## HOUSE BILL No. 2351

## By Committee on Appropriations

## 2 - 18

9 AN ACT concerning abolition of the death penalty; amending K.S.A. 21-10 3105, 21-4364, 21-4634, 21-4635, 21-4706, 22-3405, 22-3705, 22-3717, 22-4210, 22-4505 and 22-4506 and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-4619, 22-11 12 4902, 38-2255, 38-2271, 38-2312, 38-2365, 39-970, 65-5117 and 75-13 52,148 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 21-3439, 21-4622, 21-4623, 21-4624, 21-4627, 21-4629, 21-4630 and 14 15 22-3704. 17 WHEREAS, Kansas reenacted the death penalty in 1994; and 18

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WHEREAS, Ten inmates in Kansas are currently under sentence of death; and

WHEREAS, Kansas has not carried out an execution since 1965; and WHEREAS, The estimated median cost of a case in which the death sentence was given was approximately 70% more than the median cost of a non-death penalty murder case: Now, therefore,

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

New Section 1. (a) No person shall be sentenced to death after July 1, 2009.

- (b) Any person who has been sentenced to death before July 1, 2009, may be put to death pursuant to the provisions of article 40 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.
- The provisions of article 40 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, shall apply only to persons who have been sentenced to death before July 1, 2009.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 21-3105 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3105. (a) A crime is an act or omission defined by law and for which, upon conviction, a sentence of death, imprisonment or fine, or both imprisonment and fine, is authorized or, in the case of a traffic infraction or a cigarette or tobacco infraction, a fine is authorized.
- (b) Crimes are classified as felonies, misdemeanors, traffic infractions and cigarette or tobacco infractions.
- (1) A felony is a crime punishable by death or by imprisonment in any state correctional institution or a crime which is defined as a felony by law.

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- (2) A traffic infraction is a violation of any of the statutory provisions listed in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 8-2118 and amendments thereto.
- (3) A cigarette or tobacco infraction is a violation of subsection (m) or (n) of K.S.A. 79-3321 and amendments thereto.
  - (4) All other crimes are misdemeanors.
- Sec. 3. 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, 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, post-release 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, or:
- (1) Vehicular homicide, as defined by K.S.A. 21-3405, and amendments 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;
- 42 (4) violating the provisions of the fifth clause of K.S.A. 8-142, and 43 amendments thereto, relating to fraudulent applications or violating the

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provisions of a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with 2 that statute;

- any crime punishable as a felony wherein a motor vehicle was used in the perpetration of such crime;
- 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:
- violating the provisions of K.S.A. 40-3104, and amendments thereto, relating to motor vehicle liability insurance coverage; or
  - 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) abuse of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3609, and amendments thereto; (12) capital murder as defined in K.S.A. 21-3439, and amendments thereto prior to its repeal; (13) murder in the first degree as defined in K.S.A. 21-3401, and amendments thereto; (14) murder in the second degree as defined in K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto; (15) voluntary manslaughter as defined in K.S.A. 21-3403, and amendments thereto; (16) involuntary manslaughter as defined in K.S.A. 21-3404, and amendments thereto; (17) involuntary manslaughter while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs as defined in K.S.A. 21-3442, and amendments thereto; (18) sexual battery as defined in K.S.A. 21-3517, and amendments thereto, when the victim was less than 18 years of age at the time the crime was committed; (19) aggravated sexual battery as defined in K.S.A. 21-3518, and amendments thereto; (20) a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, including any diversion for such violation; (21) a violation of K.S.A. 8-2,144, and amendments thereto, including any diversion for such violation; or (22) any conviction for any offense in effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act, that is comparable to any offense as provided

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in this subsection.

- (d) 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;
- the crime for which the defendant was arrested, convicted or 10 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 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 diversion expunged, the order of expungement shall state the information reguired 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;
- $\rm (F)~$  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 employee 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;
- 42 (6) a prosecuting attorney, and such request is accompanied by a 43 statement that the request is being made in conjunction with a prosecu-

tion 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. 4. K.S.A. 21-4634 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4634. (a) If a defendant is convicted of the crime of capital murder and a sentence of death is not imposed, or if a defendant is convicted of the erime of murder in the first degree based upon the finding of premeditated murder or an offense for which the sentence is life in prison without the possibility of parole pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4635, and amendments thereto, the defendant's counsel or the director of the correctional institution or sheriff having custody of the defendant may request a determination by the court of whether the defendant is mentally retarded. If the court determines that there is not sufficient reason to believe that the defendant is mentally retarded, the court shall so find and the defendant shall be sentenced in accordance with K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, and amendments thereto. If the court determines that there is sufficient reason to believe that the defendant is mentally retarded, the court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the defendant is mentally retarded.
  - (b) At the hearing, the court shall determine whether the defendant is mentally retarded. The court shall order a psychiatric or psychological examination of the defendant. For that purpose, the court shall appoint two licensed physicians or licensed psychologists, or one of each, qualified by training and practice to make such examination, to examine the defendant and report their findings in writing to the judge within 10 days after the order of examination is issued. The defendant shall have the right to present evidence and cross-examine any witnesses at the hearing. No statement made by the defendant in the course of any examination provided for by this section, whether or not the defendant consents to the examination, shall be admitted in evidence against the defendant in any criminal proceeding.
  - (c) If, at the conclusion of a hearing pursuant to this section, the court determines that the defendant is not mentally retarded, the defendant shall be sentenced in accordance with K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, and amendments thereto.
- (d) If, at the conclusion of a hearing pursuant to this section, the court determines that the defendant is mentally retarded, the court shall sentence the defendant as otherwise provided by law, and no mandatory term

of imprisonment shall be imposed hereunder.

- (e) Unless otherwise ordered by the court for good cause shown, the provisions of this section shall not apply if it has been determined, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4623 and amendments thereto, that the defendant is not mentally retarded.
- (f) As used in this section, "mentally retarded" means having significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning, as defined by K.S.A. 76-12b01, and amendments thereto, to an extent which substantially impairs one's capacity to appreciate the criminality of one's conduct or to conform one's conduct to the requirements of law.
- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 21-4635 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4635(a) Except as provided in K.S.A. 21-4622, 21-4623 and 21-4634 and amendments thereto, if a defendant is convicted of the crime of capital murder and a sentence of death is not imposed pursuant to subsection (e) of K.S.A. 21-4624, and amendments thereto, or requested pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of K.S.A. 21-4624, and amendments thereto, the defendant shall be sentenced to life without the possibility of parole.
- (b) If a defendant is convicted of any of the following crimes, the defendant shall be sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole:
- (1) The intentional and premeditated killing of any person in the commission of kidnapping, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3420, and amendments thereto, or aggravated kidnapping, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3421, and amendments thereto, when the kidnapping or aggravated kidnapping was committed with the intent to hold such person for ransom;
- (2) the intentional and premeditated killing of any person pursuant to a contract or agreement to kill such person or being a party to the contract or agreement pursuant to which such person is killed;
- (3) the intentional and premeditated killing of any person by an inmate or prisoner confined in a state correctional institution, community correctional institution or jail or while in the custody of an officer or employee of a state correctional institution, community correctional institution or jail;
- (4) the intentional and premeditated killing of the victim of one of the following crimes in the commission of, or subsequent to, such crime: Rape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto, criminal sodomy, as defined in subsections (a)(2) or (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, or any attempt at rape, criminal sodomy or aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto:
- 42 (5) the intentional and premeditated killing of a law enforcement of-43 ficer, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3110, and amendments thereto;

