HOUSE BILL No. 2779

By Committee on Federal and State Affairs

3-7

AN ACT concerning crimes, punishment and criminal procedure; relating to human trafficking; human trafficking advisory board; establishing the human trafficking victim assistance fund; creating the crime of commercial sexual exploitation of a child; relating to selling sexual relations; promoting the sale of sexual relations; buying sexual relations; amending K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6419, 21-6420, 21-6421, 21-6614, 21-6626, 21-6627, 21-6815, 22-2515, 22-3717, 22-4902, 22-4906, 38-2243, 38-2260 and 38-2312 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6614a, 21-6614b, 21-6614c, 22-4902a, 22-4906a, 38-2312a and 38-2312b.

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

New Section 1. The attorney general, in consultation with other appropriate state agencies, is authorized to coordinate training regarding human trafficking for law enforcement agencies throughout Kansas.

New Sec. 2. The human trafficking advisory board established by the attorney general is hereby designated the official human trafficking advisory board for the state of Kansas.

New Sec. 3. There is hereby established in the state treasury the human trafficking victim assistance fund. All moneys credited to such fund shall be used to pay for the training required by section 1, and amendments thereto, and to support secure care, treatment and other services for victims of human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of a child. All expenditures from such 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 attorney general or the attorney general's designee.

New Sec. 4. (a) Commercial sexual exploitation of a child is knowingly:

- (1) Giving, receiving, offering or agreeing to give, or offering or agreeing to receive anything of value to perform any of the following acts:
- (A) Procuring, recruiting, inducing, soliciting, hiring or otherwise obtaining any person younger than 18 years of age to engage in sexual intercourse, sodomy or manual or other bodily contact stimulation of the genitals of any person with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desires of the offender or another; or

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(B) Procuring, recruiting, inducing, soliciting, hiring or otherwise obtaining a patron where there is an exchange of value, for any person younger than 18 years of age to engage in sexual intercourse, sodomy or manual or other bodily contact stimulation of the genitals of any person with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desires of the patron, the offender or another;

- (2) establishing, owning, maintaining or managing any property, whether real or personal, where sexual relations are being sold or offered for sale by a person younger than 18 years of age, or participating in the establishment, ownership, maintenance or management thereof;
- (3) permitting any property, whether real or personal, partially or wholly owned or controlled by the defendant to be used as a place where sexual relations are being sold or offered for sale by a person who is younger than 18 years of age; and
- (4) procuring transportation for, paying for the transportation of or transporting any person younger than 18 years of age within this state with the intent of causing, assisting or promoting that person's engaging in selling sexual relations.
 - (b) (1) Commercial sexual exploitation of a child is a:
- (A) Severity level 5, person felony, except as provided in subsections (b)(1)(B) and (b)(2); and
- (B) severity level 2, person felony when committed by a person who has, prior to the commission of the crime, been convicted of a violation of this section, except as provided in subsection (b)(2).
- (2) Commercial sexual exploitation of a child or attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation to commit commercial sexual exploitation of a child is an off-grid person felony when the offender is 18 years of age or older and the victim is less than 14 years of age.
- (3) A person convicted under subsection (b)(1)(A) shall be fined not less than \$2,500. A person convicted under subsection (b)(1)(B) shall be fined not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$5,000. All fines collected pursuant to this section shall be remitted to the human trafficking victim assistance fund created by section 3, and amendments thereto.
- (4) In addition, for any conviction under this section, the court may order the person convicted to enter into and complete a suitable educational and treatment program regarding commercial sexual exploitation of a child.
- (c) If the offender is 18 years of age or older and the victim is less than 14 years of age, the provisions of:
- (1) Subsection (c) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5301, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit the crime of commercial sexual exploitation of a child as described in subsection (b) (2);

(2) subsection (c) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5302, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of conspiracy to commit the crime of commercial sexual exploitation of a child as described in subsection (b) (2); and

- (3) subsection (d) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5303, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of criminal solicitation to commit the crime of commercial sexual exploitation of a child as described in subsection (b)(2).
- (d) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas criminal code.
- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6419 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-6419. (a) Prostitution Selling sexual relations is performing for hire, or offering or agreeing to perform for hire where there is an exchange of value, any of the following acts:
 - (1) Sexual intercourse;
 - (2) sodomy; or
- (3) manual or other bodily contact stimulation of the genitals of any person with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desires of the offender or another.
- (b) Prostitution Selling sexual relations is a class B nonperson misdemeanor.
- (c) It shall be an affirmative defense to any prosecution under this section that the defendant committed the violation of this section because such defendant was subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking as defined by K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child as defined by section 4. and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6420 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-6420. (a) Promoting prostitution the sale of sexual relations is knowingly:
- (1) Establishing, owning, maintaining or managing a house of prostitution any property, whether real or personal, where sexual relations are being sold or offered for sale by a person who is 18 years of age or older, or participating in the establishment, ownership, maintenance or management thereof;
- (2) permitting any place property, whether real or personal, partially or wholly owned or controlled by the defendant to be used as a house of prostitution place where sexual relations are being sold or offered for sale by a person who is 18 years of age or older;
- (3) procuring a prostitute for a house of prostitution person selling sexual relations who is 18 years of age or older for a place where sexual relations are being sold or offered for sale;
 - (4) inducing another to become a prostitute who is 18 years of age or

 older to become a person selling sexual relations;

- (5) soliciting a patron for a prostitute or for a house of prostitution a person 18 years of age or older who is selling sexual relations or for a place where sexual relations are being sold or offered for sale;
- (6) procuring a prostitute person 18 years of age or older who is selling sexual relations for a patron;
- (7) procuring transportation for, paying for the transportation of, or transporting a person 18 years of age or older within this state with the intention of assisting or promoting that person's engaging in prostitution selling sexual relations; or
- (8) being employed to perform any act which is prohibited by this section.
 - (b) (1) Promoting prostitution the sale of sexual relations is a:
- (A) Class A person misdemeanor when the prostitute is 16 or more years of age Severity level 9, person felony, except as provided in subsection (b)(1)(B); and
- (B) severity level 7, person felony when the prostitute is 16 or more years of age and committed by a person who has, prior to the commission of the crime, been convicted of promoting prostitution a violation of this section, or any prior version of this section; and
- (C) severity level 6, person felony when the prostitute is under 16-years of age, except as provided in subsection (b)(2).
- (b)(2) Promoting prostitution or attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation to commit promoting prostitution is an off-grid person felony when the offender is 18 years of age or older and the prostitute is less than 14 years of age.
- (e) If the offender is 18 years of age or older and the victim is less than 14 years of age, the provisions of:
- (1) Subsection (e) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5301, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit the crime of promoting prostitution as described in subsection (b)(2);
- (2) subsection (e) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5302, and amendmentsthereto, shall not apply to a violation of conspiracy to commit the crime of promoting prostitution as described in subsection (b)(2); and
- (3) subsection (d) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5303, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of criminal solicitation to commit the crime of promoting prostitution as described in subsection (b)(2).
- (2) A person convicted under subsection (b)(1)(A) shall be fined not less than \$2,500. A person convicted under subsection (b)(1)(B) shall be fined not less than \$5,000. All fines collected pursuant to this section shall be remitted to the human trafficking victim assistance fund created by section 3, and amendments thereto.
 - Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6421 is hereby amended to read as

follows: 21-6421. (a) Patronizing a prostitute Buying sexual relations is knowingly:

- (1) Entering or remaining in a house of prostitution place where sexual relations are being sold or offered for sale with intent to engage in manual or other bodily contact stimulation of the genitals of any person with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desires of the offender or another, sexual intercourse, sodomy or any unlawful sexual act with a prostitute person selling sexual relations who is 18 years of age or older; or
- (2) hiring a prostitute person selling sexual relations who is 18 years of age or older to engage in manual or other bodily contact stimulation of the genitals of any person with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desires of the offender or another, sexual intercourse, sodomy or any unlawful sexual act.
- (b) (1) Patronizing a prostitute is a class C misdemeanor Buying sexual relations is a:
- (A) Class A person misdemeanor, except as provided in subsection (b) (1)(B);
- (B) severity level 9, person felony when committed by a person who has, prior to the commission of the crime, been convicted of a violation of this section, or any prior version of this section.
- (2) A person convicted under subsection (b)(1)(A) shall be fined not less than \$2,500. A person convicted under subsection (b)(1)(B) shall be fined not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$5,000. All fines collected pursuant to this section shall be remitted to the human trafficking victim assistance fund created by section 3, and amendments thereto.
- (3) In addition, for any conviction under this section, the court shall order the person convicted to enter into and complete a suitable educational and treatment program regarding commercial sexual exploitation.
- Sec. 8. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6614 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-6614. (a) (1) Except as provided in subsections (b), (c) and, (d), (e) and (f), any person convicted in this state of a traffic infraction, cigarette or tobacco infraction, misdemeanor or a class D or E felony, or for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, nondrug crimes ranked in severity levels 6 through 10 or any felony ranked in severity level 4 of the drug grid, may petition the convicting court for the expungement of such conviction or related arrest records if three or more years have elapsed since the person: (A) Satisfied the sentence imposed; or (B) was discharged from probation, a community correctional services program, parole, postrelease supervision, conditional release or a suspended sentence.
 - (2) Except as provided in subsections (b), (c) and, (d), (e) and (f),

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any person who has fulfilled the terms of a diversion agreement may petition the district court for the expungement of such diversion agreement and related arrest records if three or more years have elapsed since the terms of the diversion agreement were fulfilled.

