4704, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 38. K.S.A. 21-3415 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-40 3415. (a) Aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer is:
- 41 (1) An aggravated battery, as defined in subsection (a)(1)(A) of K.S.A. 42 21-3414, and amendments thereto, committed against: (A) A uniformed 43 or properly identified state, county or city law enforcement officer while

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the officer is engaged in the performance of the officer's duty; or (B) a uniformed or properly identified university or campus police officer while 3 such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty;

- an aggravated battery, as defined in subsection (a)(1)(B) or (a)(1)(C) of K.S.A. 21-3414, and amendments thereto, committed against: (A) A uniformed or properly identified state, county or city law enforcement officer while the officer is engaged in the performance of the officer's duty; or (B) a uniformed or properly identified university or campus police officer while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty; or
- (3) intentionally causing, with a motor vehicle, bodily harm to: (A) A uniformed or properly identified state, county or city law enforcement officer while the officer is engaged in the performance of the officer's duty; or (B) a uniformed or properly identified university or campus police officer while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty.
- (b) (1) Aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer as described in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(3) is a severity level 3, person felony.
- Aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer as described in subsection (a)(2) is a severity level 4 5, person felony.
- (3) A person convicted of aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (g) of K.S.A. 21-4704, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 39. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-3419a is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3419a. (a) Aggravated criminal threat is the commission of one or more crimes of criminal threat, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3419 and amendments thereto, when a public, commercial or industrial building, place of assembly or facility of transportation is evacuated as a result of the threat or threats.
- (b) Aggravated criminal threat is a severity level 5, person felony, when the value of the loss of productivity is in an amount of:
- 32 (1) \$100,000 or more, is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000, is a severity level 6, non-33 (2)34 person felony.
- 35 - (3) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000, is a severity level 7, non-36 person felony.
- 37 (4) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000, is a severity level 8, non-38 person felony.
- 39 (5) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000, is a severity level 9, non-40 person felony.
- (6) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000, is a severity level 10, non-41 42person felony.
- (7) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000, is a class A nonperson 43

1 misdemeanor.

(8) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.

Sec. 40. 39. K.S.A. 21-3421 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3421. Aggravated kidnapping is kidnapping, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3420 and amendments thereto, when bodily harm is inflicted upon the person kidnapped.

Aggravated kidnapping is a severity level $\frac{1}{2}$, person felony.

Sec. 41. 40. K.S.A. 21-3435 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3435. (a) It is unlawful for an individual who knows oneself to be infected with a life threatening communicable disease knowingly:

- (1) To engage in sexual intercourse or sodomy with another individual with the intent to expose that individual to that life threatening communicable disease;
- (2) to sell or donate one's own blood, blood products, semen, tissue, organs or other body fluids with the intent to expose the recipient to a life threatening communicable disease;
- (3) to share with another individual a hypodermic needle, syringe, or both, for the introduction of drugs or any other substance into, or for the withdrawal of blood or body fluids from, the other individual's body with the intent to expose another person to a life threatening communicable disease.
- (b) As used in this section, the term "sexual intercourse" shall not include penetration by any object other than the male sex organ; the term "sodomy" shall not include the penetration of the anal opening by any object other than the male sex organ.
 - (c) Violation of this section is a severity level 76, person felony.
- Sec. 42. 41. 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:
- (1) Kidnapping, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3420, and amendments 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;
- 39 (4) aggravated robbery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3427, and amend-40 ments thereto;
 - (5) rape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto;
- 42 (6) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, and 43 amendments thereto;

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- 1 (7) abuse of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3609, and amendments 2 thereto;
- $3\ \ (8)$ felony theft under subsection (a) or (c) of K.S.A. 21-3701, and $4\ \$ amendments thereto;
 - (9) burglary, as defined in K.S.A 21-3715, and amendments thereto;
- 6 (10) aggravated burglary, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3716, and amend-7 ments thereto;
 - (11) arson, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3718, and amendments thereto;
- $9~~(12)~~{\rm aggravated~arson},$ as defined in K.S.A. 21-3719, and amendments $10~~{\rm thereto};$
 - (13) treason, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3801, and amendments thereto;
- 12 (14) any felony offense as provided in K.S.A. 65-4127a, 65-4127b or 13 65-4159 or 65-4160 through 65-4164 section 3, 5 or 6, and amendments 14 thereto;
- 15 (15) any felony offense as provided in K.S.A. 21-4219, and amend-16 ments thereto;
 - (16) endangering the food supply as defined in K.S.A. 21-4221, and amendments thereto;
- 19 (17) aggravated endangering the food supply as defined in K.S.A. 21-20 4222, and amendments thereto;
 - (18) fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer, as defined in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 8-1568, and amendments thereto; or
 - (19) aggravated endangering a child, as defined in subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3608a, and amendments thereto.
 - (b) 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:
- 30 (1) Murder in the first degree, as defined in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 31 21-3401, and amendments thereto;
 - (2) murder in the second degree, as defined in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto;
- 34 (3) voluntary manslaughter, as defined in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-35 3403, and amendments thereto:
- 36 (4) aggravated assault, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3410, and amendments 37 thereto;
- 38 (5) aggravated assault of a law enforcement officer, as defined in 39 K.S.A. 21-3411, and amendments thereto;
- 40 (6) aggravated battery, as defined in subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-41 3414, and amendments thereto; or
- 42 (7) aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer, as defined 43 in K.S.A. 21-3415, and amendments thereto.

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- (c) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas crim-2 inal code.
 - Sec. 43. 42. K.S.A. 21-3437 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3437. (a) Mistreatment of a dependent adult is knowingly and intentionally committing one or more of the following acts:
 - Infliction of physical injury, unreasonable confinement or cruel punishment upon a dependent adult;
 - taking unfair advantage of a dependent adult's physical or financial resources for another individual's personal or financial advantage by the use of undue influence, coercion, harassment, duress, deception, false representation or false pretense by a caretaker or another person; or
 - (3) omitting or depriving treatment, goods or services by a caretaker or another person which are necessary to maintain physical or mental health of a dependent adult.
 - (b) No dependent adult is considered to be mistreated for the sole reason that such dependent adult relies upon or is being furnished treatment by spiritual means through prayer in lieu of medical treatment in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination of which such dependent adult is a member or adherent.
 - For purposes of this section: "Dependent adult" means an individual 18 years of age or older who is unable to protect their own interest. Such term shall include:
 - Any resident of an adult care home including but not limited to those facilities defined by K.S.A. 39-923 and amendments thereto;
 - any adult cared for in a private residence;
 - (3)any individual kept, cared for, treated, boarded or otherwise accommodated in a medical care facility;
 - any individual with mental retardation or a developmental disability receiving services through a community mental retardation facility or residential facility licensed under K.S.A. 75-3307b and amendments thereto;
 - any individual with a developmental disability receiving services provided by a community service provider as provided in the developmental disability reform act; or
 - (6) any individual kept, cared for, treated, boarded or otherwise accommodated in a state psychiatric hospital or state institution for the mentally retarded.
 - (d) (1) Mistreatment of a dependent adult as defined in subsection (a)(1) is a severity level 6, person felony.
- 41 (2) Mistreatment of a dependent adult as defined in subsection (a)(2) 42 is a severity level 6, person felony if the aggregate amount of the value 43 of the resources is \$100,000 or more.

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- 1 (3) Mistreatment of a dependent adult as defined in subsection (a)(2)
 2 is a severity level 7, person felony if the aggregate amount of the value
 3 of the resources is at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000.
- 4 (4) Mistreatment of a dependent adult as defined in subsection (a)(2)
 5 is a severity level 9, person felony if the aggregate amount of the value
 6 of the resources is at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000.
- 7 (5) Mistreatment of a dependent adult as defined in subsection (a)(2)
 8 is a class A person misdemeanor if the aggregate amount of the value of
 9 the resources is less than \$1,000, if the aggregate amount of the value of
 10 the resources is:
- 11 (A) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
 - (B) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-person felony.
- 14 (C) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-15 person felony.
 - (D) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-person felony.
- 18 (E) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, non-19 person felony.
 - (F) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, non-person felony.
- 22 (G) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson 23 misdemeanor.
 - (H) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (6) (3) Mistreatment of a dependent adult as defined in subsection (a)(3) is a class A person misdemeanor.
- 27 (7) (4) Mistreatment of a dependent adult as defined in subsection (a)(2) is a severity level 9, person felony if the aggregate amount of the value of the resources is less than \$1,000 and committed by a person who has, within five years immediately preceding commission of the crime, been convicted of mistreatment of a dependent adult two or more times.
 - See. 44. K.S.A. 21-3447 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3447. (a) Aggravated trafficking is:
- 34 (1) Trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3446, and amendments 35 thereto:
- 36 (A) Involving the commission or attempted commission of kidnap-37 ping, as defined in K.S.A 21-3420, and amendments thereto;
- 38 <u>(B)</u> committed in whole or in part for the purpose of the sexual grat-39 ification of the defendant or another; or
- 40 (C) resulting in a death; or
- 41 (2) recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing or obtaining, by any
- 42 means, a person under 18 years of age knowing that the person, with or
- 43 without force, fraud, threat or coercion, will be used to engage in forced

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labor, involuntary servitude or sexual gratification of the defendant or another.

(b) Except as provided further, aggravated trafficking is a severity level 1 2, person felony. When the offender is 18 years of age or older, aggravated trafficking, if the victim is less than 14 years of age, is an offgrid person felony.

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

Sec. 45. 43. K.S.A. 21-3451 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3451. (a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to receive or acquire property, or engage in transactions involving property, for the purpose of committing or furthering the commission of any violation of K.S.A. 21-3449 or 21-3450, and amendments thereto. 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 K.S.A. 21-3449 or 21-3450, and amendments thereto.

- (b) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to give, sell, transfer, trade, invest, conceal, transport or maintain an interest in or otherwise make available any property which that person knows is intended to be used for the purpose of committing or furthering the commission of any violation of K.S.A. 21-3449 or 21-3450, and amendments thereto.
- It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to direct, plan, organize, initiate, finance, manage, supervise or facilitate the transportation or transfer of property known to be for the purpose of committing or furthering the commission of K.S.A. 21-3449 or 21-3450, and amendments thereto.
- It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to conduct a financial transaction involving property for the purpose of committing or furthering the commission of any violation of K.S.A. 21-3449 or 21-3450, and amendments thereto, when the transaction is designed in whole or in part to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership or control of the property known to be for the purpose of committing or furthering the commission of any violation of K.S.A. 21-3449 or 21-3450, and amendments thereto, or to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal law.
- (e) A person who violates this section is guilty of a severity level 1, 43 an off-grid person felony.

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- As used in this section:
- "Property" means anything of value, and includes any interest in property, including any benefit, privilege, claim or right with respect to anything of value, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible;
- "transaction" includes a purchase, sale, trade, loan, pledge, in-6 vestment, gift, transfer, transmission, delivery, deposit, withdrawal, payment, transfer between accounts, exchange of currency, extension of credit, purchase, or sale of any monetary instrument, use of a safe deposit box, or any other acquisition or disposition of property whatever means effected.
 - Sec. 46. 44. K.S.A. 21-3608a is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3608a. (a) Aggravated endangering a child is:
 - (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;
 - (2) 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, preseribe, administer, dispense, manufacture or attempt distributing, possessing with the intent to distribute, manufacturing or attempting to manufacture any methamphetamine as defined by subsection (d)(3) or (f)(1) of K.S.A. 65-4107, and amendments thereto; or
 - (4) causing or permitting such child to be in an environment where drug paraphernalia or volatile, toxic or flammable chemicals are stored 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, and amendments thereto.
- 31 Aggravated endangering a child is a severity level 9 7, person (b) 32 felony.
 - (c) As used in this section:
 - (1)"Manufacture" shall have the meaning ascribed to that term in 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.
- 38 (d) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas crim-39 inal code.
- 40 Sec. 47. 45. K.S.A. 21-3609 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3609. (a) Abuse of a child is intentionally: 41
- 42 (1) Torturing, cruelly beating, or shaking which results in great bodily 43 harm upon any child under the age of 18 years; or

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- 1 (2) inflicting cruel and inhuman corporal punishment upon any child 2 under the age of 18 years.
 - Abuse of a child as described in subsection (a)(1) is a severity level 5 3, person felony. Abuse of a child as described in subsection (a)(2) is a severity level 6, person felony.
 - Sec. 48. 46. K.S.A. 21-3701 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3701. (a) Theft is any of the following acts done with intent to deprive the owner permanently of the possession, use or benefit of the owner's property:
 - (1)Obtaining or exerting unauthorized control over property;
 - obtaining by deception control over property; (2)
 - obtaining by threat control over property; or
- 13 obtaining control over stolen property knowing the property to (4)have been stolen by another.
 - (b) (1) Theft of property of the value of:
 - \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
 - (2) Theft of property of the value of at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
- (3) Theft of property of the value of at least \$1,000 but less than 19 20 \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
- 21 (B) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-22 person felony.
- 23 (C) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-24 person felony.
 - (D) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.
- 27 (E) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, non-28 person felony.
- 29 (F) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, non-30 person felony.
 - (G) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
 - Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (4) (3) Theft of property regardless of the value from three separate mercantile establishments within a period of 72 hours as part of the same act or transaction or in two or more acts or transactions connected together or constituting parts of a common scheme or course of conduct is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
 - (5) Theft of property of the value of less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
- -(6) (4) Theft of property of the value of less than \$1,000 is a severity 41 42level 9, nonperson felony if committed by a person who has been con-
- victed of theft two or more times. 43

- (c) Conviction of a violation of a municipal ordinance prohibiting acts which constitute theft as defined by this section shall be considered a conviction of theft for the purpose of determining the number of prior convictions and the classification of the crime under this section.
 - Sec. 49. 47. K.S.A. 21-3704 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3704. (a) Theft of services is obtaining services from another by deception, threat, coercion, stealth, tampering or use of false token or device.
 - (b) "Services" within the meaning of this section, includes, but is not limited to, labor, professional service, cable television service, public or municipal utility or transportation service, telephone service, lodging, entertainment and the supplying of equipment for use. For purposes of this section, rural water districts and rural electric cooperatives shall be considered public utilities.
 - (c) "Tampering" within the meaning of this section, includes, but is not limited to:
 - (1) Making a connection of any wire, conduit or device, to any service or transmission line owned by a public or municipal utility, or by a cable television service provider;
 - (2) defacing, puncturing, removing, reversing or altering any meter or any connections, for the purpose of securing unauthorized or unmeasured electricity, natural gas, water, telephone service or cable television service;
- (3) preventing any such meters from properly measuring or registering;
 - (4) knowingly taking, receiving, using or converting to such person's own use, or the use of another, any electricity, water or natural gas which has not been measured; or any telephone or cable television service which has not been authorized; or
 - (5) causing, procuring, permitting, aiding or abetting any person to do any of the preceding acts.
 - (d) In any prosecution under this section, the existence of any of the connections of meters, alterations or use of unauthorized or unmeasured electricity, natural gas, water, telephone service or cable television service, specified in subsection (c), shall be prima facie evidence of intent to violate the provisions of this section by the person or persons using or receiving the direct benefits from the use of the electricity, natural gas, water, telephone service or cable television service passing through such connections or meters, or using the electricity, natural gas, water, telephone service or cable television service which has not been authorized or measured.
 - (e) (1) Theft of services of the value of:
- 43 (A) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.

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- (2) Theft of services of the value of at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 7, nonperson felony. 2
 - (3) Theft of services of the value of at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
- (4) Theft of services of the value of less than \$1,000 is a class A 6 nonperson misdemeanor.
- (B) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-8 person felony.
- 9 (C) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-10 person felony.
- (D) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-12 person felony.
 - (E) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
 - (F) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.
 - (G) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (H) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - Sec. 50. **48.** K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-3705 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3705. (a) Criminal deprivation of property is obtaining or exerting unauthorized control over property, with intent to deprive the owner of the temporary use thereof, without the owner's consent but not with the intent of depriving the owner permanently of the possession, use or benefit of such owner's property.
 - Criminal deprivation of property that is a motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-1437, and amendments thereto:
 - Upon a first or second conviction is a class A nonperson misdemeanor. Upon a first conviction of this paragraph, a person shall be sentenced to not less than 30 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$100. Upon a second conviction of this paragraph, a person shall be sentenced to not less than 60 days nor more than one year's imprisonment and fined not less than \$200. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served the minimum mandatory sentence as provided herein. The mandatory provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any person where such application would result in a manifest injustice; and
 - upon a third second or subsequent conviction is a severity level θ 8, nonperson felony.
- 41 Criminal deprivation of property other than a motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-1437, and amendments thereto, is a class A nonperson 42 43 misdemeanor. Upon a second or subsequent conviction of this subsection,

a person shall be sentenced to not less than 30 days imprisonment and fined not less than \$100, except that the provisions of this subsection relating to a second or subsequent conviction shall not apply to any person where such application would result in a manifest injustice.

Sec. 51. 49. K.S.A. 21-3707 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3707. (a) Giving a worthless check is the making, drawing, issuing or delivering or causing or directing the making, drawing, issuing or delivering of any check, order or draft on any bank, credit union, savings and loan association or depository for the payment of money or its equivalent with intent to defraud and knowing, at the time of the making, drawing, issuing or delivering of such check, order or draft, that the maker or drawer has no deposit in or credits with the drawee or has not sufficient funds in, or credits with, the drawee for the payment of such check, order or draft in full upon its presentation.

- (b) In any prosecution against the maker or drawer of a check, order or draft payment, of which has been refused by the drawee on account of insufficient funds, the making, drawing, issuing or delivering of such check shall be prima facie evidence of intent to defraud and of knowledge of insufficient funds in, or on deposit with, the drawee: (1) Unless the maker or drawer pays the holder thereof the amount due thereon and a service charge not exceeding \$30 for each check, within seven days after notice has been given to the maker or drawer that such check, draft or order has not been paid by the drawee. As used in this section, "notice" includes oral or written notice to the person entitled thereto. Written notice shall be presumed to have been given when deposited as restricted matter in the United States mail, addressed to the person to be given notice at such person's address as it appears on such check, draft or order; or (2) if a postdated date is placed on the check, order or draft without the knowledge or consent of the payee.
- (c) In addition to all other costs and fees allowed by law, each prosecuting attorney who takes any action under the provisions of this section may collect from the issuer in such action an administrative handling cost, except in cases filed in a court of appropriate jurisdiction. The cost shall not exceed \$10 for each check. If the issuer of the check is convicted in district court, the administrative handling costs may be assessed as part of the court costs in the matter. The moneys collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into a trust fund which shall be administered by the board of county commissioners. The funds shall be expended only with the approval of the board of county commissioners, but may be used to help fund the normal operating expenses of the county or district attorney's office.
- (d) It shall not be a defense to a prosecution under this section that the check, draft or order upon which such prosecution is based:

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- (1) Was postdated, unless such check, draft or order was presented for payment prior to the postdated date; or
- (2) was given to a payee who had knowledge or had been informed, when the payee accepted such check, draft or order, that the maker did not have sufficient funds in the hands of the drawee to pay such check, draft or order upon presentation, unless such check, draft or order was presented for payment prior to the date the maker informed the payee there would be sufficient funds.
- 9 (e) (1) (A) Giving a worthless check is a severity level 7, nonperson 10 felony, if the check, draft or order is drawn for \$25,000 or more.:
 - (A) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
 - (B) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-person felony.
 - (C) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-person felony.
- 16 (D) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-17 person felony.
 - (E) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, non-person felony.
 - (F) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, non-person felony.
- 22 (G) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson 23 misdemeanor.
 - (H) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - $\overline{(B)}(2)$ Giving a worthless check more than once within a seven-day period is a severity level 7, nonperson felony, if the combined total of the checks, drafts or orders is \$25,000 or more.
 - (A) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, non-person felony.
 - (B) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (2) (A) Giving a worthless cheek is a severity level 9, nonperson felony if the cheek, draft or order is drawn for at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000.
- 35 (B) Giving a worthless check more than once within a seven-day period is a severity level 9, nonperson felony, if the combined total of the checks, drafts or orders is at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000.
- 38 <u>(3) Giving a worthless check is a class A nonperson misdemeanor if</u> 39 the check, draft or order is drawn for less than \$1,000.
- 40 (4) (3) Giving a worthless check, draft or order drawn for less than
- 41 \$1,000 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony if committed by a person
- 42 who has, within five years immediately preceding commission of the
- 43 crime, been convicted of giving a worthless check two or more times.

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Sec. 52. 50. K.S.A. 21-3710 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3710. (a) Forgery is knowingly and with intent to defraud:

- (1) Making, altering or endorsing any written instrument in such manner that it purports to have been made, altered or endorsed by another person, either real or fictitious, and if a real person without the authority of such person; or altering any written instrument in such manner that it purports to have been made at another time or with different provisions without the authority of the maker thereof; or making, altering or endorsing any written instrument in such manner that it purports to have been made, altered or endorsed with the authority of one who did not give such authority;
- (2) issuing or delivering such written instrument knowing it to have been thus made, altered or endorsed; or
- (3) possessing, with intent to issue or deliver, any such written instrument knowing it to have been thus made, altered or endorsed.
 - (b) (1) Forgery is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.
- (2) On a first conviction of a violation of this section, in addition to any other sentence imposed, a person shall be fined the lesser of the amount of the forged instrument or \$500.
- (3) On a second conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be required to serve at least 30 days' imprisonment as a condition of probation, and fined the lesser of the amount of the forged instrument or \$1,000.
- (4) On a third or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be required to serve at least 45 days' imprisonment as a condition of probation sentenced pursuant to the sentencing guidelines grid, and fined the lesser of the amount of the forged instrument or \$2,500.
- (5) The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served the mandatory sentence as provided herein.
- (c) In any prosecution under this section, it may be alleged in the complaint or information that it is not known whether a purported person is real or fictitious, and in such case there shall be a rebuttable presumption that such purported person is fictitious.
- Sec. 53. 51. 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:
- (A) Damaging any building or property which is a dwelling in which another person has any interest without the consent of such other person;
- (B) damaging any building or property which is a dwelling with intent to injure or defraud an insurer or lienholder;
- 42 (C) damaging any building or property which is not a dwelling in 43 which another person has any interest without the consent of such other

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- (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 $\frac{1}{2}$ any controlled substance or controlled substance analog 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 $\frac{1}{10}$ any controlled substance or controlled substance analog in violation of $\frac{1}{10}$ 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.
 - (2) Arson, as described in subsection (a)(1)(C), (a)(1)(D) or (a)(3), is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
- 18 (3) Arson, as described in subsection (a)(2), is a severity level 7, per-19 son felony.
 - Sec. 54. 52. K.S.A. 21-3720 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3720. (a) Criminal damage to property is by means other than by fire or explosive:
 - (1) Intentionally injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying, or substantially impairing the use of any property in which another has an interest without the consent of such other person; or
 - (2) injuring, damaging, mutilating, defacing, destroying, or substantially impairing the use of any property with intent to injure or defraud an insurer or lienholder.
 - (b) (1) Criminal damage to property is a severity level 7, nonperson felony, if the property is damaged to the extent of \$25,000 or more.
 - (2)—Criminal damage to property is a severity level 9, nonperson felony if the property is damaged to the extent of at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000.:
 - (A) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
 - (B) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-person felony.
- 37 (C) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-38 person felony.
- 39 (D) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-40 person felony.
- 41 (E) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, non-42 person felony.
- 43 (F) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10 nonper-

1 son felony.

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- (G) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson 3 misdemeanor.
 - (H) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (3) (2) Criminal damage to property is a class B nonperson misdemeanor if the property damaged is of the value of less than \$1,000 \$500 or is of the value of \$1,000 \$500 or more and is damaged to the extent of less than \$1,000 \$500.
 - Sec. 55. 53. K.S.A. 21-3729 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3729. (a) Criminal use of a financial card is any of the following acts done with intent to defraud and for the purpose of obtaining money, goods, property, services or communication services:
 - Using a financial card without the consent of the cardholder; or
 - knowingly using a financial card, or the number or description thereof, which has been revoked or canceled; or
 - using a falsified, mutilated, altered or nonexistent financial card or a number or description thereof.
 - For the purposes of this section:
 - "Financial card" means an identification card, plate, instrument, device or number issued by a business organization authorizing the cardholder to purchase, lease or otherwise obtain money, goods, property, services or communication services or to conduct other financial transactions.
 - (2)"Cardholder" means the person or entity to whom or for whose benefit a financial card is issued.
 - For the purposes of subsection (a)(2), a financial card shall be deemed canceled or revoked when notice in writing thereof has been received by the named holder thereof as shown on such financial card or by the records of the company.
 - (d) (1) Criminal use of a financial card is a severity level 7, nonperson felony, if the money, goods, property, services or communication services obtained within any seven-day period are of the value of \$25,000 or more.
- 33 -Criminal use of a financial eard is a severity level 9, nonperson 34 felony if the money, goods, property, services or communication services 35 obtained within any seven-day period are of the value of at least \$1,000 36 but less than \$25,000.
- (3) Criminal use of a financial eard is a class A nonperson misde-37 38 meanor if the money, goods, property, services or communication services 39 obtained within a seven-day period are of the value of less than \$1,000.:
 - \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- 41 At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-42 person felony.
 - (3) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-

1 person felony.

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- (4) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-3 person felony.
- (5) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonper-4 5 son felony.
- 6 (6) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.
 - (7) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (8) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - Sec. 56. 54. K.S.A. 21-3734 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3734. (a) Impairing a security interest is:
 - (1) Damaging, destroying or concealing any personal property subject to a security interest with intent to defraud the secured party;
 - (2) selling, exchanging or otherwise disposing of any personal property subject to a security interest without the written consent of the secured party, where such sale, exchange or other disposition is not authorized by the secured party under the terms of the security agreement; or
 - (3) failure to account to the secured party for the proceeds of the sale, exchange or other disposition of any personal property subject to a security interest, where such sale, exchange or other disposition is authorized and such accounting for proceeds is required by the secured party under the terms of the security agreement or otherwise.
 - (b) (1) Impairing a security interest is a severity level 7, nonperson felony, when the personal property subject to the security interest is of the value of \$25,000 or more and is subject to a security interest of \$25,000 or more.
 - (2)—Impairing a security interest is a severity level 9, nonperson felony when the personal property subject to the security interest is of the value of at least \$1,000 and is subject to a security interest of at least \$1,000 and either the value of the property or the security interest is less than \$25,000.
 - (3) Impairing a security interest is a class A nonperson misdemeanor when the personal property subject to the security interest is of the value of less than \$1,000, or of the value of \$1,000 or more but subject to a security interest of less than \$1,000.
 - (1) \$100,000 or more and is subject to a security interest of \$100,000 is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
 - (2) At least \$75,000 and is subject to a security interest of at least \$75,000 and either the value of the property or the security interest is less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, nonperson felony.
 - (3) At least \$50,000 and is subject to a security interest of at least

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- \$50,000 and either the value of the property or the security interest is less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
- (4) At least \$25,000 and is subject to a security interest of at least \$25,000 and either the value of the property or the security interest is less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.
- (5) At least \$2,000 and is subject to a security interest of at least \$2,000 and either the value of the property or the security interest is less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
- (6) At least \$1,000 and is subject to a security interest of at least \$1,000 and either the value of the property or the security interest is less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.
- (7) At least \$500 and is subject to a security interest of at least \$500 and either the value of the property or the security interest is less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
- (8) Less than \$500 or the value of \$500 or more but subject to a security interest of less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
- Sec. 57. 55. K.S.A. 21-3761 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3761. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to:
- (1) Without consent of the owner or the owner's agent, enter or remain on railroad property, knowing that it is railroad property; or
- maliciously or wantonly cause in any manner the derailment of a train, railroad car or rail-mounted work equipment.
- 23 Violation of this subsection is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
 - Any person violating subsection (a) which results in a demonstrable monetary loss, damage or destruction of railroad property when such loss is valued at more than \$1,500 upon conviction shall be guilty of a severity level 8, nonperson felony:
 - (1) \$100,000 or more is guilty of a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- 29 At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is guilty of a severity level 30 6, nonperson felony.
 - (3) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is guilty of a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
 - At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is guilty of a severity level 8, nonperson felony.
- (5) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is guilty of a severity level 36 9, nonperson felony.
 - (6) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony.
- 39 (7)At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is guilty of a class A nonperson 40 misdemeanor.
 - Less than \$500 is guilty of a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
- 42 Subsection (a) shall not be construed to interfere with the lawful 43 use of a public or private crossing.

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- (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting a representative or member of a labor organization which represents or is seeking to represent the employees of the railroad, from conducting such business as provided under the railway labor act (45 U.S.C. 151, et seq.) and other federal labor laws.
- (e) As used in this section "railroad property" includes, but is not limited to, any train, locomotive, railroad car, caboose, rail-mounted work equipment, rolling stock, work equipment, safety device, switch, electronic signal, microwave communication equipment, connection, railroad track, rail, bridge, trestle, right-of-way or other property that is owned, leased, operated or possessed by a railroad company.
- Sec. 58. 56. K.S.A. 21-3763 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3763. (a) Counterfeiting is intentionally manufacturing, using, displaying, advertising, distributing, offering for sale, selling or possessing with intent to sell or distribute any item or services bearing or identified by a counterfeit mark.
- (b) A person having possession, custody or control of more than 25 items bearing a counterfeit mark shall be presumed to possess such items with intent to sell or distribute.
- (c) Any state or federal certificate of registration of any intellectual property shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.
 - (d) As used in this section:
 - (1) "Counterfeit mark" means:
- (A) Any unauthorized reproduction or copy of intellectual property; or
 - (B) intellectual property affixed to any item knowingly sold, offered for sale, manufactured or distributed, or identifying services offered or rendered, without the authority of the owner of the intellectual property.
 - (2) "Intellectual property" means any trademark, service mark or trade name as such terms are defined in K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 81-202, and amendments thereto.
 - (3) "Retail value" means the counterfeiter's regular selling price for the item or service bearing or identified by the counterfeit mark. In the case of items bearing a counterfeit mark which are components of a finished product, the retail value shall be the counterfeiter's regular selling price of the finished product on or in which the component would be utilized.
- (4) The quantity or retail value of items or services shall include the aggregate quantity or retail value of all items bearing, or services identified by, every counterfeit mark the defendant manufactures, uses, displays, advertises, distributes, offers for sale, sells or possesses.
- 42 (e) (1) Counterfeiting of the retail value of less than \$1,000 is a class 43 A nonperson misdemeanor:

- (A) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- 2 (B) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-3 person felony.
 - (C) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-person felony.
- 6 (D) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000, except as provided further, 7 is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.
 - (E) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000, except as provided further, is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
 - (F) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000, except as provided further, is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.
- 12 (G) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000, except as provided further, is 13 a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (H) Less than \$500, except as provided further, is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (2) Counterfeiting of the retail value of at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000; that involves more than 100 but less than 1,000 items bearing a counterfeit mark; or on a second violation of subsection (e)(1)(F), (e)(1)(G) or (e)(1)(H) if the offender has a previous conviction of this section, is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
 - (3) Counterfeiting of the retail value of \$25,000 or more; that involves 1,000 or more items bearing a counterfeit mark; or on a third or subsequent violation of subsection (e)(1)(D), (e)(1)(E), (e)(1)(F), (e)(1)(G) or (e)(1)(H) if the offender has two previous convictions of any combination of subsection (e)(1)(D), (e)(1)(E), (e)(1)(F), (e)(1)(G) or (e)(1)(H), is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
 - (f) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas criminal code.
 - Sec. 59. **57.** K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-3811 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3811. Aiding escape is:
 - (a) Assisting another who is in lawful custody on a charge or conviction of crime, on a charge or adjudication of a misdemeanor or felony or on a commitment to the state security hospital as provided in K.S.A. 22-3428 and amendments thereto based on a finding that the person committed an act constituting any crime to escape from such custody; or
 - (b) supplying to another who is in lawful custody on a charge or conviction of crime, on a charge or adjudication of a misdemeanor or felony or on a commitment to the state security hospital as provided in K.S.A. 22-3428 and amendments thereto based on a finding that the person committed an act constituting any crime, any object or thing adapted or designed for use in making an escape, with intent that it shall be so used; or
- 43 (c) introducing into an institution in which a person is confined on a

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charge or conviction of crime, on a charge or adjudication of a misde-2 meanor or felony or into the state security hospital if such person is con-3 fined on a commitment to the state security hospital as provided in K.S.A. 22-3428 and amendments thereto based on a finding that the person 4 committed an act constituting any crime any object or thing adapted or designed for use in making any escape, with intent that it shall be so used. 6

- (d) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), aiding escape is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.
- (2) Aiding escape by an employee or volunteer of the department of corrections, or the employee or volunteer of a contractor who is under contract to provide services to the department of corrections, is a severity level 45, nonperson felony.

Sec. 60. 58. K.S.A. 21-3812 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3812. (a) Aiding a felon is knowingly harboring, concealing or aiding any person who has committed a felony under the laws of this state, other than a violation of K.S.A. 22-4903, and amendments thereto, or another state or the United States with intent that such person shall avoid or escape from arrest, trial, conviction or punishment for such felony.

Aiding a felon is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.

(b) Aiding a person charged with a felony is knowingly harboring, concealing or aiding a person who has been charged with a felony under the laws of this state, other than a violation of K.S.A. 22-4903, and amendments thereto, or another state or the United States with intent that such person shall avoid or escape from arrest, trial, conviction or punishment for such felony.

Aiding a person charged with a felony is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.

(c) Aiding a person who has been convicted of or who has been charged with committing a misdemeanor under the laws of Kansas or another state is knowingly concealing or aiding such person with intent that such person shall avoid or escape from arrest, trial, conviction or punishment for such misdemeanor.

Aiding a person convicted of or charged with committing a misdemeanor is a class C misdemeanor.

(d) Aiding a person required to register under the Kansas offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901 et seq., and amendments thereto, is knowingly harboring, concealing or aiding any person who is required to register under the act and who is not in compliance with the requirements of the act with intent that such person shall avoid or escape from registration, arrest, trial, conviction, punishment or any criminal charges arising from the person's failure to comply with the requirements of the act.

Aiding a person required to register under the Kansas offender registration act is a severity level $\frac{5}{10}$, person felony.

Sec. 61. 59. K.S.A. 21-3826 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3826. (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 correctional 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. 62. 60. K.S.A. 21-3846 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3846. (a) Making a false claim, statement, or representation to the medicaid program is, knowingly and with intent to defraud, engaging in a pattern of making, presenting, submitting, offering or causing to be made, presented, submitted or offered:
- (1) Any false or fraudulent claim for payment for any goods, service, item, facility, accommodation for which payment may be made, in whole or in part, under the medicaid program, whether or not the claim is allowed or allowable;
- (2) any false or fraudulent statement or representation for use in determining payments which may be made, in whole or in part, under the medicaid program, whether or not the claim is allowed or allowable;
- (3) any false or fraudulent report or filing which is or may be used in computing or determining a rate of payment for any goods, service, item, facility or accommodation, for which payment may be made, in whole or in part, under the medicaid program, whether or not the claim is allowed or allowable;
- (4) any false or fraudulent statement or representation made in connection with any report or filing which is or may be used in computing or determining a rate of payment for any goods, service, item, facility or accommodation for which payment may be made, in whole or in part, under the medicaid program, whether or not the claim is allowed or

allowable:

- (5) any statement or representation for use by another in obtaining any goods, service, item, facility or accommodation for which payment may be made, in whole or in part, under the medicaid program, knowing the statement or representation to be false, in whole or in part, by commission or omission, whether or not the claim is allowed or allowable;
- (6) any claim for payment, for any goods, service, item, facility, or accommodation, which is not medically necessary in accordance with professionally recognized parameters or as otherwise required by law, for which payment may be made, in whole or in part, under the medicaid program, whether or not the claim is allowed or allowable; or
- (7) any wholly or partially false or fraudulent book, record, document, data or instrument, which is required to be kept or which is kept as documentation for any goods, service, item, facility or accommodation or of any cost or expense claimed for reimbursement for any goods, service, item, facility or accommodation for which payment is, has been, or can be sought, in whole or in part, under the medicaid program, whether or not the claim is allowed or allowable.
- (8) Any wholly or partially false or fraudulent book, record, document, data or instrument to any properly identified law enforcement officer, any properly identified employee or authorized representative of the attorney general, or to any properly identified employee or agent of the department of social and rehabilitation services, or its fiscal agent, in connection with any audit or investigation involving any claim for payment or rate of payment for any goods, service, item, facility or accommodation payable, in whole or in part, under the medicaid program.
- (9) Any false or fraudulent statement or representation made, with the intent to influence any acts or decision of any official, employee or agent of a state or federal agency having regulatory or administrative authority over the Kansas medicaid program.
- (b) (1) As defined by subsection (a)(1) through (a)(7), making a false claim, statement or representation to the medicaid program where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed is \$25,000 or more is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
- (2) As defined by subsection (a)(1) through (a)(7), making a false claim, statement or representation to the medicaid program where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed is at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
- (3) As defined by subsection (a)(1) through (a)(7), making a false claim, statement or representation to the medicaid program where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed is less than \$1,000 is a class A misdemeanor.:
 - (A) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.

