Session of 2016

SENATE BILL No. 367

By Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice

1-26

AN ACT concerning children and minors; relating to juvenile justice; 1 2 amending K.S.A. 12-4112 and 20-167 and K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 8-241, 8-3 2110, 12-4117, 38-2202, 38-2232, 38-2242, 38-2243, 38-2255, 38-2260, 38-2288, 38-2302, 38-2304, 38-2313, 38-2325, 38-2330, 38-4 2331, 38-2332, 38-2342, 38-2343, 38-2344, 38-2346, 38-2347, 38-5 2360, 38-2361, 38-2366, 38-2367, 38-2368, 38-2369, 38-2371, 38-6 2372, 38-2373, 38-2374, 38-2375, 38-2376, 38-2377, 38-2389, 65-7 5603, 72-1113, 72-8222, 72-89b03, 72-89c02, 74-4914, 75-7023, 75-8 9 7038, 75-7044, 75-7046 and 79-4803 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2334, 38-2335, 38-2364 10 and 38-2365. 11 12 13 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:* 14 New Section 1. (a) Upon adjudication as a juvenile offender pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2356, and amendments thereto, modification of 15 16 sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2367, and amendments thereto, 17 or violation of a condition of sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-18 2368, and amendments thereto, the court may impose one or more of the 19 sentencing alternatives under K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2361, and 20 amendments thereto, for a period of time pursuant to this section and 21 K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2369, and amendments thereto. The period of time 22 ordered by the court shall not exceed the overall case length limit. 23 (b) The overall case length limit shall be calculated based on the 24 adjudicated offense and the results of a risk and needs assessment, as 25 follows: 26 (1) Offenders adjudicated for a misdemeanor may remain under the 27 jurisdiction of the court for up to 12 months: 28 (2) low-risk and moderate-risk offenders adjudicated for a felony may 29 remain under court jurisdiction for up to 15 months; and 30 (3) high-risk offenders adjudicated for a felony may remain under 31 court jurisdiction for up to 18 months, except that: 32 (A) Any offender, regardless of risk level, adjudicated for a felony 33 that, if committed by an adult, would constitute a severity level 1 through 34 3, person felony, may be under court jurisdiction for up to 30 months, 35 except as provided in subparagraph (B); and (B) any offender, regardless of risk level, adjudicated for a felony 36

1 that, if committed by an adult, would constitute an off-grid felony, rape as 2 defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5503, and amendments thereto, 3 aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5504(b) 4 (3), and amendments thereto, or murder in the second degree as defined in 5 K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5403, and amendments thereto, may be under court 6 jurisdiction for up to 42 months or up to 66 months if the judge conducts a 7 departure hearing and finds substantial and compelling reasons to impose a 8 departure sentence as provided in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2371, and 9 amendments thereto.

(c) When a juvenile is adjudicated for multiple counts, the maximum
overall case length shall be calculated based on the most severe
adjudicated count or any other adjudicated count at the court's discretion.
The court shall not run multiple adjudicated counts consecutively.

14 (d) When the juvenile is adjudicated for multiple cases 15 simultaneously, the court shall run those cases concurrently.

16 (e) Upon expiration of the overall case length limit as defined in 17 subsection (b), the court's jurisdiction terminates and shall not be 18 extended.

(f) (1) For the purposes of placing juvenile offenders on probation pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2361, and amendments thereto, the court shall establish a specific term of probation as specified in this subsection based on the most serious adjudicated count in combination with the results of a risk and needs assessment, as follows, except that the term of probation shall not exceed the overall case length limit:

(A) Low-risk and moderate-risk offenders adjudicated for a
misdemeanor and low-risk offenders adjudicated for a felony may be
placed on probation for a term up to six months;

(B) high-risk offenders adjudicated for a misdemeanor and moderaterisk offenders adjudicated for a felony may be placed on probation for a
term up to nine months;

31 (C) high-risk offenders adjudicated for a felony may be placed on 32 probation for a term up to 12 months.

(2) The court may only extend the term of probation if a juvenile
needs time to complete an evidence-based program that the juvenile has
already begun. Prior to extension of the initial probationary term, the court
shall find and enter into the written record the criteria permitting extension
of probation. Extensions of probation shall only be granted incrementally
and shall not exceed the overall case length limit.

(3) The probation term limits do not apply to those offenders
adjudicated for an off-grid crime, rape as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 215503(a)(1), and amendments thereto, aggravated criminal sodomy as
defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5504(b)(3), and amendments thereto, or
murder in the second degree as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5403, and

amendments thereto. Such offenders may be placed on probation for a
 term consistent with the overall case length limit.

3 (g) For the purpose of placing juvenile offenders in detention 4 pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2361 and 38-2369, and amendments 5 thereto, the court shall establish a specific term of detention. The term of 6 detention shall not exceed the overall case length limit or the cumulative 7 detention limit. Cumulative detention use shall be limited to a maximum 8 of 30 days over the course of the juvenile offender's case.

9 (h) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the revised 10 Kansas juvenile justice code.

11 New Sec. 2. (a) The department of corrections shall, in consultation 12 with the supreme court, adopt rules and regulations for a statewide system 13 of structured community-based graduated responses for technical violations of probation, violations of conditional release and violations of a 14 condition of sentence by juveniles. Such graduated responses shall be 15 utilized by community supervision officers to provide a continuum of 16 community-based responses. These responses shall include sanctions that 17 18 are swift and certain to address violations based on the severity of the 19 violation as well as incentives that encourage positive behaviors. Such 20 responses shall take into account the juvenile's risks and needs.

21 (b) When a juvenile is placed on probation pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 22 Supp. 38-2361, and amendments thereto, community supervision officers 23 shall utilize graduated responses, targeted to the juvenile's risks and needs 24 based on the results of a risk and needs assessment to address technical 25 violations. A technical violation shall only be considered by the court for revocation if: (1) It is a third or subsequent technical violation; (2) prior 26 27 failed responses are documented in the juvenile's case plan; and (3) the 28 community supervision officer has determined and documented that 29 graduated responses to the violation will not suffice. Unless a juvenile 30 poses a significant risk of physical harm to another, community 31 supervision officers shall issue a summons rather than request a warrant on 32 a third or subsequent technical violation subject to review by the court.

(c) When a juvenile is placed on probation pursuant to K.S.A. 2015
 Supp. 38-2361, and amendments thereto, the community supervision
 officer responsible for oversight of the juvenile shall develop a case plan in
 consultation with the juvenile and the juvenile's family. The department for
 children and families and local board of education may participate in the
 development of the case plan when appropriate.

39 (1) Such case plan shall incorporate the results of the risk and needs
40 assessment, referrals to programs, documentation on violations and
41 graduated responses and shall clearly define the role of each person or
42 agency working with the juvenile.

43 (2) If the juvenile is later committed to the custody of the secretary,

1 the case plan shall be shared with the juvenile correctional facility.

2 (d) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the revised 3 Kansas juvenile justice code.

4 New Sec. 3. (a) (1) The court shall appoint a multidisciplinary team to review cases in which a juvenile fails to substantially comply with the 5 6 development of the immediate intervention plan pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 7 Supp. 38-2346(b), and amendments thereto. The team may be a standing 8 multidisciplinary team or may be appointed for a specific juvenile. (2) The supreme court shall appoint a multidisciplinary team facilitator in each 9 judicial district. The supreme court may appoint a convener and facilitator 10 for a multiple district multidisciplinary team. 11

(b) The multidisciplinary team facilitator shall invite the followingindividuals to be part of the multidisciplinary team:

14 (1) The juvenile;

(2) the juvenile's parents, guardians or custodial relative;

(3) the superintendent of schools or the superintendent's designee;

17 (4) a clinician who has training and experience coordinating18 behavioral or mental health treatment for juveniles; and

(5) any other person or agency representative who may assist in
 providing recommendations for the particular needs of the juvenile and
 family.

(c) Any person appointed as a member of a multidisciplinary team
 may decline to serve and shall incur no civil liability as a result of
 declining to serve.

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(d) This section shall take effect on and after January 1, 2017.

26 New Sec. 4. (a) There is hereby established the Kansas juvenile 27 justice oversight committee for the purpose of overseeing the 28 implementation of reform measures intended to improve the state's 29 juvenile justice system.

30 (b) The Kansas juvenile justice oversight committee shall be 31 composed of 18 members including the following individuals:

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(1) The governor or the governor's designee;

33 (2) one member of the house of representatives appointed by the34 speaker of the house of representatives;

35 (3) one member of the house of representatives appointed by the36 minority leader of the house of representatives;

37 (4) one member of the senate appointed by the president of the38 senate;

39 (5) one member of the senate appointed by the minority leader of the40 senate;

41 (6) the secretary of corrections or the secretary's designee;

42 (7) the secretary for children and families or the secretary's designee;

43 (8) the commissioner of education or the commissioner's designee;

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corrections or the deputy's designee:

corrections, or the director's designee;

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(9) the deputy secretary of juvenile services at the department of

(10) the director of community-based services at the department of

5 (11) two district court judges appointed by the chief justice of the 6 supreme court; 7 (12) one chief court services officer appointed by the chief justice of 8 the supreme court; (13) one member of the office of judicial administration appointed by 9 the chief justice of the supreme court; 10 (14) one juvenile defense attorney appointed by the chief justice of 11 12 the supreme court; one juvenile crime victim advocate appointed by the governor; 13 (15) (16) one member from a state law enforcement agency appointed by 14 15 the governor; and 16 (17) one member from a prosecuting attorney's office appointed by 17 the governor. 18 (c) The committee shall be appointed by January 1, 2017, and shall meet within 90 days after appointment and at least quarterly thereafter,

19 upon notice by the chair. The committee shall select a chairperson and 20 vice-chairperson, and 10 members shall be considered a quorum. 21 22

(d) The committee shall perform the following duties:

23 (1) Guide and evaluate the implementation of the changes in law relating to juvenile justice reform; 24

(2) define performance measures and recidivism;

(3) approve a plan developed by court services and the department of 26 corrections instituting a uniform process for collecting and reviewing 27 28 performance measures and recidivism, costs and outcomes of programs;

29 (4) consider utilizing the Kansas criminal justice information system for data collection and analyses; 30

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(5) ensure system integration and accountability;

32 (6) monitor the fidelity of implementation efforts to programs and 33 training efforts;

34 (7) calculate any state expenditures that have been avoided by reductions in the number of youth placed in out-of-home placements to 35 recommend to the governor and the legislature reinvestment of funds into: 36

37 (A) Evidence-based practices and programs in the community 38 pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto, for use by intake and assessment services, immediate intervention, probation and 39 40 conditional release; and

(B) training on evidence-based practices for juvenile justice system 41 staff, including, but not limited to, training in cognitive behavioral 42 therapies, family-centered therapies, substance abuse, sex offender therapy 43

1 and other services that address a juvenile's risks and needs;

2 (8) continue to review any additional topics relating to the continued
 3 improvement of the juvenile justice system, including:

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(A) The confidentiality of juvenile records;

5 (B) the reduction of the financial burden placed on families involved 6 in the juvenile justice system;

7 (C) juvenile due process rights, including, but not limited to, the 8 development of rights to a speedy trial and preliminary hearings;

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(D) the improvement of conditions of confinement for juveniles; and

10 (E) the removal from the home of children in need of care for non-11 abuse or neglect, truancy, running away or additional child behavior 12 problems when there is no court finding of parental abuse or neglect; and

(9) adhere to the goals of the juvenile justice code as provided inK.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2301, and amendments thereto.

15 (e) The committee shall issue an annual report to the governor, the 16 president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives and the 17 chief justice of the supreme court on or before November 30th each year 18 starting in 2017. Such report shall include:

19 (1) An assessment of the progress made in implementation of 20 juvenile justice reform efforts;

(2) a summary of the committee's efforts in fulfilling its duties as setforth in this section;

23 (3) an analysis of the recidivism data obtained by the committee24 pursuant to this section;

(4) a summary of the averted costs calculated by the committee
pursuant to this section and a recommendation for any reinvestment of the
averted costs to fund services or programs to expand Kansas' continuum of
alternatives for juveniles who would otherwise be placed in out-of-home
placements;

(5) an analysis of detention risk-assessment data to determine if any
 disparate impacts resulted at any stage of the juvenile justice system based
 on race, sex, national origin or economic status; and

(6) recommendations for continued improvements to the juvenilejustice system.

(f) After initial appointment, members appointed to this committee by the governor, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives or the chief justice of the supreme court pursuant to subsection (b), shall serve for a term of two years and shall be eligible for reappointment to such position. All members appointed to the committee shall serve until a successor has been duly appointed.

New Sec. 5. (a) Training on evidence-based programs and practices
shall be mandatory for all individuals who work with juveniles adjudicated
or participating in an immediate intervention under the Kansas revised

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1 juvenile justice code. Such individuals shall include, but not be limited to: 2

- (1) Community supervision officers;
 - (2) juvenile intake and assessment workers;
 - (3) juvenile corrections officers; and
- 5 (4) any individual who works with juveniles through a contracted 6 organization providing services to juveniles.

7 (b) The department of corrections, in conjunction with the office of 8 judicial administration shall provide training in evidence-based programs and practices on a semi-annual basis to those required to receive such 9 10 training pursuant to subsection (a).

New Sec. 6. The chief justice of the supreme court shall designate an 11 individual or create a statewide entity to oversee all attorneys appointed to 12 represent juveniles pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2306(a), and 13 14 amendments thereto

15 New Sec. 7. (a) The department of corrections, in collaboration with 16 the office of judicial administration, shall develop standards and procedures to guide the administration of an immediate intervention 17 18 process and programs developed pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2346, 19 and amendments thereto, and alternative means of adjudication pursuant to 20 K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2389, and amendments thereto. Such standards and 21 procedures shall include, but not be limited to:

- 22 (1) Contact requirements;
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- 24 (3) graduated response and discharge requirements; and
 - (4) process and quality assurance.

(2) parent engagement:

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(b) This section shall take effect on and after January 1, 2017.

27 New Sec. 8. (a) When a juvenile is placed outside the juvenile's home 28 at a dispositional hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2361(k), and 29 amendments thereto, and no reintegration plan is made a part of the record of the hearing, a written reintegration plan shall be prepared and submitted 30 31 to the court within 15 days of the initial order of the court.

32 (b) The plan shall be prepared by the person who has custody or, if 33 directed by the court, by a community supervision officer.

34 (c) If there is a lack of agreement among persons necessary for the 35 success of the plan, the person or entity having custody of the child shall 36 notify the court, and the court shall set a hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 37 Supp. 38-2367, and amendments thereto.

38 (d) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the revised 39 Kansas juvenile justice code.

40 New Sec. 9. For purposes of determining a release date of a juvenile 41 offender from custody of the secretary of corrections, the secretary shall promulgate rules and regulations regarding earned time calculations. 42

43 New Sec. 10. For purposes of determining release of a juvenile from

probation, the supreme court, in consultation with the department of
 corrections, shall establish rules for a system of earned discharge for
 juvenile probationers to be applied by all community supervision officers.
 A probationer shall be awarded earned discharge credits while on
 probation for each full calendar month of compliance with terms of
 supervised probation pursuant to the rules developed by the supreme court.

New Sec. 11. (a) The office of judicial administration shall designate
or develop a training protocol for judges, county and district attorneys and
defense attorneys who work in juvenile court.

10 (b) The office of judicial administration shall report annually to the 11 legislature and to the juvenile justice oversight committee established 12 pursuant to section 4, and amendments thereto, data pertaining to the 13 completion of the training protocol, including, but not limited to, the 14 number of judges, district and county attorneys and defense attorneys who 15 did and did not complete the training protocol.

New Sec. 12. (a) The department of corrections shall create a plan
and provide funding to incentivize the development of immediate
intervention programs established pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2346,
and amendments thereto.

20 (b) Funds allocated in accordance with such plan shall be used only 21 for the purpose of making grants to immediate intervention programs that 22 adhere to the standards and procedures for such programs developed 23 pursuant to section 7, and amendments thereto, and shall be based on the 24 number of persons served and such other requirements as may be 25 established by the department of corrections. The plan may include requirements for grant applications, organizational characteristics, 26 27 reporting and auditing criteria and such other standards for eligibility and 28 accountability.

(c) This section shall take effect on and after January 1, 2017.

New Sec. 13. The department of corrections shall develop for use by the courts pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2367(d), and amendments thereto, community integration programs for juveniles who are ready to transition to independent living. Community integration programs shall be designed to prepare juveniles to become socially and financially independent from the program.

36 New Sec. 14. (a) There is hereby established in the state treasury the 37 Kansas juvenile justice improvement fund, which shall be administered by 38 the department of corrections. All expenditures from the Kansas juvenile 39 justice improvement fund shall be for the development and 40 implementation of evidence-based community programs and practices for juvenile offenders and their families by community supervision offices, 41 42 including, but not limited to, juvenile intake and assessment, court services 43 and community corrections. All expenditures from the Kansas juvenile

justice improvement 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 secretary of corrections or the secretary's
 designee.

5 (b) Annually, on or before June 30, the secretary of corrections shall 6 determine and certify to the director of accounts and reports the amount in 7 each account of the state general fund of a state agency that has been 8 determined by the secretary to be actual or projected cost savings as a 9 result of cost avoidance resulting from decreased reliance on incarceration 10 in the juvenile correctional facility and placement in youth residential 11 centers.

12 (c) Annually, on July 1 or as soon thereafter as moneys are available, 13 the director of accounts and reports shall transfer the amount certified 14 pursuant to subsection (b) from each account of the state general fund of a 15 state agency that has been determined by the secretary of corrections to be 16 actual or projected cost savings to the Kansas juvenile justice 17 improvement fund.

New Sec. 15. (a) The attorney general shall, in collaboration with the Kansas law enforcement training center and the state board of education, promulgate rules and regulations creating a skill development training for responding effectively to misconduct in school while minimizing student exposure to the juvenile justice system.

(b) The skill development training shall include, but not be limited to,the following:

- (1) Information on adolescent development;
- 26 (2) risk and needs assessments;
- 27 (3) mental health;
- 28 (4) diversity;

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- 29 (5) youth crisis intervention;
- 30 (6) substance abuse prevention;
- 31 (7) trauma-informed responses; and

32 (8) other evidence-based practices in school policing to mitigate33 student juvenile justice exposure.

(c) The superintendent of each school district or the superintendent's
 designee and any law enforcement officer primarily assigned to a school
 shall complete the skill development training.

Sec. 16. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 8-241 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-241. (a) Except as provided in K.S.A. 8-2,125 through 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, any person licensed to operate a motor vehicle in this state shall submit to an examination whenever: (1) The division of vehicles has good cause to believe that such person is incompetent or otherwise not qualified to be licensed; or (2) the division of vehicles has suspended such person's license pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1014, and

amendments thereto, as the result of a test refusal, test failure or conviction
 for a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, or a violation of
 a city ordinance or county resolution prohibiting the acts prohibited by
 K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, except that no person shall have
 to submit to and successfully complete an examination more than once as
 the result of separate suspensions arising out of the same occurrence.

7 (b) When a person is required to submit to an examination pursuant 8 to subsection (a)(1), the fee for such examination shall be in the amount 9 provided by K.S.A. 8-240, and amendments thereto. When a person is 10 required to submit to an examination pursuant to subsection (a)(2), the fee for such examination shall be \$25. In addition, any person required to 11 12 submit to an examination pursuant to subsection (a)(2) as the result of a 13 test failure, a conviction for a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments 14 thereto, or a violation of a city ordinance or county resolution prohibiting 15 the acts prohibited by K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, shall be 16 required, at the time of examination, to pay a reinstatement fee of \$200 17 after the first occurrence, \$400 after the second occurrence, \$600 after the 18 third occurrence and \$800 after the fourth or subsequent occurrence; and 19 as a result of a test refusal, a conviction for a violation of K.S.A. 2015 20 Supp. 8-1025, and amendments thereto, or a violation of a city ordinance 21 or county resolution prohibiting the acts prohibited by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 22 8-1025, and amendments thereto, shall be required, at the time of 23 examination, to pay a reinstatement fee of \$600 after the first occurrence, 24 \$900 after the second occurrence, \$1,200 after the third occurrence and 25 \$1,500 after the fourth or subsequent occurrence.

(1) All examination fees collected pursuant to this section shall be
remitted to the state treasurer, in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A.
75-4215, and amendments thereto, who shall deposit the entire amount in
the state treasury and credit 80% to the state highway fund and 20% shall
be disposed of as provided in K.S.A. 8-267, and amendments thereto.

31 (2) On and after July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2018, all 32 reinstatement fees collected pursuant to this section shall be remitted to the 33 state treasurer, in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and 34 amendments thereto, who shall deposit the entire amount in the state 35 treasury and credit 26% to the community alcoholism and intoxication 36 programs fund created pursuant to K.S.A. 41-1126, and amendments 37 thereto, 12% to the juvenile alternatives to detention-facilities fund created 38 by K.S.A. 79-4803, and amendments thereto, 12% to the forensic 39 laboratory and materials fee fund created by K.S.A. 28-176, and 40 amendments thereto, 17% to the driving under the influence fund created 41 by K.S.A. 75-5660, and amendments thereto, and 33% to the judicial 42 branch nonjudicial salary adjustment fund created by K.S.A. 20-1a15, and 43 amendments thereto. Moneys credited to the forensic laboratory and

materials fee fund as provided herein shall be used to supplement existing
 appropriations and shall not be used to supplant general fund
 appropriations to the Kansas bureau of investigation.

(3) On and after July 1, 2018, all reinstatement fees collected 4 5 pursuant to this section shall be remitted to the state treasurer, in 6 accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments 7 thereto, who shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury and credit 8 35% to the community alcoholism and intoxication programs fund created 9 pursuant to K.S.A. 41-1126, and amendments thereto, 20% to the juvenile 10 alternatives to detention-facilities fund created by K.S.A. 79-4803, and amendments thereto, 20% to the forensic laboratory and materials fee fund 11 12 created by K.S.A. 28-176, and amendments thereto, and 25% to the 13 driving under the influence fund created by K.S.A. 75-5660, and 14 amendments thereto. Moneys credited to the forensic laboratory and 15 materials fee fund as provided herein shall be used to supplement existing 16 appropriations and shall not be used to supplant general fund 17 appropriations to the Kansas bureau of investigation.

18 (c) When an examination is required pursuant to subsection (a), at 19 least five days' written notice of the examination shall be given to the 20 licensee. The examination administered hereunder shall be at least 21 equivalent to the examination required by K.S.A. 8-247(e), and 22 amendments thereto, with such additional tests as the division deems 23 necessary. Upon the conclusion of such examination, the division shall 24 take action as may be appropriate and may suspend or revoke the license 25 of such person or permit the licensee to retain such license, or may issue a license subject to restrictions as permitted under K.S.A. 8-245, and 26 27 amendments thereto.

(d) Refusal or neglect of the licensee to submit to an examination as
 required by this section shall be grounds for suspension or revocation of
 the license.

31 (e) The division may issue a driver's license with a DUI-IID 32 designation for a licensee that is operating under ignition interlock 33 restrictions required by K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto. The 34 reexamination requirement in subsection (a)(2) shall not require 35 reexamination and payment of reinstatement fees until the end of the 36 licensee's ignition interlock restriction period. If the applicant's Kansas 37 driver's license has been expired for one year or more, the applicant must 38 complete a reexamination and pay any applicable reinstatement fees before 39 qualifying for a driver's license with an ignition interlock designation. All 40 other requirements for issuance and renewal of a driver's license under 41 K.S.A. 8-240, and amendments thereto, shall continue to apply. The 42 renewal periods and other requirements in K.S.A. 8-247, and amendments 43 thereto, shall apply. The fees charged for the driver's license with ignition

1 interlock designation shall include: (1) The fee amounts set out in K.S.A. 2 8-240(f), and amendments thereto; (2) fees prescribed by the secretary of 3 revenue and required in K.S.A. 8-243(a), and amendments thereto; and (3) 4 a \$10 fee to the DUI-IID designation fund. There is hereby created in the 5 state treasury the DUI-IID designation fund. All moneys credited to the 6 DUI-IID designation fund shall be used by the department of revenue only 7 for the purpose of funding the administration and oversight of state 8 certified ignition interlock manufacturers and their service providers.

9 Sec. 17. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 8-2110 is hereby amended to read as 10 follows: 8-2110. (a) Failure to comply with a traffic citation means failure either to: (1) Appear before any district or municipal court in response to a 11 12 traffic citation and pay in full any fine and court costs imposed; or (2) 13 otherwise comply with a traffic citation as provided in K.S.A. 8-2118, and 14 amendments thereto. Failure to comply with a traffic citation is a 15 misdemeanor, regardless of the disposition of the charge for which such 16 citation was originally issued.

17 (b) (1) In addition to penalties of law applicable under subsection (a), 18 when a person fails to comply with a traffic citation, except for illegal 19 parking, standing or stopping, the district or municipal court in which the 20 person should have complied with the citation shall mail notice to the 21 person that if the person does not appear in district or municipal court or 22 pay all fines, court costs and any penalties within 30 days from the date of 23 mailing notice, the division of vehicles will be notified to suspend the 24 person's driving privileges. The district or municipal court may charge an 25 additional fee of \$5 for mailing such notice. Upon the person's failure to comply within such 30 days of mailing notice, the district or municipal 26 27 court shall electronically notify the division of vehicles. Upon receipt of a 28 report of a failure to comply with a traffic citation under this subsection, 29 pursuant to K.S.A. 8-255, and amendments thereto, the division of 30 vehicles shall notify the violator and suspend the license of the violator 31 until satisfactory evidence of compliance with the terms of the traffic 32 citation has been furnished to the informing court. When the court 33 determines the person has complied with the terms of the traffic citation, 34 the court shall immediately electronically notify the division of vehicles of 35 such compliance. Upon receipt of notification of such compliance from the 36 informing court, the division of vehicles shall terminate the suspension or 37 suspension action.

(2) (A) In lieu of suspension under paragraph (1), the driver may submit to the division of vehicles a written request for restricted driving privileges, with a non-refundable \$25 application fee, to be applied by the division of vehicles for additional administrative costs to implement restricted driving privileges. The division shall remit all restricted driving privilege application fees to the state treasurer in accordance with the

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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 division of vehicles operating fund.

(B) A person whose driver's license has expired during the period

when such person's driver's license has been suspended for failure to pay fines for traffic citations, the driver may submit to the division of vehicles a written request for restricted driving privileges, with a non-refundable \$25 application fee, to be applied by the division of vehicles for additional administrative costs to implement restricted driving privileges. The division shall remit all restricted driving privilege application 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 to the credit of the division of vehicles operating fund. An individual shall not qualify for restricted driving privileges pursuant to this section unless the

for restricted driving privileges pursuant to this section unless the following conditions are met: (i) The suspended license that expired was issued by the division of vehicles; (ii) the suspended license resulted from the individual's failure to comply with a traffic citation pursuant to subsection (b)(1); (iii) the traffic citation that resulted in the failure to comply pursuant to subsection (b)(1) was issued in this state; and (iv) the individual has not previously received a stayed suspension as a result of a driving while suspended conviction.

23 (C) Upon review and approval of the driver's eligibility, the driving 24 privileges will be restricted by the division of vehicles for a period up to 25 one year or until the terms of the traffic citation have been complied with 26 and the court shall immediately electronically notify the division of 27 vehicles of such compliance. If the driver fails to comply with the traffic 28 citation within the one year restricted period, the driving privileges will be 29 suspended by the division of vehicles until the court determines the person 30 has complied with the terms of the traffic citation and the court shall 31 immediately electronically notify the division of vehicles of such 32 compliance. Upon receipt of notification of such compliance from the 33 informing court, the division of vehicles shall terminate the suspension 34 action. When restricted driving privileges are approved pursuant to this 35 section, the person's driving privileges shall be restricted to driving only 36 under the following circumstances: (i) In going to or returning from the 37 person's place of employment or schooling; (ii) in the course of the 38 person's employment; (iii) in going to or returning from an appointment 39 with a health care provider or during a medical emergency; and (iv) in 40 going to and returning from probation or parole meetings, drug or alcohol 41 counseling or any place the person is required to go by a court.

42 (c) Except as provided in subsection (d), when the district or 43 municipal court notifies the division of vehicles of a failure to comply with

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a traffic citation pursuant to subsection (b), the court shall assess a reinstatement fee of \$59 for each charge on which the person failed to make satisfaction regardless of the disposition of the charge for which

3 make satisfaction regardless of the disposition of the charge for which 4 such citation was originally issued and regardless of any application for 5 restricted driving privileges. Such reinstatement fee shall be in addition to 6 any fine, restricted driving privilege application fee, district or municipal 7 court costs and other penalties. The court shall remit all reinstatement fees 8 to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, 9 and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state 10 treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury and shall 11 credit 42.37% of such moneys to the division of vehicles operating fund, 12 31.78% to the community alcoholism and intoxication programs fund 13 created by K.S.A. 41-1126, and amendments thereto, 10.59% to the juvenile alternatives to detention-facilities fund created by K.S.A. 79-14 15 4803, and amendments thereto, and 15.26% to the judicial branch 16 nonjudicial salary adjustment fund created by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 20-1a15, 17 and amendments thereto

18 (d) The district court or municipal court shall waive the reinstatement 19 fee provided for in subsection (c), if the failure to comply with a traffic 20 citation was the result of such person enlisting in or being drafted into the 21 armed services of the United States, being called into service as a member 22 of a reserve component of the military service of the United States, or 23 volunteering for such active duty, or being called into service as a member 24 of the state of Kansas national guard, or volunteering for such active duty, 25 and being absent from Kansas because of such military service. In any 26 case of a failure to comply with a traffic citation which occurred on or 27 after August 1, 1990, and prior to the effective date of this act, in which a 28 person was assessed and paid a reinstatement fee and the person failed to 29 comply with a traffic citation because the person was absent from Kansas 30 because of any such military service, the reinstatement fee shall be 31 reimbursed to such person upon application therefor. The state treasurer 32 and the director of accounts and reports shall prescribe procedures for all 33 such reimbursement payments and shall create appropriate accounts, make 34 appropriate accounting entries and issue such appropriate vouchers and 35 warrants as may be required to make such reimbursement payments.