- (b) Except as provided in subsections (c) and, (d), (e) and (f), no person may petition for expungement until five or more years have elapsed since the person satisfied the sentence imposed, the terms of a diversion agreement or was discharged from probation, a community correctional services program, parole, postrelease supervision, conditional release or a suspended sentence, if such person was convicted of a class A, B or C felony, or for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, if convicted of an off-grid felony or any nondrug crime ranked in severity levels 1 through 5 or any felony ranked in severity levels 1 through 3 of the drug grid, or:
- (1) Vehicular homicide, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3405, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5406, and amendments thereto, or as prohibited by any law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;
- (2) driving while the privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state has been canceled, suspended or revoked, as prohibited by K.S.A. 8-262, and amendments thereto, or as prohibited by any law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;
- (3) perjury resulting from a violation of K.S.A. 8-261a, and amendments thereto, or resulting from the violation of a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;
- (4) violating the provisions of the fifth clause of K.S.A. 8-142, and amendments thereto, relating to fraudulent applications or violating the provisions of a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;
- (5) any crime punishable as a felony wherein a motor vehicle was used in the perpetration of such crime;
- (6) failing to stop at the scene of an accident and perform the duties required by *K.S.A. 8-1603*, *prior to its repeal, or* K.S.A. 8-1602, 8-1603 or 8-1604, and amendments thereto, or required by a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with those statutes;
- (7) violating the provisions of K.S.A. 40-3104, and amendments thereto, relating to motor vehicle liability insurance coverage; or
 - (8) a violation of K.S.A. 21-3405b, prior to its repeal.
- (c) Any person convicted of prostitution as defined in K.S.A. 21-3512, prior to its repeal, convicted of a violation of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto, or who entered into a diversion agreement in lieu of further criminal proceedings for such violation, may petition the convicting court for the expungement of such conviction or diversion

agreement and related arrest records if:

- (1) One or more years have elapsed since the person satisfied the sentence imposed, the terms of a diversion agreement or was discharged from probation, a community correctional services program, parole, postrelease supervision, conditional release or a suspended sentence; and
- (2) such person can prove they were acting under coercion caused by the act of another. For purposes of this subsection, "coercion" means: Threats of harm or physical restraint against any person; a scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in bodily harm or physical restraint against any person; or the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.
- (e) (d) No person may petition for expungement until 10 or more years have elapsed since the person satisfied the sentence imposed, the terms of a diversion agreement or was discharged from probation, a community correctional services program, parole, postrelease supervision, conditional release or a suspended sentence, if such person was convicted of a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, including any diversion for such violation.
- (d) (e) There shall be no expungement of convictions for the following offenses or of convictions for an attempt to commit any of the following offenses:
- (1) Rape as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5503, and amendments thereto;
- (2) indecent liberties with a child or aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503 or 21-3504, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5506, and amendments thereto;
- (3) criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(3) or (a)(4) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5504, and amendments thereto;
- (4) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5504, and amendments thereto;
- (5) indecent solicitation of a child or aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3510 or 21-3511, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5508, and amendments thereto;
- (6) sexual exploitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5510, and amendments thereto;
- 37 (7) aggravated incest as defined in K.S.A. 21-3603, prior to its repeal, 38 or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5604, and amendments thereto;
- 39 (8) endangering a child or aggravated endangering a child as defined 40 in K.S.A. 21-3608 or 21-3608a, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 41 21-5601, and amendments thereto;
- 42 (9) abuse of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3609, prior to its repeal, 43 or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5602, and amendments thereto;

- 1 (10) capital murder as defined in K.S.A. 21-3439, prior to its repeal, 2 or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5401, and amendments thereto;
 - (11) murder in the first degree as defined in K.S.A. 21-3401, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5402, and amendments thereto;
 - (12) murder in the second degree as defined in K.S.A. 21-3402, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5403, and amendments thereto;
 - (13) voluntary manslaughter as defined in K.S.A. 21-3403, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5404, and amendments thereto;
 - (14) involuntary manslaughter as defined in K.S.A. 21-3404, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5405, and amendments thereto;
 - (15) sexual battery as defined in K.S.A. 21-3517, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5505, and amendments thereto, when the victim was less than 18 years of age at the time the crime was committed;
 - (16) aggravated sexual battery as defined in K.S.A. 21-3518, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5505, and amendments thereto;
 - (17) a violation of K.S.A. 8-2,144, and amendments thereto, including any diversion for such violation; or
 - (18) any conviction for any offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 2011, that is comparable to any offense as provided in this subsection.
 - (f) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, for any offender who is required to register as provided in the Kansas offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901 et seq., and amendments thereto, there shall be no expungement of any conviction or any part of the offender's criminal record while the offender is required to register as provided in the Kansas offender registration act.
 - (e) (g) (1) When a petition for expungement is filed, the court shall set a date for a hearing of such petition and shall cause notice of such hearing to be given to the prosecutor and the arresting law enforcement agency. The petition shall state the:
 - (A) Defendant's full name;
 - (B) full name of the defendant at the time of arrest, conviction or diversion, if different than the defendant's current name;
 - (C) defendant's sex, race and date of birth;
 - (D) crime for which the defendant was arrested, convicted or diverted;
 - (E) date of the defendant's arrest, conviction or diversion; and
 - (F) identity of the convicting court, arresting law enforcement authority or diverting authority.
 - (2) Except as otherwise provided by law, a petition for expungement shall be accompanied by a docket fee in the amount of \$100. On and after April 15, 2010 through June 30, 2011 May 19, 2011, through June 30, 2012, the supreme court may impose a charge, not to exceed \$15 \$19 per case, to fund the costs of non-judicial personnel. The charge established in

this section shall be the only fee collected or moneys in the nature of a fee collected for the case. Such charge shall only be established by an act of the legislature and no other authority is established by law or otherwise to collect a fee.

- (3) All petitions for expungement shall be docketed in the original criminal action. Any person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing. The court may inquire into the background of the petitioner and shall have access to any reports or records relating to the petitioner that are on file with the secretary of corrections or the Kansas parole board.
- (f) (h) At the hearing on the petition, the court shall order the petitioner's arrest record, conviction or diversion expunged if the court finds that:
- (1) The petitioner has not been convicted of a felony in the past two years and no proceeding involving any such crime is presently pending or being instituted against the petitioner;
- (2) the circumstances and behavior of the petitioner warrant the expungement;
 - (3) the expungement is consistent with the public welfare.
- (g) (i) When the court has ordered an arrest record, conviction or diversion expunged, the order of expungement shall state the information required to be contained in the petition. The clerk of the court shall send a certified copy of the order of expungement to the Kansas bureau of investigation which shall notify the federal bureau of investigation, the secretary of corrections and any other criminal justice agency which may have a record of the arrest, conviction or diversion. After the order of expungement is entered, the petitioner shall be treated as not having been arrested, convicted or diverted of the crime, except that:
- (1) Upon conviction for any subsequent crime, the conviction that was expunged may be considered as a prior conviction in determining the sentence to be imposed;
- (2) the petitioner shall disclose that the arrest, conviction or diversion occurred if asked about previous arrests, convictions or diversions:
- (A) In any application for licensure as a private detective, private detective agency, certification as a firearms trainer pursuant to K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 75-7b21, and amendments thereto, or employment as a detective with a private detective agency, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01, and amendments thereto; as security personnel with a private patrol operator, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01, and amendments thereto; or with an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services;
- (B) in any application for admission, or for an order of reinstatement, to the practice of law in this state;

(C) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;

- (D) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for executive director of the Kansas racing and gaming commission, for employment with the commission or for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission, or to aid in determining qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure by the commission;
- (E) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for the following under the Kansas expanded lottery act: (i) Lottery gaming facility manager or prospective manager, racetrack gaming facility manager or prospective manager, licensee or certificate holder; or (ii) an officer, director, employee, owner, agent or contractor thereof;
- (F) upon application for a commercial driver's license under K.S.A. 8-2,125 through 8-2,142, and amendments thereto;
- (G) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications to be an employee of the state gaming agency;
- (H) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications to be an employee of a tribal gaming commission or to hold a license issued pursuant to a tribal-state gaming compact;
- (I) in any application for registration as a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser or investment adviser representative all as defined in K.S.A. 17-12a102, and amendments thereto;
- (J) in any application for employment as a law enforcement officer as defined in K.S.A. 22-2202 or 74-5602, and amendments thereto; or
- (K) for applications received on and after July 1, 2006, to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for a license to carry a concealed weapon pursuant to the personal and family protection act, K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 75-7c01 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto;
- (3) the court, in the order of expungement, may specify other circumstances under which the conviction is to be disclosed;
- (4) the conviction may be disclosed in a subsequent prosecution for an offense which requires as an element of such offense a prior conviction of the type expunged; and
- (5) upon commitment to the custody of the secretary of corrections, any previously expunged record in the possession of the secretary of corrections may be reinstated and the expungement disregarded, and the record continued for the purpose of the new commitment.
- (h) (j) Whenever a person is convicted of a crime, pleads guilty and pays a fine for a crime, is placed on parole, postrelease supervision or probation, is assigned to a community correctional services program, is

granted a suspended sentence or is released on conditional release, the person shall be informed of the ability to expunge the arrest records or conviction. Whenever a person enters into a diversion agreement, the person shall be informed of the ability to expunge the diversion.

- (i) (k) Subject to the disclosures required pursuant to subsection (f) (i), in any application for employment, license or other civil right or privilege, or any appearance as a witness, a person whose arrest records, conviction or diversion of a crime has been expunged under this statute may state that such person has never been arrested, convicted or diverted of such crime, but the expungement of a felony conviction does not relieve an individual of complying with any state or federal law relating to the use or possession of firearms by persons convicted of a felony.
- (j) (l) Whenever the record of any arrest, conviction or diversion has been expunged under the provisions of this section or under the provisions of any other existing or former statute, the custodian of the records of arrest, conviction, diversion and incarceration relating to that crime shall not disclose the existence of such records, except when requested by:
 - (1) The person whose record was expunged;
- (2) a private detective agency or a private patrol operator, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for employment with such agency or operator by the person whose record has been expunged;
- (3) a court, upon a showing of a subsequent conviction of the person whose record has been expunged;
- (4) the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, or a designee of the secretary, for the purpose of obtaining information relating to employment in an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services of any person whose record has been expunged;
- (5) a person entitled to such information pursuant to the terms of the expungement order;
- (6) a prosecutor, and such request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with a prosecution of an offense that requires a prior conviction as one of the elements of such offense;
- (7) the supreme court, the clerk or disciplinary administrator thereof, the state board for admission of attorneys or the state board for discipline of attorneys, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for admission, or for an order of reinstatement, to the practice of law in this state by the person whose record has been expunged;
- (8) the Kansas lottery, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within

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 the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;