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- (6) the intentional and premeditated killing of more than one person as a 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; or
- (7) the intentional and premeditated killing of a child under the age of 14 in the commission of kidnapping, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3420, and amendments thereto, or aggravated kidnapping, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3421, and amendments thereto, when the kidnapping or aggravated kidnapping was committed with intent to commit a sex offense upon or with the child or with intent that the child commit or submit to a sex offense.
- (b) For purposes of subsection (a), "sex offense" means rape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto, aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto, prostitution, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3512, and amendments thereto, promoting prostitution, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3513, and amendments thereto, or sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto.
- (c) If a defendant is convicted of murder in the first degree based upon the finding of premeditated murder, the court shall determine whether the defendant shall be required to serve a mandatory term of imprisonment of 40 years or for crimes committed on and after July 1, 1999, a mandatory term of imprisonment of 50 years or sentenced as otherwise provided by law.
- $\frac{\langle e \rangle}{\langle e \rangle}$  (d) In order to make such determination, the court may be presented evidence concerning any matter that the court deems relevant to the question of sentence and shall include matters relating to any of the aggravating circumstances enumerated in K.S.A. 21-4636, and amendments thereto, and any mitigating circumstances. Any such evidence which the court deems to have probative value may be received regardless of its admissibility under the rules of evidence, provided that the defendant is accorded a fair opportunity to rebut any hearsay statements. Only such evidence of aggravating circumstances as the state has made known to the defendant prior to the sentencing shall be admissible and no evidence secured in violation of the constitution of the United States or of the state of Kansas shall be admissible. No testimony by the defendant at the time of sentencing shall be admissible against the defendant at any subsequent criminal proceeding. At the conclusion of the evidentiary presentation, the court shall allow the parties a reasonable period of time in which to present oral argument.
- (d) (e) If the court finds that one or more of the aggravating circumstances enumerated in K.S.A. 21-4636, and amendments thereto, exist and, further, that the existence of such aggravating circumstances is not

outweighed by any mitigating circumstances which are found to exist, the defendant shall be sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4638, and amendments thereto; otherwise, the defendant shall be sentenced as provided by law. The court shall designate, in writing, the statutory aggravating circumstances which it found. The court may make the findings required by this subsection for the purpose of determining whether to sentence a defendant pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4638, and amendments thereto, notwithstanding contrary findings made by the jury or court pursuant to subsection (e) of K.S.A. 21-4624, and amendments thereto for the purpose of determining whether to sentence such defendant to death.

Sec. 6. 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 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, <del>21-3439</del>, 21-3449, 21-3450 and 21-3801, and amendments thereto, are off-grid crimes for the purpose of sentencing. <del>Except as otherwise provided by K.S.A. 21-4622 through 21-4627, and 21-4629 through 21-4631, and amendments thereto,</del> 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.
- Sec. 7. K.S.A. 22-3405 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3405. (1) (a) The defendant in a felony case shall be present at the arraignment, at every stage of the trial including the impaneling of the jury and the return of the verdict, and at the imposition of sentence, except as otherwise provided by law. In prosecutions for crimes not punishable by death, The defendant's voluntary absence after the trial has been commenced in such person's presence shall not prevent continuing the trial to and including the return of the verdict. A corporation may appear by counsel for all purposes.
- $\frac{2}{(b)}$  (b) The defendant must be present, either personally or by coun-

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sel, at every stage of the trial of traffic infraction, cigarette or tobacco infraction and misdemeanor cases. 2

- Sec. 8. K.S.A. 22-3705 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3705. The governor may, when he the governor deems it proper or advisable, commute a sentence in any criminal case by reducing the penalty as follows:
- (a) If the sentence is death and such person was sentenced prior to the repeal of the sentence of death on July 1, 2007, to imprisonment for life or for any term not less than ten years;
- (b) If the sentence is to imprisonment, by reducing the duration of such imprisonment;
  - If the sentence is a fine, by reducing the amount thereof;
- (d) If the sentence is both imprisonment and fine, by reducing either or both.
- Sec. 9. K.S.A. 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 prior to its repeal, 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 prior to its repeal, 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.
- 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.
- 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 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 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 sentenced for nondrug severity level 7 through 10 crimes and drug severity level 4 crimes must serve 12 months, plus the amount of good time 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 supervi-

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sion 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 2 3 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.
- (iii) In determining whether substantial and compelling reasons exist, the court shall consider:
- (a) Written briefs or oral arguments submitted by either the defendant or the state;
  - any evidence received during the proceeding;
- 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
  - any other evidence the court finds trustworthy and reliable.
- 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.
- 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.
- The period of postrelease supervision provided in subparagraphs (A) and (B) may be reduced by up to 12 months and the period of postrelease supervision provided in subparagraph (C) may be reduced by up to six months based on the offender's compliance with conditions of supervision and overall performance while on postrelease supervision. The reduction in the supervision period shall be on an earned basis pursuant

 to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of corrections.

- (F) In cases where sentences for crimes from more than one severity level have been imposed, the offender shall serve the longest period of postrelease supervision as provided by this section available for any crime upon which sentence was imposed irrespective of the severity level of the crime. Supervision periods will not aggregate.
- (G) 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.
  - (2) As used in this section, "sexually violent crime" means:
  - (A) Rape, K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto;
- (B) indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3503, and amendments thereto:
- (C) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto;
- (D) criminal sodomy, subsection (a)(2) and (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, and amendments thereto;
- 19 (E) aggravated criminal sodomy, K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments 20 thereto:
  - (F) indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3510, and amendments thereto;
- 23 (G) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3511, and 24 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;
    - (I) aggravated incest, K.S.A. 21-3603, and amendments thereto; or
  - (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 sexually 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.
  - (e) If an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment for a crime committed while on parole or conditional release, the inmate shall be eligible for parole as provided by subsection (c), except that the Kansas parole board may postpone the inmate's parole eligibility date by assessing a penalty not exceeding the period of time which could have been assessed if the inmate's parole or conditional release had been violated for reasons other than conviction of a crime.
- 43 (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 clemency and shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or a pardon.
- (h) The Kansas parole board shall hold a parole hearing at least the month prior to the month an inmate will be eligible for parole under subsections (a), (b) and (c). At least the month preceding the parole hearing, the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was convicted shall give written notice of the time and place of the public comment sessions for the inmate to any victim of the inmate's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the county or district attorney or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is

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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 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

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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.