(e) Except as provided further, the reinstatement fee established in
this section shall be the only fee collected or moneys in the nature of a fee
collected for such reinstatement. 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 July 1, 2015, through June 30,
2017, the supreme court may impose an additional charge, not to exceed
\$22 per reinstatement fee, to fund the costs of non-judicial personnel.

43 Sec. 18. K.S.A. 12-4112 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-

1 4112. No person shall be assessed costs for the administration of justice in 2 any municipal court case, except for witness fees and mileage as set forth 3 in K.S.A. 12-4411, and amendments thereto; for the assessment required 4 by K.S.A.-2001 2015 Supp. 20-1a11, and amendments thereto; for the 5 judicial branch education fund; for the assessment required by K.S.A. 12-6 4117, and amendments thereto, for the law enforcement training center 7 fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 74-5619, and amendments thereto, the 8 local law enforcement training reimbursement fund established pursuant to 9 K.S.A. 74-5620, and amendments thereto, and the juvenile alternatives to 10 detention-facilities fund as provided in K.S.A. 12-4117, and amendments 11 thereto; and for the assessment required by K.S.A. 12-16,119, and 12 amendments thereto, for the detention facility processing fee.

Sec. 19. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 12-4117 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-4117. (a) In each case filed in municipal court 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:

19 One dollar to the local law enforcement training reimbursement fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 74-5620, and amendments thereto, \$11.50 20 21 to the law enforcement training center fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 22 74-5619, and amendments thereto, \$2.50 to the Kansas commission on 23 peace officers' standards and training fund established by K.S.A. 74-5619, 24 and amendments thereto, \$2 to the juvenile alternatives to detention 25 facilities fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 79-4803, and amendments 26 thereto, to be expended for operational costs of facilities for the detention 27 of juveniles, \$.50 to the protection from abuse fund established pursuant to 28 K.S.A. 74-7325, and amendments thereto, \$.50 to the crime victims 29 assistance fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7334, and amendments 30 thereto, \$1 to the trauma fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 31 75-5670, and amendments thereto, and \$1 to the department of corrections 32 forensic psychologist fund established pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 75-33 52,151, and amendments thereto.

34 (b) The judge or clerk of the municipal court shall remit the 35 appropriate assessments received pursuant to this section to the state 36 treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and 37 amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state 38 treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit 39 of the local law enforcement training reimbursement fund, the law 40 enforcement training center fund, the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training fund, the juvenile alternatives to detention 41 42 facilities fund, the crime victims assistance fund, the trauma fund and the 43 department of corrections forensic psychologist fund as provided in this 1 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.

6 Sec. 20. K.S.A. 20-167 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-167. 7 On and after July 1, 1997:(a) The supreme court may establish a 8 supervision fee schedule to be charged *to* a juvenile offender, or the parent 9 or guardian of such juvenile offender, if the juvenile offender is under the 10 age of 18, for services rendered *to* the juvenile who is:

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(1) Placed on probation;

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(2) placed in juvenile community correctional services;(3) placed in a community placement;

(4) placed on conditional release pursuant to K.S.A.-2007 2015 Supp.
38-2374, and amendments thereto; or

16 (5) using any other juvenile justice program available in the judicial17 district.

(b) The supervision fee established by this section shall be chargedand collected by the clerk of the district court.

(c) All moneys collected by this section shall be paid into the countygeneral fund and used to fund community juvenile justice programs.

22 (d) The juvenile offender shall not be eligible for early release from
 23 supervision unless the supervision fee has been paid.

(e) An annual report shall be filed with the commissioner of juvenile justice secretary of corrections from every judicial district concerning the supervision fees. The report shall include figures concerning: (1) The amount of supervision fees ordered to be paid; (2) the amount of supervision fees actually paid; and (3) the amount of expenditures and to whom such expenditures were paid.

30 (f) (e) The court may waive all or part of the supervision fee 31 established by this section upon a showing that such fee will result in an 32 undue hardship to such juvenile offender or the parent or guardian of such 33 juvenile offender.

Sec. 21. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2202 is hereby amended to read as
follows: 38-2202. As used in the revised Kansas code for care of children,
unless the context otherwise indicates:

(a) "Abandon" or "abandonment" means to forsake, desert or, without
 making appropriate provision for substitute care, cease providing care for
 the child.

40 (b) "Adult correction facility" means any public or private facility, 41 secure or nonsecure, which is used for the lawful custody of accused or 42 convicted adult criminal offenders.

43 (c) "Aggravated circumstances" means the abandonment, torture,

1 chronic abuse, sexual abuse or chronic, life threatening neglect of a child.

2 (d) "Child in need of care" means a person less than 18 years of age 3 at the time of filing of the petition or issuance of an ex parte protective 4 custody order pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2242, and amendments 5 thereto, who:

6 (1) Is without adequate parental care, control or subsistence and the 7 condition is not due solely to the lack of financial means of the child's 8 parents or other custodian;

9 (2) is without the care or control necessary for the child's physical, 10 mental or emotional health;

(3) has been physically, mentally or emotionally abused or neglectedor sexually abused;

(4) has been placed for care or adoption in violation of law;

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(5) has been abandoned or does not have a known living parent;

15 (6) is not attending school as required by K.S.A. 72-977 or 72-1111, 16 and amendments thereto;

(7) except in the case of a violation of K.S.A. 41-727, K.S.A. 748810(j), K.S.A. 79-3321(m) or (n), or K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-6301(a)(14),
and amendments thereto, or, except as provided in paragraph (12), does an
act which, when committed by a person under 18 years of age, is
prohibited by state law, city ordinance or county resolution but which is
not prohibited when done by an adult;

(8) while less than 10 years of age, commits any act which if done by
an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor as
defined by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5102, and amendments thereto;

(9) is willfully and voluntarily absent from the child's home withoutthe consent of the child's parent or other custodian;

(10) is willfully and voluntarily absent at least a second time from a
court ordered or designated placement, or a placement pursuant to court
order, if the absence is without the consent of the person with whom the
child is placed or, if the child is placed in a facility, without the consent of
the person in charge of such facility or such person's designee;

(11) has been residing in the same residence with a sibling or another
 person under 18 years of age, who has been physically, mentally or
 emotionally abused or neglected, or sexually abused;

(12) while less than 10 years of age commits the offense defined in
K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-6301(a)(14), and amendments thereto; or

(13) has had a permanent custodian appointed and the permanentcustodian is no longer able or willing to serve.

40 (e) "Citizen review board" is a group of community volunteers
41 appointed by the court and whose duties are prescribed by K.S.A. 2015
42 Supp. 38-2207 and 38-2208, and amendments thereto.

43 (f) "Civil custody case" includes any case filed under chapter 23 of

1 the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, the Kansas 2 family law code, article 11, of chapter 38 of the Kansas Statutes 3 Annotated, and amendments thereto, determination of parentage, article 21 4 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, 5 adoption and relinquishment act, or article 30 of chapter 59 of the Kansas 6 Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, guardians and conservators.

7 (g) "Court-appointed special advocate" means a responsible adult 8 other than an attorney guardian ad litem who is appointed by the court to 9 represent the best interests of a child, as provided in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 10 38-2206, and amendments thereto, in a proceeding pursuant to this code.

(h) "Custody" whether temporary, protective or legal, means the 11 12 status created by court order or statute which vests in a custodian, whether an individual or an agency, the right to physical possession of the child and 13 14 the right to determine placement of the child, subject to restrictions placed 15 by the court.

16 "Extended out of home placement" means a child has been in the (i) 17 custody of the secretary and placed with neither parent for 15 of the most 18 recent 22 months beginning 60 days after the date at which a child in the 19 custody of the secretary was removed from the home.

20 (j) "Educational institution" means all schools at the elementary and 21 secondary levels.

22 "Educator" means any administrator, teacher or other professional (k) 23 or paraprofessional employee of an educational institution who has 24 exposure to a pupil specified in K.S.A. 72-89b03(a), and amendments 25 thereto.

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(1)"Harm" means physical or psychological injury or damage.

27 (m) "Interested party" means the grandparent of the child, a person 28 with whom the child has been living for a significant period of time when 29 the child in need of care petition is filed, and any person made an 30 interested party by the court pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2241, and 31 amendments thereto, or Indian tribe seeking to intervene that is not a party. 32

(n) "Jail" means:

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(1) An adult jail or lockup; or

34 (2) a facility in the same building or on the same grounds as an adult 35 jail or lockup, unless the facility meets all applicable standards and licensure requirements under law and there is: (A) Total separation of the 36 37 juvenile and adult facility spatial areas such that there could be no 38 haphazard or accidental contact between juvenile and adult residents in the 39 respective facilities; (B) total separation in all juvenile and adult program 40 activities within the facilities, including recreation, education, counseling, 41 health care, dining, sleeping and general living activities; and (C) separate 42 juvenile and adult staff, including management, security staff and direct 43 care staff such as recreational, educational and counseling.

1 (o) "Juvenile detention facility" means any secure public or private 2 facility used for the lawful custody of accused or adjudicated juvenile 3 offenders which must not be a jail.

4 (p) "Juvenile intake and assessment worker" means a responsible 5 adult authorized to perform intake and assessment services as part of the 6 intake and assessment system established pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023, and 7 amendments thereto.

8 (q) "Kinship care" means the placement of a child in the home of the 9 child's relative or in the home of another adult with whom the child or the 10 child's parent already has a close emotional attachment.

(r) "Law enforcement officer" means any person who by virtue of
office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain
public order or to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty extends to all
crimes or is limited to specific crimes.

(s) "Multidisciplinary team" means a group of persons, appointed by
the court under K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2228, and amendments thereto,
which has knowledge of the circumstances of a child in need of care.

18 (t) "Neglect" means acts or omissions by a parent, guardian or person 19 responsible for the care of a child resulting in harm to a child, or 20 presenting a likelihood of harm, and the acts or omissions are not due 21 solely to the lack of financial means of the child's parents or other 22 custodian. Neglect may include, but shall not be limited to:

(1) Failure to provide the child with food, clothing or shelternecessary to sustain the life or health of the child;

(2) failure to provide adequate supervision of a child or to remove a child from a situation which requires judgment or actions beyond the child's level of maturity, physical condition or mental abilities and that results in bodily injury or a likelihood of harm to the child; or

29 (3) failure to use resources available to treat a diagnosed medical condition if such treatment will make a child substantially more 30 31 comfortable, reduce pain and suffering, or correct or substantially diminish 32 a crippling condition from worsening. A parent legitimately practicing 33 religious beliefs who does not provide specified medical treatment for a 34 child because of religious beliefs shall not for that reason be considered a 35 negligent parent; however, this exception shall not preclude a court from 36 entering an order pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2217(a)(2), and 37 amendments thereto.

(u) "Parent" when used in relation to a child or children, includes a
 guardian and every person who is by law liable to maintain, care for or
 support the child.

41 (v) "Party" means the state, the petitioner, the child, any parent of the 42 child and an Indian child's tribe intervening pursuant to the Indian child 43 welfare act. 1 (w) "Permanency goal" means the outcome of the permanency 2 planning process which may be reintegration, adoption, appointment of a 3 permanent custodian or another planned permanent living arrangement.

4 (x) "Permanent custodian" means a judicially approved permanent 5 guardian of a child pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2272, and 6 amendments thereto.

7 (y) "Physical, mental or emotional abuse" means the infliction of 8 physical, mental or emotional harm or the causing of a deterioration of a 9 child and may include, but shall not be limited to, maltreatment or 10 exploiting a child to the extent that the child's health or emotional well-11 being is endangered.

(z) "Placement" means the designation by the individual or agencyhaving custody of where and with whom the child will live.

(aa) "Relative" means a person related by blood, marriage or adoption
but, when referring to a relative of a child's parent, does not include the
child's other parent.

(bb) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department for childrenand families or the secretary's designee.

19 (cc) "Secure facility" means a facility, other than a staff secure 20 facility or juvenile detention facility which is operated or structured so as 21 to ensure that all entrances and exits from the facility are under the 22 exclusive control of the staff of the facility, whether or not the person 23 being detained has freedom of movement within the perimeters of the 24 facility, or which relies on locked rooms and buildings, fences or physical 25 restraint in order to control behavior of its residents. No secure facility 26 shall be in a city or county jail.

27 (dd) "Sexual abuse" means any contact or interaction with a child in 28 which the child is being used for the sexual stimulation of the perpetrator, the child or another person. Sexual abuse shall include allowing, 29 30 permitting or encouraging a child to engage in the sale of sexual relations 31 or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, or to be photographed, filmed 32 or depicted in pornographic material. Sexual abuse also shall include 33 allowing, permitting or encouraging a child to engage in aggravated 34 human trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5426(b), and 35 amendments thereto, if committed in whole or in part for the purpose of 36 the sexual gratification of the offender or another.

(ee) "Shelter facility" means any public or private facility or home,
other than a juvenile detention facility or staff secure facility, that may be
used in accordance with this code for the purpose of providing either
temporary placement for children in need of care prior to the issuance of a
dispositional order or longer term care under a dispositional order.

42 (ff) "Staff secure facility" means a facility described in K.S.A. 2015 43 Supp. 65-535, and amendments thereto: (1) That does not include 1 construction features designed to physically restrict the movements and 2 activities of juvenile residents who are placed therein; (2) that may 3 establish reasonable rules restricting entrance to and egress from the 4 facility; and (3) in which the movements and activities of individual 5 juvenile residents may, for treatment purposes, be restricted or subject to 6 control through the use of intensive staff supervision. No staff secure 7 facility shall be in a city or county jail.

8 (gg) "Transition plan" means, when used in relation to a youth in the 9 custody of the secretary, an individualized strategy for the provision of 10 medical, mental health, education, employment and housing supports as 11 needed for the adult and, if applicable, for any minor child of the adult, to 12 live independently and specifically provides for the supports and any 13 services for which an adult with a disability is eligible including, but not 14 limited to, funding for home and community based services waivers.

(hh) "Youth residential facility" means any home, foster home or
structure which provides 24-hour-a-day care for children and which is
licensed pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes
Annotated, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 22. On and after July 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2232 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2232. (a) (1) To the extent possible, when any law enforcement officer takes into custody a child under the age of 18 years without a court order, the child shall<u>forthwith promptly</u> be delivered to the custody of the child's parent or other custodian unless there are reasonable grounds to believe that such action would not be in the best interests of the child.

26 (2) Except as provided in subsection (b), if the child is not delivered 27 to the custody of the child's parent or other custodian, the child shall 28 forthwith promptly be delivered to a shelter facility designated by the 29 court, court services officer, juvenile intake and assessment worker, 30 licensed attendant care center or other person or, if the child is 15 years of 31 age or younger, or 16 or 17 years of age if the child has no identifiable 32 parental or family resources or shows signs of physical, mental, emotional 33 or sexual abuse, to a facility or person designated by the secretary.

34 (3) If, after delivery of the child to a shelter facility, the person in 35 charge of the shelter facility at that time and the law enforcement officer 36 determine that the child will not remain in the shelter facility and if the 37 child is presently alleged, but not yet adjudicated, to be a child in need of 38 care solely pursuant to subsection (d)(9) or (d)(10) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 39 38-2202(d)(9) or (d)(10), and amendments thereto, the law enforcement 40 officer shall deliver the child to a juvenile detention facility or other secure 41 facility, designated by the court, where the child shall be detained for not 42 more than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and 43 days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible.

1 (4) No child taken into custody pursuant to this code shall be placed 2 in a-juvenile detention facility or other secure facility, except as authorized 3 by this section and by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2242, 38-2243 and 38-2260, 4 and amendments thereto.

5 (5) It shall be the duty of the law enforcement officer to furnish to the 6 county or district attorney, without unnecessary delay, all the information 7 in the possession of the officer pertaining to the child, the child's parents or 8 other persons interested in or likely to be interested in the child and all 9 other facts and circumstances which caused the child to be taken into 10 custody.

11 (b) (1) When any law enforcement officer takes into custody any 12 child as provided in-subsection (b)(2) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2231(b)(2), 13 and amendments thereto, proceedings shall be initiated in accordance with the provisions of the interstate compact on juveniles, K.S.A. 38-1001 et 14 seq., and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-1008, and 15 amendments thereto, when effective. Any child taken into custody 16 17 pursuant to the interstate compact on juveniles may be detained in a 18 juvenile detention facility or other secure facility.

19 (2) When any law enforcement officer takes into custody any child as provided in-subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2231(b)(3), and 20 21 amendments thereto, the law enforcement officer shall place the child in 22 protective custody and may deliver the child to a staff secure facility. The 23 law enforcement officer shall contact the department for children and 24 families to begin an assessment to determine safety, placement and 25 treatment needs for the child. Such child shall not be placed in a juvenile detention facility or other secure facility, except as authorized by this 26 27 section and by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2242, 38-2243 and 38-2260, and 28 amendments thereto.

(c) Whenever a child under the age of 18 years is taken into custody by a law enforcement officer without a court order and is thereafter placed as authorized by subsection (a), the facility or person shall, upon written application of the law enforcement officer, have physical custody and provide care and supervision for the child. The application shall state:

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(1) The name and address of the child, if known;

(2) the names and addresses of the child's parents or nearest relativesand persons with whom the child has been residing, if known; and

(3) the officer's belief that the child is a child in need of care and that
there are reasonable grounds to believe that the circumstances or condition
of the child is such that the child would be harmed unless placed in the
immediate custody of the shelter facility or other person.

(d) A copy of the application shall be furnished by the facility or
person receiving the child to the county or district attorney without
unnecessary delay.

1 (e) The shelter facility or other person designated by the court who 2 has custody of the child pursuant to this section shall discharge the child 3 not later than 72 hours following admission, excluding Saturdays, 4 Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the 5 court is not accessible, unless a court has entered an order pertaining to 6 temporary custody or release.

(f) In absence of a court order to the contrary, the county or district
attorney or the placing law enforcement agency shall have the authority to
direct the release of the child at any time.

10 (g) When any law enforcement officer takes into custody any child as 11 provided in—subsection (d) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2231(d), and 12 amendments thereto, the child shall-forthwith promptly be delivered to the 13 school in which the child is enrolled, any location designated by the school 14 in which the child is enrolled or the child's parent or other custodian.

Sec. 23. On and after July 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2242 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2242. (a) The court, upon verified application, may issue ex parte an order directing that a child be held in protective custody and, if the child has not been taken into custody, an order directing that the child be taken into custody. The application shall state for each child:

21 (1) The applicant's belief that the child is a child in need of care;

(2) that the child is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removedfrom the home;

(3) that allowing the child to remain in the home is contrary to thewelfare of the child; and

(4) the facts relied upon to support the application, including efforts
known to the applicant to maintain the family unit and prevent the
unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home, or the specific
facts supporting that an emergency exists which threatens the safety of the
child.

(b) (1) The order of protective custody may be issued only after the
court has determined there is probable cause to believe the allegations in
the application are true. The order shall remain in effect until the
temporary custody hearing provided for in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2243,
and amendments thereto, unless earlier rescinded by the court.

36 (2) No child shall be held in protective custody for more than 72 37 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which 38 the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible, unless within the 72-39 hour period a determination is made as to the necessity for temporary 40 custody in a temporary custody hearing. The time spent in custody pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2232, and amendments thereto, shall be 41 42 included in calculating the 72-hour period. Nothing in this subsection shall 43 be construed to mean that the child must remain in protective custody for

1 72 hours. If a child is in the protective custody of the secretary, the secretary shall allow at least one supervised visit between the child and the 2 3 parent or parents within such time period as the child is in protective 4 custody. The court may prohibit such supervised visit if the court 5 determines it is not in the best interest of the child.

6 (c) (1) Whenever the court determines the necessity for an order of 7 protective custody, the court may place the child in the protective custody 8 of.

9 (A) A parent or other person having custody of the child and may 10 enter a restraining order pursuant to subsection (e);

(B) a person, other than the parent or other person having custody, 11 12 who shall not be required to be licensed under article 5 of chapter 65 of the 13 Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;

a youth residential facility; (C) a shelter facility;

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(D)

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16 a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other provision of law, (E) 17 if the child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human 18 trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments 19 thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 20 2015 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto, or the child committed an 21 act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 22 2015 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto; or

23 (F) the secretary, if the child is 15 years of age or younger, or 16 or 24 17 years of age if the child has no identifiable parental or family resources 25 or shows signs of physical, mental, emotional or sexual abuse.

26 (2) If the secretary presents the court with a plan to provide services 27 to a child or family which the court finds will assure the safety of the 28 child, the court may only place the child in the protective custody of the 29 secretary until the court finds the services are in place. The court shall 30 have the authority to require any person or entity agreeing to participate in 31 the plan to perform as set out in the plan. When the child is placed in the protective custody of the secretary, the secretary shall have the 32 33 discretionary authority to place the child with a parent or to make other 34 suitable placement for the child. When the child is placed in the temporary 35 custody of the secretary and the child has been subjected to human 36 trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2015 37 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual 38 exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-6422, and 39 amendments thereto, or the child committed an act which, if committed by 40 an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-6419, and 41 amendments thereto, the secretary shall have the discretionary authority to 42 place the child in a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other 43 provision of law. When the child is presently alleged, but not yet

adjudicated, to be a child in need of care solely pursuant to-subsection (d) (9) or (d)(10) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2202(d)(9) or (d)(10), and amendments thereto, the child may be placed in a juvenile detentionfacility or other secure facility pursuant to an order of protective custody for a period of not to exceed 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible.

8 (d) The order of protective custody shall be served pursuant to 9 subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2237(*a*), and amendments thereto, 10 on the child's parents and any other person having legal custody of the 11 child. The order shall prohibit the removal of the child from the court's 12 jurisdiction without the court's permission.

13 (e) If the court issues an order of protective custody, the court may also enter an order restraining any alleged perpetrator of physical, sexual, 14 mental or emotional abuse of the child from residing in the child's home; 15 16 visiting, contacting, harassing or intimidating the child, other family 17 member or witness; or attempting to visit, contact, harass or intimidate the 18 child, other family member or witness. Such restraining order shall be served by personal service pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 19 20 38-2237(a), and amendments thereto, on any alleged perpetrator to whom 21 the order is directed.

(f) (1) The court shall not enter the initial order removing a child
from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first
finds probable cause that: (A) (i) The child is likely to sustain harm if not
immediately removed from the home;

(ii) allowing the child to remain in home is contrary to the welfare ofthe child; or

(iii) immediate placement of the child is in the best interest of thechild; and

(B) 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.

33 (2) Such findings shall be included in any order entered by the court.
34 If the child is placed in the custody of the secretary, the court shall provide
35 the secretary with a written copy of any orders entered upon making the
36 order.

Sec. 24. On and after July 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2243 is
hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2243. (a) Upon notice and hearing,
the court may issue an order directing who shall have temporary custody
and may modify the order during the pendency of the proceedings as will
best serve the child's welfare.

42 (b) A hearing pursuant to this section shall be held within 72 hours, 43 excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible, following a child having
 been taken into protective custody.

3 (c) Whenever it is determined that a temporary custody hearing is
4 required, the court shall immediately set the time and place for the hearing.
5 Notice of a temporary custody hearing shall be given to all parties and
6 interested parties.

7 (d) Notice of the temporary custody hearing shall be given at least 24 8 hours prior to the hearing. The court may continue the hearing to afford the 24 hours prior notice or, with the consent of the party or interested party, 9 10 proceed with the hearing at the designated time. If an order of temporary custody is entered and the parent or other person having custody of the 11 12 child has not been notified of the hearing, did not appear or waive 13 appearance and requests a rehearing, the court shall rehear the matter 14 without unnecessary delay.

(e) Oral notice may be used for giving notice of a temporary custody
hearing where there is insufficient time to give written notice. Oral notice
is completed upon filing a certificate of oral notice.

18 (f) The court may enter an order of temporary custody after 19 determining there is probable cause to believe that the: (1) Child is 20 dangerous to self or to others; (2) child is not likely to be available within 21 the jurisdiction of the court for future proceedings; (3) health or welfare of 22 the child may be endangered without further care; (4) child has been 23 subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined 24 by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial 25 sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto; or (5) child committed an act which, if 26 27 committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 28 21-6419, and amendments thereto.

(g) (1) Whenever the court determines the necessity for an order of
 temporary custody the court may place the child in the temporary custody
 of:

(A) A parent or other person having custody of the child and may
 enter a restraining order pursuant to subsection (h);

(B) a person, other than the parent or other person having custody,
who shall not be required to be licensed under article 5 of chapter 65 of the
Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;

- 37 38
- (C) a youth residential facility;
- (D) a shelter facility;

(E) a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other provision of law,
if the child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human
trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments
thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A.
2015 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto, or the child committed an

act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A.
 2015 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto; or

3 (F) the secretary, if the child is 15 years of age or younger, or 16 or 4 17 years of age if the child has no identifiable parental or family resources 5 or shows signs of physical, mental, emotional or sexual abuse.

6 (2) If the secretary presents the court with a plan to provide services 7 to a child or family which the court finds will assure the safety of the 8 child, the court may only place the child in the temporary custody of the 9 secretary until the court finds the services are in place. The court shall 10 have the authority to require any person or entity agreeing to participate in the plan to perform as set out in the plan. When the child is placed in the 11 12 temporary custody of the secretary, the secretary shall have the 13 discretionary authority to place the child with a parent or to make other 14 suitable placement for the child. When the child is placed in the temporary 15 custody of the secretary and the child has been subjected to human 16 trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2015 17 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-6422, and 18 19 amendments thereto, or the child committed an act which, if committed by 20 an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-6419, and 21 amendments thereto, the secretary shall have the discretionary authority to 22 place the child in a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other 23 provision of law. When the child is presently alleged, but not yet 24 adjudicated to be a child in need of care solely pursuant to subsection (d) 25 (9) or (d)(10) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2202(d)(9) or (d)(10), and amendments thereto, the child may be placed in a juvenile detention-26 27 facility or other secure facility, but the total amount of time that the child 28 may be held in such facility under this section and K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-29 2242, and amendments thereto, shall not exceed 24 hours, excluding 30 Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the 31 clerk of the court is not accessible. The order of temporary custody shall 32 remain in effect until modified or rescinded by the court or an adjudication 33 order is entered but not exceeding 60 days, unless good cause is shown 34 and stated on the record.

35 (h) If the court issues an order of temporary custody, the court may 36 also enter an order restraining any alleged perpetrator of physical, sexual, 37 mental or emotional abuse of the child from residing in the child's home; 38 visiting, contacting, harassing or intimidating the child; or attempting to 39 visit, contact, harass or intimidate the child, other family members or 40 witnesses. Such restraining order shall be served by personal service 41 pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2237(a), and 42 amendments thereto, on any alleged perpetrator to whom the order is 43 directed.

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probable cause that: (A) (i) The child is likely to sustain harmimmediately removed from the home;

5 (ii) allowing the child to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of 6 the child; or

7 (iii) immediate placement of the child is in the best interest of the 8 child; and

9 (B) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and 10 prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home or that 11 an emergency exists which threatens the safety to the child.

(2) Such findings shall be included in any order entered by the court.
If the child is placed in the custody of the secretary, upon making the order
the court shall provide the secretary with a written copy.

(j) If the court enters an order of temporary custody that provides for
placement of the child with a person other than the parent, the court shall
make a child support determination pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 382277, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 25. On and after July 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2255 is
hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2255. (a) *Considerations*. Prior to
entering an order of disposition, the court shall give consideration to:

(1) The child's physical, mental and emotional condition;

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(2) the child's need for assistance:

(3) the manner in which the parent participated in the abuse, neglector abandonment of the child;

26 (4) any relevant information from the intake and assessment process;27 and

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(5) the evidence received at the dispositional hearing.

(b) *Custody with a parent.* The court may place the child in the
custody of either of the child's parents subject to terms and conditions
which the court prescribes to assure the proper care and protection of the
child, including, but not limited to:

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(1) Supervision of the child and the parent by a court services officer;

(2) participation by the child and the parent in available programsoperated by an appropriate individual or agency; and

36 (3) any special treatment or care which the child needs for the child's37 physical, mental or emotional health and safety.

(c) *Removal of a child from custody of a parent.* The court shall not
enter the initial order removing a child from the custody of a parent
pursuant to this section unless the court first finds probable cause that: (1)
(A) The child is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from
the home;

43 (B) allowing the child to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of

1 the child; or

2 (C) immediate placement of the child is in the best interest of the 3 child; and

4 (2) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and 5 prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home or that 6 an emergency exists which threatens the safety to the child.

7 The court shall not enter an order removing a child from the custody of 8 a parent pursuant to this section based solely on the finding that the parent 9 is homeless.