- (9) the governor or the Kansas racing and gaming commission, or a designee of the commission, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for executive director of the commission, for employment with the commission, for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission or for licensure, renewal of licensure or continued licensure by the commission;
- (10) the Kansas racing and gaming commission, or a designee of the commission, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications of the following under the Kansas expanded lottery act: (A) Lottery gaming facility managers and prospective managers, racetrack gaming facility managers and prospective managers, licensees and certificate holders; and (B) their officers, directors, employees, owners, agents and contractors;
 - (11) the Kansas sentencing commission;
- (12) the state gaming agency, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications: (A) To be an employee of the state gaming agency; or (B) to be an employee of a tribal gaming commission or to hold a license issued pursuant to a tribal-gaming compact;
- (13) the Kansas securities commissioner or a designee of the commissioner, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for registration as a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser or investment adviser representative by such agency and the application was submitted by the person whose record has been expunged;
- (14) the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining certification eligibility as a law enforcement officer pursuant to K.S.A. 74-5601 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto;
- (15) a law enforcement agency and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining eligibility for employment as a law enforcement officer as defined by K.S.A. 22-2202, and amendments thereto; or
- (16) the attorney general and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for a license to carry a concealed weapon pursuant to the personal and family protection act \cdot ; or
 - (17) the Kansas bureau of investigation for the purposes of:
- (A) Completing a person's criminal history record information within the central repository, in accordance with K.S.A. 22-4701 et seq., and

amendments thereto; or

- (B) providing information or documentation to the federal bureau of investigation, in connection with the national instant criminal background check system, to determine a person's qualification to possess a firearm.
- (m) The provisions of subsection (l)(17) shall apply to records created prior to, on and after July 1, 2011.
- Sec. 9. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6626 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-6626. (a) An aggravated habitual sex offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole. Such offender shall spend the remainder of the offender's natural life incarcerated and in the custody of the secretary of corrections. An offender who is sentenced to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole shall not be eligible for parole, probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, conditional release, postrelease supervision, or suspension, modification or reduction of sentence.
- (b) Upon sentencing a defendant to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole, the court shall commit the defendant to the custody of the secretary of corrections and the court shall state in the sentencing order of the judgment form or journal entry, whichever is delivered with the defendant to the correctional institution, that the defendant has been sentenced to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole.
 - (c) As used in this section:
- (1) "Aggravated habitual sex offender" means a person who, on and after July 1, 2006: (A) Has been convicted in this state of a sexually violent crime, as described in subsection (c)(2)(A) through (c)(2)(H) or (c) (2)(J); and (B) prior to the conviction of the felony under subparagraph (A), has been convicted of two or more sexually violent crimes;
 - (2) "Sexually violent crime" means:
- (A) Rape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5503, and amendments thereto;
- (B) indecent liberties with a child or aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503 or 21-3504, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5506, and amendments thereto;
- (C) criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(3) or (a)(4) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5504, and amendments thereto;
- (D) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5504, and amendments thereto;
- (E) indecent solicitation of a child or aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3510 or 21-3511, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5508, and amendments thereto;
- 42 (F) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5510, and amendments thereto;

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(G) aggravated sexual battery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3518, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5505, and amendments thereto;

- (H) aggravated incest, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3603, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5604, and amendments thereto:
- (I) aggravated human trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3447, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, if committed in whole or in part for the purpose of the sexual gratification of the defendant or another;
- (J) commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in section 4, and amendments thereto;
- (H) (K) any federal or other state conviction for a felony offense that under the laws of this state would be a sexually violent crime as defined in this section;
- (J) (L) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5301, 21-5302 or 21-5303, and amendments thereto, of a sexually violent crime as defined in this section; or
- (K) (M) any act which at the time of sentencing for the offense has been determined beyond a reasonable doubt to have been sexually motivated. As used in this subparagraph, "sexually motivated" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of the defendant's sexual gratification.
- Sec. 10. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6627 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-6627. (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 subsection (a)(2):
- (A) Aggravated human trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age;
- (B) rape, as defined in subsection (a)(3) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5503, and amendments thereto;
- (C) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5506, and amendments thereto;
- aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5504, and amendments thereto;
- (E) promoting prostitution, as defined in K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6420, and amendments thereto, if the prostitute is less than 14 years of age; 40
 - (F) (E) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(4) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5510, and amendments thereto, if the child is less than 14 years of age;

(F) commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in subsection (b)(2) of section 4, and amendments thereto; and

- (G) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5301, 21-5302 or 21-5303, and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in subsections (a)(1)(A) through (a)(1)(F).
- (2) The provision of subsection (a)(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. 2011 Supp. 21-6626, 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 July 1, 2011, 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 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. 2011 Supp. 21-5507, and amendments thereto, or a crime under a law of another jurisdiction which is substantially the same as K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5507, and amendments thereto.
- (2) The provision of subsection (b)(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. 2011 Supp. 21-6626, 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) (1) On or after July 1, 2006, for a first time conviction of an offense listed in subsection (a)(1), the sentencing judge shall impose the mandatory 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 revised Kansas sentencing guidelines act, article 68 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, and, subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6818, and amendments thereto, no sentence of a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment shall be imposed hereunder.
- (2) As used in this subsection, "mitigating circumstances" shall include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (A) The defendant has no significant history of prior criminal activity;
- (B) the crime was committed while the defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbances;
- (C) the victim was an accomplice in the crime committed by another person, and the defendant's participation was relatively minor;
- (D) the defendant acted under extreme distress or under the substantial domination of another person;
- (E) 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; and
 - (F) the age of the defendant at the time of the crime.
- (e) The provisions of K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5301, 21-5302 or 21-5303, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to any defendant sentenced pursuant to this section.
- Sec. 11. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6815 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-6815. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the sentencing judge shall impose the presumptive sentence provided by the sentencing guidelines unless the judge finds substantial and compelling

reasons to impose a departure sentence. If the sentencing judge departs from the presumptive sentence, the judge shall state on the record at the time of sentencing the substantial and compelling reasons for the departure.

- (b) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6817, and amendments thereto, any fact that would increase the penalty for a crime beyond the statutory maximum, other than a prior conviction, shall be submitted to a jury and proved beyond a reasonable doubt.
- (c) (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (c)(3) and (e), the following nonexclusive list of mitigating factors may be considered in determining whether substantial and compelling reasons for a departure exist:
- (A) The victim was an aggressor or participant in the criminal conduct associated with the crime of conviction.
- (B) The offender played a minor or passive role in the crime or participated under circumstances of duress or compulsion. This factor may be considered when it is not sufficient as a complete defense.
- (C) The offender, because of physical or mental impairment, lacked substantial capacity for judgment when the offense was committed. The voluntary use of intoxicants, drugs or alcohol does not fall within the purview of this factor.
- (D) The defendant, or the defendant's children, suffered a continuing pattern of physical or sexual abuse by the victim of the offense and the offense is a response to that abuse.
- (E) The degree of harm or loss attributed to the current crime of conviction was significantly less than typical for such an offense.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (c)(3), the following nonexclusive list of aggravating factors may be considered in determining whether substantial and compelling reasons for departure exist:
- (A) The victim was particularly vulnerable due to age, infirmity, or reduced physical or mental capacity which was known or should have been known to the offender.
- (B) The defendant's conduct during the commission of the current offense manifested excessive brutality to the victim in a manner not normally present in that offense.
- (C) The offense was motivated entirely or in part by the race, color, religion, ethnicity, national origin or sexual orientation of the victim or the offense was motivated by the defendant's belief or perception, entirely or in part, of the race, color, religion, ethnicity, national origin or sexual orientation of the victim whether or not the defendant's belief or perception was correct.
- (D) The offense involved a fiduciary relationship which existed between the defendant and the victim.

(E) The defendant, 18 or more years of age, employed, hired, used, persuaded, induced, enticed or coerced any individual under 16 years of age to:

- (i) Commit any person felony;
- (ii) assist in avoiding detection or apprehension for commission of any person felony; or
- (iii) attempt, conspire or solicit, as defined in K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5301, 21-5302 and 21-5303, and amendments thereto, to commit any person felony.

That the defendant did not know the age of the individual under 16 years of age shall not be a consideration.

- (F) The defendant's current crime of conviction is a crime of extreme sexual violence and the defendant is a predatory sex offender. As used in this subsection:
- (i) "Crime of extreme sexual violence" is a felony limited to the following:
- (a) A crime involving a nonconsensual act of sexual intercourse or sodomy with any person;
- (b) a crime involving an act of sexual intercourse, sodomy or lewd fondling and touching with any child who is 14 or more years of age but less than 16 years of age and with whom a relationship has been established or promoted for the primary purpose of victimization; or
- (c) a crime involving an act of sexual intercourse, sodomy or lewd fondling and touching with any child who is less than 14 years of age;
- (d) aggravated human trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age; or
- (e) commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in subsection (b)(2) of section 4, and amendments thereto.
- (ii) "Predatory sex offender" is an offender who has been convicted of a crime of extreme sexual violence as the current crime of conviction and who:
- (a) Has one or more prior convictions of any crimes of extreme sexual violence. Any prior conviction used to establish the defendant as a predatory sex offender pursuant to this subsection shall also be counted in determining the criminal history category; or
- (b) suffers from a mental condition or personality disorder which makes the offender likely to engage in additional acts constituting crimes of extreme sexual violence.
- (iii) "Mental condition or personality disorder" means an emotional, mental or physical illness, disease, abnormality, disorder, pathology or condition which motivates the person, affects the predisposition or desires of the person, or interferes with the capacity of the person to control

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impulses to commit crimes of extreme sexual violence.

- (G) The defendant was incarcerated during the commission of the offense.
- (H) The crime involved two or more participants in the criminal conduct, and the defendant played a major role in the crime as the organizer, leader, recruiter, manager or supervisor.

In determining whether aggravating factors exist as provided in this section, the court shall review the victim impact statement.

