

SENATE BILL No. 25

AN ACT concerning crimes, criminal procedure and punishment; relating to terrorism and illegal use of weapons of mass destruction; amending K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302, 21-3303, 22-2515 and 60-4104 and K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-3106, 21-4706 and 22-3101 and repealing the existing sections.

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

New Section 1. (a) Terrorism is the commission of, the attempt to commit or the conspiracy to commit any felony with the intent to intimidate or coerce the civilian population, influence government policy by intimidation or coercion or to affect the operation of any unit of government.

(b) Terrorism is an off-grid person felony.

(c) The provisions of subsection (c) of K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit the crime of terrorism pursuant to this section. The provisions of subsection (c) of K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of conspiracy to commit the crime of terrorism pursuant to this section. The provisions of subsection (d) of K.S.A. 21-3303, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of criminal solicitation to commit the crime of terrorism pursuant to this section.

New Sec. 2. (a) The illegal use of weapons of mass destruction is:

(1) Intentionally, knowingly and without lawful authority, developing, producing, stockpiling, transferring, acquiring, retaining or possessing any:

(A) Biological agent, toxin or delivery system for use as a weapon;

(B) chemical weapon; or

(C) nuclear materials or nuclear byproduct materials for use as a weapon;

(2) knowingly assisting a foreign state or any organization to do any such activities as specified in paragraph (1); or

(3) attempting, threatening or conspiring to do any such activities as specified in paragraph (1) or (2).

(b) Illegal use of weapons of mass destruction is an off-grid person felony.

(c) The provisions of subsection (c) of K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit the crime of illegal use of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to this section. The provisions of subsection (c) of K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of conspiracy to commit the crime of illegal use of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to this section. The provisions of subsection (d) of K.S.A. 21-3303, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of criminal solicitation to commit the crime of illegal use of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to this section.

(d) The following shall not be prohibited under the provisions of this section:

(1) Any peaceful purpose related to an industrial, agricultural, research, medical or pharmaceutical activity or other activity;

(2) any purpose directly related to protection against toxic chemicals and to protection against chemical weapons;

(3) any military purpose of the United States that is not connected with the use of a chemical weapon or that is not dependent on the use of the toxic or poisonous properties of the chemical weapon to cause death or other harm;

(4) any law enforcement purpose, including any domestic riot control purpose and including imposition of capital punishment; or

(5) any individual self-defense device, including those using a pepper spray or chemical mace.

(e) As used in this section:

(1) "Biological agent" means any microorganism, virus, infectious substance or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology, or any naturally occurring or bioengineered component of any such microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product, capable of causing:

(A) Death, disease or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant or another living organism;

(B) deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies or material of any kind; or

(C) deleterious alteration of the environment;

(2) "chemical weapon" means the following together or separately:

(A) A toxic chemical and its precursors, except where intended for a purpose not prohibited under this section, as long as the type and quantity is consistent with such a purpose;

(B) a munition or device, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in subparagraph (A), which would be released as a result of the employment of such munition or device; or

(C) any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices specified in subparagraph (B);

(3) “key component of a binary or multicomponent chemical system” means the precursor which plays the most important role in determining the toxic properties of the final product and reacts rapidly with other chemicals in the binary or multicomponent system;

(4) “delivery system” means:

(A) Any apparatus, equipment, device or means of delivery specifically designed to deliver or disseminate a biological agent, toxin or vector; or

(B) any vector;

(5) “for use as a weapon” does not include the development, production, transfer, acquisition, retention or possession of any biological agent, toxin or delivery system for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes;

(6) “nuclear material” means material containing any:

(A) Plutonium;

(B) uranium not in the form of ore or ore residue that contains the mixture of isotopes as occurring in nature;

(C) enriched uranium, defined as uranium that contains the isotope 233 or 235 or both in such amount that the abundance ratio of the sum of those isotopes to the isotope 238 is greater than the ratio of the isotope 235 to the isotope 238 occurring in nature; or

(D) uranium 233;

(7) “nuclear byproduct material” means any material containing any radioactive isotope created through an irradiation process in the operation of a nuclear reactor or accelerator;