10 (d) Custody of a child removed from the custody of a parent. If the court has made the findings required by subsection (c), the court shall 11 enter an order awarding custody to: A relative of the child or to a person 12 13 with whom the child has close emotional ties who shall not be required to 14 be licensed under article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, 15 and amendments thereto; any other suitable person; a shelter facility; a 16 youth residential facility; a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other 17 provision of law, if the child has been subjected to human trafficking or 18 aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5426, 19 and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as 20 defined by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto, or the 21 child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a 22 violation of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto; or, if 23 the child is 15 years of age or younger, or 16 or 17 years of age if the child 24 has no identifiable parental or family resources or shows signs of physical, 25 mental, emotional or sexual abuse, to the secretary. Custody awarded 26 under this subsection shall continue until further order of the court.

27 (1) When custody is awarded to the secretary, the secretary shall 28 consider any placement recommendation by the court and notify the court 29 of the placement or proposed placement of the child within 10 days of the 30 order awarding custody. After providing the parties or interested parties 31 notice and opportunity to be heard, the court may determine whether the 32 secretary's placement or proposed placement is contrary to the welfare or 33 in the best interests of the child. In making that determination the court 34 shall consider the health and safety needs of the child and the resources 35 available to meet the needs of children in the custody of the secretary. If 36 the court determines that the placement or proposed placement is contrary 37 to the welfare or not in the best interests of the child, the court shall notify 38 the secretary, who shall then make an alternative placement.

39 (2) The custodian designated under this subsection shall notify the 40 court in writing at least 10 days prior to any planned placement with a 41 parent. The written notice shall state the basis for the custodian's belief that 42 placement with a parent is no longer contrary to the welfare or best interest 43 of the child. Upon reviewing the notice, the court may allow the custodian to proceed with the planned placement or may set the date for a hearing to
 determine if the child shall be allowed to return home. If the court sets a
 hearing on the matter, the custodian shall not return the child home without
 written consent of the court.

5 (3) The court may grant any person reasonable rights to visit the child 6 upon motion of the person and a finding that the visitation rights would be 7 in the best interests of the child.

8 (4) The court may enter an order restraining any alleged perpetrator 9 of physical, mental or emotional abuse or sexual abuse of the child from residing in the child's home; visiting, contacting, harassing or intimidating 10 the child, other family member or witness; or attempting to visit, contact, 11 harass or intimidate the child, other family member or witness. Such 12 restraining order shall be served by personal service pursuant to subsection 13 (a) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2237(a), and amendments thereto, on any 14 alleged perpetrator to whom the order is directed. 15

16 (5) The court shall provide a copy of any orders entered within 10 17 days of entering the order to the custodian designated under this 18 subsection.

19 (e) *Further determinations regarding a child removed from the home.* 20 If custody has been awarded under subsection (d) to a person other than a 21 parent, a permanency plan shall be provided or prepared pursuant to 22 K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2264, and amendments thereto. If a permanency 23 plan is provided at the dispositional hearing, the court may determine 24 whether reintegration is a viable alternative or, if reintegration is not a 25 viable alternative, whether the child should be placed for adoption or a permanent custodian appointed. In determining whether reintegration is a 26 27 viable alternative, the court shall consider:

28 (1) Whether a parent has been found by a court to have committed 29 one of the following crimes or to have violated the law of another state 30 prohibiting such crimes or to have aided and abetted, attempted, conspired 31 or solicited the commission of one of these crimes: (A) Murder in the first 32 degree, K.S.A. 21-3401, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5402, 33 and amendments thereto; (B) murder in the second degree, K.S.A. 21-34 3402, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5403, and amendments 35 thereto; (C) capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3439, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 36 Supp. 21-5401, and amendments thereto; (D) voluntary 2015 37 manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3403, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38 21-5404, and amendments thereto; or (E) a felony battery that resulted in 39 bodily injury;

40 (2) whether a parent has subjected the child or another child to 41 aggravated circumstances;

42 (3) whether a parent has previously been found to be an unfit parent 43 in proceedings under this code or in comparable proceedings under the

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laws of another state or the federal government;

(4) whether the child has been in extended out of home placement;

3 (5) whether the parents have failed to work diligently toward 4 reintegration;

5 (6) whether the secretary has provided the family with services 6 necessary for the safe return of the child to the home; and

7 (7) whether it is reasonable to expect reintegration to occur within a 8 time frame consistent with the child's developmental needs.

9 (f) *Proceedings if reintegration is not a viable alternative.* If the court determines that reintegration is not a viable alternative, proceedings to 10 terminate parental rights and permit placement of the child for adoption or 11 appointment of a permanent custodian shall be initiated unless the court 12 finds that compelling reasons have been documented in the case plan why 13 adoption or appointment of a permanent custodian would not be in the best 14 15 interests of the child. If compelling reasons have not been documented, the 16 county or district attorney shall file a motion within 30 days to terminate 17 parental rights or a motion to appoint a permanent custodian within 30 18 days and the court shall hold a hearing on the motion within 90 days of its 19 filing. No hearing is required when the parents voluntarily relinquish 20 parental rights or consent to the appointment of a permanent custodian.

21 (g) *Additional Orders*. In addition to or in lieu of any other order 22 authorized by this section:

(1) The court may order the child and the parents of any child who has been adjudicated a child in need of care to attend counseling sessions as the court directs. The expense of the counseling may be assessed as an expense in the case. No mental health provider shall charge a greater fee for court-ordered counseling than the provider would have charged to the person receiving counseling if the person had requested counseling on the person's own initiative.

30 (2) If the court has reason to believe that a child is before the court 31 due, in whole or in part, to the use or misuse of alcohol or a violation of 32 K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5701 through 21-5717, and amendments thereto, by 33 the child, a parent of the child, or another person responsible for the care 34 of the child, the court may order the child, parent of the child or other 35 person responsible for the care of the child to submit to and complete an 36 alcohol and drug evaluation by a qualified person or agency and comply 37 with any recommendations. If the evaluation is performed by a 38 community-based alcohol and drug safety program certified pursuant to 39 K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, the child, parent of the child or 40 other person responsible for the care of the child shall pay a fee not to 41 exceed the fee established by that statute. If the court finds that the child 42 and those legally liable for the child's support are indigent, the fee may be 43 waived. In no event shall the fee be assessed against the secretary.

1 (3) If child support has been requested and the parent or parents have 2 a duty to support the child, the court may order one or both parents to pay 3 child support and, when custody is awarded to the secretary, the court shall 4 order one or both parents to pay child support. The court shall determine, 5 for each parent separately, whether the parent is already subject to an order 6 to pay support for the child. If the parent is not presently ordered to pay 7 support for any child who is subject to the jurisdiction of the court and the 8 court has personal jurisdiction over the parent, the court shall order the 9 parent to pay child support in an amount determined under K.S.A. 2015 10 Supp. 38-2277, and amendments thereto. Except for good cause shown, the court shall issue an immediate income withholding order pursuant to 11 12 K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 23-3101 et seq., and amendments thereto, for each 13 parent ordered to pay support under this subsection, regardless of whether 14 a payor has been identified for the parent. A parent ordered to pay child 15 support under this subsection shall be notified, at the hearing or otherwise, 16 that the child support order may be registered pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 17 Supp. 38-2279, and amendments thereto. The parent shall also be informed 18 that, after registration, the income withholding order may be served on the 19 parent's employer without further notice to the parent and the child support 20 order may be enforced by any method allowed by law. Failure to provide 21 this notice shall not affect the validity of the child support order.

22 (h) If custody has been awarded under subsection (d) to a person 23 other than a parent, and the child is not currently being supervised by the 24 court as a juvenile offender pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp 38-2361, and 25 amendments thereto, the court may not order supervision of the child by 26 court services.

27 Sec. 26. On and after July 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2260 is 28 hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2260. (a) Valid court order. During 29 proceedings under this code, the court may enter an order directing a child 30 who is the subject of the proceedings to remain in a present or future 31 placement if:

32 (1) The child and the child's guardian ad litem are present in court 33 when the order is entered:

34 (2) the court finds that the child has been adjudicated a child in need 35 of care pursuant to subsections (d)(6), (d)(7), (d)(8), (d)(9), (d)(10) or (d)36 (12) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2202(d)(6), (d)(7), (d)(8), (d)(9), (d)(10) or 37 (d)(12), and amendments thereto, and that the child is not likely to be 38 available within the jurisdiction of the court for future proceedings;

39 (3) the child and the guardian ad litem receive oral and written notice 40 of the consequences of violation of the order; and 41

a copy of the written notice is filed in the official case file. (4)

42 Application. Any person may file a verified application for (b) 43 determination that a child has violated an order entered pursuant to

subsection (a) and for an order authorizing holding the child in a secure facility—or juvenile detention facility. The application shall state the applicant's belief that the child has violated the order entered pursuant to subsection (a) without good cause and the specific facts supporting the allegation.

6 (c) *Ex parte order*. After reviewing the application filed pursuant to 7 subsection (b), the court may enter an ex parte order directing that the 8 child be taken into custody and held in a- secure facility-or juveniledetention facility designated by the court, if the court finds probable cause 9 10 that the child violated the court's order to remain in placement without good cause. Pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2237, and amendments 11 thereto, the order shall be served on the child's parents, the child's legal 12 13 custodian and the child's guardian ad litem.

(d) *Preliminary hearing*. Within 24 hours following a child's being
taken into custody pursuant to an order issued under subsection (c), the
court shall hold a preliminary hearing to determine whether the child
admits or denies the allegations of the application and, if the child denies
the allegations, to determine whether probable cause exists to support the
allegations.

(1) Notice of the time and place of the preliminary hearing shall be
given orally or in writing to the child's parents, the child's legal custodian
and the child's guardian ad litem.

23 (2) At the hearing, the child shall have the right to a guardian ad litem24 and shall be served with a copy of the application.

(3) If the child admits the allegations or enters a no contest statement
and if the court finds that the admission or no contest statement is
knowledgeable and voluntary, the court shall proceed without delay to the
placement hearing pursuant to subsection (f).

29 (4) If the child denies the allegations, the court shall determine whether probable cause exists to hold the child in a secure facility-or-30 31 juvenile detention facility pending an evidentiary hearing pursuant to 32 subsection (e). After hearing the evidence, if the court finds that: (A) There 33 is probable cause to believe that the child has violated an order entered 34 pursuant to subsection (a) without good cause; and (B) placement in a 35 secure facility-or juvenile detention facility is necessary for the protection 36 of the child or to assure the presence of the child at the evidentiary hearing 37 pursuant to subsection (e), the court may order the child held in a secure 38 facility-or juvenile detention facility pending the evidentiary hearing.

(e) *Evidentiary hearing*. The court shall hold an evidentiary hearing
on an application within 72 hours of the child's being taken into custody.
Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be given orally or in
writing to the child's parents, the child's legal custodian and the child's
guardian ad litem. At the evidentiary hearing, the court shall determine by

1 a clear and convincing evidence whether the child has:

2 (1) Violated a court order entered pursuant to subsection (a) without 3 good cause;

4 (2) been provided at the hearing with the rights enumerated in 5 subsection (d)(2); and

(3) been informed of:

(A) The nature and consequences of the proceeding;

8 (B) the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and present 9 evidence;

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(C) the right to have a transcript or recording of the proceedings; and(D) the right to appeal.

(f) *Placement.* (1) If the child admits violating the order entered pursuant to subsection (a) or if, after an evidentiary hearing, the court finds that the child has violated such an order, the court shall immediately proceed to a placement hearing. The court may enter an order awarding custody of the child to:

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(A) A parent or other legal custodian;

(B) a person other than a parent or other person having custody, who
shall not be required to be licensed under article 5 of chapter 65 of the
Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;

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(C) a youth residential facility; or

(D) the secretary, if the secretary does not already have legal custodyof the child.

24 (2) The court may authorize the custodian to place the child in a 25 secure facility or juvenile detention facility, if the court determines that all other placement options have been exhausted or are inappropriate, based 26 upon a written report submitted by the secretary, if the child is in the 27 28 secretary's custody, or submitted by a public agency independent of the 29 court and law enforcement, if the child is in the custody of someone other than the secretary. The report shall detail the behavior of the child and the 30 31 circumstances under which the child was brought before the court and 32 made subject to the order entered pursuant to subsection (a).

(3) The authorization to place the child in a secure facility-or juvenile
detention facility pursuant to this subsection shall expire 60 days, inclusive
of weekend and legal holidays, after its issue. The court may grant
extensions of such authorization for two additional periods, each not to
exceed 60 days, upon rehearing pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2256,
and amendments thereto.

(g) *Payment*. The secretary shall only pay for placement and services
for a child placed in a secure facility or juvenile detention facility pursuant
to subsection (f) upon receipt of a valid court order authorizing secure care
placement.

43 (h) Limitations on facilities used. Nothing in this section shall

1 authorize placement of a child in an adult jail or lockup.

2 (i) *Time limits, computation.* Except as otherwise specifically 3 provided by subsection (f), Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days 4 on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible shall not be 5 counted in computing any time limit imposed by this section.

6 Sec. 27. On and after July 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2288 is 7 hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2288. (a) Notwithstanding any 8 other provision of law, no child alleged or found to be a child in need of 9 care may be placed in a juvenile detention facility unless:

10 (1) Such placement is necessary to protect the safety of the child and
11 is authorized by subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2232, and
12 amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2242, 38-2243 or 38-2260,
13 and amendments thereto; or

14 (2)—the child is also alleged to be a juvenile offender and such 15 placement is authorized by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2330 or 38-2343, and 16 amendments thereto.

(b) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the revisedKansas code for care of children.

19 Sec. 28. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2302 is hereby amended to read as 20 follows: 38-2302. As used in this code, unless the context otherwise 21 requires:

(a) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of juvenile justice or
 the commissioner's designee secretary of corrections.

24 (b) "Community supervision officer" means any officer from court 25 services, community corrections or any other individual authorized to 26 supervise a juvenile on an immediate intervention, probation or 27 conditional release.

(c) "Conditional release" means release from a term of commitment
 in a juvenile correctional facility for an aftercare term pursuant to K.S.A.
 2015 Supp. 38-2369, and amendments thereto, under conditions
 established by the commissioner secretary of corrections.

32 (c)(d) "Court-appointed special advocate" means a responsible adult, 33 other than an attorney appointed pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2306, 34 and amendments thereto, who is appointed by the court to represent the 35 best interests of a child, as provided in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2307, and 36 amendments thereto, in a proceeding pursuant to this code.

(d)(e) "Detention risk assessment tool" means a risk assessment
instrument adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023(f), and amendments
thereto, used to identify factors shown to be statistically related to a
juvenile's risk of failing to appear in court or reoffending pre-adjudication
and designed to assist in making detention determinations.

42 *(f)* "Educational institution" means all schools at the elementary and 43 secondary levels. (e)(g) "Educator" means any administrator, teacher or other
 professional or paraprofessional employee of an educational institution
 who has exposure to a pupil specified in-subsections (a)(1) through (5) of
 K.S.A. 72-89b03(a)(1) through (5), and amendments thereto.

5 (h) "Evidence-based" means practices, policies, procedures and 6 programs demonstrated by research to produce reduction in the likelihood 7 of reoffending.

8 (i) "Graduated responses" means a system of community-based 9 sanctions and incentives developed pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023(h) and 10 section 2, and amendments thereto, used to address violations of 11 immediate interventions, terms and conditions of probation and 12 conditional release and to incentivize positive behavior.

(j) "Immediate intervention" means all programs or practices
developed by the county to hold juvenile offenders accountable while
allowing such offenders to be diverted from formal court processing
pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2346, and amendments thereto.

17 (f)(k) "Institution" means the following institutions: The Atchison-18 juvenile correctional facility, the Larned juvenile correctional facility and 19 the Kansas juvenile correctional complex.

20 (g)(l) "Investigator" means an employee of the juvenile justice 21 authority assigned by the commissioner with the responsibility for 22 investigations concerning employees at the juvenile correctional facilities 23 and juveniles in the custody of the commissioner at a juvenile correctional 24 facility.

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(h)(m) "Jail" means: (1) An adult jail or lockup; or

(2) a facility in the same building as an adult jail or lockup, unless the 26 facility meets all applicable licensure requirements under law and there is: 27 28 (A) Total separation of the juvenile and adult facility spatial areas such that 29 there could be no haphazard or accidental contact between juvenile and adult residents in the respective facilities; (B) total separation in all 30 31 juvenile and adult program activities within the facilities, including 32 recreation, education, counseling, health care, dining, sleeping and general 33 living activities; and (C) separate juvenile and adult staff, including 34 management, security staff and direct care staff such as recreational, 35 educational and counseling.

36 (i)(n) "Juvenile" means a person to whom one or more of the 37 following applies, the person: (1) Is 10 or more years of age but less than 38 18 years of age; (2) is alleged to be a juvenile offender; or (3) has been 39 adjudicated as a juvenile offender and continues to be subject to the 40 jurisdiction of the court.

41 (j)(o) "Juvenile correctional facility" means a facility operated by the 42 commissioner secretary of corrections for the commitment of juvenile 43 offenders. 1 (k)(p) "Juvenile corrections officer" means a certified employee of 2 the juvenile justice authority department of corrections working at a 3 juvenile correctional facility assigned by the commissioner secretary of 4 corrections with responsibility for maintaining custody, security and 5 control of juveniles in the custody of the commissioner secretary of 6 corrections at a juvenile correctional facility.

7 (1)(q) "Juvenile detention facility" means a public or private facility 8 licensed pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes 9 Annotated, and amendments thereto, which is used for the lawful custody 10 of alleged or adjudicated juvenile offenders.

11 (m)(r) "Juvenile intake and assessment worker" means a responsible 12 adult *trained and* authorized to perform intake and assessment services as 13 part of the intake and assessment system established pursuant to K.S.A. 14 75-7023, and amendments thereto.

15 (n)(s) "Juvenile offender" means a person who commits an offense 16 while 10 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age which if 17 committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or 18 misdemeanor as defined by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5102, and amendments 19 thereto, or who violates the provisions of K.S.A. 41-727, subsection (j) of 20 K.S.A. 74-8810(j) or subsection (a)(14) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-6301(a) 21 (14), and amendments thereto, but does not include:

22 (1) A person 14 or more years of age who commits a traffic offense, 23 as defined in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 8-2117(d), and amendments thereto;

(2) a person 16 years of age or over who commits an offense definedin chapter 32 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;

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(3) a person under 18 years of age who previously has been:

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(A) Convicted as an adult under the Kansas criminal code;

(B) sentenced as an adult under the Kansas criminal code following
 termination of status as an extended jurisdiction juvenile pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2364, and amendments thereto; or

35 $(\Theta)(t)$ "Law enforcement officer" means any person who by virtue of 36 that person's office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to 37 maintain public order or to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty 38 extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes.

(u) "Overall case length limit" when used in relation to a juvenile
adjudicated a juvenile offender means the maximum jurisdiction of the
court following disposition on an individual case. Pursuant to K.S.A. 2015
Supp. 38-2304, and amendments thereto, the case and the court's
jurisdiction shall terminate once the overall case length limit expires and

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1 may not be extended.

2 (p)(v) "Parent" when used in relation to a juvenile, includes a 3 guardian and every person who is, by law, liable to maintain, care for or 4 support the juvenile.

(w) "Probation" means a period of community supervision ordered 5 pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2361, and amendments thereto. 6 7 overseen by either court services or community corrections, but not both.

8 (x) "Reintegration plan" means a written document prepared in 9 consultation with the child's parent or guardian that:

10 (1) Describes the reintegration goal, which, if achieved, will most likely give the juvenile and the victim of the juvenile a permanent and safe 11 12 living arrangement;

13 (2) describes the child's level of physical health, mental and emotional health and educational functioning; 14

(3) provides an assessment of the needs of the child and family;

16 (4) describes the services to be provided to the child, the child's family and the child's foster parents, if appropriate; 17

(5) includes a description of the tasks and responsibilities designed to 18 19 achieve the plan and to whom assigned;

20 (6) includes measurable objectives and time schedules for achieving 21 the plan; and 22

(7) *if the child is in an out of home placement:*

23 (A) Provides a statement for the basis of determining that reintegration is determined not to be a viable option if such a 24 25 determination is made and includes a plan for another permanent living arrangement: 26 27

(B) describes available alternatives;

28 (C) justifies the alternative placement selected, including a 29 description of the safety and appropriateness of such placement; and

(D) describes the programs and services that will help the child 30 31 prepare to live independently as an adult.

 $\frac{1}{(a)}(v)$ "Risk and needs assessment-tool" means-an a standardized 32 33 instrument administered to on juveniles which delivers a score, or group of 34 scores, describing, but not limited to describing, the juvenile's potential 35 risk to the community to identify specific risk factors and needs shown to 36 be statistically related to a juvenile's risk of reoffending and, when 37 properly addressed, can reduce a juvenile's risk of reoffending.

38 (r) "Sanctions house" means a facility which is operated or structured 39 so as to ensure that all entrances and exits from the facility are under the exclusive control of the staff of the facility, whether or not the person-40 41 being detained has freedom of movement within the perimeters of the-42 facility, or which relies on locked rooms and buildings, fences or physical 43 restraint in order to control the behavior of its residents. Upon an order

1 from the court, a licensed juvenile detention facility may serve as a 2 sanctions house.

"Secretary" means the secretary of corrections or the 3 (s)(z)4 secretary's designee.

5 (aa) "Technical violation" means an act that violates the terms or 6 conditions imposed as part of a probation disposition pursuant to K.S.A. 7 2015 Supp. 38-2361, and amendments thereto, and that does not constitute 8 a new juvenile offense or a new child in need of care violation pursuant to 9 K.S.A.2015 Supp. 38-2202(d), and amendments thereto.

"Warrant" means a written order by a judge of the court directed 10 (bb) to any law enforcement officer commanding the officer to take into 11 12 custody the juvenile named or described therein.

(t) "Youth residential facility" means any home, foster home or 13 structure which provides 24-hour-a-day care for juveniles and which is 14 licensed pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 or article 70 of chapter 75 of 15 16 the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

17 Sec. 29. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2304 is hereby amended to read as 18 follows: 38-2304. (a) Except as provided in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2347, 19 and amendments thereto, proceedings concerning a juvenile shall be 20 governed by the provisions of this code.

21 (b) The district court shall have original jurisdiction to receive and 22 determine proceedings under this code.

23 (c) When a complaint is filed under this code, the juvenile shall be 24 presumed to be subject to this code, unless the contrary is proved.

25 (d) Once jurisdiction is acquired by the district court over an alleged juvenile offender, except as otherwise provided in subsection (e), 26 27 jurisdiction shall continue until one of the following occurs:

(1) The complaint is dismissed;

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(3) the juvenile, after being adjudicated guilty and sentenced:

(2) the juvenile is adjudicated not guilty at trial;

31 (i) Successfully completes the term of probation-or order of 32 assignment to community corrections;

(ii) is discharged by the commissioner secretary pursuant to K.S.A. 33 34 2015 Supp. 38-2376, and amendments thereto;

35 (iii) reaches the juvenile's 21st birthday and no exceptions apply that 36 extend jurisdiction beyond age 21; or

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(iv) reaches the overall case length limit; (4) the court terminates jurisdiction; or

39 (5) the offender is convicted of a new felony while the offender is 40 incarcerated in a juvenile correctional facility pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1671,

prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2373, and amendments-41

- thereto, for an offense, which if committed by an adult would constitute 42
- 43 the commission of a felony juvenile is convicted of a crime as an adult

pursuant to chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments
 thereto.

3 (e) Once jurisdiction is acquired by the district court over an alleged
4 juvenile offender, it shall continue beyond the juvenile offender's 21st
5 birthday but no later than the juvenile offender's 23rd birthday if either or
6 both of the following conditions apply:

(1) the juvenile offender is sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp.
38-2369, and amendments thereto, and the term of the sentence including
successful completion of aftereare conditional release extends beyond the
juvenile offender's 21st birthday; or but does not extend beyond the overall
case length limit

(2) the juvenile offender is sentenced pursuant to an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution and continues to successfully serve the
 sentence imposed pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code.

(f) Termination of jurisdiction pursuant to this section shall have no
 effect on the juvenile offender's continuing responsibility to pay restitution
 ordered.

18 (g) (1) If a juvenile offender, at the time of sentencing, is in an out of 19 home placement in the custody of the secretary for children and families 20 under the Kansas code for care of children, the sentencing court may order 21 the continued placement of the juvenile offender as a child in need of care 22 unless the offender was adjudicated for a felony or a second or subsequent 23 misdemeanor. In such case, the secretary for children and families shall 24 address issues of abuse and neglect by parents and prepare parents for the 25 child's return home.

26 (2) Court services, community corrections and the department of corrections shall address the risks and needs of the juvenile offender 27 28 according to the results of the risk and needs assessment. If the 29 adjudication was for a felony or a second or subsequent misdemeanor, the continued placement cannot be ordered unless the court finds there are-30 31 compelling circumstances which, in the best interest of the juvenile-32 offender, require that the placement should be continued. In considering 33 whether compelling circumstances exist, the court shall consider the-34 reports and recommendations of the foster placement, the contract-35 provider, the secretary for children and families, the presentence-36 investigation and all other relevant factors. If the foster placement refuses 37 to continue the juvenile in the foster placement the court shall not order 38 continued placement as a child in need of care.

39 (2) If a placement with the secretary for children and families is 40 continued after sentencing, the secretary shall not be responsible for any 41 costs of sanctions imposed under this code.

42 (3) If the juvenile offender is placed in the custody of the juvenile 43 justice authority secretary of corrections, the secretary for children and families shall—not be responsible for—furnishing collaborating with the department of corrections to furnish services ordered in the child in need of care proceeding during the time of the placement pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the juvenile offender from accessing—other services provided by the Kansas department for children and families or any other state agency if the juvenile offender is otherwise eligible for the services.

8 (h) A court's order issued in a proceeding pursuant to this code, shall 9 take precedence over such orders in a proceeding under chapter 23 of the 10 Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, the Kansas family law code, a proceeding under article 31 of chapter 60 of the Kansas 11 12 Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, protection from abuse act, a proceeding under article 21 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes 13 14 Annotated, and amendments thereto, adoption and relinquishment act, a proceeding under article 30 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes 15 16 Annotated, and amendments thereto, guardians and conservators, or a 17 comparable case in another jurisdiction, except as provided by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 23-37,101 et seq., and amendments thereto, uniform child 18 19 custody jurisdiction and enforcement act.

20 Sec. 30. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2313 is hereby amended to read as 21 follows: 38-2313. (a) Fingerprints or photographs shall not be taken of any 22 juvenile who is taken into custody for any purpose, except that:

(1) Fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be taken ifauthorized by a judge of the district court having jurisdiction;

25 (2) a juvenile's fingerprints shall be taken, and photographs of a 26 juvenile may be taken, immediately upon taking the juvenile into custody 27 or upon first appearance or in any event before final sentencing, before the 28 court for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute the 29 commission of a felony, a class A or B misdemeanor or assault, as defined 30 in-subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5412(*a*), and amendments 31 thereto;

32 (3) fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be taken under 33 K.S.A. 21-2501, and amendments thereto, if the juvenile has been: (A) 34 Prosecuted as an adult pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2347, and 35 amendments thereto; or (B) taken into custody for an offense described in 36 subsection (n)(1) or (n)(2) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2302(s)(1) or (s)(2), 37 and amendments thereto;

(4) fingerprints or photographs shall be taken of any juvenileadmitted to a juvenile correctional facility; and

40 (5) photographs may be taken of any juvenile placed in a juvenile
41 detention facility. Photographs taken under this paragraph shall be used
42 solely by the juvenile detention facility for the purposes of identification,
43 security and protection and shall not be disseminated to any other person

1 or agency except after an escape and necessary to assist in apprehension.

(b) Fingerprints and photographs taken under subsection (a)(1) or (a) 2 (2) shall be kept readily distinguishable from those of persons of the age of 3 4 majority. Fingerprints and photographs taken under subsections (a)(3) and 5 (a)(4) may be kept in the same manner as those of persons of the age of 6 majority.

7 (c) Fingerprints and photographs of a juvenile shall not be sent to a 8 state or federal repository, except that:

9 (1) Fingerprints and photographs may be sent to the state and federal repository if authorized by a judge of the district court having jurisdiction; 10

(2) a juvenile's fingerprints shall, and photographs of a juvenile may, 11 be sent to the state and federal repository if taken under subsection (a)(2)12 13 or (a)(4); and

14 (3) fingerprints or photographs taken under subsection (a)(3) shall be 15 processed and disseminated in the same manner as those of persons of the 16 age of majority.

17 (d) Fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be furnished to 18 another juvenile justice agency, as defined by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2325, 19 and amendments thereto, if the other agency has a legitimate need for the 20 fingerprints or photographs.

21 (e) Any fingerprints or photographs of an alleged juvenile offender 22 taken under the provisions of subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 38-1611(a)(2), 23 prior to its repeal, may be sent to a state or federal repository on or before 24 December 31, 2006.

25 (f) Any law enforcement agency that willfully fails to submit any fingerprints or photographs required by this section shall be liable to the 26 state for the payment of a civil penalty, recoverable in an action brought by 27 28 the attorney general, in an amount not exceeding \$500 for each report not 29 made. Any civil penalty recovered under this subsection shall be paid into 30 the state general fund.

31 (g) The director of the Kansas bureau of investigation shall adopt any 32 rules and regulations necessary to implement, administer and enforce the 33 provisions of this section, including time limits within which fingerprints 34 shall be sent to a state or federal repository when required by this section.

35 (h) Nothing in this section shall preclude the custodian of a juvenile 36 from authorizing photographs or fingerprints of the juvenile to be used in 37 any action under the Kansas parentage act, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 23-2201 et 38 seq., and amendments thereto.