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 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 4 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes on or before September 1, 2000; for offenders convicted of severity level 7 and 8 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes on or before November 1, 2000; and for offenders convicted of

severity level 5 and 6 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 3 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes on or before January 1, 2001.

- (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.
- (v) 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. 10. K.S.A. 22-4210 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4210. (a) If a person confined in a penal institution in any other state may be a material witness in a criminal action pending in a court of record or in a grand jury investigation in this state, a judge of the court may certify (1) that there is a criminal proceeding or investigation by a grand jury or a criminal action pending in the court, (2) that a person who is confined in a penal institution in the other state may be a material witness in the proceeding, investigation, or action, and (3) that his the person's presence will be required during a specified time. The certificate shall be presented to a judge of a court of record in the other state having jurisdiction over the prisoner confined, and a notice shall be given to the attorney general of the state in which the prisoner is confined.
- (b) This act does not apply to any person in this state confined as mentally ill; or in need of mental treatment; or under sentence of death.
- Sec. 11. K.S.A. 22-4505 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4505. (a) When a defendant has been convicted in the district court of any felony, the court shall inform the defendant of such defendant's right to appeal the conviction to the appellate court having jurisdiction and that if the defendant is financially unable to pay the costs of such appeal such defendant may request the court to appoint an attorney to represent the defendant on appeal and to direct that the defendant be supplied with a transcript of the trial record.
- (b) If the defendant files an affidavit stating that the defendant intends to take an appeal in the case and if the court determines, as provided in K.S.A. 22-4504, and amendments thereto, that the defendant is not financially able to employ counsel, the court shall appoint counsel from the panel for indigents' defense services or otherwise in accordance with

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the applicable system for providing legal defense services for indigent persons prescribed by the state board of indigents' defense services, to represent the defendant and to perfect and handle the appeal. If the defendant files a verified motion for transcript stating that a transcript of the trial record is necessary to enable the defendant to prosecute the appeal and that the defendant is not financially able to pay the cost of procuring such transcript, and if the court finds that the statements contained therein are true, the court shall order that such transcript be supplied to the defendant as provided in K.S.A. 22-4509, and amendments thereto, and paid for by the state board of indigents' defense services pursuant to claims submitted therefor.

- (c) Upon an appeal or petition for certiorari addressed to the supreme court of the United States, if the defendant is without means to pay the cost of making and forwarding the necessary records, the supreme court of Kansas may by order provide for the furnishing of necessary records.
- (d) (1) The state board of indigents' defense services shall provide by rule and regulation for: (A) The assignment of attorneys to the panel for indigents' defense services to represent indigent persons who have been convicted of capital murder and are under sentence of death, in the direct review of the judgment;
- 21 <u>(B)</u> standards of competency and qualification for the appointment 22 of counsel in capital cases under this section; and
  - (C) the reasonable compensation of counsel appointed to represent individuals convicted of capital murder and under a sentence of death in the appeal of such cases and for reasonable and necessary litigation expense associated with such appeals.
  - (2) If a defendant has been convicted of capital murder and is under a sentence of death, the district court shall make a determination on the record whether the defendant is indigent. Upon a finding that the defendant is indigent and accepts the offer of representation or is unable competently to decide whether to accept or reject the offer, the court shall appoint one or more counsel, in accordance with subsection (d)(1), to represent the defendant. If the defendant rejects the offer of representation, the court shall find on the record, after a hearing if necessary, whether the defendant rejected the offer of representation with the understanding of its legal consequences. The court shall deny the appointment of counsel upon a finding that the defendant is competent and not indigent.
  - (3) Counsel appointed to represent the defendant, under this section, shall not have represented the defendant at trial unless the defendant and counsel expressly request continued representation.
- Sec. 12. K.S.A. 22-4506 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-43 4506. (a) Whenever any person who is in custody under a sentence of

imprisonment upon conviction of a felony files a petition for writ of habeas corpus or a motion attacking sentence under K.S.A. 60-1507 and files with such petition or motion such person's affidavit stating that the petition or motion is filed in good faith and that such person is financially unable to pay the costs of such action and to employ counsel therefor, the court shall make a preliminary examination of the petition or motion and the supporting papers.

- (b) If the court finds that the petition or motion presents substantial questions of law or triable issues of fact and if the petitioner or movant has been or is thereafter determined to be an indigent person as provided in K.S.A. 22-4504, and amendments thereto, the court shall appoint counsel from the panel for indigents' defense services or otherwise in accordance with the applicable system for providing legal defense services for indigent persons prescribed by the state board of indigents' defense services, to assist such person and authorize the action to be filed without a deposit of security for costs. If the petition or motion in such case raises questions shown by the trial record, the court shall order that the petitioner or movant be supplied with a transcript of the trial proceedings, or so much thereof as may be necessary to present the issue, without cost to such person.
- (c) If an appeal is taken in such action and if the trial court finds that the petitioner or movant is an indigent person, the trial court shall appoint counsel to conduct the appeal, order that the appellant be supplied with a record of the proceedings or so much thereof as such counsel determines to be necessary and order that the deposit of security for costs be waived.
- (d) (1) The state board of indigents' defense services shall provide by rule and regulation for: (A) The assignment of attorneys to the panel for indigents' defense services to represent indigent persons, who have been convicted of capital murder and are under sentence of death, upon a filing of a petition for writ of habeas corpus or a motion attacking sentence under K.S.A. 60-1507 and amendments thereto;
- $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  standards of competency and qualification for the appointment of counsel in capital cases under this section; and
- (C) the reasonable compensation of counsel appointed to represent individuals convicted of capital murder and under a sentence of death, during proceedings conducted pursuant to subsection (a), (b) or (e) and for reasonable and necessary litigation expense associated with such proceedings.
- (2) If a petitioner or movant, who has been convicted of capital murder and is under a sentence of death, files a petition for writ of habeas corpus or a motion attacking sentence under K.S.A. 60-1507 and amendments thereto, the district court shall make a determination on the record

whether the petitioner or movant is indigent. Upon a finding that the petitioner or movant is indigent and accepts the offer of representation or is unable competently to decide whether to accept or reject the offer, the court shall appoint one or more counsel, in accordance with subscetion (d) (1), to represent the petitioner or movant. If the petitioner or movant rejects the offer of representation, the court shall find on the record, after a hearing if necessary, whether the petitioner or movant rejected the offer of representation with the understanding of its legal consequences. The court shall deny the appointment of counsel upon a finding that the petitioner or movant is competent and not indigent.