(8) “precursor” means any chemical reactant which takes part at any stage in the production by whatever method of a toxic chemical. The term includes any key component of a binary or multicomponent chemical system;

(9) “toxic chemical” means any chemical which through its chemical action on life processes can cause death, temporary incapacitation or permanent harm to humans or animals. The term includes all such chemicals, regardless of their origin or of their method of production, and regardless of whether they are produced in facilities, in munitions or elsewhere;

(10) “toxin” means the toxic material of plants, animals, microorganisms, viruses, fungi, or infectious substances, or a recombinant molecule, whatever its origin or method of production, including:

(A) Any poisonous substance or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology produced by a living organism; or

(B) any poisonous isomer or biological product, homolog or derivative of such a substance; and

(11) “vector” means a living organism or molecule, including a recombinant molecule, or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology, capable of carrying a biological agent or toxin to a host.

New Sec. 3. (a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to receive or acquire property, or engage in transactions involving property, for the purpose of committing or furthering the commission of any violation of section 1 or section 2, and amendments thereto. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to any transaction between an individual and that individual’s counsel necessary to preserve that individual’s right to representation, as guaranteed by section 10 of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas and by the sixth amendment to the United States constitution. This exception does not create any presumption against or prohibition of the right of the state to seek and obtain forfeiture of any proceeds derived from a violation of section 1 or section 2, and amendments thereto.

(b) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to give, sell, transfer, trade, invest, conceal, transport or maintain an interest in or otherwise make available any property which that person knows is intended to be used for the purpose of committing or furthering the commission of any violation of section 1 or section 2, and amendments thereto.

(c) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to direct, plan, organize, initiate, finance, manage, supervise or facilitate the transportation or transfer of property known to be for the purpose of committing or furthering the commission of section 1 or section 2, and amendments thereto.

(d) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to conduct a financial transaction involving property for the purpose of committing or furthering the commission of any violation of section 1 or section 2, and amendments thereto, when the transaction is designed in whole or in part to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership or control of the property known to be for the purpose of committing or furthering the commission of any violation of section 1 or section 2, and amendments thereto, or to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal law.

(e) A person who violates this section is guilty of a severity level 1, person felony.

(f) As used in this section:

(1) “Property” means anything of value, and includes any interest in property, including any benefit, privilege, claim or right with respect to anything of value, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible;

(2) “transaction” includes a purchase, sale, trade, loan, pledge, investment, gift, transfer, transmission, delivery, deposit, withdrawal, payment, transfer between accounts, exchange of currency, extension of credit, purchase, or sale of any monetary instrument, use of a safe deposit box, or any other acquisition or disposition of property whatever means effected.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-3106 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3106. (1) A prosecution for murder, *terrorism or illegal use of weapons of mass destruction* may be commenced at any time.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (5), a prosecution for any crime must be commenced within 10 years after its commission if the victim is the Kansas public employees retirement system.

(3) (a) Except as provided in subsection (5), a prosecution for a sexually violent offense as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto, must be commenced within the limitation of time provided by the law pertaining to such offense or one year from the date on which the identity of the suspect is conclusively established by DNA testing, whichever is later.

(b) For purposes of this section, “DNA” means deoxyribonucleic acid.

(4) Except as provided by subsection (5), a prosecution for any crime, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3105, and amendments thereto, not governed by subsections (1), (2) or (3) must be commenced within five years after it is committed.

(5) The period within which a prosecution must be commenced shall not include any period in which:

(a) The accused is absent from the state;

(b) the accused is concealed within the state so that process cannot be served upon the accused;

(c) the fact of the crime is concealed;

(d) a prosecution is pending against the defendant for the same conduct, even if the indictment or information which commences the prosecution is quashed or the proceedings thereon are set aside, or are reversed on appeal;

(e) an administrative agency is restrained by court order from investigating or otherwise proceeding on a matter before it as to any criminal conduct defined as a violation of any of the provisions of article 41 of chapter 25 and article 2 of chapter 46 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated which may be discovered as a result thereof regardless of who obtains the order of restraint; or