39 Sec. 31. On and after July 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2325 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2325. As used in K.S.A. 2015 40 41 Supp. 38-2326, and amendments thereto, unless the context otherwise 42 requires: 43

(a) "Central repository" has the meaning provided by K.S.A. 22-

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1 4701, and amendments thereto.

2 (b) "Director" means the director of the Kansas bureau of 3 investigation.

4 (c) "Juvenile offender information" means data relating to juveniles 5 alleged or adjudicated to be juvenile offenders and offenses committed or 6 alleged to have been committed by juveniles in proceedings pursuant to 7 the Kansas juvenile code, the Kansas juvenile justice code or the revised 8 Kansas juvenile justice code, *including*, *but not limited to*:

(1) Data related to the use of detention risk assessment tool;

10 *(2) individual level data for juveniles on probation;*

11 *(3)* costs for juveniles on probation;

12 *(4) individual level data regarding juvenile filings;*

13 (5) risk and needs assessment override data;

14 *(6)* violation data for juveniles on probation; and

15 (7) the following information for juveniles who enter into an 16 immediate intervention plan:

(A) The number of juvenile offenders who were diverted at the point
of initial law enforcement contact by juvenile intake and assessment, by
the county or district attorney before filing with the court and by the
county or district attorney after filing with the court;

21 *(B)* the number of notice to appear citations issued and the number of 22 school-based notice to appear citations issued in each school district;

(C) new offense referrals to juvenile court or criminal court within
 three years of completion of an immediate intervention, release from court
 jurisdiction or release from agency custody;

26 (D) juvenile offender adjudications or child in need of care 27 adjudications for a status offense or conviction by a criminal court within 28 three years of completion of the immediate intervention, release from court 29 jurisdiction or release from agency custody;

30 *(E)* the length of supervision for immediate interventions; and

(F) rates of immediate intervention completions and failures,
including the reasons for such failures.

(d) "Juvenile justice agency" means any county or district attorney,
law enforcement agency of this state or of any political subdivision of this
state, court of this state or of a municipality of this state, administrative
agency of this state or any political subdivision of this state, juvenile
correctional facility or juvenile detention facility.

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(e) "Reportable event" means:

39 (1) Issuance of a warrant to take a juvenile into custody;

40 (2) taking a juvenile into custody pursuant to this code;

41 (3) release of a juvenile who has been taken into custody pursuant to42 this code, without the filing of a complaint;

43 (4) dismissal of a complaint filed pursuant to this code;

(11)

(5) a trial in a proceeding pursuant to this code;

(6) a sentence in a proceeding pursuant to this code;

(7) commitment to or placement in a youth residential facility, 3 juvenile detention facility or juvenile correctional facility pursuant to this 4 5 code:

6 (8) release or discharge from commitment or jurisdiction of the court 7 pursuant to this code;

8 (9) escaping from commitment or absconding from placement 9 pursuant to this code;

entry of a mandate of an appellate court that reverses the 10 (10)decision of the trial court relating to a reportable event; 11 an order authorizing prosecution as an adult;

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the issuance of an intake and assessment report; (12)

(13) the report from a reception and diagnostic center; or

any other event arising out of or occurring during the course of 15 (14)16 proceedings pursuant to this code and declared to be reportable by rules 17 and regulations of the director.

18 Sec. 32. On and after January 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2330 is 19 hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2330. (a) A law enforcement officer 20 may take a juvenile into custody when:

(1) Any offense has been or is being committed in the officer's view;

22 (2) the officer has a warrant commanding that the juvenile be taken 23 into custody:

24 (3) the officer has probable cause to believe that a warrant or order 25 commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction for an act committed therein; 26

(4) the officer has probable cause to believe that the juvenile is 27 28 committing or has committed an act which, if committed by an adult, 29 would constitute:

30 (A) A felony; or

31 (B) a misdemeanor and: (i) The juvenile will not be apprehended or 32 evidence of the offense will be irretrievably lost unless the juvenile is 33 immediately taken into custody; or (ii) the juvenile may cause injury to 34 self or others or damage to property or may be injured unless immediately 35 taken into custody;

36 (5) the officer has probable cause to believe that the juvenile has 37 violated an order for electronic monitoring as a term of probation; or

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(6) the officer receives a written statement pursuant to subsection (c).

39 (b) A court services officer, juvenile community corrections officer or 40 other person authorized to supervise juveniles subject to this code, may take a juvenile into custody when: (1) There is a warrant commanding that 41 the juvenile be taken into custody; or (2) the officer has probable cause to 42 43 believe that a warrant or order commanding that the juvenile be taken into

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 custody has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction for an act
 committed therein; or (3) there is probable cause to believe that thejuvenile has violated a term of probation or placement.

(c) Any court services officer, juvenile community corrections officer 4 or other person authorized to supervise juveniles subject to this code, may 5 6 arrest a juvenile without a warrant or may request any other officer with 7 power of arrest to arrest a juvenile without a warrant by giving the *law* 8 enforcement officer or the court a written statement setting forth that the 9 juvenile, in the judgment of the court services officer, juvenile community corrections officer or other person authorized to supervise juveniles 10 subject to this code, has violated the condition of the juvenile's conditional 11 release from detention or probation, for the third or subsequent time and 12 the juvenile poses a significant risk of physical harm to another. The 13 written statement delivered with the juvenile by the arresting officer to the 14 15 official in charge of a juvenile detention facility or other place of detention 16 shall be sufficient warrant for the detention of the juvenile.

17 (d) (1) A juvenile taken into custody by a law enforcement officer or other person authorized pursuant to subsection (b) shall be brought 18 19 without unnecessary delay to an intake and assessment worker if an intake 20 and assessment program exists in the jurisdiction, or before the court for 21 proceedings in accordance with this code or, if the court is not open for the 22 regular conduct of business, to a court services officer, a juvenile intake 23 and assessment worker, a juvenile detention facility or youth residential facility which the court or the commissioner shall have designated. The-24 25 officer shall not take the juvenile to a juvenile detention facility unless the juvenile meets one or more of the criteria listed in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 26 27 2015 Supp. 38-2331, and amendments thereto. If the juvenile meets one or 28 more of such criteria, the officer shall first consider whether taking the 29 juvenile to an available nonsecure facility is more appropriate the custody 30 of the juvenile's parent or other custodian, unless there are reasonable 31 grounds to believe that such action would not be in the best interests of the 32 child

33 (2) If the juvenile cannot be delivered to the juvenile's parent or
 34 custodian, the officer may:

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(A) Issue a notice to appear pursuant to subsection (g); or

(B) contact or deliver the juvenile to an intake and assessment
worker for completion of the intake and assessment process pursuant to
K.S.A. 75-7023, and amendments thereto.

(3) It shall be the duty of the officer to furnish the county or district
attorney and the juvenile intake and assessment worker if the officer has
delivered the juvenile to the worker *or issued a notice to appear consistent with subsection (g)*, with all of the information in the officer's possession
pertaining to the juvenile, the juvenile's parent or other persons interested

in or likely to be interested in the juvenile and all other facts and
 circumstances which caused the juvenile to be arrested or taken into
 custody.

4 (e) In the absence of a court order to the contrary, the court or 5 officials designated by the court, the county or district attorney or the law 6 enforcement agency taking a juvenile into custody shall have the authority 7 to direct the release prior to the time specified by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 8 2015 Supp. 38-2343(a), and amendments thereto. In addition, if an-9 agreement is established pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023 and K.S.A. 2015 10 Supp. 38-2346, and amendments thereto, a juvenile intake and assessment worker shall have the authority to direct the release of a juvenile prior to a 11 12 detention hearing after the completion of the intake and assessment 13 process if the juvenile intake and assessment worker has reason to believe 14 that if released the juvenile will appear for further proceedings and will not 15 be dangerous to self or others.

16 (f) Whenever a person 18 years of age or more is taken into custody 17 by a law enforcement officer for an alleged offense which was committed 18 prior to the time the person reached the age of 18, the officer shall notify 19 and refer the matter to the court for proceedings pursuant to this code, 20 except that the provisions of this code relating to detention hearings shall 21 not apply to that person. If such person is eligible for detention-is-22 necessary, and all suitable alternatives to detention have been exhausted, 23 the person shall be detained in jail. Unless the law enforcement officer 24 took the person into custody pursuant to a warrant issued by the court and 25 the warrant specifies the amount of bond or indicates that the person may be released on personal recognizance, the person shall be taken before the 26 27 court of the county where the alleged act took place or, at the request of 28 the person, the person shall be taken, without delay, before the nearest 29 court. The court shall fix the terms and conditions of an appearance bond 30 upon which the person may be released from custody. The provisions of 31 article 28 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and K.S.A. 22-32 2901, and amendments thereto, relating to appearance bonds and review of 33 conditions and release shall be applicable to appearance bonds provided 34 for in this section.

(g) (1) Whenever a law enforcement officer detains any juvenile and such juvenile is not immediately taken to juvenile intake and assessment services, the officer may serve upon such juvenile a written notice to appear. Such notice to appear shall contain the name and address of the juvenile detained, the crime charged and the location and phone number of the juvenile intake and assessment services officer where the juvenile will need to appear with a parent or guardian.

42 (2) The juvenile intake and assessment services office specified in 43 such notice to appear must be contacted by the juvenile or a parent or 1 guardian no more than 48 hours after such notice is given, excluding 2 weekends and holidays.

3 (3) The juvenile detained, in order to secure release as provided in 4 this section, must give a written promise to call within the time specified 5 by signing the written notice prepared by the officer. The original notice 6 shall be retained by the officer and a copy shall be delivered to the 7 juvenile detained and that juvenile's parent or guardian if such juvenile is 8 under 18 years of age. The officer shall then release the juvenile.

9 (4) The law enforcement officer shall cause to be filed, without unnecessary delay, a complaint with juvenile intake and assessment 10 services in which a juvenile released pursuant to paragraph (3) is given 11 notice to appear, charging the crime stated in such notice. A copy shall 12 also be provided to the district or county attorney. If the juvenile released 13 fails to contact juvenile intake and assessment services as required in the 14 15 notice to appear, juvenile intake and assessment services shall notify the 16 district or county attorney.

17 Sec. 33. On and after January 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2331 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2331. (a) If no prior order-18 19 removing a juvenile from the juvenile's home pursuant to K.S.A. 2015-20 Supp. 38-2334 or 38-2335, and amendments thereto, has been made, The 21 court shall not enter an order removing a juvenile from the custody of a 22 parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds-probable cause 23 that a detention risk assessment conducted pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023(d), 24 and amendments thereto, has assessed the juvenile as detention-eligible or 25 there are grounds to override the results of a detention risk assessment 26 tool and the court finds probable cause that:

27 (1) (A) The juvenile is likely to sustain harm if not immediately 28 removed from the home;

29 (B) allowing the juvenile to remain in home is contrary to the welfare
 30 of the juvenile; or

31 (C) immediate placement of the juvenile is in the juvenile's best 32 interest; and

(2) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and
 prevent the unnecessary removal of the juvenile from the juvenile's home
 or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety of the juvenile. The
 court shall state the basis for each finding in writing.

37 (b) Except as provided in subsection (c), a juvenile may be placed in
a juvenile detention facility pursuant to subsection (c) or (d) of K.S.A.
2015 Supp. 38-2330 or subsection (e) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2343, and
amendments thereto, if one or more of the following conditions are met:

41 (1) There is oral or written verification that the juvenile is a fugitive
 42 sought for an offense in another jurisdiction, that the juvenile is currently
 43 an escapee from a juvenile detention facility or that the juvenile has-

1 abseonded from a placement that is court ordered or designated by the 2 juvenile justice authority. (2) There is probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed 3 4 an offense which if committed by an adult would constitute a felony or any 5 erime described in article 55 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes 6 Annotated, or K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-6419 through 21-6421, and 7 amendments thereto. 8 (3) The juvenile has been adjudicated for a nonstatus offense and is 9 awaiting final court action on that offense. 10 (4) The juvenile has a record of failure to appear in court or there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile will flee the jurisdiction of the 11 12 court-13 (5) The juvenile has a history of violent behavior toward others. (6) The juvenile exhibited seriously assaultive or destructive behavior 14 or self-destructive behavior at the time of being taken into custody. 15 16 (7) The juvenile has a record of adjudication or conviction of one or 17 more offenses which if committed by an adult would constitute a felony. (8) The juvenile is a juvenile offender who has been expelled from 18 placement in a nonsecure facility as a result of the current alleged offense. 19 20 (9) The juvenile has been taken into custody by any court services-21 officer, juvenile community corrections officer or other person authorized 22 to supervise juveniles subject to this code pursuant to subsection (b) of 23 K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2330, and amendments thereto. 24 (10) The juvenile has violated probation or conditions of release. 25 (1) Community-based alternatives to detention are insufficient to: (A) Secure the presence of the juvenile at the next hearing as 26 evidenced by a demonstrable record of recent failures to appear at 27 28 *juvenile court proceedings and an exhaustion of detention alternatives; or* protect the physical safety of another person or property from 29 *(B)* 30 serious threat if the juvenile is not detained; and 31 (2) The court shall state the basis for each finding in writing. 32 (b) Community-based alternatives to detention shall include, but not 33 he limited to: 34 (1) Release on the youth's promise to appear; (2) release to a parent, guardian or custodian upon the youth's 35 36 assurance to secure such youth's appearance; 37 (3) release with the imposition of reasonable restrictions on 38 activities, associations, movements and residence specifically related to 39 securing the youth's appearance at the next court hearing; (4) release to a voluntary community supervision program; 40 (5) release to a mandatory, court-ordered community supervision 41 42 program; 43 (6) release with mandatory participation in an electronic monitoring

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1 program with minimal restrictions on the youth's movement; or

2 (7) release with mandatory participation in an electronic monitoring 3 program allowing the youth to leave home only to attend school, work, 4 court hearings or other court-approved activities.

5 *No juvenile shall be placed in a juvenile detention center solely* (c)6 due to 7

(1) A lack of supervision alternatives or service options;

(2) a parent avoiding legal responsibility;

9 (3) a risk of self-harm;

10 (4) contempt of court;

(5) a violation of a valid court order; or

(6) technical violations of conditional release unless there is 12 13 probable cause that the juvenile poses a significant risk of harm to others or the applicable graduated responses or sanctions protocol allows such 14 15 placement.

16 (e)(d) No person 18 years of age or more shall be placed in a juvenile 17 detention center

18 Sec. 34. On and after January 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2332 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2332. (a) No juvenile shall be 19 detained or placed in any jail pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile 20 21 justice code except as provided by subsections (b), (c) and (d) and subject 22 to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2330 and 38-2331, and amendments thereto.

23 (b) Upon being taken into custody, a juvenile may be detained 24 temporarily in a jail, in quarters with sight and sound separation from adult 25 prisoners, for the purpose of identifying and processing the juvenile and transferring the juvenile to a vouth residential facility or juvenile detention 26 facility. If a juvenile is detained in jail under this subsection, the juvenile 27 28 shall be detained only for the minimum time necessary, not to exceed six 29 hours, and in no case overnight.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to detention of a 30 31 juvenile:

32 (1) (A) Against whom a motion has been filed requesting prosecution 33 as an adult pursuant to subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2347(a) 34 (2), and amendments thereto; and (B) who has received the benefit of a 35 detention hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2331, and 36 amendments thereto:

37 (2) whose prosecution as an adult-or classification as an extended 38 jurisdiction juvenile has been authorized pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 39 38-2347, and amendments thereto; or

40 (3) who has been convicted previously as an adult under the code of criminal procedure or the criminal laws of another state or foreign 41 jurisdiction. 42

43 (d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the detention of any person 18 years of age or more who is taken into custody and is being
 prosecuted in accordance with the provisions of the revised Kansas
 juvenile justice code.

4 (e) The Kansas juvenile justice authority or the authority's 5 *department of corrections or the department's* contractor shall have 6 authority to review jail records to determine compliance with the 7 provisions of this section.

8 Sec. 35. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2342 is hereby amended to read as 9 follows: 38-2342. The court may issue a warrant commanding the juvenile be taken into custody if there is probable cause to believe: (a) That an 10 offense was committed and it was committed by the juvenile; (b) the 11 12 juvenile violated probation, conditional release, or conditions of release-or 13 placement from detention for a third or subsequent time and the juvenile poses a significant risk of physical harm to another; or (c) the juvenile has 14 15 escaped from a facility. The warrant shall designate where or to whom the 16 juvenile is to be taken pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2330(d)(1), and 17 amendments thereto, if the court is not open for the regular conduct of 18 business. The warrant shall describe the offense or violation charged in the 19 complaint or the applicable circumstances of the juvenile's absconding or 20 escaping.

21 Sec. 36. On and after January 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2343 is 22 hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2343. (a) Basis for extended 23 detention; findings and placement. Whenever a juvenile is taken into 24 custody, the juvenile shall not remain in detention for more than 48 hours, 25 excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible, from the time the initial 26 27 detention was imposed, unless the court determines after hearing, within 28 the 48-hour period, that further detention is necessary because detention is 29 warranted in light of all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, 30 based on the criteria-listed in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2331, and 31 amendments thereto, and the juvenile is dangerous to self or others or is 32 not likely to appear for further proceedings.

(b) (1) If the juvenile is in custody on the basis of a new offense
which would be a felony or misdemeanor if committed by an adult and no
prior judicial determination of probable cause has been made, the court
shall determine whether there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile
has committed the alleged offense.

(2) If the court finds the juvenile is dangerous to self or others, the
 juvenile may be detained in a juvenile detention facility or youth residential facility which the court shall designate.

41 (3) If the court finds the juvenile is not likely to appear for further
 42 proceedings, the juvenile may be detained in a juvenile detention facility
 43 or youth residential facility which the court shall designate or may be

1 released upon the giving of an appearance bond in an amount specified by

2 the court and on the conditions the court may impose, in accordance with

the applicable provisions of article 28 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes
 Annotated, and amendments thereto.

5 (4)(2) In the absence of the necessary findings, the court shall order 6 the juvenile released or placed in temporary custody as provided in-7 subsection (g).

8 (b)(c) Waiver of detention hearing. The detention hearing may be 9 waived in writing by the juvenile and the juvenile's attorney with approval 10 of the court. The right to a detention hearing may be reasserted in writing 11 by the juvenile or the juvenile's attorney or parent at anytime not less than 12 48 hours prior to trial.

13 (c)(d) Notice of hearing. Whenever it is determined that a detention 14 hearing is required the court shall immediately set the time and place for 15 the hearing. Except as otherwise provided by subsection (c)(1) of K.S.A. 16 2015 Supp. 38-2332(c)(1), and amendments thereto, notice of the 17 detention hearing shall be given at least 24 hours prior to the hearing, 18 unless waived.

When there is insufficient time to give written notice, oral notice may be given and is completed upon filing a certificate of oral notice with the clerk.

22 (d)(e) Attorney for juvenile. At the time set for the detention hearing 23 if no retained attorney is present to represent the juvenile, the court shall 24 appoint an attorney, and may recess the hearing for 24 hours, excluding 25 Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, to obtain attendance of the attorney 26 appointed.

(e)(f) Hearing. (1) The detention hearing is an informal procedure to
 which the ordinary rules of evidence do not apply. The court may consider
 affidavits, *detention risk assessment tool results*, professional reports and
 representations of counsel to make the necessary findings, if the court
 determines that these materials are sufficiently reliable.

(2) If probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed an
 alleged offense is contested, the court shall allow the opportunity to
 present contrary evidence or information upon request.

35 *(3)* If the court orders the juvenile to be detained in a juvenile 36 detention facility, the court shall record the specific findings of fact upon 37 which the order is based, *including any reasons for overriding a detention* 38 *risk assessment tool score*.

42 (2) Within 14 days of the detention hearing, if the juvenile had not 43 previously presented evidence regarding the determination of probable 1 cause to believe that the juvenile has committed an offense, the juvenile 2 may request a rehearing to contest the determination of probable cause to 3 believe that the juvenile has committed an offense. The rehearing request 4 shall identify evidence or information that the juvenile could not 5 reasonably produce at the detention hearing. If the court determines that 6 the evidence or information could not reasonably be produced at the 7 detention hearing, the court shall rehear the matter without unnecessary 8 delay.

9 (g) *Temporary custody*. If the court determines that detention is not necessary but finds that release to the custody of a parent is not in the best interests of the juvenile, the court may place the juvenile in the temporary custody of some suitable person willing to accept temporary custody or the commissioner. Such finding shall be made in accordance with K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2334 and 38-2335, and amendments thereto.

15 (h) Audio-video communications. Detention hearings may be 16 conducted by two-way electronic audio-video communication between the 17 juvenile and the judge in lieu of personal presence of the juvenile or the juvenile's attorney in the courtroom from any location within Kansas in the 18 19 discretion of the court. The juvenile may be accompanied by the juvenile's attorney during such proceedings or the juvenile's attorney may be 20 21 personally present in court as long as a means of confidential 22 communication between the juvenile and the juvenile's attorney is 23 available.

(i) Review hearing. The court shall hold a detention review hearing
every seven days that a juvenile is in detention to determine if the juvenile
should continue to be held in detention.

27 Sec. 37. On and after January 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2344 is 28 hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2344. (a) When the juvenile 29 appears without an attorney in response to a complaint, the court shall 30 inform the juvenile of the following:

- 31 32
- (1) The nature of the charges in the complaint;
- (1) The hattic of the entries in the complaint;(2) the right to hire an attorney of the juvenile's own choice;
- (3) the duty of the court to appoint an attorney for the juvenile if noattorney is hired by the juvenile or parent; and

35 (4) that the court may require the juvenile or parent to pay the 36 expense of a court appointed attorney; *and*

(5) the right to be offered an immediate intervention pursuant to
K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2346, and amendments thereto.

Upon request the court shall give the juvenile or parent an opportunity to hire an attorney. If no request is made or the juvenile or parent is financially unable to hire an attorney, the court shall <u>forthwith promptly</u> appoint an attorney for the juvenile. The court shall afford the juvenile an opportunity to confer with the attorney before requiring the juvenile to 1 plead to the allegations of the complaint.

2 (b) When the juvenile appears with an attorney in response to a 3 complaint, the court shall require the juvenile to plead guilty, nolo 4 contendere or not guilty to the allegations stated in the complaint, unless 5 there is an application for and approval of an immediate intervention 6 program. Prior to making this requirement, the court shall inform the 7 juvenile of the following:

8 9 (1) The nature of the charges in the complaint;

(2) the right of the juvenile to be presumed innocent of each charge;

(3) the right to jury trial without unnecessary delay;

(4) the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses appearing insupport of the allegations of the complaint;

13

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(5) the right to subpoena witnesses;

14

(6) the right of the juvenile to testify or to decline to testify; and

(7) the sentencing alternatives the court may select as the result of thejuvenile being adjudicated a juvenile offender.

(c) If the juvenile pleads guilty to the allegations contained in a
complaint or pleads nolo contendere, the court shall determine, before
accepting the plea and entering a sentence: (1) That there has been a
voluntary waiver of the rights enumerated in subsections (b)(2), (3), (4),
(5) and (6); and (2) that there is a factual basis for the plea.

(d) If the juvenile pleads not guilty, the court shall schedule a timeand date for trial to the court.

24 (e) First appearance may be conducted by two-way electronic audio-25 video communication between the juvenile and the judge in lieu of personal presence of the juvenile or the juvenile's attorney in the 26 27 courtroom from any location within Kansas in the discretion of the court. 28 The juvenile may be accompanied by the juvenile's attorney during such 29 proceedings or the juvenile's attorney may be personally present in court as 30 long as a means of confidential communication between the juvenile and 31 the juvenile's attorney is available.

32 Sec. 38. On and after January 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2346 is 33 hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2346. (a) Except as provided in 34 subsection (b), Each director of juvenile intake and assessment services in 35 *collaboration with the* county or district attorney-may *shall* adopt a policy 36 and establish guidelines for an immediate intervention-program process by 37 which a juvenile may avoid prosecution. The guidelines may include 38 information on any offenders beyond those enumerated in subsection (b) 39 (1) that shall be referred to immediate intervention. In addition to-the 40 county or district attorney juvenile intake and assessment services 41 adopting policies and guidelines for the immediate intervention-programs 42 process, the court, the county or district attorney-and, the director of the 43 intake and assessment center, and other relevant individuals or

organizations, pursuant to a written agreement, may shall collaboratively
 develop local programs to:

(1) Provide for the direct referral of cases *to immediate intervention programs* by the county or district attorney—or *and* the intake and
 assessment worker, or both, to youth courts, restorative justice centers,
 hearing officers or other local programs as sanctioned by the court.

7 (2) Allow intake and assessment workers to issue a summons, as
8 defined in subsection (e)-or and if the county or district attorney *juvenile*9 *intake and assessment services* has adopted appropriate policies and
10 guidelines, allow law enforcement officers to issue such a summons.

(3) Allow the intake and assessment centers *and other immediate intervention program providers* to directly purchase services for the
 juvenile and the juvenile's family.

(4) Allow intake and assessment workers to direct the release of a
juvenile prior to a detention hearing after the completion of the intake and
assessment process-if the juvenile intake and assessment worker hasreason to believe that if released the juvenile will appear for furtherproceedings and is not dangerous to self or others pursuant to K.S.A. 757023, and amendments thereto.

(b) An immediate intervention program shall provide that an alleged
 juvenile offender is ineligible for such program if the juvenile faces
 pending charges as a juvenile offender, for committing acts which, if
 committed by an adult, would constitute:

24 (1) A violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, and the 25 juvenile: (A) Has previously participated in an immediate interventionprogram instead of prosecution of a complaint alleging a violation of that 26 27 statute or an ordinance of a city in this state which prohibits the acts 28 prohibited by that statute; (B) has previously been adjudicated of aviolation of that statute or a violation of a law of another state or of a 29 30 political subdivision of this or any other state, which law prohibits the acts 31 prohibited by that statute; or (C) during the time of the alleged violation 32 was involved in a motor vehicle accident or collision resulting in personal 33 injury or death; or

34 (2) a violation of an off-grid crime, a severity level 1, 2 or 3 felony
35 for nondrug crimes, a drug severity level 1 or 2 felony for drug crimes
36 committed prior to July 1, 2012, or a drug severity level 1, 2 or 3 felony
37 for drug crimes committed on or after July 1, 2012.

(c) An immediate intervention program may include a stipulation,
agreed to by the juvenile, the juvenile's attorney and the attorney general
or county or district attorney, of the facts upon which the charge is based
and a provision that if the juvenile fails to fulfill the terms of the specific
immediate intervention agreement and the immediate intervention
proceedings are resumed, the proceedings, including any proceedings on

1 appeal, shall be conducted on the record of the stipulation of facts.

2 (b) (1) A juvenile who goes through the juvenile intake and 3 assessment process pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023, and amendments thereto, 4 shall be offered the opportunity to participate in an immediate 5 intervention program and avoid prosecution if the juvenile is charged with 6 a misdemeanor or a violation of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5507, and 7 amendments thereto, the juvenile has no prior adjudications, and the offer 8 is made pursuant to the guidelines developed pursuant to this section.

9 (2) A juvenile may also participate in an immediate intervention 10 program if the juvenile is referred for immediate intervention by the 11 county or district attorney pursuant to subsection (d).

(3) Any juvenile referred to immediate intervention by juvenile intake
and assessment services shall, upon acceptance, work together with court
services, community corrections, juvenile intake and assessment services
or any other entity designated as a part of the written agreement in
subsection (a) to develop an immediate intervention plan. Such plan may
be supervised or unsupervised.

(4) The immediate intervention plan shall last no longer than four
months from the date of referral, unless the plan requires the juvenile to
complete a mental health or substance abuse program that extends beyond
the four-month period. In such case, the plan may be extended up to two
additional months.

(5) If the juvenile satisfactorily complies with the immediate
 intervention plan, such juvenile shall be discharged and the charges
 dismissed at the end of the time period specified in paragraph (4).

(6) If the juvenile fails to satisfactorily comply with the immediate
intervention plan, the case shall be referred to a multidisciplinary team for
review. The multidisciplinary team created pursuant to section 3, and
amendments thereto, shall review the immediate intervention plan within
seven days and may revise and extend such plan or terminate the case as
successful. Such plan may be extended for no more than four additional
months.

(7) If the juvenile fails to satisfactorily comply with the revised plan
developed pursuant to paragraph (6), the intake and assessment worker,
court services officer or community corrections officer overseeing the
immediate intervention shall refer the case to the county or district
attorney for consideration.

41 *(d)* For all juveniles that have fewer than two prior adjudications, the 42 county or district attorney shall review the case upon receipt of a 43 complaint to determine if the case should be referred for immediate intervention or whether alternative means of adjudication should be
 designated pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2389, and amendments
 thereto. The county or district attorney shall consider any
 recommendation of a juvenile intake and assessment worker, court
 services officer or community corrections officer.

6 (e) "Summons" means a written order issued by an intake and 7 assessment worker or a law enforcement officer directing that a juvenile 8 appear before a designated court at a stated time and place to answer a 9 pending charge.

10 (f) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable in judicialdistricts that adopt district court rules pursuant to K.S.A. 20-342, and-11 amendments thereto, for the administration of immediate intervention-12 programs by the district court A juvenile who is eligible for an immediate 13 intervention shall not be denied participation in such a program or 14 15 terminated unsuccessfully due to an inability to pay fees or other 16 associated costs. Fees assessed from such a program shall be retained by 17 the program and shall not be used for any purpose, except development 18 and operation of the program.

19 (g) If a juvenile substantially complies with an immediate 20 intervention program, charges in such juvenile's case shall not be filed.