- 1 (B) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-2 person felony.
 - (C) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-person felony.
 - (D) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-person felony.
- 7 (E) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, non-8 person felony.
- 9 (F) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, non-10 person felony.
- 11 (G) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson 12 misdemeanor.
 - (H) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (4) (2) As defined by subsections (a)(8) and (a)(9), making a false claim, statement or representation to the medicaid program is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
 - (c) In determining what is medically necessary pursuant to subsection (a)(6) of this section the attorney general may contract with or consult with qualified health care providers and other qualified individuals to identify professionally recognized parameters for the diagnosis or treatment of the recipient's condition, illness or injury.
 - Sec. 63. 61. K.S.A. 21-3902 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3902. (a) Official misconduct is any of the following acts committed by a public officer or employee in the officer or employee's public capacity or under color of the officer or employee's office or employment:
 - (1) Using or authorizing the use of any aircraft, as defined by K.S.A. 3-201, and amendments thereto, vehicle, as defined by K.S.A. 8-1485, and amendments thereto, or vessel, as defined by K.S.A. 32-1102, and amendments thereto, under the officer's or employee's control or direction, or in the officer's or employee's custody, exclusively for the private benefit or gain of the officer or employee or another.
 - (2) Knowingly and willfully failing to serve civil process when required by law.
 - (3) Using confidential information acquired in the course of and related to the officer's or employee's office or employment for the private benefit or gain of the officer or employee or another or to maliciously cause harm to another. As used in this section, "confidential" means any information that is not subject to mandatory disclosure pursuant to K.S.A. 45-221, and amendments thereto.
 - (4) Except as authorized by law, knowingly, willfully and with the intent to reduce or eliminate competition among bidders or prospective bidders on any contract or proposed contract: (A) Disclosing confidential information regarding proposals or communications from bidders or pro-

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spective bidders on any contract or proposed contract; (B) accepting any 2 bid or proposal on a contract or proposed contract after the deadline for 3 acceptance of such bid or proposal; or (C) altering any bid or proposal submitted by a bidder on a contract or proposed contract.

- (5) Except as authorized by law, knowingly destroying, tampering with or concealing evidence of a crime.
- Knowingly and willfully submitting to a governmental entity a claim for expenses which is false or duplicates expenses for which a claim is submitted to such governmental entity, another governmental or private entity.
- (b) The provisions of subsection (a)(1) shall not apply to any use of persons or property which:
- (1) At the time of the use, is authorized by law or by formal written policy of the governmental entity; or
- (2) constitutes misuse of public funds, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3910 and amendments thereto.
- (c) (1) Official misconduct as defined in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
- (2) Official misconduct as defined in subsection (a)(5) is: (A) A severity level 8, nonperson felony if the evidence is evidence of a crime which is a felony; and (B) a class A nonperson misdemeanor if the evidence is evidence of a crime which is a misdemeanor.
- Official misconduct as defined in subsection (a)(6) is if the claim is for: (A) A severity level 7, nonperson felony if the claim is for \$25,000 or more; (B) a severity level 9, nonperson felony if the claim is for at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000, and (C) a class A nonperson misdemeanor for a claim of less than \$1,000.
 - \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- 29 (B) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-30 person felony.
 - (C) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
 - (D) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.
- 35 (E) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, non-36 person felony.
 - (F) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.
- 39 (G) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson 40 misdemeanor.
 - Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
- 42 (4) Upon conviction of official misconduct a public officer or employee shall forfeit such officer or employee's office or employment.

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- 1 Sec. 64. 62. K.S.A. 21-3904 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3904. (a) Presenting a false claim is knowingly and with intent to de-2 3 fraud presenting a claim or demand which is false in whole or in part, to a public officer or body authorized to audit, allow or pay such claim.
- (b) (1) Presenting a false claim for \$25,000 or more is a severity level 6 7, nonperson felony.
- (2) Presenting a false claim for at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000 8 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
- 9 - (3) Presenting a false claim for less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson 10 misdemeanor.:
 - (1) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- (2) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-13 person felony.
- 14 (3) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-15 person felony.
- 16 (4) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-17 person felony.
 - At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
- 20 (6) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, nonper-21 son felony.
- 22 (7) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson 23 misdemeanor.
 - (8) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - Sec. 65. 63. K.S.A. 21-3905 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3905. (a) Permitting a false claim is the auditing, allowing, or paying of any claim or demand made upon the state or any subdivision thereof or other governmental instrumentality within the state by a public officer or public employee who knows such claim or demand is false or fraudulent in whole or in part.
- 31 (b) (1) Permitting a false claim for \$25,000 or more is a severity level 32 7, nonperson felony.
- (2) Permitting a false claim for at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000 33 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony. 34
- 35 - (3) Permitting a false claim for less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson 36 misdemeanor.:
 - (1) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- 38 (2) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-39 person felony.
- 40 (3) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-41 person felony.
- 42 (4) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-43 person felony.

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- 1 (5) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonper-2 son felony.
- 3 (6) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, nonper-4 son felony.
- 5 (7) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson 6 misdemeanor.
 - (8) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
- 8 $\frac{4}{(c)}$ Upon conviction of permitting a false claim, a public officer 9 or public employee shall forfeit the officer or employee's office or 10 employment.
 - Sec. 66. 64. K.S.A. 21-3910 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3910. (a) Misuse of public funds is knowingly using, lending or permitting another to use public money in a manner not authorized by law, by a custodian or other person having control of public money by virtue of such person's official position.
 - (b) As used in this section, "public money" means any money or negotiable instrument which belongs to the state of Kansas or any political subdivision thereof.
 - (c) (1) Misuse of public funds where the aggregate amount of money paid or claimed in violation of this section is \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- 22 (2) Misuse of public funds where the aggregate amount of money 23 paid or claimed in violation of this section is at least \$25,000 but less than 24 \$100,000 is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
 - (3) Misuse of public funds where the aggregate amount of money paid or claimed in violation of this section is at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
 - (4) Misuse of public funds where the aggregate amount of money paid or claimed in violation of this section is less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.:
 - (1) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
 - (2) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-person felony.
 - (3) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-person felony.
- 36 (4) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-37 person felony.
- 38 (5) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonper-39 son felony.
- 40 (6) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, nonper-41 son felony.
- 42 (7) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson 43 misdemeanor.

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- (8) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
- 2 (d) Upon conviction of misuse of public funds, the convicted person 3 shall forfeit the person's official position.
 - Sec. 67. 65. K.S.A. 21-4018 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4018. (a) Identity theft is knowingly and with intent to defraud for any benefit, obtaining, possessing, transferring, using or attempting to obtain, possess, transfer or use, one or more identification documents or personal identification number of another person other than that issued lawfully for the use of the possessor.
- 10 (b) "Identification documents" has the meaning provided in K.S.A. 11 21-3830, and amendments thereto.
 - (c) (1) Except as provided further, identity theft is a severity level 8, nonperson felony. If the monetary loss to the victim or victims is more than \$100,000, identity theft is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
 - (2) Identity theft, if the monetary loss to the victim or victims is:
 - (A) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- 17 (B) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-18 person felony.
 - (C) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-person felony.
- 21 (D) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-22 person felony.
- 23 (E) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, non-24 person felony.
 - (F) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, non-person felony.
- 27 (G) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson 28 misdemeanor.
 - (H) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
- 30 (d) Identity fraud is:
 - (1) Willfully and knowingly supplying false information intending that the information be used to obtain an identification document;
- 33 (2) making, counterfeiting, altering, amending or mutilating any iden-34 tification document:
 - (A) Without lawful authority; and
 - (B) with the intent to deceive; or
- 37 (3) willfully and knowingly obtaining, possessing, using, selling or fur-38 nishing or attempting to obtain, possess or furnish to another for any 39 purpose of deception an identification document.
 - (e) Identity fraud is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.
- 41 (f) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas crim-42 inal code.
- 43 Sec. 68. 66. K.S.A. 21-4105 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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- 21-4105. (a) Incitement to riot is by words or conduct urging others to 2 engage in riot as defined by K.S.A. 21-4104, and amendments thereto, 3 under circumstances which produce a clear and present danger of injury to persons or property or a breach of the public peace.
 - (b) Incitement to riot is a severity level 8 6, person felony.
 - Sec. 69. 67. K.S.A. 21-4111 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4111. (a) Criminal desecration is:
 - (1) Obtaining or attempting to obtain unauthorized control of a dead body or remains of any human being or the coffin, urn or other article containing a dead body or remains of any human being;
 - (2) by means other than by fire or explosive:
 - (A) Damaging, defacing or destroying the flag, ensign or other symbol of the United States or this state in which another has a property interest without the consent of such other person;
 - (B) damaging, defacing or destroying any public monument or structure;
 - (C) damaging, defacing or destroying any tomb, monument, memorial, marker, grave, vault, crypt gate, tree, shrub, plant or any other property in a cemetery; or
 - (D) damaging, defacing or destroying any place of worship.
 - (b) (1) Criminal desecration as described in subsections (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C) and (a)(2)(D) is, if the property is damaged to the extent of:
- 23 (A) A severity level 7, nonperson felony if the property is damaged 24 to the extent of \$25,000 or more:
 - (B)—a severity level 9, nonperson felony if the property is damaged to the extent of at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000; and
- 27 (C) a class A nonperson misdemeanor if the property is damaged to 28 the extent of less than \$1,000.
 - (A) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- 30 (B) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-31 person felony.
 - (C) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
- 34 (D) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-35 person felony.
- 36 (E) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, non-37 person felony.
- 38 (F) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, non-39 person felony.
- 40 (G) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson 41 misdemeanor.
 - Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
- 43 Criminal desecration as described in subsections (a)(1) and

 (a)(2)(A) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.

Sec. 70. **68.** 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. 2008 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, 21-3716, 65-4127a or 65-4127b, or 65-4160 through 65-4164, 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. 71. 69. 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;
- 43 (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 sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto, 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 sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto, 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, 21-3442, 21-3502, 21-3506, 21-3518, 21-3716, 65-4127a or 65-4127b, or 65-4160 through 65-4164 sections 5 or 6, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 65-4127a, 65-4127b, 65-4160, 65-4161, 65-4162, 65-4163 or 65-4164, prior to such section's repeal, 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 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 ex-

tracurricular 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. 2008 Supp. 75-7c26, and amendments thereto.
- (d) (1) Violation of subsection (a)(1) or (a)(5) is a class B nonperson select misdemeanors.
- (2) Violation of subsection (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4) or (a)(7) is a severity level 8, nonperson felony;
- 35 (3) Violation of subsection (a)(7) is a severity level 9, nonperson 36 felony.
 - (4) Violation of subsection (a)(6) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
- 38 Sec. 72. **70.** K.S.A. 21-4226 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39 21-4226. As used in K.S.A. 21-4225 through 21-4229, and amendments thereto:
- 41 (a) "Criminal street gang" means any organization, association or 42 group, whether formal or informal:
- 43 (1) Consisting of three or more persons;

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- (2) having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or 2 more person felonies, person misdemeanors, felony violations of the uni-3 form controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq. sections 1 through 17, 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 (4)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 17, 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:
 - Admits to criminal street gang membership; or (1)
 - meets three or more of the following criteria:
 - (A) Is identified as a criminal street gang member by a parent or guardian.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - (F) Is identified as a criminal street gang member by physical evidence including, but not limited to, photographs or other documentation.
 - Has been stopped in the company of known criminal street gang members two or more times.
 - Has participated in or undergone activities self-identified or identified by a reliable informant as a criminal street gang initiation ritual.
 - "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

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- 17, and amendments thereto, or the comparable juvenile offenses, which 2 if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of such felonies 3 or misdemeanors on separate occasions.
 - "Criminal street gang associate" means a person who:
 - (1)Admits to criminal street gang association; or
- 6 (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;
- a state, county or city law enforcement officer or correctional of-15 ficer or reliable informant identifies an incident as criminal street gang 16 activity; or
- 17 (3) an informant of previously untested reliability identifies an incident as criminal street gang activity and it is corroborated by independent 18 19 information.
 - Sec. 73. 71. K.S.A. 21-4232 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4232. (a) Unlawfully tampering with electronic monitoring equipment is intentionally removing, disabling, altering, tampering with, damaging or destroying any electronic monitoring equipment used pursuant to court order or as a condition of parole.
 - The provisions of this section shall not apply to:
 - The owner of the equipment, or an agent of the owner, performing ordinary maintenance and repairs upon such equipment; or
 - (2) an employee of the department of corrections acting within such employee's scope of employment.
 - (c) Unlawfully tampering with electronic monitoring equipment is a severity level 6 8, nonperson felony.
 - (d) This section shall be a part of and supplemental to the Kansas criminal code.
 - Sec. 74. 72. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-4310 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4310. (a) Cruelty to animals is:
 - Intentionally and maliciously killing, injuring, maining, torturing, burning or mutilating any animal;
- 38 (2) intentionally abandoning or leaving any animal in any place with-39 out making provisions for its proper care;
- 40 (3) having physical custody of any animal and intentionally failing to 41 provide such food, potable water, protection from the elements, oppor-42 tunity for exercise and other care as is needed for the health or well-being 43 of such kind of animal;

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- (4) intentionally using a wire, pole, stick, rope or any other object to 2 cause an equine to lose its balance or fall, for the purpose of sport or 3 entertainment; or
 - (5) intentionally causing any physical injury other than the acts described in subsection (a)(1).
 - The provisions of this section shall not apply to:
 - (1)Normal or accepted veterinary practices;
 - (2)bona fide experiments carried on by commonly recognized research facilities;
 - killing, attempting to kill, trapping, catching or taking of any animal in accordance with the provisions of chapter 32 or chapter 47 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated;
 - rodeo practices accepted by the rodeo cowboys' association;
 - the humane killing of an animal which is diseased or disabled beyond recovery for any useful purpose, or the humane killing of animals for population control, by the owner thereof or the agent of such owner residing outside of a city or the owner thereof within a city if no animal shelter, pound or licensed veterinarian is within the city, or by a licensed veterinarian at the request of the owner thereof, or by any officer or agent of an incorporated humane society, the operator of an animal shelter or pound, a local or state health officer or a licensed veterinarian three business days following the receipt of any such animal at such society, shelter or pound;
 - with respect to farm animals, normal or accepted practices of animal husbandry, including the normal and accepted practices for the slaughter of such animals for food or by-products and the careful or thrifty management of one's herd or animals, including animal care practices common in the industry or region;
 - the killing of any animal by any person at any time which may be found outside of the owned or rented property of the owner or custodian of such animal and which is found injuring or posing a threat to any person, farm animal or property;
 - an animal control officer trained by a licensed veterinarian in the use of a tranquilizer gun, using such gun with the appropriate dosage for the size of the animal, when such animal is vicious or could not be captured after reasonable attempts using other methods;
 - laying an equine down for medical or identification purposes;
 - (10) normal or accepted practices of pest control, as defined in subsection (x) of K.S.A. 2-2438a, and amendments thereto; or
 - accepted practices of animal husbandry pursuant to regulations promulgated by the United States department of agriculture for domestic pet animals under the animal welfare act, public law 89-544, as amended and in effect on July 1, 2006.

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- As used in this section:
- "Equine" means a horse, pony, mule, jenny, donkey or hinny.
- "Maliciously" means a state of mind characterized by actual evilmindedness or specific intent to do a harmful act without a reasonable justification or excuse.
- (d) (1) Cruelty to animals as described in subsection (a)(1) is a severity level 10, nonperson felony. Upon conviction of this subsection, a person shall be sentenced to not less than 30 days or more than one year's imprisonment required to serve 30 days' imprisonment as a condition of probation and be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000. During the mandatory 30 days imprisonment, such offender shall have a psychological evaluation prepared for the court to assist the court in determining conditions of probation. Such conditions shall include, but not be limited to, the completion of an anger management program.
- (2) The first conviction of cruelty to animals as described in subsection (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4) and (a)(5) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor. The second or subsequent conviction of cruelty to animals as described in subsection (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4) and (a)(5) is a severity level 10, non-person felony. Upon such conviction, a person shall be sentenced to not less than five days or more than one year's imprisonment required to serve 5 days' imprisonment as a condition of probation and be fined not less than \$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 the mandatory sentence as provided herein.
- (e) Persons serving the mandatory sentence shall be supervised by community correctional services upon release.
- (e) (f) For purposes of this section, "animal" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in K.S.A. 21-4313, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 75. 73. K.S.A. 21-4318 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4318. (a) Inflicting harm, disability or death to a police dog, arson dog, assistance dog, game warden dog or search and rescue dog is knowingly and intentionally, and without lawful cause or justification poisoning, inflicting great bodily harm, permanent disability or death, upon a police dog, arson dog, assistance dog, game warden dog or search and rescue dog.
 - (b) As used in this section:
- "Arson dog" means any dog which is owned, or the service of which is employed, by the state fire marshal or a fire department for the principal purpose of aiding in the detection of liquid accelerants in the investigation of fires.
- "Assistance dog" has the meaning provided by K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 43 39-1113, and amendments thereto.

- (3) "Fire department" means a public fire department under the control of the governing body of a city, township, county, fire district or benefit district or a private fire department operated by a nonprofit corporation providing fire protection services for a city, township, county, fire district or benefit district under contract with the governing body of the city, township, county or district.
- (4) "Game warden dog" means any dog which is owned, or the service of which is employed, by the department of wildlife and parks for the purpose of aiding in detection of criminal activity, enforcement of laws, apprehension of offenders or location of persons or wildlife.
- (5) "Police dog" means any dog which is owned, or the service of which is employed, by a law enforcement agency for the principal purpose of aiding in the detection of criminal activity, enforcement of laws or apprehension of offenders.
- (6) "Search and rescue dog" means any dog which is owned or the service of which is employed, by a law enforcement or emergency response agency for the purpose of aiding in the location of persons missing in disasters or other times of need.
- (c) Inflicting harm, disability or death to a police dog, arson dog, assistance dog, game warden dog or search and rescue dog is a *severity level 9*, nonperson felony. Upon conviction of this subsection, a person shall be sentenced to not less than 30 days or more than one year's imprisonment required to serve 30 days' imprisonment as a condition of probation and be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000. During the mandatory 30 days imprisonment, such offender shall have a psychological evaluation prepared for the court to assist the court in determining conditions of probation. Such conditions shall include, but not be limited to, the completion of an anger management program.
- (d) The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served the mandatory sentence as provided herein.
- (e) Persons serving the mandatory sentence shall be supervised by community correctional services upon release.
- (d) (f) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas criminal code.
- Sec. 76. 74. 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 con-

finement 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.
- (d) Unclassified misdemeanors, which shall include all crimes declared 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 sections 1 through 17 or 8-1599, 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. 77. 75. K.S.A. 21-4503a is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4503a. (a) A person who has been convicted of a felony may, in addition to the sentence authorized by law, be ordered to pay a fine which shall be fixed by the court as follows:
- (1) For any off-grid felony crime or any felony ranked in severity level 1 of the drug grid as provided in K.S.A. 21-4705 and amendments thereto, a sum not exceeding \$500,000.
 - (2) For any felony ranked in severity levels 1 through 5 of the nondrug

grid as provided in K.S.A. 21-4704 and amendments thereto or in severity levels 2 or 3 of the drug grid as provided in K.S.A. 21-4705 and amendments thereto, a sum not exceeding \$300,000.

- (3) For any felony ranked in severity levels 6 through 10 of the non-drug grid as provided in K.S.A. 21-4704 and amendments thereto or in severity level 4 of the drug grid as provided in K.S.A. 21-4705 and amendments thereto, a sum not exceeding \$100,000.
- (b) A person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor, in addition to or instead of the imprisonment authorized by law, may be sentenced to pay a fine which shall be fixed by the court as follows:
 - (1) For a class A misdemeanor, a sum not exceeding \$2,500.
 - (2) For a class B misdemeanor, a sum not exceeding \$1,000.
 - (3) For a class C misdemeanor, a sum not exceeding \$500.
 - (4) For an unclassified misdemeanor, any sum authorized by the statute that defines the crime. If no penalty is provided in such law, the fine shall not exceed the fine provided herein for a class C misdemeanor.
 - (c) As an alternative to any of the above fines, the fine imposed may be fixed at any greater sum not exceeding double the pecuniary gain derived from the crime by the offender.
 - (d) A person who has been convicted of a traffic infraction may be sentenced to pay a fine which shall be fixed by the court, not exceeding \$500.
 - (e) A person who has been convicted of a cigarette or tobacco infraction shall be sentenced to pay a fine of \$25.
- (f) The provisions of this section shall apply to crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993.
- Sec. 78. **76.** 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 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

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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;
- 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;
- 40 (10) order the defendant to pay a domestic violence special program 41 fee authorized by K.S.A. 20-369, and amendments thereto;
- 42 (11) impose any appropriate combination of (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), 43 (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 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. 2008 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 the new crime does not constitute a departure.
- (g) Prior to imposing a dispositional departure for a defendant whose offense is classified in the presumptive nonprison grid block of either the

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sentencing guideline guidelines grid, prior to sentencing a defendant to incarceration whose offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G 6-E, 6-F, 6-G, 6-H, 6-I, 7-C, 7-D, 7-E, 7-F, 8-C, 8-D, 8-E, 8-F, 9-C, 9-D or 9-E of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug erimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug erimes, prior to sentencing a defendant to incarceration whose offense is classified in grid blocks 4-E or 4-F 10-E or 10-F of the sentencing guideline guidelines grid for drug erimes 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 guidelines grid for drug crimes prior to such grid's repeal or classified in grid blocks 10-E or 10-F of the sentencing guidelines grid 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 the sentencing guideline guidelines grid or grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G 6-E, 6-F, 6-G, 6-H, 6-I, 7-C, 7-D, 7-E, 7-F, 8-C, 8-D, 8-E, 8-F, 9-C, 9-D or 9-E 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 amendments 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

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may at any time petition the court which sentenced the defendant to 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 the 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 erimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug erimes, or for an offense which is classified in gridblocks 4-E or 4-F 10-E or 10-F of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug erimes 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

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this section shall not apply.

- 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. 2008 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 21-4704, 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.
- (o) All offenders who are convicted of a class A misdemeanor shall be under the supervision of a court services officer. In releasing a defendant If an offender, who is convicted of a class A misdemeanor, is placed on probation, the court shall direct that the defendant be under the supervision of a court services officer.

Sec. 79. 77. K.S.A. 21-4611 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4611. (a) The period of suspension of sentence, probation or assignment to community corrections fixed by the court shall not exceed five years in felony cases involving crimes committed prior to July 1, 1993, or two years in misdemeanor cases, subject to renewal and extension for additional fixed periods not exceeding five years in such felony cases, nor two years in misdemeanor cases. In no event shall the total period of probation, suspension of sentence or assignment to community corrections for a felony committed prior to July 1, 1993, exceed the greatest maximum term provided by law for the crime, except that where the defendant is convicted of nonsupport of a child, the period may be continued as long as the responsibility for support continues. Probation, suspension of sentence or assignment to community corrections may be terminated by the court at any time and upon such termination or upon termination by expiration of the term of probation, suspension of sentence or assignment to community corrections, an order to this effect shall be entered by the court. The provisions of K.S.A. 75-5291, and amendments thereto, shall be applicable to any assignment to a community correctional services program pursuant to this section.

- (b) The district court having jurisdiction of the offender may parole any misdemeanant sentenced to confinement in the county jail. The period of such parole shall be fixed by the court and shall not exceed two years and shall be terminated in the manner provided for termination of suspended sentence and probation.
- (c) For all crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, the duration of probation in felony cases sentenced for the following severity levels on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug erimes and the sentencing guidelines grid for drug erimes is as follows:
- 10 (1) For nondrug crimes the recommended duration of probations is:
 11 (A) Thirty-six months for crimes in crime severity levels 1 through 5;
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 - $\frac{\text{(B)}}{\text{(2)}}$ 24 months for crimes in crime severity levels 6 and 7.
 - $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$ (3) For drug crimes the recommended duration of probation is 36 months for crimes in crime severity levels 1 and 2 *prior to such level's repeal*.
 - (3) (4) In felony cases sentenced at severity levels 9 and 10 on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 4 on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes prior to such level's repeal, if a nonprison sanction is imposed, the court shall order the defendant to serve a period of probation, or assignment to a community correctional services program as provided under K.S.A. 75-5291 et seq., and amendments thereto, of up to 12 months in length.
 - (5) In felony cases sentenced at severity level 8 on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 3 on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes prior to such level's repeal, if a nonprison sanction is imposed, the court shall order the defendant to serve a period of probation, or assignment to a community correctional services program, as provided under K.S.A. 75-5291 et seq., and amendments thereto, of up to 18 months in length.
 - (5) (6) If the court finds and sets forth with particularity the reasons for finding that the safety of the members of the public will be jeopardized or that the welfare of the inmate will not be served by the length of the probation terms provided in subsections (c)(3) and (c)(4), the court may impose a longer period of probation. Such an increase shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.
 - (6) (7) Except as provided in subsections (c)(7) and (c)(8), the total period in all cases shall not exceed 60 months, or the maximum period of the prison sentence that could be imposed whichever is longer. Non-prison sentences may be terminated by the court at any time.
 - (7) (8) If the defendant is convicted of nonsupport of a child, the period may be continued as long as the responsibility for support continues. If the defendant is ordered to pay full or partial restitution, the period

may be continued as long as the amount of restitution ordered has not been paid.

(8) (9) The court may modify or extend the offender's period of supervision, pursuant to a modification hearing and a judicial finding of necessity. Such extensions may be made for a maximum period of five years or the maximum period of the prison sentence that could be imposed, whichever is longer, inclusive of the original supervision term.

(d) The provisions of subsection (e), as amended by this act, shall be applied retroactively. The sentencing court shall direct that a review of all persons serving a nonprison sanction for a crime in severity levels 8, 9 or 10 of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or a crime in severity levels 3 or 4 of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes be conducted. On or before September 1, 2000, the duration of such person's probation shall be modified in conformity with the provisions of subsection (e).

Sec. 80. 78. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-4619 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4619. (a) (1) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), any person convicted in this state of a traffic infraction, cigarette or to-bacco infraction, misdemeanor or a class D or E felony, or for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, nondrug crimes ranked in severity levels 6 through 10 or any felony ranked in severity level 4 of the drug grid prior to such grid's repeal, may petition the convicting court for the expungement of such conviction or related arrest records if three or more years have elapsed since the person: (A) Satisfied the sentence imposed; or (B) was discharged from probation, a community correctional services program, parole, postrelease supervision, conditional release or a suspended sentence.

- (2) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), any person who has fulfilled the terms of a diversion agreement may petition the district court for the expungement of such diversion agreement and related arrest records if three or more years have elapsed since the terms of the diversion agreement were fulfilled.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (c), no person may petition for expungement until five or more years have elapsed since the person satisfied the sentence imposed, the terms of a diversion agreement or was discharged from probation, a community correctional services program, parole, postrelease supervision, conditional release or a suspended sentence, if such person was convicted of a class A, B or C felony, or for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, if convicted of an off-grid felony or any nondrug crime ranked in severity levels 1 through 5 or any felony ranked in severity levels 1 through 3 of the drug grid prior to such grid's repeal, or:
- 43 (1) Vehicular homicide, as defined by K.S.A. 21-3405, and amend-

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ments thereto, or as prohibited by any law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;

- (2) driving while the privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state has been canceled, suspended or revoked, as prohibited by K.S.A. 8-262, and amendments thereto, or as prohibited by any law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute:
- (3) perjury resulting from a violation of K.S.A. 8-261a, and amendments thereto, or resulting from the violation of a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;
- (4) violating the provisions of the fifth clause of K.S.A. 8-142, and amendments thereto, relating to fraudulent applications or violating the provisions of a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;
- (5) any crime punishable as a felony wherein a motor vehicle was used in the perpetration of such crime;
- (6) failing to stop at the scene of an accident and perform the duties required by K.S.A. 8-1602, 8-1603 or 8-1604, and amendments thereto, or required by a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with those statutes;
- (7) violating the provisions of K.S.A. 40-3104, and amendments thereto, relating to motor vehicle liability insurance coverage; or
 - (8) a violation of K.S.A. 21-3405b, prior to its repeal.
- There shall be no expungement of convictions for the following offenses or of convictions for an attempt to commit any of the following offenses: (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) or (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, and amendments thereto; (5) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto; (6) indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3510, and amendments thereto; (7) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3511, and amendments thereto; (8) sexual exploitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto; (9) aggravated incest as defined in K.S.A. 21-3603, and amendments thereto; (10) endangering a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3608, and amendments thereto; (11) aggravated endangering a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3608a, and amendments thereto; (12) abuse of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3609, and amendments thereto; (12) (13) capital murder as defined in K.S.A. 21-3439, and amendments thereto; (13) (14) murder in the first degree as defined in K.S.A. 21-3401, and amendments thereto; (14) (15) murder in the second degree as de-

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1 fined in K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto; (15) (16) voluntary manslaughter as defined in K.S.A. 21-3403, and amendments thereto; 2 3 (16) (17) involuntary manslaughter as defined in K.S.A. 21-3404, and amendments thereto; (17) (18) involuntary manslaughter while driving 4 under the influence of alcohol or drugs as defined in K.S.A. 21-3442, and amendments thereto; (18) (19) sexual battery as defined in K.S.A. 21-6 3517, and amendments thereto, when the victim was less than 18 years 8 of age at the time the crime was committed; (19) (20) aggravated sexual 9 battery as defined in K.S.A. 21-3518, and amendments thereto; (20) (21) a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, including any di-10 version for such violation; (21) (22) a violation of K.S.A. 8-2,144, and 11 12 amendments thereto, including any diversion for such violation; or (22) 13 (23) any conviction for any offense in effect at any time prior to the 14 effective date of this act, that is comparable to any offense as provided in 15 this subsection.

- When a petition for expungement is filed, the court shall set a date for a hearing of such petition and shall cause notice of such hearing to be given to the prosecuting attorney and the arresting law enforcement agency. The petition shall state: (1) The defendant's full name;
- (2) the full name of the defendant at the time of arrest, conviction or diversion, if different than the defendant's current name;
 - the defendant's sex, race and date of birth;
- (4)the crime for which the defendant was arrested, convicted or diverted:
 - (5)the date of the defendant's arrest, conviction or diversion; and
- the identity of the convicting court, arresting law enforcement authority or diverting authority. There shall be no docket fee for filing a petition pursuant to this section. All petitions for expungement shall be docketed in the original criminal action. Any person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing. The court may inquire into the background of the petitioner and shall have access to any reports or records relating to the petitioner that are on file with the secretary of corrections or the Kansas parole board.
- (e) At the hearing on the petition, the court shall order the petitioner's arrest record, conviction or diversion expunged if the court finds 36 that:
 - The petitioner has not been convicted of a felony in the past two years and no proceeding involving any such crime is presently pending or being instituted against the petitioner;
 - (2) the circumstances and behavior of the petitioner warrant the expungement; and
 - the expungement is consistent with the public welfare.
 - When the court has ordered an arrest record, conviction or diver-

sion expunged, the order of expungement shall state the information required to be contained in the petition. The clerk of the court shall send a certified copy of the order of expungement to the Kansas bureau of investigation which shall notify the federal bureau of investigation, the secretary of corrections and any other criminal justice agency which may have a record of the arrest, conviction or diversion. After the order of expungement is entered, the petitioner shall be treated as not having been arrested, convicted or diverted of the crime, except that:

- (1) Upon conviction for any subsequent crime, the conviction that was expunged may be considered as a prior conviction in determining the sentence to be imposed;
- (2) the petitioner shall disclose that the arrest, conviction or diversion occurred if asked about previous arrests, convictions or diversions:
- (A) In any application for licensure as a private detective, private detective agency, certification as a firearms trainer pursuant to K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 75-7b21, and amendments thereto, or employment as a detective with a private detective agency, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01, and amendments thereto; as security personnel with a private patrol operator, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01, and amendments thereto; or with an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services;
- (B) in any application for admission, or for an order of reinstatement, to the practice of law in this state;
- (C) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;
- (D) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for executive director of the Kansas racing and gaming commission, for employment with the commission or for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission, or to aid in determining qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure by the commission;
- (E) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for the following under the Kansas expanded lottery act: (i) Lottery gaming facility manager or prospective manager, racetrack gaming facility manager or prospective manager, licensee or certificate holder; or (ii) an officer, director, employee, owner, agent or contractor thereof;
- (F) upon application for a commercial driver's license under K.S.A. 8-2,125 through 8-2,142, and amendments thereto;
- (G) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications to be an employee of the state gaming agency;
 - (H) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications to be an em-

ployee of a tribal gaming commission or to hold a license issued pursuant to a tribal-state gaming compact;

- (I) in any application for registration as a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser or investment adviser representative all as defined in K.S.A. 17-12a102, and amendments thereto;
- (J) in any application for employment as a law enforcement officer as defined in K.S.A. 22-2202 or 74-5602, and amendments thereto; or
- (K) for applications received on and after July 1, 2006, to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for a license to carry a concealed weapon pursuant to the personal and family protection act, K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 75-7c01 et seq., and amendments thereto;
- (3) the court, in the order of expungement, may specify other circumstances under which the conviction is to be disclosed;
- (4) the conviction may be disclosed in a subsequent prosecution for an offense which requires as an element of such offense a prior conviction of the type expunged; and
- (5) upon commitment to the custody of the secretary of corrections, any previously expunged record in the possession of the secretary of corrections may be reinstated and the expungement disregarded, and the record continued for the purpose of the new commitment.
- (g) Whenever a person is convicted of a crime, pleads guilty and pays a fine for a crime, is placed on parole, postrelease supervision or probation, is assigned to a community correctional services program, is granted a suspended sentence or is released on conditional release, the person shall be informed of the ability to expunge the arrest records or conviction. Whenever a person enters into a diversion agreement, the person shall be informed of the ability to expunge the diversion.
- (h) Subject to the disclosures required pursuant to subsection (f), in any application for employment, license or other civil right or privilege, or any appearance as a witness, a person whose arrest records, conviction or diversion of a crime has been expunged under this statute may state that such person has never been arrested, convicted or diverted of such crime, but the expungement of a felony conviction does not relieve an individual of complying with any state or federal law relating to the use or possession of firearms by persons convicted of a felony.
- (i) Whenever the record of any arrest, conviction or diversion has been expunged under the provisions of this section or under the provisions of any other existing or former statute, the custodian of the records of arrest, conviction, diversion and incarceration relating to that crime shall not disclose the existence of such records, except when requested by:
 - (1) The person whose record was expunged;
- (2) a private detective agency or a private patrol operator, and the

request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for employment with such agency or operator by the person whose record has been expunged;

- (3) a court, upon a showing of a subsequent conviction of the person whose record has been expunged;
- (4) the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, or a designee of the secretary, for the purpose of obtaining information relating to employment in an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services of any person whose record has been expunged;
- (5) a person entitled to such information pursuant to the terms of the expungement order;
- (6) a prosecuting attorney, and such request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with a prosecution of an offense that requires a prior conviction as one of the elements of such offense;
- (7) the supreme court, the clerk or disciplinary administrator thereof, the state board for admission of attorneys or the state board for discipline of attorneys, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for admission, or for an order of reinstatement, to the practice of law in this state by the person whose record has been expunged;
- (8) the Kansas lottery, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;
- (9) the governor or the Kansas racing and gaming commission, or a designee of the commission, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for executive director of the commission, for employment with the commission, for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission or for licensure, renewal of licensure or continued licensure by the commission;
- (10) the Kansas racing and gaming commission, or a designee of the commission, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications of the following under the Kansas expanded lottery act: (A) Lottery gaming facility managers and prospective managers, racetrack gaming facility managers and prospective managers, licensees and certificate holders; and (B) their officers, directors, employees, owners, agents and contractors;
- (11) the Kansas sentencing commission;
- (12) the state gaming agency, and the request is accompanied by a

statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications: (A) To be an employee of the state gaming agency; or (B) to be an employee of a tribal gaming commission or to hold a license issued pursuant to a tribal-gaming compact;

- (13) the Kansas securities commissioner or a designee of the commissioner, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for registration as a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser or investment adviser representative by such agency and the application was submitted by the person whose record has been expunged;
- (14) the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining certification eligibility as a law enforcement officer pursuant to K.S.A. 74-5601 et seq., and amendments thereto;
- (15) a law enforcement agency and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining eligibility for employment as a law enforcement officer as defined by K.S.A. 22-2202, and amendments thereto; or
- (16) the attorney general and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for a license to carry a concealed weapon pursuant to the personal and family protection act.

