

SENATE BILL No. 247

AN ACT reconciling amendments to certain statutes and making certain technical changes related thereto; amending K.S.A. 19-4804, 20-369, as amended by section 4 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 22-2307, as amended by section 8 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 22-2908, as amended by section 9 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 58-2011, as amended by section 23 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 112, 60-1620, as amended by section 44 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 24, 65-445, as amended by section 2 of 2011 House Bill No. 2035, 65-6703, as amended by section 4 of 2011 House Bill No. 2035 and 65-6721, as amended by section 8 of 2011 House Bill No. 2035 and K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 22-2909, as amended by section 10 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas and K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-116a, as amended by section 1 of 2011 House Bill No. 2192, 8-259, 8-1020, 8-2118, 9-1703, as amended by section 1 of 2011 House Bill No. 2056, 12-1774, 12-17,149, 12-4117, 22-2410, 22-2802, as amended by section 118 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 22-3305, 22-3428, 22-3428a, 22-3437, 38-2258, 38-2373, 40-2,118, as amended by section 6 of 2011 House Bill No. 2030, 60-740, 60-3107, as amended by section 46 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 24, 65-530, 66-2304 and 75-52,127 and sections 52, 189, 194 and 266 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas and section 244 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 66 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, section 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 1 of 2011 Senate Substitute for House Bill No. 2008 and section 298 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 81 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339 and section 36 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 24 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 19-4804, as amended by section 108 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 20-369, as amended by section 109 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 22-2307, as amended by section 120 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 22-2908, as amended by section 121 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 58-2011, as amended by section 24 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 229, 60-1620, as amended by section 218 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 65-445, as amended by section 4 of 2011 House Bill No. 2218, 65-6703, as amended by section 247 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 65-6721, as amended by section 248 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339 and K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 22-2909, as amended by section 122 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339 and K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-116a, as amended by section 85 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 8-259a, 8-1020a, 8-2118b, 9-1703, as amended by section 4 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 229, 12-1774c, 12-17,149a, 12-4117a, 21-4603d, as amended by section 1 of 2011 House Bill No. 2118, 22-2410, as amended by section 114 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 22-2802, as amended by section 2 of 2011 House Bill No. 2118, 22-3305a, 22-3428c, 22-3428d, 22-3437a, 38-2258a, 38-2373a, 40-2,118, as amended by section 177 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 60-740a, 60-1610, as amended by section 8 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 38, 60-1610, as amended by section 217 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 60-1629, as amended by section 219 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 60-3107, as amended by section 221 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 65-504a, 65-530a, 65-1626d, 66-2304, as amended by section 249 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339 and 75-52,127, as amended by section 281 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339 and section 52 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 21 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, section 189 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 51 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, section 194 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 54 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, section 244 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 3 of 2011 House Bill No. 2118, section 266 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 72 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, section 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 77 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339 and section 298 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 1 of 2011 House Bill No. 2038.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-116a, as amended by section 1 of 2011 House Bill No. 2192, is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-116a. (a) Except as provided in K.S.A. 8-170, and amendments thereto, when an application is made for a vehicle which has been assembled, reconstructed, reconstituted or restored from one or more vehicles, or the proper identification number of a vehicle is in doubt, the procedure in this section shall be followed. The owner of the vehicle shall request the Kansas highway patrol to check the vehicle and the highway patrol shall within a reasonable period of time perform such vehicle check. At the time of such check the owner shall supply the highway patrol with information concerning the history of the various parts of the vehicle. Such information shall be supplied by affidavit of the owner, if so requested by the highway patrol. If the highway patrol is satisfied that the vehicle contains no stolen parts, it shall assign an existing or new identification number to the vehicle and direct the places and manner in which the identification number is to be located and affixed or implanted. A charge of \$15 per hour or part thereof, with a minimum charge of \$15, and on and after July 1, 2012, a charge of \$20 per hour or part thereof, with a minimum charge of \$20, shall be made to the owner of a vehicle requesting check under this subsection, and such charge shall be paid prior to the check under this section. When a check has been made under subsection (b), not more than 60 days prior to a check of the same vehicle identification number, requested by the owner of the vehicle to obtain a regular certificate of title in lieu of a nonhighway certificate of title or obtain a rebuilt salvage title in lieu of a salvage title, no charge shall be made for such second check.

(b) Any person making application for any original Kansas title for a used vehicle which, at the time of making application, is titled in another jurisdiction, as a condition precedent to obtaining any Kansas title, shall have such vehicle checked by the Kansas highway patrol for verification that the vehicle identification number shown on the foreign title is genuine and agrees with the identification number on the vehicle. Checks under this section may include inspection for possible violation of ~~K.S.A. 21-3757~~ *section 121 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, or other evidence of possible fraud. The verification shall be made upon forms prescribed by the division of vehicles which shall contain such information as the secretary of revenue shall require by rules and regulations. A charge of \$15 per hour or part thereof, with a minimum charge of \$15, and on and after July 1, 2012, a charge of \$20 per hour or part thereof, with a minimum charge of \$20, shall be made for checks under this subsection. When a vehicle is registered in another state, but is financed by a Kansas financial institution and is repossessed in another state and such vehicle will not be returned to Kansas, the check required by this subsection shall not be required to obtain a valid Kansas title or registration.

(c) As used in this act, “identification number” or “vehicle identification number” means an identifying number, serial number, engine number, transmission number or other distinguishing number or mark, placed on a vehicle, engine, transmission or other essential part by its manufacturer or by authority of the division of vehicles or the Kansas highway patrol or in accordance with the laws of another state or country.

(d) The checks made under subsection (b) may be made by:

- (1) A designee of the superintendent of the Kansas highway patrol; or
- (2) an employee of a new vehicle dealer, as defined in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 8-2401, and amendments thereto, for the purposes provided for in subsection (f). For checks made by a designee or new vehicle dealer, 10% of each charge shall be remitted to the Kansas highway patrol and the balance of such charges shall be retained by such designee or new vehicle dealer. If the designee is a city or county law enforcement agency, then the balance shall be paid to the law enforcement agency that conducted the inspection. When a check is made under either subsection (a) or (b) by personnel of the Kansas highway patrol, the entire amount of the charge therefor shall be paid to the highway patrol.

(e) There is hereby created the vehicle identification number fee fund. The Kansas highway patrol shall remit all moneys received by the Kansas highway patrol from fees collected under subsection (d) to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the vehicle identification number fee fund. All expenditures from the vehicle identification number fee fund shall be made in accordance with appropriations acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the superintendent of the Kansas highway patrol or by a person or persons designated by the superintendent.

(f) An employee of a new vehicle dealer, who has received initial training and certification from the highway patrol, and has met continuing certification requirements, in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the superintendent of the highway patrol, may provide the checks under subsection (b), in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the superintendent of the highway patrol, on motor vehicles that a new vehicle dealer purchases through a manufacturer’s sponsored auction or on motor vehicles repurchased or reacquired by a manufacturer, distributor or financing subsidiary of such manufacturer and which are purchased by the new vehicle dealer. At any time, after a hearing in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act, the superintendent of the highway patrol may revoke, suspend, decline to renew or decline to issue certification for failure to comply with the provisions of this subsection, including any rules and regulations.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-259 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-259. (a) Except in the case of mandatory revocation under K.S.A. 8-254 or 8-286, and amendments thereto, mandatory suspension for an alcohol or drug-related conviction under subsection (b) of K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto, mandatory suspension under K.S.A. 8-262, and amendments thereto, or mandatory disqualification of the privilege to drive a commercial

motor vehicle under subsection (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(A), (a)(3)(A) or (a)(3)(B) of K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, the cancellation, suspension, revocation, disqualification or denial of a person's driving privileges by the division is subject to review. Such review shall be in accordance with the *Kansas judicial review act for judicial review and civil enforcement of agency actions*. In the case of review of an order of suspension under K.S.A. 8-1001 et seq., and amendments thereto, or of an order of disqualification under subsection (a)(1)(D) of K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, the petition for review shall be filed within 14 days after the effective date of the order and venue of the action for review is the county where the administrative proceeding was held or the county where the person was arrested. In all other cases, the time for filing the petition is as provided by K.S.A. 77-613, and amendments thereto, and venue is the county where the licensee resides. The action for review shall be by trial *de novo* to the court. The court shall take testimony, examine the facts of the case and determine whether the petitioner is entitled to driving privileges or whether the petitioner's driving privileges are subject to suspension, cancellation or revocation under the provisions of this act. Unless the petitioner's driving privileges have been extended pursuant to subsection (o) of K.S.A. 8-1020, and amendments thereto, the court on review may grant a stay or other temporary remedy pursuant to K.S.A. 77-616, and amendments thereto, after considering the petitioner's traffic violations record and liability insurance coverage. If a stay is granted, it shall be considered equivalent to any license surrendered. If a stay is not granted, trial shall be set upon 21 days' notice to the legal services bureau of the department of revenue. No stay shall be issued if a person's driving privileges are canceled pursuant to K.S.A. 8-250, and amendments thereto.

(b) The clerk of any court to which an appeal has been taken under this section, within 14 days after the final disposition of such appeal, shall forward a notification of the final disposition to the division.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-1020 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1020. (a) Any licensee served with an officer's certification and notice of suspension pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto, may request an administrative hearing. Such request may be made either by:

(1) Mailing a written request which is postmarked 14 days after service of notice; or

(2) transmitting a written request by electronic facsimile which is received by the division within 14 days after service of notice.

(b) If the licensee makes a timely request for an administrative hearing, any temporary license issued pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto, shall remain in effect until the 30th day after the effective date of the decision made by the division.

(c) If the licensee fails to make a timely request for an administrative hearing, the licensee's driving privileges shall be suspended or suspended and then restricted in accordance with the notice of suspension served pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto.

(d) Upon receipt of a timely request for a hearing, the division shall forthwith set the matter for hearing before a representative of the director and provide notice of the extension of temporary driving privileges. The hearing shall be held by telephone conference call unless the hearing request includes a request that the hearing be held in person before a representative of the director. The officer's certification and notice of suspension shall inform the licensee of the availability of a hearing before a representative of the director. Except for a hearing conducted by telephone conference call, the hearing shall be conducted in the county where the arrest occurred or a county adjacent thereto.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (f), prehearing discovery shall be limited to the following documents, which shall be provided to the licensee or the licensee's attorney no later than seven days prior to the date of hearing:

(1) The officer's certification and notice of suspension;

(2) in the case of a breath or blood test failure, copies of documents indicating the result of any evidentiary breath or blood test administered at the request of a law enforcement officer;

(3) in the case of a breath test failure, a copy of the affidavit showing certification of the officer and the instrument; and

(4) in the case of a breath test failure, a copy of the Kansas department of health and environment testing protocol checklist.

(f) At or prior to the time the notice of hearing is sent, the division shall issue an order allowing the licensee or the licensee's attorney to review any video or audio tape record made of the events upon which the administrative action is based. Such review shall take place at a reasonable time designated by the law enforcement agency and shall be made at the location where the video or audio tape is kept. The licensee may obtain a copy of any such video or audio tape upon request and upon payment of a reasonable fee to the law enforcement agency, not to exceed \$25 per tape.

(g) Witnesses at the hearing shall be limited to the licensee, to any law enforcement officer who signed the certification form and to one other witness who was present at the time of the issuance of the certification and called by the licensee. The presence of the certifying officer or officers shall not be required, unless requested by the licensee at the time of making the request for the hearing. The examination of a law enforcement officer shall be restricted to the factual circumstances relied upon in the officer's certification.

(h) (1) If the officer certifies that the person refused the test, the scope of the hearing shall be limited to whether:

(A) A law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating or attempting to operate a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system;

(B) the person was in custody or arrested for an alcohol or drug related offense or was involved in a vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury or death;

(C) a law enforcement officer had presented the person with the oral and written notice required by K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto; and

(D) the person refused to submit to and complete a test as requested by a law enforcement officer.

(2) If the officer certifies that the person failed a breath test, the scope of the hearing shall be limited to whether:

(A) A law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system;

(B) the person was in custody or arrested for an alcohol or drug related offense or was involved in a vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury or death;

(C) a law enforcement officer had presented the person with the oral and written notice required by K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto;

(D) the testing equipment used was certified by the Kansas department of health and environment;

(E) the person who operated the testing equipment was certified by the Kansas department of health and environment;

(F) the testing procedures used substantially complied with the procedures set out by the Kansas department of health and environment;

(G) the test result determined that the person had an alcohol concentration of .08 or greater in such person's breath; and

(H) the person was operating or attempting to operate a vehicle.

(3) If the officer certifies that the person failed a blood test, the scope of the hearing shall be limited to whether:

(A) A law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system;

(B) the person was in custody or arrested for an alcohol or drug related offense or was involved in a vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury or death;

(C) a law enforcement officer had presented the person with the oral and written notice required by K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto;

(D) the testing equipment used was reliable;

(E) the person who operated the testing equipment was qualified;

(F) the testing procedures used were reliable;

(G) the test result determined that the person had an alcohol concentration of .08 or greater in such person's blood; and

(H) the person was operating or attempting to operate a vehicle.

(i) At a hearing pursuant to this section, or upon court review of an order entered at such a hearing, an affidavit of the custodian of records at the Kansas department of health and environment stating that the breath testing device was certified and the operator of such device was certified on the date of the test shall be admissible into evidence in the same manner and with the same force and effect as if the certifying officer or employee of the Kansas department of health and environment had testified in person. A certified operator of a breath testing device shall be competent to testify regarding the proper procedures to be used in conducting the test.

(j) At a hearing pursuant to this section, or upon court review of an order entered at such a hearing, in which the report of blood test results have been prepared by the Kansas bureau of investigation or other forensic laboratory of a state or local law enforcement agency are to be introduced as evidence, the report, or a copy of the report, of the findings of the forensic examiner shall be admissible into evidence in the same manner and with the same force and effect as if the forensic examiner who performed such examination, analysis, comparison or identification and prepared the report thereon had testified in person.

(k) At the hearing, the licensee has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence to show that the facts set out in the officer's certification are false or insufficient and that the order suspending or suspending and restricting the licensee's driving privileges should be dismissed.

(l) Evidence at the hearing shall be limited to the following:

(1) The documents set out in subsection (e);
(2) the testimony of the licensee;
(3) the testimony of any certifying officer;
(4) the testimony of any witness present at the time of the issuance of the certification and called by the licensee;

(5) any affidavits submitted from other witnesses;

(6) any documents submitted by the licensee to show the existence of a medical condition, as described in K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto; and

(7) any video or audio tape record of the events upon which the administrative action is based.

(m) After the hearing, the representative of the director shall enter an order affirming the order of suspension or suspension and restriction of driving privileges or for good cause appearing therefor, dismiss the administrative action. If the representative of the director enters an order affirming the order of suspension or suspension and restriction of driving privileges, the suspension or suspension and restriction shall begin on the 30th day after the effective date of the order of suspension or suspension and restriction. If the person whose privileges are suspended is a nonresident licensee, the license of the person shall be forwarded to the appropriate licensing authority in the person's state of residence if the result at the hearing is adverse to such person or if no timely request for a hearing is received.

(n) The representative of the director may issue an order at the close of the hearing or may take the matter under advisement and issue a hearing order at a later date. If the order is made at the close of the hearing, the licensee or the licensee's attorney shall be served with a copy of the order by the representative of the director. If the matter is taken under advisement or if the hearing was by telephone conference call, the licensee and any attorney who appeared at the administrative hearing upon behalf of the licensee each shall be served with a copy of the hearing order by mail. Any law enforcement officer who appeared at the hearing also may be mailed a copy of the hearing order. The effective date of the hearing order shall be the date upon which the hearing order is served, whether served in person or by mail.

(o) The licensee may file a petition for review of the hearing order pursuant to K.S.A. 8-259, and amendments thereto. Upon filing a petition for review, the licensee shall serve the secretary of revenue with a copy of the petition and summons. Upon receipt of a copy of the petition for review by the secretary, the temporary license issued pursuant to subsection (b) shall be extended until the decision on the petition for review is final.

(p) Such review shall be in accordance with this section and the *Kansas judicial review act* for judicial review and civil enforcement of agency

~~actions.~~ To the extent that this section and any other provision of law conflicts, this section shall prevail. The petition for review shall be filed within 14 days after the effective date of the order. Venue of the action for review is the county where the person was arrested or the accident occurred, or, if the hearing was not conducted by telephone conference call, the county where the administrative proceeding was held. The action for review shall be by trial de novo to the court and the evidentiary restrictions of subsection (l) shall not apply to the trial de novo. The court shall take testimony, examine the facts of the case and determine whether the petitioner is entitled to driving privileges or whether the petitioner's driving privileges are subject to suspension or suspension and restriction under the provisions of this act. If the court finds that the grounds for action by the agency have been met, the court shall affirm the agency action.

(q) Upon review, the licensee shall have the burden to show that the decision of the agency should be set aside.

(r) Notwithstanding the requirement to issue a temporary license in K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto, and the requirements to extend the temporary license in this section, any such temporary driving privileges are subject to restriction, suspension, revocation or cancellation as provided in K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto, or for other cause.

(s) Upon motion by a party, or on the court's own motion, the court may enter an order restricting the driving privileges allowed by the temporary license provided for in K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto, and in this section. The temporary license also shall be subject to restriction, suspension, revocation or cancellation, as set out in K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto, or for other cause.

(t) The facts found by the hearing officer or by the district court upon a petition for review shall be independent of the determination of the same or similar facts in the adjudication of any criminal charges arising out of the same occurrence. The disposition of those criminal charges shall not affect the suspension or suspension and restriction to be imposed under this section.

(u) All notices affirming or canceling a suspension under this section, all notices of a hearing held under this section and all issuances of temporary driving privileges pursuant to this section shall be sent by first-class mail and a United States post office certificate of mailing shall be obtained therefor. All notices so mailed shall be deemed received three days after mailing, except that this provision shall not apply to any licensee where such application would result in a manifest injustice.

(v) The provisions of K.S.A. 60-206, and amendments thereto, regarding the computation of time shall be applicable in determining the time for requesting an administrative hearing as set out in subsection (a) and to the time for filing a petition for review pursuant to subsection (o) and K.S.A. 8-259, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-2118 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-2118. (a) A person charged with a traffic infraction shall, except as provided in subsection (b), appear at the place and time specified in the notice to appear. If the person enters an appearance, waives right to trial, pleads guilty or no contest, the fine shall be no greater than that specified in the uniform fine schedule in subsection (c) and court costs shall be taxed as provided by law.

(b) Prior to the time specified in the notice to appear, a person charged with a traffic infraction may enter a written appearance, waive right to trial, plead guilty or no contest and pay the fine for the violation as specified in the uniform fine schedule in subsection (c) and court costs provided by law. Payment may be made ~~by mail or in person and may be by personal check in any manner accepted by the court.~~ ~~a check~~ the payment is not honored for any reason, or if the fine and court costs are not paid in full. When a person charged with a traffic infraction makes payment without executing a written waiver of right to trial and plea of guilty or no contest, the payment shall be deemed such an appearance, waiver of right to trial and plea of no contest.

(c) The following uniform fine schedule shall apply uniformly throughout the state but shall not limit the fine which may be imposed following a court appearance, except an appearance made for the purpose of pleading and payment as permitted by subsection (a). The description of offense

contained in the following uniform fine schedule is for reference only and is not a legal definition.