- (3) If a factual aspect of a crime is a statutory element of the crime or is used to subclassify the crime on the crime severity scale, that aspect of the current crime of conviction may be used as an aggravating or mitigating factor only if the criminal conduct constituting that aspect of the current crime of conviction is significantly different from the usual criminal conduct captured by the aspect of the crime.
- (d) In determining aggravating or mitigating circumstances, the court shall consider:
 - (1) Any evidence received during the proceeding;
 - (2) the presentence report;
- (3) written briefs and oral arguments of either the state or counsel for the defendant: and
- (4) any other evidence relevant to such aggravating or mitigating circumstances that the court finds trustworthy and reliable.
- (e) Upon motion of the prosecutor stating that the defendant has provided substantial assistance in the investigation or prosecution of another person who is alleged to have committed an offense, the court may consider such mitigation in determining whether substantial and compelling reasons for a departure exist. In considering this mitigating factor, the court may consider the following:
- (1) The court's evaluation of the significance and usefulness of the defendant's assistance, taking into consideration the prosecutor's evaluation of the assistance rendered:
- (2) the truthfulness, completeness and reliability of any information or testimony provided by the defendant;
 - (3) the nature and extent of the defendant's assistance;
- (4) any injury suffered, or any danger or risk of injury to the defendant or the defendant's family resulting from such assistance; and
 - (5) the timeliness of the defendant's assistance.
- 37 38 Sec. 12. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 22-2515 is hereby amended to read as 39 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 40 competent jurisdiction. The attorney general, district attorney or county 41 attorney may make an application to any judge of competent jurisdiction 42 43 for an order authorizing the interception of a wire, oral or electronic

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communication by an investigative or law enforcement officer and agency 1 2 having responsibility for the investigation of the offense regarding which the application is made, when such interception may provide evidence of 3 the commission of any of the following offenses: 4

- (1) Any crime directly and immediately affecting the safety of a human life which is a felony;
 - (2) murder;
- 8 (3) kidnapping;
- 9 (4) treason;
- 10 (5) sedition;

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- (6) racketeering; 11
 - (7) commercial bribery;
- 13 (8) robbery;
 - (9) theft, if the offense would constitute a felony;
- 15 (10)
 - (11)any felony violation of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5701 through 21-
- 17 5717, and amendments thereto: 18
 - commercial gambling; (12)
- 19 (13)sports bribery;
- 20 (14)tampering with a sports contest;
- 21 (15)aggravated escape;
- 22 (16)aggravated failure to appear;
 - (17)arson:
- 24 (18)terrorism:
 - illegal use of weapons of mass destruction; or (19)
- human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking: 26 (20)
- sexual exploitation of a child; 27 (21)
- 28 commercial sexual exploitation of a child; (22)
- 29 (23)buving sexual relations or selling sexual relations: or
- (20) (24) any conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing offenses. 30
 - (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. 13. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 22-3717 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3717.(a) Except as otherwise provided by this section; K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628, prior to its repeal; K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, prior to their repeal; K.S.A. 21-4624, prior to its repeal; K.S.A. 21-4642, prior to its repeal; K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6617, 21-6620, 21-6623, 21-6624, 21-6625 and 21-6626, and amendments thereto; and K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto; an inmate, including an inmate sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4618, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6707, and amendments thereto, shall be eligible for parole after serving the entire minimum sentence imposed by the court, less good time credits.
- (b) (1) Except as provided by K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, prior to their repeal, and K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6620, 21-6623, 21-6624 and 21-6625, and amendments thereto, an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for the crime of capital murder, or an inmate sentenced for the crime of murder in the first degree based upon a finding of premeditated murder, committed on or after July 1, 1994, shall be eligible for parole after serving 25 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time

credits.

- (2) Except as provided by subsection (b)(1) or (b)(4), K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628, prior to its repeal, K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, prior to their repeal, and K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6620, 21-6623, 21-6624 and 21-6625, and amendments thereto, an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for an off-grid offense committed on or after July 1, 1993, but prior to July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 15 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits and an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for an off-grid offense committed on or after July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 20 years of confinement without deduction of any good time credits.
- (3) Except as provided by K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628, prior to its repeal, an inmate sentenced for a class A felony committed before July 1, 1993, including an inmate sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4618, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6707, and amendments thereto, shall be eligible for parole after serving 15 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits.
- (4) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment for a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3402, prior to its repeal, committed on or after July 1, 1996, but prior to July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 10 years of confinement without deduction of any good time credits.
- (5) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4643, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6627, and amendments thereto, committed on or after July 1, 2006, shall be eligible for parole after serving the mandatory term of imprisonment without deduction of any good time credits.
- (c) (1) Except as provided in subsection (e), if an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment for more than one crime and the sentences run consecutively, the inmate shall be eligible for parole after serving the total of:
- (A) The aggregate minimum sentences, as determined pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4608, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6606, and amendments thereto, less good time credits for those crimes which are not class A felonies; and
- (B) an additional 15 years, without deduction of good time credits, for each crime which is a class A felony.
- (2) If an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4643, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6627, and amendments thereto, for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, the inmate shall be eligible for parole after serving the mandatory term of imprisonment.
- (d) (1) Persons sentenced for crimes, other than off-grid crimes, committed on or after July 1, 1993, or persons subject to subparagraph

(G), will not be eligible for parole, but will be released to a mandatory period of postrelease supervision upon completion of the prison portion of their sentence as follows:

- (A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity level 1 through 4 crimes and drug severity levels 1 and 2 crimes must serve 36 months, plus the amount of good time and program credit earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6821, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.
- (B) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity levels 5 and 6 crimes and drug severity level 3 crimes must serve 24 months, plus the amount of good time and program credit earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6821, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.
- (C) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity level 7 through 10 crimes and drug severity level 4 crimes must serve 12 months, plus the amount of good time and program credit earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6821, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.
- (D) (i) The sentencing judge shall impose the postrelease supervision period provided in subparagraph (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B) or (d)(1)(C), unless the judge finds substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure based upon a finding that the current crime of conviction was sexually motivated. In that event, departure may be imposed to extend the postrelease supervision to a period of up to 60 months.
- (ii) If the sentencing judge departs from the presumptive postrelease supervision period, the judge shall state on the record at the time of sentencing the substantial and compelling reasons for the departure. Departures in this section are subject to appeal pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4721, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6820, and amendments thereto
- (iii) In determining whether substantial and compelling reasons exist, the court shall consider:
- (a) Written briefs or oral arguments submitted by either the defendant or the state;
 - (b) any evidence received during the proceeding;
- (c) the presentence report, the victim's impact statement and any psychological evaluation as ordered by the court pursuant to subsection (e) of K.S.A. 21-4714, prior to its repeal, or subsection (e) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6813, and amendments thereto; and
 - (d) any other evidence the court finds trustworthy and reliable.

(iv) The sentencing judge may order that a psychological evaluation be prepared and the recommended programming be completed by the offender. The department of corrections or the parole prisoner review board shall ensure that court ordered sex offender treatment be carried out.

- (v) In carrying out the provisions of subparagraph (d)(1)(D), the court shall refer to K.S.A. 21-4718, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6817, and amendments thereto.
- (vi) Upon petition, the parole prisoner review board may provide for early discharge from the postrelease supervision period upon completion of court ordered programs and completion of the presumptive postrelease supervision period, as determined by the crime of conviction, pursuant to subparagraph (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B) or (d)(1)(C). Early discharge from postrelease supervision is at the discretion of the parole prisoner review board
- (vii) Persons convicted of crimes deemed sexually violent or sexually motivated, shall be registered according to the offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901 through 22-4910 et seq., and amendments thereto.
- (viii) Persons convicted of K.S.A. 21-3510 or 21-3511, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5508, and amendments thereto, shall be required to participate in a treatment program for sex offenders during the postrelease supervision period.
- (E) The period of postrelease supervision provided in subparagraphs (A) and (B) may be reduced by up to 12 months and the period of postrelease supervision provided in subparagraph (C) may be reduced by up to six months based on the offender's compliance with conditions of supervision and overall performance while on postrelease supervision. The reduction in the supervision period shall be on an earned basis pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of corrections.
- (F) In cases where sentences for crimes from more than one severity level have been imposed, the offender shall serve the longest period of postrelease supervision as provided by this section available for any crime upon which sentence was imposed irrespective of the severity level of the crime. Supervision periods will not aggregate.
- (G) Except as provided in subsection (u), persons convicted of a sexually violent crime committed on or after July 1, 2006, and who are released from prison, shall be released to a mandatory period of postrelease supervision for the duration of the person's natural life.
 - (2) As used in this section, "sexually violent crime" means:
- 39 (A) Rape, K.S.A. 21-3502, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 40 21-5503, and amendments thereto;
 - (B) indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3503, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5506, and amendments thereto;
 - (C) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3504, prior

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 to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5506, and amendments thereto;

- (D) criminal sodomy, subsection (a)(2) and (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(3) and (a)(4) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5504, and amendments thereto;
- (E) aggravated criminal sodomy, K.S.A. 21-3506, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5504, and amendments thereto;
- (F) indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3510, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5508, and amendments thereto;
- (G) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3511, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5508, and amendments thereto;
- (H) sexual exploitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3516, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5510, and amendments thereto;
- (I) aggravated sexual battery, K.S.A. 21-3518, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5505, and amendments thereto;
- (J) aggravated incest, K.S.A. 21-3603, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5604, and amendments thereto; or
- (K) aggravated human trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3447, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, if committed in whole or in part for the purpose of the sexual gratification of the defendant or another;
- (L) commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in section 4, and amendments thereto; or
- (K) (M) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5301, 21-5302 or 21-5303, and amendments thereto, of a sexually violent crime as defined in this section.

"Sexually motivated" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of the defendant's sexual gratification.

- (e) If an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment for a crime committed while on parole or conditional release, the inmate shall be eligible for parole as provided by subsection (c), except that the Kansas parole-prisoner review board may postpone the inmate's parole eligibility date by assessing a penalty not exceeding the period of time which could have been assessed if the inmate's parole or conditional release had been violated for reasons other than conviction of a crime.
- (f) If a person is sentenced to prison for a crime committed on or after July 1, 1993, while on probation, parole, conditional release or in a community corrections program, for a crime committed prior to July 1, 1993, and the person is not eligible for retroactive application of the sentencing guidelines and amendments thereto pursuant to K.S.A. 21-

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4724, prior to its repeal, the new sentence shall not be aggregated with the old sentence, but shall begin when the person is paroled or reaches the conditional release date on the old sentence. If the offender was past the offender's conditional release date at the time the new offense was committed, the new sentence shall not be aggregated with the old sentence but shall begin when the person is ordered released by the Kansas parole prisoner review board or reaches the maximum sentence expiration date on the old sentence, whichever is earlier. The new sentence shall then be served as otherwise provided by law. The period of postrelease supervision shall be based on the new sentence, except that those offenders whose old sentence is a term of imprisonment for life, imposed pursuant to K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628, prior to its repeal, or an indeterminate sentence with a maximum term of life imprisonment, for which there is no conditional release or maximum sentence expiration date, shall remain on postrelease supervision for life or until discharged from supervision by the Kansas parole board.