(h) The policies and guidelines developed pursuant to subsection (a)
shall adhere to standards and procedures for immediate intervention
developed by the department of corrections pursuant to section 7, and
amendments thereto, and be based on best practices.

25 Sec. 39. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2347 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2347. (a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, at 26 27 any time after commencement of proceedings under this code against a 28 juvenile and prior to the beginning of an evidentiary hearing at which the 29 court may enter a sentence as provided in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2356, and 30 amendments thereto, the county or district attorney or the county or district 31 attorney's designee may file a motion requesting that the court authorize 32 prosecution of the juvenile as an adult under the applicable criminal 33 statute. The juvenile shall be presumed to be a juvenile-unless good cause 34 is shown to prosecute the juvenile as an adult, and the presumption must 35 be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence. No juvenile less than 12 36 14 years of age shall be prosecuted as an adult.

37 (2) The alleged juvenile offender shall be presumed to be an adult if
38 the alleged juvenile offender was: (A) 14, 15, 16 or 17 years of age at the
39 time of the offense or offenses alleged in the complaint, if any such40 offense: (i) If committed by an adult, would constitute an off-grid crime, a
41 person felony or a nondrug severity level 1 through 6 felony; (ii)42 committed prior to July 1, 2012, if committed by an adult prior to July 1,
43 2012, would constitute a drug severity level 1, 2 or 3 felony; (iii)-

committed on or after July 1, 2012, if committed by an adult on or after 1 2 July 1, 2012, would constitute a drug severity level 1, 2, 3 or 4 felony; or 3 (iv) was committed while in possession of a firearm; or (B) charged with a 4 felony or with more than one offense, one or more of which constitutes a 5 felony, after having been adjudicated or convicted in a separate juvenile 6 proceeding as having committed an offense which would constitute a 7 felony if committed by an adult and the adjudications or convictions-8 occurred prior to the date of the commission of the new act charged and 9 prior to the beginning of an evidentiary hearing at which the court may 10 enter a sentence as provided in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2356, and amendments thereto. If the juvenile is presumed to be an adult, the burden 11 12 is on the juvenile to rebut the presumption by a preponderance of the-13 evidence.

14 (3) At any time after commencement of proceedings under this code against a juvenile offender and prior to the beginning of an evidentiaryhearing at which the court may enter a sentence as provided in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2356, and amendments thereto, the county or district attorney or the county or district attorney's designee may file a motion requesting that the court designate the proceedings as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.

21 (4) If the county or district attorney or the county or district attorney's 22 designee files a motion to designate the proceedings as an extended 23 jurisdiction juvenile prosecution and the juvenile was 14, 15, 16 or 17-24 years of age at the time of the offense or offenses alleged in the complaint 25 and: (A) Charged with an offense: (i) If committed by an adult, would 26 constitute an off-grid crime, a person felony or a nondrug severity level 1 27 through 6 felony; (ii) committed prior to July 1, 2012, if committed by an 28 adult prior to July 1, 2012, would constitute a drug severity level 1, 2 or 3 29 felony; (iii) committed on or after July 1, 2012, if committed by an adult 30 on or after July 1, 2012, would constitute a drug severity level 1, 2, 3 or 4 31 felony; or (iv) was committed while in possession of a firearm; or (B)-32 charged with a felony or with more than, one offense, one or more of 33 which constitutes a felony, after having been adjudicated or convicted in a 34 separate juvenile proceeding as having committed an act which would 35 constitute a felony if committed by an adult and the adjudications or-36 convictions occurred prior to the date of the commission of the new-37 offense charged, the burden is on the juvenile to rebut the designation of 38 an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution by a preponderance of the 39 evidence. In all other motions requesting that the court designate the-40 proceedings as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, the juvenile is presumed to be a juvenile. The burden of proof is on the prosecutor to 41 42 prove the juvenile should be designated as an extended jurisdiction-43 iuvenile.

1 (b) The motion also may contain a statement that the prosecuting-2 attorney will introduce evidence of the offenses alleged in the complaint and request that, on hearing the motion and authorizing prosecution as an 3 adult or designating the proceedings as an extended jurisdiction juvenile 4 prosecution under this code, the court may make the findings required in a 5 preliminary examination provided for in K.S.A. 22-2902, and amendments 6 7 thereto, and the finding that there is no necessity for further preliminary 8 examination

9 (c) (b) (1) Upon receiving the motion, the court shall set a time and 10 place for hearing. The court shall give notice of the hearing to the juvenile, 11 each parent, if service is possible, and the attorney representing the 12 juvenile. The motion shall be heard and determined prior to any further 13 proceedings on the complaint.

14 (2) At the hearing, the court shall inform the juvenile of the 15 following:

16 17 (A) The nature of the charges in the complaint;(B) the right of the juvenile to be presumed innocent of each charge;

18 (C) the right to trial without unnecessary delay and to confront and 19 cross-examine witnesses appearing in support of the allegations of the 20 complaint;

21 22

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(D) the right to subpoena witnesses;

(E) the right of the juvenile to testify or to decline to testify; and

(F) the sentencing alternatives the court may select as the result of the

juvenile being prosecuted under an extended jurisdiction juvenile
 prosecution.

26 (d) (c) If the juvenile fails to appear for hearing on the motion after having been served with notice of the hearing, the court may hear and 27 determine the motion in the absence of the juvenile. If the court is unable 28 29 to obtain service of process and give notice of the hearing, the court may hear and determine the motion in the absence of the alleged juvenile 30 31 offender after having given notice of the hearing at least once a week for 32 two consecutive weeks in the official county newspaper of the county 33 where the hearing will be held.

34 (e) (d) In determining whether or not prosecution as an adult should
 35 be authorized or designating the proceeding as an extended jurisdiction
 36 juvenile prosecution, the court shall consider each of the following factors:

(1) The seriousness of the alleged offense and whether the protection
 of the community requires prosecution as an adult-or designating the
 proceeding as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution;

40 (2) whether the alleged offense was committed in an aggressive, 41 violent, premeditated or willful manner;

42 (3) whether the offense was against a person or against property.43 Greater weight shall be given to offenses against persons, especially if

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1 personal injury resulted;

2 (4) the number of alleged offenses unadjudicated and pending against3 the juvenile;

4 (5) the previous history of the juvenile, including whether the 5 juvenile had been adjudicated a juvenile offender under this code or the 6 Kansas juvenile justice code and, if so, whether the offenses were against 7 persons or property, and any other previous history of antisocial behavior 8 or patterns of physical violence;

9 (6) the sophistication or maturity of the juvenile as determined by 10 consideration of the juvenile's home, environment, emotional attitude, 11 pattern of living or desire to be treated as an adult;

(7) whether there are facilities or programs available to the court
 which are likely to rehabilitate the juvenile prior to the expiration of the
 court's jurisdiction under this code; and

(8) whether the interests of the juvenile or of the community would
be better served by criminal prosecution or extended jurisdiction juvenile
prosecution.

The insufficiency of evidence pertaining to any one or more of the factors listed in this subsection, in and of itself, shall not be determinative of the issue. Subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2354, and amendments thereto, written reports and other materials relating to the juvenile's mental, physical, educational and social history may be considered by the court.

(f) (1)(e) The court may authorize prosecution as an adult upon completion of the hearing if the court finds from a preponderance of the evidence that the alleged juvenile offender should be prosecuted as an adult for the offense charged. In that case, the court shall direct the alleged juvenile offender be prosecuted under the applicable criminal statute and that the proceedings filed under this code be dismissed.

30 (2) The court may designate the proceeding as an extendedjurisdiction juvenile prosecution upon completion of the hearing if the juvenile has failed to rebut the presumption or the court finds from a preponderance of the evidence that the juvenile should be prosecutedunder an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.

35 (3) After a proceeding in which prosecution as an adult is requested
 pursuant to subsection (a)(2), and prosecution as an adult is not authorized,
 the court may designate the proceedings to be an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.

(4) A juvenile who is the subject of an extended jurisdiction juvenile
prosecution shall have the right to a trial by jury, to the effective assistance
of counsel and to all other rights of a defendant pursuant to the Kansas
code of criminal procedure. Each court shall adopt local rules to establish
the basic procedures for extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution in such

1 court's jurisdiction.

2 (g) If the juvenile is present in court and the court also finds from the 3 evidence that it appears a felony has been committed and that there is-4 probable cause to believe the felony has been committed by the juvenile, 5 the court may direct that there is no necessity for further preliminary-6 examination on the charges as provided for in K.S.A. 22-2902, and-7 amendments thereto. In that case, the court shall order the juvenile bound 8 over to the district judge having jurisdiction to try the case.

9 (h) If the juvenile is convicted, the authorization for prosecution as an adult shall attach and apply to any future prosecutions of the juvenile which are or would be cognizable under this code. If the juvenile is not convicted, the authorization for prosecution as an adult shall not attach and shall not apply to future prosecutions of the juvenile which are or would be cognizable under this code.

(i) If the juvenile is prosecuted as an adult under subsection (a)(2) and
is not convicted in adult court of an offense listed in subsection (a)(2) but
is convicted or adjudicated of a lesser included offense, the juvenile shall
be a juvenile offender and receive a sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 2015Supp. 38-2361, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 40. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2360 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2360. (a) At any time after the juvenile has been adjudicated to be a juvenile offender, the court shall order one or more of the tools described in this subsection to be submitted to assist the court unless the court finds that adequate and current information *from a risk and needs assessment* is available from a previous investigation, report or other sources:

27 (1) An evaluation and written report by a mental health or a qualified 28 professional stating the psychological or emotional development or needs 29 of the juvenile. The court also may order a report from any mental health 30 or qualified professional who has previously evaluated the juvenile stating 31 the psychological or emotional development needs of the juvenile. If the 32 court orders an evaluation as provided in this section, a parent of the 33 juvenile shall have the right to obtain an independent evaluation at the 34 expense of the parent. If the evaluation indicates that the juvenile requires acute inpatient mental health or substance abuse treatment, the court shall 35 36 have the authority to compel an assessment by the secretary for aging and 37 disability services. The court may use the results to inform a treatment and 38 payment plan according to the same eligibility process used for non-court-39 involved youth.

40 (2) A report of the medical condition and needs of the juvenile. The 41 court also may order a report from any physician who has been attending 42 the juvenile, stating the diagnosis, condition and treatment afforded the 43 juvenile.

1 (3) An educational needs assessment of the juvenile from the chief 2 administrative officer of the school which the juvenile attends or attended 3 to provide to the court information that is readily available which the 4 school officials feel would properly indicate the educational needs of the 5 juvenile. The educational needs assessment may include a meeting 6 involving any of the following: (A) The juvenile's parents; (B) the 7 juvenile's teacher or teachers; (C) the school psychologist; (D) a school 8 special services representative; (E) a representative of the commissioner; (F) the juvenile's court appointed special advocate; (G) the juvenile's foster 9 parents or legal guardian; and (H) other persons that the chief 10 administrative officer of the school, or the officer's designee, deems 11 12 appropriate.

13 (4) Any other presentence investigation and report from a court services officer which includes: (A) The circumstances of the offense; (B) 14 the attitude of the complainant, victim or the victim's family; (C) the 15 16 record of juvenile offenses; (D) the social history of the juvenile; and (E) 17 the present condition of the juvenile; and (F) a summary of the results 18 from a standardized risk assessment tool or instrument. Except where 19 specifically prohibited by law, all local governmental public and private 20 educational institutions and state agencies shall furnish to the officer 21 conducting the predispositional investigation the records the officer 22 requests. Predispositional investigations shall contain other information 23 prescribed by the court.

(5) The court in its discretion may direct that the parents submit adomestic relations affidavit.

26 (b) A summary of the results from a risk and needs assessment shall 27 be provided to the court post-adjudication, predisposition and used to 28 inform supervision levels. A single, uniform risk and needs assessment shall be adopted by the office of judicial administration and the 29 department of corrections to be used in all judicial districts. The office of 30 31 judicial administration and the department of corrections shall establish cutoff scores determining risk levels of juveniles. Training on such risk 32 33 and needs assessment shall be required for all administrators of the 34 assessment. Data shall be collected on the results of the assessment to 35 inform a validation study on the Kansas juvenile justice population to be 36 conducted by June 30, 2020.

37 (c) Expenses for post adjudication tools may be waived or assessed 38 pursuant to subsection (c)(2) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2314(c)(2), and 39 amendments thereto.

40 (e)(d) Except as otherwise prohibited by law or policy, the court shall 41 make any of the reports ordered pursuant to subsection (a) available to the 42 attorneys and shall allow the attorneys a reasonable time to review the 43 report before ordering the sentencing of the juvenile offender. 1 (d)(e) At any time prior to sentencing, the judge, at the request of a 2 party, shall hear additional evidence as to proposals for reasonable and 3 appropriate sentencing of the case.

4 Sec. 41. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2361 is hereby amended to read as 5 follows: 38-2361. (a) Upon adjudication as a juvenile offender pursuant to 6 K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2356, and amendments thereto, modification of 7 sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2367, and amendments thereto, 8 or violation of a condition of sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2368, and amendments thereto, and subject to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-9 10 2365(a), and amendments thereto, the court may impose one or more of the following sentencing alternatives for a fixed period pursuant to K.S.A. 11 12 2015 Supp. 38-2369 and section 1, and amendments thereto. In the event that any sentencing alternative chosen constitutes an order authorizing or 13 14 requiring removal of the juvenile from the juvenile's home and such-15 findings either have not previously been made or the findings are not or 16 may no longer be current, the court shall make determinations as required 17 by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2334 and 38-2335, and amendments thereto.

18 (1) Place the juvenile on probation through court services or 19 community corrections for a fixed period *pursuant to section 1, and* 20 *amendments thereto*, subject to terms and conditions the court deems 21 appropriate consistent with juvenile justice programs in the community. 22 *Any juvenile placed on probation shall be supervised according to the* 23 *juvenile's risk and needs as determined by a risk and needs assessment.*

(2) Order the juvenile to participate in a community based program
available in such judicial district subject to the terms and conditions the
court deems appropriate. This alternative shall not be ordered with the
alternative in paragraph (12) and when ordered with the alternative in
paragraph (10) shall constitute a recommendation (11). Requirements
pertaining to child support may apply if custody is vested with other than a
parent.

(3) Place the juvenile in the custody of a parent or other suitable
person, *which is not a group home or other facility license pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto*, subject to terms and conditions consistent with juvenile justice
programs in the community. This alternative shall not be ordered with the
alternative in paragraph (10) or (12) (11). Requirements pertaining to child
support may apply if custody is vested with other than a parent.

38 (4) Order the juvenile to attend counseling, educational, mediation or39 other sessions, or to undergo a drug evaluation pursuant to subsection (b).

40 (5) Suspend or restrict the juvenile's driver's license or privilege to
41 operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state pursuant
42 to subsection (c).

43 (6) Order the juvenile to perform charitable or community service

1 work.

2 (7) Order the juvenile to make appropriate reparation or restitution 3 pursuant to subsection (d).

4 (8) Order the juvenile to pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000 pursuant to 5 subsection (e).

6 (9) Place the juvenile under a house arrest program administered by 7 the court pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-6609, and amendments 8 thereto.

9 (10) Place the juvenile in the custody of the secretary of corrections as provided in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2365, and amendments thereto. This alternative shall not be ordered with the alternative in paragraph (3) or (12). Except for a mandatory drug and alcohol evaluation, when this alternative is ordered with alternatives in paragraphs (2), (4) and (9), such orders shall constitute a recommendation by the court. Requirementspertaining to child support shall apply under this alternative.

16 (11) Upon a violation of a condition of sentence, other than a 17 technical violation pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2368, and 18 amendments thereto, commit the juvenile to a sanctions house detention 19 for a period no longer than -28 30 days subject to the provisions of 20 subsection (g).

21 (12)(11) If the judge finds and enters into the written record that the 22 juvenile poses a significant risk of harm to another, and the juvenile is 23 otherwise eligible for commitment pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2369, and amendments thereto, commit the juvenile directly to the custody of the 24 25 secretary of corrections for a period of confinement in a juvenile correctional facility-and. If the court elects, a period of aftercare-26 27 conditional release pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2369, and 28 amendments thereto, may also be ordered. The provisions of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2365, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to juveniles 29 committed pursuant to this provision, provided however, that 21 The 30 period of conditional release shall be limited to a maximum of six months 31 32 and shall be subject to graduated responses. Twenty-one days prior to the juvenile's release from a juvenile correctional facility, the secretary of 33 corrections or designee shall notify the court of the juvenile's anticipated 34 35 release date. The court shall set and hold a permanency hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2365, and amendments thereto, within seven days 36 37 after the juvenile's release. This alternative may be ordered with the 38 alternative in paragraph (7). Requirements pertaining to child support shall 39 apply under this alternative.

(b) If the court orders the juvenile to attend counseling, educational,
mediation or other sessions, or to undergo a drug and alcohol evaluation
pursuant to subsection (a)(4), the following provisions apply:

43 (1) The court may order the juvenile offender to participate in

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1 counseling or mediation sessions or a program of education, including 2 placement in an alternative educational program approved by a local 3 school board. The costs of any counseling or mediation may be assessed as 4 expenses in the case. No mental health center shall charge a fee for court-5 ordered counseling greater than what the center would have charged the 6 person receiving the counseling if the person had requested counseling on 7 the person's own initiative. No mediator shall charge a fee for court-8 ordered mediation greater than what the mediator would have charged the 9 person participating in the mediation if the person had requested mediation 10 on the person's own initiative. Mediation may include the victim but shall 11 not be mandatory for the victim; and

12 (2) if the juvenile has been adjudicated to be a juvenile by reason of a 13 violation of a statute that makes such a requirement, the court shall order and, if adjudicated for any other offense, the court may order the juvenile 14 15 to submit to and complete a drug and alcohol evaluation by a community-16 based drug and alcohol safety action program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 17 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and to pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute for such evaluation. The court may waive the 18 19 mandatory evaluation if the court finds that the juvenile completed a drug 20 and alcohol evaluation, approved by the community-based alcohol and 21 drug safety action program, within 12 months before sentencing. If the 22 evaluation occurred more than 12 months before sentencing, the court 23 shall order the juvenile to resubmit to and complete the evaluation and 24 program as provided herein. If the court finds that the juvenile and those 25 legally liable for the juvenile's support are indigent, the court may waive the fee. In no event shall the fee be assessed against the secretary of 26 27 corrections or the department of corrections nor shall the fee be assessed 28 against the secretary of the department for children and families or the 29 Kansas department for children and families if the juvenile is in the 30 secretary's care, custody and control.

(c) If the court orders suspension or restriction of a juvenile offender's
 driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and
 highways of this state pursuant to subsection (a)(5), the following
 provisions apply:

35 (1) The duration of the suspension ordered by the court shall be for a 36 definite time period to be determined by the court. Upon suspension of a 37 license pursuant to this subsection, the court shall require the juvenile 38 offender to surrender the license to the court. The court shall transmit the 39 license to the division of motor vehicles of the department of revenue, to 40 be retained until the period of suspension expires. At that time, the licensee 41 may apply to the division for return of the license. If the license has 42 expired, the juvenile offender may apply for a new license, which shall be 43 issued promptly upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of other

law for obtaining

conditions established by law for obtaining a license unless another 1 2 suspension or revocation of the juvenile offender's privilege to operate a 3 motor vehicle is in effect. As used in this subsection, "highway" and 4 "street" have the meanings provided by K.S.A. 8-1424 and 8-1473, and 5 amendments thereto. Any juvenile offender who does not have a driver's 6 license may have driving privileges revoked. No Kansas driver's license 7 shall be issued to a juvenile offender whose driving privileges have been 8 revoked pursuant to this section for a definite time period to be determined 9 by the court; and

10 (2) in lieu of suspending a juvenile offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state, the court 11 12 may enter an order which places conditions on the juvenile offender's 13 privilege of operating a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this 14 state, a certified copy of which the juvenile offender shall be required to 15 carry any time the juvenile offender is operating a motor vehicle on the 16 streets and highways of this state. The order shall prescribe a definite time 17 period for the conditions imposed. Upon entering an order restricting a 18 juvenile offender's license, the court shall require the juvenile offender to 19 surrender such juvenile offender's license to the court. The court shall 20 transmit the license to the division of vehicles, together with a copy of the 21 order. Upon receipt thereof, the division of vehicles shall issue without 22 charge a driver's license which shall indicate on its face that conditions 23 have been imposed on the juvenile offender's privilege of operating a 24 motor vehicle and that a certified copy of the order imposing the 25 conditions is required to be carried by the juvenile offender when 26 operating a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state. If the 27 juvenile offender is a nonresident, the court shall cause a copy of the order 28 to be transmitted to the division and the division shall forward a copy of it to the motor vehicle administrator of the juvenile offender's state of 29 30 issuance. The court shall furnish to any juvenile offender whose driver's 31 license has had conditions imposed on it under this section a copy of the 32 order, which shall be recognized as a valid Kansas driver's license until the 33 division issues the restricted license provided for in this subsection. Upon 34 expiration of the period of time for which conditions are imposed pursuant 35 to this subsection, the juvenile offender may apply to the division for the 36 return of the license previously surrendered by the juvenile offender. In the 37 event the license has expired, the juvenile offender may apply to the 38 division for a new license, which shall be issued immediately by the 39 division upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of the other 40 conditions established by law unless such juvenile offender's privilege to 41 operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state has been 42 suspended or revoked prior thereto. If any juvenile offender violates any of 43 the conditions imposed under this subsection, the juvenile offender's

driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and
 highways of this state shall be revoked for a period as determined by the
 court in which the juvenile offender is convicted of violating such
 conditions.

5 (d) The following provisions apply to the court's determination of 6 whether to order reparation or restitution pursuant to subsection (a)(7):

7 (1) The court shall order the juvenile to make reparation or restitution 8 to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by the juvenile 9 offender's offense unless it finds compelling circumstances that would 10 render a plan of reparation or restitution unworkable. If the court finds compelling circumstances that would render a plan of reparation or 11 12 restitution unworkable, the court shall enter such findings with 13 particularity on the record. In lieu of reparation or restitution, the court may order the juvenile to perform charitable or social service for 14 15 organizations performing services for the community; and

16 (2) restitution may include, but shall not be limited to, the amount of 17 damage or loss caused by the juvenile's offense. Restitution may be made 18 by payment of an amount fixed by the court or by working for the parties 19 sustaining loss in the manner ordered by the court. An order of monetary 20 restitution shall be a judgment against the juvenile that may be collected 21 by the court by garnishment or other execution as on judgments in civil 22 cases. Such judgment shall not be affected by the termination of the court's 23 jurisdiction over the juvenile offender.

24 (e) If the court imposes a fine pursuant to subsection (a)(8), the 25 following provisions apply:

(1) The amount of the fine may not exceed \$1,000 for each offense.
The amount of the fine should be related to the seriousness of the offense
and the juvenile's ability to pay. Payment of a fine may be required in a
lump sum or installments;

30 (2) in determining whether to impose a fine and the amount to be 31 imposed, the court shall consider that imposition of a fine is most 32 appropriate in cases where the juvenile has derived pecuniary gain from 33 the offense and that imposition of a restitution order is preferable to 34 imposition of a fine; and

(3) any fine imposed by court shall be a judgment against the juvenile
that may be collected by the court by garnishment or other execution as on
judgments in civil cases. Such judgment shall not be affected by the
termination of the court's jurisdiction over the juvenile.

(f) Before the court-places the juvenile in a detention center as part of
probation or community corrections pursuant to subsection (a)(1), places
the juvenile under a house arrest program pursuant to subsection (a)(9),
places the juvenile in the custody of the secretary of corrections pursuant
to subsection (a)(10), commits the juvenile to a sanctions house pursuant

1 to subsection (a)(11) or commits the juvenile directly to the custody of the

secretary of corrections for a period of confinement in a juvenile-2 correctional facility pursuant to subsection (a)(12), sentences a juvenile 3 offender pursuant to subsection (a), the court shall administer a risk 4 assessment tool, as described in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2360, and 5 6 amendments thereto, or review a risk assessment tool that was 7 administered within the past six months to the juvenile and use the results 8 of that assessment to inform orders made pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 9 38-2369 and section 1, and amendments thereto.

10 (g) If the court commits the juvenile to a sanctions house detention 11 pursuant to subsection (a)(11)(10), the following provisions shall apply:

(1) The court may shall only order commitment for up to 28 days for
 the same offense or to detention upon violation of sentencing condition
 conditions where all other alternatives have been exhausted.

(2) In order to commit a juvenile to detention upon violation of
sentencing conditions, the court shall find that the juvenile poses a
significant risk of harm to another, is charged with a new felony offense,
or violates conditional release.

(3) The court shall not order commitment to detention upon
adjudication as a juvenile offender pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 382356, and amendments thereto, for solely technical violations of
probation, contempt, a violation of a valid court order, to protect from selfharm or due to any state or county failure to find adequate alternatives.

(4) Cumulative detention use shall be limited to a maximum of 30
days over the course of a juvenile offender's case pursuant to section 1,
and amendments thereto. The court shall review—the any detention
commitment every seven days and, may shorten the initial commitment or;
if the initial term is less than 28 days, may extend the commitment;. In no
case, however, may the term of detention or any extension thereof exceed
the cumulative detention limit of 30 days or the overall case length limit.

(2) if, in the sentencing order, the court orders a sanctions house
placement for a verifiable probation violation and such probation violation
occurs, the juvenile may immediately be taken to a sanctions house and
detained for no more than 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays,
holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not
accessible, prior to court review of the placement. The court and all parties
shall be notified of the sanctions house placement; and

38 (3)(5) A juvenile over 18 years of age and less than 23 years of age at
 39 sentencing shall be committed to a county jail, in lieu of a sanctions house
 40 *juvenile detention center*, under the same time restrictions imposed by
 41 paragraph (1), but shall not be committed to or confined in a juvenile
 42 detention facility.

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(h) Any order issued by the judge pursuant to this section shall be in

1 effect immediately upon entry into the court's minutes.

(i) In addition to the requirements of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2373, and
amendments thereto, if a person is under 18 years of age and convicted of
a felony or adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense if committed
by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony, the court shall
forward a signed copy of the journal entry to the secretary of corrections
within 30 days of final disposition.

8 (i) Except as further provided, if a juvenile has been adjudged to be a 9 juvenile offender for an offense that if committed by an adult would 10 constitute the commission of: (1) Aggravated human trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5426(b), and amendments thereto, if the victim is 11 12 less than 14 years of age; (2) rape, as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-13 5503(a)(3), and amendments thereto; (3) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5506(b)(3), and amendments 14 15 thereto; (4) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 16 21-5504(b)(1) or (b)(2), and amendments thereto; (5) commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-6422, and 17 18 amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age; (6) sexual 19 exploitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5510(a)(1) or 20 (a)(4), and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age; 21 or (7) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 22 2015 Supp. 21-5301, 21-5302 or 21-5303, and amendments thereto, of an 23 offense defined in paragraphs (1) through (6); the court shall issue an order 24 prohibiting the juvenile from attending the attendance center that the 25 victim of the offense attends. If only one attendance center exists, for 26 which the victim and juvenile are eligible to attend, in the school district 27 where the victim and the juvenile reside, the court shall hear testimony and 28 take evidence from the victim, the juvenile, their families and a 29 representative of the school district as to why the juvenile should or should 30 not be allowed to remain at the attendance center attended by the victim. 31 After such hearing, the court may issue an order prohibiting the juvenile 32 from attending the attendance center that the victim of the offense attends.

(k) The court may order a short-term alternative placement of a
juvenile pursuant to subsection (a)(3) in an emergency shelter, therapeutic
foster home or community integration program if:

36 (1) Such juvenile has been adjudicated to be a juvenile offender for an
 37 offense that if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of:

(A) Aggravated human trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp.
21-5426(b), and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age;

41 *(B)* a sex offense, as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5503, and 42 amendments thereto;

43 (C) commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A.

1 2015 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 2 years of age;

3 (D) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 4 21-5510(a)(1) or (a)(4), and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 5 14 years of age; or

6 (E) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in 7 K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5301, 21-5302 or 21-5303, and amendments thereto, 8 of an offense defined in paragraphs (1) through (4); and

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(2) (A) the victim resides in the same home as the juvenile offender;

10 *(B)* a community supervision officer in consultation with the 11 department for children and families determines that an adequate safety 12 plan cannot be developed to keep the juvenile in the same home; and

(C) there are no relevant child in need of care issues that would
 permit a case to be filed under the Kansas code for care of children.

The presumptive term of commitment shall not extend beyond three 15 16 months and the overall case length limit but may be modified pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2367 and section 8, and amendments thereto. If a 17 18 child is placed outside the child's home at the dispositional hearing 19 pursuant to this subsection and no reintegration plan is made a part of the 20 record of the hearing, a written reintegration plan shall be prepared 21 pursuant to section 8, and amendments thereto, and submitted to the court 22 within 15 days of the initial order of the court.

(l) The sentencing hearing shall be open to the public as provided in
K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2353, and amendments thereto.

(m) The overall case length limit shall be calculated by the court and
entered into the written record when one or more of the sentencing options
under this section are imposed. The period fixed by the court pursuant to
subsection (a) shall not extend beyond the overall case length limit.

Sec. 42. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2366 is hereby amended to read as
follows: 38-2366. (a) When a juvenile offender who is:

31 (1) Under 16 years of age at the time of the sentencing, has been 32 prosecuted and convicted as an adult-or under the extended jurisdiction 33 juvenile prosecution, and has been placed in the custody of the secretary of 34 the department of corrections, the secretary shall notify the sheriff having 35 the offender in custody to convey such juvenile offender at a time 36 designated by the department of corrections to a juvenile correctional 37 facility. The secretary shall notify the court, in writing, of the initial 38 placement of the offender in the specific juvenile correctional facility as 39 soon as the placement has been accomplished.