<i>Description of Offense</i>	<i>Statute</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Refusal to submit to a preliminary breath test	8-1012	\$105
Unsafe speed for prevailing conditions	8-1557	\$75
Exceeding maximum speed limit; or speeding in zone posted by the state department of transportation; or speeding in locally posted zone	8-1558 to 8-1560 or 8-1860b	1-10 mph over the limit, \$45 11-20 mph over the limit, \$45 plus \$6 per mph over 10 mph over the limit; 21-30 mph over the limit, \$105 plus \$9 per mph over 20 mph over the limit; 31 and more mph over the limit, \$195 plus \$15 per mph over 30 mph over the limit;
Disobeying traffic control device	8-1507	\$75
Violating traffic control signal	8-1508	\$75
Violating pedestrian control signal	8-1509	\$45
Violating flashing traffic signals	8-1510	\$75
Violating lane-control signal	8-1511	\$75
Unauthorized sign, signal, marking or device	8-1512	\$45
Driving on left side of roadway	8-1514	\$75
Failure to keep right to pass oncoming vehicle	8-1515	\$75
Improper passing; increasing speed when passed	8-1516	\$75
Improper passing on right	8-1517	\$75
Passing on left with insufficient clearance	8-1518	\$75
Driving on left side where curve, grade, intersection railroad crossing, or obstructed view	8-1519	\$75
Driving on left in no-passing zone	8-1520	\$75
Unlawful passing of stopped emergency vehicle	8-1520a	\$75
Driving wrong direction on one-way road	8-1521	\$75
Improper driving on laned roadway	8-1522	\$75
Following too close	8-1523	\$75
Improper crossover on divided highway	8-1524	\$45
Failure to yield right-of-way at uncontrolled intersection	8-1526	\$75
Failure to yield to approaching vehicle when turning left	8-1527	\$75
Failure to yield at stop or yield sign	8-1528	\$75
Failure to yield from private road or driveway	8-1529	\$75
Failure to yield to emergency vehicle	8-1530	\$195
Failure to yield to pedestrian or vehicle working on roadway	8-1531	\$105
Failure to comply with restrictions in road construction zone	8-1531a	\$45
Disobeying pedestrian traffic control device	8-1532	\$45
Failure to yield to pedestrian in crosswalk; pedestrian suddenly entering roadway; passing vehicle stopped for pedestrian at crosswalk	8-1533	\$75
Improper pedestrian crossing	8-1534	\$45
Failure to exercise due care in regard to pedestrian	8-1535	\$45
Improper pedestrian movement in crosswalk	8-1536	\$45
Improper use of roadway by pedestrian	8-1537	\$45
Soliciting ride or business on roadway	8-1538	\$45
Driving through safety zone	8-1539	\$45
Failure to yield to pedestrian on sidewalk	8-1540	\$45
Failure of pedestrian to yield to emergency vehicle	8-1541	\$45
Failure to yield to blind pedestrian	8-1542	\$45
Pedestrian disobeying bridge or railroad signal	8-1544	\$45
Improper turn or approach	8-1545	\$75
Improper "U" turn	8-1546	\$75
Unsafe starting of stopped vehicle	8-1547	\$45
Unsafe turning or stopping, failure to give proper signal; using turn signal unlawfully	8-1548	\$75
Improper method of giving notice of intention to turn	8-1549	\$45
Improper hand signal	8-1550	\$45
Failure to stop or obey railroad crossing signal	8-1551	\$195
Failure to stop at railroad crossing stop sign	8-1552	\$135
Certain hazardous vehicles failure to stop at railroad crossing	8-1553	\$195
Improper moving of heavy equipment at railroad crossing	8-1554	\$75
Vehicle emerging from alley, private roadway, building or driveway	8-1555	\$75

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Improper passing of school bus; improper use of school bus signals	8-1556	\$315
Improper passing of church or day-care bus; improper use of signals	8-1556a	\$195
Impeding normal traffic by slow speed	8-1561	\$45
Speeding on motor-driven cycle	8-1562	\$75
Speeding in certain vehicles or on posted bridge	8-1563	\$45
Improper stopping, standing or parking on roadway	8-1569	\$45
Parking, standing or stopping in prohibited area	8-1571	\$45
Improper parking	8-1572	\$45
Unattended vehicle	8-1573	\$45
Improper backing	8-1574	\$45
Driving on sidewalk	8-1575	\$45
Driving with view or driving mechanism obstructed	8-1576	\$45
Unsafe opening of vehicle door	8-1577	\$45
Riding in house trailer	8-1578	\$45
<i>Unlawful riding on vehicle</i>	<i>8-1578a</i>	\$75
Improper driving in defiles, canyons, or on grades	8-1579	\$45
Coasting	8-1580	\$45
Following fire apparatus too closely	8-1581	\$75
Driving over fire hose	8-1582	\$45
Putting glass, etc., on highway	8-1583	\$105
Driving into intersection, crosswalk, or crossing without sufficient space on other side	8-1584	\$45
Improper operation of snowmobile on highway	8-1585	\$45
Parental responsibility of child riding bicycle	8-1586	\$45
Not riding on bicycle seat; too many persons on bicycle	8-1588	\$45
Clinging to other vehicle	8-1589	\$45
Improper riding of bicycle on roadway	8-1590	\$45
Carrying articles on bicycle; one hand on handlebars	8-1591	\$45
Improper bicycle lamps, brakes or reflectors	8-1592	\$45
Improper operation of motorcycle; seats; passengers, bundles	8-1594	\$45
Improper operation of motorcycle on laned roadway	8-1595	\$75
Motorcycle clinging to other vehicle	8-1596	\$45
Improper motorcycle handlebars or passenger equipment	8-1597	\$75
Motorcycle helmet and eye-protection requirements	8-1598	\$45
Unlawful riding on vehicle	8-1578a	\$75
Unlawful operation of all-terrain vehicle	8-15,100	\$75
Unlawful operation of low-speed vehicle	8-15,101	\$75
Littering	8-15,102	\$115
Disobeying school crossing guard	8-15,103	\$75
Unlawful operation of micro utility truck	8-15,106	\$75
Failure to remove vehicles in accidents	8-15,107	\$75
Unlawful operation of golf cart	8-15,108	\$75
Unlawful operation of work-site utility vehicle	8-15,109	\$75
<i>Unlawful display of license plate</i>	<i>8-15,110</i>	\$60
<i>Unlawful text messaging</i>	<i>8-15,111</i>	\$60
Equipment offenses that are not misdemeanors	8-1701	\$75
Driving without lights when needed	8-1703	\$45
Defective headlamps	8-1705	\$45
Defective tail lamps	8-1706	\$45
Defective reflector	8-1707	\$45
Improper stop lamp or turn signal	8-1708	\$45
Improper lighting equipment on certain vehicles	8-1710	\$45
Improper lamp color on certain vehicles	8-1711	\$45
Improper mounting of reflectors and lamps on certain vehicles	8-1712	\$45
Improper visibility of reflectors and lamps on certain vehicles	8-1713	\$45
No lamp or flag on projecting load	8-1715	\$75
Improper lamps on parked vehicle	8-1716	\$45
Improper lights, lamps, reflectors and emblems on farm tractors or slow-moving vehicles	8-1717	\$45
Improper lamps and equipment on implements of husbandry, road machinery or animal-drawn vehicles	8-1718	\$45
Unlawful use of spot, fog, or auxiliary lamp	8-1719	\$45
Improper lamps or lights on emergency vehicle	8-1720	\$45
Improper stop or turn signal	8-1721	\$45
Improper vehicular hazard warning lamp	8-1722	\$45
Unauthorized additional lighting equipment	8-1723	\$45
Improper multiple-beam lights	8-1724	\$45

Failure to dim headlights	8-1725	\$75
Improper single-beam headlights	8-1726	\$45
Improper speed with alternate lighting	8-1727	\$45
Improper number of driving lamps	8-1728	\$45
Unauthorized lights and signals	8-1729	\$45
Improper school bus lighting equipment and warning devices	8-1730	\$45
Unauthorized lights and devices on church or day-care bus	8-1730a	\$45
Improper lights on highway construction or maintenance vehicles	8-1731	\$45
Defective brakes	8-1734	\$45
Defective or improper use of horn or warning device	8-1738	\$45
Defective muffler	8-1739	\$45
Defective mirror	8-1740	\$45
Defective wipers; obstructed windshield or windows	8-1741	\$45
Improper tires	8-1742	\$45
Improper flares or warning devices	8-1744	\$45
Improper use of vehicular hazard warning lamps and devices	8-1745	\$45
Improper air-conditioning equipment	8-1747	\$45
Improper safety belt or shoulder harness	8-1749	\$45
Improper wide-based single tires	8-1742b	\$75
Improper compression release engine braking system	8-1761	\$75
Defective motorcycle headlamp	8-1801	\$45
Defective motorcycle tail lamp	8-1802	\$45
Defective motorcycle reflector	8-1803	\$45
Defective motorcycle stop lamps and turn signals	8-1804	\$45
Defective multiple-beam lighting	8-1805	\$45
Improper road-lighting equipment on motor-driven cycles	8-1806	\$45
Defective motorcycle or motor-driven cycle brakes	8-1807	\$45
Improper performance ability of brakes	8-1808	\$45
Operating motorcycle with disapproved braking system	8-1809	\$45
Defective horn, muffler, mirrors or tires	8-1810	\$45
Unlawful statehouse parking	75-4510a	\$30
Exceeding gross weight of vehicle or combination	8-1909	Pounds Overweight up to 1000.....\$40 1001 to 2000 3¢ per pound 2001 to 5000 5¢ per pound 5001 to 7500 7¢ per pound 7501 and over 10¢ per pound
Exceeding gross weight on any axle or tandem, triple or quad axles	8-1908	Pounds Overweight up to 1000.....\$40 1001 to 2000 3¢ per pound 2001 to 5000 5¢ per pound 5001 to 7500 7¢ per pound 7501 and over 10¢ per pound
Failure to obtain proper registration, clearance or to have current certification	66-1324	\$287
Insufficient liability insurance for motor carriers	66-1,128 or 66-1314	\$137
Failure to obtain interstate motor fuel tax authorization	79-34,122	\$137
No authority as private or common carrier	66-1,111	\$137
Violation of motor carrier safety rules and regulations, except for violations specified in subsection (b)(2) of K.S.A. 66-1,130, and amendments thereto	66-1,129	\$115

(d) Traffic offenses classified as traffic infractions by this section shall be classified as ordinance traffic infractions by those cities adopting ordinances prohibiting the same offenses. A schedule of fines for all ordinance traffic infractions shall be established by the municipal judge in the manner prescribed by K.S.A. 12-4305, and amendments thereto. Such fines may vary from those contained in the uniform fine schedule contained in subsection (c).

(e) Fines listed in the uniform fine schedule contained in subsection (c) shall be doubled if a person is convicted of a traffic infraction, which is defined as a moving violation in accordance with rules and regulations adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 8-249, and amendments thereto, committed within any road construction zone as defined in K.S.A. 8-1458a, and amendments thereto.

(f) For a second violation of K.S.A. 8-1908 or 8-1909, and amendments

thereto, within two years after a prior conviction of K.S.A. 8-1908 or 8-1909, and amendments thereto, such person, upon conviction shall be fined 1½ times the applicable amount from one, but not both, of the schedules listed in the uniform fine schedule contained in subsection (c). For a third violation of K.S.A. 8-1908 or 8-1909, and amendments thereto, within two years, after two prior convictions of K.S.A. 8-1908 or 8-1909, and amendments thereto, such person, upon conviction shall be fined two times the applicable amount from one, but not both, of the schedules listed in the uniform fine schedule contained in subsection (c). For a fourth and each succeeding violation of K.S.A. 8-1908 or 8-1909, and amendments thereto, within two years after three prior convictions of K.S.A. 8-1908 or 8-1909, and amendments thereto, such person, upon conviction shall be fined 2½ times the applicable amount from one, but not both, of the schedules listed in the uniform fine schedule contained in subsection (c).

(g) Fines listed in the uniform fine schedule contained in subsection (c) relating to exceeding the maximum speed limit, shall be doubled if a person is convicted of exceeding the maximum speed limit in a school zone authorized under subsection (a)(4) of K.S.A. 8-1560, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 9-1703, as amended by section 1 of 2011 House Bill No. 2056, is hereby amended to read as follows: 9-1703. (a) The expense of every regular examination, together with the expense of administering the banking and savings and loan laws, including salaries, travel expenses, supplies and equipment, shall be paid by the banks and savings and loan associations of the state, and for this purpose the bank commissioner shall, prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, make an estimate of the expenses to be incurred by the department during such fiscal year. From this total amount the commissioner shall deduct the estimated amount of the anticipated annual income to the fund from all sources other than bank and savings and loan association assessments. The commissioner shall allocate and assess the remainder to the banks and savings and loan associations in the state on the basis of their total assets, as reflected in the last March 31 report called for by the federal deposit insurance corporation under the provisions of section 7 of the federal deposit insurance act, 12 U.S.C. § 1817, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 17-5610, and amendments thereto, except that the annual assessment will not be less than \$1,000 for any bank or savings and loan association.

(b) The expense of every regular trust examination, together with the expense of administering trust laws, including salaries, travel expenses, supplies and equipment, shall be paid by the trust companies and trust departments of banks of this state, and for this purpose, the bank commissioner, prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, shall make an estimate of the trust expenses to be incurred by the department during such fiscal year. The commissioner shall allocate and assess the trust departments in the state on the basis of their total fiduciary assets, as reflected in the last December 31 report called for by the federal deposit insurance corporation under the provisions of section 7 of the federal deposit insurance act, 12 U.S.C. § 1817, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 17-5610, and amendments thereto, except that the annual assessment shall not be less than \$1,000 for any active trust department. The commissioner shall allocate and assess the trust companies in the state on the basis of their fiduciary assets as reflected in the last December 31 report filed with the commissioner pursuant to K.S.A. 9-1704, and amendments thereto, except that the annual assessment will not be less than \$1,000 for any active trust company. A trust department which has no fiduciary assets, as reflected in the last December 31 report called for by the federal deposit insurance corporation under the provisions of section 7 of the federal deposit insurance act, 12 U.S.C. § 1817, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 17-5610, and amendments thereto, may be granted inactive status by the commissioner and the annual assessment shall not be more than \$100 for the inactive trust department. A trust company which has no fiduciary assets, as reflected in the last preceding year-end report filed with the commissioner, may be granted inactive status by the commissioner and the annual assessment shall not be more than \$100 for an inactive trust company. No inactive trust department or trust company shall accept any fiduciary assets or exercise any part of or all of its trust authority until such time as it has applied for and received prior written approval of the commissioner to reactivate its trust authority.

(c) A statement of each assessment made under the provisions of subsection (a) or (b) shall be sent by the commissioner on July 1 or the next business day thereafter, to each bank, savings and loan association, trust department and trust company that exists as a corporate entity with the secretary of state's office as of the close of business on June 30, and is authorized by the office of the state bank commissioner to conduct banking, savings and loan or trust business. The assessment may be collected by the state bank commissioner as needed and in such installment periods as the commissioner deems appropriate, but no more frequently than monthly. When the commissioner issues an invoice to collect the assessment, payment shall be due within 15 days of the date of the invoice. The commissioner may impose a penalty upon any bank, savings and loan association, trust department or trust company which fails to pay its annual assessment when it is 15 days or more past due. The penalty shall be assessed in the amount of \$50 for each day the assessment is past due.

The commissioner shall remit all moneys received from such examination fees to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury. ~~Twenty~~ *Ten* percent of each deposit shall be credited to the state general fund and the balance shall be credited to the bank commissioner fee fund. All expenditures from the bank commissioner fee fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the commissioner or by a person or persons designated by the commissioner.

(d) The amount of expenses incurred and the cost of service performed on account of any bank, trust department or trust company or other corporation which are outside the normal expenses of an examination required under the provisions of K.S.A. 9-1701 or 17-5612, and amendments thereto, shall be charged to and paid by the bank, trust department, trust company or corporation for which such expenses were incurred or cost of services performed.

(e) As used in this section, "savings and loan association" means a Kansas state-chartered savings and loan association.

(f) (1) In the event a bank, savings and loan association or trust company is merged into, consolidated with, or the assets and liabilities of which are purchased and assumed by another bank, savings and loan association or trust company, between the preceding March 31 and June 30, for banks and savings and loan associations, or the preceding December 31 and June 30, for trust companies, the surviving or acquiring bank, savings and loan association or trust company is obligated to pay the assessment based on the value of the assets of all institutions involved with the merger, consolidation or assumption for the following fiscal year commencing July 1.

(2) In the event a bank, savings and loan association, or trust company is merged into, consolidated with, or the assets and liabilities of which are purchased and assumed by another bank, savings and loan association or trust company after July 1, the surviving entity shall be obligated to pay the unpaid portion of the assessment for the remainder of the fiscal year commencing July 1 which would have been due of the institution being merged, consolidated or assumed.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 12-1774 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-1774. (a) (1) Any city shall have the power to issue special obligation bonds in one or more series and/or execute and deliver a loan from the Kansas transportation revolving fund pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-5063 et seq., and amendments thereto, to finance the undertaking of any redevelopment project or bioscience development project in accordance with the provisions of this act. Such special obligation bonds or loans shall be made payable, both as to principal and interest:

(A) From tax increments allocated to, and paid into a special fund of the city under the provisions of K.S.A. 12-1775, and amendments thereto;

(B) from revenues of the city derived from or held in connection with the undertaking and carrying out of any redevelopment project or projects or bioscience development project or projects under this act including environmental increments;

(C) from any private sources, contributions or other financial assistance from the state or federal government;

(D) from a pledge of all of the revenue received by the city from any

transient guest and local sales and use taxes which are collected from taxpayers doing business within that portion of the city's redevelopment district or bioscience development district established pursuant to K.S.A. 12-1771, and amendments thereto, occupied by a redevelopment project or bioscience development project. A city proposing to finance a major motorsports complex pursuant to this paragraph shall prepare a project plan which shall include:

- (i) A summary of the feasibility study done, as defined in K.S.A. 12-1770a, and amendments thereto, which will be an open record;
- (ii) a reference to the district plan established under K.S.A. 12-1771, and amendments thereto, that identifies the project area that is set forth in the project plan that is being considered;
- (iii) a description and map of the location of the facility that is the subject of the special bond project or major motorsports complex;
- (iv) the relocation assistance plan required by K.S.A. 12-1777, and amendments thereto;
- (v) a detailed description of the buildings and facilities proposed to be constructed or improved; and
- (vi) any other information the governing body deems necessary to advise the public of the intent of the special bond project or major motorsports complex plan.

The project plan shall be prepared in consultation with the planning commission of the city. Such project plan shall also be prepared in consultation with the planning commission of the county, if any, if a major motorsports complex is located wholly outside the boundaries of the city.

(E) from a pledge of a portion or all increased revenue received by the city from: (i) Franchise fees collected from utilities and other businesses using public right-of-way within the redevelopment district; (ii) from a pledge of all or a portion of the revenue received by the city from sales taxes; or (iii) both of the above;

(F) with the approval of the county, from a pledge of all of the revenues received by the county from any transient guest, local sales and use taxes which are collected from taxpayers doing business within that portion of the redevelopment district established pursuant to K.S.A. 12-1771, and amendments thereto;

(G) if a project is financed in whole or in part with the proceeds of a loan to the municipality from the Kansas transportation revolving fund, such loan shall also be payable from amounts available pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-5063 et seq., and amendments thereto;

(H) by any combination of these methods.

The city may pledge such revenue to the repayment of such special obligation bonds prior to, simultaneously with, or subsequent to the issuance of such special obligation bonds.

(2) Bonds issued under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) shall not be general obligations of the city, nor in any event shall they give rise to a charge against its general credit or taxing powers, or be payable out of any funds or properties other than any of those set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection and such bonds shall so state on their face. This paragraph shall not apply to loans from the Kansas transportation revolving fund pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-5063 et seq., and amendments thereto.

(3) Bonds issued under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be special obligations of the city and are declared to be negotiable instruments. They shall be executed by the mayor and clerk of the city and sealed with the corporate seal of the city. All details pertaining to the issuance of such special obligation bonds and terms and conditions thereof shall be determined by ordinance of the city. All special obligation bonds issued pursuant to this act and all income or interest therefrom shall be exempt from all state taxes ~~except inheritance taxes~~. Such special obligation bonds shall contain none of the recitals set forth in K.S.A. 10-112, and amendments thereto. Such special obligation bonds shall, however, contain the following recitals, viz., the authority under which such special obligation bonds are issued, they are in conformity with the provisions, restrictions and limitations thereof, and that such special obligation bonds and the interest thereon are to be paid from the money and revenue received as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(b) (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this subsection, any city shall have the power to issue full faith and credit tax increment bonds to finance the undertaking of any redevelopment project in accord-

ance with the provisions of K.S.A. 12-1770 et seq., and amendments thereto, other than a project that will create a major tourism area. Such full faith and credit tax increment bonds shall be made payable, both as to principal and interest: (A) From the revenue sources identified in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) or by any combination of these sources; and (B) subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this subsection, from a pledge of the city's full faith and credit to use its ad valorem taxing authority for repayment thereof in the event all other authorized sources of revenue are not sufficient.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection, before the governing body of any city proposes to issue full faith and credit tax increment bonds as authorized by this subsection, the feasibility study required by K.S.A. 12-1772, and amendments thereto, shall demonstrate that the benefits derived from the project will exceed the cost and that the income therefrom will be sufficient to pay the costs of the project. No full faith and credit tax increment bonds shall be issued unless the governing body states in the resolution required by K.S.A. 12-1772, and amendments thereto, that it may issue such bonds to finance the proposed redevelopment project.

The governing body may issue the bonds unless within 60 days following the date of the public hearing on the proposed project plan a protest petition signed by 3% of the qualified voters of the city is filed with the city clerk in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 25-3601 et seq., and amendments thereto. If a sufficient petition is filed, no full faith and credit tax increment bonds shall be issued until the issuance of the bonds is approved by a majority of the voters voting at an election thereon. Such election shall be called and held in the manner provided by the general bond law.

The failure of the voters to approve the issuance of full faith and credit tax increment bonds shall not prevent the city from issuing special obligation bonds in accordance with this section.

No such election shall be held in the event the board of county commissioners or the board of education determines, as provided in K.S.A. 12-1771, and amendments thereto, that the proposed redevelopment district will have an adverse effect on the county or school district.

(3) As an alternative to paragraph (2) of this subsection, any city which adopts a redevelopment project plan but does not state its intent to issue full faith and credit tax increment bonds in the resolution required by K.S.A. 12-1772, and amendments thereto, and has not acquired property in the redevelopment project area may issue full faith and credit tax increment bonds if the governing body of the city adopts a resolution stating its intent to issue the bonds and the issuance of the bonds is approved by a majority of the voters voting at an election thereon. Such election shall be called and held in the manner provided by the general bond law.