(f) whether or not the fact of the crime is concealed by the active act

or conduct of the accused, there is substantially competent evidence to believe two or more of the following factors are present: (i) The victim was a child under 15 years of age at the time of the crime; (ii) the victim was of such age or intelligence that the victim was unable to determine that the acts constituted a crime; (iii) the victim was prevented by a parent or other legal authority from making known to law enforcement authorities the fact of the crime whether or not the parent or other legal authority is the accused; and (iv) there is substantially competent expert testimony indicating the victim psychologically repressed such witness' memory of the fact of the crime, and in the expert's professional opinion the recall of such memory is accurate and free of undue manipulation, and substantial corroborating evidence can be produced in support of the allegations contained in the complaint or information but in no event may a prosecution be commenced as provided in this section later than the date the victim turns 28 years of age. Corroborating evidence may include, but is not limited to, evidence the defendant committed similar acts against other persons or evidence of contemporaneous physical manifestations of the crime. "Parent or other legal authority" shall include but not be limited to natural and stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles or siblings.

(6) An offense is committed either when every element occurs, or, if a legislative purpose to prohibit a continuing offense plainly appears, at the time when the course of conduct or the defendant's complicity therein is terminated. Time starts to run on the day after the offense is committed.

(7) A prosecution is commenced when a complaint or information is filed, or an indictment returned, and a warrant thereon is delivered to the sheriff or other officer for execution. No such prosecution shall be deemed to have been commenced if the warrant so issued is not executed without unreasonable delay.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 21-3301 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3301. (a) An attempt is any overt act toward the perpetration of a crime done by a person who intends to commit such crime but fails in the perpetration thereof or is prevented or intercepted in executing such crime.

(b) It shall not be a defense to a charge of attempt that the circumstances under which the act was performed or the means employed or the act itself were such that the commission of the crime was not possible.

(c) An attempt to commit an off-grid felony shall be ranked at non-drug severity level 1. An attempt to commit any other nondrug felony shall be ranked on the nondrug scale at two severity levels below the appropriate level for the underlying or completed crime. The lowest severity level for an attempt to commit a nondrug felony shall be level 10. *The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit the crime of terrorism pursuant to section 1, and amendments thereto, or of illegal use of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to section 2, and amendments thereto.*

(d) An attempt to commit a felony which prescribes a sentence on the drug grid shall reduce the prison term prescribed in the drug grid block for an underlying or completed crime by six months.

(e) An attempt to commit a class A person misdemeanor is a class B person misdemeanor. An attempt to commit a class A nonperson misdemeanor is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.

(f) An attempt to commit a class B or C misdemeanor is a class C misdemeanor.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 21-3302 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3302. (a) A conspiracy is an agreement with another person to commit a crime or to assist in committing a crime. No person may be convicted of a conspiracy unless an overt act in furtherance of such conspiracy is alleged and proved to have been committed by such person or by a co-conspirator.

(b) It shall be a defense to a charge of conspiracy that the accused voluntarily and in good faith withdrew from the conspiracy, and communicated the fact of such withdrawal to one or more of the accused person's co-conspirators, before any overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy was committed by the accused or by a co-conspirator.

(c) Conspiracy to commit an off-grid felony shall be ranked at non-drug severity level 2. Conspiracy to commit any other nondrug felony

shall be ranked on the nondrug scale at two severity levels below the appropriate level for the underlying or completed crime. The lowest severity level for conspiracy to commit a nondrug felony shall be level 10. *The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a violation of conspiracy to commit the crime of terrorism pursuant to section 1, and amendments thereto, or of illegal use of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to section 2, and amendments thereto.*

(d) Conspiracy to commit a felony which prescribes a sentence on the drug grid shall reduce the prison term prescribed in the drug grid block for an underlying or completed crime by six months.

(e) A conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor is a class C misdemeanor.

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 21-3303 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3303. (a) Criminal solicitation is commanding, encouraging or requesting another person to commit a felony, attempt to commit a felony or aid and abet in the commission or attempted commission of a felony for the purpose of promoting or facilitating the felony.

(b) It is immaterial under subsection (a) that the actor fails to communicate with the person solicited to commit a felony if the person's conduct was designed to effect a communication.