- (g) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Kansas paroleprisoner review board may release on parole those persons confined in institutions who are eligible for parole when: (1) The board believes that the inmate should be released for hospitalization, for deportation or to answer the warrant or other process of a court and is of the opinion that there is reasonable probability that the inmate can be released without detriment to the community or to the inmate; or (2) the secretary of corrections has reported to the board in writing that the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by any agreement entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, or any revision of such agreement, and the board believes that the inmate is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law abiding citizen and is of the opinion that there is reasonable probability that the inmate can be released without detriment to the community or to the inmate. Parole shall not be granted as an award of clemency and shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or a pardon.
- (h) The Kansas parole prisoner review board shall hold a parole hearing at least the month prior to the month an inmate will be eligible for parole under subsections (a), (b) and (c). At least the month preceding the parole hearing, the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was convicted shall give written notice of the time and place of the public comment sessions for the inmate to any victim of the inmate's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the county or district attorney or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the county or district attorney. Except as otherwise provided, failure to notify pursuant to this section shall not be a reason to postpone a parole hearing. In the case of any inmate convicted of an off-grid felony or

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a class A felony the secretary of corrections shall give written notice of the time and place of the public comment session for such inmate at least one 3 month preceding the public comment session to any victim of such 4 inmate's crime or the victim's family pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7338, and amendments thereto. If notification is not given to such victim or such victim's family in the case of any inmate convicted of an off-grid felony or a class A felony, the board shall postpone a decision on parole of the inmate to a time at least 30 days after notification is given as provided in 9 this section. Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against 10 the state or an employee of the state acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this section. If granted parole, the inmate may be released on parole on the date 13 specified by the board, but not earlier than the date the inmate is eligible 14 for parole under subsections (a), (b) and (c). At each parole hearing and, if parole is not granted, at such intervals thereafter as it determines 16 appropriate, the Kansas parole prisoner review board shall consider: (1) 17 Whether the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by 18 any agreement entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, 19 or any revision of such agreement; and (2) all pertinent information 20 regarding such inmate, including, but not limited to, the circumstances of the offense of the inmate; the presentence report; the previous social 22 history and criminal record of the inmate; the conduct, employment, and 23 attitude of the inmate in prison; the reports of such physical and mental 24 examinations as have been made, including, but not limited to, risk factors 25 revealed by any risk assessment of the inmate; comments of the victim and 26 the victim's family including in person comments, contemporaneous 27 comments and prerecorded comments made by any technological means; 28 comments of the public; official comments; any recommendation by the 29 staff of the facility where the inmate is incarcerated; proportionality of the 30 time the inmate has served to the sentence a person would receive under the Kansas sentencing guidelines for the conduct that resulted in the 32 inmate's incarceration; and capacity of state correctional institutions. 33

- (i) In those cases involving inmates sentenced for a crime committed after July 1, 1993, the parole prisoner review board will shall review the inmates proposed release plan. The board may schedule a hearing if they desire. The board may impose any condition they deem necessary to insure public safety, aid in the reintegration of the inmate into the community, or items not completed under the agreement entered into under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto. The board may not advance or delay an inmate's release date. Every inmate while on postrelease supervision shall remain in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections and is subject to the orders of the secretary.
 - (j) (1) Before ordering the parole of any inmate, the Kansas parole

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prisoner review board shall have the inmate appear either in person or via a video conferencing format and shall interview the inmate unless impractical because of the inmate's physical or mental condition or absence from the institution. Every inmate while on parole shall remain in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections and is subject to the orders of the secretary. Whenever the Kansas parole-board formally considers placing an inmate on parole and no agreement has been entered into with the inmate under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, the board shall notify the inmate in writing of the reasons for not granting parole. If an agreement has been entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, and the inmate has not satisfactorily completed the programs specified in the agreement, or any revision of such agreement, the board shall notify the inmate in writing of the specific programs the inmate must satisfactorily complete before parole will be granted. If parole is not granted only because of a failure to satisfactorily complete such programs, the board shall grant parole upon the secretary's certification that the inmate has successfully completed such programs. If an agreement has been entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a, and amendments thereto, and the secretary of corrections has reported to the board in writing that the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by such agreement, or any revision thereof, the board shall not require further program participation. However, if the board determines that other pertinent information regarding the inmate warrants the inmate's not being released on parole, the board shall state in writing the reasons for not granting the parole. If parole is denied for an inmate sentenced for a crime other than a class A or class B felony or an off-grid felony, the board shall hold another parole hearing for the inmate not later than one year after the denial unless the parole board finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a hearing if held in the next three years or during the interim period of a deferral. In such case, the parole board may defer subsequent parole hearings for up to three years but any such deferral by the board shall require the board to state the basis for its findings. If parole is denied for an inmate sentenced for a class A or class B felony or an off-grid felony, the board shall hold another parole hearing for the inmate not later than three years after the denial unless the parole board finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a hearing if held in the next 10 years or during the interim period of a deferral. In such case, the parole board may defer subsequent parole hearings for up to 10 years but any such deferral shall require the board to state the basis for its 40 findings.

(2) Inmates sentenced for a class A or class B felony who have not had a parole board hearing in the five years prior to July 1, 2010, shall have such inmates' cases reviewed by the parole prisoner review board on

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 or before July 1, 2012. Such review shall begin with the inmates with the oldest deferral date and progress to the most recent. Such review shall be done utilizing existing resources unless the parole prisoner review board determines that such resources are insufficient. If the parole prisoner review board determines that such resources are insufficient, then the provisions of this paragraph are subject to appropriations therefor.

- (k) Parolees and persons on postrelease supervision shall be assigned, upon release, to the appropriate level of supervision pursuant to the criteria established by the secretary of corrections.
- (l) The Kansas parole prisoner review board shall adopt rules and regulations in accordance with K.S.A. 77-415 et seq., and amendments thereto, not inconsistent with the law and as it may deem proper or necessary, with respect to the conduct of parole hearings, postrelease supervision reviews, revocation hearings, orders of restitution, reimbursement of expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services and other conditions to be imposed upon parolees or releasees. Whenever an order for parole or postrelease supervision is issued it shall recite the conditions thereof.
- (m) Whenever the Kansas parole prisoner review board orders the parole of an inmate or establishes conditions for an inmate placed on postrelease supervision, the board:
- (1) Unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of payment unworkable, shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision pay any transportation expenses resulting from returning the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision to this state to answer criminal charges or a warrant for a violation of a condition of probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, parole, conditional release or postrelease supervision;
- (2) to the extent practicable, shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision make progress towards or successfully complete the equivalent of a secondary education if the inmate has not previously completed such educational equivalent and is capable of doing so;
- (3) may order that the parolee or person on postrelease supervision perform community or public service work for local governmental agencies, private corporations organized not-for-profit or charitable or social service organizations performing services for the community;
- (4) may order the parolee or person on postrelease supervision to pay the administrative fee imposed pursuant to K.S.A. 22-4529, and amendments thereto, unless the board finds compelling circumstances which would render payment unworkable; and
 - (5) unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a

 plan of payment unworkable, shall order that the parolee or person on postrelease supervision reimburse the state for all or part of the expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services to provide counsel and other defense services to the person. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the parole prisoner review board shall take account of the financial resources of the person and the nature of the burden that the payment of such sum will impose. Such amount shall not exceed the amount claimed by appointed counsel on the payment voucher for indigents' defense services or the amount prescribed by the board of indigents' defense services reimbursement tables as provided in K.S.A. 22-4522, and amendments thereto, whichever is less, minus any previous payments for such services.

- (n) If the court which sentenced an inmate specified at the time of sentencing the amount and the recipient of any restitution ordered as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision, the Kansas parole prisoner review board shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the inmate pay restitution in the amount and manner provided in the journal entry unless the board finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable.
- (o) Whenever the Kansas parole prisoner review board grants the parole of an inmate, the board, within 14 days of the date of the decision to grant parole, shall give written notice of the decision to the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was sentenced.
- (p) When an inmate is to be released on postrelease supervision, the secretary, within 30 days prior to release, shall provide the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was sentenced written notice of the release date.
- (q) Inmates shall be released on postrelease supervision upon the termination of the prison portion of their sentence. Time served while on postrelease supervision will vest.
- (r) An inmate who is allocated regular good time credits as provided in K.S.A. 22-3725, and amendments thereto, may receive meritorious good time credits in increments of not more than 90 days per meritorious act. These credits may be awarded by the secretary of corrections when an inmate has acted in a heroic or outstanding manner in coming to the assistance of another person in a life threatening situation, preventing injury or death to a person, preventing the destruction of property or taking actions which result in a financial savings to the state.
- (s) The provisions of subsections (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B), (d)(1)(C) and (d)(1)(E) shall be applied retroactively as provided in subsection (t).
- (t) For offenders sentenced prior to May 25, 2000 who are eligible for modification of their postrelease supervision obligation, the department of corrections shall modify the period of postrelease supervision as provided

for by this section for offenders convicted of severity level 9 and 10 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 4 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes on or before September 1, 2000; for offenders convicted of severity level 7 and 8 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes on or before November 1, 2000; and for offenders convicted of severity level 5 and 6 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 3 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes on or before January 1, 2001.