The failure of the voters to approve the issuance of full faith and credit tax increment bonds shall not prevent the city from issuing special obligation bonds pursuant to paragraph (1) of subsection (a). Any project plan adopted by a city prior to the effective date of this act in accordance with K.S.A. 12-1772, and amendments thereto, shall not be invalidated by any requirements of this act.

(4) During the progress of any redevelopment project in which the redevelopment project costs will be financed, in whole or in part, with the proceeds of full faith and credit tax increment bonds, the city may issue temporary notes in the manner provided in K.S.A. 10-123, and amendments thereto, to pay the redevelopment project costs for the project. Such temporary notes shall not be issued and the city shall not acquire property in the redevelopment project area until the requirements of paragraph (2) or (3) of this subsection, whichever is applicable, have been met.

(5) Full faith and credit tax increment bonds issued under this subsection shall be general obligations of the city and are declared to be negotiable instruments. They shall be issued in accordance with the general bond law. All such bonds and all income or interest therefrom shall be exempt from all state taxes ~~except inheritance taxes~~. The amount of the full faith and credit tax increment bonds issued and outstanding which exceeds 3% of the assessed valuation of the city shall be within the bonded debt limit applicable to such city.

(6) Any city issuing special obligation bonds or full faith and credit tax increment bonds under the provisions of this act may refund all or part of such issue pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 10-116a, and amendments thereto.

(c) Any increment in ad valorem property taxes resulting from a redevelopment project in the established redevelopment district undertaken in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be apportioned to a special fund for the payment of the redevelopment project costs, including the payment of principal and interest on any special obligation bonds or full faith and credit tax increment bonds issued to finance such project pursuant to this act and may be pledged to the payment of principal and interest on such bonds.

(d) A city may use the proceeds of special obligation bonds or full faith and credit tax increment bonds, or proceeds of a loan from the Kansas transportation revolving fund pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-5063 et seq., and amendments thereto, or any uncommitted funds derived from sources set forth in this section to pay the redevelopment project costs as defined in K.S.A. 12-1770a, and amendments thereto, to implement the redevelopment project plan.

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 12-17,149 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-17,149. (a) Any municipality may issue bonds in one or more series and/or execute and deliver a loan with respect to a project from the Kansas transportation revolving fund pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-5063 et seq., and amendments thereto, to finance the undertaking of any project in accordance with the provisions of this act. Such bonds shall be made payable, both as to principal and interest solely from a pledge of the sources of funds described in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 12-17,147, and amendments thereto, except that, if a project is financed, in whole or in part, with the proceeds of a loan to the municipality from the Kansas transportation revolving fund, such loan shall also be payable from amounts available pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-5063 et seq., and amendments thereto. The municipality may pledge such revenue to the repayment of such bonds or loans prior to, simultaneously with or subsequent to the issuance of such bonds, except for any revenues received under the provisions of subsection (d) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 12-17,147, and amendments thereto, which revenues are subject to annual appropriation.

(b) Bonds issued pursuant to subsection (a) shall not be general obligations of the municipality, give rise to a charge against its general credit or taxing powers, or be payable out of any funds or properties other than any of those set forth in subsection (a) and such bonds shall so state on their face. This subsection shall not apply to loans from the Kansas transportation revolving fund pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-5063 et seq., and amendments thereto.

(c) Bonds issued pursuant to subsection (a) shall be special obligations of the municipality and are declared to be negotiable instruments. Such bonds shall be executed by the authorized representatives of the municipality and sealed with the corporate seal of the municipality. All details pertaining to the issuance of the bonds and terms and conditions thereof shall be determined by ordinance or resolution of the municipality. The provisions of K.S.A. 10-106, and amendments thereto, requiring a public sale of bonds shall not apply to bonds issued under this act. All bonds issued pursuant to this act and all income or interest therefrom shall be exempt from all state taxes ~~except inheritance taxes~~. Such bonds shall contain none of the recitals set forth in K.S.A. 10-112, and amendments thereto. Such bonds shall contain the following recitals: The authority under which such bonds are issued; that such bonds are in conformity with the provisions, restrictions and limitations thereof; and that such bonds and the interest thereon are to be paid from the money and revenue received as provided in subsection (a) such bonds shall mature in no more than 22 years.

(d) Any municipality issuing bonds or executing a loan from the Kansas transportation revolving fund pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-5063 et seq., and amendments thereto, under the provisions of this act may refund all or part of such issue pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 10-116a, and amendments thereto.

(e) Bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall be in addition to and not subject to any statutory limitation of bonded indebtedness imposed on such municipality.

Sec. 8. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 12-4117 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-4117. (a) In each case filed in municipal court ~~charging a crime~~ other than a nonmoving traffic violation, where there is a finding of guilty or a plea of guilty, a plea of no contest, forfeiture of bond or a diversion,

a sum in an amount of \$20 shall be assessed and such assessment shall be credited as follows:

One dollar to the local law enforcement training reimbursement fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 74-5620, and amendments thereto, \$11.50 to the law enforcement training center fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 74-5619, and amendments thereto, \$2.50 to the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training fund established by K.S.A. 74-5619, and amendments thereto, \$2 to the juvenile detention facilities fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 79-4803, and amendments thereto, to be expended for operational costs of facilities for the detention of juveniles, \$.50 to the protection from abuse fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7325, and amendments thereto, \$.50 to the crime victims assistance fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7334, and amendments thereto, \$1 to the trauma fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-5670, and amendments thereto, and \$1 to the department of corrections forensic psychologist fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-52,151, and amendments thereto.

(b) The judge or clerk of the municipal court shall remit the appropriate assessments received pursuant to this section to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the local law enforcement training reimbursement fund, the law enforcement training center fund, the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training fund, the juvenile detention facilities fund, the crime victims assistance fund, the trauma fund and the department of corrections forensic psychologist fund as provided in this section.

(c) For the purpose of determining the amount to be assessed according to this section, if more than one complaint is filed in the municipal court against one individual arising out of the same incident, all such complaints shall be considered as one case.

Sec. 9. K.S.A. 19-4804 is hereby amended to read as follows: 19-4804.

(a) An application for compensation shall be made in the manner and form prescribed by the state crime victims compensation board. A victim may seek compensation under this act whether or not an offender has been charged with the crime which results in the victim's loss.

(b) Compensation may not be awarded unless the crime has been reported to an appropriate law enforcement agency within 72 hours after its discovery and the claim has been filed with the local board within 60 days after the filing of such report, unless the local board finds there was good cause for the failure to report such crime within the time required.

(c) Compensation may not be awarded to a victim who was the offender or an accomplice of the offender and may not be awarded to another person if the award would unjustly benefit the offender or accomplice.

(d) Compensation may not be awarded unless the local board finds the victim has fully cooperated with appropriate law enforcement agencies. The local board may deny, withdraw or reduce an award of compensation for noncooperativeness.

(e) Compensation otherwise payable to a victim shall be diminished:

(1) To the extent, if any, that the economic loss upon which the victim's claim is based is recouped from other persons, including collateral sources; or

(2) to the extent a local board deems reasonable because of the contributory misconduct of the victim.

(f) Compensation may be awarded only if the local board finds a genuine need is present.

(g) No compensation payment may exceed \$500 if the property crime results in a felony charge. If the crime is committed by a juvenile, whether this subsection applies shall be determined on the basis of whether a felony would be charged had the offender been an adult.

(h) No compensation payment may exceed \$250 if the property crime results in a misdemeanor or traffic charge. If the crime is committed by a juvenile, whether this subsection applies shall be determined on the basis of whether a misdemeanor would be charged had the offender been an adult. If the original crime charged was a felony and through plea negotiations the adult or juvenile offender is charged with and pleads guilty or *nolo*

contendere to a misdemeanor, in the discretion of the local board, subsection (g) limits may apply to the compensation payment.

(i) If extraordinary circumstances are present and subject to the requirements imposed by subsection (c) of K.S.A. 19-4803, and amendments thereto, the local board may exceed the amounts in subsections (g) and (h).

(j) Compensation for work loss or personal injury due to criminally injurious conduct shall be governed by K.S.A. 74-7301 et seq., and amendments thereto, and rules and regulations promulgated by the state crime victims compensation board for that purpose. No local board may duplicate compensation for criminally injurious conduct through payments under this act.

(k) The local board may determine a floor amount of compensation which would be administratively wasteful. Once such an amount is chosen it shall be made public and must be uniformly applied to all persons filing claims with the local board.

(l) The local board may provide written policy for the handling of an expedited claims process where prompt assistance and payment of services needed to repair property damage is needed to thwart the possibility of the onset of illness or disease to the victim or victim's family, and where the victim has no other means of paying for such services.

(m) No award made pursuant to this act shall be subject to execution, attachment, garnishment or other legal process, except that an award for allowable expenses shall not be exempt from a claim of a creditor to the extent the creditor has provided products, services or accommodations the costs of which are included in the payment made pursuant to this act.

(n) No assignment or agreement to assign any right to compensation for loss under this act shall be enforceable in this state.

(o) No local fund shall pay any single individual or such individual's immediate family member compensation on more than two claims within a given fiscal year.

(p) No claim shall be allowed unless the crime charged is pursuant to article 37 of chapter 21 of Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 87 through 125 and subsection (a)(6) of section 223 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, or similar crimes in county or municipal penal codes. If the crime charged is pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3707, 21-3708, 21-3722, 21-3725, 21-3734, 21-3736, 21-3737, 21-3739, 21-3748, 21-3749, 21-3750, 21-3753, 21-3754 and 21-3756, *prior to their repeal, and section 92, section 101, subsection (a) of section 103, section 106, section 107, section 116, section 117, section 118 and section 123 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, no claim for compensation under this act shall be allowed. In addition to claims that may be made for criminally injurious conduct with the state crime victims compensation board, a claim for compensation for property damage may be allowed under this act for crimes charged under K.S.A. 21-3418, 21-3426 or 21-3427, *prior to their repeal, and section 55 or section 63 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*.

(q) Payment or payments made from a local fund under this act shall not limit, impair or preclude the ability of a court or the parole board to order restitution, and prescribe the manner and conditions of payment of restitution, as allowed by law.

Sec. 10. K.S.A. 20-369, as amended by section 4 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-369. (a) If a judicial district creates a local fund, the court may impose a fee as provided in this section against any defendant for crimes involving a family or household member as provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-3412~~ *section 49 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, and against any defendant found to have committed a domestic violence offense pursuant to section 1 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto. The chief judge of each judicial district where such fee is imposed shall set the amount of such fee by rules adopted in such judicial district in an amount not to exceed \$100 per case.

(b) Such fees shall be deposited into the local fund and disbursed pursuant to recommendations of the chief judge under this act. All moneys collected by this section shall be paid into the domestic violence special programs fund in the county where the fee is collected, as established by the judicial district.

(c) Expenditures made in each judicial district shall be determined by the chief judge and shall be paid to domestic violence programs administered by the court and to local programs within the judicial district that enhance a coordinated community justice response to the issue of domestic violence.

Sec. 11. K.S.A. 22-2307, as amended by section 8 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2307. (a) All law enforcement agencies in this state shall adopt written policies regarding domestic violence calls as provided in subsection (b). These policies shall be made available to all officers of such agency.

(b) Such written policies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) A statement directing that when a law enforcement officer determines that there is probable cause to believe that a crime or offense involving domestic violence, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3110~~ *section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, has been committed, the officer shall, without undue delay, arrest the person for which the officer has probable cause to believe committed the crime or offense if such person's actions were not an act of defense of a person or property as provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-3211, 21-3212, 21-3213, 21-3218 or 21-3219~~ *section 21, section 22, section 23, section 28 or section 29 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(2) a statement that nothing shall be construed to require a law enforcement officer to:

(A) Arrest either party involved in an alleged act of domestic violence when the law enforcement officer determines there is no probable cause to believe that a crime or offense has been committed; or

(B) arrest both parties involved in an alleged act of domestic violence when both claim to have been victims of such domestic violence;

(3) a statement directing that if a law enforcement officer receives complaints of domestic violence from two or more opposing persons, the officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine if there is probable cause that each accused person committed a crime or offense and their actions were not an act of defense of a person or property as provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-3211, 21-3212, 21-3213, 21-3218 or 21-3219~~ *section 21, section 22, section 23, section 28 or section 29 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(4) a statement defining domestic violence in accordance with ~~K.S.A. 21-3110~~ *section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(5) a statement describing the dispatchers' responsibilities;

(6) a statement describing the responding officers' responsibilities and procedures to follow when responding to a domestic violence call and the suspect is at the scene;

(7) a statement regarding procedures when the suspect has left the scene of the crime;

(8) procedures for both misdemeanor and felony cases;

(9) procedures for law enforcement officers to follow when handling domestic violence calls involving court orders, including protection from abuse orders, restraining orders and a protective order issued by a court of any state or Indian tribe;

(10) a statement that the law enforcement agency shall provide the following information to victims, in writing:

(A) Availability of emergency and medical telephone numbers, if needed;

(B) the law enforcement agency's report number;

(C) the address and telephone number of the prosecutor's office the victim should contact to obtain information about victims' rights pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7333 and 74-7335 and amendments thereto;

(D) the name and address of the crime victims' compensation board and information about possible compensation benefits;

(E) advise the victim that the details of the crime may be made public;

(F) advise the victim of such victims' rights under K.S.A. 74-7333 and 74-7335 and amendments thereto; and

(G) advise the victim of known available resources which may assist the victim; and

(11) whether an arrest is made or not, a standard offense report shall

be completed on all such incidents and sent to the Kansas bureau of investigation.

Sec. 12. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-2410 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2410. (a) Any person who has been arrested in this state may petition the district court for the expungement of such arrest record.

(b) When a petition for expungement is filed, the court shall set a date for hearing on such petition and shall cause notice of such hearing to be given to the prosecuting attorney and the arresting law enforcement agency. When a petition for expungement is filed, the official court file shall be separated from the other records of the court, and shall be disclosed only to a judge of the court and members of the staff of the court designated by a judge of the district court, the prosecuting attorney, the arresting law enforcement agency, or any other person when authorized by a court order, subject to any conditions imposed by the order. Except as otherwise provided by law, a petition for expungement shall be accompanied by a docket fee in the amount of \$100. Except as provided further, the docket fee established in this section shall be the only fee collected or moneys in the nature of a fee collected for the docket fee. Such fee shall only be established by an act of the legislature and no other authority is established by law or otherwise to collect a fee. On and after the effective date of this act through June 30, 2011, the supreme court may impose an additional charge, not to exceed \$15 per docket fee, to fund the costs of non-judicial personnel. The petition shall state:

- (1) The petitioner's full name;
- (2) the full name of the petitioner at the time of arrest, if different than the petitioner's current name;
- (3) the petitioner's sex, race and date of birth;
- (4) the crime for which the petitioner was arrested;
- (5) the date of the petitioner's arrest; and
- (6) the identity of the arresting law enforcement agency.

No surcharge or fee shall be imposed to any person filing a petition pursuant to this section, who was arrested as a result of being a victim of identity theft under K.S.A. 21-4018, *prior to its repeal, or section 177 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. 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.

(c) At the hearing on a petition for expungement, the court shall order the arrest record and subsequent court proceedings, if any, expunged upon finding: (1) The arrest occurred because of mistaken identity;

- (2) a court has found that there was no probable cause for the arrest;
- (3) the petitioner was found not guilty in court proceedings; or
- (4) the expungement would be in the best interests of justice and (A) charges have been dismissed; or (B) no charges have been or are likely to be filed.

(d) When the court has ordered expungement of an arrest record and subsequent court proceedings, if any, the order shall state the information required to be stated in the petition and shall state the grounds for expungement under subsection (c). The clerk of the court shall send a certified copy of the order 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. If an order of expungement is entered, the petitioner shall be treated as not having been arrested.

(e) If the ground for expungement is as provided in subsection (c)(4), the court shall determine whether, in the interests of public welfare, the records should be available for any of the following purposes: (1) In any application for employment as a detective with a private detective agency, as defined in 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;

(2) in any application for admission, or for an order of reinstatement, to the practice of law in this state;

(3) 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;

(4) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for executive director of the Kansas racing 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;

(5) in any application for a commercial driver's license under K.S.A. 8-2,125 through 8-2,142, and amendments thereto;

(6) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications to be an employee of the state gaming agency;

(7) 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; or

(8) in any other circumstances which the court deems appropriate.

(f) Subject to any disclosures required under subsection (e), in any application for employment, license or other civil right or privilege, or any appearance as a witness, a person whose arrest records have been expunged as provided in this section may state that such person has never been arrested.

(g) Whenever a petitioner's arrest records have been expunged as provided in this section, the custodian of the records of arrest, incarceration due to arrest or court proceedings related to the arrest, shall not disclose the arrest or any information related to the arrest, except as directed by the order of expungement or when requested by the person whose arrest record was expunged.

(h) The docket fee collected at the time the petition for expungement is filed shall be disbursed in accordance with K.S.A. 20-362, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 13. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-2802, as amended by section 118 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2802.

(1) Any person charged with a crime shall, at the person's first appearance before a magistrate, be ordered released pending preliminary examination or trial upon the execution of an appearance bond in an amount specified by the magistrate and sufficient to assure the appearance of such person before the magistrate when ordered and to assure the public safety. If the person is being bound over for a felony, the bond shall also be conditioned on the person's appearance in the district court or by way of a two-way electronic audio-video communication as provided in subsection (14) at the time required by the court to answer the charge against such person and at any time thereafter that the court requires. Unless the magistrate makes a specific finding otherwise, if the person is being bonded out for a person felony or a person misdemeanor, the bond shall be conditioned on the person being prohibited from having any contact with the alleged victim of such offense for a period of at least 72 hours. The magistrate may impose such of the following additional conditions of release as will reasonably assure the appearance of the person for preliminary examination or trial:

(a) Place the person in the custody of a designated person or organization agreeing to supervise such person;

(b) place restrictions on the travel, association or place of abode of the person during the period of release;

(c) impose any other condition deemed reasonably necessary to assure appearance as required, including a condition requiring that the person return to custody during specified hours;

(d) place the person under a house arrest program pursuant to section 249 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; or

(e) place the person under the supervision of a court services officer responsible for monitoring the person's compliance with any conditions of release ordered by the magistrate. *The magistrate may order the person to pay for any costs associated with the supervision provided by the court services department in an amount not to exceed \$15 per week of such supervision. The magistrate may also order the person to pay for all other costs associated with the supervision and conditions for compliance in addition to the \$15 per week.*

(2) In addition to any conditions of release provided in subsection (1),

for any person charged with a felony, the magistrate may order such person to submit to a drug *and alcohol* abuse examination and evaluation in a public or private treatment facility or state institution and, if determined by the head of such facility or institution that such person is a drug *or alcohol* abuser or *is* incapacitated by drugs *or alcohol*, to submit to treatment for such drug *or alcohol* abuse, as a condition of release.

(3) The appearance bond shall be executed with sufficient solvent sureties who are residents of the state of Kansas, unless the magistrate determines, in the exercise of such magistrate's discretion, that requiring sureties is not necessary to assure the appearance of the person at the time ordered.

(4) A deposit of cash in the amount of the bond may be made in lieu of the execution of the bond pursuant to paragraph (3). Except as provided in paragraph (5), such deposit shall be in the full amount of the bond and in no event shall a deposit of cash in less than the full amount of bond be permitted. Any person charged with a crime who is released on a cash bond shall be entitled to a refund of all moneys paid for the cash bond, after deduction of any outstanding restitution, costs, fines and fees, after the final disposition of the criminal case if the person complies with all requirements to appear in court. The court may not exclude the option of posting bond pursuant to paragraph (3).

(5) Except as provided further, the amount of the appearance bond shall be the same whether executed as described in subsection (3) or posted with a deposit of cash as described in subsection (4). When the appearance bond has been set at \$2,500 or less and the most serious charge against the person is a misdemeanor, a severity level 8, 9 or 10 nonperson felony, a drug severity level 4 felony or a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, the magistrate may allow the person to deposit cash with the clerk in the amount of 10% of the bond, provided the person meets at least the following qualifications:

- (A) Is a resident of the state of Kansas;
- (B) has a criminal history score category of G, H or I;
- (C) has no prior history of failure to appear for any court appearances;
- (D) has no detainer or hold from any other jurisdiction;
- (E) has not been extradited from, and is not awaiting extradition to, another state; and
- (F) has not been detained for an alleged violation of probation.

(6) In the discretion of the court, a person charged with a crime may be released upon the person's own recognizance by guaranteeing payment of the amount of the bond for the person's failure to comply with all requirements to appear in court. The release of a person charged with a crime upon the person's own recognizance shall not require the deposit of any cash by the person.

(7) The court shall not impose any administrative fee.

