

CHAPTER 198
SENATE BILL No. 166
(Amends Chapter 49)

AN ACT concerning crimes, punishments and criminal procedure; amending K.S.A. 17-1311a, 47-604 and 65-28,107 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3516, 21-3610c, 21-4603d, 21-4643, 22-2411, 38-2304 and 38-2376 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 66-276 and 75-7b19 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4603d, as amended by section 1 of 2007 House Bill No. 2193.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 17-1311a is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-1311a. (a) Misuse of the permanent maintenance fund or any money belonging thereto is using, lending or permitting another to use, moneys in the fund in a manner not authorized by law, by a custodian or other person having charge or control of such fund or moneys by virtue of his position.

(b) Misuse of the permanent maintenance fund is a ~~class-D~~ *severity level 7, nonperson* felony.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3516 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3516. (a) Sexual exploitation of a child is:

(1) Except as provided in subsection (a)(5), employing, using, persuading, inducing, enticing or coercing a child under 18 years of age to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of promoting any performance;

(2) possessing any visual depiction, including any photograph, film, video picture, digital or computer generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical or other means, where such visual depiction of a child under 18 years of age is shown or heard engaging in sexually explicit conduct with intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires or appeal to the prurient interest of the offender, the child or another;

(3) being a parent, guardian or other person having custody or control of a child under 18 years of age and knowingly permitting such child to engage in, or assist another to engage in, sexually explicit conduct for any purpose described in subsection (a)(1) or (2);

(4) except as provided in subsection (a)(6), promoting any performance that includes sexually explicit conduct by a child under 18 years of age, knowing the character and content of the performance;

(5) employing, using, persuading, inducing, enticing or coercing a child under 14 years of age to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of promoting any performance; or

(6) promoting any performance that includes sexually explicit conduct by a child under 14 years of age, knowing the character and content of the performance.

(b) As used in this section:

(1) "Sexually explicit conduct" means actual or simulated: Exhibition in the nude; sexual intercourse or sodomy, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital or oral-anal contact, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex; masturbation; sado-masochistic abuse for the purpose of sexual stimulation; or lewd exhibition of the genitals, female breasts or pubic area of any person.

(2) "Promoting" means procuring, selling, providing, lending, mailing, delivering, transferring, transmitting, distributing, circulating, disseminating, presenting, producing, directing, manufacturing, issuing, publishing, displaying, exhibiting or advertising:

(A) For pecuniary profit; or

(B) with intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire or appeal to the prurient interest of the offender, the child or another.

(3) "Performance" means any film, photograph, negative, slide, book, magazine or other printed or visual medium, any audio tape recording or any photocopy, video tape, video laser disk, computer hardware, software, floppy disk or any other computer related equipment or computer generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner any film, photograph, negative, photocopy, video tape or video laser disk or any play or other live presentation.

(4) "Nude" means any state of undress in which the human genitals, pubic region, buttock or female breast, at a point below the top of the areola, is less than completely and opaquely covered.

(c) ~~Except as provided further, sexual exploitation of a child as described in subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3) or (a)(4) is a severity level 5, person felony. Sexual exploitation of a child as described in subsection (a)(5) or (a)(6) when the offender is 18 years of age or older is an off-grid person felony.~~

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

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3610c is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3610c. (a) Unlawfully hosting minors consuming alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage is intentionally permitting a person's residence or any land, building, structure or room owned, occupied or procured by such person to be used by an invitee of such person or an invitee of such person's child or ward, in a manner that results in the possession or consumption therein of alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverages by ~~persons under the age of 18 a minor.~~

(b) Unlawfully hosting minors consuming alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage is a class A person misdemeanor, for which the minimum fine is \$1,000. If the court sentences the offender to perform community or public service work as a condition of probation, as described in subsection (c)(10) of K.S.A. 21-4610, and amendments thereto, the court shall consider ordering the offender to serve the community or public service at an alcohol treatment facility.