- (3) Counsel appointed to represent the petitioner or movant shall not have represented the petitioner or movant at trial or on direct appeal therefrom unless the petitioner or movant and counsel expressly request continued representation.
- (e) Whenever it is determined that electronic access to court records
   is necessary to present a petitioner's cause adequately and it is further
   determined that the petitioner or movant is an indigent person, the court
   having jurisdiction in the matter shall order that the records be supplied
   to the defendant, at no charge, by the electronic access service. The state
   board of indigents' defense services shall be exempt from paying user fees
   to access electronic court records.
  - Sec. 13. 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 thereto, except by a parent;
  - (B) aggravated kidnapping as defined in K.S.A. 21-3421 and amendments thereto; or
  - (C) criminal restraint as defined in K.S.A. 21-3424 and amendments thereto, except by a parent;
  - (5) any person convicted of any of the following criminal sexual conduct if one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age:
    - (A) Adultery as defined by K.S.A. 21-3507, and amendments thereto;
  - (B) criminal sodomy as defined by subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3505, and amendments thereto;
- 42 (C) promoting prostitution as defined by K.S.A. 21-3513, and amend-43 ments thereto;

- (D) patronizing a prostitute as defined by K.S.A. 21-3515, and amendments thereto;
- $\left( E\right) \;$  lewd and lascivious behavior as defined by K.S.A. 21-3508, and amendments thereto; or
- (F) unlawful sexual relations as defined by K.S.A. 21-3520, and amendments thereto:
- (6) any person who has been required to register under any federal, military or other state's law or is otherwise required to be registered;
- (7) any person who, on or after July 1, 2006, is convicted of any person felony and the court makes a finding on the record that a deadly weapon was used in the commission of such person felony;
- (8) any person who has been convicted of an offense in effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act, that is comparable to any crime defined in subsection (4), (5), (7) or (11), or any federal, military or other state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be an offense defined in subsection (4), (5), (7) or (11);
- (9) any person who has been convicted of an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303 and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in subsection (4), (5), (7) or (10);
- (10) any person who has been convicted of aggravated trafficking as defined in K.S.A. 21-3447, and amendments thereto; or
- (11) any person who has been convicted of: (A) Unlawful manufacture or attempting such of any controlled substance as defined by K.S.A. 65-4159, and amendments thereto, unless the court makes a finding on the record that the manufacturing or attempting to manufacture such controlled substance was for such person's personal use;
- (B) possession of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, red phosphorus, lithium metal, sodium metal, iodine, anhydrous ammonia, pressurized ammonia or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers or salts of isomers with intent to use the product to manufacture a controlled substance as defined by K.S.A. 65-7006, and amendments thereto, unless the court makes a finding on the record that the possession of such product was intended to be used to manufacture a controlled substance for such person's personal use; or
  - (C) K.S.A. 65-4161, and amendments thereto.

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.

43 (b) "Sex offender" includes any person who, after the effective date

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- of this act, is convicted of any sexually violent crime set forth in subsection
  c) or is adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an act which if committed
  by an adult would constitute the commission of a sexually violent crime
  set forth in subsection (c).
  - (c) "Sexually violent crime" means:
  - (1) Rape as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502 and amendments thereto;
  - (2) indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503 and amendments thereto;
- 9 (3) aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-10 3504 and amendments thereto;
  - (4) criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (a)(2) and (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505 and amendments thereto;
  - (5) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506 and amendments thereto;
- 15 (6) indecent solicitation of a child as defined by K.S.A. 21-3510 and 16 amendments thereto;
  - (7) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined by K.S.A. 21-3511 and amendments thereto;
  - (8) sexual exploitation of a child as defined by K.S.A. 21-3516 and amendments thereto;
- 21 (9) sexual battery as defined by K.S.A. 21-3517 and amendments 22 thereto;
  - (10) aggravated sexual battery as defined by K.S.A. 21-3518 and amendments thereto;
  - (11) aggravated incest as defined by K.S.A. 21-3603 and amendments thereto; or
  - (12) electronic solicitation as defined by K.S.A. 21-3523, and amendments thereto, committed on and after the effective date of this act;
  - (13) any conviction for an offense in effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act, that is comparable to a sexually violent crime as defined in subparagraphs (1) through (11), or any federal, military or other state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a sexually violent crime as defined in this section;
  - (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
  - (15) 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.
- 42 (d) "Violent offender" includes any person who, after the effective 43 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 prior to its repeal;
- (2) murder in the first degree as defined by K.S.A. 21-3401 and amendments thereto;
- (3) murder in the second degree as defined by K.S.A. 21-3402 and amendments thereto:
- (4) voluntary manslaughter as defined by K.S.A. 21-3403 and amendments thereto;
  - (5) involuntary manslaughter as defined by K.S.A. 21-3404 and amendments thereto; or
  - (6) any conviction for an offense in effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act, that is comparable to any crime defined in this subsection, or any federal, military or other state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be an offense defined in this subsection; or
  - (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.
  - (g) "Nonresident student or worker" includes any offender who crosses into the state or county for more than 14 days, or for an aggregate period exceeding 30 days in a calendar year, for the purposes of employment, with or without compensation, or to attend school as a student.
  - (h) "Aggravated offenses" means engaging in sexual acts involving penetration with victims of any age through the use of force or the threat of serious violence, or engaging in sexual acts involving penetration with victims less than 14 years of age, and includes the following offenses:
  - (1) Rape as defined in subsection (a)(1)(A) and subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto;
  - (2) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (a)(1) and subsection (a)(3)(A) of K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto; and
- (3) any attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303 and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in this subsection.
- (i) "Institution of higher education" means any post-secondary schoolunder the supervision of the Kansas board of regents.
- Sec. 14. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2255 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2255. (a) *Considerations*. Prior to entering an order of dis-

 position, 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;
- (4) any relevant information from the intake and assessment process; 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 opportunity 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 con-

sider 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

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one of the following crimes or to have violated the law of another state prohibiting such crimes or to have aided and abetted, attempted, con-2 3 spired 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 4 second degree, K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto, capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3439, and amendments thereto prior to its repeal, voluntary 6 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;
  - whether the child has been in extended out of home placement;
- whether the parents have failed to work diligently toward reintegration;
- 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

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due, in whole or in part, to the use or misuse of alcohol or a violation of the uniform controlled substances act 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. 15. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2271 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2271. (a) It is presumed in the manner provided in K.S.A. 60-414, and amendments thereto, that a parent is unfit by reason of conduct or condition which renders the parent unable to fully care for a child, if the state establishes, by clear and convincing evidence, that:

(1) A parent has previously been found to be an unfit parent in proceedings under K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2266 et seq., and amendments thereto, or comparable proceedings under the laws of another

jurisdiction;