(c) It is an affirmative defense that the actor, after soliciting another person to commit a felony, persuaded that person not to do so or otherwise prevented the commission of the felony, under circumstances manifesting a complete and voluntary renunciation of the actor's criminal purposes.

(d) Criminal solicitation to commit an off-grid felony shall be ranked at nondrug severity level 3. Criminal solicitation to commit any other nondrug felony shall be ranked on the nondrug scale at three severity levels below the appropriate level for the underlying or completed crime. The lowest severity level for criminal solicitation to commit a nondrug felony shall be level 10. *The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a violation of criminal solicitation to commit the crime of terrorism pursuant to section 1, and amendments thereto, or of illegal use of weapons of mass destruction pursuant to section 2, and amendments thereto.*

(e) Criminal solicitation to commit a felony which prescribes a sentence on the drug grid shall reduce the prison term prescribed in the drug grid block for an underlying or completed crime by six months.

Sec. 8. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-4706 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4706. (a) For crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, the sentences of imprisonment shall represent the time a person shall actually serve, subject to a reduction of up to 15% of the primary sentence for good time as authorized by law.

(b) The sentencing court shall pronounce sentence in all felony cases.

(c) Violations of K.S.A. 21-3401, 21-3439 and 21-3801 and amendments thereto *and sections 1 and 2, and amendments thereto*, are off-grid crimes for the purpose of sentencing. Except as otherwise provided by K.S.A. 21-4622 through 21-4627, and 21-4629 through 21-4631, and amendments thereto, the sentence shall be imprisonment for life *and shall not be subject to statutory provisions for suspended sentence, community service or probation.*

Sec. 9. K.S.A. 22-2515 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2515. (a) An *ex parte* order authorizing the interception of a wire, oral or electronic communication may be issued by a judge of competent jurisdiction. The attorney general, district attorney or county attorney may make an application to any judge of competent jurisdiction for an order authorizing the interception of a wire, oral or electronic communication by an investigative or law enforcement officer and agency having responsibility for the investigation of the offense regarding which the application is made, when such interception may provide evidence of the commission of any of the following offenses:

- (1) Any crime directly and immediately affecting the safety of a human life which is a felony;
- (2) murder;
- (3) kidnapping;
- (4) treason;
- (5) sedition;
- (6) racketeering;
- (7) commercial bribery;

- (8) robbery;
- (9) theft, if the offense would constitute a felony;
- (10) bribery;
- (11) any violation of the uniform controlled substances act, if the offense would constitute a felony;
- (12) commercial gambling;
- (13) sports bribery;
- (14) tampering with a sports contest;
- (15) aggravated escape;
- (16) aggravated failure to appear;
- (17) arson; ~~or~~
- (18) *terrorism*;
- (19) *illegal use of weapons of mass destruction*; or
- ~~(18)~~ (20) any conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing offenses.

(b) Any investigative or law enforcement officer who, by any means authorized by this act or by chapter 119 of title 18 of the United States code, has obtained knowledge of the contents of any wire, oral or electronic communication, or evidence derived therefrom, may disclose such contents to another investigative or law enforcement officer to the extent that such disclosure is appropriate to the proper performance of the official duties of the officer making or receiving the disclosure.

(c) Any investigative or law enforcement officer who, by any means authorized by this act or by chapter 119 of title 18 of the United States code, has obtained knowledge of the contents of any wire, oral or electronic communication, or evidence derived therefrom, may use such contents to the extent such use is appropriate to the proper performance of such officer's official duties.

(d) Any person who has received, by any means authorized by this act or by chapter 119 of title 18 of the United States code or by a like statute of any other state, any information concerning a wire, oral or electronic communication, or evidence derived therefrom, intercepted in accordance with the provisions of this act, may disclose the contents of such communication or such derivative evidence while giving testimony under oath or affirmation in any criminal proceeding in any court, or before any grand jury, of this state or of the United States or of any other state.

(e) No otherwise privileged wire, oral or electronic communication intercepted in accordance with, or in violation of, the provisions of this act or of chapter 119 of title 18 of the United States code shall lose its privileged character.