Sec. 81. 79. K.S.A. 21-4638 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4638. When it is provided by law that a person shall be sentenced pursuant to this section, such person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life and shall not be eligible for probation or suspension, modification or reduction of sentence. Except as otherwise provided, in addition, a person sentenced pursuant to this section shall not be eligible for parole prior to serving 40 years' imprisonment, and such 40 years' imprisonment shall not be reduced by the application of good time credits. For crimes committed on and after July 1, 1999, a person sentenced pursuant to this section shall not be eligible for parole prior to serving 50 years' imprisonment, and such 50 years' imprisonment shall not be reduced by the application of good time credits. For crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 50 years shall not apply if the court finds that the defendant, because of the defendant's criminal history classification, is subject to presumptive imprisonment pursuant to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug erimes and the sentencing range exceeds 600 months. In such case, the defendant is required to serve a mandatory minimum term equal to the sentence established pursuant to the sentencing range. Upon sentencing a defendant pursuant to this section, the court shall commit the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections and the court shall state in the

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sentencing order of the judgment form or journal entry, whichever is delivered with the defendant to the correctional institution, that the de-2 3 fendant has been sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4638 and amendments 4

Sec. 82. 80. K.S.A. 21-4643 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4643. (a) (1) Except as provided in subsection (b) or (d), a defendant who is 18 years of age or older and is convicted of the following crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for life with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 25 years unless the court determines that the defendant should be sentenced as determined in paragraph (2):

- (A) Aggravated trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3447, and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age;
- rape, as defined in subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3502, and 14 15 amendments thereto;
 - aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in subsection (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto;
 - (D) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto;
 - (E) promoting prostitution, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3513, and amendments thereto, if the prostitute is less than 14 years of age;
 - sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in subsection (a)(5) or (a)(6) of K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto; and
 - (G) 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 paragraphs (A) through (F).
 - The provision of paragraph (1) requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 25 years shall not apply if the court finds:
 - The defendant is an aggravated habitual sex offender and sen-(A) tenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4642, and amendments thereto; or
 - (B) the defendant, because of the defendant's criminal history classification, is subject to presumptive imprisonment pursuant to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug erimes and the sentencing range exceeds 300 months. In such case, the defendant is required to serve a mandatory minimum term equal to the sentence established pursuant to the sentencing range.
 - (b) (1) On and after July 1, 2006, if a defendant who is 18 years of age or older is convicted of a crime listed in subsection (a)(1) and such defendant has previously been convicted of a crime listed in subsection (a)(1), a crime in effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act which is substantially the same as a crime listed in subsection (a)(1) or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same

as a crime listed in subsection (a)(1), the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment for life with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 40 years. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a crime committed under K.S.A. 21-3522, and amendments thereto, or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as K.S.A. 21-3522, and amendments thereto.

- (2) The provision of paragraph (1) requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 40 years shall not apply if the court finds:
- (A) The defendant is an aggravated habitual sex offender and sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4642, and amendments thereto; or
- (B) the defendant, because of the defendant's criminal history classification, is subject to presumptive imprisonment pursuant to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and the sentencing range exceeds 480 months. In such case, the defendant is required to serve a mandatory minimum term equal to the sentence established pursuant to the sentencing range.
- (c) When a person is sentenced pursuant to subsection (a) or (b), such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 25 years, 40 years or be sentenced as determined in subsection (a)(2) or subsection (b)(2), whichever is applicable, and shall not be eligible for probation or suspension, modification or reduction of sentence. In addition, a person sentenced pursuant to this section shall not be eligible for parole prior to serving such mandatory term of imprisonment, and such imprisonment shall not be reduced by the application of good time credits.
- (d) On or after July 1, 2006, for a first time conviction of an offense listed in paragraph (a)(1), the sentencing judge shall impose the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment provided by subsection (a), unless the judge finds substantial and compelling reasons, following a review of mitigating circumstances, to impose a departure. If the sentencing judge departs from such mandatory minimum term of imprisonment, the judge shall state on the record at the time of sentencing the substantial and compelling reasons for the departure. The departure sentence shall be the sentence pursuant to the sentencing guidelines act, K. S. A. 21-4701 et seq., and amendments thereto, and no sentence of a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment shall be imposed hereunder. as used in this subsection, mitigating circumstances shall include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (1) The defendant has no significant history of prior criminal activity.
- (2) The crime was committed while the defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbances.

- (3) The victim was an accomplice in the crime committed by another person, and the defendant's participation was relatively minor.
- (4) The defendant acted under extreme distress or under the substantial domination of another person.
- (5) The capacity of the defendant to appreciate the criminality of the defendant's conduct or to conform the defendant's conduct to the requirements of law was substantially impaired.
 - (6) The age of the defendant at the time of the crime.
- Sec. 83. 81. K.S.A. 21-4703 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4703. As used in this act:
- (a) "Aggravating factors" mean substantial and compelling reasons justifying an exceptional sentence whereby the sentencing court may impose a departure sentence outside the standard sentencing range for a crime. Aggravating factors may result in dispositional or durational departures and shall be stated on the record by the court;
 - (b) "commission" means the Kansas sentencing commission;
- (c) "criminal history" means and includes adult felony, class A misdemeanor, class B person misdemeanor, or select misdemeanor convictions and comparable juvenile adjudications possessed by an offender at the time such offender is sentenced;
- (d) "criminal history score" means the summation of the convictions described as criminal history that place an offender in one of the criminal history score categories listed on the horizontal axis of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug erimes and the sentencing guidelines grid for drug erimes;
- (e) "decay factor" means prior convictions that are no longer considered as part of an offender's criminal history score;
- (f) "departure" means a sentence which is inconsistent with the presumptive sentence for an offender;
- (g) "dispositional departure" means a sentence which is inconsistent with the presumptive sentence by imposing a nonprison sanction when the presumptive sentence is prison or prison when the presumptive sentence is nonimprisonment;
- (h) "dispositional line" means the solid black line on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes which separates the grid blocks in which the presumptive sentence is a term of imprisonment and postrelease supervision from the grid blocks in which the presumptive sentence is nonimprisonment which may include local custodial sanctions;
- (i) "durational departure" means a sentence which is inconsistent with the presumptive sentence as to term of imprisonment, or term of nonimprisonment;
 - (j) "good time" means a method of behavior control or sanctions util-

ized by the department of corrections. Good time can result in a decrease of up to 20% of the prison part of the sentence.

- (k) "grid" means the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes as provided in K.S.A. 21-4704 or the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes as provided in K.S.A. 21-4705, or both, and amendments thereto;
- (l) "grid block" means a box on the grid formed by the intersection of the crime severity ranking of a current crime of conviction and an offender's criminal history classification;
- (m) "imprisonment" means imprisonment in a facility operated by the Kansas department of corrections;
- (n) "mitigating factors" means substantial and compelling reasons justifying an exceptional sentence whereby the sentencing court may impose a departure sentence outside of the standard sentencing range for an offense. Mitigating factors may result in dispositional or durational departures and shall be stated on the record by the court;
- (o) "nonimprisonment," "nonprison" or "nonprison sanction" means probation, community corrections, conservation camp, house arrest or any other community based disposition;
- (p) "postrelease supervision" means the release of a prisoner to the community after having served a period of imprisonment or equivalent time served in a facility where credit for time served is awarded as set forth by the court, subject to conditions imposed by the Kansas parole board and to the secretary of correction's supervision;
- (q) "presumptive sentence" means the sentence provided in a grid block for an offender classified in that grid block by the combined effect of the crime severity ranking of the current crime of conviction and the offender's criminal history;
- (r) "prison" means a facility operated by the Kansas department of corrections; and
- (s) "sentencing range" means the sentencing court's discretionary range in imposing a nonappealable sentence.
- Sec. 84. 82. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-4704 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4704. (a) For purposes of sentencing, the following sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes shall be applied in felony cases for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993:

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LEGEND Presumptive Probation	Prestamptive Imprisonment Prestamptive 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 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 erimes 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) (1) 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.
- (2) (A) If an offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G 6-E, 6-F, 6-G, 6-H, 6-I, 7-C, 7-D, 7-E, 7-F, 8-C, 8-D, 8-E, 8-F, 9-C, 9-D or 9-E, the court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making the following findings on the record:
- (1) (i) An appropriate treatment or behavior modification program exists which is likely to be more effective than the presumptive prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism; and
- $\frac{(2)}{(ii)}$ the recommended treatment program is available and the of-43 fender can be admitted to such program within a reasonable period of

time; or

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- $\frac{3}{2}$ (iii) the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation.
- (B) Any party requesting the nonprison sentence be served by attending and successfully completing a treatment or behavioral modification program shall notify the court and opposing counsel 20 days prior to sentencing of the proposed program. The presentence investigation report by the court services officer shall verify the availability of the program and the adequacy of the provider of such program and the treatment or behavioral modification plan.
- (C) 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 6-E, 6-F, 6-G, 6-H, 6-I, 7-C, 7-D, 7-E, 7-F, 8-C, 8-D, 8-E, 8-F, 9-C, 9-D or 9-E, 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.
- $\frac{(i)}{h}$ 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 subsection (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. 21-3412a, 21-3710, 21-4310 or 21-4318, 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) (A)(i) of K.S.A. 21-3412a, subsections (b)(3) and subsection (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.

- $\frac{\langle \mathbf{j} \rangle}{(i)}$ (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.
- $\langle k \rangle$ (j) 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 17, 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 17, and amendments thereto, or any substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction.

- ($\frac{1}{2}$) (k) Except as provided in subsection ($\frac{1}{2}$) (m), the sentence for a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3715, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has a prior conviction for a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of K.S.A. 21-3715 or 21-3716, and amendments thereto, shall be presumed imprisonment.
- (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
- 27 (2) the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by 28 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.
 - (n) The sentence for a third or subsequent violation of subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3705, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.
 - (l) 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.
 - (e) (m) The sentence for a felony violation of K.S.A. 21-3701 or 21-3715, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has no prior convictions for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3701 or 21-3715, and amendments thereto; or the sentence for a felony violation of K.S.A. 21-

3701, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has one or two prior felony convictions for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 or 21-3716, and amendments thereto; or the sentence for a felony violation of K.S.A. 21-3715, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has one prior felony conviction for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 or 21-3716, and amendments thereto, shall be the sentence as provided by this section, except that the court may order an optional nonprison sentence for a defendant to participate in a drug treat-ment program, including, but not limited to, an approved after-care plan, if the court makes the following findings on the record:

- (1) Substance abuse was an underlying factor in the commission of the crime;
- (2) substance abuse treatment in the community is likely to be more effective than a prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism; and
- (3) participation in an intensive substance abuse treatment program will serve community safety interests.

A defendant sentenced to an optional nonprison sentence under this subsection shall be supervised by community correctional services. The provisions of subsection (f)(1) of K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, shall apply to a defendant sentenced under this subsection.

The sentence under this subsection shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

- (p) (n) The sentence for a felony violation of K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has any combination of three or more prior felony convictions for violations of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 or 21-3716, and amendments thereto, or the sentence for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3715, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has any combination of two or more prior convictions for violations of K.S.A. 21-3701, 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, except that the court may recommend that an offender be placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections, in a facility designated by the secretary to participate in an intensive substance abuse treatment program, upon making the following findings on the record:
- (1) Substance abuse was an underlying factor in the commission of the crime;
- (2) substance abuse treatment with a possibility of an early release from imprisonment is likely to be more effective than a prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism; and
- (3) participation in an intensive substance abuse treatment program with the possibility of an early release from imprisonment will serve com-

munity safety interests by promoting offender reformation.

The intensive substance abuse treatment program shall be determined by the secretary of corrections, but shall be for a period of at least four months. Upon the successful completion of such intensive treatment program, the offender shall be returned to the court and the court may modify the sentence by directing that a less severe penalty be imposed in lieu of that originally adjudged within statutory limits. If the offender's term of imprisonment expires, the offender shall be placed under the applicable period of postrelease supervision.

The sentence under this subsection shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

Sec. 85. 83. K.S.A. 21-4706 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4706. (a) For crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, the sentences of imprisonment shall represent the time a person shall actually serve, subject to a reduction of up to 15% of the primary sentence for good time as authorized by law. For crimes committed on or after January 1, 2008, the sentences of imprisonment shall represent the time a person shall actually serve, subject to a reduction of up to 20% of the primary sentence for good time for drug severity level 3 or 4, prior to such levels level's repeal, or nondrug severity level 7 through 10 crimes and a reduction for program credit as authorized by K.S.A. 21-4722, and amendments thereto.

- (b) The sentencing court shall pronounce sentence in all felony cases.
- (c) Violations of K.S.A. 21-3401, 21-3439, 21-3449, 21-3450 and 21-3801, and amendments thereto, are off-grid crimes for the purpose of sentencing. Except as otherwise provided by K.S.A. 21-4622 through 21-4627, and 21-4629 through 21-4631, and amendments thereto, the sentence shall be imprisonment for life and shall not be subject to statutory provisions for suspended sentence, community service or probation.
- (d) As identified in K.S.A. 21-3447, 21-3502, 21-3504, 21-3506, 21-3513 and 21-3516, and amendments thereto, if the offender is 18 years of age or older and the victim is under 14 years of age, such violations are off-grid crimes for the purposes of sentencing. Except as provided in K.S.A. 21-4642, and amendments thereto, the sentence shall be imprisonment for life pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4643, and amendments thereto.

onment for life pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4643, and amendments thereto. Sec. 86. 84. K.S.A. 21-4707 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4707. (a) The crime severity scale contained in the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes as provided in K.S.A. 21-4704, and amendments thereto, consists of 10 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 10 crimes are the least severe crimes. If a person is convicted of two or more crimes, then the severity level shall be determined by the most severe crime of conviction.

- (b) When the statutory definition of a crime includes a broad range of criminal conduct, the crime may be subclassified factually in more than one crime category to capture the full range of criminal conduct covered by the crime.
 - (c) The provisions of this subsection shall be applicable with regard to ranking offenses according to the crime severity scale as provided in this section:
 - (1) When considering an unranked offense in relation to the crime severity scale, the sentencing judge should refer to comparable offenses on the crime severity scale.
 - (2) Except for off-grid felony crimes, which are classified as person felonies, all felony crimes omitted from the crime severity scale shall be considered nonperson felonies.
- (3) All unclassified felonies shall be scored as level 10 nonperson crimes.
- (4) The offense severity level of a crime for which the court has accepted a plea of guilty or nolo contendere pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3210, and amendments thereto, or of a crime of which the defendant has been convicted shall not be elevated or enhanced for sentencing purposes as a result of the discovery of prior convictions or any other basis for such enhancement subsequent to the acceptance of the plea or conviction. Any such prior convictions discovered after the plea has been accepted by the court shall be counted in the determination of the criminal history of the offender.
- (d) 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 section 3, 5 or 6, and amendments thereto, or agrees to exclude any prior conviction from the defendant's criminal history.
- Sec. 87. 85. K.S.A. 21-4709 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4709. The criminal history scale is represented in abbreviated form on the horizontal axis of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes. The relative severity of each criminal history category decreases from left to right on such grids the grid. Criminal history category A is the most serious classification. Criminal history categories in the criminal history scale are:
- 38 Criminal
- 39 History
- 40 Category Descriptive Criminal History
- 41 A The offender's criminal history includes three or more adult 42 convictions or juvenile adjudications, in any combination, for 43 person felonies.

- 1 B The offender's criminal history includes two adult convictions 2 or juvenile adjudications, in any combination, for person 3 felonies.
 - C The offender's criminal history includes one adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for a person felony, and one or more adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for a nonperson felony.
 - D The offender's criminal history includes one adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for a person felony, but no adult conviction or juvenile adjudications for a nonperson felony.
 - E The offender's criminal history includes three or more adult convictions or juvenile adjudications for nonperson felonies, but no adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for a person felony.
 - F The offender's criminal history includes two adult convictions or juvenile adjudications for nonperson felonies, but no adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for a person felony.
 - G The offender's criminal history includes one adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for a nonperson felony, but no adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for a person felony.
 - H The offender's criminal history includes two or more adult convictions or juvenile adjudications for nonperson and/or select misdemeanors, and no more than two adult convictions or juvenile adjudications for person misdemeanors, but no adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for either a person or nonperson felony.
 - I The offender's criminal history includes no prior record; or, one adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for a person, non-person, or select misdemeanor, but no adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for either a person or nonperson felony.

Sec. 88. 86. K.S.A. 21-4710 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4710. (a) Criminal history categories contained in the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes are based on the following types of prior convictions: Person felony adult convictions, nonperson felony adult convictions, person felony juvenile adjudications, nonperson felony juvenile adjudications, person misdemeanor adult convictions, nonperson class A misdemeanor adult convictions, select class B nonperson misdemeanor adult convictions, select class B nonperson misdemeanor adult convictions and convictions and adjudications for violations of municipal ordinances or county resolutions which are comparable to any crime classified under the state law of Kansas as a person misdemeanor, select nonperson class B misdemeanor or nonperson class A misde-

meanor. A prior conviction is any conviction, other than another count in the current case which was brought in the same information or complaint or which was joined for trial with other counts in the current case pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3203 and amendments thereto, which occurred prior to sentencing in the current case regardless of whether the offense that led to the prior conviction occurred before or after the current offense or the conviction in the current case.

- (b) A class B nonperson select misdemeanor is a special classification established for weapons violations. Such classification shall be considered and scored in determining an offender's criminal history classification.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided, all convictions, whether sentenced consecutively or concurrently, shall be counted separately in the offender's criminal history.
- (d) Except as provided in K.S.A. 21-4716, and amendments thereto, the following are applicable to determining an offender's criminal history classification:
 - (1) Only verified convictions will be considered and scored.
- (2) All prior adult felony convictions, including expungements, will be considered and scored.
 - (3) There will be no decay factor applicable for adult convictions.
- (4) Except as otherwise provided, a juvenile adjudication, which would have been a nonperson class D or E felony if committed before July 1, 1993, or a nondrug severity level 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10, or drug level 4 prior to such level's repeal, nonperson felony if committed on or after July 1, 1993, or a misdemeanor if committed by an adult, will decay if the current crime of conviction is committed after the offender reaches the age of 25.
- (5) For convictions of crimes committed before July 1, 1993, a juvenile adjudication which would constitute a class A, B or C felony, if committed by an adult, will not decay. For convictions of crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, a juvenile adjudication which would constitute an off-grid felony, a nondrug severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 felony, or a drug severity level 1, 2 or 3 felony prior to such level's repeal, if committed by an adult, will not decay.
- (6) All juvenile adjudications which would constitute a person felony will not decay or be forgiven.
- (7) All person misdemeanors, class A nonperson misdemeanors and class B select nonperson misdemeanors, and all municipal ordinance and county resolution violations comparable to such misdemeanors, shall be considered and scored.
- 41 (8) Unless otherwise provided by law, unclassified felonies and mis-42 demeanors, shall be considered and scored as nonperson crimes for the 43 purpose of determining criminal history.

- (9) Prior convictions of a crime defined by a statute which has since been repealed shall be scored using the classification assigned at the time of such conviction.
 - (10) Prior convictions of a crime defined by a statute which has since been determined unconstitutional by an appellate court shall not be used for criminal history scoring purposes.
 - (11) Prior convictions of any crime shall not be counted in determining the criminal history category if they enhance the severity level or applicable penalties, elevate the classification from misdemeanor to felony, or are elements of the present crime of conviction. Except as otherwise provided, all other prior convictions will be considered and scored.
 - Sec. 89. 87. K.S.A. 21-4711 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4711. In addition to the provisions of K.S.A. 21-4710, and amendments thereto, the following shall apply in determining an offender's criminal history classification as contained in the presumptive sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and the presumptive sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes prior to the grid's repeal:
 - (a) Every three prior adult convictions or juvenile adjudications of class A and class B person misdemeanors in the offender's criminal history, or any combination thereof, shall be rated as one adult conviction or one juvenile adjudication of a person felony for criminal history purposes. Every three prior adult convictions or juvenile adjudications of assault as defined in K.S.A. 21-3408, and amendments thereto, occurring within a period commencing three years prior to the date of conviction for the current crime of conviction shall be rated as one adult conviction or one juvenile adjudication of a person felony for criminal history purposes.
 - (b) A conviction of subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-4204, and amendments thereto, criminal possession of firearms by a person who is both addicted to and an unlawful user of a controlled substance, subsection (a)(4) of K.S.A. 21-4204, and amendments thereto, possession of a firearm on school grounds or K.S.A. 21-4218, and amendments thereto, possession of a firearm on the grounds or in the state capitol building, will be scored as a select class B nonperson misdemeanor conviction or adjudication and shall not be scored as a person misdemeanor for criminal history purposes.
 - (c) (1) If the current crime of conviction was committed before July 1, 1996, and is for subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3404, and amendments thereto, involuntary manslaughter in the commission of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, driving under the influence, then, each prior adult conviction or juvenile adjudication for K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, shall count as one person felony for criminal history purposes.

- (2) If the current crime of conviction was committed on or after July 1, 1996, and is for a violation of an act described in K.S.A. 21-3442, and amendments thereto, each prior adult conviction, diversion in lieu of criminal prosecution or juvenile adjudication for: (A) An act described in K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto; or (B) a violation of a law of another state or an ordinance of any city, or resolution of any county, which prohibits the act described in K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto shall count as one person felony for criminal history purposes.
- (d) Prior burglary adult convictions and juvenile adjudications will be scored for criminal history purposes as follows:
- (1) As a prior person felony if the prior conviction or adjudication was classified as a burglary as described in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3715 and amendments thereto.
- (2) As a prior nonperson felony if the prior conviction or adjudication was classified as a burglary as described in subsection (b) or (c) of K.S.A. 21-3715 and amendments thereto.

The facts required to classify prior burglary adult convictions and juvenile adjudications must be established by the state by a preponderance of the evidence.

- (e) Out-of-state convictions and juvenile adjudications will be used in classifying the offender's criminal history. An out-of-state crime will be classified as either a felony or a misdemeanor according to the convicting jurisdiction. If a crime is a felony in another state, it will be counted as a felony in Kansas. The state of Kansas shall classify the crime as person or nonperson. In designating a crime as person or nonperson comparable offenses shall be referred to. If the state of Kansas does not have a comparable offense, the out-of-state conviction shall be classified as a nonperson crime. Convictions or adjudications occurring within the federal system, other state systems, the District of Columbia, foreign, tribal or military courts are considered out-of-state convictions or adjudications. The facts required to classify out-of-state adult convictions and juvenile adjudications must be established by the state by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (f) Except as provided in subsections (4), (5) and (6) of K.S.A. 21-4710, and amendments thereto, juvenile adjudications will be applied in the same manner as adult convictions. Out-of-state juvenile adjudications will be treated as juvenile adjudications in Kansas.
- (g) A prior felony conviction of an attempt, a conspiracy or a solicitation as provided in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, and amendments thereto, to commit a crime shall be treated as a person or nonperson crime in accordance with the designation assigned to the underlying crime.
- (h) Drug crimes designated as a drug severity level prior to the repeal

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1 of the grid for drug crimes are designated as nonperson crimes for criminal history scoring. 2

Sec. 90. 88. 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;
- 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;
 - agree to file a particular charge or count;
 - agree not to file charges or counts; or
- 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 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 make any agreement to exclude any prior conviction from the criminal history of the defendant.
- Sec. 91. 89. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 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.
- 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.
- 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 42 felony or misdemeanor crimes or violations of county resolutions or city 43 ordinances comparable to any misdemeanor defined by state law. Such

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- listing shall include an assessment of the appropriate classification of the 2 criminal history on the criminal history scale and the source of informa-3 tion 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.
 - 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.
 - For defendants who are being sentenced for a conviction of a felony violation of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, prior to such section's repeal or section 6, 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.
 - (10) For defendants who are being sentenced for a third or subsequent felony conviction of a violation of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, prior to such section's repeal or section 6, and amendments thereto, the drug abuse assessment as provided in K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto.
 - 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.
- 41 The criminal history worksheet will not substitute as a present-42
 - (e) The presentence report will not include optional report compo-

 nents, 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 proceeding 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. 92. 90. 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, through June 30, 2010, and sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto, on and after July 1, 2010, 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 distribution activity. Two or more of the following nonexclusive factors constitute evidence of major organized drug manufacture, production, cultivation or delivery distribution activity:
- (A) The offender derived a substantial amount of money or asset ownership from the illegal drug sale distribution 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 distribution 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 distribution of controlled substances.
 - (2) The offender possessed illegal drugs:
- (A) To distribute, with intent to sell, which were sold or were offered for sale to a person under 18 years of age distribute or which were distributed or offered for distribution to a minor; or

- (B) with the intent to sell, deliver or distribute or which were sold distributed or offered for sale distribution in the immediate presence of a person under 18 years of age minor.
- (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 17, 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 sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto, 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. 93. 91. K.S.A. 21-4720 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4720. (a) The provisions of subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (h) of K.S.A. 21-4608 and amendments thereto regarding multiple sentences shall apply to the sentencing of offenders for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, pursuant to the sentencing guidelines system as provided in this act. The mandatory consecutive requirements contained in subsections (c), (d) and (e) shall not apply if such application would result in a manifest injustice.
- (b) The sentencing judge shall otherwise have discretion to impose concurrent or consecutive sentences in multiple conviction cases. The sentencing judge shall state on the record if the sentence is to be served concurrently or consecutively. In cases where consecutive sentences may be imposed by the sentencing judge, the following shall apply:
- (1) When the sentencing judge imposes multiple sentences consecutively, the consecutive sentences shall consist of an imprisonment term which is the sum of the consecutive imprisonment terms, and a supervision term. The postrelease supervision term will be based on the longest supervision term imposed for any of the crimes.
- (2) The sentencing judge must establish a base sentence for the primary crime. The primary crime is the crime with the highest crime severity ranking. An off-grid crime shall not be used as the primary crime in determining the base sentence when imposing multiple sentences. If sentences for off-grid and on-grid convictions are ordered to run consecutively, the offender shall not begin to serve the on-grid sentence until paroled from the off-grid sentence, and the postrelease supervision term will be based on the off-grid crime. If more than one crime of conviction

is classified in the same crime category, the sentencing judge must designate which crime will serve as the primary crime. In the instance of sentencing with both the drug grid and the nondrug grid and simultaneously having a presumption of imprisonment and probation, the sentencing judge will use the crime which presumes imprisonment as the primary crime. In the instance of sentencing with both the drug grid and the nondrug grid and simultaneously having a presumption of either both probation or both imprisonment, the sentencing judge will use the crime with the longest sentence term within the grid block range as the primary crime.

- (3) The base sentence is set using the total criminal history score assigned.
- (4) The total prison sentence imposed in a case involving multiple convictions arising from multiple counts within an information, complaint or indictment cannot exceed twice the base sentence. This limit shall apply only to the total sentence, and it shall not be necessary to reduce the duration of any of the nonbase sentences imposed to be served consecutively to the base sentence. The postrelease supervision term will reflect only the longest such term assigned to any of the crimes for which consecutive sentences are imposed. Supervision periods will not be aggregated.
- (5) Nonbase sentences will not have criminal history scores applied, as calculated in the criminal history I column of the grid, but base sentences will have the full criminal history score assigned. In the event a conviction designated as the primary crime in a multiple conviction case is reversed on appeal, the appellate court shall remand the multiple conviction case for resentencing. Upon resentencing, if the case remains a multiple conviction case the court shall follow all of the provisions of this section concerning the sentencing of multiple conviction cases.
- (6) If the sentence for the primary crime is a prison term, the entire imprisonment term of the consecutive sentences will be served in prison.
- (7) If the sentence for the consecutive sentences is a prison term, the postrelease supervision term is a term of postrelease supervision as established for the primary crime.
- (8) If the sentence for the primary crime is a nonprison sentence, a nonprison term will be imposed for each crime conviction, but the non-prison terms shall not be aggregated or served consecutively even though the underlying prison sentences have been ordered to be served consecutively. Upon revocation of the nonprison sentence, the offender shall serve the prison sentences consecutively as provided in this section.
- (c) The following shall apply for a departure from the presumptive sentence based on aggravating factors within the context of consecutive sentences:

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- (1) The court may depart from the presumptive limits for consecutive sentences only if the judge finds substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure sentence for any of the individual crimes being sentenced consecutively.
 - (2) When a departure sentence is imposed for any of the individual crimes sentenced consecutively, the imprisonment term of that departure sentence shall not exceed twice the maximum presumptive imprisonment term that may be imposed for that crime.
 - (3) The total imprisonment term of the consecutive sentences, including the imprisonment term for the departure crime, shall not exceed twice the maximum presumptive imprisonment term of the departure sentence following aggravation.
 - Sec. 94. 92. K.S.A. 21-4722 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4722. (a) For purposes of determining release of an inmate, the following shall apply with regard to good time calculations:
 - (1) A system shall be developed whereby good behavior by inmates is the expected norm and negative behavior will be punished; and
 - (2) the amount of good time which can be earned by an inmate and subtracted from any sentence is limited to: (A) For a crime committed on or after July 1, 1993, an amount equal to 15% of the prison part of the sentence; or (B) for a drug severity level 3 or 4 *prior to such level's repeal*, or a nondrug severity level 7 through 10 crime committed on or after January 1, 2008, an amount equal to 20% of the prison part of the sentence.
 - (b) Any time which is earned and subtracted from the prison part of the sentence of any inmate pursuant to good time calculation shall be added to such inmate's postrelease supervision obligation.
 - (c) The secretary of corrections is hereby authorized to adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section regarding good time calculations. Such rules and regulations shall provide circumstances upon which an inmate may earn good time credits and for the forfeiture of earned credits and such circumstances may include factors substantially related to program and work participation and conduct and the inmate's willingness to examine and confront the past behavior patterns that resulted in the commission of the inmate's crimes.
 - (d) An inmate shall not be awarded good time credits pursuant to this section for any review period established by the secretary of corrections in which a court finds that the inmate has done any of the following while in the custody of the secretary of corrections:
 - (1) Filed a false or malicious action or claim with the court;
 - (2) brought an action or claim with the court solely or primarily for delay or harassment;
 - (3) testified falsely or otherwise submitted false evidence or infor-

mation to the court:

- (4) attempted to create or obtain a false affidavit, testimony or evidence: or
 - (5) abused the discovery process in any judicial action or proceeding.
- (e) (1) For purposes of determining release of an inmate who is serving only a sentence for a nondrug severity level 4 through 10 crime or a drug severity level 3 or 4 crime prior to such level's repeal, committed on or after January 1, 2008, in addition to any good time credits earned and retained, the following shall apply with regard to program credit calculations:
- (A) A system shall be developed whereby program credits may be earned by inmates for the successful completion of a general education diploma, a technical or vocational training program, a substance abuse treatment program or any other program designated by the secretary which has been shown to reduce offender's risk after release; and
- (B) the amount of time which can be earned and retained by an inmate for the successful completion of programs and subtracted from any sentence is limited to not more than 60 days.
- (2) Any time which is earned and subtracted from the prison part of the sentence of any inmate pursuant to program credit calculation shall be added to such inmate's postrelease supervision obligation, if applicable.
- (3) When separate sentences of imprisonment for different crimes are imposed on a defendant on the same date, a defendant shall only be eligible for program credits if such crimes are a nondrug severity level 4 through 10 or a drug severity level 3 or 4 prior to such level's repeal.
- (4) Program credits shall not be earned by any offender successfully completing a sex offender treatment program.
- (5) The secretary of corrections is hereby authorized to adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this subsection regarding program credit calculations. Such rules and regulations shall provide circumstances upon which an inmate may earn program credits and for the forfeiture of earned credits and such circumstances may include factors substantially related to program participation and conduct.
- (6) The secretary of corrections shall report to the Kansas sentencing commission and the Kansas reentry policy council the data on the program credit calculations.

Sec. 95. 93. 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, prior to such section's repeal or section 6, 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, prior to such grid's repeal or classified in grid blocks 10-E, 10-F 10-G, 10-H or 10-I of the sentencing guidelines grid and such offender has no felony conviction of K.S.A. 65-4142, 65-4159, 65-4161, 65-4163 or 65-4164, prior to such section's repeal or section 3, 5 or 16, 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, prior to such grid's repeal or classified in grid blocks 10-A, 10-B, 10-C or 10-D of the sentencing guidelines grid and such offender has no felony conviction of K.S.A. 65-4142, 65-4159, 65-4161, 65-4163 or 65-4164, prior to such section's repeal or section 3, 5 or 16, 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. 2008 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. 96. 94. K.S.A. 22-2512 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2512. (1) Property seized under a search warrant or validly seized without a warrant shall be safely kept by the officer seizing the same unless otherwise directed by the magistrate, and shall be so kept as long as necessary for the purpose of being produced as evidence on any trial. The property seized may not be taken from the officer having it in custody so long as it is or may be required as evidence in any trial. The officer seizing the property shall give a receipt to the person detained or arrested particularly describing each article of property being held and shall file a copy of such receipt with the magistrate before whom the person detained or arrested is taken. Where seized property is no longer required as evidence in the prosecution of any indictment or information, the court which has jurisdiction of such property may transfer the same to the jurisdiction of any other court, including courts of another state or federal courts, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that such property is required as evidence in any prosecution in such other court.
- (2) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) and with the approval of the affected court, any law enforcement officer who seizes hazardous materials as evidence related to a criminal investigation may collect representative samples of such hazardous materials, and lawfully destroy or dispose of, or direct another person to lawfully destroy or dispose of the remaining quantity of such hazardous materials.
- (b) In any prosecution, representative samples of hazardous materials accompanied by photographs, videotapes, laboratory analysis reports or other means used to verify and document the identity and quantity of the

material shall be deemed competent evidence of such hazardous materials and shall be admissible in any proceeding, hearing or trial as if such materials had been introduced as evidence.