40 (2) At least 16 but less than 18 years of age at the time of sentencing, 41 has been prosecuted and convicted as an adult-or under the extended-42 jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, and has been placed in the custody of the 43 secretary, the secretary shall notify the sheriff having the offender in custody to convey such juvenile offender at a time designated by the
 department of corrections to a juvenile correctional facility or adult
 correctional institution. The secretary shall notify the court, in writing, of
 the initial placement of the offender in the specific juvenile correctional
 facility or adult correctional institution as soon as the placement has been
 accomplished.

7 The secretary shall not permit the juvenile offender to remain detained 8 in any jail for more than 72 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal 9 holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not 10 accessible, after the secretary has received the written order of the court placing the offender in the custody of the secretary. If such placement 11 12 cannot be accomplished, the offender may remain in jail for an additional period of time, not exceeding 10 days, which is specified by the secretary 13 14 and approved by the court.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (a), a juvenile who has been
prosecuted and convicted as an adult shall not be eligible for admission to
a juvenile correctional facility. All other conditions of the offender's
sentence imposed under this code, including restitution orders, may remain
intact.

20 Sec. 43. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2367 is hereby amended to read as 21 follows: 38-2367. (a) At any time after the entry of an order of custody or 22 placement of a juvenile offender, the court, upon the court's own motion or 23 the motion of the commissioner secretary of corrections or parent or any 24 party, may modify the sentence imposed. Upon receipt of the motion, the 25 court shall fix a time and place for hearing and provide notice to the movant and to the current custodian and placement of the juvenile offender 26 27 and to each party to the proceeding. Except as established in subsection 28 (b), after the hearing, if the court finds that the sentence previously 29 imposed is not in the best interests of the juvenile offender, the court may 30 rescind and set aside the sentence, and enter any sentence pursuant to 31 K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2361, and amendments thereto, and the overall case length limit, except that a child support order which has been registered 32 33 under K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2321, and amendments thereto, may only be 34 modified pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2321, and amendments 35 thereto

- (b) If the court determines that it is in the best interests of the juvenile
 offender to be returned to the custody of the parent or parents, the court
 shall so order.
- (c) *If, during the proceedings,* the court shall resend an ordergranting custody to a parent only if the court first finds determines that *there is* probable cause to believe that: (1) (A) The juvenile is likely to
 sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;
- 43 (B) allowing the juvenile to remain in home is contrary to the welfare

1 of the juvenile; or

2 (C) immediate placement of the juvenile is in the juvenile's best 3 interest; and

4 (2) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and 5 prevent the unnecessary removal of the juvenile from the juvenile's home 6 or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety of the juvenile. The 7 court shall state the basis of each finding the juvenile is a child in need of 8 care as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2022, and amendments thereto, the court may refer the matter to the county or district attorney, who shall 9 file a petition as provided in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2234, and amendments 10 thereto, and refer the family to the Kansas department for children and 11 12 families for services.

(d) If, during the proceedings, the court finds that a juvenile offender
needs a place to live and the court does not have probable cause to believe
the juvenile is a child in need of care as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 382022, and amendments thereto, or if the child is emancipated or over the
age of 17, the court may authorize participation in a community
integration program.

(e) Any time within 60 days after a court has committed a juvenile
offender to a juvenile correctional facility the court may modify the
sentence and enter any other sentence, except that a child support order
which has been registered under K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2321, and
amendments thereto, may only be modified pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp.
38-2321, and amendments thereto.

(e)(f) Any time after a court has committed a juvenile offender to a
 juvenile correctional facility, the court may, upon motion by the
 commissioner secretary of corrections, modify the sentence and enter any
 other sentence if the court determines that:

29 (1) The medical condition of the juvenile justifies a reduction in30 sentence; or

31 (2) the juvenile's exceptional adjustment and habilitation merit a 32 reduction in sentence.

33 Sec. 44. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2368 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2368. (a) If it is alleged that a juvenile offender has violated a 34 condition of probation or of a court-ordered placement, the county or 35 36 district attorney, the current custodian of the juvenile offender, or the 37 victim of the offense committed by the offender, may file a report with the 38 assigned court services community supervision officer or the current 39 custodian-and placement of the juvenile offender. If, upon review by the 40 assigned community supervision officer or the current custodian of the juvenile offender, it is determined that the violation is eligible under 41 42 section 2, and amendments thereto, for review by the court, the assigned 43 community supervision officer or the current custodian may file a report

with the court describing the alleged violation. The court shall provide 1 2 copies of the report to the parties to the proceeding. The court, upon the 3 court's own motion or the motion of the-commissioner secretary of 4 corrections or any party, shall set the matter for hearing and may issue a 5 warrant pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2342, and amendments thereto, 6 if there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile poses a significant 7 risk of physical harm to another. Upon receipt of the motion, the court 8 shall fix a time and place for hearing and provide notice to the movant and 9 to the current custodian-and placement of the juvenile offender and to each party to the proceeding. Except as set out in subsection (b). If the court 10 finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the juvenile offender 11 violated a condition of probation or placement or committed a technical 12 violation for a third or subsequent time, the court may, subject to the 13 overall case length limit, extend or modify the terms of probation or 14 15 placement or enter another sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-16 2361, and amendments thereto, except that a child support order which has been registered under K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2321, and amendments 17 thereto, may only be modified pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2321, 18 19 and amendments thereto.

(b) The court shall not enter an order removing a juvenile from the
custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first findsprobable cause that: (1) (A) The juvenile is likely to sustain harm if not
immediately removed from the home;

(B) allowing the juvenile to remain in home is contrary to the welfare
 of the juvenile; or

(C) immediate placement of the juvenile is in the juvenile's best interest; and

(2) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and
 prevent the unnecessary removal of the juvenile from the juvenile's home
 or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety of the juvenile. The
 court shall state the basis of each finding in writing.

32 Sec. 45. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2369 is hereby amended to read as 33 follows: 38-2369. (a) For the purpose of committing juvenile offenders to 34 a juvenile correctional facility, upon a finding by the judge entered into the 35 written order that the juvenile poses a significant risk of harm to another, 36 the following placements shall be applied by the judge in-felony or-37 misdemeanor cases the cases specified in this subsection. If used, the court 38 shall establish a specific term of commitment as specified in this 39 subsection, unless the judge conducts a departure hearing and finds-40 substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure sentence asprovided in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2371, and amendments thereto. The 41 term of commitment established by the court shall not exceed the overall 42 43 case length limit. Before a juvenile offender is committed to a juvenile

correctional facility pursuant to this section, the court shall administer a
 risk assessment tool, as described in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2360, and
 amendments thereto, or review a risk assessment tool that was
 administered within the past six months to the juvenile.

5 (1) Violent Offenders. (A) The violent offender I is defined as an 6 offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense which, if 7 committed by an adult, would constitute an off-grid felony. Offenders in 8 this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for-a 9 minimum term of 60 months and up to a maximum term of the offender reaching the age of 22 years, six months. The aftercare term for this-10 offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum 11 12 term of the offender reaching the age of 23 years 36 months, unless the judge conducts a departure hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-13 2371, and amendments thereto, and finds substantial and compelling 14 15 reasons to impose a departure sentence of up to 66 months.

16 (B) The violent offender II is defined as an offender adjudicated as a iuvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would 17 18 constitute a nondrug severity level 1, 2 or 3 felony. Offenders in this 19 category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a 20 minimum term of 24 12 months and up to a maximum term of the offender 21 reaching the age 22 years, six 24 months. The aftercare term for this 22 offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum 23 term of the offender reaching the age of 23 years If, however, the offender 24 is adjudicated for an offense that if committed by an adult would constitute 25 rape as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5503(a)(1), and amendments 26 thereto, aggravated sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5504(b) 27 (3), and amendments thereto, or murder in the second degree, as defined 28 in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-5403, and amendments thereto, the court may 29 impose the eligible term of commitment for violent offenders pursuant to 30 subsection (a)(1).

31 (2) *Serious Offenders.* (A) The serious offender I is defined as an 32 offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense:

(i) Which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a nondrug
severity level 4, 5 or 6 person felony;

(ii) committed prior to July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an adult
prior to July 1, 2012, would constitute a drug severity level 1 or 2 felony;
or

(iii) committed on or after July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an
adult on or after July 1, 2012, would constitute a drug severity level 1, 2 or
felony.

Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional
facility for a minimum term of 18 *nine* months and up to a maximum term
of 36 18 months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum

1 term of six months and up to a maximum term of 24 months.

2 (B) The serious offender II is defined as an offender adjudicated as a 3 juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would 4 constitute a nondrug severity level 7, person felony with one prior felony 5 adjudication. Offenders in this category may only be committed to a 6 juvenile correctional facility if they are assessed as high-risk on a risk and needs assessment. Offenders in this category may be committed to a 7 8 juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of-nine six months and 9 up to a maximum term of 18 12 months. The aftercare term for this-10 offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 24 months 11

12 (C) The serious offender III is defined as an offender adjudicated as a 13 juvenile offender for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a nondrug severity level 8, 9 or 10 person felony with one prior 14 15 felony adjudication. Offenders in this category may only be committed to a 16 juvenile correctional facility if the judge conducts a departure hearing and 17 finds substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure sentence as provided in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2371, and amendments thereto. If a-18 19 departure sentence is imposed, such offenders are assessed as high-risk on 20 a risk and needs assessment. Offenders in this category may be committed 21 to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of nine six months 22 and up to a maximum term of 18 12 months. The aftercare term for this 23 offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum 24 term of 24 months.

25 (3) *Chronic Offenders.* (A) The chronic offender I, chronic felon is 26 defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense:

(i) Which, if committed by an adult, would constitute one present
 nonperson felony adjudication and two prior felony adjudications;

(ii) committed prior to July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an adult
prior to July 1, 2012, would constitute one present drug severity level 3
felony adjudication and two prior felony adjudications; or

(iii) committed on or after July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an
adult on or after July 1, 2012, would constitute one present drug severity
level 4 felony adjudication and two prior felony adjudications.

35 Offenders in this category may only be committed to a juvenile 36 correctional facility if the judge conducts a departure hearing and finds 37 substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure sentence as-38 provided in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2371, and amendments thereto. If a-39 departure sentence is imposed, such offenders are assessed as high-risk on a risk and needs assessment. Offenders in this category may be committed 40 41 to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of six months and up 42 to a maximum term of 18 12 months. The aftercare term for this offender 43 is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 12

1 months. 2 (B) The chronic offender II, escalating felon is defined as an offender 3 adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense: 4 (i) Which, if committed by an adult, would constitute one present 5 felony adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor adjudications or one 6 prior person or nonperson felony adjudication; 7 (ii) which, if committed by an adult, would constitute one present-8 felony adjudication and two prior drug severity level 4 or 5 adjudications; 9 (iii) committed prior to July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an adult 10 prior to July 1, 2012, would constitute one present drug severity level 3. felony adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor adjudications or one 11 12 prior person or nonperson felony adjudication; 13 (iv) committed prior to July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an adult prior to July 1, 2012, would constitute one present drug severity level 3. 14 15 felony adjudication and two prior drug severity level 4 or 5 adjudications; 16 (v) committed on or after July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an-17 adult on or after July 1, 2012, would constitute one present drug severity 18 level 4 felony adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor adjudications 19 or one prior person or nonperson felony adjudication; or 20 (vi) committed on or after July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an-21 adult on or after July 1, 2012, would constitute one present drug severity 22 level 4 felony adjudication and two prior drug severity level 4 or 5-23 adjudications. 24 Offenders in this category may only be committed to a juvenile-25 correctional facility if the judge conducts a departure hearing and finds substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure sentence as-26 provided in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2371, and amendments thereto. If a-27 28 departure sentence is imposed, offenders in this category may be-29 committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of six-30 months and up to a maximum term of 18 months. The aftercare term for 31 this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum 32 term of 12 months. 33 (C) The chronic offender III, escalating misdemeanant is defined as 34 an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense: (i) Which, if committed by an adult, would constitute one present 35 36 misdemeanor adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor adjudications 37 or one prior person or nonperson felony adjudication and two placement 38 failures: 39 (ii) which, if committed by an adult, would constitute one present-40 misdemeanor adjudication and two prior drug severity level 4 or 5 felony 41 adjudications and two placement failures; 42 (iii) Which, if committed by an adult, would constitute one present-43 drug severity level 4 felony adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor

adjudications or one prior person or nonperson felony adjudication and
 two placement failures;

3 (iv) which, if committed by an adult, would constitute one present 4 drug severity level 4 felony adjudication and two prior drug severity level
 5 felony adjudications and two placement failures;

6 (v) committed on or after July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an adult on or after July 1, 2012, would constitute one present drug severity
8 level 5 felony adjudication and either two prior misdemeanor adjudications or one prior person or nonperson felony adjudication and two placement failures; or

(vi) committed on or after July 1, 2012, which, if committed by an
 adult on or after July 1, 2012, would constitute one present drug severity
 level 5 felony adjudication and two prior drug severity level 4 or 5 adjudications and two placement failures.

15 Offenders in this category may only be committed to a juvenile-16 correctional facility if the judge conducts a departure hearing and finds substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure sentence as-17 provided in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2371, and amendments thereto. If a-18 19 departure sentence is imposed, offenders in this category may be 20 committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of three 21 months and up to a maximum term of six months. The aftercare term for 22 this offender is set at a minimum term of three months and up to a-23 maximum term of six months.

(4)(b) Conditional Release-Violators. If the court elects, a period of
conditional release may also be ordered pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 382361, and amendments thereto. The period of conditional release shall be
limited to a maximum of six months and shall be subject to graduated
responses. The presumption upon release shall be a return to the juvenile's
home, unless the case plan developed pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 382373, and amendments thereto, recommends a different reentry plan.

(1) Upon finding the juvenile violated a requirement or requirements
 of conditional release, the court may *enter one or more of the following orders*:

(A) Subject to the limitations in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2366(a), and
 amendments thereto, commit the offender directly to a juvenile
 correctional facility for a minimum term of three months and up to a
 maximum term of six months. The aftercare term for this offender shall be
 a minimum of two months and a maximum of six months, or the length of
 the aftercare originally ordered, whichever is longer.

40 (B) Enter one or more of the following orders:

41 (i)(A) Recommend additional conditions be added to those of the 42 existing conditional release.

43 (ii)(B) Order the offender to serve a period of sanctions detention

1 pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2361(g), and amendments thereto.

2 (iii)(C) Revoke or restrict the juvenile's driving privileges as 3 described in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2361(c), and amendments thereto.

4 (C)(2) Discharge the offender from the custody of the secretary of 5 corrections, release the secretary of corrections from further 6 responsibilities in the case and enter any other appropriate orders.

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(b)(c) As used in this section:

8 (1) "Placement failure" means a juvenile offender in the custody of 9 the secretary of corrections has significantly failed the terms of conditional 10 release or has been placed out-of-home in a community placement-11 accredited by the secretary of corrections and has significantly violated the 12 terms of that placement or violated the terms of probation.

(2), "adjudication" includes out-of-state juvenile adjudications. An 13 out-of-state offense, which if committed by an adult would constitute the 14 commission of a felony or misdemeanor, shall be classified as either a 15 felony or a misdemeanor according to the adjudicating jurisdiction. If an 16 17 offense which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission 18 of a felony is a felony in another state, it will be deemed a felony in 19 Kansas. The state of Kansas shall classify the offense, which if committed 20 by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor, 21 as person or nonperson. In designating such offense as person or 22 nonperson, reference to comparable offenses shall be made. If the state of 23 Kansas does not have a comparable offense, the out-of-state adjudication 24 shall be classified as a nonperson offense.

(c) All appropriate community placement options shall have been
 exhausted before a chronic offender III, escalating misdemeanant shall be
 placed in a juvenile correctional facility. A court finding shall be made
 acknowledging that appropriate community placement options have been
 pursued and no such option is appropriate.

(d) The secretary of corrections shall work with the community to
 provide on-going support and incentives for the development of additional
 evidence-based community-placements *practices and programs* to ensure
 that the chronic offender III, escalating misdemeanant sentencing category
 juvenile correctional facility is not frequently utilized.

(c) Any juvenile offender committed to a juvenile correctional facility
who is adjudicated for an offense committed while such juvenile was
committed to a juvenile correctional facility, may be adjudicated to serve a
consecutive term of commitment in a juvenile correctional facility.

Sec. 46. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2371 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2371. (a) (1) Whenever a person is adjudicated as a juvenile offender and sentenced to a juvenile correctional facility as a violent offender pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2369(a)(1), and amendments thereto, the court upon motion of the state, shall hold a hearing to consider

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1 imposition of a departure sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2369, 2 and amendments thereto, and subject to section 1, and amendments 3 *thereto*. The motion shall state that a departure is sought and the reasons 4 and factors relied upon. The hearing shall be scheduled so that the parties 5 have adequate time to prepare and present arguments regarding the issues 6 of departure sentencing. The victim of a crime or the victim's family shall 7 be notified of the right to be present at the hearing for the convicted person 8 by the county or district attorney. The parties may submit written arguments to the court prior to the date of the hearing and may make oral 9 10 arguments before the court at the hearing. The court shall review the victim impact statement, if available. Prior to the hearing, the court shall 11 transmit to the juvenile offender or the juvenile offender's attorney and the 12 prosecuting attorney copies of the predispositional investigation report. 13

14 (2) At the conclusion of the hearing or within 21 days thereafter, the 15 court shall issue findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding the 16 issues submitted by the parties, and shall enter an appropriate order.

17 (3) If a factual aspect of a crime is a statutory element of the crime, or 18 is used to determine crime severity, that aspect of the current crime of conviction may be used as an aggravating factor only if the criminal 19 20 conduct constituting that aspect of the current crime of conviction is 21 significantly different from the usual criminal conduct captured by the 22 aspect of the crime. Subject to this provision, the nonexclusive lists of 23 aggravating factors provided in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-6815 and 21-6816, 24 and amendments thereto, may be considered in determining whether 25 substantial and compelling reasons exist.

(b) If the court decides to depart on its own volition *pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2369(a)(1) and section 1, and amendments thereto*,
without a motion from the state, the court must notify all parties of its
intent and allow reasonable time for either party to respond if they request.
The notice shall state that a departure is intended by the court and the
reasons and factors relied upon.

32 (c) In each case in which the court imposes a sentence *pursuant to* 33 *K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2369 and section 1, and amendments thereto,* that 34 deviates from the presumptive sentence, the court shall make findings of 35 fact as to the reasons for departure regardless of whether a hearing is 36 requested.

(d) If the sentencing judge departs from the presumptive sentence,
The judge shall state on the record at the time of sentencing *and enter into the written record* the substantial and compelling reasons for the departure.
When a departure sentence is appropriate, the sentencing judge may depart
from the matrix as provided in this section. When a sentencing judgedeparts in setting the duration of a presumptive term of imprisonment:
(1) The presumptive term of imprisonment set in such departure shall

1 not total more than double the maximum duration of the presumptive-2 imprisonment term;

3 (2) the court shall have no authority to reduce the minimum term of 4 confinement as defined within the placement matrix; and

5 (3) the maximum term for commitment of any juvenile offender to a 6 juvenile correctional facility is age 22 years, 6 months.

7 (e) A departure sentence may be appealed as provided in K.S.A. 20158 Supp. 38-2380, and amendments thereto.

9 Sec. 47. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2372 is hereby amended to read as 10 follows: 38-2372. In any action pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code in which the juvenile is adjudicated upon a plea of guilty or 11 12 trial by court or jury or upon completion of an appeal, the judge, if sentencing the juvenile to incarceration, shall direct that, for the purpose of 13 14 computing the juvenile's overall case length limit and, if incarcerated, 15 sentence and release, eligibility and conditional release dates thereunder, 16 that such sentence is to be computed from a date, to be specifically 17 designated by the court in the sentencing order. If incarcerated, such date 18 shall be established to reflect and shall be computed as an allowance for 19 the time which the juvenile has spent incarcerated pending the disposition 20 of the juvenile's case. In recording the date of commencement of such 21 sentence, the date as specifically set forth by the court shall be used as the 22 date of sentence and all good time calculations authorized by law and all 23 earned time calculations authorized by law are to be allowed on such 24 sentence from such date as though the juvenile were actually incarcerated 25 in a juvenile correctional facility.

26 Sec. 48. On and after January 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2373 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2373. (a) Actions by the court. (1) 27 28 When a juvenile offender has been committed to a juvenile correctional 29 facility, the clerk of the court shall-forthwith promptly notify the 30 commissioner secretary of corrections of the commitment and provide the 31 commissioner secretary with a certified copy of the complaint, the journal entry of the adjudication and sentencing. The court shall provide those 32 33 items from the social file which could relate to a rehabilitative program. If 34 the court wishes to recommend placement of the juvenile offender in a specific juvenile correctional facility, the recommendation shall be 35 36 included in the sentence. After the court has received notice of the juvenile 37 correctional facility designated as provided in subsection (b), it shall be the 38 duty of the court or the sheriff of the county to deliver the juvenile 39 offender to the facility at the time designated by the-commissioner-40 secretary.

41 (2) When a juvenile offender is residing in a juvenile correctional 42 facility and is required to go back to court for any reason, the county 43 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.

4 (b) Actions by the-commissioner secretary. (1) Within three days, 5 excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, after receiving notice of 6 commitment as provided in subsection (a), the commissioner secretary 7 shall notify the committing court of the facility to which the juvenile 8 offender should be conveyed, and when to effect the immediate transfer of 9 custody and control to the juvenile justice authority department of corrections. The date of admission shall be no more than five days, 10 excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, after the notice to the 11 12 committing court. Until received at the designated facility, the continuing detention, custody, and control of and transport for a juvenile offender 13 14 sentenced to a direct commitment to a juvenile correctional facility shall 15 be the responsibility of the committing county.

(2) Except as provided by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2332, and 16 17 amendments thereto, the commissioner secretary may make any temporary 18 out-of-home placement the commissioner secretary deems appropriate pending placement of the juvenile offender in a juvenile correctional 19 20 facility, and the commissioner secretary shall notify the court, local law 21 enforcement agency and school district in which the juvenile will be 22 residing if the juvenile is still required to attend a secondary school of that 23 placement.

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

27 (d) Case planning. For all juveniles committed to a juvenile correctional facility pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2361(a)(11), and amendments 28 29 thereto, a case plan shall be developed with input from the juvenile and the juvenile's family. For all those committed upon violation of a condition 30 31 of sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2368, and amendments 32 thereto, the case plan developed with the juvenile's community supervision 33 officer shall be revised to reflect the new disposition. The department for 34 children and families, department of education and community supervision 35 officers may also participate in the development or revision of the case 36 plan when appropriate. The case plan shall incorporate the results of the 37 risk and needs assessment, the programs and education to complete while 38 in custody and shall clearly define the role of each person or agency 39 working with the juvenile. The case plan shall include a reentry section, 40 detailing services, education, supervision or any other elements necessary 41 for a successful transition. The reentry section of the case plan shall also 42 include information on reintegration of the juvenile into such juvenile's 43 family or, if reintegration is not a viable alternative, another viable release

1 option. If the juvenile is to be placed on conditional release pursuant to

2 K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2369, the case plan shall be developed with the 3 community supervision officer.

4 Sec. 49. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2374 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2374. (a) When a juvenile offender has satisfactorily 5 6 completed the term of incarceration at the juvenile correctional facility to 7 which the juvenile offender was committed or placed, the person in charge 8 of the juvenile correctional facility shall have authority to release the 9 juvenile offender under appropriate conditions and, if conditional release 10 has previously been ordered pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2361 or 38-2369, and amendments thereto, for a specified period of time to complete 11 12 conditional release. Prior to release from a juvenile correctional facility, 13 the commissioner secretary of corrections shall consider any 14 recommendations made by the juvenile offender's community-ease-15 management supervision officer.

16 (b) At least 21 days prior to releasing a juvenile offender as provided 17 in subsection (a), the person in charge of the juvenile correctional facility 18 shall notify the committing court of the date and conditions upon which it 19 is proposed the juvenile offender is to be released. The person in charge of 20 the juvenile correctional facility shall notify the school district in which 21 the juvenile offender will be residing if the juvenile is still required to 22 attend a school. Such notification to the school shall include the name of 23 the juvenile offender, address upon release, contact person with whom the 24 juvenile offender will be residing upon release, anticipated date of release, 25 anticipated date of enrollment in school, name and phone number of case 26 worker, crime or crimes of adjudication if not confidential based upon 27 other statutes, conditions of release and any other information the 28 commissioner deems appropriate. To ensure the educational success of the 29 student, the community case manager or a representative from the 30 residential facility where the juvenile offender will reside shall contact the 31 principal of the receiving school in a timely manner to review the juvenile 32 offender's case. If such juvenile offender's offense would have constituted 33 an off-grid crime, a nondrug felony crime ranked at severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 34 or 5, or a drug felony crime ranked at severity level 1, 2 or 3, on or after 35 July 1, 1993, or a drug felony crime ranked at severity level 4 on or after 36 July 1, 2012, if committed by an adult, the person in charge of the juvenile 37 correctional facility shall notify the county or district attorney of the 38 county where the offender was adjudicated a juvenile offender of the date 39 and conditions upon which it is proposed the juvenile offender is to be 40 released. The county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 41 seven days prior to the release of the juvenile offender to: (1) Any victim 42 of the juvenile offender's crime who is alive and whose address is known 43 to the court or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the

family's address is known to the court; and (2) the local law enforcement agency. Failure to notify pursuant to this section shall not be a reason to postpone a release. Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against the state or county or an employee of the state or county acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this section.

(c) Upon receipt of the notice required by subsection (b), the court
shall review the terms of the *any* proposed conditional release *or case plan*and may recommend modifications or additions to the terms.

10 (d) If, during the conditional release, the juvenile offender is not 11 returning to the county from which committed, the person in charge of the 12 juvenile correctional facility shall also give notice to the court of the 13 county in which the juvenile offender is to be residing.

14 (e) To assure compliance with conditional release from a juvenile 15 correctional facility, the commissioner shall have the authority to prescribe 16 the manner in which compliance with the conditions shall be supervised. 17 When requested by the commissioner secretary of corrections, the appropriate court may assist in supervising compliance with the conditions 18 of release during the term of the conditional release. The commissioner 19 20 secretary of corrections may require the parent of the juvenile offender to 21 cooperate and participate with the conditional release.

22 (f) For acts committed before July 1, 1999, the juvenile justice-23 authority shall notify at least 45 days prior to the discharge of the juvenile 24 offender the county or district attorney of the county where the offender 25 was adjudicated a juvenile offender of the release of such juvenile-26 offender, if such juvenile offender's offense would have constituted a class 27 A, B or C felony before July 1, 1993, or an off-grid crime, a nondrug-28 erime ranked at severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 or a drug erime ranked at 29 severity level 1, 2 or 3, on or after July 1, 1993, or a drug crime ranked at 30 severity level 4 on or after July 1, 2012, if committed by an adult. The 31 county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 30 days prior to 32 the release of the juvenile offender to: (1) Any victim of the juvenile-33 offender's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the court or, 34 if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is 35 known to the court; and (2) the local law enforcement agency. Failure to 36 notify pursuant to this section shall not be a reason to postpone a release. 37 Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against the state or 38 county or an employee of the state or county acting within the scope of the 39 employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this 40 section. 41

41 (g)—Conditional release programs shall include, but not be limited to,
 42 the treatment options of aftercare services.

43 Sec. 50. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2375 is hereby amended to read as

1 follows: 38-2375. If it is alleged that a juvenile offender who has been 2 conditionally released from a juvenile correctional facility has failed to 3 obey the specified conditions of release for the third or subsequent time, 4 any the officer assigned to supervise compliance with the conditions of 5 release or, upon referral from such officer, the county or district attorney 6 may file a report with the committing court or the court of the county in 7 which the juvenile offender resides describing the alleged violation and 8 the juvenile's history of violations. The court shall provide copies of the 9 report to the parties to the proceedings. The court, upon the court's own 10 motion or the county or district attorney, shall set the matter for hearing. The movant shall provide notice of the motion and hearing to each party to 11 12 the proceeding and the current custodian and placement of the juvenile 13 offender. If the court finds that a condition of release has been violated, the 14 court may modify or impose additional conditions of release that the court 15 considers appropriate or order that the juvenile offender be returned to the 16 juvenile correctional facility to serve the conditional release revocation 17 incarceration and aftercare term set by the court pursuant to the placement 18 matrix as provided in *pursuant to* K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2369, and 19 amendments thereto.

20 Sec. 51. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2376 is hereby amended to read as 21 follows: 38-2376. (a) When a juvenile offender has reached the age of 23 22 years, has maximized the overall case length limit, or has been convicted 23 as an adult while serving a term of incarceration at a juvenile correctional 24 facility, or has completed the prescribed terms of incarceration at a 25 juvenile correctional facility, together with any conditional release following the program, the juvenile shall be discharged by the 26 27 commissioner secretary of corrections from any further obligation under 28 the commitment unless the juvenile was sentenced pursuant to an extended 29 jurisdiction juvenile prosecution upon court order and the commissioner 30 transfers the juvenile to the custody of the secretary of corrections. The 31 discharge shall operate as a full and complete release from any obligations 32 imposed on the juvenile offender arising from the offense for which the 33 juvenile offender was committed.