- (2) a parent has twice before been convicted of a crime specified in article 34, 35, or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, or comparable offenses under the laws of another jurisdiction, or an attempt or attempts to commit such crimes and the victim was under the age of 18 years;
- (3) on two or more prior occasions a child in the physical custody of the parent has been adjudicated a child in need of care as defined by subsection (d)(1),(d)(3),(d)(5) or (d)(11) of K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto, or comparable proceedings under the laws of another jurisdiction.
- (4) the parent has been convicted of causing the death of another child or stepchild of the parent;
- (5) the child has been in an out-of-home placement, under court order for a cumulative total period of one year or longer and the parent has substantially neglected or willfully refused to carry out a reasonable plan, approved by the court, directed toward reintegration of the child into the parental home;
- (6) (A) the child has been in an out-of-home placement, under court order for a cumulative total period of two years or longer; (B) the parent has failed to carry out a reasonable plan, approved by the court, directed toward reintegration of the child into the parental home; and (C) there is a substantial probability that the parent will not carry out such plan in the near future:
- (7) a parent has been convicted of capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3439, and amendments thereto prior to its repeal, 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, or voluntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3403, and amendments thereto, or comparable proceedings under the laws of another jurisdiction or, has been adjudicated a juvenile offender because of an act which if committed by an adult would be an offense as provided in this subsection, and the victim of such murder was the other parent of the child;
- (8) a parent abandoned or neglected the child after having knowledge of the child's birth or either parent has been granted immunity from prosecution for abandonment of the child under subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3604, and amendments thereto; or
- (9) a parent has made no reasonable efforts to support or communicate with the child after having knowledge of the child's birth;
- (10) a father, after having knowledge of the pregnancy, failed without reasonable cause to provide support for the mother during the six months prior to the child's birth;
- (11) a father abandoned the mother after having knowledge of the

pregnancy;

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- (12) a parent has been convicted of rape, K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto, or comparable proceedings under the laws of another jurisdiction resulting in the conception of the child; or
- (13) a parent has failed or refused to assume the duties of a parent for two consecutive years next preceding the filing of the petition. In making this determination the court may disregard incidental visitations, contacts, communications or contributions.
- (b) The burden of proof is on the parent to rebut the presumption of unfitness by a preponderance of the evidence. In the absence of proof that the parent is presently fit and able to care for the child or that the parent will be fit and able to care for the child in the foreseeable future, the court shall terminate parental rights in proceedings pursuant to K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2266 et seq., and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 16. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2312 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2312. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), any records or files specified in this code concerning a juvenile may be expunged upon application to a judge of the court of the county in which the records or files are maintained. The application for expungement may be made by the juvenile, if 18 years of age or older or, if the juvenile is less than 18 years of age, by the juvenile's parent or next friend.
- (b) There shall be no expungement of records or files concerning acts committed by a juvenile which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 21-3401, and amendments thereto, murder in the first degree, K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto, murder in the second degree, K.S.A. 21-3403, and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3404, and amendments thereto, involuntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3439, and amendments thereto, capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3442, and amendments thereto prior to its repeal, involuntary manslaughter while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto, rape, K.S.A. 21-3503, and amendments thereto, indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto, aggravated criminal sodomy, K.S.A. 21-3510, and amendments thereto, indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3511, and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto, sexual exploitation, K.S.A. 21-3603, and amendments thereto, aggravated incest, K.S.A. 21-3608, and amendments thereto, endangering a child, K.S.A. 21-3609, and amendments thereto, abuse of a child, or which would constitute an attempt to commit a violation of any of the offenses specified in this subsection.
- (c) When a petition for expungement is filed, the court shall set a

date for a hearing on the petition and shall give notice thereof to the county or district attorney. The petition shall state: (1) The juvenile's full name; (2) the full name of the juvenile as reflected in the court record, if different than (1); (3) the juvenile's sex and date of birth; (4) the offense for which the juvenile was adjudicated; (5) the date of the trial; and (6) the identity of the trial court. There shall be no docket fee for filing a petition pursuant to this section. All petitions for expungement shall be docketed in the original action. Any person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing. The court may inquire into the background of the petitioner.

- (d) (1) After hearing, the court shall order the expungement of the records and files if the court finds that:
- (A) The juvenile has reached 23 years of age or that two years have elapsed since the final discharge;
- (B) since the final discharge of the juvenile, the juvenile has not been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor other than a traffic offense or adjudicated as a juvenile offender under the revised Kansas juvenile justice code and no proceedings are pending seeking such a conviction or adjudication; and
- (C) the circumstances and behavior of the petitioner warrant expungement.
- (2) The court may require that all court costs, fees and restitution shall be paid.
- (e) Upon entry of an order expunging records or files, the offense which the records or files concern shall be treated as if it never occurred, except that upon conviction of a crime or adjudication in a subsequent action under this code the offense may be considered in determining the sentence to be imposed. The petitioner, the court and all law enforcement officers and other public offices and agencies shall properly reply on inquiry that no record or file exists with respect to the juvenile. Inspection of the expunged files or records thereafter may be permitted by order of the court upon petition by the person who is the subject thereof. The inspection shall be limited to inspection by the person who is the subject of the files or records and the person's designees.
- (f) Copies of any order made pursuant to subsection (a) or (c) shall be sent to each public officer and agency in the county having possession of any records or files ordered to be expunged. If the officer or agency fails to comply with the order within a reasonable time after its receipt, the officer or agency may be adjudged in contempt of court and punished accordingly.
- (g) The court shall inform any juvenile who has been adjudicated a juvenile offender of the provisions of this section.
  - (h) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the main-

tenance of information relating to an offense after records or files concerning the offense have been expunged if the information is kept in a manner that does not enable identification of the juvenile.

- (i) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit or require expungement of files or records related to a child support order registered pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code.
- (j) Whenever the records or files of any adjudication have been expunged under the provisions of this section, the custodian of the records or files of adjudication relating to that offense shall not disclose the existence of such records or files, except when requested by:
  - (1) The person whose record was expunged;
- (2) a private detective agency or a private patrol operator, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for employment with such agency or operator by the person whose record has been expunged;
- (3) a court, upon a showing of a subsequent conviction of the person whose record has been expunged;
- (4) the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, or a designee of the secretary, for the purpose of obtaining information relating to employment in an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services of any person whose record has been expunged;
- (5) a person entitled to such information pursuant to the terms of the expungement order;
- (6) the Kansas lottery, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;
- (7) the governor or the Kansas racing commission, or a designee of the commission, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for executive director of the commission, for employment with the commission, for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission or for licensure, renewal of licensure or continued licensure by the commission; or
  - (8) the Kansas sentencing commission.
- Sec. 17. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2365 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2365. (a) When a juvenile offender has been placed in the custody of the commissioner, the commissioner shall have a reasonable time to make a placement. If the juvenile offender has not been placed, any party who believes that the amount of time elapsed without placement has exceeded a reasonable time may file a motion for review with

 the court. In determining what is a reasonable amount of time, matters considered by the court shall include, but not be limited to, the nature of the underlying offense, efforts made for placement of the juvenile offender and the availability of a suitable placement. The commissioner shall notify the court and the juvenile offender's parent, in writing, of the initial placement and any subsequent change of placement as soon as the placement has been accomplished. The notice to the juvenile offender's parent shall be sent to such parent's last known address or addresses. The court shall have no power to direct a specific placement by the commissioner, but may make recommendations to the commissioner. The commissioner may place the juvenile offender in an institution operated by the commissioner, a youth residential facility or any other appropriate placement. If the court has recommended an out-of-home placement, the commissioner may not return the juvenile offender to the home from which removed without first notifying the court of the plan.