- (c) As used in this section, the term "hazardous materials" means any substance which is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety and property. It shall include any substance which by its nature is explosive, flammable, corrosive, poisonous, radioactive, a biological hazard or a material which may cause spontaneous combustion. It shall include, but not be limited to, substances listed in the table of hazardous materials contained in the code of federal regulations title 49 and national fire protection association's fire protection guide on hazardous materials.
- (d) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to ammunition and components thereof.
- (3) When property seized is no longer required as evidence, it shall be disposed of as follows:
- (a) Property stolen, embezzled, obtained by false pretenses, or otherwise obtained unlawfully from the rightful owner thereof shall be restored to the owner;
- (b) money shall be restored to the owner unless it was contained in a slot machine or otherwise used in unlawful gambling or lotteries, in which case it shall be forfeited, and shall be paid to the state treasurer pursuant to K.S.A. 20-2801, and amendments thereto;
- (c) property which is unclaimed or the ownership of which is unknown shall be sold at public auction to be held by the sheriff and the proceeds, less the cost of sale and any storage charges incurred in preserving it, shall be paid to the state treasurer pursuant to K.S.A. 20-2801, and amendments thereto;
- (d) articles of contraband shall be destroyed, except that any such articles the disposition of which is otherwise provided by law shall be dealt with as so provided and any such articles the disposition of which is not otherwise provided by law and which may be capable of innocent use may in the discretion of the court be sold and the proceeds disposed of as provided in subsection (2)(b);
- (e) firearms, ammunition, explosives, bombs and like devices, which have been used in the commission of crime, may be returned to the rightful owner, or in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of the property, destroyed or forfeited to the Kansas bureau of investigation as provided in K.S.A. 21-4206 and amendments thereto;
- (f) controlled substances forfeited under the uniform controlled substances act for violations of sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto, shall be dealt with as provided under K.S.A. 60-4101 through 60-4126, and amendments thereto;
- (g) unless otherwise provided by law, all other property shall be dis-

1 posed of in such manner as the court in its sound discretion shall direct. Sec. 97. 95. K.S.A. 22-2515 is hereby amended to read as follows: 2 3 22-2515. (a) An ex parte order authorizing the interception of a wire, oral or electronic communication may be issued by a judge of competent 4 jurisdiction. The attorney general, district attorney or county attorney may 6 make an application to any judge of competent jurisdiction for an order authorizing the interception of a wire, oral or electronic communication 8 by an investigative or law enforcement officer and agency having responsibility for the investigation of the offense regarding which the application 10 is made, when such interception may provide evidence of the commission of any of the following offenses: 11

- (1) Any crime directly and immediately affecting the safety of a human life which is a felony;
- (2) murder;
- 15 (3) kidnapping;
- 16 (4) treason;

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- 17 (5) sedition;
- 18 (6) racketeering;
- 19 (7) commercial bribery;
- 20 (8) robbery;
- 21 (9) theft, if the offense would constitute a felony;
- 22 (10) bribery;
 - (11) any felony violation of the uniform controlled substances act, if the offense would constitute a felony sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto;
 - (12) commercial gambling;
- 27 (13) sports bribery;
- 28 (14) tampering with a sports contest;
- 29 (15) aggravated escape;
- 30 (16) aggravated failure to appear;
- 31 (17) arson;
- 32 (18) terrorism;
 - (19) illegal use of weapons of mass destruction; or
- 34 (20) any conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing offenses.
 - (b) Any investigative or law enforcement officer who, by any means authorized by this act or by chapter 119 of title 18 of the United States code, has obtained knowledge of the contents of any wire, oral or electronic communication, or evidence derived therefrom, may disclose such contents to another investigative or law enforcement officer to the extent that such disclosure is appropriate to the proper performance of the official duties of the officer making or receiving the disclosure.
- 42 (c) Any investigative or law enforcement officer who, by any means 43 authorized by this act or by chapter 119 of title 18 of the United States

code, has obtained knowledge of the contents of any wire, oral or electronic communication, or evidence derived therefrom, may use such contents to the extent such use is appropriate to the proper performance of such officer's official duties.

- (d) Any person who has received, by any means authorized by this act or by chapter 119 of title 18 of the United States code or by a like statute of any other state, any information concerning a wire, oral or electronic communication, or evidence derived therefrom, intercepted in accordance with the provisions of this act, may disclose the contents of such communication or such derivative evidence while giving testimony under oath or affirmation in any criminal proceeding in any court, or before any grand jury, of this state or of the United States or of any other state.
- (e) No otherwise privileged wire, oral or electronic communication intercepted in accordance with, or in violation of, the provisions of this act or of chapter 119 of title 18 of the United States code shall lose its privileged character.
- (f) When an investigative or law enforcement officer, while engaged in intercepting wire, oral or electronic communications in the manner authorized by this act, intercepts wire, oral or electronic communications relating to offenses other than those specified in the order authorizing the interception of the wire, oral or electronic communication, the contents thereof and evidence derived therefrom may be disclosed or used as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section. Such contents and evidence derived therefrom may be used under subsection (d) of this section when authorized or approved by a judge of competent jurisdiction, where such judge finds on subsequent application, made as soon as practicable, that the contents were otherwise intercepted in accordance with the provisions of this act, or with chapter 119 of title 18 of the United States code.

Sec. 98. 96. K.S.A. 22-2802 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2802. (1) Any person charged with a crime shall, at the person's first appearance before a magistrate, be ordered released pending preliminary examination or trial upon the execution of an appearance bond in an amount specified by the magistrate and sufficient to assure the appearance of such person before the magistrate when ordered and to assure the public safety. If the person is being bound over for a felony, the bond shall also be conditioned on the person's appearance in the district court or by way of a two-way electronic audio-video communication as provided in subsection (14) at the time required by the court to answer the charge against such person and at any time thereafter that the court requires. Unless the magistrate makes a specific finding otherwise, if the person is being bonded out for a person felony or a person misdemeanor, the bond

shall be conditioned on the person being prohibited from having any contact with the alleged victim of such offense for a period of at least 72 hours. The magistrate may impose such of the following additional conditions of release as will reasonably assure the appearance of the person for preliminary examination or trial:

- (a) Place the person in the custody of a designated person or organization agreeing to supervise such person;
- (b) place restrictions on the travel, association or place of abode of the person during the period of release;
- (c) impose any other condition deemed reasonably necessary to assure appearance as required, including a condition requiring that the person return to custody during specified hours;
- (d) place the person under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto; or
- (e) place the person under the supervision of a court services officer responsible for monitoring the person's compliance with any conditions of release ordered by the magistrate.
- (2) In addition to any conditions of release provided in subsection (1), for any person charged with a felony, the magistrate may order such person to submit to a drug abuse examination and evaluation in a public or private treatment facility or state institution and, if determined by the head of such facility or institution that such person is a drug abuser or incapacitated by drugs, to submit to treatment for such drug abuse, as a condition of release.
- (3) The appearance bond shall be executed with sufficient solvent sureties who are residents of the state of Kansas, unless the magistrate determines, in the exercise of such magistrate's discretion, that requiring sureties is not necessary to assure the appearance of the person at the time ordered.
- (4) A deposit of cash in the amount of the bond may be made in lieu of the execution of the bond pursuant to paragraph (3). Except as provided in paragraph (5), such deposit shall be in the full amount of the bond and in no event shall a deposit of cash in less than the full amount of bond be permitted. Any person charged with a crime who is released on a cash bond shall be entitled to a refund of all moneys paid for the cash bond, after deduction of any outstanding restitution, costs, fines and fees, after the final disposition of the criminal case if the person complies with all requirements to appear in court. The court may not exclude the option of posting bond pursuant to paragraph (3).
- (5) Except as provided further, the amount of the appearance bond shall be the same whether executed as described in subsection (3) or posted with a deposit of cash as described in subsection (4). When the appearance bond has been set at \$2,500 or less and the most serious

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charge against the person is a misdemeanor, a severity level 8, 9 or 10 nonperson felony, a drug severity level 4 felony or a violation of K.S.A. 3 8-1567, and amendments thereto, the magistrate may allow the person to deposit cash with the clerk in the amount of 10% of the bond, provided the person meets at least the following qualifications:

- Is a resident of the state of Kansas;
- (B) has a criminal history score category of G, H or I;
 - (C) has no prior history of failure to appear for any court appearances;
 - (D) has no detainer or hold from any other jurisdiction;
- 10 (\mathbf{E}) has not been extradited from, and is not awaiting extradition to, another state; and
 - has not been detained for an alleged violation of probation.
 - In the discretion of the court, a person charged with a crime may be released upon the person's own recognizance by guaranteeing payment of the amount of the bond for the person's failure to comply with all requirements to appear in court. The release of a person charged with a crime upon the person's own recognizance shall not require the deposit of any cash by the person.
 - The court shall not impose any administrative fee.
 - In determining which conditions of release will reasonably assure appearance and the public safety, the magistrate shall, on the basis of available information, take into account the nature and circumstances of the crime charged; the weight of the evidence against the defendant; the defendant's family ties, employment, financial resources, character, mental condition, length of residence in the community, record of convictions, record of appearance or failure to appear at court proceedings or of flight to avoid prosecution; the likelihood or propensity of the defendant to commit crimes while on release, including whether the defendant will be likely to threaten, harass or cause injury to the victim of the crime or any witnesses thereto; and whether the defendant is on probation or parole from a previous offense at the time of the alleged commission of the subsequent offense.
 - (9)The appearance bond shall set forth all of the conditions of release.
 - (10) A person for whom conditions of release are imposed and who continues to be detained as a result of the person's inability to meet the conditions of release shall be entitled, upon application, to have the conditions reviewed without unnecessary delay by the magistrate who imposed them. If the magistrate who imposed conditions of release is not available, any other magistrate in the county may review such conditions.
 - (11) A magistrate ordering the release of a person on any conditions specified in this section may at any time amend the order to impose additional or different conditions of release. If the imposition of additional

or different conditions results in the detention of the person, the provisions of subsection (10) shall apply.

- (12) Statements or information offered in determining the conditions of release need not conform to the rules of evidence. No statement or admission of the defendant made at such a proceeding shall be received as evidence in any subsequent proceeding against the defendant.
- (13) The appearance bond and any security required as a condition of the defendant's release shall be deposited in the office of the magistrate or the clerk of the court where the release is ordered. If the defendant is bound to appear before a magistrate or court other than the one ordering the release, the order of release, together with the bond and security shall be transmitted to the magistrate or clerk of the court before whom the defendant is bound to appear.
- (14) Proceedings before a magistrate as provided in this section to determine the release conditions of a person charged with a crime including release upon execution of an appearance bond may be conducted by two-way electronic audio-video communication between the defendant and the judge in lieu of personal presence of the defendant or defendant's counsel in the courtroom in the discretion of the court. The defendant may be accompanied by the defendant's counsel. The defendant shall be informed of the defendant's right to be personally present in the courtroom during such proceeding if the defendant so requests. Exercising the right to be present shall in no way prejudice the defendant.
- (15) The magistrate may order the person to pay for any costs associated with the supervision of the conditions of release of the appearance bond in an amount not to exceed \$10 per week of such supervision.
- Sec. 99. 97. K.S.A. 22-2908 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2908. (a) In determining whether diversion of a defendant is in the interests of justice and of benefit to the defendant and the community, the county or district attorney shall consider at least the following factors among all factors considered:
- (1) The nature of the crime charged and the circumstances surrounding it;
 - (2) any special characteristics or circumstances of the defendant;
- (3) whether the defendant is a first-time offender and if the defendant has previously participated in diversion, according to the certification of the Kansas bureau of investigation or the division of vehicles of the department of revenue;
- (4) whether there is a probability that the defendant will cooperate with and benefit from diversion;
- (5) whether the available diversion program is appropriate to the needs of the defendant;
- (6) the impact of the diversion of the defendant upon the community;

- (7) recommendations, if any, of the involved law enforcement agency;
- 2 (8) recommendations, if any, of the victim;
 - (9) provisions for restitution; and
 - (10) any mitigating circumstances.
 - (b) A county or district attorney shall not enter into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint if:
 - (1) The complaint alleges a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto and the defendant: (A) Has previously participated in diversion upon a complaint alleging a violation of that statute or an ordinance of a city in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute; (B) has previously been convicted of or pleaded nolo contendere to a violation of that statute or a violation of a law of another state or of a political subdivision of this or any other state, which law prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute; or (C) during the time of the alleged violation was involved in a motor vehicle accident or collision resulting in personal injury or death; or
 - (2) the complaint alleges that the defendant committed a class A or B felony or for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, an off-grid crime, a severity level 1, 2 or 3 felony for nondrug crimes or drug severity level 1 or 2 felony for drug crimes.
 - (c) A county or district attorney may enter into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint for violations of article 10 of chapter 32 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, if such diversion carries the same penalties as the conviction for the corresponding violations. If the defendant has previously participated in one or more diversions for violations of article 10 of chapter 32 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, then each subsequent diversion shall carry the same penalties as the conviction for the corresponding violations.

Sec. 100. 98. 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 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 17, 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 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

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to the attorney general or any county, district or city attorney or court.

Sec. 101. 99. K.S.A. 22-3303 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3303. (1) A defendant who is charged with a felony and is found to be incompetent to stand trial shall be committed for evaluation and treatment to the state security hospital or any appropriate county or private institution. A defendant who is charged with a misdemeanor and is found to be incompetent to stand trial shall be committed for evaluation and treatment to any appropriate state, county or private institution. Any such commitment shall be for a period of not to exceed 90 days. Within 90 days after the defendant's commitment to such institution, the chief medical officer of such institution shall certify to the court whether the defendant has a substantial probability of attaining competency to stand trial in the foreseeable future. If such probability does exist, the court shall order the defendant to remain in an appropriate state, county or private institution until the defendant attains competency to stand trial or for a period of six months from the date of the original commitment, whichever occurs first. If such probability does not exist, the court shall order the secretary of social and rehabilitation services to commence involuntary commitment proceedings pursuant to article 29 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and any amendments thereto. When a defendant is charged with any off-grid felony, any nondrug severity level 1 through 3 felony, or a violation of K.S.A. 21-3504, 21-3511, 21-3518, 21-3603 or 21-3719, and amendments thereto, and commitment proceedings have commenced, for such proceeding, "mentally ill person subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment" means a mentally ill person, as defined in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, who is likely to cause harm to self and others, as defined in subsection (f)(3) of K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto. The other provisions of subsection (f) of K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, shall not apply.

(2) If a defendant who was found to have had a substantial probability of attaining competency to stand trial, as provided in subsection (1), has not attained competency to stand trial within six months from the date of the original commitment, the court shall order the secretary of social and rehabilitation services to commence involuntary commitment proceedings pursuant to article 29 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and any amendments thereto. When a defendant is charged with any off-grid felony, any nondrug severity level 1 through 3 felony, or a violation of K.S.A. 21-3504, 21-3511, 21-3518, 21-3603 or 21-3719, and amendments thereto, and commitment proceedings have commenced, for such proceeding, "mentally ill person subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment" means a mentally ill person, as defined in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, who is likely

to cause harm to self and others, as defined in subsection (f)(3) of K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto. The other provisions of subsection (f) of K.S.A. 59-2946, and amendments thereto, shall not apply.

- (3) When reasonable grounds exist to believe that a defendant who has been adjudged incompetent to stand trial is competent, the court in which the criminal case is pending shall conduct a hearing in accordance with K.S.A. 22-3302 and amendments thereto to determine the person's present mental condition. Reasonable notice of such hearings shall be given to the prosecuting attorney, the defendant and the defendant's attorney of record, if any. If the court, following such hearing, finds the defendant to be competent, the proceedings pending against the defendant shall be resumed.
- (4) A defendant committed to a public institution under the provisions of this section who is thereafter sentenced for the crime charged at the time of commitment may be credited with all or any part of the time during which the defendant was committed and confined in such public institution.
- Sec. 102. 100. K.S.A. 22-3412 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3412. (a) (1) For crimes committed before July 1, 1993, peremptory challenges shall be allowed as follows:
- (A) Each defendant charged with a class A felony shall be allowed 12 peremptory challenges.
 - (B) Each defendant charged with a class B felony shall be allowed eight peremptory challenges.
- (C) Each defendant charged with a felony other than class A or class B felony shall be allowed six peremptory challenges.
- (D) Each defendant charged with a misdemeanor shall be allowed three peremptory challenges.
- (E) Additional peremptory challenges shall not be allowed on account of separate counts charged in the complaint, information or indictment.
- (F) The prosecution shall be allowed the same number of peremptory challenges as all the defendants.
- (2) For crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, peremptory challenges shall be allowed as follows:
- (A) Each defendant charged with an off-grid felony or a nondrug or drug felony ranked at, a severity level 1 felony or a drug severity level 1 felony prior to repeal, shall be allowed 12 peremptory challenges.
- (B) Each defendant charged with a nondrug felony ranked at severity level 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, or a drug felony ranked at severity level 2 or 3 *prior to repeal*, shall be allowed 8 peremptory challenges.
- 41 (C) Each defendant charged with an unclassified felony, a nondrug 42 severity level 7, 8, 9 or 10 *felony*, or a drug severity level 4 felony *prior* 43 *to repeal*, shall be allowed six peremptory challenges.

- (D) Each defendant charged with a misdemeanor shall be allowed three peremptory challenges.
- (E) The prosecution shall be allowed the same number of peremptory challenges as all defendants.
- (F) The most serious penalty offense charged against each defendant furnishes the criterion for determining the allowed number of peremptory challenges for that defendant.
- (G) Additional peremptory challenges shall not be allowed when separate counts are charged in the complaint, information or indictment.
- (H) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the provisions of this section shall apply. In applying the provisions of this section, the trial court may determine the number of peremptory challenges to allow by reviewing the classification for the crime charged, or nearest comparable felony, as it was classified under the criminal law in effect prior to July 1, 1993. If the severity level of the most serious crime charged raises the potential penalty above that of another crime which was classified higher under the criminal law in effect prior to July 1, 1993, the defendant shall be allowed the number of peremptory challenges as for that higher classified crime under the prior system.
- (I) The trial court shall resolve any conflicts with a liberal construction in favor of allowing the greater number of peremptory challenges.
- (b) After the parties have interposed all of their challenges to jurors, or have waived further challenges, the jury shall be sworn to try the case.
- Immediately after the jury is empaneled and sworn, a trial judge may empanel one or more alternate or additional jurors whenever, in the judge's discretion, the judge believes it advisable to have such jurors available to replace jurors who, prior to the time the jury retires to consider its verdict, become or are found to be unable to perform their duties. Such jurors shall be selected in the same manner, have the same qualifications, and be subject to the same examination and challenges and take the same oath and have the same functions, powers and privileges as the regular jurors. Each party shall be entitled to one peremptory challenge to such alternate jurors. Such alternate jurors shall be seated near the other jurors, with equal power and facilities for seeing and hearing the proceedings in the case, and they must attend at all times upon the trial of the cause in company with the other jurors. They shall obey the orders of and be bound by the admonition of the court upon each adjournment, but if the regular jurors are ordered to be kept in custody during the trial of the cause, such alternate jurors also shall be kept in confinement with the other jurors. Upon final submission of the case to the jury, the alternate jurors may be discharged or they may be retained separately and not discharged until the final decision of the jury. If the alternate jurors are not discharged on final submission of the case and if any regular juror

shall be discharged from jury service in any such action prior to the jury reaching its verdict, the court shall draw the name of an alternate juror who shall replace the juror so discharged and be subject to the same rules and regulations as though such juror had been selected as one of the original jurors.

Sec. 103. 101. K.S.A. 22-3604 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3604. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3), a defendant shall not be held in jail nor subject to an appearance bond during the pendency of an appeal by the prosecution.

- (2) The time during which an appeal by the prosecution is pending shall not be counted for the purpose of determining whether a defendant is entitled to discharge under K.S.A. 22-3402 and amendments thereto.
- (3) A defendant charged with a class A, B or C felony or, if the felony was committed on or after July 1, 1993, an off-grid felony, a nondrug severity level 1 through 5 felony or a drug severity level 1 through 3 felony crime prior to such level's repeal, shall not be released from jail or the conditions of such person's appearance bond during the pendency of an appeal by the prosecution. The time during which an appeal by the prosecution is pending in a class A, B or C felony or, if the felony was committed on or after July 1, 1993, an off-grid felony, a nondrug severity level 1 through 5 felony or a drug severity level 1 through 3 felony case prior to such level's repeal, shall not be counted for the purpose of determining whether the defendant is entitled to discharge under K.S.A. 22-3402 and amendments thereto.

Sec. 104. 102. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 22-3716 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3716. (a) At any time during probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, suspension of sentence or pursuant to subsection (d) for defendants who committed a crime prior to July 1, 1993, and at any time during which a defendant is serving a nonprison sanction for a crime committed on or after July 1, 1993, or pursuant to subsection (d), the court may issue a warrant for the arrest of a defendant for violation of any of the conditions of release or assignment, a notice to appear to answer to a charge of violation or a violation of the defendant's nonprison sanction. The notice shall be personally served upon the defendant. The warrant shall authorize all officers named in the warrant to return the defendant to the custody of the court or to any certified detention facility designated by the court. Any court services officer or community correctional services officer may arrest the defendant without a warrant or may deputize any other officer with power of arrest to do so by giving the officer a written or verbal statement setting forth that the defendant has, in the judgment of the court services officer or community correctional services officer, violated the conditions of the defendant's release or a nonprison sanction. A written statement deliv-

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ered to the official in charge of a county jail or other place of detention shall be sufficient warrant for the detention of the defendant. After making an arrest, the court services officer or community correctional services officer shall present to the detaining authorities a similar statement of the circumstances of violation. Provisions regarding release on bail of persons charged with a crime shall be applicable to defendants arrested under these provisions.

(b) Upon arrest and detention pursuant to subsection (a), the court services officer or community correctional services officer shall immediately notify the court and shall submit in writing a report showing in what manner the defendant has violated the conditions of release or assignment or a nonprison sanction. Thereupon, or upon an arrest by warrant as provided in this section, the court shall cause the defendant to be brought before it without unnecessary delay for a hearing on the violation charged. The hearing shall be in open court and the state shall have the burden of establishing the violation. The defendant shall have the right to be represented by counsel and shall be informed by the judge that, if the defendant is financially unable to obtain counsel, an attorney will be appointed to represent the defendant. The defendant shall have the right to present the testimony of witnesses and other evidence on the defendant's behalf. Relevant written statements made under oath may be admitted and considered by the court along with other evidence presented at the hearing. Except as otherwise provided, if the violation is established, the court may continue or revoke the probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, suspension of sentence or nonprison sanction and may require the defendant to serve the sentence imposed, or any lesser sentence, and, if imposition of sentence was suspended, may impose any sentence which might originally have been imposed. Except as otherwise provided, no offender for whom a violation of conditions of release or assignment or a nonprison sanction has been established as provided in this section shall be required to serve any time for the sentence imposed or which might originally have been imposed in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections for such violation, unless such person has already at least one prior assignment to a community correctional services program related to the crime for which the original sentence was imposed, except these provisions shall not apply to offenders who violate a condition of release or assignment or a nonprison sanction by committing a new misdemeanor or felony offense. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to adult felony offenders as described in subsection (a)(3) of K.S.A. 75-5291, and amendments thereto. The court may require an offender for whom a violation of conditions of release or assignment or a nonprison sanction has been established as provided in this section to serve any time for the sentence im-

posed or which might originally have been imposed in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections without a prior assignment to a community correctional services program if the court finds and sets forth with particularity the reasons for finding that the safety of the members of the public will be jeopardized or that the welfare of the inmate will not be served by such assignment to a community correctional services program. When a new felony is committed while the offender is on probation or assignment to a community correctional services program, the 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.

- (c) A defendant who is on probation, assigned to a community correctional services program, under suspension of sentence or serving a nonprison sanction and for whose return a warrant has been issued by the court shall be considered a fugitive from justice if it is found that the warrant cannot be served. If it appears that the defendant has violated the provisions of the defendant's release or assignment or a nonprison sanction, the court shall determine whether the time from the issuing of the warrant to the date of the defendant's arrest, or any part of it, shall be counted as time served on probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, suspended sentence or pursuant to a nonprison sanction.
- (d) The court shall have 30 days following the date probation, assignment to a community correctional service program, suspension of sentence or a nonprison sanction was to end to issue a warrant for the arrest or notice to appear for the defendant to answer a charge of a violation of the conditions of probation, assignment to a community correctional service program, suspension of sentence or a nonprison sanction.
- (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, an offender whose nonprison sanction is revoked and a term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to either the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug or drug crimes prior to such grid's repeal shall not serve a period of postrelease supervision upon the completion of the prison portion of that sentence. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to offenders sentenced to a nonprison sanction pursuant to a dispositional departure, whose offense falls within a border box of either the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug or drug crimes prior to such grid's repeal, offenders sentenced for a "sexually violent crime" or a "sexually motivated crime" as defined by K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto, offenders sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4704, and amendments thereto,

wherein the sentence is presumptive imprisonment but a nonprison sanction may be imposed without a departure or offenders whose nonprison sanction was revoked as a result of a conviction for a new misdemeanor or felony offense. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to offenders who are serving or are to begin serving a sentence for any other felony offense that is not excluded from postrelease supervision by this subsection on the effective date of this subsection. The provisions of this subsection shall be applied retroactively. The department of corrections shall conduct a review of all persons who are in the custody of the department as a result of only a revocation of a nonprison sanction. On or before September 1, 2000, the department shall have discharged from postrelease supervision those offenders as required by this subsection.

(f) Offenders who have been sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, and who subsequently violate a condition of the drug and alcohol abuse treatment program shall be subject to an additional nonprison sanction for any such subsequent violation. Such nonprison sanctions shall include, but not be limited to, up to 60 days in a county jail, fines, community service, intensified treatment, house arrest and electronic monitoring.

Sec. 105. 103. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 22-3717 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3717. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section; K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal; K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 21-4642, and amendments thereto; and K.S.A 21-4624, and amendments thereto, an inmate, including an inmate sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4618, and amendments thereto, shall be eligible for parole after serving the entire minimum sentence imposed by the court, less good time credits.

- (b) (1) Except as provided by K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, and amendments thereto, an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for the crime of capital murder, or an inmate sentenced for the crime of murder in the first degree based upon a finding of premeditated murder, committed on or after July 1, 1994, shall be eligible for parole after serving 25 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits.
- (2) Except as provided by subsection (b)(1) or (b)(4), K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal and K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, and amendments thereto, an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for an off-grid offense committed on or after July 1, 1993, but prior to July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 15 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits and an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for an off-grid offense committed on or after July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 20 years of confinement without deduction of any good time credits.

- (3) Except as provided by K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal, an inmate sentenced for a class A felony committed before July 1, 1993, including an inmate sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4618, and amendments thereto, shall be eligible for parole after serving 15 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits.
- (4) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment for a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto, committed on or after July 1, 1996, but prior to July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 10 years of confinement without deduction of any good time credits.
- (5) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4643, and amendments thereto, committed on or after July 1, 2006, shall be eligible for parole after serving the mandatory term of imprisonment without deduction of any good time credits.
- (c) (1) Except as provided in subsection (e), if an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment for more than one crime and the sentences run consecutively, the inmate shall be eligible for parole after serving the total of:
- (A) The aggregate minimum sentences, as determined pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4608 and amendments thereto, less good time credits for those crimes which are not class A felonies; and
 - (B) an additional 15 years, without deduction of good time credits, for each crime which is a class A felony.
- (2) If an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4643, and amendments thereto, for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, the inmate shall be eligible for parole after serving the mandatory term of imprisonment.
- (d) (1) Persons sentenced for crimes, other than off-grid crimes, committed on or after July 1, 1993, or persons subject to subparagraph (G), will not be eligible for parole, but will be released to a mandatory period of postrelease supervision upon completion of the prison portion of their sentence as follows:
- (A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity level 1 through 4 crimes and drug severity levels 1 and 2 crimes prior to such level's repeal, must serve 36 months, plus the amount of good time and program credit earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.
- (B) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity levels 5 and 6 crimes and drug severity level 3 crimes *prior to such level's repeal*, must serve 24 months, plus the amount of good time and program credit earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.
 - (C) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sen-

tenced for nondrug severity level 7 through 10 crimes and drug severity level 4 crimes *prior to such level's repeal*, must serve 12 months, plus the amount of good time and program credit earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.

- (D) (i) The sentencing judge shall impose the postrelease supervision period provided in subparagraph (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B) or (d)(1)(C), unless the judge finds substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure based upon a finding that the current crime of conviction was sexually motivated. In that event, departure may be imposed to extend the postrelease supervision to a period of up to 60 months.
- (ii) If the sentencing judge departs from the presumptive postrelease supervision period, the judge shall state on the record at the time of sentencing the substantial and compelling reasons for the departure. Departures in this section are subject to appeal pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4721, and amendments thereto.
- $\left(iii\right) \ \ \,$ In determining whether substantial and compelling reasons exist, the court shall consider:
- (a) Written briefs or oral arguments submitted by either the defendant or the state;
 - (b) any evidence received during the proceeding;
- (c) the presentence report, the victim's impact statement and any psychological evaluation as ordered by the court pursuant to subsection (e) of K.S.A. 21-4714, and amendments thereto; and
 - (d) any other evidence the court finds trustworthy and reliable.
- (iv) The sentencing judge may order that a psychological evaluation be prepared and the recommended programming be completed by the offender. The department of corrections or the parole board shall ensure that court ordered sex offender treatment be carried out.
- (v) In carrying out the provisions of subparagraph (d)(1)(D), the court shall refer to K.S.A. 21-4718, and amendments thereto.
- (vi) Upon petition, the parole board may provide for early discharge from the postrelease supervision period upon completion of court ordered programs and completion of the presumptive postrelease supervision period, as determined by the crime of conviction, pursuant to subparagraph (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B) or (d)(1)(C). Early discharge from postrelease supervision is at the discretion of the parole board.
- (vii) Persons convicted of crimes deemed sexually violent or sexually motivated, shall be registered according to the offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901 through 22-4910, and amendments thereto.
- (viii) Persons convicted of K.S.A. 21-3510 or 21-3511, and amendments thereto, shall be required to participate in a treatment program for sex offenders during the postrelease supervision period.
 - (E) The period of postrelease supervision provided in subparagraphs

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- (A) and (B) may be reduced by up to 12 months and the period of postrelease supervision provided in subparagraph (C) may be reduced by up to six months based on the offender's compliance with conditions of supervision and overall performance while on postrelease supervision. The reduction in the supervision period shall be on an earned basis pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of corrections.
- (F) In cases where sentences for crimes from more than one severity level have been imposed, the offender shall serve the longest period of postrelease supervision as provided by this section available for any crime upon which sentence was imposed irrespective of the severity level of the crime. Supervision periods will not aggregate.
- (G) Except as provided in subsection (u), persons convicted of a sexually violent crime committed on or after July 1, 2006, and who are released from prison, shall be released to a mandatory period of postrelease supervision for the duration of the person's natural life.
 - As used in this section, "sexually violent crime" means:
 - Rape, K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto;
- (B) indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3503, and amendments thereto;
- (C) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto;
- criminal sodomy, subsection (a)(2) and (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, and amendments thereto;
- aggravated criminal sodomy, K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments 24 (\mathbf{E}) 25 thereto:
- 26 (F) indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3510, and amendments 27 thereto:
 - (G) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3511, and amendments thereto;
 - (H) sexual exploitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto;
 - (I)aggravated sexual battery, K.S.A. 21-3518, and amendments thereto;
 - aggravated incest, K.S.A. 21-3603, and amendments thereto; or (\mathbf{I})
- (K) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, and amendments thereto, of a sex-36 ually violent crime as defined in this section.
 - "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.
- 41 (e) If an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment for a crime committed 42 while on parole or conditional release, the inmate shall be eligible for 43 parole as provided by subsection (c), except that the Kansas parole board

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may postpone the inmate's parole eligibility date by assessing a penalty not exceeding the period of time which could have been assessed if the inmate's parole or conditional release had been violated for reasons other than conviction of a crime.

- (f) If a person is sentenced to prison for a crime committed on or after July 1, 1993, while on probation, parole, conditional release or in a community corrections program, for a crime committed prior to July 1, 1993, and the person is not eligible for retroactive application of the sentencing guidelines and amendments thereto pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4724, and amendments thereto, the new sentence shall not be aggregated with the old sentence, but shall begin when the person is paroled or reaches the conditional release date on the old sentence. If the offender was past the offender's conditional release date at the time the new offense was committed, the new sentence shall not be aggregated with the old sentence but shall begin when the person is ordered released by the Kansas parole board or reaches the maximum sentence expiration date on the old sentence, whichever is earlier. The new sentence shall then be served as otherwise provided by law. The period of postrelease supervision shall be based on the new sentence, except that those offenders whose old sentence is a term of imprisonment for life, imposed pursuant to K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal, or an indeterminate sentence with a maximum term of life imprisonment, for which there is no conditional release or maximum sentence expiration date, shall remain on postrelease supervision for life or until discharged from supervision by the Kansas parole board.
- (g) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Kansas parole board may release on parole those persons confined in institutions who are eligible for parole when: (1) The board believes that the inmate should be released for hospitalization, for deportation or to answer the warrant or other process of a court and is of the opinion that there is reasonable probability that the inmate can be released without detriment to the community or to the inmate; or (2) the secretary of corrections has reported to the board in writing that the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by any agreement entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, or any revision of such agreement, and the board believes that the inmate is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law abiding citizen and is of the opinion that there is reasonable probability that the inmate can be released without detriment to the community or to the inmate. Parole shall not be granted as an award of elemency and shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or a pardon.
- (h) The Kansas parole board shall hold a parole hearing at least the month prior to the month an inmate will be eligible for parole under subsections (a), (b) and (c). At least the month preceding the parole hear-

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ing, the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was convicted shall give written notice of the time and place of the public comment sessions for the inmate to any victim of the inmate's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the county or district attorney or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the county or district attorney. Except as otherwise provided, failure to notify pursuant to this section shall not be a reason to postpone a parole hearing. In the case of any inmate convicted of an off-grid felony or a class A felony the secretary of corrections shall give written notice of the time and place of the public comment session for such inmate at least one month preceding the public comment session to any victim of such inmate's crime or the victim's family pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7338, and amendments thereto. If notification is not given to such victim or such victim's family in the case of any inmate convicted of an off-grid felony or a class A felony, the board shall postpone a decision on parole of the inmate to a time at least 30 days after notification is given as provided in this section. Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against the state or an employee of the state acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this section. If granted parole, the inmate may be released on parole on the date specified by the board, but not earlier than the date the inmate is eligible for parole under subsections (a), (b) and (c). At each parole hearing and, if parole is not granted, at such intervals thereafter as it determines appropriate, the Kansas parole board shall consider: (1) Whether the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by any agreement entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, or any revision of such agreement; and (2) all pertinent information regarding such inmate, including, but not limited to, the circumstances of the offense of the inmate; the presentence report; the previous social history and criminal record of the inmate; the conduct, employment, and attitude of the inmate in prison; the reports of such physical and mental examinations as have been made, including, but not limited to, risk factors revealed by any risk assessment of the inmate; comments of the victim and the victim's family including in person comments, contemporaneous comments and prerecorded comments made by any technological means; comments of the public; official comments; any recommendation by the staff of the facility where the inmate is incarcerated; proportionality of the time the inmate has served to the sentence a person would receive under the Kansas sentencing guidelines for the conduct that resulted in the inmate's incarceration; and capacity of state correctional institutions.

(i) In those cases involving inmates sentenced for a crime committed after July 1, 1993, the parole board will review the inmates proposed

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41 42 release plan. The board may schedule a hearing if they desire. The board may impose any condition they deem necessary to insure public safety, aid in the reintegration of the inmate into the community, or items not completed under the agreement entered into under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto. The board may not advance or delay an inmate's release date. Every inmate while on postrelease supervision shall remain in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections and is subject to the orders of the secretary.

(j) Before ordering the parole of any inmate, the Kansas parole board shall have the inmate appear before either in person or via a video conferencing format and shall interview the inmate unless impractical because of the inmate's physical or mental condition or absence from the institution. Every inmate while on parole shall remain in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections and is subject to the orders of the secretary. Whenever the Kansas parole board formally considers placing an inmate on parole and no agreement has been entered into with the inmate under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, the board shall notify the inmate in writing of the reasons for not granting parole. If an agreement has been entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, and the inmate has not satisfactorily completed the programs specified in the agreement, or any revision of such agreement, the board shall notify the inmate in writing of the specific programs the inmate must satisfactorily complete before parole will be granted. If parole is not granted only because of a failure to satisfactorily complete such programs, the board shall grant parole upon the secretary's certification that the inmate has successfully completed such programs. If an agreement has been entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, and the secretary of corrections has reported to the board in writing that the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by such agreement, or any revision thereof, the board shall not require further program participation. However, if the board determines that other pertinent information regarding the inmate warrants the inmate's not being released on parole, the board shall state in writing the reasons for not granting the parole. If parole is denied for an inmate sentenced for a crime other than a class A or class B felony or an off-grid felony, the board shall hold another parole hearing for the inmate not later than one year after the denial unless the parole board finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a hearing if held in the next three years or during the interim period of a deferral. In such case, the parole board may defer subsequent parole hearings for up to three years but any such deferral by the board shall require the board to state the basis for its findings. If parole is denied for an inmate sentenced for a class A or class B felony or an off-grid felony, the board shall hold another parole hearing for the inmate not

later than three years after the denial unless the parole board finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a hearing if held in the next 10 years or during the interim period of a deferral. In such case, the parole board may defer subsequent parole hearings for up to 10 years but any such deferral shall require the board to state the basis for its findings.