34 (b) At least 45 days prior to the discharge of the juvenile offender, the 35 juvenile justice authority shall notify the court and the county or district 36 attorney of the county where the offender was adjudicated a juvenile 37 offender of the pending discharge of such juvenile offender, the offense 38 would have constituted a class A, B or C felony before July 1, 1993, or an 39 off-grid crime, a nondrug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 or a 40 drug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2 or 3, on or after July 1, 1993, or a drug crime ranked at severity level 4 on or after July 1, 2012, if committed 41 by an adult. The county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 42 43 30 days prior to the discharge of the juvenile offender pursuant to K.S.A.

1 2015 Supp. 38-2379, and amendments thereto.

2 Sec. 52. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2377 is hereby amended to read as 3 follows: 38-2377. (a) The-commissioner secretary shall notify the county 4 or district attorney, the court, the local law enforcement agency and the 5 school district in which the juvenile offender will be residing of such 6 pending release at least 45 days before release if the juvenile is still 7 required to attend school, if the juvenile offender has committed an act 8 prior to July 1, 1999, which, if committed by a person 18 years of age or 9 over, would have constituted: (1) A class A or B felony, before July 1, 10 1993; or (2) an off-grid crime, a nondrug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 or a drug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2 or 3, if the offense 11 12 was committed on or after July 1, 1993, and, if such juvenile is to be 13 released. The county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 14 30 days prior to discharge of the juvenile offender pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 15 Supp. 38-2379, and amendments thereto. The county attorney, district 16 attorney or the court on its own motion may file a motion with the court 17 for a hearing to determine if the juvenile offender should be retained in the custody of the commissioner, pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2376, and 18 19 amendments thereto placed on conditional release if not previously 20 ordered by the court, subject to the overall case length limit. The court 21 shall fix a time and place for hearing and shall notify each party of the 22 time and place.

(b) Following the hearing, if the court orders the commissioner to retain custody a period of conditional release, the juvenile offender shall not be held in a juvenile correctional facility supervised for longer than the maximum term of imprisonment which could be imposed upon an adult convicted of the offense or offenses which the juvenile offender has been adjudicated to have committed six months of conditional release and the overall case length limit.

30 (c) As used in this section, "maximum term of imprisonment" means
 31 the greatest maximum sentence authorized by computing terms as
 22 consecutive when required by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 21-6606, and
 33 amendments thereto.

Sec. 53. On and after January 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2389 is
hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2389. (a) *Findings and purpose*.
The following findings and declaration of purpose apply to this section.

(1) The legislature finds that personal and familial circumstances may
contribute to the commission of offenses by juveniles who represent a
minimal threat to public safety and that in such cases it would further the
interests of society and the juvenile to take an approach to adjudication
that combines less formal procedures, appropriate disciplinary sanctions
for misconduct and the provision of necessary services.

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(2) It is the purpose of this section to provide prosecutors with an

alternative means of adjudication for juvenile offenders who present a

alternative means of adjudication for juvenile offenders who present a
 minimal threat to public safety and both the juvenile and society would
 benefit from such approach.

4 (b) Designation. A county or district attorney with jurisdiction over 5 the offense who believes that proceedings under this section are 6 appropriate may, in such county or district attorney's discretion, designate 7 an any alleged juvenile offender for adjudication under this section and not 8 seek application of a placement within the placement matrix pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2369, and amendments thereto, if the alleged 9 10 juvenile-offender's act, if committed by an adult, would constitute amisdemeanor has fewer than two prior adjudications. 11

12 (1) The county or district attorney shall make such designation in the 13 original complaint or by written notice filed with the court and served on 14 the juvenile, the juvenile's counsel and the juvenile's parent or legal 15 guardian within 14 days after the filing of the complaint.

16 (2) The filing of a written application for—diversion immediate 17 intervention under K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2346, and amendments thereto, 18 shall toll the running of the 14-day period and shall resume upon the 19 issuance of a written denial of diversion.

(3) If the county or district attorney makes such designation, the
juvenile may be referred to an immediate intervention program established
pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2346, and amendments thereto, and in
compliance with the standards and procedures developed pursuant to
section 7, and amendments thereto.

(c) *Exceptions*. Except as provided in this subsection, the provisions
 of the revised Kansas juvenile justice code, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2301 et
 seq., and amendments thereto, shall apply in any adjudication under this
 section.

(1) If during the proceedings the court determines that there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile is a child in need of care as defined by K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto, the court shall refer the matter to the county or district attorney, who shall file a petition as provided in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2234, and amendments thereto, and refer the family to the Kansas department for children and families for services.

(A) If the court presiding over the proceeding under this sectionfinds, in accordance with K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2334 and 38-2335, and
amendments thereto, that the juvenile should be removed from the home,
the court may place the juvenile in the temporary custody of the secretary
for children and families or any person, other than the child's parent,willing to accept temporary custody.

42 (B)—If the child in need of care case is presided over by a different 43 judge, the county or district attorney shall notify the court presiding over 1 the proceedings under this section of pertinent orders entered in the child 2 in need of care case.

3 (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no juvenile shall be 4 committed to a juvenile correctional facility pursuant to subsection (a)(12) 5 of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2361(a)(11), and amendments thereto, for an 6 offense adjudicated under this section or for the violation of a term or 7 condition of the disposition for such an offense.

8 (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no adjudication under 9 this section or violation of the terms and conditions of the disposition-10 including a placement failure, shall be used against the juvenile in a proceeding on a subsequent offense committed as a juvenile or as an adult. 11 12 For purposes of this section, "used against the juvenile" includes, but is not 13 limited to, establishing an element of a subsequent offense, raising the 14 severity level of a subsequent offense or enhancing the sentence for a 15 subsequent offense.

(4) Upon completion of the case and the termination of the court's
jurisdiction, the court shall order the adjudication expunged, and the
provisions of subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (i), (k) and (l) of K.S.A.
2015 Supp. 38-2312(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (i), (k) and (l), and amendments
thereto, shall not apply to such expungement.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a juvenile shall not
be required to register as an offender under the Kansas offender
registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901 et seq., and amendments thereto, as a
result of adjudication under this section.

(6) The provisions of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2309 and 38-2310, and
amendments thereto, shall not apply to proceedings under this section.

(7) The provisions of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2347, and amendments
thereto, shall not apply to proceedings under this section.

29 (8) The provisions of subsection (g)(1) of K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-30 2304(g)(1), and amendments thereto, shall not apply to proceedings under 31 this section.

(9) The trial of offenses under this section shall be to the court and
the right to a trial by jury under K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2357, and
amendments thereto, shall not apply.

35 Withdrawal. At any time prior to the beginning of a hearing at (d) 36 which the court may enter an order adjudicating the child as a juvenile 37 offender, the county or district attorney may withdraw the designation for 38 proceedings under this section by providing notice to the court, the 39 juvenile, the juvenile's attorney and guardian ad litem, if any, and the 40 juvenile's parent or legal guardian. Upon withdrawal of the designation, this section shall no longer apply and the case shall proceed and the court 41 shall grant a continuance upon request. 42

43 (e) *Appeal*. An adjudication under this section is an appealable order

1 pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2380, and amendments thereto.

2 (f) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the revised 3 Kansas juvenile justice code.

4 Sec. 54. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 65-5603 is hereby amended to read as 5 follows: 65-5603. (a) The privilege established by K.S.A. 65-5602, and 6 amendments thereto, shall not extend to:

7 (1) Any communication relevant to an issue in proceedings to
8 involuntarily commit to treatment a patient for mental illness, alcoholism
9 or drug dependency if the treatment personnel in the course of diagnosis or
10 treatment has determined that the patient is in need of hospitalization;

(2) an order for examination of the mental, alcoholic, drug
dependency or emotional condition of the patient which is entered by a
judge, with respect to the particular purpose for which the examination is
ordered;

(3) any proceeding in which the patient relies upon any of the
aforementioned conditions as an element of the patient's claim or defense,
or, after the patient's death, in any proceeding in which any party relies
upon any of the patient's conditions as an element of a claim or defense;

(4) any communication which forms the substance of information
which the treatment personnel or the patient is required by law to report to
a public official or to be recorded in a public office, unless the statute
requiring the report or record specifically provides that the information
shall not be disclosed;

(5) any information necessary for the emergency treatment of a
patient or former patient if the head of the treatment facility at which the
patient is being treated or was treated states in writing the reasons for
disclosure of the communication and makes such statement a part of the
treatment or medical record of the patient;

(6) information relevant to protect a person who has been threatened with substantial physical harm by a patient during the course of treatment, when such person has been specifically identified by the patient, the treatment personnel believes there is substantial likelihood that the patient will act on such threat in the reasonable foreseeable future and the head of the treatment facility has concluded that notification should be given. The patient shall be notified that such information has been communicated;

(7) any information from a state psychiatric hospital to appropriate
administrative staff of the department of corrections whenever patients
have been administratively transferred to a state psychiatric hospital
pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-5209, and amendments thereto;

40 (8) any information to the patient or former patient, except that the
41 head of the treatment facility at which the patient is being treated or was
42 treated may refuse to disclose portions of such records if the head of the
43 treatment facility states in writing that such disclosure will be injurious to

1 the welfare of the patient or former patient;

2 (9) any information to any state or national accreditation, certification 3 or licensing authority, or scholarly investigator, but the head of the 4 treatment facility shall require, before such disclosure is made, a pledge 5 that the name of any patient or former patient shall not be disclosed to any 6 person not otherwise authorized by law to receive such information;

7 (10) any information to the state protection and advocacy system 8 which concerns individuals who reside in a treatment facility and which is 9 required by federal law and federal rules and regulations to be available 10 pursuant to a federal grant-in-aid program;

(11) any information relevant to the collection of a bill forprofessional services rendered by a treatment facility;

(12) any information sought by a coroner serving under the laws of Kansas when such information is material to an investigation or proceeding conducted by the coroner in the performance of such coroner's official duties. Information obtained by a coroner under this provision shall be used for official purposes only and shall not be made public unless admitted as evidence by a court or for purposes of performing the coroner's statutory duties;

20 (13) any communication and information by and between or among 21 treatment facilities, correctional institutions, jails, juvenile detention 22 facilities or juvenile correctional facilities regarding a proposed patient, 23 patient or former patient for purposes of promoting continuity of care by 24 and between treatment facilities, correctional institutions, jails, juvenile 25 detention facilities or juvenile correctional facilities; the proposed patient, patient, or former patient's consent shall not be necessary to share 26 27 evaluation and treatment records by and between or among treatment 28 facilities, correctional institutions, jails, juvenile detention facilities or 29 juvenile correctional facilities regarding a proposed patient, patient or 30 former patient;

(14) the name, date of birth, date of death, name of any next of kin
and place of residence of a deceased former patient when that information
is sought as part of a genealogical study;

(15) any information concerning a patient or former patient who is a
 juvenile offender in the custody of the juvenile justice authority when the
 commissioner of juvenile justice, or the commissioner's designee, requests
 such information; or

(16) information limited to whether a person is or has been a patient of any treatment facility within the last six months, such person having been lawfully detained by a law enforcement officer upon reasonable suspicion that such person is committing, has committed or is about to commit a misdemeanor or felony, if such law enforcement officer has reasonable suspicion that such person is suffering from mental illness and such law enforcement officer has a reasonable belief that such person may
 benefit from treatment at a treatment facility rather than being placed in a
 correctional institution, jail, juvenile correctional facility or juvenile
 detention facility. Any communication and information obtained by any
 law enforcement officer regarding such person from such treatment facility
 shall not be disclosed except as provided by this section.

7

(b) As used in this subsection:

8 (1) "Correctional institution" means the same as prescribed in K.S.A.
9 75-5202, and amendments thereto;

(2) "jail" means the same as prescribed in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. -38-3202
38-2302, and amendments thereto;

(3) "juvenile correctional facility" means the same as prescribed in
K.S.A. 2015 Supp. -38-3202-38-2302, and amendments thereto;

(4) "juvenile detention facility" means the same as prescribed in
 K.S.A. 2015 Supp. -38-3202-38-2302, and amendments thereto;

(5) "law enforcement officer" means the same as prescribed in K.S.A.
22-2202, and amendments thereto; and

(6) "mental illness" means mental disease to such extent that a person
so afflicted requires care and treatment for his own welfare, the welfare of
others or the welfare of the community.

(c) The treatment personnel shall not disclose any information subject to subsection (a)(3) unless a judge has entered an order finding that the patient has made such patient's condition an issue of the patient's claim or defense. The order shall indicate the parties to whom otherwise confidential information must be disclosed.

Sec. 55. On and after July 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 72-1113 is 26 hereby amended to read as follows: 72-1113. (a) Each board of education 27 28 shall designate one or more employees who shall report to the secretary for 29 children and families, or a designee thereof, or to the appropriate county or 30 district attorney pursuant to an agreement as provided in this section, all 31 cases of children who are less than 13 years of age and are not attending 32 school as required by law, and to the appropriate county or district 33 attorney, or a designee thereof, all cases of children who are 13 or more 34 years of age but less than 18 years of age and are not attending school as 35 required by law. The designation shall be made no later than September 1 36 of each school year and shall be certified no later than 10 days thereafter 37 by the board of education to the secretary for children and families, or the 38 designee thereof, to the county or district attorney, or the designee thereof, 39 and to the commissioner of education. The commissioner of education 40 shall compile and maintain a list of the designated employees of each board of education. The local area office of the Kansas department for 41 42 children and families may enter into an agreement with the appropriate 43 county or district attorney to provide that the designated employees of 1 such board of education shall make the report as provided in this section 2 for all cases of children who are less than 13 years of age and are not 3 attending school as provided by law to the county or district attorney in 4 lieu of the secretary, or the secretary's designee. If such agreement is made, 5 the county or district attorney shall carry out all duties as otherwise 6 provided by this subsection conferred on the secretary or the secretary's 7 designee. A copy of such agreement shall be provided to the director of 8 such area office of the Kansas department for children and families and to 9 the school districts affected by the agreement.

10 (b) Whenever a child is required by law to attend school, and the 11 child is not enrolled in a public or nonpublic school, the child shall be 12 considered to be not attending school as required by law and a report 13 thereof shall be made in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) 14 by a designated employee of the board of education of the school district 15 in which the child resides. The provisions of this subsection are subject to 16 the provisions of subsection (d).

17 (c) (1) Whenever a child is required by law to attend school and is 18 enrolled in school, and the child is inexcusably absent therefrom on either 19 three consecutive school days or five school days in any semester or seven 20 school days in any school year, whichever of the foregoing occurs first, the 21 child shall be considered to be not attending school as required by law. A 22 child is inexcusably absent from school if the child is absent therefrom all 23 or a significant part of a school day without a valid excuse acceptable to 24 the school employee designated by the board of education to have 25 responsibility for the school attendance of such child.

26 (2) Each board of education shall adopt rules for determination of 27 valid excuse for absence from school and for determination of what shall 28 constitute a "significant part of a school day" for the purpose of this 29 section.

(3) Each board of education shall designate one or more employees,
who shall each be responsible for determining the acceptability and
validity of offered excuses for absence from school of specified children,
so that a designee is responsible for making such determination for each
child enrolled in school.

4) Whenever a determination is made in accordance with the provisions of this subsection that a child is not attending school as required by law, the designated employee who is responsible for such determination shall make a report thereof in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a), provided that the report would not violate the terms of the memorandum of understanding approved by the superintendent of the school district pursuant to K.S.A. 72-89b03(i), and amendments thereto.

42 (5) The provisions of this subsection are subject to the provisions of 43 subsection (d).

1 (d) (1) Prior to making any report under this section that a child is not 2 attending school as required by law, the designated employee of the board 3 of education shall serve written notice thereof, by personal delivery or by 4 first class mail, upon a parent or person acting as parent of the child. The 5 notice shall inform the parent or person acting as parent that continued 6 failure of the child to attend school without a valid excuse will result in a 7 report being made to the secretary for children and families or to the 8 county or district attorney. Upon failure, on the school day next succeeding 9 personal delivery of the notice or within three school days after the notice 10 was mailed, of attendance at school by the child or of an acceptable response, as determined by the designated employee, to the notice by a 11 12 parent or person acting as parent of the child, the designated employee 13 shall make a report thereof in accordance with the provisions of subsection 14 (a). The designated employee shall submit with the report a certificate 15 verifying the manner in which notice was provided to the parent or person 16 acting as parent.

17 (2) Whenever a law enforcement officer assumes temporary custody 18 of a child who is found away from home or school without a valid excuse 19 during the hours school is actually in session, and the law enforcement 20 officer delivers the child to the school in which the child is enrolled or to a 21 location designated by the school in which the child is enrolled to address 22 truancy issues, the designated employee of the board of education shall 23 serve notice thereof upon a parent or person acting as parent of the child. 24 The notice may be oral or written and shall inform the parent or person 25 acting as parent of the child that the child was absent from school without 26 a valid excuse and was delivered to school by a law enforcement officer.

27 (e) Whenever the secretary for children and families receives a report 28 required under this section, the secretary shall investigate the matter. If, 29 during the investigation, the secretary determines that the reported child is not attending school as required by law, the secretary shall institute 30 31 proceedings under the revised Kansas code for care of children. If, during 32 the investigation, the secretary determines that a criminal prosecution 33 should be considered, the secretary shall make a report of the case to the 34 appropriate law enforcement agency.

35 (f) Whenever a county or district attorney receives a report required 36 under this section, the county or district attorney shall investigate the 37 matter. If, during the investigation, the county or district attorney 38 determines that the reported child is not attending school as required by 39 law, the county or district attorney shall prepare and file a petition alleging 40 that the child is a child in need of care. If, during the investigation, the 41 county or district attorney determines that a criminal prosecution is 42 necessary, the county or district attorney shall commence such action.

43 (g) As used in this section, "board of education" means the board of

education of a school district or the governing authority of a nonpublic
 school. The provisions of this act shall apply to both public and nonpublic
 schools.

4 Sec. 56. On and after July 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 72-8222 is 5 hereby amended to read as follows: 72-8222. (a) The board of education of 6 any school district or the board of trustees of any community college may 7 employ school security officers, and may designate any one or more of 8 such school security officers as a campus police officer, to aid and 9 supplement law enforcement agencies of the state and of the city and 10 county in which the school district or community college is located.

(b) The protective function of school security officers shall extend to 11 12 all property of the school district or community college and the protection 13 of students, teachers and other employees together with the property of such persons on or in any school or community college property or areas 14 adjacent thereto, or while attending or located at the site of any school or 15 community college-sponsored function. While engaged in the protective 16 functions specified in this section, each school security officer shall 17 18 possess and exercise all general law enforcement powers, rights, privileges, protections and immunities in every county in which there is 19 20 located any part of the territory of the school district or community 21 college.

22 The protective function of campus police officers shall extend to (c) 23 all property of the school district or community college and the protection 24 of students, teachers and other employees together with the property of 25 such persons on or in any school or community college property or areas 26 adjacent thereto, or while attending or located at the site of any school or 27 community college-sponsored function. While engaged in the protective 28 functions specified in this section, each campus police officer shall possess 29 and exercise all general law enforcement powers, rights, privileges, 30 protections and immunities in every county in which there is located any 31 part of the territory of the school district or community college, provided 32 that such officer does not violate the memorandum of understanding 33 approved by the superintendent of the school district pursuant to K.S.A. 34 72-89b03(i), and amendments thereto.

- 35 (d) Campus police officers shall have the power and authority of law36 enforcement officers:
- 37 (1) On property owned, occupied or operated by the school district or
 38 community college or at the site of a function sponsored by the school
 39 district or community college;
- 40 (2) on the streets, property and highways immediately adjacent to and 41 coterminous with property described in subsection (d)(1);
- 42 (3) within the city or county where property described in subsection43 (d)(1) is located, as necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of

students and faculty of the school district or community college, with 1 2 appropriate agreement by local law enforcement agencies. Such 3 agreements shall include provisions, defining the geographical scope of 4 the jurisdiction conferred, circumstances requiring the extended 5 jurisdiction, scope of law enforcement powers and duration of the 6 agreement. Before any agreement entered into pursuant to this section 7 shall take effect, it shall be approved by the governing body of the city or 8 county, or both, having jurisdiction where such property is located, and the 9 board of education or board of trustees involved;

10 (4) with appropriate notification of and coordination with local law 11 enforcement agencies, within the city or county where property described 12 in subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2) is located, when there is reason to believe 13 that a violation of a state law, county resolution or city ordinance has 14 occurred on such property, as necessary to investigate and arrest persons 15 for such a violation;

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(5) when in fresh pursuit of a person; and

(6) when transporting persons in custody to an appropriate facility,wherever it may be located.

19 (e) In addition to enforcement of state law, county resolutions and 20 city ordinances, campus police officers shall enforce rules and regulations 21 and rules and policies of the board of trustees or school board, whether or 22 not violation thereof constitutes a criminal offense. While on duty, campus 23 police officers shall wear and display publicly a badge of office. No such 24 badge shall be required to be worn by any plain clothes investigator or 25 departmental administrator, but any such officer shall present proper credentials and identification when required in the performance of such 26 27 officer's duties. In performance of any of the powers, duties and functions 28 authorized by this section, K.S.A. 22-2401a, and amendments thereto, or 29 any other law, campus police officers shall have the same rights, 30 protections and immunities afforded other law enforcement officers.

(f) The board of education of each school district shall adopt a policy
providing for notification of a student's parents or guardians whenever the
student is taken into custody by a campus police officer.

34 Sec. 57. On and after July 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 72-89b03 is 35 hereby amended to read as follows: 72-89b03. (a) If a school employee has information that a pupil is a pupil to whom the provisions of this 36 37 subsection apply, the school employee shall report such information and 38 identify the pupil to the superintendent of schools. The superintendent of 39 schools shall investigate the matter and, upon determining that the 40 identified pupil is a pupil to whom the provisions of this subsection apply, 41 shall provide the reported information and identify the pupil to all school 42 employees who are directly involved or likely to be directly involved in 43 teaching or providing other school related services to the pupil. The

1 provisions of this subsection apply to:

2 (1) Any pupil who has been expelled for the reason provided by
 3 subsection (c) of K.S.A. 72-8901(c), and amendments thereto, for conduct
 4 which endangers the safety of others;

5 (2) any pupil who has been expelled for the reason provided by 6 subsection (d) of K.S.A. 72-8901(d), and amendments thereto;

7 (3) any pupil who has been expelled under a policy adopted pursuant
8 to K.S.A. 72-89a02, and amendments thereto;

9 (4) any pupil who has been adjudged to be a juvenile offender and 10 whose offense, if committed by an adult, would constitute a felony under 11 the laws of Kansas or the state where the offense was committed, except 12 any pupil adjudicated as a juvenile offender for a felony theft offense 13 involving no direct threat to human life; and

(5) any pupil who has been tried and convicted as an adult of any
 felony, except any pupil convicted of a felony theft crime involving no
 direct threat to human life.

17 A school employee and the superintendent of schools shall not be 18 required to report information concerning a pupil specified in this 19 subsection if the expulsion, adjudication as a juvenile offender or 20 conviction of a felony occurred more than 365 days prior to the school 21 employee's report to the superintendent of schools.

(b) Each board of education shall adopt a policy that includes:

23 (1) A requirement that an immediate report be made to the 24 appropriate state or local law enforcement agency by or on behalf of any 25 school employee who knows or has reason to believe that an act has been committed at school, on school property, or at a school supervised activity 26 and that the act involved conduct which constitutes the commission of a 27 28 felony or misdemeanor or which involves the possession, use or disposal 29 of explosives, firearms or other weapons, provided that the report would 30 not violate the terms of the memorandum of understanding approved by 31 the school employee's school district pursuant to subsection (i); and

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(2) the procedures for making such a report.

(c) School employees shall not be subject to the provisions of
 subsection (b) of K.S.A. 72-89b04(b), and amendments thereto, if:

(1) They follow the procedures from a policy adopted pursuant to theprovisions of subsection (b); or

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(2) their board of education fails to adopt such policy.

(d) Each board of education shall annually compile and report to the state board of education at least the following information relating to school safety and security: The types and frequency of criminal acts that are required to be reported pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b), *arrests and referrals to law enforcement or juvenile intake and assessment services made in connection to the criminal act,* disaggregated by occurrences at school, on school property and at school supervised
 activities. *The data must include an analysis according to race, gender and any other relevant demographic information*. The report shall be
 incorporated into and become part of the current report required under the
 quality performance accreditation system.

6 (e) Each board of education shall make available to pupils and their 7 parents, to school employees and, upon request, to others, district policies 8 and reports concerning school safety and security, except that the 9 provisions of this subsection shall not apply to reports made by a 10 superintendent of schools and school employees pursuant to subsection 11 (a).

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed or operate in any
 manner so as to prevent any school employee from reporting criminal acts
 to school officials and to appropriate state and local law enforcement
 agencies.

16 (g) The state board of education shall extract the information relating 17 to school safety and security from the quality performance accreditation 18 report and transmit the information to the governor, the legislature, the 19 attorney general, the secretary of health and environment, the secretary for 20 children and families and the commissioner of juvenile justice.

(h) No board of education, member of any such board, superintendent
 of schools or school employee shall be liable for damages in a civil action
 resulting from a person's good faith acts or omissions in complying with
 the requirements or provisions of the Kansas school safety and security
 act.

26 The state board of education shall require that the superintendent (i) 27 of schools in each school district or the superintendent's designee develop, 28 approve and submit to the state board of education a memorandum of 29 understanding developed in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, 30 including law enforcement agencies, the courts and the district and county 31 attorneys, establishing clear guidelines for how and when school-based behaviors are referred to law enforcement or the juvenile justice system 32 33 with the goal of reducing such referrals and protecting public safety. The 34 state board of education shall provide a report annually to the department 35 of corrections and to the office of judicial administration compiling school 36 district compliance and summarizing the content of each memorandum of 37 understanding.

Sec. 58. On and after July 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 72-89c02 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-89c02. (a) Whenever a pupil who has attained the age of 13 years has been found in possession of a weapon or illegal drug at school, upon school property or at a school supervised activity or has engaged in an act or behavior, committed at school, upon school property, or at a school-supervised activity which resulted in, or 1 was substantially likely to have resulted in, serious bodily injury to others,

2 the chief administrative officer of the school shall make a report of the 3 pupil's act to the appropriate law enforcement agency, provided that the 4 report would not violate the terms of the memorandum of understanding 5 approved by the superintendent of the school district pursuant to K.S.A. 6 72-89b03(i), and amendments thereto. The report shall be given as soon as 7 practicable, but not to exceed 10 days from the date of the pupil's act, 8 excluding holidays and weekends, to the appropriate law enforcement 9 agency. Upon receipt of the report, the law enforcement agency shall 10 investigate the matter and give written notice to the division of the act committed by the pupil. The notice shall be given to the division of 11 12 vehicles by the law enforcement agency as soon as practicable but not to 13 exceed 10 days, excluding holidays and weekends, after receipt of the 14 report and shall include the pupil's name, address, date of birth, driver's 15 license number, if available, and a description of the act committed by the 16 pupil. A copy of the notice also shall be given to the pupil and to the parent 17 or guardian of the pupil.

(b) If timely notice is not given to the appropriate law enforcement
agency or to the division as specified in subsection (a), the division of
vehicles shall not suspend the pupil's driver's license or privilege to
operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state.

22 (c) If timely notice is given to the appropriate law enforcement 23 agency and the division as specified in subsection (a), the division of 24 vehicles immediately shall suspend the pupil's driver's license or privilege 25 to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state. The 26 duration of the suspension shall be for a period of one year. Upon 27 expiration of the period of suspension, the pupil may apply to the division 28 for return of the license. If the license has expired, the pupil may apply for 29 a new license, which shall be issued promptly upon payment of the proper 30 fee and satisfaction of other conditions established by law for obtaining a 31 license unless another suspension or revocation of the pupil's privilege to 32 operate a motor vehicle is in effect. If the pupil does not have a driver's 33 license, the pupil's driving privileges shall be revoked. If timely notice is 34 given to the appropriate law enforcement agency and the division as 35 required by subsection (a), no Kansas driver's license shall be issued to a 36 pupil whose driving privileges have been revoked pursuant to this 37 subsection for a period of one year:

(1) Immediately following the date of receipt by the division of
 notification from a law enforcement agency containing the description of
 the pupil's act, if the pupil is eligible to apply for a driver's license; or

41 (2) after the date the pupil will be eligible to apply for a driver's
42 license, if the pupil is not eligible to apply for a driver's license on the date
43 of receipt of the notification.

1 (d) If the pupil's driver's license or driving privilege has been 2 revoked, suspended or canceled for another cause, the suspension or 3 revocation required by this section shall apply consecutively to the 4 previous revocation, suspension or cancellation.

5 (e) Upon suspension or revocation of a pupil's driver's license or 6 driving privilege to operate a motor vehicle as provided in this section, the 7 division of vehicles shall immediately notify the pupil in writing. If the 8 pupil makes a written request for hearing within 30 days after such notice 9 of suspension or revocation, the division of vehicles shall afford the pupil 10 an opportunity for a hearing as provided by K.S.A. 8-255, and amendments thereto. The scope of the hearing shall be limited to 11 12 determination of whether or not: (1) Notice was given to the appropriate 13 law enforcement agency and the division within the time specified in subsection (a); or (2) there are reasonable grounds to believe the pupil was 14 15 in possession of a weapon or illegal drug at school, upon school property, 16 or at a school-supervised activity or was engaged in behavior at school, 17 upon school property, or at a school-supervised activity, which resulted in, 18 or was substantially likely to have resulted in, serious bodily injury to 19 others.