- (u) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4643, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6627, and amendments thereto, for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2006, shall be placed on parole for life and shall not be discharged from supervision by the Kansas parole prisoner review board. When the board orders the parole of an inmate pursuant to this subsection, the board shall order as a condition of parole that the inmate be electronically monitored for the duration of the inmate's natural life.
- (v) Whenever the Kansas parole prisoner review board or the court orders a person to be electronically monitored, the board or court shall order the person to reimburse the state for all or part of the cost of such monitoring. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the board or court shall take account of the financial resources of the person and the nature of the burden that the payment of such sum will impose.
- Sec. 14. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 22-4902 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4902. As used in the Kansas offender registration act, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (a) "Offender" means:

- (1) A sex offender, as defined in subsection (b);
 - (2) a violent offender, as defined in subsection (e);
 - (3) a drug offender, as defined in subsection (f);
- (4) any person who has been required to register under out of state law or is otherwise required to be registered; and
- (5) any person required by court order to register for an offense not otherwise required as provided in the Kansas offender registration act.
 - (b) "Sex offender" includes any person who:
- (1) On or after April 14, 1994, is convicted of any sexually violent crime set forth in subsection (c);
- (2) On or after April 14, 1994, is adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an act which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a sexually violent crime set forth in subsection (c), unless the court, on the record, finds that the act involved non-forcible sexual conduct, the victim was at least 14 years of age and the offender was not more than four

years older than the victim;

- (3) has been determined to be a sexually violent predator, as defined in subsection (d);
- (4) on or after May 29, 1997, is convicted of any of the following crimes when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age:
- (A) Adultery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3507, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5511, and amendments thereto;
- (B) criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3505, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5504, and amendments thereto;
 - (C) promoting prostitution, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3513, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6420, and amendments thereto;
 - (D) patronizing a prostitute, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3515, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6421, and amendments thereto; or
- (E) lewd and lascivious behavior, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3508, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5513, and amendments thereto;
- (5) is convicted of sexual battery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3517, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5505, and amendments thereto;
- (6) is convicted of an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5301, 21-5302, 21-5303, and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in this subsection: or
- (7) has been convicted of an offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 2011, that is comparable to any crime defined in this subsection, or any out of state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be an offense defined in this subsection.
 - (c) "Sexually violent crime" means:
- (1) Rape as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5503, and amendments thereto;
- (2) indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5506, and amendments thereto;
- (3) aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5506, and amendments thereto;
- 37 (4) criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(3) or (a)(4) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5504, and amendments thereto;
- 40 (5) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, prior 41 to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5504, and 42 amendments thereto:
 - (6) indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3510, prior

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to its repeal, or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5508, and amendments thereto;

- (7) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3511, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5508, and amendments thereto;
- (8) sexual exploitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5510, and amendments thereto;
- (9) aggravated sexual battery as defined in K.S.A. 21-3518, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5505, and amendments thereto;
- (10) aggravated incest as defined in K.S.A. 21-3603, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5605, and amendments thereto;
- (11) electronic solicitation as defined in K.S.A. 21-3523, prior to its repeal, and K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5509, and amendments thereto, committed on or after April 17, 2008;
- (12) unlawful sexual relations as defined in K.S.A. 21-3520, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5512, and amendments thereto, committed on or after July 1, 2010;
- (13) aggravated human trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3447, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, if committed in whole or in part for the purpose of the sexual gratification of the defendant or another;
- (14) commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in section 4, and amendments thereto:
- (13) (15) any conviction for an offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 2011, that is comparable to a sexually violent crime as defined in this subsection, or any out of state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a sexually violent crime as defined in this subsection;
- (14) (16) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5301, 21-5302, 21-5303, and amendments thereto, of a sexually violent crime, as defined in this subsection; or
- (15) (17) any act which at the time of sentencing for the offense has been determined beyond a reasonable doubt to have been sexually motivated, unless the court, on the record, finds that the act involved nonforcible sexual conduct, the victim was at least 14 years of age and the offender was not more than four years older than the victim. As used in this paragraph, "sexually motivated" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of the defendant's sexual gratification.
 - (d) "Sexually violent predator" means any person who, on or after

July 1, 2001, is found to be a sexually violent predator pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto.

- (e) "Violent offender" includes any person who:
- (1) On or after May 29, 1997, is convicted of any of the following crimes:
- (A) Capital murder, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3439, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5401, and amendments thereto;
- (B) murder in the first degree, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3401, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5402, and amendments thereto;
- (C) murder in the second degree, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3402, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5403, and amendments thereto;
- (D) voluntary manslaughter, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3403, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5404, and amendments thereto;
- (E) involuntary manslaughter, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3404, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5405, and amendments thereto;
- (F) kidnapping, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3420, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5408, and amendments thereto;
- (G) aggravated kidnapping, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3421, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5408, and amendments thereto; *or*
- (H) criminal restraint, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3424, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5411, and amendments thereto, except by a parent, and only when the victim is less than 18 years of age; or
- (I) aggravated human trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3447, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5426, and-amendments thereto;
- (2) on or after July 1, 2006, is convicted of any person felony and the court makes a finding on the record that a deadly weapon was used in the commission of such person felony;
- (3) has been convicted of an offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 2011, that is comparable to any crime defined in this subsection, or any out of state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be an offense defined in this subsection; or
- (4) is convicted of an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5301, 21-5302 and 21-5303, and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in this subsection.
 - (f) "Drug offender" means any person who has been convicted of:
- (1) Unlawful manufacture or attempting such of any controlled substance or controlled substance analog as defined in K.S.A. 65-4159, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a03, and amendments thereto;
 - (2) possession of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, red phosphorus,

lithium metal, sodium metal, iodine, anhydrous ammonia, pressurized ammonia or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers or salts of isomers with intent to use the product to manufacture a controlled substance as defined in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 65-7006, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a09, and amendments thereto;

- (3) K.S.A. 65-4161, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a05, and amendments thereto. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to violations of subsections (a)(2) through (a)(6) or (b) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a05, and amendments thereto, which occurred on or after July 1, 2009, through April 15, 2010;
- (4) an offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 2011, that is comparable to any crime defined in this subsection, or any out of state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be an offense defined in this subsection; or
- (5) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5301, 21-5302 and 21-5303, and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in this subsection.
- (g) Convictions which result from or are connected with the same act, or result from crimes committed at the same time, shall be counted for the purpose of this section as one conviction. Any conviction set aside pursuant to law is not a conviction for purposes of this section. A conviction from any out of state court shall constitute a conviction for purposes of this section.
- (h) "School" means any public or private educational institution, including, but not limited to, postsecondary school, college, university, community college, secondary school, high school, junior high school, middle school, elementary school, trade school, vocational school or professional school providing training or education to an offender.
- (i) "Employment" means any full-time, part-time, transient or daylabor employment, with or without compensation.
- (j) "Reside" means to stay, sleep or maintain with regularity one's person and property in a particular place other than a location where the offender is incarcerated. It shall be presumed that an offender resides at any and all locations where the offender stays, sleeps or maintains the offender's person for seven or more consecutive days or parts of days, or for seven or more non-consecutive days in a period of 30 consecutive days.
- (k) "Residence" means a particular and definable place where an individual resides. Nothing in the Kansas offender registration act shall be construed to state that an offender may only have one residence for the purpose of such act.

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 (1) "Transient" means having no fixed or identifiable residence.

- (m) "Law enforcement agency having initial jurisdiction" means the registering law enforcement agency of the county or location of jurisdiction where the offender expects to most often reside upon the offender's discharge, parole or release.
- (n) "Registering law enforcement agency" means the sheriff's office or tribal police department responsible for registering an offender.
- (o) "Registering entity" means any person, agency or other governmental unit, or correctional facility, treatment facility or registering law enforcement agency responsible for obtaining the required information from, and explaining the required registration procedures to, any person required to register pursuant to the Kansas offender registration act. "Registering entity" shall include, but not be limited to, sheriff's offices, tribal police departments, correctional facilities and treatment facilities.
- (p) "Treatment facility" means any public or private facility, hospital or institution providing inpatient treatment or counseling.
- (q) "Correctional facility" means any public or private correctional facility, juvenile detention facility, prison or jail.
- (r) "Out of state" means: The District of Columbia; any federal, military, or tribal jurisdiction, including those within this state; any foreign jurisdiction; or any state or territory within the United States, other than this state.
- (s) "Duration of registration" means the length of time during which an offender is required to register for a specified offense or violation.
- Sec. 15. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 22-4906 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4906.(a) (1) Except as provided in subsection (c), if convicted of any of the following offenses, an offender's duration of registration shall be, if confined, 15 years after the date of parole, discharge or release, whichever date is most recent, or, if not confined, 15 years from the date of conviction:
- (A) Sexual battery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3517, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5505, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age;
- (B) adultery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3507, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5511, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age;
- (C) patronizing a prostitute, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3515, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6421, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age;
 - (D) lewd and lascivious behavior, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3508, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5513, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age;
 - (E) capital murder, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3439, prior to its repeal,

or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5401, and amendments thereto;

(F) murder in the first degree as defined in K.S.A.

- (F) murder in the first degree, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3401, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5402, and amendments thereto;
- (G) murder in the second degree, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3402, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5403, and amendments thereto;
- (H) voluntary manslaughter, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3403, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5404, and amendments thereto;
- (I) involuntary manslaughter, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3404, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5405, and amendments thereto;
- (J) criminal restraint, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3424, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5411, and amendments thereto, except by a parent, and only when the victim is less than 18 years of age;
- (K) any act which at the time of sentencing for the offense has been determined beyond a reasonable doubt to have been sexually motivated, unless the court, on the record, finds that the act involved non-forcible sexual conduct, the victim was at least 14 years of age and the offender was not more than four years older than the victim;
- (L) conviction of any person felony and the court makes a finding on the record that a deadly weapon was used in the commission of such person felony;
- (M) unlawful manufacture or attempting such of any controlled substance or controlled substance analog as defined in K.S.A. 65-4159, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a03, and amendments thereto;
- (N) possession of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, red phosphorus, lithium metal, sodium metal, iodine, anhydrous ammonia, pressurized ammonia or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers or salts of isomers with intent to use the product to manufacture a controlled substance as defined by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 65-7006, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a09, and amendments thereto;
- (O) K.S.A. 65-4161, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 21-36a05, and amendments thereto; or
- (P) any attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5301, 21-5302 and 21-5303, and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in this subsection.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided by the Kansas offender registration act, the duration of registration terminates, if not confined, at the expiration of 15 years from the date of conviction. Any period of time during which any offender is incarcerated in any jail or correctional facility or during which the offender does not comply with any and all requirements of the Kansas offender registration act shall not count toward

the duration of registration.