- (b) If a juvenile is in the custody of the commissioner, the commissioner shall prepare and present a permanency plan at sentencing or within 30 days thereafter. If a permanency plan is already in place under a child in need of care proceeding, the court may adopt the plan under the present proceeding. The written permanency plan shall provide for reintegration of the juvenile into such juvenile's family or, if reintegration is not a viable alternative, for other permanent placement of the juvenile. Reintegration may not be a viable alternative when: (1) The parent has been found by a court to have committed murder in the first degree, K.S.A. 21-3401, and amendments thereto, murder in the second degree, K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto, capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3439, and amendments thereto prior to its repeal, voluntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3403, and amendments thereto, of a child or violated a law of another state which prohibits such murder or manslaughter of a child;
- (2) the parent aided or abetted, attempted, conspired or solicited to commit such murder or voluntary manslaughter of a child;
- (3) the parent committed a felony battery that resulted in bodily injury to the juvenile who is the subject of this proceeding or another child;
- (4) the parent has subjected the juvenile who is the subject of this proceeding or another child to aggravated circumstances as defined in K.S.A. 38-1502, and amendments thereto;
- (5) the parental rights of the parent to another child have been terminated involuntarily; or
- (6) the juvenile has been in extended out-of-home placement as defined in K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto.
- (c) If the juvenile is placed in the custody of the commissioner, the plan shall be prepared and submitted by the commissioner. If the juvenile is placed in the custody of a facility or person other than the commis-

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 sioner, the plan shall be prepared and submitted by a court services officer. If the permanency goal is reintegration into the family, the permanency plan shall include measurable objectives and time schedules for reintegration.

- (d) During the time a juvenile remains in the custody of the commissioner, the commissioner shall submit to the court, at least every six months, a written report of the progress being made toward the goals of the permanency plan submitted pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) and the specific actions taken to achieve the goals of the permanency plan. If the juvenile is placed in foster care, the court may request the foster parent to submit to the court, at least every six months, a report in regard to the juvenile's adjustment, progress and condition. Such report shall be made a part of the juvenile's court social file. The court shall review the plan submitted by the commissioner and the report, if any, submitted by the foster parent and determine whether reasonable efforts and progress have been made to achieve the goals of the permanency plan. If the court determines that progress is inadequate or that the permanency plan is no longer viable, the court shall hold a hearing pursuant to subsection (e).
- (e) When the commissioner has custody of the juvenile, a permanency hearing shall be held no more than 12 months after the juvenile is first placed outside such juvenile's home and at least every 12 months thereafter. Juvenile offenders who have been in extended out-of-home placement shall be provided a permanency hearing within 30 days of a request from the commissioner. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the juvenile offender at the permanency hearing. At each hearing, the court shall make a written finding whether reasonable efforts have been made to accomplish the permanency goal and whether continued out-of-home placement is necessary for the juvenile's safety.
- (f) Whenever a hearing is required under subsection (e), the court shall notify all interested parties of the hearing date, the commissioner, foster parent and preadoptive parent or relatives providing care for the juvenile and hold a hearing. Individuals receiving notice pursuant to this subsection shall not be made a party to the action solely on the basis of this notice and opportunity to be heard. After providing the persons receiving notice an opportunity to be heard, the court shall determine whether the juvenile's needs are being adequately met; whether services set out in the permanency plan necessary for the safe return of the juvenile have been made available to the parent with whom reintegration is planned; and whether reasonable efforts and progress have been made to achieve the goals of the permanency plan.
- (g) If the court finds reintegration continues to be a viable alternative, the court shall determine whether and, if applicable, when the juvenile will be returned to the parent. The court may rescind any of its prior

dispositional orders and enter any dispositional order authorized by this code or may order that a new plan for the reintegration be prepared and submitted to the court. If reintegration cannot be accomplished as approved by the court, the court shall be informed and shall schedule a hearing pursuant to subsection (h). No such hearing is required when the parent voluntarily relinquishes parental rights or agree to appointment of a permanent guardian.

- (h) When the court finds any of the following conditions exist, the county or district attorney or the county or district attorney's designee shall file a petition alleging the juvenile to be a child in need of care and requesting termination of parental rights pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children: (1) The court determines that reintegration is not a viable alternative and either adoption or permanent guardianship might be in the best interests of the juvenile;
- (2) the goal of the permanency plan is reintegration into the family and the court determines after 12 months from the time such plan is first submitted that progress is inadequate; or
- (3) the juvenile has been in out-of-home placement for a cumulative total of 15 of the last 22 months, excluding trial home visits and juvenile in runaway status.

Nothing in this subsection shall be interpreted to prohibit termination of parental rights prior to the expiration of 12 months.

- (i) A petition to terminate parental rights is not required to be filed if one of the following exceptions is documented to exist: (1) The juvenile is in a stable placement with relatives;
- (2) services set out in the case plan necessary for the safe return of the juvenile have not been made available to the parent with whom reintegration is planned; or
- (3) there are one or more documented reasons why such filing would not be in the best interests of the juvenile. Documented reasons may include, but are not limited to: The juvenile has close emotional bonds with a parent which should not be broken; the juvenile is 14 years of age or older and, after advice and counsel, refuses to be adopted; insufficient grounds exist for termination of parental rights; the juvenile is an unaccompanied refugee minor; or there are international legal or compelling foreign policy reasons precluding termination of parental rights.

Sec. 18. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 39-970 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-970. (a) (1) No person shall knowingly operate an adult care home if, in the adult care home, there works any person who has been convicted of or has been adjudicated a juvenile offender because of having committed an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of capital murder, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3439 and amendments thereto, prior to its repeal, first degree murder, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-

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1 3401, and amendments thereto, second degree murder, pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto, voluntary man-2 3 slaughter, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3403, and amendments thereto, assisting suicide pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3406, and amendments thereto, mistreat-4 ment of a dependent adult, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3437, and amendments thereto, rape, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto, in-6 decent liberties with a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3503, and amend-8 ments thereto, aggravated indecent liberties with a child, pursuant to 9 K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto, aggravated criminal sodomy, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto, indecent solicita-10 tion of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3510, and amendments thereto, 11 12 aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3511, 13 and amendments thereto, sexual exploitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 14 21-3516, and amendments thereto, sexual battery, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-15 3517, and amendments thereto, or aggravated sexual battery, pursuant to 16 K.S.A. 21-3518, and amendments thereto, an attempt to commit any of 17 the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3301, 18 and amendments thereto, a conspiracy to commit any of the crimes listed 19 in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments 20 thereto, or criminal solicitation of any of the crimes listed in this subsec-21 tion (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3303, and amendments thereto, or sim-22 ilar statutes of other states or the federal government.