20 (f) For the purposes of this section, the term driver's license includes, 21 in addition to any commercial driver's license and any class A, B, C or M 22 driver's license, any restricted license issued under K.S.A. 8-237, and 23 amendments thereto, any instruction permit issued under K.S.A. 8-239, 24 and amendments thereto, and any farm permit issued under K.S.A. 8-296, 25 and amendments thereto.

26 Sec. 59. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 74-4914 is hereby amended to read as 27 follows: 74-4914. (1) The normal retirement date for a member of the 28 system shall be the first day of the month coinciding with or following 29 termination of employment with any participating employer not followed by employment with any participating employer within 60 days and the 30 31 attainment of age 65 or, commencing July 1, 1993, age 62 with the 32 completion of 10 years of credited service or the first day of the month 33 coinciding with or following the date that the total of the number of years 34 of credited service and the number of years of attained age of the member 35 is equal to or more than 85. In no event shall a normal retirement date for a 36 member be before six months after the entry date of the participating 37 employer by whom such member is employed. A member may retire on 38 the normal retirement date or on the first day of any month thereafter upon 39 the filing with the office of the retirement system of an application in such 40 form and manner as the board shall prescribe. Nothing herein shall prevent 41 any person, member or retirant from being employed, appointed or elected 42 as an employee, appointee, officer or member of the legislature. Elected 43 officers may retire from the system on any date on or after the attainment

1 of the normal retirement date, but no retirement benefits payable under this 2 act shall be paid until the member has terminated such member's office.

3 (2) No retirant shall make contributions to the system or receive 4 service credit for any service after the date of retirement.

5 (3) Any member who is an employee of an affiliating employer 6 pursuant to K.S.A. 74-4954b, and amendments thereto, and has not 7 withdrawn such member's accumulated contributions from the Kansas 8 police and firemen's retirement system may retire before such member's 9 normal retirement date on the first day of any month coinciding with or 10 following the attainment of age 55.

(4) Any member may retire before such member's normal retirement 11 12 date on the first day of any month coinciding with or following termination of employment with any participating employer not followed 13 14 by employment with any participating employer within 60 days and the 15 attainment of age 55 with the completion of 10 years of credited service, 16 but in no event before six months after the entry date, upon the filing with 17 the office of the retirement system of an application for retirement in such 18 form and manner as the board shall prescribe.

19 (5) Except as provided in subsection (7), on or after July 1, 2006, for 20 any retirant who is first employed or appointed in or to any position or 21 office by a participating employer other than a participating employer for 22 which such retirant was employed or appointed during the final two years 23 of such retirant's participation, and, on or after April 1, 2009, for any 24 retirant who is employed by a third-party entity who contracts services 25 with a participating employer other than a participating employer for 26 which such retirant was employed or appointed during the final two years 27 of such retirant's participation to fill a position covered under K.S.A. 72-28 5410(a), and amendments thereto, with such retirant, such participating employer shall pay to the system the actuarially determined employer 29 30 contribution and the statutorily prescribed employee contribution based on 31 the retirant's compensation during any such period of employment or 32 appointment. If a retirant who retired on or after July 1, 1988, is employed 33 or appointed in or to any position or office for which compensation for 34 service is paid in an amount equal to \$20,000 or more in any one such 35 calendar year, or \$25,000 or more in any one calendar year between July 1, 36 2016, and July 1, 2021, by any participating employer for which such 37 retirant was employed or appointed during the final two years of such 38 retirant's participation, and, on or after April 1, 2009, by any third-party 39 entity who contracts services to fill a position covered under K.S.A. 72-40 5410(a), and amendments thereto, with such retirant with a participating 41 employer for which such retirant was employed or appointed during the 42 final two years of such retirant's participation, such retirant shall not 43 receive any retirement benefit for any month for which such retirant serves

in such position or office. The participating employer who employs such 1 2 retirant whether by contract directly with the retirant or through an 3 arrangement with a third-party entity shall report to the system within 30 4 days of when the compensation paid to the retirant is equal to or exceeds 5 any limitation provided by this section. Any participating employer who 6 contracts services with any such third-party entity to fill a position covered 7 under K.S.A. 72-5410(a), and amendments thereto, shall include in such 8 contract a provision or condition which requires the third-party entity to 9 provide the participating employer with the necessary compensation paid 10 information related to any such position filled by the third-party entity with a retirant to enable the participating employer to comply with 11 12 provisions of this subsection relating to the payment of contributions and 13 reporting requirements. The provisions and requirements provided for in 14 amendments made in this act which relate to positions filled with a retirant 15 or employment of a retirant by a third-party entity shall not apply to any 16 contract for services entered into prior to April 1, 2009, between a 17 participating employer and third-party entity as described in this 18 subsection. Any retirant employed by a participating employer or a third-19 party entity as provided in this subsection shall not make contributions nor 20 receive additional credit under such system for such service except as 21 provided by this section. Upon request of the executive director of the 22 system, the secretary of revenue shall provide such information as may be 23 needed by the executive director to carry out the provisions of this act. The 24 provisions of this subsection shall not apply to retirants employed as 25 substitute teachers or officers, employees or appointees of the legislature. 26 The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to members of the 27 legislature prior to January 8, 2000. The provisions of this subsection shall 28 not apply to any other elected officials prior to the term of office of such 29 elected official which commences on or after July 1, 2000. The provisions 30 of this subsection shall apply to any other elected official, except an 31 elected city or county officer as further provided in this subsection, on and 32 after the term of office of such other elected official which commences on 33 or after July 1, 2000. Notwithstanding any provisions of law to the 34 contrary, when an elected city or county officer is retired under the 35 provisions of subsection (1) or (4) of this section and is paid an amount of 36 compensation of \$25,000 or more in any one calendar year between July 1, 37 2016, and July 1, 2021, such officer may receive such officer's salary, and 38 still be entitled to receive such officer's retirement benefit pursuant to the 39 provisions of K.S.A. 74-4915 et seq., and amendments thereto. Except as 40 otherwise provided, commencing January 8, 2001, the provisions of this 41 subsection shall apply to members of the legislature. For determination of 42 the amount of compensation paid pursuant to this subsection, for members 43 of the legislature, compensation shall include any amount paid as provided

1 pursuant to K.S.A. 46-137a(a), (b), (c) and (d), and amendments thereto, 2 or pursuant to K.S.A. 46-137b, and amendments thereto. Notwithstanding 3 any provision of law to the contrary, when a member of the legislature is paid an amount of compensation of \$20,000 or more in any one calendar 4 5 year, the member may continue to receive any amount provided in K.S.A. 6 46-137a(b) and (d), and amendments thereto, and still be entitled to 7 receive such member's retirement benefit. Commencing July 1, 2005, the 8 provisions of this subsection shall not apply to retirants who either retired 9 under the provisions of subsection (1), or, if they retired under the 10 provisions of subsection (4), were retired more than 30 days prior to the effective date of this act and are licensed professional nurses or licensed 11 12 practical nurses employed by the state of Kansas in an institution as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01(b) or K.S.A. 38-2302(f)(k), and amendments 13 14 thereto, the Kansas soldiers' home or the Kansas veterans' home. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to create any right, or to authorize the 15 16 creation of any right, which is not subject to amendment or nullification by 17 act of the legislature. The participating employer of such retirant shall pay to the system the actuarially determined employer contribution based on 18 the retirant's compensation during any such period of employment. 19

(6) For purposes of this section, any employee of a local governmental unit which has its own pension plan who becomes an employee of a participating employer as a result of a merger or consolidation of services provided by local governmental units, which occurred on January 1, 1994, may count service with such local governmental unit in determining whether such employee has met the years of credited service requirements contained in this section.

27 (7) (a) Except as provided in K.S.A. 74-4937(3), (4), or (5), and 28 amendments thereto, and the provisions of this subsection, commencing 29 July 1, 2016, and ending July 1, 2021, any retirant who is employed or 30 appointed in or to any position by a participating employer or a third-party 31 entity who contracts services with a participating employer to fill a 32 position, without any prearranged agreement with such participating 33 employer and not prior to 60 days after such retirant's retirement date, shall 34 not receive any retirement benefit for any month in any calendar year in 35 which the retirant receives compensation in an amount equal to \$25,000 or more, pursuant to this subsection. The provisions of this subsection shall 36 37 apply to members of the legislature.

(b) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to retirants thatare:

40 (i) Licensed professional nurses or licensed practical nurses 41 employed by the state of Kansas in an institution as defined in K.S.A. 76-42 12a01(b) or 38-2302(f)(k), and amendments thereto, the Kansas soldiers' 43 home or the Kansas veterans' home. The participating employer of such retirant shall pay to the system the actuarially determined employer
 contribution based on the retirant's compensation and the statutorily
 prescribed employee contribution during any such period of employment;

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(ii) employed by a school district in a position as provided in K.S.A. 74-4937(3), (4) or (5), and amendments thereto;

6 (iii) certified law enforcement officers employed by the law 7 enforcement training center. Such law enforcement officers shall receive 8 their benefits notwithstanding this subsection. The law enforcement 9 training center shall pay to the system the actuarial determined employer 10 contribution and the statutorily prescribed employee contribution based on 11 the retirant's compensation during any such period of employment;

(iv) members of the Kansas police and firemen's retirement system
pursuant to K.S.A. 74-4951 et seq., and amendments thereto, or members
of the retirement system for judges pursuant to K.S.A. 20-2601 et seq., and
amendments thereto;

16 (v) employed as substitute teachers or officers, employees or 17 appointees of the legislature; and

(vi) employed by, or have accepted employment from, a participating
employer prior to May 1, 2015. Any break in continuous employment by a
retirant or move to a different position by a retirant during the effective
period of this subsection shall be deemed new employment and shall
subject the retirant to the provisions of this subsection.

23 (c) The participating employer shall enroll all retirants and report to 24 the system when compensation is paid to a retirant as provided in this 25 subsection. Upon request of the executive director of the system, the participating employer shall provide such information as may be needed 26 27 by the executive director to carry out the provisions of this subsection. Any 28 participating employer who hires a retirant covered by this subsection shall 29 pay to the system the statutorily prescribed employer contribution rate for such retirant, without regard to whether the retirant is receiving benefits. 30 31 No retirant shall receive credit for service while employed under the 32 provisions of this subsection.

(d) A participating employer may employ a retirant without regard to
the compensation limitation in this subsection for a period of one calendar
year or one school year, as the case may be, if the following requirements
are met:

(i) The employer certifies to the board that the position being filled
has been vacated due to an unexpected emergency or the employer has
been unsuccessful in filling the position;

40 (ii) the employer pays to the system the actuarially determined
41 employer contribution based on the retirant's compensation during any
42 such period of employment plus 8%;

43 (iii) the employer maintains documentation of its efforts to fill the

position with a non-retirant and provides such documentation to the joint
 committee on pensions, investments and benefits upon request of the
 committee.

4 (e) An employer may submit a written appeal to the joint committee 5 on pensions, investments and benefits to extend the exception provided for 6 in subsection (7)(d) by one year. Such written appeal shall include 7 documentation of the employer's efforts to fill the position with a non-8 retirant. Granting or denial of such extension shall be at the sole discretion 9 of the committee.

(f) On July 1, 2016, and at least every five years thereafter, the joint
committee on pensions, investments and benefits shall study the issue of
whether the compensation limitation prescribed in this subsection should
be adjusted. The committee shall consider the effect of inflation and data
on member retirement benefits and active employee compensation.

(g) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to create any right,
or to authorize the creation of any right, which is not subject to
amendment or nullification by act of the legislature.

18 Sec. 60. On and after January 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 75-7023 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7023. (a) The supreme court 19 20 through administrative orders shall provide for the establishment of a 21 juvenile intake and assessment system and for the establishment and 22 operation of juvenile intake and assessment programs in each judicial 23 district. On and after July 1, 1997, The secretary for children and families 24 may contract with the commissioner of juvenile justice secretary of 25 corrections to provide for the juvenile intake and assessment system and programs for children in need of care. Except as provided further, on and 26 27 after July 1, 1997, the commissioner of juvenile justice the secretary of 28 *corrections* shall promulgate rules and regulations for the juvenile intake 29 and assessment system and programs concerning juvenile offenders. If the commissioner secretary contracts with the office of judicial administration 30 31 to administer the juvenile intake and assessment system and programs 32 concerning juvenile offenders, the supreme court administrative orders 33 shall be in force until such contract ends and the rules and regulations 34 concerning juvenile intake and assessment system and programs 35 concerning juvenile offenders have been adopted.

36 (b) No records, reports and information obtained as a part of the 37 juvenile intake and assessment process may be admitted into evidence in 38 any proceeding and may not be used in a child in need of care proceeding 39 except for diagnostic and referral purposes and by the court in considering 40 dispositional alternatives. However, if the records, reports or information 41 are in regard to abuse or neglect, which is required to be reported under 42 K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2223, and amendments thereto, such records, 43 reports or information may then be used for any purpose in a child in need

1 of care proceeding pursuant to the revised Kansas code for care of 2 children.

(c) Upon a juvenile being taken into custody pursuant to K.S.A. 2015
Supp. 38-2330, and amendments thereto, a juvenile intake and assessment
worker shall complete the intake and assessment process, *making release and referral determinations* as required by supreme court administrative
order or district court rule prior to July 1, 1997, or except as provided
above rules and regulations established by the commissioner of juvenile
justice on and after July 1, 1997 secretary of corrections.

10 (d) Except as provided in subsection (g) and in addition to any other 11 information required by the supreme court administrative order, the 12 secretary *for children and families*, the commissioner secretary of 13 *corrections* or by the district court of such district, the juvenile intake and 14 assessment worker shall collect the following information *either in person* 15 *or over two-way audio or audio-visual communication*:

16 (1) *The results of* a standardized *detention* risk assessment tool 17 *pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto, if* 18 *detention is being considered for the juvenile,* such as the problem oriented 19 screening instrument for teens;

20 (2) criminal history, including indications of criminal gang 21 involvement;

(3) abuse history;

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(4) substance abuse history;

24 (5) history of prior community services used or treatments provided;

- 25 (6) educational history;
- 26 (7) medical history; and
- 27 (8) family history.

(e) After completion of the intake and assessment process for such
child, the intake and assessment worker-may shall make both a release
and a referral determination:

(1) Release the child to the custody of the child's parent, other legal
guardian or another appropriate adult-if the intake and assessment worker
believes that it would be in the best interest of the child and it would not
be harmful to the child to do so.

35 (2) Conditionally release the child to the child's parent, other legal 36 guardian or another appropriate adult if the intake and assessment worker 37 believes that if the conditions are met, it would be in the child's best 38 interest to release the child to such child's parent, other legal guardian or 39 another appropriate adult; and the intake and assessment worker has 40 reason to believe that it might be harmful to the child to release the child to such child's parents, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult 41 without imposing the conditions. The conditions may include, but not be 42 43 limited to the alternatives listed in K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2331(c), and

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1 *amendments thereto, and the following:*

(A) Participation of the child in counseling;

(B) participation of members of the child's family in counseling;

4 (C) participation by the child, members of the child's family and other 5 relevant persons in mediation;

(D) provision of *inpatient outpatient* treatment for the child;

7 (E) referral of the child and the child's family to the secretary for 8 children and families for services and the agreement of the child and 9 family to accept and participate in the services offered;

10 (F) referral of the child and the child's family to available community 11 resources or services and the agreement of the child and family to accept 12 and participate in the services offered;

(G) requiring the child and members of the child's family to enter into
 a behavioral contract which may provide for regular school attendance
 among other requirements; or

16 (H) any special conditions necessary to protect the child from future 17 abuse or neglect.

(3) Deliver the child to a shelter facility or a licensed attendant care
center along with the law enforcement officer's written application *for a maximum stay of up to 72 hours*. The shelter facility or licensed attendant
care facility shall then have custody as if the child had been directly
delivered to the facility by the law enforcement officer pursuant to K.S.A.
2015 Supp. 38-2232, and amendments thereto.

(4) Refer the child to The intake and assessment worker shall also
 refer the juvenile's case to one of the following:

(A) An immediate intervention program pursuant to K.S.A. 2015
Supp. 38-2346(b), and amendments thereto;

(B) the county or district attorney for appropriate proceedings to be
filed, with or without a recommendation that the juvenile be considered
for alternative means of adjudication programs pursuant to K.S.A. 2015
Supp. 38-2389, and amendments thereto, or immediate intervention
pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2346, and amendments thereto; or

33 (C) refer the child and family to the secretary for children and 34 families for investigations in regard to the allegations.

35 (5) Make recommendations to the county or district attorney
 36 concerning immediate intervention programs which may be beneficial to
 37 the juvenile.

(f) The commissioner may adopt rules and regulations which allow local juvenile intake and assessment programs to create a risk assessment tool, as long as such tool meets the mandatory reporting requirements-established by the commissioner secretary of corrections, in conjunction with the office of judicial administration, shall develop, implement and validate on the Kansas juvenile population, a statewide detention risk

1 assessment tool.

(1) The assessment shall be conducted for each youth under
consideration for detention and may only be conducted by a juvenile
intake and assessment worker who has completed training to conduct the
detention risk assessment tool.

6 (2) The secretary and the office of judicial administration shall 7 establish cutoff scores determining eligibility for placement in a juvenile 8 detention facility or for referral to a community-based alternative to 9 detention and shall collect and report data regarding the use of the 10 detention risk assessment tool.

(3) The detention risk assessment tool includes an override function 11 12 that may be approved by the court for use under certain circumstances. If approved by the court, the juvenile intake and assessment worker or the 13 court may override the detention risk assessment tool score in order to 14 15 direct placement in a short-term shelter facility, a community-based 16 alternative to detention or, subject to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2331, and amendments thereto, a juvenile detention facility. Such override must be 17 documented, include a written explanation and receive approval from the 18 19 director of the intake and assessment center or the court.

20 (4) If a juvenile meets one or more eligibility criteria for detention or 21 referral to a community-based alternative to detention, the person with 22 authority to detain shall maintain discretion to release the juvenile if other 23 less restrictive measures would be adequate.

(g) Parents, guardians and juveniles may access the juvenile intake
and assessment programs on a voluntary basis. The parent or guardian
shall be responsible for the costs of any such program utilized.

(h) Every juvenile intake and assessment worker shall receive
training in evidence-based practices, including, but not limited to:

29 (1) Risk and needs assessments;

- 30 (2) individualized diversions based on needs and strengths;
- 31 *(3) graduated responses;*
- 32 (4) family engagement;
- 33 (5) trauma-informed care;
- 34 *(6) substance abuse;*
- 35 (7) mental health; and
- 36 (8) special education.

Sec. 61. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 75-7038 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7038. The-commissioner of juvenile justice secretary of *corrections* may make grants to counties for the development, implementation, operation and improvement of juvenile community correctional services including, but not limited to, restitution programs; victim services programs; balanced and restorative justice programs; preventive or diversionary correctional programs; programs to reduce racial, geographic and other biases that may exist in the juvenile justice
 system; *community-based alternatives to detention*; and community
 juvenile corrections centers and facilities for the detention or confinement,
 care or treatment of juveniles being detained or adjudged to be a juvenile
 offender.

6 Sec. 62. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 75-7044 is hereby amended to read as 7 follows: 75-7044. (a) Subject to the other provisions of this section, each 8 juvenile corrections advisory board established under K.S.A. 75-7038 9 through 75-7053, and amendments thereto, shall consist of 12 or more 10 members who shall be representative of law enforcement, *defense*, 11 prosecution, the judiciary, education, corrections, ethnic minorities, the 12 social services and the general public and shall be appointed as follows:

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(1) The law enforcement representatives shall be:

(A) The sheriff or, if two or more counties are cooperating, the sheriff
 selected by the sheriffs of those counties, or the designee of that sheriff;
 and

the chief of police of the city with the largest population at the 17 (B) 18 time the board is established or, if two or more counties are cooperating, 19 the chief of police selected by the chiefs of police of each city with the 20 largest population in each county at the time the board is established, or 21 the designee of that chief of police, except that for purposes of this 22 paragraph in the case of a county having consolidated law enforcement 23 and not having a sheriff or any chiefs of police, "sheriff" means the law 24 enforcement director and "chief of police of the city with the largest 25 population" or "chief of police" means a law enforcement officer, other than the law enforcement director, appointed by the county law 26 27 enforcement agency for the purposes of this section;

(2) the prosecution representative shall be the county or district
attorney or, if two or more counties are cooperating, a county or district
attorney selected by the county and district attorneys of those counties, or
the designee of that county or district attorney;

32 (3) the judiciary representative shall be the judge of the district court 33 of the judicial district, who is assigned the juvenile court docket or the 34 judge who is assigned most juvenile court cases, or if there is more than 35 one judge in the judicial district who is assigned the juvenile court docket, 36 the administrative judge of such judicial district shall appoint one of the 37 judges who is assigned the juvenile court docket, containing the county or 38 group of counties or, if two or more counties in two or more judicial 39 districts are cooperating, the judge of each such judicial district, who is 40 assigned the juvenile court docket or the judge who is assigned most juvenile court cases, or if there is more than one judge in the judicial 41 42 district who is assigned the juvenile court docket, the administrative judge 43 of such judicial district shall appoint one of the judges who is assigned the

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juvenile court docket;

(4) the education representative shall be an educational professional
appointed by the board of county commissioners of the county or, if two or
more counties are cooperating, by the boards of county commissioners of
those counties;

6 (5) a court services officer designated by the judge of the district 7 court of the judicial district, who is assigned the juvenile court docket or 8 the judge who is assigned most juvenile court cases, or if there is more 9 than one judge in the judicial district who is assigned the juvenile court 10 docket, the administrative judge of such judicial district shall appoint one of the judges who is assigned the juvenile court docket, containing the 11 12 county or group of counties or, if counties in two or more judicial districts 13 are cooperating, a court services officer designated by the judges of those judicial districts, who are assigned the juvenile court docket or the judges 14 15 who are assigned most juvenile court cases;

16 (6) an executive director of the community mental health center or 17 such director's designee or in the absence of such position, the board of 18 county commissioners of the county shall appoint or, if two or more 19 counties are cooperating, the boards of county commissioners of those 20 counties shall together appoint a representative of mental health service 21 providers for juveniles in such county or counties;

(7) the board of county commissioners of the county shall appoint or, if two or more counties are cooperating, the boards of county commissioners of those counties shall together appoint at least three and no more than six additional members of the juvenile corrections advisory board or, if necessary, additional members so that each county which is not otherwise represented on the board is represented by at least one member of such board; and

(8) three members of the juvenile corrections advisory board shall be
appointed by cities located within the county or group of cooperating
counties as follows:

(A) If there are three or more cities of the first class, the governing
body of each of the three cities of the first class having the largest
populations shall each appoint one member;

(B) if there are two cities of the first class, the governing body of the
larger city of the first class shall appoint two members and the governing
body of the smaller city of the first class shall appoint one member;

(C) if there is only one city of the first class, the governing body of
 such city shall appoint all three members; and

40 (D) if there are no cities of the first class, the governing body of each 41 of the three cities having the largest populations shall each appoint one 42 member; *and*

43 (9) the juvenile defense representative shall be a practicing juvenile

1 defense attorney in the judicial district and shall be selected by the judge 2 of the district court of the judicial district who is assigned the juvenile 3 court docket.

4 (b) If possible, of the members appointed by the boards of county 5 commissioners in accordance with subsection (a)(7) and by the governing 6 bodies of cities in accordance with subsection (a)(8), members shall be 7 representative of one or more of the following: 8

- (1) Public or private social service agencies;
- 9 (2) ex-offenders;

10 (3) the health care professions; and

11 (4) the general public.

12 (c) At least two members of each juvenile corrections advisory board shall be representative of ethnic minorities and no more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the 13 members of each board shall be members of the same gender. 14

15 (d) In lieu of the provisions of subsections (a) through (c), a group of 16 cooperating counties as provided in subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 75-17 7052(a)(2), and amendments thereto, may establish a juvenile corrections 18 advisory board which such board's membership shall be determined by 19 such group of counties through cooperative action pursuant to the 20 provisions of K.S.A. 12-2901 through 12-2907, and amendments thereto, 21 to the extent that those statutes do not conflict with the provisions of 22 K.S.A. 75-7038 through 75-7053, and amendments thereto, except that if 23 two or more counties in two or more judicial districts are cooperating, the 24 administrative judge of each such judicial district, or a judge of the district 25 court designated by each such administrative judge shall be a member of such board. In determining the membership of the juvenile corrections 26 27 advisory board pursuant to this subsection, such group of counties shall 28 appoint members who are representative of law enforcement, defense, 29 prosecution, the judiciary, education, corrections, ethnic minorities, the 30 social services and the general public. Any juvenile corrections advisory 31 board established and the membership determined pursuant to this 32 subsection shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner of juvenile 33 justice.

34 (e) In lieu of the provisions of subsections (a) through (d) and subject 35 to the approval of the commissioner of juvenile justice secretary of 36 corrections, any county may designate the corrections advisory board, as 37 established in K.S.A. 75-5297, and amendments thereto, as such county's 38 juvenile corrections advisory board. For the purposes of K.S.A. 75-7038 39 through 75-7053, and amendments thereto, if a county designates the 40 corrections advisory board as provided by this subsection, membership on such board shall be expanded to comply with the requirements of 41 42 subsection (a).

43 Sec. 63. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 75-7046 is hereby amended to read as 1 follows: 75-7046. Juvenile corrections advisory boards established under

2 the provisions of K.S.A. 75-7038 through 75-7053, and amendments

3 thereto, shall adhere to the goals of the juvenile justice code as provided in

4 K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2301, and amendments thereto, coordinate with the

5 Kansas juvenile justice oversight committee created in section 4, and 6 amendments thereto, actively participate in the formulation of the 7 comprehensive plan for the development, implementation and operation of 8 the juvenile correctional services described in K.S.A. 75-7038, and 9 amendments thereto, in the county or group of cooperating counties, and shall make a formal recommendation to the board or boards of county 10 commissioners at least annually concerning the comprehensive plan and its 11 12 implementation and operation during the ensuing year. The formal recommendation concerning the comprehensive plan shall include 13 14 provisions to address racial, geographic and other biases that may exist in 15 the juvenile justice system.

Sec. 64. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 79-4803 is hereby amended to read as
follows: 79-4803. (a) After the transfer of moneys pursuant to K.S.A. 2015
Supp. 79-4806, and amendments thereto:

(1) An amount equal to 10% of the balance of all moneys credited to
the state gaming revenues fund shall be transferred and credited to the
correctional institutions building fund created pursuant to K.S.A. 76-6b09,
and amendments thereto, to be appropriated by the legislature for the use
and benefit of state correctional institutions as provided in K.S.A. 766b09, and amendments thereto; and

25 (2) an amount equal to 5% of the balance of all moneys credited to 26 the state gaming revenues fund shall be transferred and credited to the 27 juvenile *alternatives to* detention-facilities fund.

28 (b) There is hereby created in the state treasury the juvenile 29 alternatives to detention facilities fund which shall be administered by the 30 commissioner of juvenile justice. The Kansas advisory group on juvenile 31 delinguency prevention review justice and shall and make 32 recommendations concerning the administration of the fund. All 33 expenditures from the juvenile alternatives to detention-facilities fund 34 shall be for the retirement of debt of facilities for the detention of-35 juveniles; or for the construction, removation, remodeling or operational 36 costs of facilities for the detention of juveniles development and operation 37 of community-based alternatives to detention in accordance with a grant 38 program which shall be established with grant criteria designed by the 39 secretary of corrections to facilitate the expeditious award and payment of 40 grants for the purposes for which the moneys are intended. "Operational 41 costs" shall not be limited to any per capita reimbursement by the commissioner of juvenile justice for juveniles secretary under the 42 43 supervision and custody of the commissioner secretary but shall include

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payments to counties as and for their costs of operating-the facility. The 1 commissioner of juvenile justice community-based alternatives to 2 detention for juveniles. The secretary shall make grants of the moneys 3 4 credited to the juvenile alternatives to detention-facilities fund for such 5 purposes to counties in accordance with such grant program. All 6 expenditures from the juvenile alternatives to detention-facilities fund 7 shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the 8 director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the commissioner of juvenile justice secretary or the commissioner's-9 10 secretary's designee.

11 (c) On or before the 10th day of each month, the director of accounts 12 and reports shall transfer from the state general fund to the juvenile 13 *alternatives to* detention-facilities fund interest earnings based on:

14 (1) The average daily balance of moneys in the juvenile *alternatives* 15 to detention facilities fund for the preceding month; and

16 (2) the net earnings rate of the pooled money investment portfolio for17 the preceding month.

Sec. 65. K.S.A. 12-4112 and 20-167 and K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 8-241, 82110, 12-4117, 38-2202, 38-2302, 38-2304, 38-2313, 38-2342, 38-2347,
38-2360, 38-2361, 38-2366, 38-2367, 38-2368, 38-2369, 38-2371, 382372, 38-2374, 38-2375, 38-2376, 38-2377, 65-5603, 74-4914, 75-7038,
75-7044, 75-7046 and 79-4803 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 66. On and after January 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2330,
38-2331, 38-2332, 38-2343, 38-2344, 38-2346, 38-2373, 38-2389 and 757023 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 67. On and after July 1, 2017, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2232, 38-2242, 38-2243, 38-2255, 38-2260, 38-2288, 38-2325, 38-2334, 38-2335, 38-2364, 38-2365, 72-1113, 72-8222, 72-89b03 and 72-89c02 are hereby repealed.

30 Sec. 68. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its 31 publication in the statute book.