- (k) Parolees and persons on postrelease supervision shall be assigned, upon release, to the appropriate level of supervision pursuant to the criteria established by the secretary of corrections.
- (l) The Kansas parole board shall adopt rules and regulations in accordance with K.S.A. 77-415 et seq., and amendments thereto, not inconsistent with the law and as it may deem proper or necessary, with respect to the conduct of parole hearings, postrelease supervision reviews, revocation hearings, orders of restitution, reimbursement of expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services and other conditions to be imposed upon parolees or releasees. Whenever an order for parole or postrelease supervision is issued it shall recite the conditions thereof.
- (m) Whenever the Kansas parole board orders the parole of an inmate or establishes conditions for an inmate placed on postrelease supervision, the board:
- (1) Unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of payment unworkable, shall order as a condition of parole or post-release supervision that the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision pay any transportation expenses resulting from returning the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision to this state to answer criminal charges or a warrant for a violation of a condition of probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, parole, conditional release or postrelease supervision;
- (2) to the extent practicable, shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision make progress towards or successfully complete the equivalent of a secondary education if the inmate has not previously completed such educational equivalent and is capable of doing so;
- (3) may order that the parolee or person on postrelease supervision perform community or public service work for local governmental agencies, private corporations organized not-for-profit or charitable or social service organizations performing services for the community;
- (4) may order the parolee or person on postrelease supervision to pay the administrative fee imposed pursuant to K.S.A. 22-4529, and amendments thereto, unless the board finds compelling circumstances which would render payment unworkable; and
- (5) unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of payment unworkable, shall order that the parolee or person on

postrelease supervision reimburse the state for all or part of the expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services to provide counsel and other defense services to the person. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the parole board shall take account of the financial resources of the person and the nature of the burden that the payment of such sum will impose. Such amount shall not exceed the amount claimed by appointed counsel on the payment voucher for indigents' defense services or the amount prescribed by the board of indigents' defense services reimbursement tables as provided in K.S.A. 22-4522, and amendments thereto, whichever is less, minus any previous payments for such services.

- (n) If the court which sentenced an inmate specified at the time of sentencing the amount and the recipient of any restitution ordered as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision, the Kansas parole board shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the inmate pay restitution in the amount and manner provided in the journal entry unless the board finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable.
- (o) Whenever the Kansas parole board grants the parole of an inmate, the board, within 10 days of the date of the decision to grant parole, shall give written notice of the decision to the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was sentenced.
- (p) When an inmate is to be released on postrelease supervision, the secretary, within 30 days prior to release, shall provide the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was sentenced written notice of the release date.
- (q) Inmates shall be released on postrelease supervision upon the termination of the prison portion of their sentence. Time served while on postrelease supervision will vest.
- (r) An inmate who is allocated regular good time credits as provided in K.S.A. 22-3725, and amendments thereto, may receive meritorious good time credits in increments of not more than 90 days per meritorious act. These credits may be awarded by the secretary of corrections when an inmate has acted in a heroic or outstanding manner in coming to the assistance of another person in a life threatening situation, preventing injury or death to a person, preventing the destruction of property or taking actions which result in a financial savings to the state.
- (s) The provisions of subsections (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B), (d)(1)(C) and (d)(1)(E) shall be applied retroactively as provided in subsection (t).
- (t) For offenders sentenced prior to the effective date of this act who are eligible for modification of their postrelease supervision obligation, the department of corrections shall modify the period of postrelease supervision as provided for by this section for offenders convicted of severity

level 9 and 10 erimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug erimes and severity level 4 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes on or before September 1, 2000, for offenders convicted of severity level 7 and 8 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug erimes on or before November 1, 2000; and for offenders convicted of severity level 5 and 6 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug erimes and severity level 3 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug erimes on or before January 1, 2001.

—(u) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4643, and amendments thereto, for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, shall be placed on parole for life and shall not be discharged from supervision by the Kansas parole board. When the board orders the parole of an inmate pursuant to this subsection, the board shall order as a condition of parole that the inmate be electronically monitored for the duration of the inmate's natural life.

 $\langle \mathbf{v} \rangle(t)$ Whenever the Kansas parole board or the court orders a person to be electronically monitored, the board or court shall order the person to reimburse the state for all or part of the cost of such monitoring. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the board or court shall take account of the financial resources of the person and the nature of the burden that the payment of such sum will impose.

Sec. 106. 104. 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:

- (a) Commercial gambling;
- (b) dealing in gambling devices;
- (c) possession of gambling devices;
- 29 (d) promoting obscenity;
- 30 (e) promoting prostitution;
 - (f) habitually promoting prostitution;
 - (g) violations of any law regulating controlled substances;
 - (h) 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;
 - (j) 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:

- (1) Consisting of three or more persons;
- (2) 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 17, 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. sections 1 through 17, 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 in violation of K.S.A. 2008 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.

Sec. 107. 105. K.S.A. 22-4405 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4405. Any person who shall escape escapes from custody while in this state pursuant to the agreement on detainers shall be guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than one nor more than 10 years. On or after July 1, 1993, any person who shall escape from custody while in this state pursuant to the agreement on detainers shall be guilty of an unranked felony and upon conviction the court shall fix an appropriate sentence.

Sec. 108. 106. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 22-4902 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4902. 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

1 thereto, except by a parent;

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- 2 (B) aggravated kidnapping as defined in K.S.A. 21-3421 and amend-3 ments thereto; or
 - criminal restraint as defined in K.S.A. 21-3424 and amendments (C) thereto, except by a parent;
 - any person convicted of any of the following criminal sexual conduct if one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age:
 - Adultery as defined by K.S.A. 21-3507, and amendments thereto;
- 9 criminal sodomy as defined by subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-(B) 10 3505, and amendments thereto;
- (C) promoting prostitution as defined by K.S.A. 21-3513, and amend-12 ments thereto;
 - (D) patronizing a prostitute as defined by K.S.A. 21-3515, and amendments thereto;
 - lewd and lascivious behavior as defined by K.S.A. 21-3508, and amendments thereto; or
 - unlawful sexual relations as defined by K.S.A. 21-3520, and amendments thereto:
 - 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;
 - 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);
 - 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);
 - any person who has been convicted of aggravated trafficking as defined in K.S.A. 21-3447, and amendments thereto; or
 - any person who has been convicted of: (A) Unlawful manufacture or attempting such of any controlled substance or controlled substance analog as defined by K.S.A. 65-4159, prior to its repeal or 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;
 - 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

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with intent to use the product to manufacture a controlled substance as defined by K.S.A. 65-7006 prior to its repeal or section 9 or 10, 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, 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.

- "Sex offender" includes any person who, after the effective date (b) 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:
 - Rape as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502 and amendments thereto;
- indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503 and amendments thereto;
- aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504 and amendments thereto;
- criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (a)(2) and (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505 and amendments thereto;
- aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506 and amendments thereto;
- 29 indecent solicitation of a child as defined by K.S.A. 21-3510 and 30 amendments thereto;
- aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined by K.S.A. 31 32 21-3511 and amendments thereto;
 - sexual exploitation of a child as defined by K.S.A. 21-3516 and amendments thereto;
- 35 (9)sexual battery as defined by K.S.A. 21-3517 and amendments 36 thereto;
- aggravated sexual battery as defined by K.S.A. 21-3518 and 37 (10)38 amendments thereto;
 - (11)aggravated incest as defined by K.S.A. 21-3603 and amendments thereto; or
- electronic solicitation as defined by K.S.A. 21-3523, and amend-(12)ments thereto, committed on and after the effective date of this act; 42
- 43 any conviction for an offense in effect at any time prior to the

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effective date of this act, that is comparable to a sexually violent crime as 2 defined in subparagraphs (1) through (11), or any federal, military or 3 other state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a sexually violent crime as defined in this section;

- (14) 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
- 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;
- 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;
- involuntary manslaughter as defined by K.S.A. 21-3404 and amendments thereto; or
- 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
- (7) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303 and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in 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.
- "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

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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 2 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
- 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.
- "Institution of higher education" means any post-secondary school under the supervision of the Kansas board of regents.

Sec. 109. **107.** K.S.A. 22-4903 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4903. (a) Any person who is required to register as provided in the Kansas offender registration act who violates any of the provisions of such act, including all duties set out in K.S.A. 22-4904 through 22-4907, and amendments thereto, is guilty of a severity level 5 9, person felony. Any violation of any provision of such act, including a violation of the duties set forth in K.S.A. 22-4904 through K.S.A. 22-4907, and amendments thereto, which continues for more than 30 consecutive days shall, upon the 31st consecutive day, constitute a new and separate offense and shall continue to constitute a new and separate offense upon completion of every 30 days thereafter for as long as the offense continues.

Prosecution of violations under subsection (a), shall be held: (1) In the county in which the offender resides; (2) if the offender is temporarily domiciled in a county and is required to be registered, in such county; or (3) in the county in which the offender is required to be registered under this act.

Sec. 110. 108. K.S.A. 22-4906 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4906. (a) Except as provided in subsection (d), any person required to register as provided in this act shall be required to register: (1) Upon the first conviction of a sexually violent crime as defined in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, any offense as defined in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, or any offense as defined in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, if not confined, for a period of 10 years after conviction, or, if confined, for a period of 10 years after paroled, discharged or released, whichever date is most recent. The ten-year period shall not apply to any person while the person is incarcerated in any jail or correctional facility. The ten-year registration requirement does not include any time period when any person who is required to register under this act knowingly or willfully fails to comply with the registration requirement; or (2) upon a second or subsequent conviction for such person's lifetime.

- (b) Upon the first conviction, liability for registration terminates, if not confined, at the expiration of 10 years from the date of conviction, or, if confined, at the expiration of 10 years from the date of parole, discharge or release, whichever date is most recent. The ten-year period shall not apply to any person while the person is incarcerated in any jail or correctional facility. The ten-year registration requirement does not include any time period when any person who is required to register under this act knowingly or willfully fails to comply with the registration requirement. Liability for registration does not terminate if the convicted offender again becomes liable to register as provided by this act during that period.
- (c) Any person who has been convicted of an aggravated offense shall be required to register for such person's lifetime.
- (d) Any person who has been convicted of any of the following offenses shall be required to register for such person's lifetime:
- (1) Aggravated trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3447, and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age;
- (2) rape, as defined in subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto;
- (3) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in subsection (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto;
- (4) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto;
- (5) promoting prostitution, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3513, and amendments thereto, if the prostitute is less than 14 years of age; or
 - (6) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in subsection (a)(5) or (a)(6) of K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto.
 - (e) Any person who has been declared a sexually violent predator pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall register for such person's lifetime.
 - (f) Any nonresident worker shall register for the duration of such person's employment. The provisions of this subsection are in addition to subsections (a) and (b).
 - (g) Any nonresident student shall register for the duration of such person's attendance at a school or educational institution as provided in this act. The provisions of this subsection are in addition to subsections (a) and (b).
 - (h) (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, a person who 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) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, and such crime is an off-grid felony or a felony ranked in severity level 1 of the nondrug grid as provided in K.S.A. 21-4704, and amendments

thereto, shall be required to register until such person reaches 18 years of age, at the expiration of five years from the date of adjudication or, if confined, from release from confinement, whichever date occurs later. The five-year period shall not apply to any person while that person is incarcerated in any jail, juvenile facility or correctional facility. The five-year registration requirement does not include any time period when any person who is required to register under this act knowingly or willfully fails to comply with the registration requirement.

- (2) (A) A person who 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) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, and such crime is not an off-grid felony or a felony ranked in severity level 1 of the nondrug grid as provided in K.S.A. 21-4704, and amendments thereto, may, by the court:
- (i) Be required to register pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1);
- (ii) not be required to register if the judge, on the record, finds substantial and compelling reasons therefor; or
- (iii) be required to register with the sheriff pursuant to K.S.A. 22-4904, and amendments thereto, but such registration information shall not be open to inspection by the public or posted on any internet website, as provided in K.S.A. 22-4909, and amendments thereto. If the court requires the juvenile to register but such registration is not open to the public, the juvenile shall provide a copy of such court order to the sheriff at the time of registration. The sheriff shall forward a copy of such court order to the Kansas bureau of investigation.
- (B) If such juvenile offender violates a condition of release during the term of the conditional release, the judge may require the juvenile offender to register pursuant to paragraph (1).
- (3) Liability for registration does not terminate if the adjudicated offender again becomes liable to register as provided by this act during the required period.
- (4) The provisions of paragraph (2)(A)(ii) shall apply to adjudications on and after the effective date of this act and retroactively to adjudications prior to July 1, 2007.
- (i) Any person moving to the state of Kansas who has been convicted in another state, and who was required to register under that state's laws, shall register for the same length of time required by that state or Kansas, whichever length of time is longer. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to convictions prior to June 1, 2006 and to persons who moved to Kansas prior to June 1, 2006.

Sec. 111. **109.** K.S.A. 36-601 is hereby amended to read as follows: 36-601. As used in this act:

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- 1 (a) "Hotel" means the same as provided in K.S.A. 36-501, and 2 amendments thereto;
 - (b) "innkeeper" means the owner, operator, manager or keeper of a hotel;
 - (c) "minor" means an unemancipated person under the age of 18 years;
- 7 (d) "alcoholic liquor" means the same as provided in subsection (b) 8 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;
 - (f) "controlled substance" means the same as provided in K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq. section 1, and amendments thereto.
 - Sec. 112. 110. 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:
 - (b) 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 17, 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;
 - (e) the person is not a registered guest of the hotel;
 - (f) the person has exceeded the limitations for guest room occupancy established by the hotel;
 - (g) the person has obtained the accommodation under false pretenses;
 - (h) the person is a minor and is not under the supervision of the adult who has obtained the accommodation;
 - (i) the person has violated any federal, state or local laws or regulations relating to the hotel; or
 - (j) 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,

1 color, sex, disability, national origin or ancestry.

Sec. 113. **111.** K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2255 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2255. (a) *Considerations*. Prior to entering an order of disposition, the court shall give consideration to:

- (1) The child's physical, mental and emotional condition;
- (2) the child's need for assistance;
- (3) the manner in which the parent participated in the abuse, neglect or abandonment of the child;
- 9 (4) any relevant information from the intake and assessment process; 10 and
 - (5) the evidence received at the dispositional hearing.
 - (b) *Placement with a parent*. The court may place the child in the custody of either of the child's parents subject to terms and conditions which the court prescribes to assure the proper care and protection of the child, including, but not limited to:
 - (1) Supervision of the child and the parent by a court services officer;
 - (2) participation by the child and the parent in available programs operated by an appropriate individual or agency; and
 - (3) any special treatment or care which the child needs for the child's physical, mental or emotional health and safety.
 - (c) Removal of a child from custody of a parent. The court shall not enter an order removing a child from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds probable cause that: (1)(A) The child is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;
 - (B) allowing the child to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the child; or
 - (C) immediate placement of the child is in the best interest of the child; and
 - (2) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety to the child.
 - (d) Custody of a child removed from the custody of a parent. If the court has made the findings required by subsection (c), the court shall enter an order awarding custody to a relative of the child or to a person with whom the child has close emotional ties, to any other suitable person, to a shelter facility, to a youth residential facility or to the secretary. Custody awarded under this subsection shall continue until further order of the court.
 - (1) When custody is awarded to the secretary, the secretary shall consider any placement recommendation by the court and notify the court of the placement or proposed placement of the child within 10 days of the order awarding custody.
 - (A) After providing the parties or interested parties notice and op-

portunity to be heard, the court may determine whether the secretary's placement or proposed placement is contrary to the welfare or in the best interests of the child. In making that determination the court shall consider the health and safety needs of the child and the resources available to meet the needs of children in the custody of the secretary. If the court determines that the placement or proposed placement is contrary to the welfare or not in the best interests of the child, the court shall notify the secretary, who shall then make an alternative placement.

- (B) The secretary may propose and the court may order the child to be placed in the custody of a parent or parents if the secretary has provided and the court has approved an appropriate safety action plan which includes services to be provided. The court may order the parent or parents and the child to perform tasks as set out in the safety action plan.
- (2) The custodian designated under this subsection shall notify the court in writing at least 10 days prior to any planned placement with a parent. The written notice shall state the basis for the custodian's belief that placement with a parent is no longer contrary to the welfare or best interest of the child. Upon reviewing the notice, the court may allow the custodian to proceed with the planned placement or may set the date for a hearing to determine if the child shall be allowed to return home. If the court sets a hearing on the matter, the custodian shall not return the child home without written consent of the court.
- (3) The court may grant any person reasonable rights to visit the child upon motion of the person and a finding that the visitation rights would be in the best interests of the child.
- (4) The court may enter an order restraining any alleged perpetrator of physical, mental or emotional abuse or sexual abuse of the child from residing in the child's home; visiting, contacting, harassing or intimidating the child, other family member or witness; or attempting to visit, contact, harass or intimidate the child, other family member or witness. Such restraining order shall be served by personal service pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2237, and amendments thereto, on any alleged perpetrator to whom the order is directed.
- (5) The court shall provide a copy of any orders entered within 10 days of entering the order to the custodian designated under this subsection.
- (e) Further determinations regarding a child removed from the home. If custody has been awarded under subsection (d) to a person other than a parent, a permanency plan shall be provided or prepared pursuant to K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2264, and amendments thereto. If a permanency plan is provided at the dispositional hearing, the court may determine whether reintegration is a viable alternative or, if reintegration is not a viable alternative, whether the child should be placed for adoption or a

permanent custodian appointed. In determining whether reintegration is a viable alternative, the court shall consider:

- (1) Whether a parent has been found by a court to have committed one of the following crimes or to have violated the law of another state prohibiting such crimes or to have aided and abetted, attempted, conspired or solicited the commission of one of these crimes: Murder in the first degree, K.S.A. 21-3401, and amendments thereto, murder in the second degree, K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto, capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3439, and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3403, and amendments thereto, or a felony battery that resulted in bodily injury;
- (2) whether a parent has subjected the child or another child to aggravated circumstances;
- (3) whether a parent has previously been found to be an unfit parent in proceedings under this code or in comparable proceedings under the laws of another state or the federal government;
 - (4) whether the child has been in extended out of home placement;
- (5) whether the parents have failed to work diligently toward reintegration;
- (6) whether the secretary has provided the family with services necessary for the safe return of the child to the home; and
- (7) whether it is reasonable to expect reintegration to occur within a time frame consistent with the child's developmental needs.
- (f) Proceedings if reintegration is not a viable alternative. If the court determines that reintegration is not a viable alternative, proceedings to terminate parental rights and permit placement of the child for adoption or appointment of a permanent custodian shall be initiated unless the court finds that compelling reasons have been documented in the case plan why adoption or appointment of a permanent custodian would not be in the best interests of the child. If compelling reasons have not been documented, the county or district attorney shall file a motion within 30 days to terminate parental rights or a motion to appoint a permanent custodian within 30 days and the court shall hold a hearing on the motion within 90 days of its filing. No hearing is required when the parents voluntarily relinquish parental rights or consent to the appointment of a permanent custodian.
- (g) Additional Orders. In addition to or in lieu of any other order authorized by this section:
- (1) The court may order the child and the parents of any child who has been adjudicated a child in need of care to attend counseling sessions as the court directs. The expense of the counseling may be assessed as an expense in the case. No mental health provider shall charge a greater fee for court-ordered counseling than the provider would have charged

to the person receiving counseling if the person had requested counseling on the person's own initiative.

- (2) If the court has reason to believe that a child is before the court due, in whole or in part, to the use or misuse of alcohol or a violation of the uniform controlled substances act sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto, by the child, a parent of the child, or another person responsible for the care of the child, the court may order the child, parent of the child or other person responsible for the care of the child to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation by a qualified person or agency and comply with any recommendations. If the evaluation is performed by a community-based alcohol and drug safety program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, the child, parent of the child or other person responsible for the care of the child shall pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute. If the court finds that the child and those legally liable for the child's support are indigent, the fee may be waived. In no event shall the fee be assessed against the secretary.
- (3) If child support has been requested and the parent or parents have a duty to support the child, the court may order one or both parents to pay child support and, when custody is awarded to the secretary, the court shall order one or both parents to pay child support. The court shall determine, for each parent separately, whether the parent is already subject to an order to pay support for the child. If the parent is not presently ordered to pay support for any child who is subject to the jurisdiction of the court and the court has personal jurisdiction over the parent, the court shall order the parent to pay child support in an amount determined under K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2277, and amendments thereto. Except for good cause shown, the court shall issue an immediate income withholding order pursuant to K.S.A. 23-4,105 et seq., and amendments thereto, for each parent ordered to pay support under this subsection, regardless of whether a payor has been identified for the parent. A parent ordered to pay child support under this subsection shall be notified, at the hearing or otherwise, that the child support order may be registered pursuant to K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2279, and amendments thereto. The parent shall also be informed that, after registration, the income withholding order may be served on the parent's employer without further notice to the parent and the child support order may be enforced by any method allowed by law. Failure to provide this notice shall not affect the validity of the child support order.

Sec. 114.112. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2346 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2346. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each county or district attorney may adopt a policy and establish guidelines for an immediate intervention program by which a juvenile may avoid prose-

cution. In addition to the county or district attorney adopting policies and guidelines for the immediate intervention programs, the court, the county or district attorney and the director of the intake and assessment center, pursuant to a written agreement, may develop local programs to:

- (1) Provide for the direct referral of cases by the county or district attorney or the intake and assessment worker, or both, to youth courts, restorative justice centers, hearing officers or other local programs as sanctioned by the court.
- (2) Allow intake and assessment workers to issue a summons, as defined in subsection (e) or if the county or district attorney has adopted appropriate policies and guidelines, allow law enforcement officers to issue such a summons.
- (3) Allow the intake and assessment centers to directly purchase services for the juvenile and the juvenile's family.
- (4) Allow intake and assessment workers to direct the release of a juvenile prior to a detention hearing after the completion of the intake and assessment process if the juvenile intake and assessment worker has reason to believe that if released the juvenile will appear for further proceedings and is not dangerous to self or others.
- (b) An immediate intervention program shall provide that an alleged juvenile offender is ineligible for such program if the juvenile faces pending charges as a juvenile offender, for committing acts which, if committed by an adult, would constitute:
- (1) A violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, and the juvenile: (A) Has previously participated in an immediate intervention program instead of prosecution of a complaint alleging a violation of that statute or an ordinance of a city in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute; (B) has previously been adjudicated of a violation of that statute or a violation of a law of another state or of a political subdivision of this or any other state, which law prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute; or (C) during the time of the alleged violation was involved in a motor vehicle accident or collision resulting in personal injury or death; or
- (2) a violation of an off-grid crime, *or* a severity level 1, 2 or 3 felony for nondrug crimes or drug severity level 1 or 2 felony for drug crimes.
- (c) An immediate intervention program may include a stipulation, agreed to by the juvenile, the juvenile's attorney and the attorney general or county or district attorney, of the facts upon which the charge is based and a provision that if the juvenile fails to fulfill the terms of the specific immediate intervention agreement and the immediate intervention proceedings are resumed, the proceedings, including any proceedings on appeal, shall be conducted on the record of the stipulation of facts.
 - (d) The county or district attorney may require the parent of a ju-

venile to be a part of the immediate intervention program.

- (e) "Summons" means a written order issued by an intake and assessment worker or a law enforcement officer directing that a juvenile appear before a designated court at a stated time and place to answer a pending charge.
- (f) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable in judicial districts that adopt district court rules pursuant to K.S.A. 20-342, and amendments thereto, for the administration of immediate intervention programs by the district court.
- Sec. 115. 113. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2347 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2347. (a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, at any time after commencement of proceedings under this code against a juvenile and prior to the beginning of an evidentiary hearing at which the court may enter a sentence as provided in K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2356, and amendments thereto, the county or district attorney or the county or district attorney's designee may file a motion requesting that the court authorize prosecution of the juvenile as an adult under the applicable criminal statute. The juvenile shall be presumed to be a juvenile unless good cause is shown to prosecute the juvenile as an adult.
- (2) The alleged juvenile offender shall be presumed to be an adult if the alleged juvenile offender was: (A) 14, 15, 16 or 17 years of age at the time of the offense or offenses alleged in the complaint, if any such offense: (i) If committed by an adult, would constitute an off-grid crime, a person felony, or a nondrug severity level 1 through 6 felony or any drug severity level 1, 2 or 3 felony; or (ii) was committed while in possession of a firearm; or (B) charged with a felony or with more than one offense, one or more of which constitutes a felony, after having been adjudicated or convicted in a separate juvenile proceeding as having committed an offense which would constitute a felony if committed by an adult and the adjudications or convictions occurred prior to the date of the commission of the new act charged and prior to the beginning of an evidentiary hearing at which the court may enter a sentence as provided in K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2356, and amendments thereto. If the juvenile is presumed to be an adult, the burden is on the juvenile to rebut the presumption by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (3) At any time after commencement of proceedings under this code against a juvenile offender and prior to the beginning of an evidentiary hearing at which the court may enter a sentence as provided in K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2356, and amendments thereto, the county or district attorney or the county or district attorney's designee may file a motion requesting that the court designate the proceedings as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.
- 43 (4) If the county or district attorney or the county or district attorney's

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

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

having been served with notice of the hearing, the court may hear and determine the motion in the absence of the juvenile. If the court is unable to obtain service of process and give notice of the hearing, the court may hear and determine the motion in the absence of the alleged juvenile offender after having given notice of the hearing at least once a week for two consecutive weeks in the official county newspaper of the county where the hearing will be held.

- (e) In determining whether or not prosecution as an adult should be authorized or designating the proceeding as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, the court shall consider each of the following factors:
- (1) The seriousness of the alleged offense and whether the protection of the community requires prosecution as an adult or designating the proceeding as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution;
- (2) whether the alleged offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated or willful manner;
- (3) whether the offense was against a person or against property. Greater weight shall be given to offenses against persons, especially if personal injury resulted;
- (4) the number of alleged offenses unadjudicated and pending against the juvenile;
- (5) the previous history of the juvenile, including whether the juvenile had been adjudicated a juvenile offender under this code or the Kansas juvenile justice code and, if so, whether the offenses were against persons or property, and any other previous history of antisocial behavior or patterns of physical violence;
- (6) the sophistication or maturity of the juvenile as determined by consideration of the juvenile's home, environment, emotional attitude, pattern of living or desire to be treated as an adult;
- (7) whether there are facilities or programs available to the court which are likely to rehabilitate the juvenile prior to the expiration of the court's jurisdiction under this code; and
- (8) whether the interests of the juvenile or of the community would be better served by criminal prosecution or extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.

The insufficiency of evidence pertaining to any one or more of the factors listed in this subsection, in and of itself, shall not be determinative of the issue. Subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2354, and amendments thereto, written reports and other materials relating to the juvenile's mental, physical, educational and social history may be considered by the court.

(f) (1) The court may authorize prosecution as an adult upon completion of the hearing if the court finds from a preponderance of the evidence that the alleged juvenile offender should be prosecuted as an

adult for the offense charged. In that case, the court shall direct the alleged juvenile offender be prosecuted under the applicable criminal statute and that the proceedings filed under this code be dismissed.

- (2) The court may designate the proceeding as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution upon completion of the hearing if the juvenile has failed to rebut the presumption or the court finds from a preponderance of the evidence that the juvenile should be prosecuted under an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.
- (3) After a proceeding in which prosecution as an adult is requested pursuant to subsection (a)(2), and prosecution as an adult is not authorized, the court may designate the proceedings to be an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.
- (4) A juvenile who is the subject of an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution shall have the right to a trial by jury, to the effective assistance of counsel and to all other rights of a defendant pursuant to the Kansas code of criminal procedure. Each court shall adopt local rules to establish the basic procedures for extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution in such court's jurisdiction.
- (g) If the juvenile is present in court and the court also finds from the evidence that it appears a felony has been committed and that there is probable cause to believe the felony has been committed by the juvenile, the court may direct that there is no necessity for further preliminary examination on the charges as provided for in K.S.A. 22-2902, and amendments thereto. In that case, the court shall order the juvenile bound over to the district judge having jurisdiction to try the case.
- (h) If the juvenile is convicted, the authorization for prosecution as an adult shall attach and apply to any future prosecutions of the juvenile which are or would be cognizable under this code. If the juvenile is not convicted, the authorization for prosecution as an adult shall not attach and shall not apply to future prosecutions of the juvenile which are or would be cognizable under this code.
- (i) If the juvenile is prosecuted as an adult under subsection (a)(2) and is not convicted in adult court of an offense listed in subsection (a)(2) but is convicted or adjudicated of a lesser included offense, the juvenile shall be a juvenile offender and receive a sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2361, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 116. 114. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2369 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2369. (a) For the purpose of committing juvenile offenders to a juvenile correctional facility, the following placements shall be applied by the judge in felony or misdemeanor cases. If used, the court shall establish a specific term of commitment as specified in this subsection, unless the judge conducts a departure hearing and finds substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure sentence as provided in K.S.A.

2008 Supp. 38-2371, and amendments thereto.

- (1) Violent Offenders. (A) The violent offender I is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute an off-grid felony. Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of 60 months and up to a maximum term of the offender reaching the age of 22 years, six months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of the offender reaching the age of 23 years.
- (B) The violent offender II is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a nondrug severity level 1, 2 or 3 felony. Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of 24 months and up to a maximum term of the offender reaching the age 22 years, six months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of the offender reaching the age of 23 years.
- (2) Serious Offenders. (A) The serious offender I is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a nondrug severity level 4, 5 or 6 person felony or a severity level 1 or 2 drug felony. Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of 18 months and up to a maximum term of 36 months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 24 months.
- (B) The serious offender II is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a nondrug severity level 7, 8, 9 or 10 person felony with one prior felony adjudication. Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of nine months and up to a maximum term of 18 months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 24 months.
- (3) Chronic Offenders. (A) The chronic offender I, chronic felon is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute:
- (i) one present nonperson felony adjudication and two prior felony adjudications; or
- (ii)—one present severity level 3 drug felony adjudication and two prior felony adjudications.

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

of six months and up to a maximum term of 12 months.

- (B) The chronic offender II, escalating felon is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute:
- (i) One present felony adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor adjudications or one prior person or nonperson felony adjudication; *or*
- (ii) one present felony adjudication and two prior severity level 4 drug adjudications; prior to such levels level's repeal
- (iii) one present severity level 3 drug felony adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor adjudications or one prior person or nonperson felony adjudication; or
- (iv)—one present severity level 3 drug felony adjudication and two prior severity level 4 drug adjudications.

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

- (C) The chronic offender III, escalating misdemeanant is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute:
- (i) One present misdemeanor adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor adjudications or one prior person or nonperson felony adjudication and two placement failures; or
- (ii) one present misdemeanor adjudication and two prior severity level 4 drug felony adjudications, *prior to such levels* level's *repeal* and two placement failures;
- (iii) one present severity level 4 drug felony adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor adjudications or one prior person or nonperson felony adjudication and two placement failures; or
- (iv) one present severity level 4 drug felony adjudication and two prior severity level 4 drug felony adjudications and two placement failures.

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

- (4) Conditional Release Violators. Upon finding the juvenile violated a requirement or requirements of conditional release, the court may:
- (A) Subject to the limitations in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2366, and amendments thereto, commit the offender directly to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of three months and up to a maximum term of six months. The aftercare term for this offender

shall be a minimum of two months and a maximum of six months, or the length of the aftercare originally ordered, which ever is longer.

- (B) Enter one or more of the following orders:
- (i) Recommend additional conditions be added to those of the existing conditional release.
- (ii) Order the offender to serve a period of sanctions pursuant to subsection (f) of K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2361, and amendments thereto.
- (iii) Revoke or restrict the juvenile's driving privileges as described in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2361, and amendments thereto.
- (C) Discharge the offender from the custody of the commissioner, release the commissioner from further responsibilities in the case and enter any other appropriate orders.
- (b) As used in this section: (1) "Placement failure" means a juvenile offender in the custody of the juvenile justice authority has significantly failed the terms of conditional release or has been placed out-of-home in a community placement accredited by the commissioner and has significantly violated the terms of that placement or violated the terms of probation.
- (2) "Adjudication" includes out-of-state juvenile adjudications. An out-of-state offense, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor, shall be classified as either a felony or a misdemeanor according to the adjudicating jurisdiction. If an offense which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony is a felony in another state, it will be deemed a felony in Kansas. The state of Kansas shall classify the offense, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor, as person or nonperson. In designating such offense as person or nonperson, reference to comparable offenses shall be made. If the state of Kansas does not have a comparable offense, the out-of-state adjudication shall be classified as a nonperson offense.
- (c) All appropriate community placement options shall have been exhausted before a chronic offender III, escalating misdemeanant shall be placed in a juvenile correctional facility. A court finding shall be made acknowledging that appropriate community placement options have been pursued and no such option is appropriate.
- (d) The commissioner shall work with the community to provide ongoing support and incentives for the development of additional community placements to ensure that the chronic offender III, escalating misdemeanant sentencing category is not frequently utilized.
- Sec. 117. 115. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2374 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2374. (a) When a juvenile offender has satisfactorily completed the term of incarceration at the juvenile correctional facility to which the juvenile offender was committed or placed, the person in

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

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

juvenile correctional facility shall also give notice to the court of the county in which the juvenile offender is to be residing.

- (e) To assure compliance with conditional release from a juvenile correctional facility, the commissioner shall have the authority to prescribe the manner in which compliance with the conditions shall be supervised. When requested by the commissioner, the appropriate court may assist in supervising compliance with the conditions of release during the term of the conditional release. The commissioner may require the parent of the juvenile offender to cooperate and participate with the conditional release.
- For acts committed before July 1, 1999, the juvenile justice au-(f) thority shall notify at least 45 days prior to the discharge of the juvenile offender the county or district attorney of the county where the offender was adjudicated a juvenile offender of the release of such juvenile offender, if such juvenile offender's offense would have constituted a class A, B or C felony before July 1, 1993, or an off-grid crime, a nondrug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 or a drug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2 or 3 prior to such level's repeal, on or after July 1, 1993, if committed by an adult. The county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 30 days prior to the release of the juvenile offender to: (1) Any victim of the juvenile offender's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the court or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the court; and (2) the local law enforcement agency. Failure to notify pursuant to this section shall not be a reason to postpone a release. Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against the state or county or an employee of the state or county acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this section.
- (g) Conditional release programs shall include, but not be limited to, the treatment options of aftercare services.

Sec. 118. 116. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2376 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2376. (a) When a juvenile offender has reached the age of 23 years, has been convicted as an adult while serving a term of incarceration at a juvenile correctional facility, or has completed the prescribed terms of incarceration at a juvenile correctional facility, together with any conditional release following the program, the juvenile shall be discharged by the commissioner from any further obligation under the commitment unless the juvenile was sentenced pursuant to an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution upon court order and the commissioner transfers the juvenile to the custody of the secretary of corrections. The discharge shall operate as a full and complete release from any obligations imposed on the juvenile offender arising from the offense for which the juvenile offender was committed.

(b) At least 45 days prior to the discharge of the juvenile offender, the juvenile justice authority shall notify the court and the county or district attorney of the county where the offender was adjudicated a juvenile offender of the pending discharge of such juvenile offender, the offense would have constituted a class A, B or C felony before July 1, 1993, or an off-grid crime, a nondrug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 or a drug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2 or 3 prior to such level's repeal, on or after July 1, 1993, if committed by an adult. The county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 30 days prior to the discharge of the juvenile offender pursuant to K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2379, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 119. 117. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2377 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2377. (a) The commissioner shall notify the county or district attorney, the court, the local law enforcement agency and the school district in which the juvenile offender will be residing of such pending release at least 45 days before release if the juvenile is still required to attend school, if the juvenile offender has committed an act prior to July 1, 1999, which, if committed by a person 18 years of age or over, would have constituted: (1) A class A or B felony, before July 1, 1993, or (2) an off-grid crime, a nondrug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 or a drug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2 or 3 prior to such level's repeal, if the offense was committed on or after July 1, 1993, and, if such juvenile is to be released. The county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 30 days prior to discharge of the juvenile offender pursuant to K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2379, and amendments thereto. The county attorney, district attorney or the court on its own motion may file a motion with the court for a hearing to determine if the juvenile offender should be retained in the custody of the commissioner, pursuant to K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2376, and amendments thereto. The court shall fix a time and place for hearing and shall notify each party of the time and place.