(c) As used in this section, terms have the meanings provided by K.S.A. 41-102, and amendments thereto, ~~except for the purposes of this section, "minor" means a person under the age of 18.~~

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

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4603d is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4603d. (a) Whenever any person has been found guilty of a crime, the court may adjudge any of the following:

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

(2) impose the fine applicable to the offense;

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

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

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

(6) assign the defendant to a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b and amendments thereto;

(7) order the defendant to attend and satisfactorily complete an alcohol or drug education or training program as provided by subsection (3) of K.S.A. 21-4502, and amendments thereto;

(8) order the defendant to repay the amount of any reward paid by any crime stoppers chapter, individual, corporation or public entity which materially aided in the apprehension or conviction of the defendant; repay the amount of any costs and expenses incurred by any law enforcement agency in the apprehension of the defendant, if one of the current crimes of conviction of the defendant includes escape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3809, and amendments thereto, or aggravated escape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3810, and amendments thereto; repay expenses incurred by a fire district, fire department or fire company responding to a fire which has been

determined to be arson under K.S.A. 21-3718 or 21-3719, and amendments thereto, if the defendant is convicted of such crime; repay the amount of any public funds utilized by a law enforcement agency to purchase controlled substances from the defendant during the investigation which leads to the defendant's conviction; or repay the amount of any medical costs and expenses incurred by any law enforcement agency or county. Such repayment of the amount of any such costs and expenses incurred by a county, law enforcement agency, fire district, fire department or fire company or any public funds utilized by a law enforcement agency shall be deposited and credited to the same fund from which the public funds were credited to prior to use by the county, law enforcement agency, fire district, fire department or fire company;

(9) order the defendant to pay the administrative fee authorized by K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 22-4529, and amendments thereto, unless waived by the court;

(10) order the defendant to pay a domestic violence special program fee authorized by K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 20-369, and amendments thereto;

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

(12) suspend imposition of sentence in misdemeanor cases.

(b) (1) In addition to or in lieu of any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to pay restitution, which shall include, but not be limited to, damage or loss caused by the defendant's crime, unless the court finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable. In regard to a violation of K.S.A. 21-4018, and amendments thereto, such damage or loss shall include, but not be limited to, attorney fees and costs incurred to repair the credit history or rating of the person whose personal identification documents were obtained and used in violation of such section, and to satisfy a debt, lien or other obligation incurred by the person whose personal identification documents were obtained and used in violation of such section. If the court finds a plan of restitution unworkable, the court shall state on the record in detail the reasons therefor.

(2) If the court orders restitution, the restitution shall be a judgment against the defendant which may be collected by the court by garnishment or other execution as on judgments in civil cases. If, after 60 days from the date restitution is ordered by the court, a defendant is found to be in noncompliance with the plan established by the court for payment of restitution, and the victim to whom restitution is ordered paid has not initiated proceedings in accordance with K.S.A. 60-4301 et seq., and amendments thereto, the court shall assign an agent procured by the attorney general pursuant to K.S.A. 75-719, and amendments thereto, to collect the restitution on behalf of the victim. The administrative judge of each judicial district may assign such cases to an appropriate division of the court for the conduct of civil collection proceedings.

(c) In addition to or in lieu of any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation, and pay a fee therefor, when required by subsection (4) of K.S.A. 21-4502, and amendments thereto.

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

(e) In imposing a fine the court may authorize the payment thereof in installments. In releasing a defendant on probation, the court shall direct that the defendant be under the supervision of a court services officer. If the court commits the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections or to jail, the court may specify in its order the amount of

restitution to be paid and the person to whom it shall be paid if restitution is later ordered as a condition of parole, conditional release or postrelease supervision.

(f) (1) When a new felony is committed while the offender is incarcerated and serving a sentence for a felony, or while the offender is on probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, parole, conditional release, or postrelease supervision for a felony, a new sentence shall be imposed pursuant to the consecutive sentencing requirements of K.S.A. 21-4608, and amendments thereto, and the court may sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure.

(2) *When a new felony is committed while the offender is incarcerated in a juvenile correctional facility pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1671 prior to its repeal or K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2373, and amendments thereto, for an offense, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony, upon conviction, the court shall sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure. The conviction shall operate as a full and complete discharge from any obligations, except for an order of restitution, imposed on the offender arising from the offense for which the offender was committed to a juvenile correctional facility.*

(3) When a new felony is committed while the offender is on release for a felony pursuant to the provisions of article 28 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, or similar provisions of the laws of another jurisdiction, a new sentence may be imposed pursuant to the consecutive sentencing requirements of K.S.A. 21-4608, and amendments thereto, and the court may sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure.