(8) In determining which conditions of release will reasonably assure appearance and the public safety, the magistrate shall, on the basis of available information, take into account the nature and circumstances of the crime charged; the weight of the evidence against the defendant; the defendant's family ties, employment, financial resources, character, mental condition, length of residence in the community, record of convictions, record of appearance or failure to appear at court proceedings or of flight to avoid prosecution; the likelihood or propensity of the defendant to commit crimes while on release, including whether the defendant will be likely to threaten, harass or cause injury to the victim of the crime or any witnesses thereto; and whether the defendant is on probation or parole from a previous offense at the time of the alleged commission of the subsequent offense.

(9) The appearance bond shall set forth all of the conditions of release.

(10) A person for whom conditions of release are imposed and who continues to be detained as a result of the person's inability to meet the conditions of release shall be entitled, upon application, to have the conditions reviewed without unnecessary delay by the magistrate who imposed them. If the magistrate who imposed conditions of release is not available, any other magistrate in the county may review such conditions.

(11) A magistrate ordering the release of a person on any conditions specified in this section may at any time amend the order to impose additional or different conditions of release. If the imposition of additional or different conditions results in the detention of the person, the provisions of subsection (10) shall apply.

(12) Statements or information offered in determining the conditions

of release need not conform to the rules of evidence. No statement or admission of the defendant made at such a proceeding shall be received as evidence in any subsequent proceeding against the defendant.

(13) The appearance bond and any security required as a condition of the defendant's release shall be deposited in the office of the magistrate or the clerk of the court where the release is ordered. If the defendant is bound to appear before a magistrate or court other than the one ordering the release, the order of release, together with the bond and security shall be transmitted to the magistrate or clerk of the court before whom the defendant is bound to appear.

(14) Proceedings before a magistrate as provided in this section to determine the release conditions of a person charged with a crime including release upon execution of an appearance bond may be conducted by two-way electronic audio-video communication between the defendant and the judge in lieu of personal presence of the defendant or defendant's counsel in the courtroom in the discretion of the court. The defendant may be accompanied by the defendant's counsel. The defendant shall be informed of the defendant's right to be personally present in the courtroom during such proceeding if the defendant so requests. Exercising the right to be present shall in no way prejudice the defendant.

(15) The magistrate may order the person to pay for any costs associated with the supervision of the conditions of release of the appearance bond in an amount not to exceed \$15 per week of such supervision. *As a condition of sentencing under section 244 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, the court may impose the full amount of any such costs in addition to the \$15 per week, including, but not limited to, costs for treatment and evaluation under subsection (2).*

Sec. 14. K.S.A. 22-2908, as amended by section 9 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2908. (a) In determining whether diversion of a defendant is in the interests of justice and of benefit to the defendant and the community, the county or district attorney shall consider at least the following factors among all factors considered:

- (1) The nature of the crime charged and the circumstances surrounding it;
- (2) any special characteristics or circumstances of the defendant;
- (3) whether the defendant is a first-time offender and if the defendant has previously participated in diversion, according to the certification of the Kansas bureau of investigation or the division of vehicles of the department of revenue;
- (4) whether there is a probability that the defendant will cooperate with and benefit from diversion;
- (5) whether the available diversion program is appropriate to the needs of the defendant;
- (6) the impact of the diversion of the defendant upon the community;
- (7) recommendations, if any, of the involved law enforcement agency;
- (8) recommendations, if any, of the victim;
- (9) provisions for restitution; and
- (10) any mitigating circumstances.

(b) A county or district attorney shall not enter into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint if:

- (1) The complaint alleges a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, and the defendant: (A) Has previously participated in diversion upon a complaint alleging a violation of that statute or an ordinance of a city in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute; (B) has previously been convicted of or pleaded *nolo contendere* to a violation of that statute or a violation of a law of another state or of a political subdivision of this or any other state, which law prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute; or (C) during the time of the alleged violation was involved in a motor vehicle accident or collision resulting in personal injury or death;
- (2) the complaint alleges that the defendant committed a class A or B felony or for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, an off-grid crime, a severity level 1, 2 or 3 felony for nondrug crimes or drug severity level 1 or 2 felony for drug crimes; or
- (3) the complaint alleges a domestic violence offense, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3110~~ *section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and the defendant has participated in two

or more diversions in the previous five year period upon complaints alleging a domestic violence offense.

(c) A county or district attorney may enter into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint for violations of article 10 of chapter 32 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, if such diversion carries the same penalties as the conviction for the corresponding violations. If the defendant has previously participated in one or more diversions for violations of article 10 of chapter 32 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, then each subsequent diversion shall carry the same penalties as the conviction for the corresponding violations.

Sec. 15. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 22-2909, as amended by section 10 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2909. (a) A diversion agreement shall provide that if the defendant fulfills the obligations of the program described therein, as determined by the attorney general or county or district attorney, such attorney shall act to have the criminal charges against the defendant dismissed with prejudice. The diversion agreement shall include specifically the waiver of all rights under the law or the constitution of Kansas or of the United States to a speedy arraignment, preliminary examinations and hearings, and a speedy trial, and in the case of diversion under subsection (c) waiver of the rights to counsel and trial by jury. The diversion agreement may include, but is not limited to, provisions concerning payment of restitution, including court costs and diversion costs, residence in a specified facility, maintenance of gainful employment, and participation in programs offering medical, educational, vocational, social and psychological services, corrective and preventive guidance and other rehabilitative services. If a county creates a local fund under the property crime restitution and compensation act, a county or district attorney may require in all diversion agreements as a condition of diversion the payment of a diversion fee in an amount not to exceed \$100. Such fees shall be deposited into the local fund and disbursed pursuant to recommendations of the local board under the property crime restitution and victims compensation act.

(b) The diversion agreement shall state: (1) The defendant's full name; (2) the defendant's full name at the time the complaint was filed, if different from the defendant's current name; (3) the defendant's sex, race and date of birth; (4) the crime with which the defendant is charged; (5) the date the complaint was filed; and (6) the district court with which the agreement is filed.

(c) If a diversion agreement is entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, the diversion agreement shall include a stipulation, agreed to by the defendant, the defendant's attorney if the defendant is represented by an attorney and the attorney general or county or district attorney, of the facts upon which the charge is based and a provision that if the defendant fails to fulfill the terms of the specific diversion agreement and the criminal proceedings on the complaint are resumed, the proceedings, including any proceedings on appeal, shall be conducted on the record of the stipulation of facts relating to the complaint. In addition, the agreement shall include a requirement that the defendant:

(1) Pay a fine specified by the agreement in an amount equal to an amount authorized by K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, for a first offense or, in lieu of payment of the fine, perform community service specified by the agreement, in accordance with K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto; and

(2) enroll in and successfully complete an alcohol and drug safety action program or a treatment program, or both, as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and specified by the agreement, and pay the assessment required by K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto.

(d) If a diversion agreement is entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a domestic violence offense, as defined in ~~K.S.A. 21-3410~~ *section 11 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, the diversion agreement shall include a requirement that the defendant undergo a domestic violence offender assessment and follow all recommendations unless otherwise agreed to with the prosecutor in the diversion agreement. The defendant shall be required

to pay for such assessment and, unless otherwise agreed to with the prosecutor in the diversion agreement, for completion of all recommendations.

(e) If a diversion agreement is entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation other than K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, the diversion agreement may include a stipulation, agreed to by the defendant, the defendant's attorney if the defendant is represented by an attorney and the attorney general or county or district attorney, of the facts upon which the charge is based and a provision that if the defendant fails to fulfill the terms of the specific diversion agreement and the criminal proceedings on the complaint are resumed, the proceedings, including any proceedings on appeal, shall be conducted on the record of the stipulation of facts relating to the complaint.

(f) If the person entering into a diversion agreement is a nonresident, the attorney general or county or district attorney shall transmit a copy of the diversion agreement to the division. The division shall forward a copy of the diversion agreement to the motor vehicle administrator of the person's state of residence.

(g) If the attorney general or county or district attorney elects to offer diversion in lieu of further criminal proceedings on the complaint and the defendant agrees to all of the terms of the proposed agreement, the diversion agreement shall be filed with the district court and the district court shall stay further proceedings on the complaint. If the defendant declines to accept diversion, the district court shall resume the criminal proceedings on the complaint.

(h) Except as provided in subsection (h), if a diversion agreement is entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings alleging commission of a misdemeanor by the defendant, while under 21 years of age, under K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 41-719, 41-727, 41-804, 41-2719 or 41-2720, and amendments thereto, the agreement shall require the defendant to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation by a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and to pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute for such evaluation. If the attorney general or county or district attorney finds that the defendant is indigent, the fee may be waived.

(i) If the defendant is 18 or more years of age but less than 21 years of age and allegedly committed a violation of K.S.A. 41-727, and amendments thereto, involving cereal malt beverage, the provisions of subsection (g) are permissive and not mandatory.

(j) Except diversion agreements reported under subsection (j), the attorney general or county or district attorney shall forward to the Kansas bureau of investigation a copy of the diversion agreement at the time such agreement is filed with the district court. The copy of the agreement shall be made available upon request to the attorney general or any county, district or city attorney or court.

(k) At the time of filing the diversion agreement with the district court, the attorney general or county or district attorney shall forward to the division of vehicles of the state department of revenue a copy of any diversion agreement entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto. The copy of the agreement shall be made available upon request to the attorney general or any county, district or city attorney or court.

Sec. 16. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-3305 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3305. (1) Whenever involuntary commitment proceedings have been commenced by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services as required by K.S.A. 22-3303, and amendments thereto, and the defendant is not committed to a treatment facility as a patient, the defendant shall remain in the institution where committed pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3303, and amendments thereto. The secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall promptly notify the court, the county or district attorney of the county in which the criminal proceedings are pending and the secretary of corrections for the purpose of providing victim notification, of the result of the involuntary commitment proceeding.

(2) Whenever involuntary commitment proceedings have been commenced by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services as required by K.S.A. 22-3303, and amendments thereto, and the defendant is committed to a treatment facility as a patient but thereafter is to be discharged pursuant

to the care and treatment act for mentally ill persons, the defendant shall remain in the institution where committed pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3303, and amendments thereto, and the head of the treatment facility shall promptly notify the court, the county or district attorney of the county in which the criminal proceedings are pending and the secretary of corrections for the purpose of providing victim notification, that the defendant is to be discharged.

When giving notification to the court, the county or district attorney and the secretary of corrections pursuant to subsection (1) or (2), the treatment facility shall include in such notification an opinion from the head of the treatment facility as to whether or not the defendant is now competent to stand trial. Upon request of the county or district attorney, the court may set a hearing on the issue of whether or not the defendant has been restored to competency. If such hearing request is granted, the court shall notify the secretary of corrections of the hearing date for the purpose of victim notification. If no such request is made within ~~10~~ 14 days after receipt of notice pursuant to subsection (1) or (2), the court shall order the defendant to be discharged from commitment and shall dismiss without prejudice the charges against the defendant, and the period of limitation for the prosecution for the crime charged shall not continue to run until the defendant has been determined to have attained competency in accordance with K.S.A. 22-3302, and amendments thereto. The court shall notify the secretary of corrections of the discharge order for the purpose of providing victim notification.

Sec. 17. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-3428 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3428. (1) (a) When a defendant is acquitted and the jury answers in the affirmative to the special question asked pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3221, and amendments thereto, the defendant shall be committed to the state security hospital for safekeeping and treatment and the court shall notify the secretary of corrections for the purpose of providing victim notification. A finding of not guilty and the jury answering in the affirmative to the special question asked pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3221, and amendments thereto, shall be prima facie evidence that the acquitted defendant is presently likely to cause harm to self or others.

(b) Within 90 days of the defendant's admission, the chief medical officer of the state security hospital shall send to the court a written evaluation report. Upon receipt of the report, the court shall set a hearing to determine whether or not the defendant is currently a mentally ill person. The hearing shall be held within 30 days after the receipt by the court of the chief medical officer's report.

(c) The court shall give notice of the hearing to the chief medical officer of the state security hospital, the district or county attorney, the defendant, the defendant's attorney and the secretary of corrections for the purpose of providing victim notification. The court shall inform the defendant that such defendant is entitled to counsel and that counsel will be appointed to represent the defendant if the defendant is not financially able to employ an attorney as provided in K.S.A. 22-4503 et seq., and amendments thereto. The defendant shall remain at the state security hospital pending the hearing.

(d) At the hearing, the defendant shall have the right to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses. At the conclusion of the hearing, if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant is not currently a mentally ill person, the court shall dismiss the criminal proceeding and discharge the defendant, otherwise the court may commit the defendant to the state security hospital for treatment or may place the defendant on conditional release pursuant to subsection (4). The court shall notify the secretary of corrections of the outcome of the hearing for the purpose of providing victim notification.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3):

(a) Whenever it appears to the chief medical officer of the state security hospital that a person committed under subsection (1)(d) is not likely to cause harm to other persons in a less restrictive hospital environment, the officer may transfer the person to any state hospital, subject to the provisions of subsection (3). At any time subsequent thereto during which such person is still committed to a state hospital, if the chief medical officer of that hospital finds that the person may be likely to cause harm or has caused

harm, to others, such officer may transfer the person back to the state security hospital.

(b) Any person committed under subsection (1)(d) may be granted conditional release or discharge as an involuntary patient.

(3) Before transfer of a person from the state security hospital pursuant to subsection (2)(a) or conditional release or discharge of a person pursuant to subsection (2)(b), the chief medical officer of the state security hospital or the state hospital where the patient is under commitment shall give notice to the district court of the county from which the person was committed that transfer of the patient is proposed or that the patient is ready for proposed conditional release or discharge. Such notice shall include, but not be limited to: (a) Identification of the patient; (b) the course of treatment; (c) a current assessment of the defendant's mental illness; (d) recommendations for future treatment, if any; and (e) recommendations regarding conditional release or discharge, if any. Upon receiving notice, the district court shall order that a hearing be held on the proposed transfer, conditional release or discharge. The court shall give notice of the hearing to the state hospital or state security hospital where the patient is under commitment, to the district or county attorney of the county from which the person was originally ordered committed and the secretary of corrections for the purpose of providing victim notification. The court shall order the involuntary patient to undergo a mental evaluation by a person designated by the court. A copy of all orders of the court shall be sent to the involuntary patient and the patient's attorney. The report of the court ordered mental evaluation shall be given to the district or county attorney, the involuntary patient and the patient's attorney at least ~~five~~ *seven* days prior to the hearing. The hearing shall be held within 30 days after the receipt by the court of the chief medical officer's notice. The involuntary patient shall remain in the state hospital or state security hospital where the patient is under commitment until the hearing on the proposed transfer, conditional release or discharge is to be held. At the hearing, the court shall receive all relevant evidence, including the written findings and recommendations of the chief medical officer of the state security hospital or the state hospital where the patient is under commitment, and shall determine whether the patient shall be transferred to a less restrictive hospital environment or whether the patient shall be conditionally released or discharged. The patient shall have the right to present evidence at such hearing and to cross-examine any witnesses called by the district or county attorney. At the conclusion of the hearing, if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the patient will not be likely to cause harm to self or others if transferred to a less restrictive hospital environment, the court shall order the patient transferred. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the patient is not currently a mentally ill person, the court shall order the patient discharged or conditionally released; otherwise, the court shall order the patient to remain in the state security hospital or state hospital where the patient is under commitment. If the court orders the conditional release of the patient in accordance with subsection (4), the court may order as an additional condition to the release that the patient continue to take prescribed medication and report as directed to a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery to determine whether or not the patient is taking the medication or that the patient continue to receive periodic psychiatric or psychological treatment. The court shall notify the secretary of corrections of the outcome of the hearing for the purpose of providing victim notification.

(4) In order to ensure the safety and welfare of a patient who is to be conditionally released and the citizenry of the state, the court may allow the patient to remain in custody at a facility under the supervision of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services for a period of time not to exceed 45 days in order to permit sufficient time for the secretary to prepare recommendations to the court for a suitable reentry program for the patient and allow adequate time for the secretary of corrections to provide victim notification. The reentry program shall be specifically designed to facilitate the return of the patient to the community as a functioning, self-supporting citizen, and may include appropriate supportive provisions for assistance in establishing residency, securing gainful employment, undergoing needed vocational rehabilitation, receiving marital and family counseling, and such other outpatient services that appear beneficial. If a patient who is to be conditionally released will be residing in a county other than the county where the district court that ordered the conditional release is located, the

court shall transfer venue of the case to the district court of the other county and send a copy of all of the court's records of the proceedings to the other court. In all cases of conditional release the court shall: (a) Order that the patient be placed under the temporary supervision of district court probation and parole services, community treatment facility or any appropriate private agency; and (b) require as a condition precedent to the release that the patient agree in writing to waive extradition in the event a warrant is issued pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3428b, and amendments thereto.

(5) At any time during the conditional release period, a conditionally released patient, through the patient's attorney, or the county or district attorney of the county in which the district court having venue is located may file a motion for modification of the conditions of release, and the court shall hold an evidentiary hearing on the motion within ~~15~~ 14 days of its filing. The court shall give notice of the time for the hearing to the patient and the county or district attorney. If the court finds from the evidence at the hearing that the conditional provisions of release should be modified or vacated, it shall so order. If at any time during the transitional period the designated medical officer or supervisory personnel or the treatment facility informs the court that the patient is not satisfactorily complying with the provisions of the conditional release, the court, after a hearing for which notice has been given to the county or district attorney and the patient, may make orders: (a) For additional conditions of release designed to effect the ends of the reentry program, (b) requiring the county or district attorney to file a petition to determine whether the patient is a mentally ill person as provided in K.S.A. 59-2957, and amendments thereto, or (c) requiring that the patient be committed to the state security hospital or any state hospital. In cases where a petition is ordered to be filed, the court shall proceed to hear and determine the petition pursuant to the care and treatment act for mentally ill persons and that act shall apply to all subsequent proceedings. If a patient is committed to any state hospital pursuant to this act the secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall notify the secretary of corrections for the purpose of providing victim notification. The costs of all proceedings, the mental evaluation and the reentry program authorized by this section shall be paid by the county from which the person was committed.

(6) In any case in which the defense that the defendant lacked the required mental state pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3220, and amendments thereto, is relied on, the court shall instruct the jury on the substance of this section.

(7) As used in this section and K.S.A. 22-3428a, and amendments thereto:

(a) "Likely to cause harm to self or others" means that the person is likely, in the reasonably foreseeable future, to cause substantial physical injury or physical abuse to self or others or substantial damage to another's property, or evidenced by behavior causing, attempting or threatening such injury, abuse or neglect.

(b) "Mentally ill person" means any person who:

(A) Is suffering from a severe mental disorder to the extent that such person is in need of treatment; and

(B) is likely to cause harm to self or others.

(c) "Treatment facility" means any mental health center or clinic, psychiatric unit of a medical care facility, psychologist, physician or other institution or individual authorized or licensed by law to provide either inpatient or outpatient treatment to any patient.

Sec. 18. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-3428a is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3428a. (1) Any person found not guilty, pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3220 and 22-3221, and amendments thereto, who remains in the state security hospital or a state hospital for over one year pursuant to a commitment under K.S.A. 22-3428, and amendments thereto, shall be entitled annually to request a hearing to determine whether or not the person continues to be a mentally ill person. The request shall be made in writing to the district court of the county where the person is hospitalized and shall be signed by the committed person or the person's counsel. When the request is filed, the court shall give notice of the request to: (a) The county or district attorney of the county in which the person was originally ordered committed, and (b) the chief medical officer of the state security hospital or state hospital where the person is committed. The chief medical officer receiving the notice, or the officer's designee, shall conduct a mental ex-

amination of the person and shall send to the district court of the county where the person is hospitalized and to the county or district attorney of the county in which the person was originally ordered committed a report of the examination within ~~20~~ 21 days from the date when notice from the court was received. Within ~~10~~ 14 days after receiving the report of the examination, the county or district attorney receiving it may file a motion with the district court that gave the notice, requesting the court to change the venue of the hearing to the district court of the county in which the person was originally committed, or the court that gave the notice on its own motion may change the venue of the hearing to the district court of the county in which the person was originally committed. Upon receipt of that motion and the report of the mental examination or upon the court's own motion, the court shall transfer the hearing to the district court specified in the motion and send a copy of the court's records of the proceedings to that court.

(2) After the time in which a change of venue may be requested has elapsed, the court having venue shall set a date for the hearing, giving notice thereof to the county or district attorney of the county, the committed person, the person's counsel and the secretary of corrections for the purpose of providing victim notification. If there is no counsel of record, the court shall appoint a counsel for the committed person. The committed person shall have the right to procure, at the person's own expense, a mental examination by a physician or licensed psychologist of the person's own choosing. If a committed person is financially unable to procure such an examination, the aid to indigent defendants provisions of article 45 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated shall be applicable to that person. A committed person requesting a mental examination pursuant to K.S.A. 22-4508, and amendments thereto, may request a physician or licensed psychologist of the person's own choosing and the court shall request the physician or licensed psychologist to provide an estimate of the cost of the examination. If the physician or licensed psychologist agrees to accept compensation in an amount in accordance with the compensation standards set by the board of supervisors of panels to aid indigent defendants, the judge shall appoint the requested physician or licensed psychologist; otherwise, the court shall designate a physician or licensed psychologist to conduct the examination. Copies of each mental examination of the committed person shall be filed with the court at least ~~five~~ seven days prior to the hearing and shall be supplied to the county or district attorney receiving notice pursuant to this section and the committed person's counsel.