- (b) Following the hearing if the court orders the commissioner to retain custody, the juvenile offender shall not be held in a juvenile correctional facility for longer than the maximum term of imprisonment which could be imposed upon an adult convicted of the offense or offenses which the juvenile offender has been adjudicated to have committed.
- (c) As used in this section, "maximum term of imprisonment" means the greatest maximum sentence authorized by K.S.A. 21-4501, and amendments thereto, applying any enhanced penalty which would be applicable under K.S.A. 21-4504, and amendments thereto, and computing terms as consecutive when required by K.S.A. 21-4608, and amendments thereto.
- 43 Sec. 120. **118.** K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 39-717 is hereby amended to read

as follows: 39-717. (a) Assistance granted under the provisions of this act shall not:

- (1) Be sold or otherwise disposed of to others by the client or by anyone else except under the rules and regulations of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services; or
- (2) knowingly be purchased, acquired or possessed by anyone unless the purchase, acquisition or possession is authorized by the rules and regulations of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or the laws under which the assistance was granted.
- (b) (1) Any person convicted of violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor, if the value of the assistance sold or otherwise disposed of, purchased, acquired or possessed was less than \$1,000.
- (2) Any person convicted of violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a severity level 9, nonperson felony if the value of the assistance sold or otherwise disposed of, purchased, acquired or possessed was at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000.
- (3) Any person convicted of violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a severity level 7, nonperson felony if the value of the assistance sold or otherwise disposed of, purchased, acquired or possessed was \$25,000 or more.:
 - (1) \$100,000 or more is guilty of a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- (2) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is guilty of a severity level 6, nonperson felony.
- (3) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is guilty of a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
- (4) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is guilty of a severity level 8, nonperson felony.
- 29 (5) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is guilty of a severity level 30 9, nonperson felony.
 - (6) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony.
 - (7) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (8) Less than \$500 is guilty of a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (c) None of the money paid, payable, or to be paid, or any tangible assistance received under this act shall be subject to execution, levy, attachment, garnishment, or other legal process, or to the operation of any bankruptcy or insolvency law.
- Sec. 121. 119. K.S.A. 39-720 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-720. (a) Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain, or aids or abets any other person to obtain, by means of a willfully false statement or representation, or by impersonation, collusion, or other fraudulent device,

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assistance to which the applicant or client is not entitled, shall be guilty of the crime of theft, as defined by K.S.A. 21-3701; and he in an amount of:

- (1)\$100,000 or more is guilty of a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- (2) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is guilty of a severity level 6, nonperson felony.
- (3) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is guilty of a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
- 9 (4) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is guilty of a severity level 10 8, nonperson felony.
- (5) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is guilty of a severity level 12 9, nonperson felony.
 - (6) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony.
 - (7) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
 - Less than \$500 is guilty of a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - In addition to the provisions of this section, the person shall be required to remit to the secretary the amount of any assistance given him to such person under such fraudulent act.
 - (c) In any civil action for the recovery of assistance on the grounds the assistance was fraudulently obtained, proof that the recipient of the assistance possesses or did possess resources which does or would have rendered him such recipient ineligible to receive such assistance shall be deemed prima facie evidence that such assistance was fraudulently obtained.
 - Sec. 122. **120.** K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 40-2,118 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-2,118. (a) For purposes of this act a "fraudulent insurance act" means an act committed by any person who, knowingly and with intent to defraud, presents, causes to be presented or prepares with knowledge or belief that it will be presented to or by an insurer, purported insurer, broker or any agent thereof, any written statement as part of, or in support of, an application for the issuance of, or the rating of an insurance policy for personal or commercial insurance, or a claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to an insurance policy for commercial or personal insurance which such person knows to contain materially false information concerning any fact material thereto; or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto.
 - An insurer that has knowledge or a good faith belief that a fraudulent insurance act is being or has been committed shall provide to the commissioner, on a form prescribed by the commissioner, any and all information and such additional information relating to such fraudulent insurance act as the commissioner may require.

- (c) Any other person that has knowledge or a good faith belief that a fraudulent insurance act is being or has been committed may provide to the commissioner, on a form prescribed by the commissioner, any and all information and such additional information relating to such fraudulent insurance act as the commissioner may request.
- (d) (1) Each insurer shall have antifraud initiatives reasonably calculated to detect fraudulent insurance acts. Antifraud initiatives may include: fraud investigators, who may be insurer employees or independent contractors; or an antifraud plan submitted to the commissioner no later than July 1, 2007. Each insurer that submits an antifraud plan shall notify the commissioner of any material change in the information contained in the antifraud plan within 30 days after such change occurs. Such insurer shall submit to the commissioner in writing the amended antifraud plan.

The requirement for submitting any antifraud plan, or any amendment thereof, to the commissioner shall expire on the date specified in paragraph (2) of this subsection unless the legislature reviews and reenacts the provisions of paragraph (2) pursuant to K.S.A. 45-229, and amendments thereto.

- (2) Any antifraud plan, or any amendment thereof, submitted to the commissioner for informational purposes only shall be confidential and not be a public record and shall not be subject to discovery or subpoena in a civil action unless following an in camera review, the court determines that the antifraud plan is relevant and otherwise admissible under the rules of evidence set forth in article 4, chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto. The provisions of this paragraph shall expire on July 1, 2011, unless the legislature reviews and reenacts this provision pursuant to K.S.A. 45-229, and amendments thereto, prior to July 1, 2011.
- (e) (1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in K.S.A. 21-3718 and amendments thereto and K.S.A. 44-5,125, and amendments thereto, a fraudulent insurance act shall constitute a severity level 6, nonperson felony, if the amount involved is \$25,000 or more; a severity level 7, nonperson felony if the amount is at least \$5,000 but less than \$25,000; a severity level 8, nonperson felony if the amount is at least \$1,000 but less than \$5,000, and a class C nonperson misdemeanor if the amount is less than \$1,000.
 - (A) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- (B) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-person felony.
- 40 (C) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-41 person felony.
- 42 (D) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-43 person felony.

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- (E) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, non-2 person felony.
 - (F) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.
 - (G) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
 - Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - Any combination of fraudulent acts as defined in subsection (a) which occur in a period of six consecutive months which involves \$25,000 or more shall have a presumptive sentence of imprisonment regardless of its location on the sentencing grid block.
 - In addition to any other penalty, a person who violates this statute shall be ordered to make restitution to the insurer or any other person or entity for any financial loss sustained as a result of such violation. An insurer shall not be required to provide coverage or pay any claim involving a fraudulent insurance act.
 - This act shall apply to all insurance applications, ratings, claims and other benefits made pursuant to any insurance policy.
 - Sec. 123. **121.** K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 40-247 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-247. (a) An insurance agent or broker who acts in negotiating or renewing or continuing a contract of insurance including any type of annuity by an insurance company lawfully doing business in this state, and who receives any money or substitute for money as a premium for such a contract from the insured, whether such agent or broker shall be entitled to an interest in same or otherwise, shall be deemed to hold such premium in trust for the company making the contract. If such agent or broker fails to pay the same over to the company after written demand made upon such agent or broker, less such agent's or broker's commission and any deductions, to which by the written consent of the company such agent or broker may be entitled, such failure shall be prima facie evidence that such agent or broker has used or applied the premium for a purpose other than paying the same over to the company.
 - (b) (1) An agent or broker who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a:
 - (A) Severity level 7, nonperson felony if the value of the insurance premium is \$25,000 or more;
 - (B) severity level 9, nonperson felony if the value of the insurance premium is at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000; or
- 39 -(C) class A nonperson misdemeanor if the value of the insurance 40 premium is less than \$1,000, if the value of the insurance premium is:
 - \$100,000 or more is guilty of a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- 42 At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is guilty of a severity level 43 6, nonperson felony.

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- (C) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is guilty of a severity level 2 7, nonperson felony.
 - (D) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is guilty of a severity level 8, nonperson felony.
 - (E) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is guilty of a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
- (F) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is guilty of a severity level 10, 8 nonperson felony.
- 9 (G) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is guilty of a class A nonperson 10 misdemeanor.
 - Less than \$500 is guilty of a class B nonperson misdemeanor. (H)
 - If the value of the insurance premium is less than \$1,000 and such agent or broker has, within five years immediately preceding commission of the crime, been convicted of violating this section two or more times shall be guilty of a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
 - Sec. 124. 122. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 40-5013 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-5013. (a) If the commissioner determines after notice and opportunity for a hearing that any person has engaged or is engaging in any act or practice constituting a violation of any provision of this act, the Kansas insurance statutes or any rule and regulation or order thereunder, the commissioner may in the exercise of discretion, order any one or more of the following:
 - (1) Payment of a monetary penalty of not more than \$1,000 for each and every act or violation, unless the person knew or reasonably should have known such person was in violation of this act, the Kansas insurance statutes or any rule and regulation or order thereunder, in which case the penalty shall be not more than \$2,000 for each and every act or violation;
 - (2) suspension or revocation of the person's license or certificate if such person knew or reasonably should have known that such person was in violation of this act, the Kansas insurance statutes or any rule and regulation or order thereunder; or
 - (3) that such person cease and desist from the unlawful act or practice and take such affirmative action as in the judgment of the commissioner will carry out the purposes of the violated or potentially violated provision.
 - (b) If any person fails to file any report or other information with the commissioner as required by statute or fails to respond to any proper inquiry of the commissioner, the commissioner, after notice and opportunity for hearing, may impose a penalty of up to \$500 for each violation or act, along with an additional penalty of up to \$100 for each week thereafter that such report or other information is not provided to the commissioner.
 - If the commissioner makes written findings of fact that there is a situation involving an immediate danger to the public health, safety or

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welfare or the public interest will be irreparably harmed by delay in issuing an order under paragraph (3) of subsection (a), the commissioner may issue an emergency temporary cease and desist order. Such order, even when not an order within the meaning of K.S.A. 77-502, and amendments thereto, shall be subject to the same procedures as an emergency order issued under K.S.A. 77-536, and amendments thereto. Upon the entry of such an order, the commissioner shall promptly notify the person subject to the order that: (1) It has been entered; (2) the reasons therefor; and (3) that upon written request within 15 days after service of the order the matter will be set for a hearing which shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act. If no hearing is requested and none is ordered by the commissioner, the order will remain in effect until it is modified or vacated by the commissioner. If a hearing is requested or ordered, the commissioner, after notice of and opportunity for hearing to the person subject to the order, by written findings of fact and conclusions of law, shall vacate, modify or make permanent the order.

- (d) (1) Any person who violates the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a, if the value of the viatical settlement contract is:
- (A) Severity level 7, nonperson felony if the value of the viatical settlement contract is \$25,000 or more;
- (B) severity level 9, nonperson felony if the value of the viatical settlement contract is at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000; or
- (C)—class A nonperson misdemeanor if the value of the viatical settlement contract is less than \$1,000.
 - \$100,000 or more is guilty of a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is guilty of a severity level 6, nonperson felony.
- (C) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is guilty of a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
- (D) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is guilty of a severity level 31 32 8, nonperson felony.
 - (E) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is guilty of a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
- 35 (F) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is guilty of a severity level 10, 36 nonperson felony.
- 37 (G) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is guilty of a class A nonperson 38 misdemeanor.
 - (H)Less than \$500 is guilty of a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
- If the value of the insurance premium is less than \$1,000 and such agent or broker has, within five years immediately preceding commission 42 of the crime, been convicted of violating this section two or more times 43 shall be guilty of a severity level 9, nonperson felony.

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(e) Restitution may be ordered in addition to, but not in lieu of, any other penalty imposed under this act.

Sec. 125. 123. K.S.A. 41-405 is hereby amended to read as follows: 41-405. The director is hereby authorized to measure, gauge or check such alcoholic liquor in bond in any bonded warehouse, and if the amount of liquor on hand does not correspond with the reports of the manufacturer or distributor filed with the director, the proprietor of such warehouse shall have the proprietor's license revoked, and in addition thereto shall be deemed is guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$5,000 or be imprisoned in the custody of the secretary of corrections not execcing 10 years. Any storekeeper, inspector or other person in the employ of the director having charge of such bonded liquor warehouse who removes or allows to be removed any cask or other package of such liquor, except on order or permit from the director, or which has not been marked or consigned as provided by law, or who removes or allows to be removed any part of the contents of any cask or package of liquor deposited therein, shall be immediately dismissed from office or employment, and in addition thereto shall be deemed is guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense not exceeding \$1,000, and shall be imprisoned in the custody of the secretary of corrections not more than three years.

Sec. 124. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 44-5,125 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-5,125. (a) (1) It shall be unlawful for any person who obtains or attempts to obtain workers compensation benefits for such person or another, or who denies or attempts to deny the obligation to make any payment of workers compensation benefits by knowingly or intentionally: (A) Making a false or misleading statement, (B) misrepresenting or concealing a material fact, (C) fabricating, altering, concealing or destroying a document; (D) receiving temporary total disability benefits or permanent total disability benefits to which they are not entitled, while employed; or (E) conspiring with another person to commit any act described by this paragraph (1) of this subsection (a), shall be guilty of:

— (i) A class A nonperson misdemeanor, if the amount received as a benefit or other payment under the workers compensation act as a result of such act or the amount that the person otherwise benefited monetarily as a result of a violation of this subsection (a) is \$1,000 or less;

- 39 (ii)—a severity level 9, nonperson felony, if such amount is more than 40 \$1,000 but less than \$25,000;
- 41 (iii) a severity level 7, nonperson felony, if the amount is more than 42 \$25,000, but less than \$50,000;
- 43 (iv) a severity level 6, nonperson felony if the amount is more than

\$50,000, but less than \$100,000; or

- (v) a severity level 5, nonperson felony if the amount is more than \$100.000.
- (2) Violation of this subsection, if the amount received as a benefit or other payment under the workers compensation act as a result of such act or the amount that the person otherwise benefited monetarily as a result of a violation of this subsection is:
 - (A) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- (B) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-person felony.
- (C) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-person felony.
- (D) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-person felony.
- (E) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, non-person felony.
- (F) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, non-person felony.
- (G) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (H) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
- (b) Any person who knowingly and intentionally presents a false certificate of insurance that purports that the presenter is insured under the workers compensation act, shall be is guilty of a level 8, nonperson felony.
- (c) A health care provider under the workers compensation act who knowingly and intentionally submits a charge for health care that was not furnished, shall be is guilty of a level 9, nonperson felony.
- (d) Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain a more favorable workers compensation insurance premium rate than that to which the person is entitled, who prevents, reduces, avoids or attempts to prevent, reduce or avoid the payment of any compensation under the workers compensation act, or who fails to communicate a settlement offer or similar information to a claimant under the workers compensation act, by, in any such case knowingly or intentionally: (1) Making a false or misleading statement; (2) misrepresenting or concealing a material fact; (3) fabricating, concealing or destroying a document; or (4) conspiring with another person or persons to commit the acts described in clause (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection shall be is guilty of a level 9, nonperson felony.
- (e) Any person who has received any amount of money as a benefit or other payment under the workers compensation act as a result of a violation of subsection (a) or (c) and any person who has otherwise benefited monetarily as a result of a violation of subsection (a) or (c) shall be liable to repay an amount equal to the amount so received by such person

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or the amount by which such person has benefited monetarily, with in-2 terest thereon. Any such amount, plus any accrued interest thereon, shall 3 bear interest at the current rate of interest prescribed by law for judg-4 ments under subsection (e)(1) of K.S.A. 16-204, and amendments thereto, per month or fraction of a month until repayment of such 6 amount, plus any accrued interest thereon. The interest shall accrue from the date of overpayment or erroneous payment of any such amount or the date such person benefited monetarily.

- (f) Any person aggrieved by a violation of subsection (a), (b), (c) or (d) shall have a cause of action against any other person to recover any amounts of money erroneously paid as benefits or any other amounts of money paid under the workers compensation act, and to seek relief for other monetary damages, for which liability has accrued under this section against such other person. Relief under this subsection is to be predicated upon exhaustion of administrative remedies available in K.S.A. 44-5,120, and amendments thereto.
- Nothing in this section shall prohibit an employer from exercising a right to reimbursement under K.S.A. 44-534a, 44-556 or 44-569a, and amendments thereto.
- (h) Prosecution for any crime under this section shall be commenced within five years subject to the time period set forth in subsection (8) of K.S.A. 21-3106, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 127. 125. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 44-619 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-619. Any officer of any corporation engaged in any of the industries, employments, utilities or common carriers herein named and specified, or any officer of any labor union or association of persons engaged as workers in any such industry, employment, utility or common carrier, or any employer of labor, coming within the provisions of this act, who shall willfully use the power, authority or influence incident to such person's official position, or position as an employer of others, and by such means shall intentionally influence, impel, or compel any other person to violate any of the provisions of this act, or any valid order of the secretary of labor, shall be deemed is guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$5,000, or by imprisonment in the custody of the secretary of corrections for a term not to exceed two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 128. 126. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 44-706 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-706. An individual shall be disqualified for benefits:

If the individual left work voluntarily without good cause attributable to the work or the employer, subject to the other provisions of this subsection (a). Failure to return to work after expiration of approved personal or medical leave, or both, shall be considered a voluntary res-

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ignation. After a temporary job assignment, failure of an individual to affirmatively request an additional assignment on the next succeeding 2 3 workday, if required by the employment agreement, after completion of a given work assignment, shall constitute leaving work voluntarily. The disqualification shall begin the day following the separation and shall continue until after the individual has become reemployed and has had earn-6 ings from insured work of at least three times the individual's weekly benefit amount. An individual shall not be disqualified under this subsection (a) if:

- The individual was forced to leave work because of illness or injury upon the advice of a licensed and practicing health care provider and, upon learning of the necessity for absence, immediately notified the employer thereof, or the employer consented to the absence, and after recovery from the illness or injury, when recovery was certified by a practicing health care provider, the individual returned to the employer and offered to perform services and the individual's regular work or comparable and suitable work was not available; as used in this paragraph (1) "health care provider" means any person licensed by the proper licensing authority of any state to engage in the practice of medicine and surgery, osteopathy, chiropractic, dentistry, optometry, podiatry or psychology;
- (2) the individual left temporary work to return to the regular employer;
- (3) the individual left work to enlist in the armed forces of the United States, but was rejected or delayed from entry:
- (4) the individual left work because of the voluntary or involuntary transfer of the individual's spouse from one job to another job, which is for the same employer or for a different employer, at a geographic location which makes it unreasonable for the individual to continue work at the individual's job;
- the individual left work because of hazardous working conditions; in determining whether or not working conditions are hazardous for an individual, the degree of risk involved to the individual's health, safety and morals, the individual's physical fitness and prior training and the working conditions of workers engaged in the same or similar work for the same and other employers in the locality shall be considered; as used in this paragraph (5), "hazardous working conditions" means working conditions that could result in a danger to the physical or mental well-being of the individual; each determination as to whether hazardous working conditions exist shall include, but shall not be limited to, a consideration of (A) the safety measures used or the lack thereof, and (B) the condition of equipment or lack of proper equipment; no work shall be considered hazardous if the working conditions surrounding the individual's work are the same or substantially the same as the working conditions generally

prevailing among individuals performing the same or similar work for other employers engaged in the same or similar type of activity;

- (6) the individual left work to enter training approved under section 236(a)(1) of the federal trade act of 1974, provided the work left is not of a substantially equal or higher skill level than the individual's past adversely affected employment (as defined for purposes of the federal trade act of 1974), and wages for such work are not less than 80% of the individual's average weekly wage as determined for the purposes of the federal trade act of 1974;
- (7) the individual left work because of unwelcome harassment of the individual by the employer or another employee of which the employing unit had knowledge;
- (8) the individual left work to accept better work; each determination as to whether or not the work accepted is better work shall include, but shall not be limited to, consideration of (A) the rate of pay, the hours of work and the probable permanency of the work left as compared to the work accepted, (B) the cost to the individual of getting to the work left in comparison to the cost of getting to the work accepted, and (C) the distance from the individual's place of residence to the work accepted in comparison to the distance from the individual's residence to the work left;
- (9) the individual left work as a result of being instructed or requested by the employer, a supervisor or a fellow employee to perform a service or commit an act in the scope of official job duties which is in violation of an ordinance or statute;
- (10) the individual left work because of a violation of the work agreement by the employing unit and, before the individual left, the individual had exhausted all remedies provided in such agreement for the settlement of disputes before terminating;
- (11) after making reasonable efforts to preserve the work, the individual left work due to a personal emergency of such nature and compelling urgency that it would be contrary to good conscience to impose a disqualification; or
- (12) (A) the individual left work due to circumstances resulting from domestic violence, including:
- (i) The individual's reasonable fear of future domestic violence at or en route to or from the individual's place of employment; or
- (ii) the individual's need to relocate to another geographic area in order to avoid future domestic violence; or
- (iii) the individual's need to address the physical, psychological and legal impacts of domestic violence; or
- 42 (iv) the individual's need to leave employment as a condition of re-43 ceiving services or shelter from an agency which provides support services

or shelter to victims of domestic violence; or

- (v) the individual's reasonable belief that termination of employment is necessary to avoid other situations which may cause domestic violence and to provide for the future safety of the individual or the individual's family.
- (B) An individual may prove the existence of domestic violence by providing one of the following:
- (i) A restraining order or other documentation of equitable relief by a court of competent jurisdiction; or
 - (ii) a police record documenting the abuse; or
- (iii) documentation that the abuser has been convicted of one or more of the offenses enumerated in articles 34 and 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, where the victim was a family or household member; or
 - (iv) medical documentation of the abuse; or
- (v) a statement provided by a counselor, social worker, health care provider, clergy, shelter worker, legal advocate, domestic violence or sexual assault advocate or other professional who has assisted the individual in dealing with the effects of abuse on the individual or the individual's family; or
 - (vi) a sworn statement from the individual attesting to the abuse.
- (C) No evidence of domestic violence experienced by an individual, including the individual's statement and corroborating evidence, shall be disclosed by the department of labor unless consent for disclosure is given by the individual.
- (b) If the individual has been discharged for misconduct connected with the individual's work. The disqualification shall begin the day following the separation and shall continue until after the individual becomes reemployed and has had earnings from insured work of at least three times the individual's determined weekly benefit amount, except that if an individual is discharged for gross misconduct connected with the individual's work, such individual shall be disqualified for benefits until such individual again becomes employed and has had earnings from insured work of at least eight times such individual's determined weekly benefit amount. In addition, all wage credits attributable to the employment from which the individual was discharged for gross misconduct connected with the individual's work shall be canceled. No such cancellation of wage credits shall affect prior payments made as a result of a prior separation.
- (1) For the purposes of this subsection (b), "misconduct" is defined as a violation of a duty or obligation reasonably owed the employer as a condition of employment. The term "gross misconduct" as used in this subsection (b) shall be construed to mean conduct evincing extreme, willful or wanton misconduct as defined by this subsection (b). Failure of the

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employee to notify the employer of an absence shall be considered prima facie evidence of a violation of a duty or obligation reasonably owed the employer as a condition of employment.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection (b), the use of or impairment caused by alcoholic liquor, a cereal malt beverage or a nonprescribed controlled substance by an individual while working shall be conclusive evidence of misconduct and the possession of alcoholic liquor, a cereal malt beverage or a nonprescribed controlled substance by an individual while working shall be prima facie evidence of conduct which is a violation of a duty or obligation reasonably owed to the employer as a condition of employment. Alcoholic liquor shall be defined as provided in K.S.A. 41-102, and amendments thereto. Cereal malt beverage shall be defined as provided in K.S.A.41-2701, and amendments thereto. Controlled substance shall be defined as provided in K.S.A. 65-4101 section 1, and amendments thereto of the uniform controlled substances act. As used in this subsection (b)(2), "required by law" means required by a federal or state law, a federal or state rule or regulation having the force and effect of law, a county resolution or municipal ordinance, or a policy relating to public safety adopted in open meeting by the governing body of any special district or other local governmental entity. Chemical test shall include, but is not limited to, tests of urine, blood or saliva. A positive chemical test shall mean a chemical result showing a concentration at or above the levels listed in K.S.A. 44-501, and amendments thereto, for the drugs or abuse listed therein. A positive breath test shall mean a test result showing an alcohol concentration of .04 or greater. Alcohol concentration means the number of grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath. An individual's refusal to submit to a chemical test or breath alcohol test shall be conclusive evidence of misconduct if the test meets the standards of the drug free workplace act, 41 U.S.C. 701 et seq.; the test was administered as part of an employee assistance program or other drug or alcohol treatment program in which the employee was participating voluntarily or as a condition of further employment; the test was otherwise required by law and the test constituted a required condition of employment for the individual's job; the test was requested pursuant to a written policy of the employer of which the employee had knowledge and was a required condition of employment; or there was probable cause to believe that the individual used, possessed or was impaired by alcoholic liquor, a cereal malt beverage or a controlled substance while working. A positive breath alcohol test or a positive chemical test shall be conclusive evidence to prove misconduct if the following conditions are met:

(A) Either (i) the test was required by law and was administered pursuant to the drug free workplace act, 41 U.S.C. 701 et seq., (ii) the test was administered as part of an employee assistance program or other drug

or alcohol treatment program in which the employee was participating voluntarily or as a condition of further employment, (iii) the test was requested pursuant to a written policy of the employer of which the employee had knowledge and was a required condition of employment, (iv) the test was required by law and the test constituted a required condition of employment for the individual's job, or (v) there was probable cause to believe that the individual used, had possession of, or was impaired by alcoholic liquor, the cereal malt beverage or the controlled substance while working;

- (B) the test sample was collected either (i) as prescribed by the drug free workplace act, 41 U.S.C. 701 et seq., (ii) as prescribed by an employee assistance program or other drug or alcohol treatment program in which the employee was participating voluntarily or as a condition of further employment, (iii) as prescribed by the written policy of the employer of which the employee had knowledge and which constituted a required condition of employment, (iv) as prescribed by a test which was required by law and which constituted a required condition of employment for the individual's job, or (v) at a time contemporaneous with the events establishing probable cause;
- (C) the collecting and labeling of a chemical test sample was performed by a licensed health care professional or any other individual certified pursuant to paragraph (b)(2)(F) or authorized to collect or label test samples by federal or state law, or a federal or state rule or regulation having the force or effect of law, including law enforcement personnel;
- (D) the chemical test was performed by a laboratory approved by the United States department of health and human services or licensed by the department of health and environment, except that a blood sample may be tested for alcohol content by a laboratory commonly used for that purpose by state law enforcement agencies;
- (E) the chemical test was confirmed by gas chromatography, gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy or other comparably reliable analytical method, except that no such confirmation is required for a blood alcohol sample or a breath alcohol test;
- (F) the breath alcohol test was administered by an individual trained to perform breath tests, the breath testing instrument used was certified and operated strictly according to description provided by the manufacturers and the reliability of the instrument performance was assured by testing with alcohol standards; and
- (G) the foundation evidence must establish, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the test results were from the sample taken from the individual.
- (3) (A) For the purposes of this subsection (b), misconduct shall include, but not be limited to repeated absence, including incarceration,

resulting in absence from work of three days or longer, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, and lateness, from scheduled work if the facts show:

- (i) The individual was absent without good cause;
- $\begin{tabular}{ll} \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{ll} \end{tabular} the absence was in violation of the employer's written absentee is molicy; \end{tabular}$
- (iii) the employer gave or sent written notice to the individual, at the individual's last known address, that future absence may or will result in discharge; and
- (iv) the employee had knowledge of the employer's written absenteeism policy.
- (B) For the purposes of this subsection (b), if an employee disputes being absent without good cause, the employee shall present evidence that a majority of the employee's absences were for good cause. If the employee alleges that the employee's repeated absences were the result of health related issues, such evidence shall include documentation from a licensed and practicing health care provider as defined in subsection (a)(1).
- (4) An individual shall not be disqualified under this subsection if the individual is discharged under the following circumstances:
- (A) The employer discharged the individual after learning the individual was seeking other work or when the individual gave notice of future intent to quit;
- (B) the individual was making a good-faith effort to do the assigned work but was discharged due to: (i) Inefficiency, (ii) unsatisfactory performance due to inability, incapacity or lack of training or experience, (iii) isolated instances of ordinary negligence or inadvertence, (iv) good-faith errors in judgment or discretion, or (v) unsatisfactory work or conduct due to circumstances beyond the individual's control; or
- (C) the individual's refusal to perform work in excess of the contract of hire.
- (c) If the individual has failed, without good cause, to either apply for suitable work when so directed by the employment office of the secretary of labor, or to accept suitable work when offered to the individual by the employment office, the secretary of labor, or an employer, such disqualification shall begin with the week in which such failure occurred and shall continue until the individual becomes reemployed and has had earnings from insured work of at least three times such individual's determined weekly benefit amount. In determining whether or not any work is suitable for an individual, the secretary of labor, or a person or persons designated by the secretary, shall consider the degree of risk involved to health, safety and morals, physical fitness and prior training, experience and prior earnings, length of unemployment and prospects for securing

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local work in the individual's customary occupation or work for which the individual is reasonably fitted by training or experience, and the distance of the available work from the individual's residence. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, an otherwise eligible individual shall not be disqualified for refusing an offer of suitable employment, or failing to apply for suitable employment when notified by an employment office, or for leaving the individual's most recent work accepted during approved training, including training approved under section 236(a)(1) of the trade act of 1974, if the acceptance of or applying for suitable employment or continuing such work would require the individual to terminate approved training and no work shall be deemed suitable and benefits shall not be denied under this act to any otherwise eligible individual for refusing to accept new work under any of the following conditions: (1) If the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lockout or other labor dispute; (2) if the remuneration, hours or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to the individual than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; (3) if as a condition of being employed, the individual would be required to join or to resign from or refrain from joining any labor organization; (4) if the individual left employment as a result of domestic violence, and the position offered does not reasonably accommodate the individual's physical, psychological, safety, and/or legal needs relating to such domestic violence.

For any week with respect to which the secretary of labor, or a person or persons designated by the secretary, finds that the individual's unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute or there would have been a work stoppage had normal operations not been maintained with other personnel previously and currently employed by the same employer at the factory, establishment or other premises at which the individual is or was last employed, except that this subsection (d) shall not apply if it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of labor, or a person or persons designated by the secretary, that: (1) The individual is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the labor dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and (2) the individual does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute. If in any case separate branches of work which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purpose of this subsection (d) be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment or other premises. For the purposes of this subsection (d), failure or refusal to cross a picket line or refusal for any reason during

 the continuance of such labor dispute to accept the individual's available and customary work at the factory, establishment or other premises where the individual is or was last employed shall be considered as participation and interest in the labor dispute.

- (e) For any week with respect to which or a part of which the individual has received or is seeking unemployment benefits under the unemployment compensation law of any other state or of the United States, except that if the appropriate agency of such other state or the United States finally determines that the individual is not entitled to such unemployment benefits, this disqualification shall not apply.
- (f) For any week with respect to which the individual is entitled to receive any unemployment allowance or compensation granted by the United States under an act of congress to ex-service men and women in recognition of former service with the military or naval services of the United States.
- (g) For the period of one year beginning with the first day following the last week of unemployment for which the individual received benefits, or for one year from the date the act was committed, whichever is the later, if the individual, or another in such individual's behalf with the knowledge of the individual, has knowingly made a false statement or representation, or has knowingly failed to disclose a material fact to obtain or increase benefits under this act or any other unemployment compensation law administered by the secretary of labor.
- (h) For any week with respect to which the individual is receiving compensation for temporary total disability or permanent total disability under the workmen's compensation law of any state or under a similar law of the United States.
- (i) For any week of unemployment on the basis of service in an instructional, research or principal administrative capacity for an educational institution as defined in subsection (v) of K.S.A. 44-703, and amendments thereto, if such week begins during the period between two successive academic years or terms or, when an agreement provides instead for a similar period between two regular but not successive terms during such period or during a period of paid sabbatical leave provided for in the individual's contract, if the individual performs such services in the first of such academic years or terms and there is a contract or a reasonable assurance that such individual will perform services in any such capacity for any educational institution in the second of such academic years or terms.
- (j) For any week of unemployment on the basis of service in any capacity other than service in an instructional, research, or administrative capacity in an educational institution, as defined in subsection (v) of K.S.A. 44-703, and amendments thereto, if such week begins during the

period between two successive academic years or terms if the individual performs such services in the first of such academic years or terms and there is a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform such services in the second of such academic years or terms, except that if benefits are denied to the individual under this subsection (j) and the individual was not offered an opportunity to perform such services for the educational institution for the second of such academic years or terms, such individual shall be entitled to a retroactive payment of benefits for each week for which the individual filed a timely claim for benefits and for which benefits were denied solely by reason of this subsection (j).

- (k) For any week of unemployment on the basis of service in any capacity for an educational institution as defined in subsection (v) of K.S.A. 44-703, and amendments thereto, if such week begins during an established and customary vacation period or holiday recess, if the individual performs services in the period immediately before such vacation period or holiday recess and there is a reasonable assurance that such individual will perform such services in the period immediately following such vacation period or holiday recess.
- (l) For any week of unemployment on the basis of any services, substantially all of which consist of participating in sports or athletic events or training or preparing to so participate, if such week begins during the period between two successive sport seasons or similar period if such individual performed services in the first of such seasons or similar periods and there is a reasonable assurance that such individual will perform such services in the later of such seasons or similar periods.
- (m) For any week on the basis of services performed by an alien unless such alien is an individual who was lawfully admitted for permanent residence at the time such services were performed, was lawfully present for purposes of performing such services, or was permanently residing in the United States under color of law at the time such services were performed, including an alien who was lawfully present in the United States as a result of the application of the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the federal immigration and nationality act. Any data or information required of individuals applying for benefits to determine whether benefits are not payable to them because of their alien status shall be uniformly required from all applicants for benefits. In the case of an individual whose application for benefits would otherwise be approved, no determination that benefits to such individual are not payable because of such individual's alien status shall be made except upon a preponderance of the evidence.
- (n) For any week in which an individual is receiving a governmental or other pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment under a plan maintained by a base period employer and

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to which the entire contributions were provided by such employer, except that: (1) If the entire contributions to such plan were provided by the base period employer but such individual's weekly benefit amount exceeds such governmental or other pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment attributable to such week, the weekly benefit amount payable to the individual shall be reduced (but not below zero) by an amount equal to the amount of such pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment which is attributable to such week; or (2) if only a portion of contributions to such plan were provided by the base period employer, the weekly benefit amount payable to such individual for such week shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the prorated weekly amount of the pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment after deduction of that portion of the pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment that is directly attributable to the percentage of the contributions made to the plan by such individual; or (3) if the entire contributions to the plan were provided by such individual, or by the individual and an employer (or any person or organization) who is not a base period employer, no reduction in the weekly benefit amount payable to the individual for such week shall be made under this subsection (n); or (4) whatever portion of contributions to such plan were provided by the base period employer, if the services performed for the employer by such individual during the base period, or remuneration received for the services, did not affect the individual's eligibility for, or increased the amount of, such pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment, no reduction in the weekly benefit amount payable to the individual for such week shall be made under this subsection (n). No reduction shall be made for payments made under the social security act or railroad retirement act of 1974.

- (o) For any week of unemployment on the basis of services performed in any capacity and under any of the circumstances described in subsection (i), (j) or (k) which an individual performed in an educational institution while in the employ of an educational service agency. For the purposes of this subsection (o), the term "educational service agency" means a governmental agency or entity which is established and operated exclusively for the purpose of providing such services to one or more educational institutions.
- (p) For any week of unemployment on the basis of service as a school bus or other motor vehicle driver employed by a private contractor to transport pupils, students and school personnel to or from school-related functions or activities for an educational institution, as defined in subsection (v) of K.S.A. 44-703, and amendments thereto, if such week begins during the period between two successive academic years or during a

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similar period between two regular terms, whether or not successive, if 2 the individual has a contract or contracts, or a reasonable assurance thereof, to perform services in any such capacity with a private contractor 3 for any educational institution for both such academic years or both such terms. An individual shall not be disqualified for benefits as provided in this subsection (p) for any week of unemployment on the basis of service 6 as a bus or other motor vehicle driver employed by a private contractor to transport persons to or from nonschool-related functions or activities.