- A person operating an adult care home may employ an applicant who has been convicted of any of the following if five or more years have elapsed since the applicant satisfied the sentence imposed or was discharged from probation, a community correctional services program, parole, postrelease supervision, conditional release or a suspended sentence; or if five or more years have elapsed since the applicant has been finally discharged from the custody of the commissioner of juvenile justice or from probation or has been adjudicated a juvenile offender, whichever time is longer: A felony conviction for a crime which is described in: (A) Article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, except those crimes listed in subsection (a)(1); (B) articles 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, except those crimes listed in subsection (a)(1) and K.S.A. 21-3605, and amendments thereto; (C) an attempt to commit any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto; (D) a conspiracy to commit any of the crimes listed in subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments thereto; (E) criminal solicitation of any of the crimes listed in subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3303, and amendments thereto; or (F) similar statutes of other states or the federal government.
- (b) No person shall operate an adult care home if such person has

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been found to be in need of a guardian or conservator, or both as provided in K.S.A. 59-3050 through 59-3095, and amendments thereto. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a minor found to be in need of a guardian or conservator for reasons other than impairment.

- (c) The secretary of health and environment shall have access to any criminal history record information in the possession of the Kansas bureau of investigation regarding felony convictions, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, concerning persons working in an adult care home. The secretary shall have access to these records for the purpose of determining whether or not the adult care home meets the requirements of this section. The Kansas bureau of investigation may charge to the department of health and environment a reasonable fee for providing criminal history record information under this subsection.
- For the purpose of complying with this section, the operator of an adult care home shall request from the department of health and environment information regarding only felony convictions, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, and which relates to a person who works in the adult care home, or is being considered for employment by the adult care home, for the purpose of determining whether such person is subject to the provision of this section. For the purpose of complying with this section, the operator of an adult care home shall receive from any employment agency which provides employees to work in the adult care home written certification that such employees are not prohibited from working in the adult care home under this section. For the purpose of complying with this section, information relating to convictions and adjudications by the federal government or to convictions and adjudications in states other than Kansas shall not be required until such time as the secretary of health and environment determines the search for such information could reasonably be performed and the information obtained within a two-week period. For the purpose of complying with this section, a person who operates an adult care home may hire an applicant for employment on a conditional basis pending the results from the department of health and environment of a request for information under this subsection. No adult care home, the operator or employees of an adult care home or an employment agency, or the operator or employees of an employment agency,

shall be liable for civil damages resulting from any decision to employ, to refuse to employ or to discharge from employment any person based on such adult care home's compliance with the provisions of this section if such adult care home or employment agency acts in good faith to comply with this section.

- (e) The secretary of health and environment shall charge each person requesting information under this section a fee equal to cost, not to exceed \$10, for each name about which an information request has been submitted to the department under this section.
- (f) (1) The secretary of health and environment shall provide each operator requesting information under this section with the criminal history record information concerning felony convictions and convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation. The criminal history record information shall be provided regardless of whether the information discloses that the subject of the request has been convicted of an offense enumerated in subsection (a).
- (2) When an offense enumerated in subsection (a) exists in the criminal history record information, and when further confirmation regarding criminal history record information is required from the appropriate court of jurisdiction or Kansas department of corrections, the secretary shall notify each operator that requests information under this section in writing and within three working days of receipt from the Kansas bureau of investigation that further confirmation is required. The secretary shall provide to the operator requesting information under this section information in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from the appropriate court of jurisdiction or Kansas department of corrections regarding confirmation regarding the criminal history record information.
- (3) Whenever the criminal history record information reveals that the subject of the request has no criminal history on record, the secretary shall provide notice to each operator requesting information under this section, in writing and within three working days after receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation.
- (4) The secretary of health and environment shall not provide each operator requesting information under this section with the juvenile criminal history record information which relates to a person subject to a background check as is provided by K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2326, and amendments thereto, except for adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto. The secretary shall notify the operator that requested the information, in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from

the Kansas bureau of investigation, whether juvenile criminal history record information received pursuant to this section reveals that the operator would or would not be prohibited by this section from employing the subject of the request for information and whether such information contains adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto.

- (5) An operator who receives criminal history record information under this subsection (f) shall keep such information confidential, except that the operator may disclose such information to the person who is the subject of the request for information. A violation of this paragraph (5) shall be an unclassified misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$100.
- (g) No person who works for an adult care home and who is currently licensed or registered by an agency of this state to provide professional services in the state and who provides such services as part of the work which such person performs for the adult care home shall be subject to the provisions of this section.
- (h) A person who volunteers in an adult care home shall not be subject to the provisions of this section because of such volunteer activity.
- (i) No person who has been employed by the same adult care home for five consecutive years immediately prior to the effective date of this act shall be subject to the provisions of this section while employed by such adult care home.
- (j) The operator of an adult care home shall not be required under this section to conduct a background check on an applicant for employment with the adult care home if the applicant has been the subject of a background check under this act within one year prior to the application for employment with the adult care home. The operator of an adult care home where the applicant was the subject of such background check may release a copy of such background check to the operator of an adult care home where the applicant is currently applying.
- (k) No person who is in the custody of the secretary of corrections and who provides services, under direct supervision in nonpatient areas, on the grounds or other areas designated by the superintendent of the Kansas soldiers' home or the Kansas veterans' home shall be subject to the provisions of this section while providing such services.
- (l) For purposes of this section, the Kansas bureau of investigation shall only report felony convictions, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, to the secretary of health and environment when a background check is requested.

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

Sec. 19. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 65-5117 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-5117. (a) (1) No person shall knowingly operate a home health agency if, for the home health agency, there works any person who has been convicted of or has been adjudicated a juvenile offender because of having committed an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of capital murder, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3439 and amendments thereto, prior to its repeal, first degree murder, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3401, and amendments thereto, second degree murder, pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3403, and amendments thereto, assisting suicide, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3406, and amendments thereto, mistreatment of a dependent adult, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3437, and amendments thereto, rape, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto, indecent liberties with a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3503, and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent liberties with a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto, aggravated criminal sodomy, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto, indecent solicitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3510, and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3511, and amendments thereto, sexual exploitation of a child, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto, sexual battery, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3517, and amendments thereto, or aggravated sexual battery, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3518, and amendments thereto, an attempt to commit any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto, a conspiracy to commit any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments thereto, or criminal solicitation of any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(1), pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3303, and amendments thereto, or similar statutes of other states or the federal government.

(2) A person operating a home health agency may employ an applicant who has been convicted of any of the following if five or more years have elapsed since the applicant satisfied the sentence imposed or was discharged from probation, a community correctional services program, parole, postrelease supervision, conditional release or a suspended sentence; or if five or more years have elapsed since the applicant has been finally discharged from the custody of the commissioner of juvenile justice or from probation or has been adjudicated a juvenile offender, whichever time is longer: A felony conviction for a crime which is described in: (A) Article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, except those crimes listed in subsection (a)(1); (B) articles 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments

thereto, except those crimes listed in subsection (a)(1) and K.S.A. 21-3605, and amendments thereto; (C) an attempt to commit any of the crimes listed in this subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto; (D) a conspiracy to commit any of the crimes listed in subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments thereto; (E) criminal solicitation of any of the crimes listed in subsection (a)(2) pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3303, and amendments thereto; or (F) similar statutes of other states or the federal government.