(3) At the hearing the committed person shall have the right to present evidence and cross-examine the witnesses. The court shall receive all relevant evidence, including the written findings and recommendations of the chief medical officer of the state security hospital or state hospital where the person is under commitment, and shall determine whether the committed person continues to be a mentally ill person. At the hearing the court may make any order that a court is empowered to make pursuant to subsections (3), (4) and (5) of K.S.A. 22-3428, and amendments thereto. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence the committed person is not a mentally ill person, the court shall order the person discharged; otherwise, the person shall remain committed or be conditionally released. The court shall notify the secretary of corrections of the outcome of the hearing for the purpose of providing victim notification.

(4) Costs of a hearing held pursuant to this section shall be assessed against and paid by the county in which the person was originally ordered committed.

Sec. 19. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 22-3437 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3437. (a) (1) In any hearing or trial, a report concerning forensic examinations and certificate of forensic examination executed pursuant to this section shall be admissible in evidence if the report and certificate are prepared and attested by a criminalist or other employee of the Kansas bureau of investigation, Kansas highway patrol or any laboratory of the federal bureau of investigation, federal postal inspection service, federal bureau of alcohol, tobacco and firearms or federal drug enforcement administration. If the examination involves a breath test for alcohol content, the report must also be admissible pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto, and be conducted by a law enforcement officer or other person who is certified by the department of health and environment as a

breath test operator as provided by K.S.A. 65-1,107 et seq., and amendments thereto.

(2) Upon the request of any law enforcement agency, such person as provided in paragraph (1) performing the analysis shall prepare a certificate. Such person shall sign the certificate under oath and shall include in the certificate an attestation as to the result of the analysis. The presentation of this certificate to a court by any party to a proceeding shall be evidence that all of the requirements and provisions of this section have been complied with. This certificate shall be supported by a written declaration pursuant to K.S.A. 53-601, and amendments thereto, or shall be sworn to before a notary public or other person empowered by law to take oaths and shall contain a statement establishing the following: The type of analysis performed; the result achieved; any conclusions reached based upon that result; that the subscriber is the person who performed the analysis and made the conclusions; the subscriber's training or experience to perform the analysis; the nature and condition of the equipment used; and the certification and foundation requirements for admissibility of breath test results, when appropriate. When properly executed, the certificate shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) and notwithstanding any other provision of law, be admissible evidence of the results of the forensic examination of the samples or evidence submitted for analysis and the court shall take judicial notice of the signature of the person performing the analysis and of the fact that such person is that person who performed the analysis.

(3) Whenever a party intends to proffer in a criminal or civil proceeding, a certificate executed pursuant to this section, notice of an intent to proffer that certificate and the reports relating to the analysis in question, including a copy of the certificate, shall be conveyed to the opposing party or parties at least ~~20~~ 21 days before the beginning of a hearing where the proffer will be used. An opposing party who intends to object to the admission into evidence of a certificate shall give notice of objection and the grounds for the objection within ~~10~~ 14 days upon receiving the adversary's notice of intent to proffer the certificate. Whenever a notice of objection is filed, admissibility of the certificate shall be determined not later than two days before the beginning of the trial. A proffered certificate shall be admitted in evidence unless it appears from the notice of objection and grounds for that objection that the conclusions of the certificate, including the composition, quality or quantity of the substance submitted to the laboratory for analysis or the alcohol content of a blood or breath sample will be contested at trial. A failure to comply with the time limitations regarding the notice of objection required by this section shall constitute a waiver of any objections to the admission of the certificate. The time limitations set forth in this section may be extended upon a showing of good cause.

(b) (1) In any hearing or trial where there is a report concerning forensic examinations from a person as provided in paragraph (1) of subsection (a), district and municipal courts may, upon request of either party, use two-way interactive video technology, including internet-based videoconferencing, to take testimony from that person if the testimony is in relation to the report.

(2) The use of any two-way interactive video technology must be in accordance with any requirements and guidelines established by the office of judicial administration, and all proceedings at which such technology is used in a district court must be recorded verbatim by the court.

Sec. 20. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2258 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2258. (a) Except as provided in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2255(d)(2) and 38-2259, and amendments thereto, if a child has been in the same foster home or shelter facility for six months or longer, or has been placed by the secretary in the home of a parent or relative, the secretary shall give written notice of any plan to move the child to a different placement unless the move is to the selected preadoptive family for the purpose of facilitating adoption. The notice shall be given to: (1) The court having jurisdiction over the child; (2) the petitioner; (3) the attorney for the parents, if any; (4) each parent whose address is available; (5) the foster parent or custodian from whose home or shelter facility it is proposed to remove the child; (6) the child, if 12 or more years of age; (7) the child's guardian ad litem; (8) any other party or interested party; and (9) the child's court appointed special advocate.

(b) The notice shall state the placement to which the secretary plans to

transfer the child and the reason for the proposed action. The notice shall be mailed by first class mail 30 days in advance of the planned transfer, except that the secretary shall not be required to wait 30 days to transfer the child if all persons enumerated in subsection (a)(2) through (8) consent in writing to the transfer.

(c) Within ~~10~~ 14 days after receipt of the notice, any person enumerated in subsection (a)(2) through (8) receiving notice as provided above may request, either orally or in writing, that the court conduct a hearing to determine whether or not the change in placement is in the best interests of the child concerned. When the request has been received, the court shall schedule a hearing and immediately notify the secretary of the request and the time and date the matter will be heard. The court shall give notice of the hearing to persons enumerated in subsection (a)(2) through (9). If the court does not receive a request for hearing within the specified time, the change in placement may occur prior to the expiration of the 30 days. The secretary shall not change the placement of the child, except for the purpose of adoption, unless the change is approved by the court.

(d) When, after the notice set out above, a child in the custody of the secretary is removed from the home of a parent after having been placed in the home of a parent for a period of six months or longer, the secretary shall request a finding 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.

(e) The secretary shall present to the court in writing the efforts to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home. In making the findings, the court may rely on documentation submitted by the secretary or may set the date for a hearing on the matter. If the secretary requests such finding, the court, not more than 45 days from the date of the request, shall provide the secretary with a written copy of the findings by the court for the purpose of documenting these orders.

Sec. 21. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2373 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2373. (a) *Actions by the court.* (1) When a juvenile offender has been committed to a juvenile correctional facility, the clerk of the court shall forthwith notify the commissioner of the commitment and provide the commissioner with a certified copy of the complaint, the journal entry of the adjudication and sentencing. The court shall provide those items from the social file which could relate to a rehabilitative program. If the court wishes to recommend placement of the juvenile offender in a specific juvenile correctional facility, the recommendation shall be included in the sentence. After the court has received notice of the juvenile correctional facility designated as provided in subsection (b), it shall be the duty of the court or the sheriff of the county to deliver the juvenile offender to the facility at the time designated by the commissioner.

(2) When a juvenile offender is residing in a juvenile correctional facility and is required to go back to court for any reason, the county demanding the juvenile's presence shall be responsible for transportation, detention, custody and control of such offender. In these cases, the county sheriff shall be responsible for all transportation, detention, custody and control of such offender.

(b) *Actions by the commissioner.* (1) Within three days, *excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays*, after receiving notice of commitment as provided in subsection (a), the commissioner shall notify the committing court of the facility to which the juvenile offender should be conveyed, and when to effect the immediate transfer of custody and control to the juvenile justice authority. The date of admission shall be no more than five days, *excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays*, after the notice to the committing court. Until received at the designated facility, the continuing detention, custody, and control of and transport for a juvenile offender sentenced to a direct commitment to a juvenile correctional facility shall be the responsibility of the committing county.

(2) Except as provided by K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2332, and amendments thereto, the commissioner may make any temporary out-of-home placement the commissioner deems appropriate pending placement of the juvenile offender in a juvenile correctional facility, and the commissioner shall notify the court, local law enforcement agency and school district in which the juvenile will be residing if the juvenile is still required to attend a secondary school of that placement.

(c) *Transfers.* During the time a juvenile offender remains committed to a juvenile correctional facility, the commissioner may transfer the juvenile offender from one juvenile correctional facility to another.

Sec. 22. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 40-2,118, as amended by section 6 of 2011 House Bill No. 2030, is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-2,118. (a) For purposes of this act a “fraudulent insurance act” means an act committed by any person who, knowingly and with intent to defraud, presents, causes to be presented or prepares with knowledge or belief that it will be presented to or by an insurer, purported insurer, broker or any agent thereof, any written statement as part of, or in support of, an application for the issuance of, or the rating of an insurance policy for personal or commercial insurance, or a claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to an insurance policy for commercial or personal insurance which such person knows to contain materially false information concerning any fact material thereto; or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto.

(b) An insurer that has knowledge or a good faith belief that a fraudulent insurance act is being or has been committed shall provide to the commissioner, on a form prescribed by the commissioner, any and all information and such additional information relating to such fraudulent insurance act as the commissioner may require.

(c) Any other person that has knowledge or a good faith belief that a fraudulent insurance act is being or has been committed may provide to the commissioner, on a form prescribed by the commissioner, any and all information and such additional information relating to such fraudulent insurance act as the commissioner may request.

(d) (1) Each insurer shall have antifraud initiatives reasonably calculated to detect fraudulent insurance acts. Antifraud initiatives may include: fraud investigators, who may be insurer employees or independent contractors; or an antifraud plan submitted to the commissioner no later than July 1, 2007. Each insurer that submits an antifraud plan shall notify the commissioner of any material change in the information contained in the antifraud plan within 30 days after such change occurs. Such insurer shall submit to the commissioner in writing the amended antifraud plan.

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

(2) Any antifraud plan, or any amendment thereof, submitted to the commissioner for informational purposes only shall be confidential and not be a public record and shall not be subject to discovery or subpoena in a civil action unless following an in camera review, the court determines that the antifraud plan is relevant and otherwise admissible under the rules of evidence set forth in article 4 of chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto. The provisions of this paragraph shall expire on July 1, 2016, unless the legislature reviews and reenacts this provision pursuant to K.S.A. 45-229, and amendments thereto, prior to July 1, 2016.

(e) Except as otherwise specifically provided in ~~K.S.A. 21-3718 subsection (a) of section 98 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto,~~ and K.S.A. 44-5,125, and amendments thereto, a fraudulent insurance act shall constitute a severity level 6, nonperson felony if the amount involved is \$25,000 or more; a severity level 7, nonperson felony if the amount is at least \$5,000 but less than \$25,000; a severity level 8, nonperson felony if the amount is at least \$1,000 but less than \$5,000; and a class C nonperson misdemeanor if the amount is less than \$1,000. Any combination of fraudulent acts as defined in subsection (a) which occur in a period of six consecutive months which involves \$25,000 or more shall have a presumptive sentence of imprisonment regardless of its location on the sentencing grid block.

(f) In addition to any other penalty, a person who violates this statute shall be ordered to make restitution to the insurer or any other person or entity for any financial loss sustained as a result of such violation. An insurer shall not be required to provide coverage or pay any claim involving a fraudulent insurance act.

(g) This act shall apply to all insurance applications, ratings, claims and other benefits made pursuant to any insurance policy.

Sec. 23. K.S.A. 58-2011, as amended by section 23 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 112, is hereby amended to read as follows: 58-2011. (a) Whenever a survey originates from a United States public land survey corner or any related accessory, the land surveyor shall file a reference report for each corner or accessory with the secretary of the state historical society and with the county surveyor for the county or counties in which the survey corner exists. If there is no county surveyor of such county, such reference report shall be filed with the county engineer. If there is no county engineer, such report shall be filed in the office of the county road department. Reports filed with the secretary of the state historical society may be filed and retrieved using electronic technologies if authorized by the secretary. Such report shall be filed within 30 days of the date the references are made. At the time of filing such report with the secretary of the state historical society, the land surveyor shall pay a filing fee in an amount fixed by rules and regulations of the secretary of the state historical society. Fees charged for filing and retrieval of such reports may be billed and paid periodically.

(b) Any person engaged in an activity in which a United States public land survey corner or any related accessory is likely to be altered, removed, damaged or destroyed, shall have a person qualified to practice land surveying establish such reference points as necessary for the restoration, reestablishment or replacement of the corner or accessory. The land surveyor shall file a reference report with the secretary of the state historical society and with the county surveyor for the county or counties in which the survey corner exists. Such report shall be filed within 30 days of the date the references are made. At the time of filing such report with the secretary of the state historical society, the land surveyor shall pay a filing fee in an amount fixed by rules and regulations of the secretary of the state historical society.

(c) Upon completion of the activity likely to alter, remove, damage or destroy the public land survey corner or related accessory, the land surveyor shall review the survey corner and its accessories. If the survey corner or any accessory has been altered, removed, damaged or destroyed, the land surveyor shall replace the corner or accessory with a survey monument and file a restoration report with the secretary of the state historical society and the county surveyor in the county or counties in which it existed. If the survey corner and accessories are not damaged during the activity, a restoration report so stating shall be filed with the secretary of the state historical society and county surveyor's office. Such report shall be filed within 30 days after the activity is completed. At the time of filing such report with the office of the secretary of the state historical society the land surveyor shall pay a filing fee in an amount fixed by rules and regulations of the secretary of the state historical society.

(d) Failure to comply with the filing requirements of this section shall be grounds for the suspension or revocation of the land surveyor's license.

(e) The secretary of the state historical society may produce, reproduce and sell maps, plats, reports, studies and records relating to land surveys. The secretary of the state historical society shall charge a fee in an amount to be fixed by rules and regulations of the secretary for the furnishing of information retrieved from records filed pursuant to this section and for reproductions or copies of maps, plats, reports, studies and records filed in such office.

(f) All moneys collected by the secretary of the state historical society under the provisions of this section shall be remitted to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury. ~~Twenty~~ *Ten* percent of each such deposit shall be credited to the state general fund and the balance shall be credited to the land survey fee fund, which is hereby created. All expenditures from such fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants approved by the secretary of the state historical society

or a person designated by the secretary of the state historical society and shall be used only for the purpose of paying the costs incurred in administering the provisions of this act. After the effective date of this act, any reference to the secretary of state in regard to appropriations to the land survey fee fund shall be deemed to refer to the secretary of the state historical society.

(g) The failure of any person to have a land surveyor establish reference points as required by subsection (b) shall be a class C misdemeanor.

Sec. 24. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-740 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-740. This section must apply if the garnishment is to attach earnings of the judgment debtor. If no reply is made to the answer of garnishee within ~~10~~ 14 days following the date the garnishee has completed the answer, the garnishee must promptly thereafter pay the earnings withheld as indicated on the answer to all judgment creditors designated on the answer in the amount due each as indicated on the answer, and thereafter continue to pay the earnings withheld as they are withheld, unless the garnishee receives prior to such payment an order of the court to the contrary. If any judgment creditor receives more than they are entitled to, that judgment creditor must promptly return the excess amount to the garnishee for distribution pro-rata to the other judgment creditors designated on the answer, or if no such other judgment creditors are designated, the garnishee must promptly pay the excess amount to the judgment debtor.

Sec. 25. K.S.A. 60-1620, as amended by section 44 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 24, is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-1620. (a) Except as provided in subsection (d), a parent entitled to legal custody or residency of or parenting time with a child pursuant to sections 7, 9, 10, 13 through 24, 26 and 30 through 35 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 24, and amendments thereto, shall give written notice to the other parent not less than 30 days prior to: (1) Changing the residence of the child; or (2) removing the child from this state for a period of time exceeding 90 days. Such notice shall be sent by restricted mail, return receipt requested, to the last known address of the other parent.

(b) Failure to give notice as required by subsection (a) is an indirect civil contempt punishable as provided by law. In addition, the court may assess, against the parent required to give notice, reasonable attorney fees and any other expenses incurred by the other parent by reason of the failure to give notice.

(c) A change of the residence or the removal of a child as described in subsection (a) may be considered a material change of circumstances which justifies modification of a prior order of legal custody, residency, child support or parenting time. In determining any motion seeking a modification of a prior order based on change of residence or removal as described in (a), the court shall consider all factors the court deems appropriate including, but not limited to: (1) The effect of the move on the best interests of the child; (2) the effect of the move on any party having rights granted pursuant to sections 7, 9, 10, 13 through 24, 26 and 30 through 35 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 24, and amendments thereto; and (3) the increased cost the move will impose on any party seeking to exercise rights granted under sections 7, 9, 10, 13 through 24, 26 and 30 through 35 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 24, and amendments thereto.

(d) A parent entitled to the legal custody or residency of a child pursuant to sections 7, 9, 10, 13 through 24, 26 and 30 through 35 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 24, and amendments thereto, shall not be required to give the notice required by this section to the other parent when the other parent has been convicted of any crime specified in article 34, 35 or 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, *prior to their repeal, or sections 36 through 86, 174, 210, 211 or 229 through 231 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto*, in which the child is the victim of such crime.

Sec. 26. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 60-3107, as amended by section 46 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 24, is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-3107. (a) The court may approve any consent agreement to bring about a cessation of abuse of the plaintiff or minor children or grant any of the following orders:

(1) Restraining the defendant from abusing, molesting or interfering with the privacy or rights of the plaintiff or of any minor children of the parties. Such order shall contain a statement that if such order is violated, such violation may constitute assault as ~~provided~~ defined in subsection (a)

of section 47 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, battery as ~~provided~~ *defined* in subsection (a) of section 48 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, domestic battery as ~~provided~~ *defined* in section 49 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, and violation of a protective order as ~~provided~~ *defined* in section 149 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(2) Granting possession of the residence or household to the plaintiff to the exclusion of the defendant, and further restraining the defendant from entering or remaining upon or in such residence or household, subject to the limitation of subsection (d). Such order shall contain a statement that if such order is violated, such violation shall constitute criminal trespass as ~~provided~~ *defined in subsection (a)(1)(C) of section 94 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, and violation of a protective order as ~~provided~~ *defined* in section 149 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto. The court may grant an order, which shall expire 60 days following the date of issuance, restraining the defendant from cancelling utility service to the residence or household.

(3) Requiring defendant to provide suitable, alternate housing for the plaintiff and any minor children of the parties.

(4) Awarding temporary custody and residency and establishing temporary parenting time with regard to minor children.

(5) Ordering a law enforcement officer to evict the defendant from the residence or household.

(6) Ordering support payments by a party for the support of a party's minor child, if the party is the father or mother of the child, or the plaintiff, if the plaintiff is married to the defendant. Such support orders shall remain in effect until modified or dismissed by the court or until expiration and shall be for a fixed period of time not to exceed one year. On the motion of the plaintiff, the court may extend the effect of such order for 12 months.

(7) Awarding costs and attorney fees to either party.

(8) Making provision for the possession of personal property of the parties and ordering a law enforcement officer to assist in securing possession of that property, if necessary.

(9) Requiring any person against whom an order is issued to seek counseling to aid in the cessation of abuse.

(10) Ordering or restraining any other acts deemed necessary to promote the safety of the plaintiff or of any minor children of the parties.

(b) No protection from abuse order shall be entered against the plaintiff unless:

(1) The defendant properly files a written cross or counter petition seeking such a protection order;

(2) the plaintiff had reasonable notice of the written cross or counter petition by personal service as provided in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 60-3104, and amendments thereto; and

(3) the issuing court made specific findings of abuse against both the plaintiff and the defendant and determined that both parties acted primarily as aggressors and neither party acted primarily in self-defense.

(c) Any order entered under the protection from abuse act shall not be subject to modification on ex parte application or on motion for temporary orders in any action filed pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1601 et seq., or K.S.A. 38-1101 et seq., and amendments thereto. Orders previously issued in an action filed pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1601 et seq., or K.S.A. 38-1101 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall be subject to modification under the protection from abuse act only as to those matters subject to modification by the terms of sections 7, 9, 10, 13 through 24, 26 and 30 through 35 of *2011 Senate Bill No. 24*, and amendments thereto, and on sworn testimony to support a showing of good cause. Immediate and present danger of abuse to the plaintiff or minor children shall constitute good cause. If an action is filed pursuant to sections 7, 9, 10, 13 through 24, 26 and 30 through 35 of *2011 Senate Bill No. 24*, or K.S.A. 38-1101 et seq., and amendments thereto, during the pendency of a proceeding filed under the protection from abuse act or while an order issued under the protection from abuse act is in effect, the court, on final hearing or on agreement of the parties, may issue final orders authorized by sections 7, 9, 10, 13 through 24, 26 and 30 through 35 of *2011 Senate Bill No. 24*, and amendments thereto, that are inconsistent with orders entered under the protection from abuse act. Any inconsistent

order entered pursuant to this subsection shall be specific in its terms, reference the protection from abuse order and parts thereof being modified and a copy thereof shall be filed in both actions. The court shall consider whether the actions should be consolidated in accordance with K.S.A. 60-242, and amendments thereto. Any custody or parenting time order, or order relating to the best interests of a child, issued pursuant to the revised Kansas code for care of children or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code, shall be binding and shall take precedence over any such custody or parenting order involving the same child issued under the protection from abuse act, until jurisdiction under the revised Kansas code for care of children or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code is terminated. Any inconsistent custody or parenting order issued in the revised Kansas code for care of children case or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code case shall be specific in its terms, reference any preexisting protection from abuse order and the custody being modified, and a copy of such order shall be filed in the preexisting protection from abuse case.