- For any week of unemployment on the basis of services performed by the individual in any capacity and under any of the circumstances described in subsection (i), (j), (k) or (o) which are provided to or on behalf of an educational institution, as defined in subsection (v) of K.S.A. 44-703, and amendments thereto, while the individual is in the employ of an employer which is a governmental entity, Indian tribe or any employer described in section 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code of 1986 which is exempt from income under section 501(a) of the code.
- For any week in which an individual is registered at and attending an established school, training facility or other educational institution, or is on vacation during or between two successive academic years or terms. An individual shall not be disqualified for benefits as provided in this subsection (r) provided:
- (1) The individual was engaged in full-time employment concurrent with the individual's school attendance; or
- the individual is attending approved training as defined in subsection (s) of K.S.A. 44-703 and amendments thereto; or
- the individual is attending evening, weekend or limited day time classes, which would not affect availability for work, and is otherwise eligible under subsection (c) of K.S.A. 44-705, and amendments thereto.
- (s) For any week with respect to which an individual is receiving or has received remuneration in the form of a back pay award or settlement. The remuneration shall be allocated to the week or weeks in the manner as specified in the award or agreement, or in the absence of such specificity in the award or agreement, such remuneration shall be allocated to the week or weeks in which such remuneration, in the judgment of the secretary, would have been paid.
- For any such weeks that an individual receives remuneration in the form of a back pay award or settlement, an overpayment will be established in the amount of unemployment benefits paid and shall be collected from the claimant.
- (2) If an employer chooses to withhold from a back pay award or settlement, amounts paid to a claimant while they claimed unemployment benefits, such employer shall pay the department the amount withheld.

With respect to such amount, the secretary shall have available all of the collection remedies authorized or provided in K.S.A. 44-717, and amendments thereto.

- (t) If the individual has been discharged for failing a preemployment drug screen required by the employer and if such discharge occurs not later than seven days after the employer is notified of the results of such drug screen. The disqualification shall begin the day following the separation and shall continue until after the individual becomes reemployed and has had earnings from insured work of at least three times the individual's determined weekly benefit amount.
- (u) If the individual was found not to have a disqualifying adjudication or conviction under K.S.A. 39-970, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 65-5117, and amendments thereto, was hired and then was subsequently convicted of a disqualifying felony under K.S.A. 39-970, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 65-5117, and amendments thereto, and discharged pursuant to K.S.A. 39-970, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 65-5117, and amendments thereto. The disqualification shall begin the day following the separation and shall continue until after the individual becomes reemployed and has had earnings from insured work of at least three times the individual's determined weekly benefit amount.

Sec. 129. 127. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 44-719 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-719. (a) Any person who makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact, to obtain or increase any benefit or other payment under this act, either for such person or for any other person, shall be guilty of theft and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 21-3701 and amendments thereto in an amount of:

- (1) \$100,000 or more is guilty of a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- (2) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is guilty of a severity level 6, nonperson felony.
- (3) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is guilty of a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
- (4) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is guilty of a severity level 8, nonperson felony.
- (5) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is guilty of a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
- (6) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony.
- 39 (7) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is guilty of a class A nonperson 40 misdemeanor.
 - (8) Less than \$500 is guilty of a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
- 42 (b) Any employing unit or any officer or agent for any employing unit 43 or any other person who makes a false statement or representation know-

ing it to be false, or who knowingly fails to disclose a material fact, to prevent or reduce the payment of benefits to any individual entitled thereto, or to avoid becoming or remaining subject hereto or to avoid or reduce any contribution or other payment required from an employing unit under this act, or who willfully fails or refuses to make any such contributions or other payment or to furnish any reports required hereunder or to produce or permit the inspection or copying of records as required hereunder, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not longer than 60 days, or both such fine and imprisonment is guilty of a class C, nonperson misdemeanor. Each such false statement or representation or failure to disclose a material fact and each day of such failure or refusal shall constitute a separate offense.

- (c) Any person who willfully violates any provision of this act or any rule and regulation adopted by the secretary hereunder, the violation of which is made unlawful or the observance of which is required under the terms of this act, and for which a penalty is neither prescribed herein or provided by any other applicable statute, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not longer than 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and is guilty of a class C, nonperson misdemeanor. Each day such violation continues shall be deemed to be a separate offense.
- (d) (1) Any person who has received any amount of money as benefits under this act while any conditions for the receipt of benefits imposed by this act were not fulfilled in such person's case, or while such person was disqualified from receiving benefits, shall in the discretion of the secretary, either be liable to have such amount of money deducted from any future benefits payable to such person under this act or shall be liable to repay to the secretary for the employment security fund an amount of money equal to the amount so received by such person. After a period of five years, the secretary may waive the collection of any such amount of money when the secretary has determined that the payment of such amount of money was not due to fraud, misrepresentation, or willful nondisclosure on the part of the person receiving such amount of money, and the collection thereof would be against equity or would cause extreme hardship with regard to such person. The collection of benefit overpayments which were made in the absence of fraud, misrepresentation or willful nondisclosure of required information on the part of the person who received such overpayments, may be waived by the secretary at any time if such person met all eligibility requirements of the employment security law during the weeks in which the overpayments were made.
 - (2) Any benefit erroneously paid which is not repaid shall bear inter-

est at the rate of 1.5% per month or fraction of a month. If the benefit was received as a result of fraud, misrepresentation or willful nondisclosure of required information, interest shall accrue from the date of the final determination of overpayment until repayment plus interest is received by the secretary. If the overpayment was without fraud, misrepresentation or willful nondisclosure of required information, interest shall accrue upon any balance which remains unpaid two years after the final determination of overpayment is made and shall continue until payment plus accrued interest is received by the secretary. Interest collected pursuant to this section shall be paid into the special employment security fund, except that interest collected on federal administrative programs shall be returned to the federal government. Upon written request and for good cause shown, the secretary may abate any interest or portion thereof provided for by this subsection (d)(2). Interest accrued may not be paid by money deducted from any future benefits payable to such persons liable for any overpayment.

- (3) Unless collection is waived by the secretary, any such amount shall be collectible in the manner provided in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 44-717, and amendments thereto, for the collection of past due contributions. The courts of this state shall in like manner entertain actions to collect amounts of money erroneously paid as benefits, or unlawfully obtained, for which liability has accrued under the employment security law of any other state or of the federal government.
- (e) Any employer or person who willfully fails or refuses to pay contributions, payments in lieu of contributions or benefit cost payments or attempts in any manner to evade or defeat any such contributions, payments in lieu of contributions or benefit cost payments or the payment thereof, shall be liable for the payment of such contributions, payments in lieu of contributions or benefit cost payments and, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, shall be liable to pay a penalty equal to the total amount of the contributions, payments in lieu of contributions or benefit cost payments evaded or not paid.
- (f) (1) It shall be unlawful for an employing unit to knowingly obtain or attempt to obtain a reduced liability for contributions under subsection (b)(1) of K.S.A. 44-710a, and amendments thereto, through manipulation of the employer's workforce, or for an employing unit that is not an employing unit at the time it acquires the trade or business, to knowingly obtain or attempt to obtain a reduced liability for contributions under subsection (b)(5) of K.S.A. 44-710a, and amendments thereto, or any other provision of K.S.A. 44-710a, and amendments thereto, related to determining the assignment of a contribution rate, when the sole or primary purpose of the business acquisition was for the purpose of obtaining a lower rate of contributions, or for a person to knowingly advise an

employing unit in such a way that results in such a violation, such employing unit or person shall be subject to the following penalties:

- (A) If the person is an employer, then such employer shall be assigned the highest rate assignable under K.S.A. 44-710a, and amendments thereto, for the rate year during which such violation or attempted violation occurred and the three rate years immediately following this rate year. However, if the employer's business is already at such highest rate for any year, or if the amount of increase in the employer's rate would be less than 2% for such year, then a penalty rate of contributions of 2% of taxable wages shall be imposed for such year. Any moneys resulting from the difference of the computed rate and the penalty rate shall be remitted to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the special employment security fund.
- (B) If the person is not an employer, such person shall be subject to a civil money penalty of not more than \$5,000. All fines assessed and collected under this section shall be remitted to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the special employment security fund.
- (2) For purposes of this subsection, the term "knowingly" means having actual knowledge of or acting with deliberate ignorance or reckless disregard for the prohibition involved.
- (3) For purposes of this subsection, the term "violates or attempts to violate" includes, but is not limited to, any intent to evade, misrepresentation or willful nondisclosure.
- (4) (A) In addition to, or in lieu of, any civil penalty imposed by paragraph (1) if, the director of employment security or a special assistant attorney general assigned to the department of labor, has probable cause to believe that a violation of this subsection (f) should be prosecuted as a crime, a copy of any order, all investigative reports and any evidence in the possession of the division of employment security which relates to such violation, may be forwarded to the prosecuting attorney in the county in which the act or any of the acts were performed which constitute a violation of this subsection (f). Any case which a county or district attorney fails to prosecute within 90 days shall be returned promptly to the director of employment security. The special assistant attorney general assigned to the Kansas department of labor shall then prosecute the case, if, in the opinion of the special assistant attorney general, the acts or practices involved still warrant prosecution.
- (B) Violation of this subsection (f) shall be is a level 9, nonperson

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- The secretary shall establish procedures to identify the transfer or acquisition of a business for purposes of this section.
 - For purposes of subsection (f):
- "Person" has the meaning given such term by section 7701(a)(1) of the internal revenue code of 1986;
 - "trade or business" shall include the employer's workforce; and
- (C) the provisions of K.S.A. 21-3206 and K.S.A. 21-3207, and amendments thereto, shall apply.
- This subsection (f) shall be interpreted and applied in such a manner as to meet the minimum requirements contained in any guidance or 12 regulation issued by the United States department of labor.

Sec. 130. 128. K.S.A. 47-421 is hereby amended to read as follows: 47-421. Any person who shall willfully and knowingly brand or cause to be branded with such person's brand, or any brand not the recorded brand of the owner, any livestock being the property of another, or who shall willfully or knowingly efface, deface or obliterate any brand upon any livestock, shall be deemed is guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by confinement in the custody of the secretary of corrections for a period not exceeding five years. Prosecution for violation of the provisions of this section may be had either in the county where such violation occurred or in any county in which the livestock may be located or found in the possession of the accused.

- Sec. 131. 129. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 47-1827 is hereby amended to read as follows: 47-1827. (a) No person shall, without the effective consent of the owner and with the intent to damage the enterprise conducted at the animal facility, damage or destroy an animal facility or any animal or property in or on an animal facility.
- (b) No person shall, without the effective consent of the owner, acquire or otherwise exercise control over an animal facility, an animal from an animal facility or other property from an animal facility, with the intent to deprive the owner of such facility, animal or property and to damage the enterprise conducted at the animal facility.
- (c) No person shall, without the effective consent of the owner and with the intent to damage the enterprise conducted at the animal facility:
- (1) Enter an animal facility, not then open to the public, with intent to commit an act prohibited by this section;
- remain concealed, with intent to commit an act prohibited by this section, in an animal facility;
- enter an animal facility and commit or attempt to commit an act prohibited by this section; or
- enter an animal facility to take pictures by photograph, video cam-

era or by any other means.

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- (d) (1) No person shall, without the effective consent of the owner and with the intent to damage the enterprise conducted at the animal facility, enter or remain on an animal facility if the person:
 - (A) Had notice that the entry was forbidden; or
- (B) received notice to depart but failed to do so.
 - (2) For purposes of this subsection (d), "notice" means:
- (A) Oral or written communication by the owner or someone with apparent authority to act for the owner;
- (B) fencing or other enclosure obviously designed to exclude intruders or to contain animals; or
- (C) a sign or signs posted on the property or at the entrance to the building, reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders, indicating that entry is forbidden.
- (e) No person shall, without the effective consent of the owner and with the intent to damage or destroy the field crop product, damage or destroy any field crop product that is grown in the context of a product development program in conjunction or coordination with a private research facility or a university or any federal, state or local governmental agency.
- (f) No person shall, without the effective consent of the owner and with the intent to damage or destroy the field crop product, enter any property, with the intent to damage or destroy any field crop product that is grown in the context of a product development program in conjunction or coordination with a private research facility or a university or any federal, state or local governmental agency.
- (g) (1) Violation of subsection (a) or (e) is a severity level 7, nonperson felony, if the facility, animals, field crop product or property is damaged or destroyed to the extent of \$25,000 or more. Violation of subsection (a) or (e) is a severity level 9, nonperson felony if the facility, animals, field crop product or property is damaged or destroyed to the extent of at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000. Violation of subsection (a) or (e) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor if the facility, animals, field crop product or property damaged or destroyed is of the value of less than \$1,000 or is of the value of \$1,000 or more and is damaged to the extent of less than \$1.000.
 - (A) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- 38 (B) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-39 person felony.
 - (C) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-person felony.
- 42 (D) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-43 person felony.

- 1 (E) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, non-2 person felony.
 - (F) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, non-person felony.
- 5 (G) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson 6 misdemeanor.
 - (H) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (2) Violation of subsection (b) is a severity level 10, nonperson felony.
 - (3) Violation of subsection (c) is a class A, nonperson misdemeanor.
- 10 (4) Violation of subsection (d) or (f) is a class B nonperson 11 misdemeanor.
 - (h) The provisions of this section shall not apply to lawful activities of any governmental agency or employees or agents thereof carrying out their duties under law.
 - Sec. 132. 130. K.S.A. 58-3315 is hereby amended to read as follows: 58-3315. Any person who willfully violates any provision of this act or of a rule article 33 of chapter 58 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, or any rules and regulations adopted under it such article or any person who willfully, in an application for registration makes any untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state a material fact is guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony and may be fined not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or double the amount of gain from the transaction, whichever is the larger but not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000); or such person may be imprisoned for not more than three (3) years; or both.
 - Sec. 133. 131. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 59-2132 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-2132. (a) Except as provided in subsection (h), in independent and agency adoptions, the court shall require the petitioner to obtain an assessment of the advisability of the adoption by a court approved:
 - (1) (A) Licensed social worker, licensed specialist social worker, licensed specialist clinical social worker, licensed masters social worker, licensed baccalaureate social worker or licensed associate social worker licensed by the behavioral sciences regulatory board;
 - (B) licensed clinical marriage and family therapist as defined in K.S.A. 65-6402, and amendments thereto;
 - (C) licensed marriage and family therapist as defined in K.S.A. 65-6402, and amendments thereto;
- 39 (D) licensed clinical professional counselor as defined in K.S.A. 65-40 5802, and amendments thereto;
- 41 (E) licensed professional counselor as defined in K.S.A. 65-5802, and 42 amendments thereto:
- 43 (F) licensed psychologist as defined in K.S.A. 65-6319, and amend-

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- (G) licensed masters level psychologist as defined in K.S.A. 74-5362, and amendments thereto;
- (H) licensed clinical psychotherapist as defined in K.S.A. 74-5363, and amendments thereto; or
 - (I) a licensed child-placing agency.
- (2) Any person performing an assessment pursuant to this subsection shall:
- (A) Possess a minimum of two years experience in adoption services or be supervised by a person with such experience; or
- (B) if licensed by the behavioral sciences regulatory board to diagnose and treat mental disorders in independent practice, possess a minimum of one year of experience in adoption services or be supervised by a person with such experience.
- (b) The petitioner shall file with the court, not less than 10 days before the hearing on the petition, a report of the assessment and, if necessary, confirmation or clarification of the information filed under K.S.A. 59-2130, and amendments thereto.
- (c) If there is no one authorized pursuant to this section available to make the assessment and report to the court, the court may use the department of social and rehabilitation services for that purpose.
- (d) The costs of making the assessment and report may be assessed as court costs in the case as provided in article 20 of chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and amendments thereto.
- In making the assessment, the person authorized pursuant to this section or department of social and rehabilitation services is authorized to observe the child in the petitioner's home, verify financial information of the petitioner, shall clear the name of the petitioner with the child abuse and neglect registry through the department of social and rehabilitation services and, when appropriate, with a similar registry in another state or nation, shall determine whether the petitioner has been convicted of a felony for any act described in articles 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, or, within the last five years been convicted of a felony violation of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq. sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto, and, when appropriate, any similar conviction in another jurisdiction, and to contact the agency or individuals consenting to the adoption and confirm and, if necessary, clarify any genetic and medical history filed with the petition. This information shall be made a part of the report to the court. The report to the court by any person authorized pursuant to this section to perform this assessment shall include the results of the investigation of the petitioner, the petitioner's home and the ability of the petitioner to care for the child.

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- (f) In the case of a nonresident who is filing a petition to adopt a child in Kansas, the assessment and report required by this section must be completed in the petitioner's state of residence by a person authorized in that state to conduct such assessments. Such report shall be filed with the court not less than 10 days before the hearing on the petition.
- (g) The assessment and report required by this section shall comply with any applicable rules and regulations of the department of health and environment and shall have been completed not more than one year prior to the filing of the petition for adoption.
- The assessment and report required by this section may be waived by the court upon: (1) Review of a petition requesting such waiver by a relative of the child; or
 - (2) the court's own motion.
 - Sec. 134. **132.** K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 59-29b46 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-29b46. When used in the care and treatment act for persons with an alcohol or substance abuse problem:
 - "Discharge" means the final and complete release from treatment, by either the head of a treatment facility acting pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29b50, and amendments thereto, or by an order of a court issued pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29b73, and amendments thereto.
 - (b) "Head of a treatment facility" means the administrative director of a treatment facility or such person's designee.
 - "Law enforcement officer" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in K.S.A. 22-2202, and amendments thereto.
 - "Other facility for care or treatment" means any mental health clinic, medical care facility, nursing home, the detox units at either Osawatomie state hospital or Larned state hospital, any physician or any other institution or individual authorized or licensed by law to give care or treatment to any person.
- "Patient" means a person who is a voluntary patient, a proposed patient or an involuntary patient.
- "Voluntary patient" means a person who is receiving treatment at a treatment facility pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29b49, and amendments thereto.
- "Proposed patient" means a person for whom a petition pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29b52 or 59-29b57, and amendments thereto, has been filed.
- "Involuntary patient" means a person who is receiving treatment under order of a court or a person admitted and detained by a treatment facility pursuant to an application filed pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) of K.S.A. 59-29b54, and amendments thereto.
- "Person with an alcohol or substance abuse problem" means a 42 person who: (1) Lacks self-control as to the use of alcoholic beverages or 43 any substance as defined in subsection (k); or

- (2) uses alcoholic beverages or any substance as defined in subsection (k) to the extent that the person's health may be substantially impaired or endangered without treatment.
- (g) (1) "Person with an alcohol or substance abuse problem subject to involuntary commitment for care and treatment" means a person with an alcohol or substance abuse problem, as defined in subsection (f), who also is incapacitated by alcohol or any substance and is likely to cause harm to self or others.
- (2) "Incapacitated by alcohol or any substance" means that the person, as the result of the use of alcohol or any substance as defined in subsection (k), has impaired judgment resulting in the person: (A) Being incapable of realizing and making a rational decision with respect to the need for treatment; or
- (B) lacking sufficient understanding or capability to make or communicate responsible decisions concerning either the person's well-being or estate.
- (3) "Likely to cause harm to self or others" means that the person, by reason of the person's use of alcohol or any substance: (A) Is likely, in the reasonably foreseeable future, to cause substantial physical injury or physical abuse to self or others or substantial damage to another's property, as evidenced by behavior threatening, attempting or causing such injury, abuse or damage; except that if the harm threatened, attempted or caused is only harm to the property of another, the harm must be of such a value and extent that the state's interest in protecting the property from such harm outweighs the person's interest in personal liberty; or
- (B) is substantially unable, except for reason of indigency, to provide for any of the person's basic needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, health or safety, causing a substantial deterioration of the person's ability to function on the person's own.
- (h) "Physician" means a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery as provided for in the Kansas healing arts act or a person who is employed by a state psychiatric hospital or by an agency of the United States and who is authorized by law to practice medicine and surgery within that hospital or agency.
- (i) "Psychologist" means a licensed psychologist, as defined by K.S.A. 74-5302, and amendments thereto.
- (j) "State certified alcohol and drug abuse counselor" means a person approved by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services to perform assessments using the American Society of Addiction Medicine criteria and employed at a state funded and designated assessment center.
- (k) "Substance" means: (1) The same as the term "controlled substance" as defined in $\frac{\text{K.S.A. 65-4101}}{\text{section 1}}$, and amendments thereto; or

- (2) fluorocarbons, toluene or volatile hydrocarbon solvents.
- (l) "Treatment" means the broad range of emergency, outpatient, intermediate and inpatient services and care, including diagnostic evaluation, medical, psychiatric, psychological and social service care, vocational rehabilitation and career counseling, which may be extended to persons with an alcohol or substance abuse problem.
- (m) (1) "Treatment facility" means a treatment program, public or private treatment facility, or any facility of the United States government available to treat a person for an alcohol or other substance abuse problem, but such term shall not include a licensed medical care facility, a licensed adult care home, a facility licensed under K.S.A. 75-3307b, and amendments thereto, a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program certified under K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and performing only those functions for which the program is certified to perform under K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, or a professional licensed by the behavioral sciences regulatory board to diagnose and treat mental disorders at the independent level or a physician, who may treat in the usual course of the behavioral sciences regulatory board licensee's or physician's professional practice individuals incapacitated by alcohol or other substances, but who are not primarily engaged in the usual course of the individual's professional practice in treating such individuals, or any state institution, even if detoxification services may have been obtained at such institution.
- (2) "Private treatment facility" means a private agency providing facilities for the care and treatment or lodging of persons with either an alcohol or other substance abuse problem and meeting the standards prescribed in either K.S.A. 65-4013 or 65-4603, and amendments thereto, and licensed under either K.S.A. 65-4014 or 65-4607, and amendments thereto.
- (3) "Public treatment facility" means a treatment facility owned and operated by any political subdivision of the state of Kansas and licensed under either K.S.A. 65-4014 or 65-4603, and amendments thereto, as an appropriate place for the care and treatment or lodging of persons with an alcohol or other substance abuse problem.
- (n) The terms defined in K.S.A. 59-3051 and amendments thereto shall have the meanings provided by that section.
- Sec. 135. 133. K.S.A. 60-427 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-427. (a) As used in this section:
- (1) "Patient" means a person who, for the sole purpose of securing preventive, palliative, or curative treatment, or a diagnosis preliminary to such treatment, of such person's physical or mental condition, consults a physician, or submits to an examination by a physician.
 - (2) "Physician" means a person licensed or reasonably believed by

the patient to be licensed to practice medicine or one of the healing arts as defined in K.S.A. 65-2802, and amendments thereto, in the state or jurisdiction in which the consultation or examination takes place.

- (3) "Holder of the privilege" means the patient while alive and not under guardianship or conservatorship or the guardian or conservator of the patient, or the personal representative of a deceased patient.
- (4) "Confidential communication between physician and patient" means such information transmitted between physician and patient, including information obtained by an examination of the patient, as is transmitted in confidence and by a means which, so far as the patient is aware, discloses the information to no third persons other than those reasonably necessary for the transmission of the information or the accomplishment of the purpose for which it is transmitted.
- Except as provided by subsections (c), (d), (e) and (f), a person, whether or not a party, has a privilege in a civil action or in a prosecution for a misdemeanor, other than a prosecution for a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto or an ordinance which prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute, to refuse to disclose, and to prevent a witness from disclosing, a communication, if the person claims the privilege and the judge finds that: (1) The communication was a confidential communication between patient and physician; (2) the patient or the physician reasonably believed the communication necessary or helpful to enable the physician to make a diagnosis of the condition of the patient or to prescribe or render treatment therefor; (3) the witness (i) is the holder of the privilege, (ii) at the time of the communication was the physician or a person to whom disclosure was made because reasonably necessary for the transmission of the communication or for the accomplishment of the purpose for which it was transmitted or (iii) is any other person who obtained knowledge or possession of the communication as the result of an intentional breach of the physician's duty of nondisclosure by the physician or the physician's agent or servant; and (4) the claimant is the holder of the privilege or a person authorized to claim the privilege for the holder of the privilege.
- (c) There is no privilege under this section as to any relevant communication between the patient and the patient's physician: (1) Upon an issue of the patient's condition in an action to commit the patient or otherwise place the patient under the control of another or others because of alleged incapacity or mental illness, in an action in which the patient seeks to establish the patient's competence or in an action to recover damages on account of conduct of the patient which constitutes a criminal offense other than a misdemeanor; (2) upon an issue as to the validity of a document as a will of the patient; or (3) upon an issue between parties claiming by testate or intestate succession from a deceased patient.

- (d) There is no privilege under this section in an action in which the condition of the patient is an element or factor of the claim or defense of the patient or of any party claiming through or under the patient or claiming as a beneficiary of the patient through a contract to which the patient is or was a party.
- (e) There is no privilege under this section: (1) As to blood drawn at the request of a law enforcement officer pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto; and (2) as to information which the physician or the patient is required to report to a public official or as to information required to be recorded in a public office, unless the statute requiring the report or record specifically provides that the information shall not be disclosed.
- (f) No person has a privilege under this section if the judge finds that sufficient evidence, aside from the communication has been introduced to warrant a finding that the services of the physician were sought or obtained to enable or aid anyone to commit or to plan to commit a crime or a tort, or to escape detection or apprehension after the commission of a crime or a tort.
- (g) A privilege under this section as to a communication is terminated if the judge finds that any person while a holder of the privilege has caused the physician or any agent or servant of the physician to testify in any action to any matter of which the physician or the physician's agent or servant gained knowledge through the communication.
- (h) Providing false information to a physician for the purpose of obtaining a prescription-only drug shall not be a confidential communication between physician and patient and no person shall have a privilege in any prosecution for *unlawfully* obtaining *or distributing* a prescription-only drug by fraudulent means under K.S.A. 21-4214 section 8, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 136. 134. K.S.A. 2008 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;
- (b) violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq. sections 1 through 17, 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:
- $\left(d\right)$ $\,$ unlawful discharge of a firearm, K.S.A. 21-4219, and amendments thereto:
- 42 (e) money laundering, K.S.A. 65-4142 violations of section 16, and 43 amendments thereto;

- (f) gambling, K.S.A. 21-4303, and amendments thereto, and commercial gambling, K.S.A. 21-4304, and amendments thereto;
- (g) counterfeiting, K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3763, and amendments thereto;
- (h) violations of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4019, and amendments 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. 137. 135. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 65-516 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-516. (a) No person shall knowingly maintain a child care facility or maintain a family day care home if, in the child care facility or family day care home, there resides, works or regularly volunteers any person who in this state or in other states or the federal government:
 - (1) (A) Has a felony conviction for a crime against persons, (B) has a felony conviction under the uniform controlled substances act sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto, (C) has a conviction of any act which is described in articles 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, or a conviction of an attempt under K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto, to commit any such act or a conviction of conspiracy under K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments thereto, to commit such act, or similar statutes of other states or the federal government, or (D) has been convicted of any act which is described in K.S.A. 21-4301 or 21-4301a, and amendments thereto, or similar statutes of other states or the federal government;
 - (2) has been adjudicated a juvenile offender because of having committed an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony and which is a crime against persons, is any act described in articles 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, or similar statutes of other states or the federal government, or is any act described in K.S.A. 21-4301 or 21-4301a, and amendments thereto, or similar statutes of other states or the federal

government;

- (3) has committed an act of physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual abuse and who is listed in the child abuse and neglect registry maintained by the department of social and rehabilitation services pursuant to K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2226, and amendments thereto, and (A) the person has failed to successfully complete a corrective action plan which had been deemed appropriate and approved by the department of social and rehabilitation services, or (B) the record has not been expunged pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services;
- (4) has had a child removed from home based on a court order pursuant to K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2251, and amendments thereto, in this state, or a court order in any other state based upon a similar statute that finds the child to be deprived or a child in need of care based on a finding of physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual abuse and the child has not been returned to the home or the child reaches majority before being returned to the home and the person has failed to satisfactorily complete a corrective action plan approved by the department of health and environment;
- (5) has had parental rights terminated pursuant to the Kansas juvenile code or K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2266 through 38-2270, and amendments thereto, or a similar statute of other states;
- (6) has signed a diversion agreement pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2906 et seq., and amendments thereto, or an immediate intervention agreement pursuant to K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2346, and amendments thereto, involving a charge of child abuse or a sexual offense; or
 - (7) has an infectious or contagious disease.
- (b) No person shall maintain a child care facility or a family day care home if such person has been found to be a person in need of a guardian or a conservator, or both, as provided in K.S.A. 59-3050 through 59-3095, and amendments thereto.
- (c) Any person who resides in a child care facility or family day care home and who has been found to be in need of a guardian or a conservator, or both, shall be counted in the total number of children allowed in care.
- (d) In accordance with the provisions of this subsection, the secretary of health and environment shall have access to any court orders or adjudications of any court of record, any records of such orders or adjudications, criminal history record information including, but not limited to, diversion agreements, in the possession of the Kansas bureau of investigation and any report of investigations as authorized by K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2226, and amendments thereto, in the possession of the department of social and rehabilitation services or court of this state concerning per-

sons working, regularly volunteering or residing in a child care facility or a family day care home. The secretary shall have access to these records for the purpose of determining whether or not the home meets the requirements of K.S.A. 59-2132, 65-503, 65-508, 65-516 and 65-519, and amendments thereto.

- (e) In accordance with the provisions of this subsection, the secretary is authorized to conduct national criminal history record checks to determine criminal history on persons residing, working or regularly volunteering in a child care facility or family day care home. In order to conduct a national criminal history check the secretary shall require fingerprinting for identification and determination of criminal history. The secretary shall submit the fingerprints to the Kansas bureau of investigation and to the federal bureau of investigation and receive a reply to enable the secretary to verify the identity of such person and whether such person has been convicted of any crime that would prohibit such person from residing, working or regularly volunteering in a child care facility or family day care home. The secretary is authorized to use information obtained from the national criminal history record check to determine such person's fitness to reside, work or regularly volunteer in a child care facility or family day care home.
- (f) The secretary shall notify the child care applicant, licensee or registrant, within seven days by certified mail with return receipt requested, when the result of the national criminal history record check or other appropriate review reveals unfitness specified in subsection (a)(1) through (7) with regard to the person who is the subject of the review.
- (g) No child care facility or family day care home or the employees thereof, shall be liable for civil damages to any person refused employment or discharged from employment by reason of such facility's or home's compliance with the provisions of this section if such home acts in good faith to comply with this section.
- (h) For the purpose of subsection (a)(3), a person listed in the child abuse and neglect central registry shall not be prohibited from residing, working or volunteering in a child care facility or family day care home unless such person has: (1) Had an opportunity to be interviewed and present information during the investigation of the alleged act of abuse or neglect; and (2) been given notice of the agency decision and an opportunity to appeal such decision to the secretary and to the courts pursuant to the act for judicial review and civil enforcement of agency actions.
 - (i) In regard to Kansas issued criminal history records:
- (1) The secretary of health and environment shall provide in writing information available to the secretary to each child placement agency requesting information under this section, including the information provided by the Kansas bureau of investigation pursuant to this section, for

the purpose of assessing the fitness of persons living, working or regularly volunteering in a family foster home under the child placement agency's sponsorship.

- (2) The child placement agency is considered to be a governmental entity and the designee of the secretary of health and environment for the purposes of obtaining, using and disseminating information obtained under this section.
- (3) The information shall be provided to the child placement agency regardless of whether the information discloses that the subject of the request has been convicted of any offense.
- (4) Whenever the information available to the secretary reveals that the subject of the request has no criminal history on record, the secretary shall provide notice thereof in writing to each child placement agency requesting information under this section.
- (5) Any staff person of a child placement agency who receives information under this subsection shall keep such information confidential, except that the staff person may disclose such information on a need-to-know basis to: (A) The person who is the subject of the request for information, (B) the applicant or operator of the family foster home in which the person lives, works or regularly volunteers, (C) the department of health and environment, (D) the department of social and rehabilitation services, (E) the juvenile justice authority, and (F) the courts.
- (6) A violation of the provisions of subsection (i)(5) shall be an unclassified misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$100 for each violation.
- Sec. 138. 136. 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;
- 41 (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.
- (c) The board shall not include any nonnarcotic substance within a 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 15, 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. 139. 137. 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. 440. 138. K.S.A. 65-4139 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-4139. This act Article 41 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, shall be known and may be cited as the uniform controlled substances act.

Sec. 141. 139. K.S.A. 65-2859 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-2859. Any person who shall file or attempt to file with the board any false or forged diploma, certificate, affidavit or identification or qualification, or any other written or printed instrument, shall be guilty of forgery as provided by K.S.A. 21-3710, and a severity level 8, nonperson felony amendments thereto.

- Sec. 142. 140. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 65-3235 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-3235. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), a person that for valuable consideration, knowingly purchases or sells a part for transplantation or therapy if removal of a part from an individual is intended to occur after the individual's death commits a severity level 58, nonperson felony.
- (b) A person may charge a reasonable amount for the removal, processing, preservation, quality control, storage, transportation, implantation, or disposal of a part.
- Sec. 143. 141. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 65-3236 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-3236. A person that, in order to obtain a financial gain, intentionally falsifies, forges, conceals, defaces, or obliterates a document of gift, an amendment or revocation of a document of gift or a refusal commits a severity level 10 8, nonperson felony.
- Sec. 144. 142. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 65-4167 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-4167. (a) Trafficking in counterfeit drugs is intentionally manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, selling or delivering or possessing with the intent to distribute for consumption purposes, or holding or offering for sale, any counterfeit drug.
- (b) Trafficking in counterfeit drugs which have a retail value of less than \$500 is a class A nonperson misdemeanor, trafficking in counterfeit drugs which have a retail value of at least \$500 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony and trafficking in counterfeit drugs which have a retail value of \$25,000 or more is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.:
 - (1) \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.
- (2) At least \$75,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 6, non-person felony.
- (3) At least \$50,000 but less than \$75,000 is a severity level 7, non-person felony.
- (4) At least \$25,000 but less than \$50,000 is a severity level 8, non-person felony.
 - (5) At least \$2,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony.
- 35 (6) At least \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 is a severity level 10, nonper-36 son felony.
- 37 (7) At least \$500 but less than \$1,000 is a class A nonperson 38 misdemeanor.
 - (8) Less than \$500 is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
 - (c) A pharmacy which is inadvertently in possession of counterfeit drugs may return those drugs to the supplier who provided the drugs to the pharmacy.
- 43 Sec. 145. **143.** K.S.A. 65-5709 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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1 65-5709. Violation of section 304 of the federal act, as adopted by K.S.A.
2 65-5707, and amendments thereto, is a severity level 10, nonperson felony
3 punishable by a fine of not more than \$25,000 or imprisonment for not
4 more than two years, or both, for the first conviction and a fine of not
5 more than \$50,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both,
6 for the second or a subsequent conviction.

Sec. 146. 144. K.S.A. 65-6a40 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-6a40. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act or the provisions of any rule or regulation adopted under the provisions of this act for which no other criminal penalty is provided shall be deemed is guilty of a nonperson misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than \$1000, or by both such imprisonment and fine. If such violation involves intent to defraud, or any transportation or distribution or attempted transportation or distribution of an article that is adulterated, such person shall be deemed is guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine. No person shall be subject to penalties under this section for receiving for transportation or distribution any article or animal in violation of this act if such receipt was made in good faith.