- (b) (1) Except as provided in subsection (c), if convicted of any of the following offenses, an offender's duration of registration shall be, if confined, 25 years after the date of parole, discharge or release, whichever date is most recent, or, if not confined, 25 years from the date of conviction:
- (A) Criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3505, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5504, and amendments thereto, when one of the parties involved is less than 18 years of age;
- (B) indecent solicitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3510, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5508, and amendments thereto;
- (C) electronic solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3523, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5509, and amendments thereto;
- (D) aggravated incest, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3603, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5604, and amendments thereto;
- (E) indecent liberties with a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5506, and amendments thereto;
- (F) unlawful sexual relations, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3520, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5512, and amendments thereto;
- (G) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5510, and amendments thereto, if the victim is 14 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age;
- (H) aggravated sexual battery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3518, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5505, and amendments thereto;
- (I) promoting prostitution, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3513, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6420, and amendments thereto, if the prostitute is 14 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age; or
- (J) any attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5301, 21-5302 and 21-5303, and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in this subsection.
- 37 (2) Except as otherwise provided by the Kansas offender registration act, the duration of registration terminates, if not confined, at the expiration of 25 years from the date of conviction. Any period of time during which any offender is incarcerated in any jail or correctional facility or during which the offender does not comply with any and all requirements of the Kansas offender registration act shall not count toward the duration of registration.

 (c) Upon a second or subsequent conviction of an offense requiring registration, an offender's duration of registration shall be for such offender's lifetime.

- (d) The duration of registration for any offender who has been convicted of any of the following offenses shall be for such offender's lifetime:
- (1) Rape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5503, and amendments thereto;
- (2) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3511, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5508, and amendments thereto;
- (3) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5506, and amendments thereto;
- (4) criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(3) or (a)(4) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5504, and amendments thereto;
- (5) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5504, and amendments thereto;
- (6) aggravated human trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3447, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 18 years of age;
- (7) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5510, and amendments thereto, if the victim is less than 14 years of age;
- (8) promoting prostitution, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3513, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6420, and amendments thereto, if the prostitute is less than 14 years of age;
- (9) kidnapping, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3420, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5408, and amendments thereto;
 - (10) aggravated kidnapping, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3421, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5408, and amendments thereto; $\frac{1}{2}$
 - (11) commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in section 4, and amendments thereto; or
- 37 (11) (12) any attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303, prior to their repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5301, 21-5302 and 21-5303, and amendments thereto, of an offense defined in this subsection.
 - (e) Any person who has been declared a sexually violent predator pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto, shall register for such person's lifetime.

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(f) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, for an offender less than 14 years of age who is adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an act which if committed by an adult would constitute a sexually violent crime set forth in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, the court shall:

- (1) Require registration until such offender reaches 18 years of age, at the expiration of five years from the date of adjudication or, if confined, from release from confinement, whichever date occurs later. Any period of time during which the offender is incarcerated in any jail, juvenile facility or correctional facility or during which the offender does not comply with any and all requirements of the Kansas offender registration act shall not count toward the duration of registration;
- (2) not require registration if the court, on the record, finds substantial and compelling reasons therefor; or
- (3) require registration, but such registration information shall not be open to inspection by the public or posted on any internet website, as provided in K.S.A. 22-4909, and amendments thereto. If the court requires registration but such registration is not open to the public, such offender shall provide a copy of such court order to the registering law enforcement agency at the time of registration. The registering law enforcement agency shall forward a copy of such court order to the Kansas bureau of investigation.

If such offender violates a condition of release during the term of the conditional release, the court may require such offender to register pursuant to paragraph (1).

- (g) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, for an offender 14 years of age or more who is adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an act which if committed by an adult would constitute a sexually violent crime set forth in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, and such crime is not an off-grid felony or a felony ranked in severity level 1 of the nondrug grid as provided in K.S.A. 21-4704, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6804, and amendments thereto, the court shall:
- (1) Require registration until such offender reaches 18 years of age, at the expiration of five years from the date of adjudication or, if confined, from release from confinement, whichever date occurs later. Any period of time during which the offender is incarcerated in any jail, juvenile facility or correctional facility or during which the offender does not comply with any and all requirements of the Kansas offender registration act shall not count toward the duration of registration;
- (2) not require registration if the court, on the record, finds substantial and compelling reasons therefor; or
 - (3) require registration, but such registration information shall not be

open to inspection by the public or posted on any internet website, as provided in K.S.A. 22-4909, and amendments thereto. If the court requires registration but such registration is not open to the public, such offender shall provide a copy of such court order to the registering law enforcement agency at the time of registration. The registering law enforcement agency shall forward a copy of such court order to the Kansas bureau of investigation.

If such offender violates a condition of release during the term of the conditional release, the court may require such offender to register pursuant to paragraph (1).

- (h) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, an offender 14 years of age or more who is adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an act which if committed by an adult would constitute a sexually violent crime set forth in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, and such crime is an off-grid felony or a felony ranked in severity level 1 of the nondrug grid as provided in K.S.A. 21-4704, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6804, and amendments thereto, shall be required to register for such offender's lifetime.
- (i) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a diversionary agreement or probation order, either adult or juvenile, or a juvenile offender sentencing order, requires registration under the Kansas offender registration act for an offense that would not otherwise require registration as provided in subsection (a)(5) of K.S.A 22-4902, and amendments thereto, then all provisions of the Kansas offender registration act shall apply, except that the duration of registration shall be controlled by such diversionary agreement, probation order or juvenile offender sentencing order.
- (j) The duration of registration does not terminate if the convicted or adjudicated offender again becomes liable to register as provided by the Kansas offender registration act during the required period of registration.
- (k) For any person moving to Kansas who has been convicted or adjudicated in an out of state court, and who was required to register under an out of state law, the duration of registration shall be the length of time required by the out of state jurisdiction or by the Kansas offender registration act, whichever length of time is longer. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to convictions prior to June 1, 2006, and to persons who moved to Kansas prior to June 1, 2006, and to convictions on or after June 1, 2006, and to persons who moved to Kansas on or after June 1, 2006.
- (l) For any person residing, maintaining employment or attending school in this state who has been convicted or adjudicated by an out of state court of an offense that is comparable to any crime requiring registration pursuant to the Kansas offender registration act, but who was

not required to register in the jurisdiction of conviction, the duration of registration shall be the duration required for the comparable offense pursuant to the Kansas offender registration act. The duration of registration shall begin upon establishing residency, beginning employment or beginning school.

- Sec. 16. K.S.A. 2011 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.
- (b) A hearing pursuant to this section shall be held within 72 hours, 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.
- (c) Whenever it is determined that a temporary custody hearing is required, the court shall immediately set the time and place for the hearing. Notice of a temporary custody hearing shall be given to all parties and interested parties.
- (d) Notice of the temporary custody hearing shall be given at least 24 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, 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 child has not been notified of the hearing, did not appear or waive appearance and requests a rehearing, the court shall rehear the matter 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.
- (f) The court may enter an order of temporary custody after determining there is probable cause to believe that the: (1) Child is dangerous to self or to others; (2) child is not likely to be available within the jurisdiction of the court for future proceedings; σ (3) health or welfare of the child may be endangered without further care; (4) child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking as defined by K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child as defined by section 4, and amendments thereto; or (5) child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto, selling sexual relations.
- (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;
 - (C) a youth residential facility;
 - (D) a shelter facility; or

- (E) the secretary, if the child is 15 years of age or younger, or 16 or 17 years of age if the child has no identifiable parental or family resources or shows signs of physical, mental, emotional or sexual abuse. ; or
- (F) directly to a secure facility or juvenile detention 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. 2011 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child as defined by section 4, and amendments thereto, or the child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto, selling sexual relations.
- (2) If the secretary presents the court with a plan to provide services to a child or family which the court finds will assure the safety of the child, the court may only place the child in the temporary custody of the secretary until the court finds the services are in place. The court shall 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 temporary custody of the secretary, the secretary shall have the discretionary authority to place the child with a parent or to make other suitable placement for the child. 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. 2011 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto, the child may be placed in a juvenile detention facility or other secure facility, but the total amount of time that the child may be held in such facility under this section and K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 38-2242, and amendments thereto, shall not exceed 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible. The order of temporary custody shall remain in effect until modified or rescinded by the court or an adjudication order is entered but not exceeding 60 days, unless good cause is shown and stated on the record.
- (h) If the court issues an order of temporary custody, the court may also enter an order restraining any alleged perpetrator of physical, sexual, mental or emotional abuse of the child from residing in the child's home; visiting, contacting, harassing or intimidating the child; or attempting to visit, contact, harass or intimidate the child, other family members or

 witnesses. Such restraining order shall be served by personal service pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 38-2237, and amendments thereto, on any alleged perpetrator to whom the order is directed.

- (i) (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 of the child; or
- (iii) immediate placement of the child is in the best interest of the child; 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.
- (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. 2011 Supp. 38-2277, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 17. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 38-2260 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2260. (a) *Valid court order orders. (1)* During proceedings under this code, the court may enter an order directing a child who is the subject of the proceedings to remain in a present or future placement if:
- (1) (A) The child and the child's guardian *ad litem* are present in court when the order is entered:
- $\frac{(2)}{(B)}$ the court finds that the child has been adjudicated a child in need of care pursuant to subsections (d)(6), (d)(7), (d)(8), (d)(9), (d)(10) or (d)(12) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto, and that the child is not likely to be available within the jurisdiction of the court for future proceedings;
- (3) (C) the child and the guardian *ad litem* receive oral and written notice of the consequences of violation of the order; and
 - (4) (D) a copy of the written notice is filed in the official case file.
- (2) (A) When a child is placed in protective custody pursuant to an ex parte order entered under K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 38-2242, and amendments thereto, the court may directly place the child with a secure facility, youth residential facility or juvenile detention facility if the court finds that there is probable cause to believe the child: (i) Has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking as defined by K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child as defined by section 4, and amendments thereto, or

committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto, selling sexual relations; and (ii) has a history of running as described in subsection (d)(9) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto, or is not likely to remain in a foster home or similarly restrictive placement. Such placement is limited until a valid temporary court order pursuant to this section is entered.