(d) If the parties to an action under the protection from abuse act are not married to each other and one party owns the residence or household, the court shall not have the authority to grant possession of the residence or household under subsection (a)(2) to the exclusion of the party who owns it.

(e) Subject to the provisions of subsections (b), (c) and (d), a protective order or approved consent agreement shall remain in effect until modified or dismissed by the court and shall be for a fixed period of time not to exceed one year, except that, on motion of the plaintiff, such period may be extended for one additional year.

(f) The court may amend its order or agreement at any time upon motion filed by either party.

(g) No order or agreement under the protection from abuse act shall in any manner affect title to any real property.

(h) If a person enters or remains on premises or property violating an order issued pursuant to subsection (a)(2), such violation shall constitute criminal trespass as ~~provided defined~~ in subsection (a)(1)(C) of section 94 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, and violation of a protective order as ~~provided defined~~ in section 149 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto. If a person abuses, molests or interferes with the privacy or rights of another violating an order issued pursuant to subsection (a)(1), such violation may constitute assault as ~~provided defined~~ in subsection (a) of section 47 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, battery as ~~provided defined~~ in subsection (a) of section 48 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, domestic battery as ~~provided defined~~ in section 49 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, and violation of a protective order as ~~provided defined~~ in section 149 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 27. K.S.A. 65-445, as amended by section 2 of 2011 House Bill No. 2035, is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-445. (a) Every medical care facility shall keep written records of all pregnancies which are lawfully terminated within such medical care facility and shall annually submit a written report thereon to the secretary of health and environment in the manner and form prescribed by the secretary. Every person licensed to practice medicine and surgery shall keep a record of all pregnancies which are lawfully terminated by such person in a location other than a medical care facility and shall annually submit a written report thereon to the secretary of health and environment in the manner and form prescribed by the secretary.

(b) Each report required by this section shall include the number of pregnancies terminated during the period of time covered by the report, the type of medical facility in which the pregnancy was terminated, information required to be reported under subsections (b) and (c) of K.S.A. 65-6703, subsection (j) of K.S.A. 65-6705 ~~and~~, subsection (c) of K.S.A. 65-6721 *and section 3 of 2011 House Bill No. 2218*, and amendments thereto, if applicable to the pregnancy terminated, and such other information as may be required by the secretary of health and environment, but the report shall not include the names of the persons whose pregnancies were so terminated. Each report required by subsections (b) and (c) of K.S.A. 65-6703, subsec-

tion (j) of K.S.A. 65-6705 and subsection (c) of K.S.A. 65-6721, and amendments thereto, shall specify the medical diagnosis and condition constituting a substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function or the medical diagnosis and condition which necessitated performance of an abortion to preserve the life of the pregnant woman. Each report required by K.S.A. 65-6703, and amendments thereto, shall include a sworn statement by the physician performing the abortion and the referring physician that such physicians are not legally or financially affiliated.

(c) Information obtained by the secretary of health and environment under this section shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed in a manner that would reveal the identity of any person licensed to practice medicine and surgery who submits a report to the secretary under this section or the identity of any medical care facility which submits a report to the secretary under this section, except that such information, including information identifying such persons and facilities may be disclosed to the state board of healing arts upon request of the board for disciplinary action conducted by the board and may be disclosed to the attorney general or any district or county attorney in this state upon a showing that a reasonable cause exists to believe that a violation of this act has occurred. Any information disclosed to the state board of healing arts, the attorney general or any district or county attorney pursuant to this subsection shall be used solely for the purposes of a disciplinary action or criminal proceeding. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, information obtained by the secretary under this section may be used only for statistical purposes and such information shall not be released in a manner which would identify any county or other area of this state in which the termination of the pregnancy occurred. A violation of this subsection (c) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor.

(d) In addition to such criminal penalty under subsection (c), any person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or medical care facility whose identity is revealed in violation of this section may bring a civil action against the responsible person or persons for any damages to the person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or medical care facility caused by such violation.

(e) For the purpose of maintaining confidentiality as provided by subsections (c) and (d), reports of terminations of pregnancies required by this section shall identify the person or facility submitting such reports only by confidential code number assigned by the secretary of health and environment to such person or facility and the department of health and environment shall maintain such reports only by such number.

(f) The annual public report on abortions performed in Kansas issued by the secretary of health and environment shall contain the information required to be reported by this section to the extent such information is not deemed confidential pursuant to this section. The secretary of health and environment shall adopt rules and regulations to implement this section. Such rules and regulations shall prescribe, in detail, the information required to be kept by the physicians and hospitals and the information required in the reports which must be submitted to the secretary.

(g) The department of social and rehabilitation services shall prepare and publish an annual report on the number of reports of child sexual abuse received by the department from abortion providers. Such report shall be categorized by the age of the victim and the month the report was submitted to the department. The name of the victim and any other identifying information shall be kept confidential by the department and shall not be released as part of the public report.

Sec. 28. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 65-530 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-530. (a) As used in this section:

(1) “Day care home” means a day care home as defined under Kansas administrative regulation 28-4-113; *and* a group day care home as defined under Kansas administrative regulation 28-4-113 ~~and a family day care home as defined under K.S.A. 65-517 and amendments thereto.~~

(2) “Smoking” means possession of a lighted cigarette, cigar, pipe or burning tobacco in any other form or device designed for the use of tobacco.

(b) Smoking within any room, enclosed area or other enclosed space of a facility or facilities of a day care home during a time when children who are not related by blood, marriage or legal adoption to the person who maintains the home are being cared for, as part of the operation of the day

care home, within the facility or facilities is hereby prohibited. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit smoking on the premises of the day care home outside the facility or facilities of a day care home, including but not limited to porches, yards or garages.

(c) Each ~~day care home registration certificate or~~ *child care* license shall contain a statement in bold print that smoking is prohibited within a room, enclosed area or other enclosed space of the facility or facilities of the day care home under the conditions specified in subsection (b). The statement shall be phrased in substantially the same language as subsection (b). The ~~registration certificate or~~ license shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the facility or facilities.

(d) *Each day care home shall be equipped with a fire extinguisher which shall be maintained in an operable condition in a readily accessible location.*

~~(d)~~ (e) The secretary of health and environment may levy a civil fine under K.S.A. 65-526, and amendments thereto, against any day care home for a first or second violation of this section. A third or subsequent violation shall be subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 65-523, and amendments thereto.

~~(e)~~ (f) In addition to any civil fine which may be levied pursuant to subsection (d), any day care home that violates any provision of this section may also be subject to criminal punishment pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4012, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 29. K.S.A. 65-6703, as amended by section 4 of House Bill No. 2035, is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-6703. (a) No person shall perform or induce an abortion when the unborn child is viable unless such person is a physician and has a documented referral from another physician not legally or financially affiliated with the physician performing or inducing the abortion and both physicians provide a written determination, based upon a medical judgment arrived at using and exercising that degree of care, skill and proficiency commonly exercised by the ordinary skillful, careful and prudent physician in the same or similar circumstances and that would be made by a reasonably prudent physician, knowledgeable in the field, and knowledgeable about the case and the treatment possibilities with respect to the conditions involved, that: (1) The abortion is necessary to preserve the life of the pregnant woman; or (2) a continuation of the pregnancy will cause a substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function of the pregnant woman.

(b) Except in the case of a medical emergency, a copy of the written documented referral and of the abortion-performing physician's written determination shall be provided to the pregnant woman no less than 30 minutes prior to the initiation of the abortion. The written determination shall be time-stamped at the time it is delivered to the pregnant woman. The medical basis for the determination shall also be reported by the physician as part of the written report made by the physician to the secretary of health and environment under K.S.A. 65-445, and amendments thereto. Such determination shall specify:

(1) If the unborn child was determined to be nonviable and the medical basis of such determination;

(2) if the abortion is necessary to preserve the life of the pregnant woman and the medical basis of such determination, including the specific medical condition the physician believes would cause the death of the pregnant woman; or

(3) if a continuation of the pregnancy will cause a substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function of the pregnant woman and the medical basis of such determination, including the specific medical condition the physician believes would constitute a substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function of the pregnant woman.

(c) (1) Except in the case of a medical emergency, prior to performing an abortion upon a woman, the physician shall determine the gestational age of the unborn child according to accepted obstetrical and neonatal practice and standards applied by physicians in the same or similar circumstances. If the physician determines the gestational age is less than 22 weeks, the physician shall document as part of the medical records of the woman the basis for the determination. The medical basis for the determination of the gestational age of the unborn child shall also be reported by the physician as part of the written report made by the physician to the

secretary of health and environment under K.S.A. 65-445, and amendments thereto.

(2) If the physician determines the gestational age of the unborn child is 22 or more weeks, prior to performing an abortion upon the woman the physician shall determine if the unborn child is viable by using and exercising that degree of care, skill and proficiency commonly exercised by the ordinary skillful, careful and prudent physician in the same or similar circumstances. In making this determination of viability, the physician shall perform or cause to be performed such medical examinations and tests as are necessary to make a finding of the gestational age of the unborn child and shall enter such findings and determinations of viability in the medical record of the woman.

(3) If the physician determines the gestational age of an unborn child is 22 or more weeks, and determines that the unborn child is not viable and performs an abortion on the woman, the physician shall report such determinations, the medical basis and the reasons for such determinations in writing to the medical care facility in which the abortion is performed for inclusion in the report of the medical care facility to the secretary of health and environment under K.S.A. 65-445, and amendments thereto, or if the abortion is not performed in a medical care facility, the physician shall report such determinations, the medical basis and the reasons for such determinations in writing to the secretary of health and environment as part of the written report made by the physician to the secretary of health and environment under K.S.A. 65-445, and amendments thereto.

(4) If the physician who is to perform the abortion determines the gestational age of an unborn child is 22 or more weeks, and determines that the unborn child is viable, both physicians under subsection (a) determine in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) that an abortion is necessary to preserve the life of the pregnant woman or that a continuation of the pregnancy will cause a substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function of the pregnant woman and the physician performs an abortion on the woman, the physician who performs the abortion shall report such determinations, the medical basis and the reasons for such determinations, including the specific medical diagnosis for the determination that an abortion is necessary to preserve the life of the pregnant woman or that a continuation of the pregnancy will cause a substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function of the pregnant woman and the name of the referring physician required by subsection (a) in writing to the medical care facility in which the abortion is performed for inclusion in the report of the medical care facility to the secretary of health and environment under K.S.A. 65-445, and amendments thereto, or if the abortion is not performed in a medical care facility, the physician who performs the abortion shall report such determinations, the medical basis and the reasons for such determinations, including the specific medical diagnosis for the determination that an abortion is necessary to preserve the life of the pregnant woman or that a continuation of the pregnancy will cause a substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function of the pregnant woman and the name of the referring physician required by subsection (a) in writing to the secretary of health and environment as part of the written report made by the physician to the secretary of health and environment under K.S.A. 65-445, and amendments thereto.

(5) The physician shall retain the medical records required to be kept under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection (c) for not less than 10 years and shall retain a copy of the written reports required under paragraphs (3) and (4) of this subsection (c) for not less than 10 years.

(d) The secretary of health and environment shall adopt rules and regulations to administer this section. Such rules and regulations shall include:

(1) A detailed list of the information that must be kept by a physician under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (c);

(2) the contents of the written reports required under paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (c); and

(3) detailed specifications regarding information that must be provided by a physician in order to comply with the obligation to disclose the medical basis and specific medical diagnosis relied upon in determining that an abortion is necessary to preserve the life of the pregnant woman or that a continuation of the pregnancy will cause a substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function of the pregnant woman.

(e) A woman upon whom an abortion is performed shall not be pros-

ecuted under this section for a conspiracy to violate this section pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-3302~~ *section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to create a right to an abortion. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, a person shall not perform an abortion that is prohibited by law.

(g) (1) A woman upon whom an abortion is performed in violation of this section, the father, if married to the woman at the time of the abortion, and the parents or custodial guardian of the woman, if the woman has not attained the age of 18 years at the time of the abortion, may in a civil action obtain appropriate relief, unless, in a case where the plaintiff is not the woman upon whom the abortion was performed, the pregnancy resulted from the plaintiff's criminal conduct.

(2) Such relief shall include:

(A) Money damages for all injuries, psychological and physical, occasioned by the violation of this section;

(B) statutory damages equal to three times the cost of the abortion; and

(C) reasonable attorney fees.

(h) The prosecution of violations of this section may be brought by the attorney general or by the district attorney or county attorney for the county where any violation of this section is alleged to have occurred.

(i) Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict the authority of the board of healing arts to engage in a disciplinary action.

(j) If any provision of this section is held to be invalid or unconstitutional, it shall be conclusively presumed that the legislature would have enacted the remainder of this section without such invalid or unconstitutional provision.

(k) Upon a first conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a class A nonperson misdemeanor. Upon a second or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a severity level 10, nonperson felony.

Sec. 30. K.S.A. 65-6721, as amended by section 8 of 2011 House Bill No. 2035, is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-6721. (a) No person shall perform or induce a partial birth abortion on an unborn child unless such person is a physician and has a documented referral from another physician who is licensed to practice in this state, and who is not legally or financially affiliated with the physician performing or inducing the abortion and both physicians provide a written determination, based upon a medical judgment that would be made by a reasonably prudent physician, knowledgeable in the field and knowledgeable about the case and the treatment possibilities with respect to the conditions involved, that the partial birth abortion is necessary to save the life of a mother whose life is endangered by a physical disorder, physical illness or physical injury, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself.

(b) As used in this section, "partial birth abortion" means an abortion procedure in which the person performing the abortion deliberately and intentionally vaginally delivers a living unborn child until, in the case of a head-first presentation, the entire head of the unborn child is outside the body of the mother, or, in the case of a breech presentation, any part of the trunk of the unborn child past the navel is outside the body of the mother, for the purpose of performing an overt act that the person knows will kill the partially delivered living unborn child, and performs the overt act, other than completion of delivery, that kills the partially delivered living unborn child.

(c) (1) If a physician determines in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) that a partial birth abortion is necessary and performs a partial birth abortion on the woman, the physician shall report such determination, the medical basis, including the specific medical diagnosis and the reasons for such determination in writing to the medical care facility in which the abortion is performed for inclusion in the report of the medical care facility to the secretary of health and environment under K.S.A. 65-445, and amendments thereto, or if the abortion is not performed in a medical care facility, the physician shall report such determination, the medical basis, including the specific medical diagnosis, and the reasons for such determination in writing to the secretary of health and environment as part of the written report made by the physician to the secretary of health and

environment under K.S.A. 65-445, and amendments thereto. The physician shall retain a copy of the written reports required under this subsection for not less than 10 years.

(2) The secretary of health and environment shall adopt rules and regulations to administer this section. Such rules and regulations shall include:

(A) A detailed list of the contents of the written reports required under paragraph (1) of this subsection; and

(B) detailed information that must be provided by a physician to insure that the specific medical basis and clinical diagnosis regarding the woman is reported.

(d) (1) The father, if married to the woman at the time of the abortion, and, if the woman has not attained the age of 18 years at the time of the abortion, the parents or custodial guardian of the woman, may in a civil action obtain appropriate relief, unless, in a case where the plaintiff is not the woman upon whom the abortion was performed, the pregnancy resulted from the plaintiff's criminal conduct or the plaintiff consented to the abortion.

(2) Such relief shall include:

(A) Money damages for all injuries, psychological and physical, occasioned by the violation of this section;

(B) statutory damages equal to three times the cost of the abortion; and

(C) reasonable attorney fees.

(e) A woman upon whom an abortion is performed shall not be prosecuted under this section for a conspiracy to violate this section pursuant to ~~K.S.A. 21-3302~~ *section 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to create a right to an abortion. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, a person shall not perform an abortion that is prohibited by law.

(g) Upon conviction of a violation of this section, a person shall be guilty of a severity level 8 person felony.

Sec. 31. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 66-2304 is hereby amended to read as follows: 66-2304. (a) An armed nuclear security guard is justified in using physical force against another person at a nuclear generating facility or structure or fenced yard of a nuclear generating facility if the armed nuclear security guard reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent or terminate the commission or attempted commission of criminal damage to property ~~under K.S.A. 21-3720 (a)(1) as defined in subsection (a)(1) of section 99 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto, criminal use of weapons ~~under K.S.A. 21-4201 as defined in subsections (a)(1) through (a)(6) of section 186 or subsection (a)(1) through (a)(5) of section 187 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto, or criminal trespass on a nuclear generating facility under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 66-2303, and amendments thereto.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of ~~K.S.A. 21-3211, 21-3212, 21-3213, 21-3215 and 21-3216~~ *sections 21, 22, 23, 25 and 26 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, an armed nuclear security guard is justified in using physical force up to and including deadly physical force against another person at a nuclear generating facility or structure or fenced yard of a nuclear generating facility if the armed nuclear security guard reasonably believes that such force is necessary to:

(1) Prevent the commission of manslaughter ~~under K.S.A. 21-3403 or 21-3404 as defined in section 39 or 40 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto, murder in the first degree ~~under K.S.A. 21-3401 as defined in section 37 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto, murder in the second degree ~~under K.S.A. 21-3402 as defined in section 38 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto, aggravated assault ~~under K.S.A. 21-3410 as defined in subsection (b) of section 47 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto, kidnapping ~~under K.S.A. 21-3420 as defined in subsection (a) of section 43 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto, aggravated kidnapping ~~under K.S.A. 21-3421 as defined in subsection (b) of section 43 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto, aggravated burglary ~~under K.S.A. 21-3716 as defined in subsection (b) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto, arson ~~under K.S.A. 21-3718 as defined~~

in subsection (a) of section 98 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, aggravated arson ~~under K.S.A. 21-3719 as defined in subsection (b) of section 98 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto, aggravated robbery ~~under K.S.A. 21-3427 as defined in subsection (b) of section 55 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas~~, and amendments thereto; or

(2) defend oneself or a third person from the use or imminent use of deadly physical force.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, an armed nuclear security guard is justified in threatening to use physical or deadly physical force if and to the extent a reasonable armed nuclear security guard believes it necessary to protect oneself or others against another person's potential use of physical force or deadly physical force.

(d) No armed nuclear security guard, employer of an armed nuclear security guard or owner of a nuclear generating facility shall be subject to civil liability for conduct of an armed nuclear security guard which is justified pursuant to this act.

Sec. 32. K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-52,127 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-52,127. On or after the effective date of this act, the secretary of corrections may establish conservation camps to provide inmates with a highly structured residential work program. Such conservation camps shall be a state correctional institution or facility for confinement under the supervision of the secretary. A conservation camp may accept defendants assigned to such camp as provided in K.S.A. 21-4603 or K.S.A. 21-4603d, *prior to its repeal, or section 244 or 271 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto. Defendants assigned pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603 or K.S.A. 21-4603d, *prior to its repeal, or section 244 or 271 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, to a conservation camp may be transferred by the secretary to any other correctional institution or facility. Any inmate sentenced to the custody of the secretary may be confined in a conservation camp, however, only those inmates assigned to the conservation camp pursuant to subsection (a)(5) or (e) of K.S.A. 21-4603d, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(5) of section 244 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, or subsection (b)(6) of K.S.A. 21-4603, *prior to its repeal, or subsection (b)(6) of section 271 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, shall be eligible for release upon successful completion of the conservation camp program.

Sec. 33. Section 52 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 52. (a) Mistreatment of a dependent adult is knowingly committing one or more of the following acts:

(1) Infliction of physical injury, unreasonable confinement or ~~eruel~~ *unreasonable* punishment upon a dependent adult;

(2) taking unfair advantage of a dependent adult's physical or financial resources for another individual's personal or financial advantage by the use of undue influence, coercion, harassment, duress, deception, false representation or false pretense ~~by a caretaker or another person~~; or

(3) ~~omitting or depriving~~ *omission or deprivation* of treatment, goods or services ~~by a caretaker or another person which~~ *that* are necessary to maintain physical or mental health of a dependent adult.