- (b) No person shall operate a home health agency if such person has been found to be a person in need of a guardian or a conservator, or both, as provided in K.S.A. 59-3050 through 59-3095, and amendments thereto. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a minor found to be in need of a guardian or conservator for reasons other than impairment.
- (c) The secretary of health and environment shall have access to any criminal history record information in the possession of the Kansas bureau of investigation regarding felony convictions, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, concerning persons working for a home health agency. The secretary shall have access to these records for the purpose of determining whether or not the home health agency meets the requirements of this section. The Kansas bureau of investigation may charge to the department of health and environment a reasonable fee for providing criminal history record information under this subsection.
- For the purpose of complying with this section, the operator of a home health agency shall request from the department of health and environment information regarding only felony convictions, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, and which relates to a person who works for the home health agency or is being considered for employment by the home health agency, for the purpose of determining whether such person is subject to the provisions of this section. For the purpose of complying with this section, information relating to convictions and adjudications by the federal government or to convictions and adjudications in states other than Kansas shall not be required until such time as the secretary of health and environment determines the search for such information could reasonably be performed and the information obtained within a two-week period. For the purpose of complying with this section, the operator of a

home health agency shall receive from any employment agency which provides employees to work for the home health agency written certification that such employees are not prohibited from working for the home health agency under this section. For the purpose of complying with this section, a person who operates a home health agency may hire an applicant for employment on a conditional basis pending the results from the department of health and environment of a request for information under this subsection. No home health agency, the operator or employees of a home health agency or an employment agency, or the operator or employees of an employment agency, which provides employees to work for the home health agency shall be liable for civil damages resulting from any decision to employ, to refuse to employ or to discharge from employment any person based on such home health agency's compliance with the provisions of this section if such home health agency or employment agency acts in good faith to comply with this section.

- (e) The secretary of health and environment shall charge each person requesting information under this section a fee equal to cost, not to exceed \$10, for each name about which an information request has been submitted under this section.
- (f) (1) The secretary of health and environment shall provide each operator requesting information under this section with the criminal history record information concerning felony convictions and convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation. The criminal history record information shall be provided regardless of whether the information discloses that the subject of the request has been convicted of an offense enumerated in subsection (a).
- (2) When an offense enumerated in subsection (a) exists in the criminal history record information, and when further confirmation regarding criminal history record information is required from the appropriate court of jurisdiction or Kansas department of corrections, the secretary shall notify each operator that requests information under this section in writing and within three working days of receipt from the Kansas bureau of investigation that further confirmation is required. The secretary shall provide to the operator requesting information under this section information in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from the appropriate court of jurisdiction or Kansas department of corrections regarding confirmation regarding the criminal history record information.
- (3) Whenever the criminal history record information reveals that the subject of the request has no criminal history on record, the secretary shall provide notice to each operator requesting information under this

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 section, in writing and within three working days after receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation.

- (4) The secretary of health and environment shall not provide each operator requesting information under this section with the juvenile criminal history record information which relates to a person subject to a background check as is provided by K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2326, and amendments thereto, except for adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto. The secretary shall notify the operator that requested the information, in writing and within three working days of receipt of such information from the Kansas bureau of investigation, whether juvenile criminal history record information received pursuant to this section reveals that the operator would or would not be prohibited by this section from employing the subject of the request for information and whether such information contains adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto.
- (5) An operator who receives criminal history record information under this subsection (f) shall keep such information confidential, except that the operator may disclose such information to the person who is the subject of the request for information. A violation of this paragraph (5) shall be an unclassified misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$100.
- (g) No person who works for a home health agency and who is currently licensed or registered by an agency of this state to provide professional services in this state and who provides such services as part of the work which such person performs for the home health agency shall be subject to the provisions of this section.
- (h) A person who volunteers to assist a home health agency shall not be subject to the provisions of this section because of such volunteer activity.
- (i) No person who has been employed by the same home health agency for five consecutive years immediately prior to the effective date of this act shall be subject to the requirements of this section while employed by such home health agency.
- (j) The operator of a home health agency shall not be required under this section to conduct a background check on an applicant for employment with the home health agency if the applicant has been the subject of a background check under this act within one year prior to the application for employment with the home health agency. The operator of a home health agency where the applicant was the subject of such background check may release a copy of such background check to the operator of a home health agency where the applicant is currently applying.
- (k) For purposes of this section, the Kansas bureau of investigation shall only report felony convictions, convictions under K.S.A. 21-3437,

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- 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, adjudications of a juvenile offender which if committed by an adult would have been a felony conviction, and adjudications of a juvenile offender for an offense described in K.S.A. 21-3437, 21-3517 and 21-3701, and amendments thereto, to the secretary of health and environment when a background check is requested.
  - (l) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the provisions of article 51 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.
  - Sec. 20. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 75-52,148 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-52,148. (a) The department of corrections shall be required to review and report on the following serious offenses committed by sex offenders, as defined by K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, while such offenders are in the custody of the secretary of corrections:
  - (1) Murder in the first degree, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3401, and amendments thereto;
    - (2) murder in the second degree, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto:
  - (3) capital murder, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3439, and amendments thereto prior to its repeal;
    - (4) rape, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto;
  - (5) aggravated criminal sodomy, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto;
  - (6) sexual exploitation of a child, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto;
  - (7) kidnapping as provided in K.S.A. 21-3420, and amendments thereto:
- 28 (8) aggravated kidnapping, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3421, and 29 amendments thereto;
  - (9) criminal restraint, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3424, and amendments thereto;
  - (10) indecent solicitation of a child, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3510, and amendments thereto;
  - (11) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3511, and amendments thereto;
- 36 (12) indecent liberties with a child, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3503, 37 and amendments thereto;
  - (13) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto;
  - (14) criminal sodomy, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3505, and amendments thereto:
- 42 (15) aggravated child abuse, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3609, and 43 amendments thereto;

- 1 (16) aggravated robbery, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3427, and amend-2 ments thereto;
- 3 (17) burglary, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3715, and amendments 4 thereto;
- 5 (18) aggravated burglary, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3716, and amend-6 ments thereto;
  - (19) theft, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto;
- 8 (20) vehicular homicide, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3405, and amend-9 ments thereto;
- 10 (21) involuntary manslaughter while driving under the influence, as 11 provided in K.S.A. 21-3442, and amendments thereto; or
- 12 (22) stalking, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3438, and amendments 13 thereto.
- 14 (b) The secretary of corrections shall submit such report to the 15 speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate 16 annually, beginning January 1, 2007.
- 17 Sec. 21. K.S.A. 21-3105, 21-3439, 21-4364, 21-4622, 21-4623, 21-
- 18 4624, 21-4627, 21-4629, 21-4630, 21-4634, 21-4635, 21-4706, 22-3405,
- 19 22-3704, 22-3705, 22-3717, 22-4210, 22-4505 and 22-4506 and K.S.A.
- 20 2008 Supp. 21-4619, 22-4902, 38-2255, 38-2271, 38-2312, 38-2365, 39-
- 21 970, 65-5117 and 75-52,148 are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 22. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.