- (B) When a temporary custody hearing has been held pursuant to subsection (f)(4) or (f)(5) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 38-2243, and amendments thereto, the court may directly place the child with a secure facility, youth residential facility or juvenile detention facility if the court finds that there is probable cause to believe the child: (i) Has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking as defined by K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child as defined by section 4, and amendments thereto, or committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto, selling sexual relations; and (ii) has a history of running as described in subsection (d)(9) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto, or is not likely to remain in a foster home or similarly restrictive placement. Such placement is limited until a valid dispositional court order pursuant to this section is entered.
- (C) When a child has been adjudicated a child in need of care pursuant to K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 38-2251, and amendments thereto, and the court is entering dispositional orders pursuant to K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 38-2255, and amendments thereto, the court may directly place the child with a secure facility, youth residential facility or juvenile detention facility if the court finds that there is clear and convincing evidence to believe the child: (i) Has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking as defined by K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child as defined by section 4, and amendments thereto, or committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto, selling sexual relations; and (ii) has a history of running as described in subsection (d)(9) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto, or is not likely to remain in a foster home or similarly restrictive placement.
- (D) Except as provided further, the length of such secure placement under this subsection shall not exceed 90 days. Upon a finding of necessity, the court may extend the period of detention for additional increments of 30 days, not to exceed 180 days, notwithstanding any other provision of chapter 38 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an

adjudication of the child as a child in need of care is not required.

- (b) Application. Any person may file a verified application for 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.
- (c) Ex parte order. After reviewing the application filed pursuant to subsection (b), the court may enter an ex parte order directing that the child be taken into custody and held in a secure facility or juvenile detention facility designated by the court, if the court finds probable cause that the child violated the court's order to remain in placement without good cause. Pursuant to K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 38-2237, and amendments thereto, the order shall be served on the child's parents, the child's legal 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*.
- (2) At the hearing, the child shall have the right to a guardian *ad litem* 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).
- (4) If the child denies the allegations, the court shall determine whether probable cause exists to hold the child in a secure facility or juvenile detention facility pending an evidentiary hearing pursuant to subsection (e). After hearing the evidence, if the court finds that: (A) There is probable cause to believe that the child has violated an order entered pursuant to subsection (a) without good cause; and (B) placement in a secure facility or juvenile detention facility is necessary for the protection of the child or to assure the presence of the child at the evidentiary hearing pursuant to subsection (e), the court may order the child held in a secure 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 a clear and convincing evidence whether the child has:

- (1) Violated a court order entered pursuant to subsection (a) without good cause;
- (2) been provided at the hearing with the rights enumerated in subsection (d)(2); and
 - (3) been informed of:

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- (A) The nature and consequences of the proceeding;
- (B) the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and present evidence;
 - (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:
 - (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;
 - (C) a youth residential facility; or
- (D) the secretary, if the secretary does not already have legal custody of the child.
- (2) The court may authorize the custodian to place the child in a secure facility or juvenile detention facility, if the court determines that all other placement options have been exhausted or are inappropriate, based upon a written report submitted by the secretary, if the child is in the secretary's custody, or submitted by a public agency independent of the 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 circumstances under which the child was brought before the court and 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. 2011 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

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14 15 to subsection (f) upon receipt of a valid court order authorizing secure care placement.

- (h) *Limitations on facilities used.* Nothing in this section shall authorize placement of a child in an adult jail or lockup.
- (i) *Time limits, computation.* Except as otherwise specifically provided by subsection (f), Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible shall not be counted in computing any time limit imposed by this section.
- Sec. 18. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 38-2312 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2312. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) *and* (c), any records or files specified in this code concerning a juvenile may be expunged upon application to a judge of the court of the county in which the records or files are maintained. The application for expungement may be made by the juvenile, if 18 years of age or older or, if the juvenile is less than 18 years of age, by the juvenile's parent or next friend.
- 16 (b) There shall be no expungement of records or files concerning acts 17 committed by a juvenile which, if committed by an adult, would constitute 18 a violation of K.S.A. 21-3401, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-19 5402, and amendments thereto, murder in the first degree; K.S.A. 21-3402, 20 prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5403, and amendments thereto, 21 murder in the second degree; K.S.A. 21-3403, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 22 2011 Supp. 21-5404, and amendments thereto, voluntary manslaughter; 23 K.S.A. 21-3404, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5405, and 24 amendments thereto, involuntary manslaughter; K.S.A. 21-3439, prior to 25 its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5401, and amendments thereto, capital murder; K.S.A. 21-3442, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a)(3) of K.S.A. 26 27 2011 Supp. 21-5405, and amendments thereto, involuntary manslaughter 28 while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs; K.S.A. 21-3502, 29 prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5503, and amendments thereto, 30 rape; K.S.A. 21-3503, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2011 31 Supp. 21-5506, and amendments thereto, indecent liberties with a child; K.S.A. 21-3504, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 32 33 21-5506, and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent liberties with a 34 child; K.S.A. 21-3506, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 35 Supp. 21-5504, and amendments thereto, aggravated criminal sodomy; 36 K.S.A. 21-3510, prior to its repeal, or subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 37 21-5508, and amendments thereto, indecent solicitation of a child; K.S.A. 38 21-3511, prior to its repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-39 5508, and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent solicitation of a child; 40 K.S.A. 21-3516, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5510, and 41 amendments thereto, sexual exploitation; K.S.A. 21-3603, prior to its 42 repeal, or subsection (b) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5604, and amendments 43 thereto, aggravated incest; K.S.A. 21-3608, prior to its repeal, or

subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5601, and amendments thereto, endangering a child; K.S.A. 21-3609, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5602, and amendments thereto, abuse of a child; or which would constitute an attempt to commit a violation of any of the offenses specified in this subsection

- (c) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, for any offender who is required to register as provided in the Kansas offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901 et seq., and amendments thereto, there shall be no expungement of any conviction or any part of the offender's criminal record while the offender is required to register as provided in the Kansas offender registration act.
- (e) (d) When a petition for expungement is filed, the court shall set a date for a hearing on the petition and shall give notice thereof to the county or district attorney. The petition shall state: (1) The juvenile's full name; (2) the full name of the juvenile as reflected in the court record, if different than (1); (3) the juvenile's sex and date of birth; (4) the offense for which the juvenile was adjudicated; (5) the date of the trial; and (6) the identity of the trial court. Except as otherwise provided by law, a petition for expungement shall be accompanied by a docket fee in the amount of \$100. On and after the effective date of this act through June 30, 2012, the supreme court may impose a charge, not to exceed \$19 per case, to fund the costs of non-judicial personnel. All petitions for expungement shall be docketed in the original action. Any person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing. The court may inquire into the background of the petitioner.
- (d) (e) (1) After hearing, the court shall order the expungement of the records and files if the court finds that:
- (A) (i) The juvenile has reached 23 years of age or that two years have elapsed since the final discharge; or
- (ii) one year has elapsed since the final discharge for an adjudication concerning acts committed by a juvenile which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto, selling sexual relations;
- (B) since the final discharge of the juvenile, the juvenile has not been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor other than a traffic offense or adjudicated as a juvenile offender under the revised Kansas juvenile justice code and no proceedings are pending seeking such a conviction or adjudication; and
- 39 (C) the circumstances and behavior of the petitioner warrant 40 expungement. 41 (2) The court may require that all court costs fees and restitution
 - (2) The court may require that all court costs, fees and restitution shall be paid.
 - (e) (f) Upon entry of an order expunging records or files, the offense

which the records or files concern shall be treated as if it never occurred, except that upon conviction of a crime or adjudication in a subsequent action under this code the offense may be considered in determining the sentence to be imposed. The petitioner, the court and all law enforcement officers and other public offices and agencies shall properly reply on inquiry that no record or file exists with respect to the juvenile. Inspection of the expunged files or records thereafter may be permitted by order of the court upon petition by the person who is the subject thereof. The inspection shall be limited to inspection by the person who is the subject of the files or records and the person's designees.

- (f) (g) Copies A certified copy of any order made pursuant to subsection (a) or (e) (d) shall be sent to each public officer and agency in the county having possession of any the Kansas bureau of investigation, which shall notify every juvenile or criminal justice agency which may possess records or files ordered to be expunged. If the officer or agency fails to comply with the order within a reasonable time after its receipt, the officer or such agency may be adjudged in contempt of court and punished accordingly.
- (g) (h) The court shall inform any juvenile who has been adjudicated a juvenile offender of the provisions of this section.
- (h) (i) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the maintenance of information relating to an offense after records or files concerning the offense have been expunged if the information is kept in a manner that does not enable identification of the juvenile.
- (i) (j) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit or require expungement of files or records related to a child support order registered pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code.
- (j) (k) Whenever the records or files of any adjudication have been expunged under the provisions of this section, the custodian of the records or files of adjudication relating to that offense shall not disclose the existence of such records or files, except when requested by:
 - (1) The person whose record was expunged;
- (2) a private detective agency or a private patrol operator, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for employment with such agency or operator by the person whose record has been expunged;
- (3) a court, upon a showing of a subsequent conviction of the person whose record has been expunged;
- (4) the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, or a designee of the secretary, for the purpose of obtaining information relating to employment in an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01, and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services of any person whose record has been expunged;

(5) a person entitled to such information pursuant to the terms of the expungement order;

- (6) the Kansas lottery, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;
- (7) the governor or the Kansas racing commission, or a designee of the commission, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for executive director of the commission, for employment with the commission, for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission or for licensure, renewal of licensure or continued licensure by the commission; or
 - (8) the Kansas sentencing commission-; or
 - (9) the Kansas bureau of investigation, for the purposes of:
- (A) Completing a person's criminal history record information within the central repository in accordance with K.S.A. 22-4701 et seq., and amendments thereto; or
- (B) providing information or documentation to the federal bureau of investigation, in connection with the national instant criminal background check system, to determine a person's qualification to possess a firearm.
- (l) The provisions of subsection (k)(9) shall apply to all records created prior to, on and after July 1, 2011.
- Sec. 19. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6419, 21-6420, 21-6421, 21-6614, 21-6614a, 21-6614b, 21-6614c, 21-6626, 21-6627, 21-6815, 22-2515, 22-3717, 22-4902, 22-4902a, 22-4906, 22-4906a, 38-2243, 38-2260, 38-2312, 38-2312a and 38-2312b are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 20. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.