(b) Mistreatment of a dependent adult as defined in:

(1) Subsection (a)(1) is a severity level ~~6~~ 5, person felony;

(2) subsection (a)(2) ~~is a severity level 6, person felony~~ if the aggregate amount of the value of the resources is ~~\$100,000 or more~~;

~~(3) subsection (a)(2) is a severity level 7, person felony if the aggregate amount of the value of the resources is at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000;~~

~~(4) subsection (a)(2) is a severity level 9, person felony if the aggregate amount of the value of the resources is at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000;~~

~~(5) subsection (a)(2) is a:~~

~~(A) Class A person misdemeanor if the aggregate amount of the value of the resources is less than \$1,000, except as provided in subsection (b)(5)(B); and~~

~~(B) severity level 9, person felony, if:~~

~~(A) \$1,000,000 or more is a severity level 2, person felony;~~

~~(B) at least \$250,000 but less than \$1,000,000 is a severity level 3, person felony;~~

(C) *at least \$100,000 but less than \$250,000 is a severity level 4, person felony;*

(D) *at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 5, person felony;*

(E) *at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 7, person felony;*

(F) *less than \$1,000 is a class A person misdemeanor, except as provided in subsection (b)(2)(G); and*

(G) *less than \$1,000 and committed by a person who has, within five years immediately preceding commission of the crime, the offender has been convicted of mistreatment of a dependent adult two or more times is a severity level 7, person felony; and*

~~(6)~~ (3) *subsection (a)(3) is a class A person misdemeanor severity level 8, person felony.*

(c) No dependent adult is considered to be mistreated for the sole reason that such dependent adult relies upon or is being furnished treatment by spiritual means through prayer in lieu of medical treatment in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination of which such dependent adult is a member or adherent.

(d) As used in this section, “dependent adult” means an individual 18 years of age or older who is unable to protect the individual’s own interest. Such term shall include, but is not limited to, any:

(1) Resident of an adult care home including, but not limited to, those facilities defined by K.S.A. 39-923, and amendments thereto;

(2) adult cared for in a private residence;

(3) individual kept, cared for, treated, boarded, confined or otherwise accommodated in a medical care facility;

(4) individual with mental retardation or a developmental disability receiving services through a community mental retardation facility or residential facility licensed under K.S.A. 75-3307b, and amendments thereto;

(5) individual with a developmental disability receiving services provided by a community service provider as provided in the developmental disability reform act; or

(6) individual kept, cared for, treated, boarded, confined or otherwise accommodated in a state psychiatric hospital or state institution for the mentally retarded.

(e) An offender who violates the provisions of this section may also be prosecuted for, convicted of, and punished for any other offense in sections 36 through 125 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 34. Section 189 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 189. (a) Criminal possession of a firearm by a convicted felon is possession of any firearm by a person who:

(1) Has been convicted of a person felony or a violation of K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, *or any violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009*, or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as such felony or violation, or was adjudicated a juvenile offender because of the commission of an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a person felony or a violation of K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, *or any violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009*, and was found to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the crime;

(2) ~~possession of any firearm by a person who~~, within the preceding five years has been convicted of a felony, other than those specified in subsection (a)(3)(A), under the laws of Kansas or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as such felony, has been released from imprisonment for a felony or was adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony, and was not found to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the crime; or

(3) ~~possession of any firearm by a person who~~, within the preceding 10 years, has been convicted of a:

(A) Felony under section 37, section 38, section 39, section 40, section

43, subsection (b) or (d) of section 47, subsection (b) or (d) of section 48, subsection (a) of section 50, subsection (b) of section 55, section 67, subsection (b) of section 68, subsection (b) of section 69, subsection (b) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 21-36a05 or 21-36a06, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 65-4127a, 65-4127b or 65-4160 through 65-4164, prior to their repeal 2010 Supp. 21-36a03, 21-36a05, 21-36a06, 21-36a07 or 21-36a09, and amendments thereto; K.S.A. 21-3401, 21-3402, 21-3403, 21-3404, 21-3410, 21-3411, 21-3414, 21-3415, 21-3419, 21-3420, 21-3421, 21-3427, 21-3442, 21-3502, 21-3506, 21-3518, 21-3716, 65-4127a, 65-4127b, 65-4159 through 65-4165 or 65-7006, prior to their repeal; an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or section 33, 34 or 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, of any such felony; or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as such felony, has been released from imprisonment for such felony, or was adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of an act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of such felony, was not found to have been in possession of a firearm at the time of the commission of the crime, and has not had the conviction of such crime expunged or been pardoned for such crime; or

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

(b) Criminal possession of a firearm by a convicted felon is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.

Sec. 35. Section 194 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 194. (a) It shall be unlawful to possess, with no requirement of a culpable mental state, a firearm on the grounds in any of the following places:

- (1) *Within* any building located within the capitol complex;
- (2) *within* the governor's residence;
- (3) *on the grounds of or in* any building on the grounds of the governor's residence;
- (4) *within* any other state-owned or leased building if the secretary of administration has so designated by rules and regulations and conspicuously placed signs clearly stating that firearms are prohibited within such building; or
- (5) *within* any county courthouse, unless, by county resolution, the board of county commissioners authorize the possession of a firearm within such courthouse.

(b) Violation of this section is a class A misdemeanor.

(c) This section shall not apply to:

- (1) A commissioned law enforcement officer;
- (2) a full-time salaried law enforcement officer of another state or the federal government who is carrying out official duties while in this state;
- (3) any person summoned by any such officer to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while actually engaged in assisting such officer; or
- (4) a member of the military of this state or the United States engaged in the performance of duties; or
- (5) a person with a license issued pursuant to or recognized under K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c01 et seq., and amendments thereto, except in buildings posted in accordance with K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-7c10, and amendments thereto, and in the areas specified in subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3).

(d) It is not a violation of this section for the:

- (1) Governor, the governor's immediate family, or specifically authorized guest of the governor to possess a firearm within the governor's residence or on the grounds of or in any building on the grounds of the governor's residence; or
- (2) United States attorney for the district of Kansas, the attorney general, any district attorney or county attorney, any assistant United States

attorney if authorized by the United States attorney for the district of Kansas, any assistant attorney general if authorized by the attorney general, or any assistant district attorney or assistant county attorney if authorized by the district attorney or county attorney by whom such assistant is employed, to possess a firearm within any county courthouse and court-related facility, subject to any restrictions or prohibitions imposed in any courtroom by the chief judge of the judicial district. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any person not in compliance with K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 75-7c19, and amendments thereto.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, any county may elect by passage of a resolution that the provisions of subsection (d)(2) shall not apply to such county's courthouse or court-related facilities if such:

(1) Facilities have adequate security measures to ensure that no weapons are permitted to be carried into such facilities;

(2) facilities have adequate measures for storing and securing lawfully carried weapons, including, but not limited to, the use of gun lockers or other similar storage options;

(3) county also has a policy or regulation requiring all law enforcement officers to secure and store such officer's firearm upon entering the courthouse or court-related facility. Such policy or regulation may provide that it does not apply to court security or sheriff's office personnel for such county; and

(4) facilities have a sign conspicuously posted at each entryway into such facility stating that the provisions of subsection (d)(2) do not apply to such facility.

(f) As used in this section:

(1) "Adequate security measures" means the use of electronic equipment and personnel to detect and restrict the carrying of any weapons into the facility, including, but not limited to, metal detectors, metal detector wands or any other equipment used for similar purposes;

(2) "possession" means having joint or exclusive control over a firearm or having a firearm in a place where the person has some measure of access and right of control; and

(3) "capitol complex" means the same as in K.S.A. 75-4514, and amendments thereto.

(g) *For the purposes of subsection (a)(1), (a)(4) and (a)(5), "building" and "courthouse" shall not include any structure, or any area of any structure, designated for the parking of motor vehicles.*

Sec. 36. Section 244 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 66 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 244. (a) Whenever any person has been found guilty of a crime, the court may adjudge any of the following:

(1) Commit the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections if the current crime of conviction is a felony and the sentence presumes imprisonment, or the sentence imposed is a dispositional departure to imprisonment; or, if confinement is for a misdemeanor, to jail for the term provided by law;

(2) impose the fine applicable to the offense;

(3) release the defendant on probation if the current crime of conviction and criminal history fall within a presumptive nonprison category or through a departure for substantial and compelling reasons subject to such conditions as the court may deem appropriate. In felony cases except for violations of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, the court may include confinement in a county jail not to exceed 60 days, which need not be served consecutively, as a condition of an original probation sentence and up to 60 days in a county jail upon each revocation of the probation sentence, or community corrections placement;

(4) assign the defendant to a community correctional services program as provided in K.S.A. 75-5291, and amendments thereto, or through a departure for substantial and compelling reasons subject to such conditions as the court may deem appropriate, including orders requiring full or partial restitution;

(5) assign the defendant to a conservation camp for a period not to exceed six months as a condition of probation followed by a six-month period of follow-up through adult intensive supervision by a community correctional services program, if the offender successfully completes the conservation camp program;

(6) assign the defendant to a house arrest program pursuant to section 249 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(7) order the defendant to attend and satisfactorily complete an alcohol or drug education or training program as provided by subsection (c) of section 242 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto;

(8) order the defendant to repay the amount of any reward paid by any crime stoppers chapter, individual, corporation or public entity which materially aided in the apprehension or conviction of the defendant; repay the amount of any costs and expenses incurred by any law enforcement agency in the apprehension of the defendant, if one of the current crimes of conviction of the defendant includes escape from custody or aggravated escape from custody, as defined in section 136 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; repay expenses incurred by a fire district, fire department or fire company responding to a fire which has been determined to be arson or aggravated arson as defined in section 98 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, if the defendant is convicted of such crime; repay the amount of any public funds utilized by a law enforcement agency to purchase controlled substances from the defendant during the investigation which leads to the defendant's conviction; or repay the amount of any medical costs and expenses incurred by any law enforcement agency or county. Such repayment of the amount of any such costs and expenses incurred by a county, law enforcement agency, fire district, fire department or fire company or any public funds utilized by a law enforcement agency shall be deposited and credited to the same fund from which the public funds were credited to prior to use by the county, law enforcement agency, fire district, fire department or fire company;

(9) order the defendant to pay the administrative fee authorized by K.S.A. 22-4529, and amendments thereto, unless waived by the court;

(10) order the defendant to pay a domestic violence special program fee authorized by K.S.A. 20-369, and amendments thereto;

(11) if the defendant is convicted of a misdemeanor or convicted of a felony specified in subsection (i) of section 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, assign the defendant to work release program, other than a program at a correctional institution under the control of the secretary of corrections as defined in K.S.A. 75-5202, and amendments thereto, provided such work release program requires such defendant to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program;

(12) *order the defendant to pay the full amount of unpaid costs associated with the conditions of release of the appearance bond under K.S.A. 22-2802, and amendments thereto;*

(13) impose any appropriate combination of (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), ~~and~~ (11) and (12); or

~~(13)~~ (14) suspend imposition of sentence in misdemeanor cases.

(b) (1) In addition to or in lieu of any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to pay restitution, which shall include, but not be limited to, damage or loss caused by the defendant's crime, unless the court finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable. In regard to a violation of section 177 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, such damage or loss shall include, but not be limited to, attorney fees and costs incurred to repair the credit history or rating of the person whose personal identification documents were obtained and used in violation of such section, and to satisfy a debt, lien or other obligation incurred by the person whose personal identification documents were obtained and used in violation of such section. If the court finds a plan of restitution unworkable, the court shall state on the record in detail the reasons therefor.

(2) If the court orders restitution, the restitution shall be a judgment against the defendant which may be collected by the court by garnishment or other execution as on judgments in civil cases. If, after 60 days from the date restitution is ordered by the court, a defendant is found to be in non-compliance with the plan established by the court for payment of restitution, and the victim to whom restitution is ordered paid has not initiated proceedings in accordance with K.S.A. 60-4301 et seq., and amendments thereto, the court shall assign an agent procured by the attorney general

pursuant to K.S.A. 75-719, and amendments thereto, to collect the restitution on behalf of the victim. The chief judge of each judicial district may assign such cases to an appropriate division of the court for the conduct of civil collection proceedings.

(c) In addition to or in lieu of any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation, and pay a fee therefor, when required by subsection (d) of section 242 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(d) In addition to any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to reimburse the county general fund for all or a part of the expenditures by the county to provide counsel and other defense services to the defendant. Any such reimbursement to the county shall be paid only after any order for restitution has been paid in full. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the court shall take account of the financial resources of the defendant and the nature of the burden that payment of such sum will impose. A defendant who has been required to pay such sum and who is not willfully in default in the payment thereof may at any time petition the court which sentenced the defendant to waive payment of such sum or any unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on the defendant or the defendant's immediate family, the court may waive payment of all or part of the amount due or modify the method of payment.

(e) In imposing a fine the court may authorize the payment thereof in installments. In releasing a defendant on probation, the court shall direct that the defendant be under the supervision of a court services officer. If the court commits the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections or to jail, the court may specify in its order the amount of restitution to be paid and the person to whom it shall be paid if restitution is later ordered as a condition of parole, conditional release or postrelease supervision.

(f) (1) When a new felony is committed while the offender is incarcerated and serving a sentence for a felony, or while the offender is on probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, parole, conditional release or postrelease supervision for a felony, a new sentence shall be imposed pursuant to the consecutive sentencing requirements of section 246 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, and the court may sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure.

(2) When a new felony is committed while the offender is incarcerated in a juvenile correctional facility pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1671, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 38-2373, and amendments thereto, for an offense, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony, upon conviction, the court shall sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure. The conviction shall operate as a full and complete discharge from any obligations, except for an order of restitution, imposed on the offender arising from the offense for which the offender was committed to a juvenile correctional facility.

(3) When a new felony is committed while the offender is on release for a felony pursuant to the provisions of article 28 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, or similar provisions of the laws of another jurisdiction, a new sentence may be imposed pursuant to the consecutive sentencing requirements of section 246 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, and the court may sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure.

(g) Prior to imposing a dispositional departure for a defendant whose offense is classified in the presumptive nonprison grid block of either sentencing guideline grid, prior to sentencing a defendant to incarceration whose offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, prior to sentencing a

defendant to incarceration whose offense is classified in grid blocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guideline grid for drug crimes and whose offense does not meet the requirements of section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, prior to revocation of a nonprison sanction of a defendant whose offense is classified in grid blocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guideline grid for drug crimes and whose offense does not meet the requirements of section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or prior to revocation of a nonprison sanction of a defendant whose offense is classified in the presumptive nonprison grid block of either sentencing guideline grid or grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, the court shall consider placement of the defendant in the Labette correctional conservation camp, conservation camps established by the secretary of corrections pursuant to K.S.A. 75-52,127, and amendments thereto, or a community intermediate sanction center. Pursuant to this paragraph the defendant shall not be sentenced to imprisonment if space is available in a conservation camp or a community intermediate sanction center and the defendant meets all of the conservation camp's or a community intermediate sanction center's placement criteria unless the court states on the record the reasons for not placing the defendant in a conservation camp or a community intermediate sanction center.

(h) The court in committing a defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections shall fix a term of confinement within the limits provided by law. In those cases where the law does not fix a term of confinement for the crime for which the defendant was convicted, the court shall fix the term of such confinement.

(i) In addition to any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to reimburse the state general fund for all or a part of the expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services to provide counsel and other defense services to the defendant. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the court shall take account of the financial resources of the defendant and the nature of the burden that payment of such sum will impose. A defendant who has been required to pay such sum and who is not willfully in default in the payment thereof may at any time petition the court which sentenced the defendant to waive payment of such sum or any unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on the defendant or the defendant's immediate family, the court may waive payment of all or part of the amount due or modify the method of payment. The amount of attorney fees to be included in the court order for reimbursement shall be the amount claimed by appointed counsel on the payment voucher for indigents' defense services or the amount prescribed by the board of indigents' defense services reimbursement tables as provided in K.S.A. 22-4522, and amendments thereto, whichever is less.

(j) This section shall not deprive the court of any authority conferred by any other Kansas statute to decree a forfeiture of property, suspend or cancel a license, remove a person from office or impose any other civil penalty as a result of conviction of crime.

(k) An application for or acceptance of probation or assignment to a community correctional services program shall not constitute an acquiescence in the judgment for purpose of appeal, and any convicted person may appeal from such conviction, as provided by law, without regard to whether such person has applied for probation, suspended sentence or assignment to a community correctional services program.

(l) The secretary of corrections is authorized to make direct placement to the Labette correctional conservation camp or a conservation camp established by the secretary pursuant to K.S.A. 75-52,127, and amendments thereto, of an inmate sentenced to the secretary's custody if the inmate:

(1) Has been sentenced to the secretary for a probation revocation, as a departure from the presumptive nonimprisonment grid block of either sentencing grid, for an offense which is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I, or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, or for an offense which is classified in grid blocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes and such offense does not meet the requirements of section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; and

(2) otherwise meets admission criteria of the camp.

If the inmate successfully completes a conservation camp program, the secretary of corrections shall report such completion to the sentencing court and the county or district attorney. The inmate shall then be assigned by the court to six months of follow-up supervision conducted by the appropriate community corrections services program. The court may also order that supervision continue thereafter for the length of time authorized by section 248 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(m) When it is provided by law that a person shall be sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628, prior to its repeal, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

(n) Except as provided by subsection (f) of section 286 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, in addition to any of the above, for felony violations of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a06, and amendments thereto, the court shall require the defendant who meets the requirements established in section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, to participate in a certified drug abuse treatment program, as provided in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-52,144, and amendments thereto, including, but not limited to, an approved after-care plan. If the defendant fails to participate in or has a pattern of intentional conduct that demonstrates the offender's refusal to comply with or participate in the treatment program, as established by judicial finding, the defendant shall be subject to revocation of probation and the defendant shall serve the underlying prison sentence as established in section 286 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto. For those offenders who are convicted on or after July 1, 2003, upon completion of the underlying prison sentence, the defendant shall not be subject to a period of postrelease supervision. The amount of time spent participating in such program shall not be credited as service on the underlying prison sentence.

(o) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (3), in addition to any other penalty or disposition imposed by law, upon a conviction for unlawful possession of a controlled substance or controlled substance analog in violation of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a06, and amendments thereto, in which the trier of fact makes a finding that the unlawful possession occurred while transporting the controlled substance or controlled substance analog in any vehicle upon a highway or street, the offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state shall be suspended for one year.

(2) Upon suspension of a license pursuant to this subsection, the court shall require the person to surrender the license to the court, which shall transmit the license to the division of motor vehicles of the department of revenue, to be retained until the period of suspension expires. At that time, the licensee may apply to the division for return of the license. If the license has expired, the person may apply for a new license, which shall be issued promptly upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of other conditions established by law for obtaining a license unless another suspension or revocation of the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle is in effect.

(3) (A) In lieu of suspending the driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state of any person as provided in paragraph (1), the judge of the court in which such person was convicted may enter an order which places conditions on such person's privilege of operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state, a certified copy of which such person shall be required to carry any time such person is operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state. Any such order shall prescribe the duration of the conditions imposed, which in no event shall be for a period of more than one year.

(B) Upon entering an order restricting a person's license hereunder, the judge shall require such person to surrender such person's driver's license to the judge who shall cause it to be transmitted to the division of vehicles, together with a copy of the order. Upon receipt thereof, the division of vehicles shall issue without charge a driver's license which shall indicate on its face that conditions have been imposed on such person's privilege of operating a motor vehicle and that a certified copy of the order imposing such conditions is required to be carried by the person for whom the license was issued any time such person is operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state. If the person convicted is a nonresident, the judge shall

cause a copy of the order to be transmitted to the division and the division shall forward a copy of it to the motor vehicle administrator, of such person's state of residence. Such judge shall furnish to any person whose driver's license has had conditions imposed on it under this paragraph a copy of the order, which shall be recognized as a valid Kansas driver's license until such time as the division shall issue the restricted license provided for in this paragraph.

(C) Upon expiration of the period of time for which conditions are imposed pursuant to this subsection, the licensee may apply to the division for the return of the license previously surrendered by such licensee. In the event such license has expired, such person may apply to the division for a new license, which shall be issued immediately by the division upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of the other conditions established by law, unless such person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state has been suspended or revoked prior thereto. If any person shall violate any of the conditions imposed under this paragraph, such person's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state shall be revoked for a period of not less than 60 days nor more than one year by the judge of the court in which such person is convicted of violating such conditions.

(4) As used in this subsection, "highway" and "street" means the same as in K.S.A. 8-1424 and 8-1473, and amendments thereto.

(p) In addition to any of the above, for any criminal offense that includes the domestic violence designation pursuant to section 1 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, the court shall require the defendant to undergo a domestic violence offender assessment and follow all recommendations unless otherwise ordered by the court or the department of corrections. The court may order a domestic violence offender assessment and any other evaluation prior to sentencing if the assessment or evaluation would assist the court in determining an appropriate sentence. The entity completing the assessment or evaluation shall provide the assessment or evaluation and recommendations to the court and the court shall provide the domestic violence assessment and any other evaluation to any entity responsible for supervising such defendant. A defendant ordered to undergo a domestic violence offender assessment shall be required to pay for the assessment and, unless otherwise ordered by the court or the department of corrections, for completion of all recommendations.

Sec. 37. Section 266 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 266. (a) An aggravated habitual sex offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole. Such offender shall spend the remainder of the offender's natural life incarcerated and in the custody of the secretary of corrections. An offender who is sentenced to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole shall not be eligible for parole, probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, conditional release, postrelease supervision, or suspension, modification or reduction of sentence.

(b) Upon sentencing a defendant to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole, the court shall commit the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections and the court shall state in the sentencing order of the judgment form or journal entry, whichever is delivered with the defendant to the correctional institution, that the defendant has been sentenced to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole.