Sec. 147. 145. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 72-1397 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-1397. (a) The state board of education shall not knowingly issue a license to or renew the license of any person who has been convicted of:

- (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) or (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, and amendments thereto;
- (5) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto:
- 36 (6) indecent solicitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3510, and 37 amendments thereto;
 - (7) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3511, and amendments thereto;
 - (8) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto;
- 42 (9) aggravated incest, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3603, and amendments 43 thereto;

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- aggravated endangering a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3608a, 2 and amendments thereto;
 - (11)abuse of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3609, and amendments thereto;
- capital murder, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3439, and amendments 5 (12)6 thereto:
- (13)murder in the first degree, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3401, and 8 amendments thereto:
- 9 murder in the second degree, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3402, and 10 amendments thereto;
 - voluntary manslaughter, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3403, and amendments thereto;
 - involuntary manslaughter, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3404, and amendments thereto;
 - involuntary manslaughter while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3442, and amendments thereto;
 - sexual battery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3517, and amendments thereto, when, at the time the crime was committed, the victim was less than 18 years of age or a student of the person committing such crime;
 - (19) aggravated sexual battery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3518, and amendments thereto;
 - attempt under K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto, to (20)commit any act specified in this subsection;
 - conspiracy under K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments thereto, to commit any act specified in this subsection;
 - an act in another state or by the federal government that is comparable to any act described in this subsection; or
 - (23) an offense in effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act that is comparable to an offense as provided in this subsection.
 - Except as provided in subsection (c), the state board of education shall not knowingly issue a license to or renew the license of any person who has been convicted of, or has entered into a criminal diversion agreement after having been charged with:
 - (1) A felony under the uniform controlled substances act sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto;
 - (2) a felony described in any section of article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, other than an act specified in subsection (a), or a battery, as described in K.S.A. 21-3412, and amendments thereto, or domestic battery, as described in K.S.A. 21-3412a, and amendments thereto, if the victim is a minor or student;
 - a felony described in any section of article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, other than an act specified in subsection (a);
- 43 any act described in any section of article 36 of chapter 21 of the

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Kansas Statutes Annotated, other than an act specified in subsection (a);

- a felony described in article 37 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated;
- promoting obscenity, as described in K.S.A. 21-4301, and amendments thereto, promoting obscenity to minors, as described in K.S.A. 21-4301a, and amendments thereto, or promoting to minors obscenity harmful to minors, as described in K.S.A. 21-4301c, and amendments thereto;
- endangering a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3608, and amendments thereto;
- driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 or 8-2,144, and amendments thereto, when the violation 12 is punishable as a felony;
 - (9) attempt under K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto, to commit any act specified in this subsection;
 - (10) conspiracy under K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments thereto, to commit any act specified in this subsection; or
 - (11) an act committed in violation of a federal law or in violation of another state's law that is comparable to any act described in this subsection.
 - (c) The state board of education may issue a license to or renew the license of a person who has been convicted of committing an offense or act described in subsection (b) or who has entered into a criminal diversion agreement after having been charged with an offense or act described in subsection (b) if the state board determines, following a hearing, that the person has been rehabilitated for a period of at least five years from the date of conviction of the offense or commission of the act or, in the case of a person who has entered into a criminal diversion agreement, that the person has satisfied the terms and conditions of the agreement. The state board of education may consider factors including, but not limited to, the following in determining whether to grant a license:
 - The nature and seriousness of the offense or act;
 - (2)the conduct of the person subsequent to commission of the offense or act;
 - (3)the time elapsed since the commission of the offense or act;
 - (4)the age of the person at the time of the offense or act;
 - whether the offense or act was an isolated or recurring incident; (5)and
 - (6)discharge from probation, pardon or expungement.
 - Before any license is denied by the state board of education for any of the offenses or acts specified in subsections (a) and (b), the person shall be given notice and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act.
 - (e) The county or district attorney shall file a report with the state

board of education indicating the name, address and social security number of any person who has been determined to have committed any offense or act specified in subsection (a) or (b) or to have entered into a criminal diversion agreement after having been charged with any offense or act specified in subsection (b). Such report shall be filed within 30 days of the date of the determination that the person has committed any such act or entered into any such diversion agreement.

(f) The state board of education shall not be liable for civil damages to any person refused issuance or renewal of a license by reason of the state board's compliance, in good faith, with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 148. 146. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 75-5291 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5291. (a) (1) The secretary of corrections may make grants to counties for the development, implementation, operation and improvement of community correctional services that address the criminogenic needs of felony offenders including, but not limited to, adult intensive supervision, substance abuse and mental health services, employment and residential services, and facilities for the detention or confinement, care or treatment of offenders as provided in this section except that no community corrections funds shall be expended by the secretary for the purpose of establishing or operating a conservation camp as provided by K.S.A. 75-52,127, and amendments thereto.

- (2) Except as otherwise provided, placement of offenders in community correctional services programs by the court shall be limited to placement of adult offenders, convicted of a felony offense:
- (A) 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 such grid's repeal*. In addition, the court may place in a community correctional services program adult offenders, convicted of a felony offense, whose offense is classified in grid blocks 6-H, 6-I, 7-C, 7-D, 7-E, 7-F, 7-G, 7-H or 7-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes;
- (B) whose severity level and criminal history score designate a presumptive prison sentence on either sentencing guidelines grid but receive a nonprison sentence as a result of departure;
- (C) all offenders convicted of an offense which satisfies the definition of offender pursuant to K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, and which is classified as a severity level 7 or higher offense and who receive a nonprison sentence, regardless of the manner in which the sentence is imposed;
- (D) any offender for whom a violation of conditions of release or assignment or a nonprison sanction has been established as provided in K.S.A. 22-3716, and amendments thereto, prior to revocation resulting in the offender being required to serve any time for the sentence imposed

or which might originally have been imposed in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections;

- (E) on and after July 1, 2010, for offenders who are expected to be subject to supervision in Kansas, who are determined to be "high risk or needs, or both" by the use of a statewide, mandatory, standardized risk assessment tool or instrument which shall be specified by the Kansas sentencing commission;
- (F) placed in community correctional services programs as a condition of supervision following the successful completion of a conservation camp program; or
- $\left(G\right)$ who has been sentenced to community corrections supervision pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto.
- (3) (A) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary and subject to the availability of funding therefor, adult offenders sentenced to community supervision in Johnson county for felony crimes that occurred on or after July 1, 2002, but before July 1, 2010, shall be placed under court services or community corrections supervision based upon court rules issued by the chief judge of the 10th judicial district. The provisions contained in this subsection shall not apply to offenders transferred by the assigned agency to an agency located outside of Johnson county. The provisions of this paragraph shall expire on July 1, 2010.
- (B) On or before the first day of the 2009 legislative session, the Kansas sentencing commission shall submit a written report on such offender program to the senate standing committee on judiciary and the house of representatives standing committee on judiciary.
- (4) Nothing in this act shall prohibit a community correctional services program from providing services to juvenile offenders upon approval by the local community corrections advisory board. Grants from community corrections funds administered by the secretary of corrections shall not be expended for such services.
- (5) The court may require an offender for whom a violation of conditions of release or assignment or a nonprison sanction has been established, as provided in K.S.A. 22-3716, and amendments thereto, to serve any time for the sentence imposed or which might originally have been imposed in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections without a prior assignment to a community correctional services program if the court finds and sets forth with particularity the reasons for finding that the safety of the members of the public will be jeopardized or that the welfare of the inmate will not be served by such assignment to a community correctional services program.
- (b) (1) In order to establish a mechanism for community correctional services to participate in the department of corrections annual budget planning process, the secretary of corrections shall establish a community

corrections advisory committee to identify new or enhanced correctional or treatment interventions designed to divert offenders from prison.

- (2) The secretary shall appoint one member from the southeast community corrections region, one member from the northeast community corrections region and one member from the western community corrections region. The deputy secretary of community and field services shall designate two members from the state at large. The secretary shall have final appointment approval of the members designated by the deputy secretary. The committee shall reflect the diversity of community correctional services with respect to geographical location and average daily population of offenders under supervision.
- (3) Each member shall be appointed for a term of three years and such terms shall be staggered as determined by the secretary. Members shall be eligible for reappointment.
- (4) The committee, in collaboration with the deputy secretary of community and field services or the deputy secretary's designee, shall routinely examine and report to the secretary on the following issues:
 - (A) Efficiencies in the delivery of field supervision services;
 - (B) effectiveness and enhancement of existing interventions;
 - (C) identification of new interventions; and
- (D) statewide performance indicators.
- 23 (5) The committee's report concerning enhanced or new interven-24 tions shall address:
 - (A) Goals and measurable objectives;
 - (B) projected costs;
 - (C) the impact on public safety; and
 - (D) the evaluation process.
 - (6) The committee shall submit its report to the secretary annually on or before July 15 in order for the enhanced or new interventions to be considered for inclusion within the department of corrections budget request for community correctional services or in the department's enhanced services budget request for the subsequent fiscal year.

Sec. 149. 147. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 72-5445 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-5445. (a) (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b), the provisions of K.S.A. 72-5438 through 72-5443, and amendments thereto, apply only to: (A) Teachers who have completed not less than three consecutive years of employment, and been offered a fourth contract, in the school district, area vocational-technical school or community college by which any such teacher is currently employed; and (B) teachers who have completed not less than two consecutive years of employment, and been offered a third contract, in the school district, area vocational-technical school or community college by which any such teacher is currently em-

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ployed if at any time prior to the current employment the teacher has completed the years of employment requirement of subpart (A) in any school district, area vocational-technical school or community college in this state.

- (2) Any board may waive, at any time, the years of employment requirements of provision (1) for any teachers employed by it.
- (3) The provisions of this subsection are subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 72-5446, and amendments thereto.
- (b) The provisions of K.S.A. 72-5438 through 72-5443, and amendments thereto, do not apply to any teacher whose license has been nonrenewed or revoked by the state board of education for the reason that the teacher: (1) Has been convicted of a felony under the uniform controlled substances act sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto; (2) has been convicted of a felony described in any section of article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated or an act described in K.S.A. 21-3412 or K.S.A. 21-3412a, and amendments thereto, if the victim is a minor or student; (3) has been convicted of a felony described in any section of article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, or has been convicted of an act described in K.S.A. 21-3517 and amendments thereto, if the victim is a minor or student; (4) has been convicted of any act described in any section of article 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated; (5) has been convicted of a felony described in article 37 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated; (6) has been convicted of an attempt under K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto, to commit any act specified in this subsection; (7) has been convicted of any act which is described in K.S.A. 21-4301, 21-4301a or 21-4301c, and amendments thereto; (8) has been convicted in another state or by the federal government of an act similar to any act described in this subsection; or (9) has entered into a criminal diversion agreement after having been charged with any offense described in this subsection.

Sec. 150. **148.** K.S.A. 2008 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.
- 42 (e) "Chief administrative officer of a school" means, in the case of a public school, the superintendent of schools or a designee of the super-

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intendent and, in the case of an accredited nonpublic school, the person designated as chief administrative officer by the governing authority of the school.

- "Weapon" means (1) any weapon which will or is designed to or (f) 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 \(\frac{1}{4} \) 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.
- 42 (j) "Law enforcement agency" means the police department of a city 43 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.

- (k) "Division" means the division of motor vehicles of the Kansas department of revenue.
- Sec. 151. 149. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 74-9101 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-9101. (a) There is hereby established the Kansas sentencing commission.
 - (b) The commission shall:
 - Develop a sentencing guideline model or grid based on fairness and equity and shall provide a mechanism for linking justice and corrections policies. The sentencing guideline model or grid shall establish rational and consistent sentencing standards which reduce sentence disparity, to include, but not be limited to, racial and regional biases which may exist under current sentencing practices. The guidelines shall specify the circumstances under which imprisonment of an offender is appropriate and a presumed sentence for offenders for whom imprisonment is appropriate, based on each appropriate combination of reasonable offense and offender characteristics. In developing its recommended sentencing guidelines, the commission shall take into substantial consideration current sentencing and release practices and correctional resources, including but not limited to the capacities of local and state correctional facilities. In its report, the commission shall make recommendations regarding whether there is a continued need for and what is the projected role of, if any, the Kansas parole board and whether the policy of allocating good time credits for the purpose of determining an inmate's eligibility for parole or conditional release should be continued;
 - (2) consult with and advise the legislature with reference to the implementation, management, monitoring, maintenance and operations of the sentencing guidelines system;
 - (3) direct implementation of the sentencing guidelines system;
 - (4) assist in the process of training judges, county and district attorneys, court services officers, state parole officers, correctional officers, law enforcement officials and other criminal justice groups. For these purposes, the sentencing commission shall develop an implementation policy and shall construct an implementation manual for use in its training activities;
 - (5) receive presentence reports and journal entries for all persons who are sentenced for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, to develop post-implementation monitoring procedures and reporting methods to evaluate guideline sentences. In developing the evaluative criteria, the commission shall take into consideration rational and consistent sentencing standards which reduce sentence disparity to include, but not be limited to, racial and regional biases;

- (6) advise and consult with the secretary of corrections and members of the legislature in developing a mechanism to link guidelines sentence practices with correctional resources and policies, including but not limited to the capacities of local and state correctional facilities. Such linkage shall include a review and determination of the impact of the sentencing guidelines on the state's prison population, review of corrections programs and a study of ways to more effectively utilize correction dollars and to reduce prison population;
- (7) make recommendations relating to modification to the sentencing guidelines as provided in K.S.A. 21-4725, and amendments thereto;
- (8) prepare and submit fiscal impact and correctional resource statement as provided in K.S.A. 74-9106, and amendments thereto;
- (9) make recommendations to those responsible for developing a working philosophy of sentencing guideline consistency and rationality;
- (10) develop prosecuting standards and guidelines to govern the conduct of prosecutors when charging persons with crimes and when engaging in plea bargaining;
- (11) analyze problems in criminal justice, identify alternative solutions and make recommendations for improvements in criminal law, prosecution, community and correctional placement, programs, release procedures and related matters including study and recommendations concerning the statutory definition of crimes and criminal penalties and review of proposed criminal law changes;
- (12) perform such other criminal justice studies or tasks as may be assigned by the governor or specifically requested by the legislature, department of corrections, the chief justice or the attorney general;
- (13) develop a program plan which includes involvement of business and industry in the public or other social or fraternal organizations for admitting back into the mainstream those offenders who demonstrate both the desire and ability to reconstruct their lives during their incarceration or during conditional release;
- (14) appoint a task force to make recommendations concerning the consolidation of probation, parole and community corrections services;
- (15) produce official inmate population projections annually on or before six weeks following the date of receipt of the data from the department of corrections. When the commission's projections indicate that the inmate population will exceed available prison capacity within two years of the date of the projection, the commission shall identify and analyze the impact of specific options for (A) reducing the number of prison admissions; or (B) adjusting sentence lengths for specific groups of offenders. Options for reducing the number of prison admissions shall include, but not be limited to, possible modification of both the sentencing grids grid to include presumptive intermediate dispositions for certain

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1 categories of offenders. Intermediate sanction dispositions shall include, 2 but not be limited to: intensive supervision; short-term jail sentences; 3 halfway houses; community-based work release; electronic monitoring and house arrest; substance abuse treatment; and pre-revocation incar-4 ceration. Intermediate sanction options shall include, but not be limited to, mechanisms to explicitly target offenders that would otherwise be 6 placed in prison. Analysis of each option shall include an assessment of such options impact on the overall size of the prison population, the effect on public safety and costs. In preparing the assessment, the commission 10 shall review the experience of other states and shall review available research regarding the effectiveness of such option. The commission's find-11 12 ings relative to each sentencing policy option shall be presented to the 13 governor and the joint committee on corrections and juvenile justice over-14 sight no later than November 1;

- (16) at the request of the governor or the joint committee on corrections and juvenile justice oversight, initiate and complete an analysis of other sentencing policy adjustments not otherwise evaluated by the commission:
- (17) develop information relating to the number of offenders on postrelease supervision and subject to electronic monitoring for the duration of the person's natural life;
- (18) determine the effect the mandatory sentencing established in K.S.A. 21-4642 and 21-4643, and amendments thereto, would have on the number of offenders civilly committed to a treatment facility as a sexually violent predator as provided pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 et seq., and amendments thereto;
- (19) assume the designation and functions of the state statistical analysis center. All criminal justice agencies, as defined in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 22-4701, and amendments thereto, and the juvenile justice authority shall provide any data or information, including juvenile offender information, requested by the commission to facilitate the function of the state statistical analysis center; and
- subject to the provisions of appropriation acts and the availability of funds therefor, produce official juvenile correctional facility population projections annually on or before November 1, not more than six weeks following the receipt of the data from the juvenile justice authority and develop bed impacts regarding legislation that may affect juvenile correctional facility population.
- Sec. 152. 150. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 75-7c04 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7c04. (a) The attorney general shall issue a license pursuant to this act if the applicant:
- (1) Is a resident of the county where application for licensure is made 43 and has been a resident of the state for six months or more immediately

preceding the filing of the application, residency to be determined in accordance with K.S.A. 77-201, and amendments thereto;

- (2) is 21 years or more of age;
- (3) does not suffer from a physical infirmity which prevents the safe handling of a weapon;
- (4) (A) has been convicted or placed on diversion for an act that constitutes a felony under the laws of this state or any other jurisdiction and: (i) Such felony is expungeable pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4619, and amendments thereto, or similar provision from another jurisdiction; (ii) such felony has been expunged; and (iii) the requirements of subsection (d) are otherwise met;
- (B) has not been convicted or placed on diversion, in this or any other jurisdiction, for an act that constitutes a felony under the laws of this state and such felony is not subject to expungement pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4619, and amendments thereto, or adjudicated, in this or any other jurisdiction, of committing as a juvenile an act that would be a felony under the laws of this state if committed by an adult;
- (5) has never been convicted, in this or any other jurisdiction, for an act that constitutes a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, as defined by 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(33)(A) or adjudicated, in this or any other jurisdiction, of committing as a juvenile an act that would be a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence under 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(33)(A) if committed by an adult;
- has not been, during the five years immediately preceding the date the application is submitted: (A) Convicted or placed on diversion, in this or any other jurisdiction, for an act that constitutes a misdemeanor under the provisions of the uniform controlled substances act sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto, or adjudicated, in this or any other jurisdiction, of committing as a juvenile an act that would be a misdemeanor under such act if committed by an adult; (B) convicted or placed on diversion, in this or any other jurisdiction, two or more times for an act that constitutes a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto; (C) convicted or placed on diversion, in this or any other jurisdiction, for an act that constitutes a domestic violence misdemeanor under any municipal ordinance or article 34 or 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated or adjudicated, in this or any other jurisdiction, of committing as a juvenile an act that would be a domestic violence misdemeanor under article 34 or 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated if committed by an adult; or (D) convicted or placed on diversion, in this or any other jurisdiction, for an act that constitutes a violation of K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 75-7c12, and amendments thereto, or a violation of subsection (a)(4) of K.S.A. 21-4201, and amendments thereto, or adjudicated, in this or any other jurisdiction, of committing as a juvenile an act that would

be a violation of K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 75-7c12, and amendments thereto, or a violation of subsection (a)(4) of K.S.A. 21-4201, and amendments thereto, if committed by an adult;

- (7) has not been charged with a crime which would render the applicant, if convicted, ineligible for a license or, if so charged, final disposition of the charge has occurred and no other charges are pending which would cause the applicant to be ineligible for a license;
- (8) has not been ordered by a court to receive treatment for mental illness pursuant to K.S.A. 59-2966, and amendments thereto, or for an alcohol or substance abuse problem pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29b66, and amendments thereto, or, if a court has ordered such treatment, has not been issued a certificate of restoration pursuant to K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 75-7c26, and amendments thereto, not less than five years before the date of the application;
- (9) desires a legal means to carry a concealed weapon for lawful self-defense;
- (10) except as provided by subsection (g) of K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 75-7c05, and amendments thereto, presents evidence satisfactory to the attorney general that the applicant has satisfactorily completed a weapons safety and training course approved by the attorney general pursuant to subsection (b);
- (11) has not been adjudged a disabled person under the act for obtaining a guardian or conservator, or both, or under a similar law of another state or the District of Columbia, unless the applicant was ordered restored to capacity three or more years before the date on which the application is submitted;
 - (12) has not been dishonorably discharged from military service;
 - (13) is a citizen of the United States;
- (14) is not subject to a restraining order issued under the protection from abuse act, under the protection from stalking act or pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1607, K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2242, 38-2243 or 38-2255, and amendments thereto, or any equivalent order entered in another state or jurisdiction which is entitled to full faith and credit in Kansas; and
 - (15) is not in contempt of court in a child support proceeding.
- (b) (1) The attorney general shall adopt rules and regulations establishing procedures and standards as authorized by this act for an eighthour weapons safety and training course required by this section. Such standards shall include: (A) A requirement that trainees receive training in the safe storage of weapons, actual firing of weapons and instruction in the laws of this state governing the carrying of a concealed weapon and the use of deadly force; (B) general guidelines for courses which are compatible with the industry standard for basic firearms training for civilians; (C) qualifications of instructors; and (D) a requirement that the

course be: (i) A weapons course certified or sponsored by the attorney general; or (ii) a weapons course certified or sponsored by the national rifle association or by a law enforcement agency, college, private or public institution or organization or weapons training school, if the attorney general determines that such course meets or exceeds the standards required by rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general and is taught by instructors certified by the attorney general or by the national rifle association, if the attorney general determines that the requirements for certification of instructors by such association meet or exceed the standards required by rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general. Any person wanting to be certified by the attorney general as an instructor shall submit to the attorney general an application in the form required by the attorney general and a fee not to exceed \$150.

- (2) The cost of the weapons safety and training course required by this section shall be paid by the applicant. The following shall constitute satisfactory evidence of satisfactory completion of an approved weapons safety and training course: (A) Evidence of completion of the course, in the form provided by rules and regulations adopted by the attorney general; or (B) an affidavit from the instructor, school, club, organization or group that conducted or taught such course attesting to the completion of the course by the applicant.
- (c) In addition to the requirements of subsection (a), a person holding a license pursuant to this act, prior to renewal of the license provided herein, shall submit evidence satisfactory to the attorney general that the licensee has requalified by completion of an approved course given by an instructor of an approved weapons safety and training course under subsection (b).
- (d) If an applicant has had a conviction or diversion described in subsection (a)(4)(A) or (a)(6) expunged pursuant to K.S.A. 12-4516 or 21-4619, and amendments thereto, or similar provision from another jurisdiction, and the applicant has been eligible for expungement for five years or more immediately preceding the date the application for licensure is submitted, the applicant shall not be disqualified from being issued a license if the applicant is otherwise qualified for licensure pursuant to this section.

Sec. 153. 151. K.S.A. 75-4228 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-4228. The making of profit by the treasurer or director of accounts and reports out of any moneys in the state treasury, the custody of which the treasurer or director of accounts and reports is charged with, by lending, depositing, or otherwise using, or disposing of the same in any manner whatsoever not provided in this act, or the removal by the treasurer or director of accounts and reports or by such official's consent, of any securities deposited by any bank under the provisions of this act out of

the treasury, or failing to return or dispose of any securities as provided by law, shall be deemed is a severity level 10, nonperson felony, and on conviction thereof, the treasurer or director of accounts and reports shall be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the secretary of corrections for a term of not less than two nor more than five years. In addition to such criminal liability the treasurer or director of accounts and reports and the surety thereof shall also be liable, on official bond, for all profits realized from such unlawful use of any moneys. It shall be the duty of the attorney general to enter and prosecute to final termination all actions for violation of this act.

Sec. 154. 152. K.S.A. 75-4314 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-4314. Any officer or employee having rendered service for the state or any county, city or any municipality or for any public school district or for any private school, college or university receiving public funds who shall knowingly receive and convert to his or her receives and converts to such officer or employee's use any payment for such services without having subscribed and filed an oath as prescribed by this act shall be deemed is guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by confinement and hard labor not exceeding five years or in the county jail not less than six months.

Sec. 155. **153.** K.S.A. 2008 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, *prior to such sections* section's 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, prior to such sections section's repeal or section 6, and amendments thereto, 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.
- (b) 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.
- 42 (f) The secretary of corrections is hereby authorized to adopt rules 43 and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 156. 154. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 76-11a13 is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-11a13. (a) (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b), the provisions of K.S.A. 76-11a06 through 76-11a11, and amendments thereto, apply only to: (A) Teachers who have completed not less than three consecutive years of employment, and been offered a contract for a fourth year of employment, at the state school in which the teacher is currently employed; and (B) teachers who have completed not less than two consecutive years of employment, and been offered a contract for a third year of employment, at the state school in which the teacher is currently employed if at any time prior to the current employment the teacher has completed the years of employment requirement of subpart (A) at the other state school.

- (2) The state board may waive, at any time, the years of employment requirements of provision (1) for any teachers employed at a state school.
- (3) The provisions of this subsection are subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 76-11a14, and amendments thereto.
- The provisions of K.S.A. 76-11a06 through 76-11a11, and amendments thereto, do not apply to any teacher whose certificate has been nonrenewed or revoked by the state board for the reason that the teacher: (1) Has been convicted of a felony under the uniform controlled substances act sections 1 through 17, and amendments thereto; (2) has been convicted of a felony described in any section of article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated or an act described in K.S.A. 21-3412 and amendments thereto, if the victim is a minor or student; (3) has been convicted of a felony described in any section of article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, or has been convicted of an act described in K.S.A. 21-3517 and amendments thereto, if the victim is a minor or student; (4) has been convicted of any act described in any section of article 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated; (5) has been convicted of a felony described in article 37 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated; (6) has been convicted of an attempt under K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto, to commit any act specified in this subsection; (7) has been convicted of any act which is described in K.S.A. 21-4301, 21-4301a or 21-4301c, and amendments thereto; (8) has been convicted in another state or by the federal government of an act similar to any act described in this subsection; or (9) has entered into a criminal diversion agreement after having been charged with any offense described in this subsection.

Sec. 157. 155. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 79-15,235 is hereby amended to read as follows: 79-15,235. (a) If any personal representative fails to file a return or pay the tax if one is due, at the time required by or under the provisions of this act, there shall be added to the tax an additional amount equal to 1% of the unpaid balance of the tax due for each month or

fraction thereof during which such failure continues, not exceeding 24% in the aggregate, plus interest at the rate prescribed by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 79-2968, and amendments thereto, from the date the tax was due until paid.

- (b) If after review of a return the director determines that the underpayment of tax was due to the failure of the personal representative to make a reasonable attempt to comply with the provisions of this act, a penalty shall be imposed in the amount of 25% of the unpaid balance of tax due.
- (c) If any personal representative has failed to file a return or has filed an incorrect or insufficient return, and after notice from the director refuses or neglects within 20 days to file a proper return, the director shall determine the value of the taxable estate according to the best available information and assess the tax together with a penalty of 50% of the unpaid balance of tax due plus interest at the rate prescribed by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 79-2968, and amendments thereto, from the date the tax was originally due to the date of payment.
- (d) Any personal representative who, with fraudulent intent, fails to pay any tax or to make, render or sign any return, or to supply any information, within the time required by or under the provisions of this act, shall be assessed a penalty equal to the amount of the unpaid balance of tax due plus interest at the rate prescribed by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 79-2968, and amendments thereto, from the date the tax was originally due to the date of payment. Such person shall is also be guilty of a an unclassified nonperson misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.
- (e) Any personal representative who intentionally signs a fraudulent return shall be is guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.
- (f) (1) Whenever the director determines that the failure of the personal representative to comply with the provisions of subsection (a), (b) or (c) was due to reasonable causes, the director may waive or reduce any of the penalties upon making a record of the reasons therefor.
- (2) No penalty shall be assessed hereunder with respect to any underpayment of estate tax liability reported on any amended return filed by any personal representative who at the time of filing pays such underpayment and where the return is not being examined at the time of filing.
- (3) No penalty assessed hereunder shall be collected if the personal representative has had the tax abated on appeal, and any penalty collected upon such tax shall be refunded.

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Sec. 158. 156. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 79-3228 is hereby amended to read as follows: 79-3228. (a) For all taxable years ending prior to January 1, 2002, if any taxpayer, without intent to evade the tax imposed by this act, shall fail to file a return or pay the tax, if one is due, at the time required by or under the provisions of this act, but shall voluntarily file a correct return of income or pay the tax due within six months thereafter, there shall be added to the tax an additional amount equal to 10% of the unpaid balance of tax due plus interest at the rate prescribed by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 79-2968, and amendments thereto, from the date the tax was due until paid.

- (b) For all taxable years ending prior to January 1, 2002, if any taxpayer fails voluntarily to file a return or pay the tax, if one is due, within six months after the time required by or under the provisions of this act, there shall be added to the tax an additional amount equal to 25% of the unpaid balance of tax due plus interest at the rate prescribed by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 79-2968, and amendments thereto, from the date the tax was due until paid. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event an assessment is issued following a field audit for any period for which a return was filed by the taxpayer and all of the tax was paid pursuant to such return, a penalty shall be imposed for the period included in the assessment in the amount of 10% of the unpaid balance of tax due shown in the notice of assessment. If after review of a return for any period included in the assessment, the secretary or secretary's designee determines that the underpayment of tax was due to the failure of the taxpayer to make a reasonable attempt to comply with the provisions of this act, such penalty shall be imposed for the period included in the assessment in the amount of 25% of the unpaid balance of tax due.
- For all taxable years ending after December 31, 2001, if any taxpayer fails to file a return or pay the tax if one is due, at the time required by or under the provisions of this act, there shall be added to the tax an additional amount equal to 1% of the unpaid balance of the tax due for each month or fraction thereof during which such failure continues, not exceeding 24% in the aggregate, plus interest at the rate prescribed by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 79-2968, and amendments thereto, from the date the tax was due until paid. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event an assessment is issued following a field audit for any period for which a return was filed by the taxpayer and all of the tax was paid pursuant to such return, a penalty shall be imposed for the period included in the assessment in an amount of 1% per month not exceeding 10% of the unpaid balance of tax due shown in the notice of assessment. If after review of a return for any period included in the assessment, the secretary or secretary's designee determines that the underpayment of tax was due to the failure of the taxpayer to make a reasonable attempt to comply

with the provisions of this act, such penalty shall be imposed for the period included in the assessment in the amount of 25% of the unpaid balance of tax due.

- (d) If any taxpayer who has failed to file a return or has filed an incorrect or insufficient return, and after notice from the director refuses or neglects within 20 days to file a proper return, the director shall determine the income of such taxpayer according to the best available information and assess the tax together with a penalty of 50% of the unpaid balance of tax due plus interest at the rate prescribed by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 79-2968, and amendments thereto, from the date the tax was originally due to the date of payment.
- (e) Any person, who with fraudulent intent, fails to pay any tax or to make, render or sign any return, or to supply any information, within the time required by or under the provisions of this act, shall be assessed a penalty equal to the amount of the unpaid balance of tax due plus interest at the rate prescribed by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 79-2968, and amendments thereto, from the date the tax was originally due to the date of payment. Such person shall is also be guilty of a an unclassified nonperson misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.
- (f) Any person who willfully signs a fraudulent return shall be is guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years. The term "person" as used in this section includes any agent of the taxpayer, and officer or employee of a corporation or a member or employee of a partnership, who as such officer, employee or member is under a duty to perform the act in respect of which the violation occurs.
- (g) (1) Whenever the secretary or the secretary's designee determines that the failure of the taxpayer to comply with the provisions of subsections (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this section was due to reasonable causes, the secretary or the secretary's designee may waive or reduce any of the penalties and may reduce the interest rate to the underpayment rate prescribed and determined for the applicable period under section 6621 of the federal internal revenue code as in effect on January 1, 1994, upon making a record of the reasons therefor.
- (2) No penalty shall be assessed hereunder with respect to any underpayment of income tax liability reported on any amended return filed by any taxpayer who at the time of filing pays such underpayment and whose return is not being examined at the time of filing.
- (3) No penalty assessed hereunder shall be collected if the taxpayer has had the tax abated on appeal, and any penalty collected upon such tax shall be refunded.

- (h) In case of a nonresident or any officer or employee of a corporation, the failure to do any act required by or under the provisions of this act shall be deemed an act committed in part at the office of the director.
- (i) In the case of a nonresident individual, partnership or corporation, the failure to do any act required by or under the provision of this act shall prohibit such nonresident from being awarded any contract for construction, reconstruction or maintenance or for the sale of materials and supplies to the state of Kansas or any political subdivision thereof until such time as such nonresident has fully complied with this act.

Sec. 159. **157.** K.S.A. 79-5201 is hereby amended to read as follows: 79-5201. As used in this act:

- (a) "Marijuana" means any marijuana, whether real or counterfeit, as defined by subsection (o) of K.S.A. 65-4101 section 1, and amendments thereto, which is held, possessed, transported, transferred, sold or offered to be sold in violation of the laws of Kansas;
- (b) "controlled substance" means any drug or substance, whether real or counterfeit, as defined by subsection (e) of K.S.A. 65-4101 section 1, and amendments thereto, which is held, possessed, transported, transferred, sold or offered to be sold in violation of the laws of Kansas. Such term shall not include marijuana;
- (c) "dealer" means any person who, in violation of Kansas law, manufactures, produces, ships, transports or imports into Kansas or in any manner acquires or possesses more than 28 grams of marijuana, or more than one gram of any controlled substance, or 10 or more dosage units of any controlled substance which is not sold by weight;
- (d) "domestic marijuana plant" means any cannabis plant at any level of growth which is harvested or tended, manicured, irrigated, fertilized or where there is other evidence that it has been treated in any other way in an effort to enhance growth.
- Sec. 160. **158.** K.S.A. 9-2012, 12-4104, 12-4419, 12-4509, 16-305, 17-12a508, 17-1311a, 19-3519, 21-2501, 21-2511, 21-3301, 21-3302, 21-3303, 21-3411, 21-3413, 21-3414, 21-3415, 21-3421, 21-3435, 21-3436, 21-3437, 21-3447, 21-3451, 21-3608a, 21-3609, 21-3701, 21-3704, 21-3707, 21-3710, 21-3718, 21-3720, 21-3729, 21-3734, 21-3761, 21-3763, $21\text{-}3812,\ 21\text{-}3826,\ 21\text{-}3846,\ 21\text{-}3902,\ 21\text{-}3904,\ 21\text{-}3905,\ 21\text{-}3910,\ 21\text$ $4018,\ 21\text{-}4105,\ 21\text{-}4111,\ 21\text{-}4203,\ 21\text{-}4204,\ 21\text{-}4214,\ 21\text{-}4215,\ 21\text{-}4226,$ 21-4232, 21-4318, 21-4502, 21-4503a, 21-4603d, 21-4611, 21-4638, 21-4643, 21-4703, 21-4706, 21-4707, 21-4708, 21-4709, 21-4710, 21-4711, 21-4713, 21-4717, 21-4720, 21-4722, 21-4724, 21-4729, 22-2512, 22-2515, 22-2802, 22-2908, 22-2909, 22-3303, 22-3412, 22-3604, 22-3901, 22-4405, 22-4903, 22-4906, 36-601, 36-604, 39-720, 41-405, 47-421, 58-

3315, 60-427, **65-6a40**, 65-2859, 65-4102, 65-4105a, 65-4127c, 65-4127d,

- 1 65-4139, 65-4141, 65-4142, 65-4155, 65-4158, 65-4164, 65-4165, 65-
- 2 5709, 65-6a40, 72-1397, 75-4228, 75-4314 and 79-5201 and K.S.A. 2008
- 3 Supp. 8-2,128, 8-1567, 9-2203, **12-4104,** 21-3412a, 21-3419a, 21-3705,
- 4 21-3811, 21-4310, 21-4619, **21-4619d**, 21-4704, 21-4705, 21-4714, 22-
- 5 3716, 22-3717, 22-4902, 38-2255, 38-2346, 38-2347, 38-2369, 38-2374,
- 6 38-2376, 38-2377, 39-717, **40-247**, 40-2,118, 40-247 40-5013, 44-5,125,
- 7 44-619, 44-706, 44-719, 47-1827, 59-2132, 59-29b46, 60-4104, 65-516,
- 8 65-3235, 65-3236, 65-4150, 65-4151, 65-4152, 65-4153, 65-4159, 65-
- 9 4159a, 65-4160, 65-4161, 65-4162, 65-4163, 65-4166, 65-4167, 65-4168,
- 10 65-4168a, 65-7006, **72-1397**, 72-5445, 72-89c01, 74-9101, 75-7c04, **75-**
- 11 **5291,** 75-52,144, 75-5291, 76-11a13, 79-15,235 and 79-3228 are hereby
- 12 repealed.
- Sec. 161. 159. This act shall take effect and be in force from and
- 14 after July 1, 2010, and its publication in the statute book.