(g) Prior to imposing a dispositional departure for a defendant whose offense is classified in the presumptive nonprison grid block of either sentencing guideline grid, prior to sentencing a defendant to incarceration whose offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, prior to sentencing a defendant to incarceration whose offense is classified in grid blocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guideline grid for drug crimes and whose offense does not meet the requirements of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, prior to revocation of a nonprison sanction of a defendant whose offense is classified in grid blocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guideline grid for drug crimes and whose offense does not meet the requirements of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, or prior to revocation of a nonprison sanction of a defendant whose offense is classified in the presumptive nonprison grid block of either sentencing guideline grid or grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, the court shall consider placement of the defendant in the Labette correctional conservation camp, conservation camps established by the secretary of corrections pursuant to K.S.A. 75-52,127, and amendment thereto or a community intermediate sanction center. Pursuant to this paragraph the defendant shall not be sentenced to imprisonment if space is available in a conservation camp or a community intermediate sanction center and the defendant meets all of the conservation camp's or a community intermediate sanction center's placement criteria unless the court states on the record the reasons for not placing the defendant in a conservation camp or a community intermediate sanction center.

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

(i) In addition to any of the above, the court shall order the defendant to reimburse the state general fund for all or a part of the expenditures

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

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

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

(l) The secretary of corrections is authorized to make direct placement to the Labette correctional conservation camp or a conservation camp established by the secretary pursuant to K.S.A. 75-52,127, and amendments thereto, of an inmate sentenced to the secretary's custody if the inmate: (1) Has been sentenced to the secretary for a probation revocation, as a departure from the presumptive nonimprisonment grid block of either sentencing grid, for an offense which is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I, or 6-G of the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes or in grid blocks 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-H or 3-I of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes, or for an offense which is classified in gridblocks 4-E or 4-F of the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes and such offense does not meet the requirements of K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, and (2) otherwise meets admission criteria of the camp. If the inmate successfully completes a conservation camp program, the secretary of corrections shall report such completion to the sentencing court and the county or district attorney. The inmate shall then be assigned by the court to six months of follow-up supervision conducted by the appropriate community corrections services program. The court may also order that supervision continue thereafter for the length of time authorized by K.S.A. 21-4611 and amendments thereto.

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

(n) Except as provided by subsection (f) of K.S.A. 21-4705, and amendments thereto, in addition to any of the above, for felony violations of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, and amendments thereto, the court shall require the defendant who meets the requirements established in K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, to participate in a certified drug abuse treatment program, as provided in K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 75-52,144, and amendments thereto, including but not limited to, an approved after-care plan. If the defendant fails to participate in or has a pattern of intentional conduct that demonstrates the offender's refusal to comply with or participate in the treatment program, as established by judicial finding, the defendant shall be subject to revocation of probation and the defendant shall serve the underlying prison sentence as established in K.S.A. 21-4705, and amendments thereto. For those offenders who are convicted on or after the effective date of this act, upon completion of the underlying prison sentence, the defendant shall not be subject to a period of postrelease supervision. The amount of time spent participating in such program shall not be credited as service on the underlying prison sentence.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4643 is hereby amended to read as

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

(A) Aggravated trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3447, and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age;

(B) rape, as defined in subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto;

(C) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in subsection (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto;

(D) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto;

(E) promoting prostitution, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3513, and amendments thereto, if the prostitute is less than 14 years of age;

(F) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in subsection (a)(5) or (a)(6) of K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto; and

(G) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in paragraphs (A) through (F).

(2) The provision of paragraph (1) requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 25 years shall not apply if the court finds:

(A) The defendant is an aggravated habitual sex offender and sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4642, and amendments thereto; or

(B) the defendant, because of the defendant's criminal history classification, is subject to presumptive imprisonment pursuant to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and the sentencing range exceeds 300 months. In such case, the defendant is required to serve a mandatory minimum term equal to the sentence established pursuant to the sentencing range.