(c) As used in this section:

(1) "Aggravated habitual sex offender" means a person who, on and after July 1, 2006: (A) Has been convicted in this state of a sexually violent crime, as described in subsection (c)(3)(2)(A) through (c)(3)(2)(F)(H) or (c)(3)(2)(L)(J); and (B) prior to the conviction of the felony under subparagraph (A), has been convicted ~~on at least two prior conviction events of any sexually violent crime~~ of two or more sexually violent crimes;

(2) "prior conviction event" means one or more felony convictions of a sexually violent crime occurring on the same day and within a single court. These convictions may result from multiple counts within an information or from more than one information. ~~If a person crosses a county line and commits a felony as part of the same criminal act or acts, such~~

~~felony, if such person is convicted, shall be considered part of the prior conviction event.~~

(3) “Sexually violent crime” means:

(A) Rape, as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3502, prior to its repeal, or section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(B) indecent liberties with a child or aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3503 or 21-3504, prior to their repeal, or section 70 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(C) criminal sodomy, as defined in *subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(3) and or (a)(4) of section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(D) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3506, prior to its repeal, or section 68 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(E) indecent solicitation of a child or aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3510 or 21-3511, prior to their repeal, or section 72 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(F) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3516, prior to its repeal, or section 74 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(G) aggravated sexual battery, as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3518, prior to its repeal, or section 69 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

(H) aggravated incest, as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3603, prior to its repeal, or section 81 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto;

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

(J) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in *K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or section 33, 34 or 35 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas*, and amendments thereto, of a sexually violent crime as defined in this section; or

(K) 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.

Sec. 38. Section 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 1 of 2011 Senate Substitute for House Bill No. 2008, is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 285. (a) The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes. The following sentencing guidelines grid shall be applicable to nondrug felony crimes:

SENTENCING RANGE - NONDRUG OFFENSES

Category	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Severity Level ↓	3+ Person Felonies	2 Person Felonies	1 Person & 1 Nonperson Felonies	1 Person Felony	3+ Nonperson Felonies	2 Nonperson Felonies	1 Nonperson Felony	2+ Misdemeanors	1 Misdemeanor No Record
I	653 620 592	618 586 554	285 272 258	267 253 240	246 234 221	226 214 203	203 195 184	186 176 166	165 155 147
II	493 467 442	460 438 416	216 205 194	200 190 181	184 174 165	168 160 152	154 146 138	138 131 123	123 117 109
III	247 233 221	228 216 206	107 102 96	100 94 89	92 88 82	83 79 74	77 72 68	71 66 61	61 59 55
IV	172 162 154	162 154 144	75 71 68	69 66 62	64 60 57	59 56 52	52 50 47	48 45 42	43 41 38
V	156 130 122	128 120 114	60 57 53	55 52 50	51 49 46	47 44 41	43 41 38	38 36 34	34 33 31
VI	46 43 40	41 39 37	38 36 34	36 34 32	32 30 28	29 27 25	26 24 22	21 20 19	19 18 17
VII	34 32 30	31 29 27	29 27 25	26 24 22	23 21 19	19 18 17	17 16 15	14 13 12	13 12 11
VIII	23 21 19	20 19 18	19 18 17	17 16 15	15 14 13	13 12 11	11 10 9	11 10 9	9 8 7
IX	17 16 15	15 14 13	13 12 11	13 12 11	11 10 9	10 9 8	9 8 7	8 7 6	7 6 5
X	13 12 11	12 11 10	11 10 9	10 9 8	9 8 7	8 7 6	7 6 5	7 6 5	6 5

LEGEND
Presumptive Probation
Presumptive Imprisonment

(b) Sentences expressed in the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes represent months of imprisonment.

(c) The sentencing guidelines grid is a two-dimensional crime severity and criminal history classification tool. The grid's vertical axis is the crime severity scale which classifies current crimes of conviction. The grid's horizontal axis is the criminal history scale which classifies criminal histories.

(d) The sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes as provided in this section defines presumptive punishments for felony convictions, subject to the sentencing court's discretion to enter a departure sentence. The appropriate punishment for a felony conviction should depend on the severity of the crime of conviction when compared to all other crimes and the offender's criminal history.

(e) (1) The sentencing court has discretion to sentence at any place within the sentencing range. In the usual case it is recommended that the sentencing judge select the center of the range and reserve the upper and lower limits for aggravating and mitigating factors insufficient to warrant a departure.

(2) In presumptive imprisonment cases, the sentencing court shall pronounce the complete sentence which shall include the:

(A) Prison sentence;

(B) maximum potential reduction to such sentence as a result of good time; and

(C) period of postrelease supervision at the sentencing hearing. Failure to pronounce the period of postrelease supervision shall not negate the existence of such period of postrelease supervision.

(3) In presumptive nonprison cases, the sentencing court shall pronounce the:

(A) Prison sentence; and

(B) duration of the nonprison sanction at the sentencing hearing.

(f) Each grid block states the presumptive sentencing range for an offender whose crime of conviction and criminal history place such offender in that grid block. If an offense is classified in a grid block below the dispositional line, the presumptive disposition shall be nonimprisonment. If an offense is classified in a grid block above the dispositional line, the presumptive disposition shall be imprisonment. If an offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G, the court may impose an optional nonprison sentence as provided in subsection (q).

(g) The sentence for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3415, prior to its repeal, aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer committed prior to July 1, 2006, or a violation of subsection (d) of section 47 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, aggravated assault against a law enforcement officer, which places the defendant's sentence in grid block 6-H or 6-I shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence as provided in subsection (q).

(h) When a firearm is used to commit any person felony, the offender's sentence shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence as provided in subsection (q).

(i) (1) The sentence for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of section 49 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of section 109 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, section 223 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas and section 227 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall be as provided by the specific mandatory sentencing requirements of that section and shall not be subject to the provisions of this section or section 288 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(2) If because of the offender's criminal history classification the offender is subject to presumptive imprisonment or if the judge departs from a presumptive probation sentence and the offender is subject to imprisonment, the provisions of this section and section 288 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall apply and the offender shall not be subject to the mandatory sentence as provided in section 109 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other section, the term of imprisonment imposed for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, subsection (b)(3) of section 49 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session

Laws of Kansas, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of section 109 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, section 223 and section 227 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall not be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections, except that the term of imprisonment for felony violations of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, may be served in a state correctional facility designated by the secretary of corrections if the secretary determines that substance abuse treatment resources and facility capacity is available. The secretary's determination regarding the availability of treatment resources and facility capacity shall not be subject to review.

(j) (1) The sentence for any persistent sex offender whose current convicted crime carries a presumptive term of imprisonment shall be double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term. The sentence for any persistent sex offender whose current conviction carries a presumptive nonprison term shall be presumed imprisonment and shall be double the maximum duration of the presumptive imprisonment term.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, as used in this subsection, "persistent sex offender" means a person who:

(A) (i) Has been convicted in this state of a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto; and

(ii) at the time of the conviction under subsection (j)(2)(A)(i) has at least one conviction for a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto, in this state or comparable felony under the laws of another state, the federal government or a foreign government; or

(B) (i) has been convicted of rape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502, prior to its repeal, or section 67 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; and

(ii) at the time of the conviction under subsection (j)(2)(B)(i) has at least one conviction for rape in this state or comparable felony under the laws of another state, the federal government or a foreign government.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (j)(2)(B), the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any person whose current convicted crime is a severity level 1 or 2 felony.

(k) (1) If it is shown at sentencing that the offender committed any felony violation for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, the offender's sentence shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence as provided in subsection (q).

(2) As used in this subsection, "criminal street gang" means any organization, association or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities:

(A) The commission of one or more person felonies; or

(B) the commission of felony violations of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, *or any felony violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009*; and

(C) its members have a common name or common identifying sign or symbol; and

(D) its members, individually or collectively, engage in or have engaged in the commission, attempted commission, conspiracy to commit or solicitation of two or more person felonies or felony violations of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a01 through 21-36a17, and amendments thereto, *any felony violation of any provision of the uniform controlled substances act prior to July 1, 2009*, or any substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction.

(l) Except as provided in subsection (o), the sentence for a violation of subsection (a)(1) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or any attempt or conspiracy, as defined in sections 33 and 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, to commit such offense, when such person being sentenced has a prior conviction for a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of K.S.A. 21-3715, prior to its repeal, 21-3716, prior to its repeal, subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, or subsection (b) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or any attempt or conspiracy to commit such offense, shall be presumptive imprisonment.

(m) The sentence for a violation of K.S.A. 22-4903 or subsection (a)(2)

of section 138 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment. If an offense under such sections is classified in grid blocks 5-E, 5-F, 5-G, 5-H or 5-I, the court may impose an optional nonprison sentence as provided in subsection (q).

(n) The sentence for a violation of criminal deprivation of property, as defined in section 89 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such property is a motor vehicle, and when such person being sentenced has any combination of two or more prior convictions of subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3705, prior to its repeal, or of criminal deprivation of property, as defined in section 89 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such property is a motor vehicle, shall be presumptive imprisonment. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(o) The sentence for a felony violation of theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary as defined in subsection (a) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has no prior convictions for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3701 or 21-3715, prior to their repeal, or theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary as defined in subsection (a) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; or the sentence for a felony violation of theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has one or two prior felony convictions for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 or 21-3716, prior to their repeal, or theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary or aggravated burglary as defined in section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; or the sentence for a felony violation of burglary as defined in subsection (a) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has one prior felony conviction for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 or 21-3716, prior to their repeal, or theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary or aggravated burglary as defined in section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall be the sentence as provided by this section, except that the court may order an optional nonprison sentence for a defendant to participate in a drug treatment program, including, but not limited to, an approved after-care plan, if the court makes the following findings on the record:

(1) Substance abuse was an underlying factor in the commission of the crime;

(2) substance abuse treatment in the community is likely to be more effective than a prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism; and

(3) participation in an intensive substance abuse treatment program will serve community safety interests.

A defendant sentenced to an optional nonprison sentence under this subsection shall be supervised by community correctional services. The provisions of subsection (f)(1) of section 305 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall apply to a defendant sentenced under this subsection. The sentence under this subsection shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(p) The sentence for a felony violation of theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has any combination of three or more prior felony convictions for violations of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 or 21-3716, prior to their repeal, or theft of property as defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary or aggravated burglary as defined in section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; or the sentence for a violation of burglary as defined in subsection (a) of section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has any combination of two or more prior convictions for violations of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 and 21-3716, prior to their repeal, or theft of property as

defined in section 87 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or burglary or aggravated burglary as defined in section 93 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall be presumed imprisonment and the defendant shall be sentenced to prison as provided by this section, except that the court may recommend that an offender be placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections, in a facility designated by the secretary to participate in an intensive substance abuse treatment program, upon making the following findings on the record:

(1) Substance abuse was an underlying factor in the commission of the crime;

(2) substance abuse treatment with a possibility of an early release from imprisonment is likely to be more effective than a prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism; and

(3) participation in an intensive substance abuse treatment program with the possibility of an early release from imprisonment will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation.

The intensive substance abuse treatment program shall be determined by the secretary of corrections, but shall be for a period of at least four months. Upon the successful completion of such intensive treatment program, the offender shall be returned to the court and the court may modify the sentence by directing that a less severe penalty be imposed in lieu of that originally adjudged within statutory limits. If the offender's term of imprisonment expires, the offender shall be placed under the applicable period of postrelease supervision. The sentence under this subsection shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(q) As used in this section, an "optional nonprison sentence" is a sentence which the court may impose, in lieu of the presumptive sentence, upon making the following findings on the record:

(1) An appropriate treatment program exists which is likely to be more effective than the presumptive prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism; and

(2) the recommended treatment program is available and the offender can be admitted to such program within a reasonable period of time; or

(3) the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation.

Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of an optional nonprison sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(r) The sentence for a violation of subsection (c)(2) of section 48 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment and shall be served consecutively to any other term or terms of imprisonment imposed. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(s) The sentence for a violation of section 76 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(t) (1) If the trier of fact makes a finding that an offender wore or used ballistic resistant material in the commission of, or attempt to commit, or flight from any felony, in addition to the sentence imposed pursuant to the Kansas sentencing guidelines act, the offender shall be sentenced to an additional 30 months' imprisonment.

(2) The sentence imposed pursuant to subsection (t)(1) shall be presumptive imprisonment and shall be served consecutively to any other term or terms of imprisonment imposed. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(3) As used in this subsection, "ballistic resistant material" means: (A) Any commercially produced material designed with the purpose of providing ballistic and trauma protection, including, but not limited to, bulletproof vests and kevlar vests; and (B) any homemade or fabricated substance or item designed with the purpose of providing ballistic and trauma protection.

(u) The sentence for a violation of section 177 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or any attempt or conspiracy, as defined in sections 33 and 34 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, to commit such offense, when such person being sentenced has a prior conviction for a violation of K.S.A. 21-4018, prior to its repeal, or section 177 of chapter 136 of the

2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto, or any attempt or conspiracy to commit such offense, shall be presumptive imprisonment. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

Sec. 39. Section 298 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 81 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 298. (a) (1) Whenever a person is convicted of a felony, the court upon motion of either the defendant or the state, shall hold a hearing to consider imposition of a departure sentence other than an upward durational departure sentence. The motion shall state the type of departure sought and the reasons and factors relied upon. The hearing shall be scheduled so that the parties have adequate time to prepare and present arguments regarding the issues of departure sentencing. The county or district attorney shall notify the victim of a crime or the victim's family of the right to be present at the hearing. The parties may submit written arguments to the court prior to the date of the hearing and may make oral arguments before the court at the hearing. The court shall review the victim impact statement. Prior to the hearing, the court shall transmit to the defendant or the defendant's attorney and the prosecutor copies of the presentence investigation report.

(2) At the conclusion of the hearing or within 21 days thereafter, the court shall issue findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding the issues submitted by the parties, and shall enter an appropriate order.

(3) If the court decides to depart on its own volition, without a motion from the state or the defendant, the court shall notify all parties of its intent and allow reasonable time for either party to respond if requested. The notice shall state the type of departure intended by the court and the reasons and factors relied upon.

(4) In each case in which the court imposes a sentence that deviates from the presumptive sentence, the court shall make findings of fact as to the reasons for departure as provided in this subsection regardless of whether a hearing is requested.

(b) (1) Upon motion of the county or district attorney to seek an upward durational departure sentence, the court shall consider imposition of such upward durational departure sentence in the manner provided in subsection (b)(2). The county or district attorney shall file such motion to seek an upward durational departure sentence not less than 30 days prior to the date of trial or if the trial date is to take place in less than 30 days then within seven days from the date of the arraignment.

(2) The court shall determine if the presentation of any evidence regarding the alleged fact or factors that may increase the penalty for a crime beyond the statutory maximum, other than a prior conviction, shall be presented to a jury and proved beyond a reasonable doubt during the trial of the matter or whether such evidence should be submitted to the jury in a separate departure sentencing hearing following the determination of the defendant's innocence or guilt.

(3) If the presentation of the evidence regarding the alleged fact or factors is submitted to the jury during the trial of the matter as determined by the court, then the provisions of subsections (b)(5), (b)(6) and (b)(7) shall be applicable.

(4) If the court determines it is in the interest of justice, the court shall conduct a separate departure sentence proceeding to determine whether the defendant may be subject to an upward durational departure sentence. Such proceeding shall be conducted by the court before ~~the trial~~ a jury as soon as practicable. If any person who served on the trial jury is unable to serve on the jury for the upward durational departure sentence proceeding, the court shall substitute an alternate juror who has been impaneled for the trial jury. If there are insufficient alternate jurors to replace trial jurors who are unable to serve at the upward durational departure sentence proceeding, the court may conduct such upward durational departure sentence proceeding before a jury which may have 12 or less jurors, but at no time less than six jurors. Any decision of an upward durational departure sentence proceeding shall be decided by a unanimous decision of the jury. Jury selection procedures, qualifications of jurors and grounds for exemption or challenge of prospective jurors in criminal trials shall be applicable to the selection of such jury. The jury at the upward durational departure sentence proceeding may be waived in the manner provided by K.S.A. 22-3403, and amend-

ments thereto, for waiver of a trial jury. If the jury at the upward durational departure sentence proceeding has been waived ~~or the trial jury has been waived~~, the upward durational departure sentence proceeding shall be conducted by the court.

(5) In the upward durational departure sentence proceeding, evidence may be presented concerning any matter that the court deems relevant to the question of determining if any specific factors exist that may serve to enhance the maximum sentence as provided by section 296 or 297 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto. Only such evidence as the state has made known to the defendant prior to the upward durational departure sentence proceeding 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 upward durational departure sentence proceeding 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 arguments.

(6) The court shall provide oral and written instructions to the jury to guide its deliberations.

(7) If, by unanimous vote, the jury finds beyond a reasonable doubt that one or more specific factors exist that may serve to enhance the maximum sentence, the defendant may be sentenced pursuant to sections 296 through 299 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, and amendments thereto; otherwise, the defendant shall be sentenced as provided by law. The jury, if its verdict is a unanimous recommendation that one or more of the specific factors that may serve to enhance the maximum sentence exists, shall designate in writing, signed by the foreman of the jury, the specific factor or factors which the jury found beyond a reasonable doubt. If, after a reasonable time for deliberation, the jury is unable to reach a verdict of finding any of the specific factors, the court shall dismiss the jury and shall only impose a sentence as provided by law. In nonjury cases, the court shall follow the requirements of this subsection in determining if one or more of the specific factors exist that may serve to enhance the maximum sentence.

Sec. 40. Section 36 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 24 is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 36. *(a) Any order issued pursuant to the revised Kansas code for care of children or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code, shall be binding and shall take precedence over any order under this act or article 16 of chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto (divorce), or K.S.A. 60-1610, prior to its repeal, until jurisdiction under the revised Kansas code for care of children or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code is terminated.*

(b) An order granting visitation rights or parenting time pursuant to this section may be enforced in accordance with the uniform child custody jurisdiction and enforcement act, or K.S.A. 23-701, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 41. K.S.A. 19-4804, 19-4804, as amended by section 108 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 20-369, as amended by section 4 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-369, as amended by section 109 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 22-2307, as amended by section 8 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 22-2307, as amended by section 120 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 22-2908, as amended by section 9 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, 22-2908, as amended by section 121 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 58-2011, as amended by section 23 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 112, 58-2011, as amended by section 24 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 229, 60-1620, as amended by section 44 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 24, 60-1620, as amended by section 218 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 65-445, as amended by section 2 of 2011 House Bill No. 2035, 65-445, as amended by section 4 of 2011 House Bill No. 2218, 65-6703, as amended by section 4 of 2011 House Bill No. 2035, 65-6703, as amended by section 247 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 65-6721, as amended by section 8 of 2011 House Bill No. 2035 and 65-6721, as amended by section 248 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339 and K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 22-2909, as amended by section 10 of chapter 101 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas and 22-2909, as amended by section 122 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339 and K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 8-116a, as amended by section 1 of 2011 House Bill No. 2192, 8-116a, as amended by section 85 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 8-259, 8-259a, 8-1020, 8-1020a, 8-2118, 8-2118b, 9-1703,

as amended by section 1 of 2011 House Bill No. 2056, 9-1703, as amended by section 4 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 229, 12-1774, 12-1774c, 12-17,149, 12-17,149a, 12-4117, 12-4117a, 21-4603d, as amended by section 1 of 2011 House Bill No. 2118, 22-2410, 22-2410, as amended by section 114 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 22-2802, as amended by section 2 of 2011 House Bill No. 2118, 22-2802, as amended by section 118 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 22-3305, 22-3305a, 22-3428, 22-3428a, 22-3428c, 22-3428d, 22-3437, 22-3437a, 38-2258, 38-2258a, 38-2373, 38-2373a, 40-2,118, as amended by section 6 of 2011 House Bill No. 2030, 40-2,118, as amended by section 177 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 60-740, 60-740a, 60-1610, as amended by section 8 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 38, 60-1610, as amended by section 217 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 60-1629, as amended by section 219 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 60-3107, as amended by section 46 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 24, 60-3107, as amended by section 221 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 65-504a, 65-530, 65-530a, 65-1626d, 66-2304, 66-2304, as amended by section 249 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, 75-52,127 and 75-52,127, as amended by section 281 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339 and sections 52, 189, 194 and 266 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas and section 52 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 21 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, section 189 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 51 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, section 194 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 54 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, section 244 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 66 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, section 244 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 3 of 2011 House Bill No. 2118, section 266 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 72 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, section 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 1 of 2011 Senate Substitute for House Bill No. 2008, section 285 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 77 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339, section 298 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 81 of 2011 House Bill No. 2339 and section 298 of chapter 136 of the 2010 Session Laws of Kansas, as amended by section 1 of 2011 House Bill No. 2038 and section 36 of 2011 Senate Bill No. 24 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 42. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above BILL originated in the
SENATE, and passed that body

President of the Senate.

Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the HOUSE _____

Speaker of the House.

Chief Clerk of the House.

APPROVED _____

Governor.