(f) When an investigative or law enforcement officer, while engaged in intercepting wire, oral or electronic communications in the manner authorized by this act, intercepts wire, oral or electronic communications relating to offenses other than those specified in the order authorizing the interception of the wire, oral or electronic communication, the contents thereof and evidence derived therefrom may be disclosed or used as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section. Such contents and evidence derived therefrom may be used under subsection (d) of this section when authorized or approved by a judge of competent jurisdiction, where such judge finds on subsequent application, made as soon as practicable, that the contents were otherwise intercepted in accordance with the provisions of this act, or with chapter 119 of title 18 of the United States code.

Sec. 10. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 22-3101 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3101. (1) If the attorney general, an assistant attorney general, the county attorney or the district attorney of any county is informed or has knowledge of any alleged violation of the laws of Kansas, such person may apply to a district judge to conduct an inquisition. An application for an inquisition shall be in writing, verified under oath, setting forth the alleged violation of law. Upon the filing of the application, the judge with whom it is filed, on the written praecipe of such attorney, shall issue a subpoena for the witnesses named in such praecipe commanding them to appear and testify concerning the matters under investigation. Such subpoenas shall be served and returned as subpoenas for witnesses in criminal cases in the district court.

(2) If the attorney general, assistant attorney general, county attorney or district attorney, or in the absence of the county or district attorney a

designated assistant county or district attorney, is informed or has knowledge of any alleged violation in this state pertaining to *terrorism, illegal use of weapons of mass destruction, gambling, intoxicating liquors, criminal syndicalism, racketeering, bribery, tampering with a sports contest, narcotic or dangerous drugs* or any violation of any law where the accused is a fugitive from justice, such attorney shall be authorized to issue subpoenas for such persons as such attorney has any reason to believe or has any information relating thereto or knowledge thereof, to appear before such attorney at a time and place to be designated in the subpoena and testify concerning any such violation. For such purposes, any prosecuting attorney shall be authorized to administer oaths. If an assistant county or district attorney is designated by the county or district attorney for the purposes of this subsection, such designation shall be filed with the chief judge of such judicial district.

(3) Each witness shall be sworn to make true answers to all questions propounded to such witness touching the matters under investigation. The testimony of each witness shall be reduced to writing and signed by the witness. Any person who disobeys a subpoena issued for such appearance or refuses to be sworn as a witness or answer any proper question propounded during the inquisition, may be adjudged in contempt of court and punished by fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 11. K.S.A. 60-4104 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4104. Conduct and offenses giving rise to forfeiture under this act, whether or not there is a prosecution or conviction related to the offense, are:

- (a) All offenses which statutorily and specifically authorize forfeiture;
- (b) violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq., and amendments thereto;
- (c) theft which is classified as a felony violation pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto, in which the property taken was live-stock;
- (d) unlawful discharge of a firearm, K.S.A. 21-4219, and amendments thereto;
- (e) money laundering, K.S.A. 65-4142, and amendments thereto;
- (f) gambling, K.S.A. 21-4303, and amendments thereto, and commercial gambling, K.S.A. 21-4304, and amendments thereto;
- (g) counterfeiting, K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-3763, and amendments thereto;
- (h) an act or omission occurring outside this state, which would be a violation in the place of occurrence and would be described in this section if the act occurred in this state, whether or not it is prosecuted in any state;
- (i) an act or omission committed in furtherance of any act or omission described in this section including any inchoate or preparatory offense, whether or not there is a prosecution or conviction related to the act or omission;
- (j) any solicitation or conspiracy to commit any act or omission described in this section, whether or not there is a prosecution or conviction related to the act or omission; or
- (k) *furtherance of terrorism or illegal use of weapons of mass destruction, section 3, and amendments thereto.*

Sec. 12. K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302, 21-3303, 22-2515 and 60-4104 and K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-3106, 21-4706 and 22-3101 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

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

SENATE concurred in
HOUSE amendments _____

President of the Senate.

Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the HOUSE
as amended _____

Speaker of the House.

Chief Clerk of the House.

APPROVED _____

Governor.