(b) (1) On and after July 1, 2006, if a defendant who is 18 years of age or older is convicted of a crime listed in subsection (a)(1) and such defendant has previously been convicted of a crime listed in subsection (a)(1), *a crime in effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act which is substantially the same as a crime listed in subsection (a)(1)* or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as ~~such crime~~ *a crime listed in subsection (a)(1)*, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment for life with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 40 years. *The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a crime committed under K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3522, and amendments thereto, or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3522, and amendments thereto.*

(2) The provision of paragraph (1) requiring a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 40 years shall not apply if the court finds:

(A) The defendant is an aggravated habitual sex offender and sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4642, and amendments thereto; or

(B) the defendant, because of the defendant's criminal history classification, is subject to presumptive imprisonment pursuant to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and the sentencing range exceeds 480 months. In such case, the defendant is required to serve a mandatory minimum term equal to the sentence established pursuant to the sentencing range.

(c) When a person is sentenced pursuant to subsection (a) or (b), such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of not less than 25 years, 40 years or be sentenced as determined in subsection (a)(2) or subsection (b)(2), whichever is applicable, and shall not be eligible for probation or suspension, modification or reduction of sentence. In addition, a person sentenced pursuant to this section shall not be eligible for parole prior to serving such mandatory term of imprisonment, and such imprisonment shall not be reduced by the application of good time credits.

(d) On or after July 1, 2006, for a first time conviction of an offense listed in paragraph (a)(1), the sentencing judge shall impose the manda-

tory minimum term of imprisonment provided by subsection (a), unless the judge finds substantial and compelling reasons, following a review of mitigating circumstances, to impose a departure. If the sentencing judge departs from such mandatory minimum term of imprisonment, the judge shall state on the record at the time of sentencing the substantial and compelling reasons for the departure. The departure sentence shall be the sentence pursuant to the sentencing guidelines act, K. S. A. 21-4701 et seq., and amendments thereto, and no sentence of a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment shall be imposed hereunder. As used in this subsection, mitigating circumstances shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) The defendant has no significant history of prior criminal activity.
- (2) The crime was committed while the defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbances.
- (3) The victim was an accomplice in the crime committed by another person, and the defendant's participation was relatively minor.
- (4) The defendant acted under extreme distress or under the substantial domination of another person.
- (5) The capacity of the defendant to appreciate the criminality of the defendant's conduct or to conform the defendant's conduct to the requirements of law was substantially impaired.
- (6) The age of the defendant at the time of the crime.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 22-2411 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2411. (a) A federal law enforcement officer who enters this state may arrest a person, without a warrant, when in the judgment of the federal law enforcement officer a person:

- (1) Asserts physical force or uses forcible compulsion likely to cause death or great bodily harm to any person; or
- (2) is committing an inherently dangerous felony as defined in K.S.A. 21-3436, and amendments thereto.

(b) To provide assistance to law enforcement officers, a federal law enforcement officer shall have the same authority as a law enforcement officer where:

- (1) The federal law enforcement officer is rendering assistance at the request of any law enforcement officer; or
- (2) the federal law enforcement officer is effecting an arrest or providing assistance as part of a bona fide task force or joint investigation in which law enforcement officers are participating.

(c) Any lawful actions pursuant to this section shall be deemed to be within the scope of the federal law enforcement officer's employment.

(d) As used in this section:

(1) "Federal law enforcement officer" means a person employed by the United States government and assigned to the federal bureau of investigation who is empowered to effect an arrest with or without a warrant for violation of the United States code and who is authorized to carry a firearm in the performance of the person's official duties as a federal law enforcement officer.

(2) "Law enforcement officer" has the meaning ascribed thereto in K.S.A. 21-3110, and amendments thereto.

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

~~(f) The provisions of this section shall expire on July 1, 2007.~~

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2304 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2304. (a) Except as provided in K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2347, and amendments thereto, proceedings concerning a juvenile shall be governed by the provisions of this code.

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

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

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

- (1) The complaint is dismissed;
- (2) the juvenile is adjudicated not guilty at trial;
- (3) the juvenile, after being adjudicated guilty and sentenced:
 - (i) Successfully completes the term of probation or order of assignment to community corrections;
 - (ii) is discharged by the commissioner pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp.

38-2376, and amendments thereto; or

(iii) reaches the juveniles 21st birthday and no exceptions apply that extend jurisdiction beyond age 21; ~~or~~

(4) the court terminates jurisdiction; or

(5) *the offender is convicted of a new felony while the offender is incarcerated in a juvenile correctional facility pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1671 prior to its repeal or K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2373, and amendments thereto, for an offense, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony.*

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

(1) The juvenile offender is sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2369, and amendments thereto, and the term of the sentence including successful completion of aftercare extends beyond the juvenile offender's 21st birthday; or

(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.

(g) (1) If a juvenile offender, at the time of sentencing, is in an out of home placement in the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services under the Kansas code for care of children, the sentencing court may order the continued placement of the juvenile offender as a child in need of care unless the offender was adjudicated for a felony or a second or subsequent misdemeanor. If the adjudication was for a felony or a second or subsequent misdemeanor, the continued placement cannot be ordered unless the court finds there are compelling circumstances which, in the best interest of the juvenile offender, require that the placement should be continued. In considering whether compelling circumstances exist, the court shall consider the reports and recommendations of the foster placement, the contract provider, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, the presentence investigation and all other relevant factors. If the foster placement refuses to continue the juvenile in the foster placement the court shall not order continued placement as a child in need of care.

(2) If a placement with the secretary of social and rehabilitation services is continued after sentencing, the secretary shall not be responsible for any costs of sanctions imposed under this code.

(3) If the juvenile offender is placed in the custody of the juvenile justice authority, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall not be responsible for furnishing 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 department of social and rehabilitation services or any other state agency if the juvenile offender is otherwise eligible for the services.

Sec. 8. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2376 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2376. (a) When a juvenile offender has reached the age of 23 years, *has been convicted as an adult while serving a term of incarceration at a juvenile correctional facility*, or has completed the prescribed terms of incarceration at a juvenile correctional facility, together with any conditional release following the program, the juvenile shall be discharged by the commissioner from any further obligation under the commitment unless the juvenile was sentenced pursuant to an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution upon court order and the commissioner transfers the juvenile to the custody of the secretary of corrections. The discharge shall operate as a full and complete release from any obligations imposed on the juvenile offender arising from the offense for which the juvenile offender was committed.

(b) At least 45 days prior to the discharge of the juvenile offender, the juvenile justice authority shall notify the court and the county or district attorney of the county where the offender was adjudicated a juvenile offender of the pending discharge of such juvenile offender, the offense would have constituted a class A, B or C felony before July 1, 1993, or an off-grid crime, a nondrug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2,

3, 4 or 5 or a drug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2 or 3, on or after July 1, 1993, if committed by an adult. The county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 30 days prior to the discharge of the juvenile offender pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2379, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 9. K.S.A. 47-604 is hereby amended to read as follows: 47-604. Any person who knowingly and intentionally violates, disregards or evades, or attempts to violate, disregard or evade any order establishing or regulating a quarantine issued pursuant to article 6 of chapter 47 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, upon ~~a first conviction shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor. On a second or subsequent conviction of a violation of this section, such person shall be guilty of a class D~~ severity level 7 nonperson felony.

Sec. 10. K.S.A. 65-28,107 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-28,107. (a) An attending physician who refuses to comply with the declaration of a qualified patient pursuant to this act shall effect the transfer of the qualified patient to another physician. Failure of an attending physician to comply with the declaration of a qualified patient and to effect the transfer of the qualified patient shall constitute unprofessional conduct as defined in K.S.A. 65-2837, *and amendments thereto*.

(b) Any person who willfully conceals, cancels, defaces, obliterates or damages the declaration of another without such declarant's consent or who falsifies or forges a revocation of the declaration of another shall be guilty of a class A *person* misdemeanor.

(c) Any person who falsifies or forges the declaration of another, or willfully conceals or withholds personal knowledge of the revocation of a declaration, with the intent to cause a withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures contrary to the wishes of the declarant, and thereby, because of such act, directly causes life-sustaining procedures to be withheld or withdrawn and death to be hastened, shall be guilty of a ~~class E~~ severity level 7 *person* felony.

Sec. 11. K.S.A. 17-1311a, 47-604, 65-28,107, 66-276 and 75-7b19 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3516, 21-3610c, 21-4603d, 21-4643, 22-2411, 38-2304 and 38-2376 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. On July 1, 2007, K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-4603d, as amended by section 1 of 2007 House Bill No. 2193, is hereby repealed.

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

Approved May 14, 2007.

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