

HOUSE BILL NO. \_\_\_\_

By Committee on Federal and State Affairs

AN ACT concerning crimes, punishment and criminal procedure; relating to domestic violence; amending K.S.A. 20-369, 21-4603d, 22-2307, 22-2401, 22-3210 and 60-3107 and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 12-4104, 21-3110, 21-4704, 72-1397, 72-5445 and 74-5602 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 21-3412a.

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

New Section 1. (a) ~~Cover sheets of~~ all legal criminal documents, beginning with the arrest and continuing through disposition, generated in connection with a domestic violence offense shall clearly and specifically contain a domestic violence designation. This requirement is applicable to law enforcement officers, prosecuting attorneys, court officials and any other individual drafting legal documentation in connection with a domestic violence offense.

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(b) The term "domestic violence offense" shall have the meaning ascribed thereto in K.S.A. 21-3110, and amendments thereto.

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

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 12-4104 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-4104. (a) The municipal court of each city shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine cases involving violations of the ordinances of the city, including concurrent jurisdiction to hear and determine a violation of an ordinance when the elements of such ordinance violation are the same as the elements of a violation of one of the following state statutes and would constitute, and be punished as, a felony if charged in district court:

- (1) K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, driving under the influence;

- (2) K.S.A. ~~21-3412a~~ 21-3412, and amendments thereto, domestic battery;
  - (3) K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto, theft;
  - (4) K.S.A. 21-3707, and amendments thereto, giving a worthless check; or
  - (5) K.S.A. 65-4162, and amendments thereto, possession of marijuana.
- (b) Search warrants shall not issue out of a municipal court.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 20-369 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-369. (a) If a judicial district creates a local fund ~~under this act~~, the court may impose a fee as provided in this section against any defendant for ~~crimes involving a family or household member as provided in K.S.A. 21-3412a~~ violation of any criminal offense that includes the domestic violence designation, pursuant to section 1, and amendments thereto. The chief judge of each judicial district where such fee is imposed shall set the amount of such fee by rules adopted in such judicial district in an amount not to exceed \$100 per case.

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

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

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-3110 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3110. The following definitions shall apply when the words and phrases defined are used in this code, except

when a particular context clearly requires a different meaning.

(1) "Act" includes a failure or omission to take action.

(2) "Another" means a person or persons as defined in this code other than the person whose act is claimed to be criminal.

(3) "Conduct" means an act or a series of acts, and the accompanying mental state.

(4) "Conviction" includes a judgment of guilt entered upon a plea of guilty.

(5) "Deception" means knowingly and willfully making a false statement or representation, express or implied, pertaining to a present or past existing fact.

(6) To "deprive permanently" means to:

(a) Take from the owner the possession, use or benefit of property, without an intent to restore the same; or

(b) Retain property without intent to restore the same or with intent to restore it to the owner only if the owner purchases or leases it back, or pays a reward or other compensation for its return; or

(c) Sell, give, pledge or otherwise dispose of any interest in property or subject it to the claim of a person other than the owner.

(7) "Domestic violence" ~~means an act or threatened act of violence against a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in an intimate relationship. Domestic violence also includes any other crime committed against a person or against property, or any municipal ordinance violation against a person or against property, when used as a method of coercion, control, punishment, intimidation or revenge directed against a person with whom the offender is involved or has been involved in an intimate relationship. For the purposes of this definition, the offender shall~~

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be 18 years of age or older.

(8) "Domestic violence offender" means a person who has been convicted of or entered into a diversion agreement for any domestic violence offense.

(9) "Domestic violence offense" means any crime committed whereby the underlying factual basis includes an act of domestic violence.

~~(7)~~ (10) "Dwelling" means a building or portion thereof, a tent, a vehicle or other enclosed space which is used or intended for use as a human habitation, home or residence.

~~(8)~~ (11) "Firearm" means any weapon designed or having the capacity to propel a projectile by force of an explosion or combustion.

~~(9)~~ (12) "Forcible felony" includes any treason, murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape, robbery, burglary, arson, kidnapping, aggravated battery, aggravated sodomy and any other felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any person.

~~(10)~~ (13) "Intent to defraud" means an intention to deceive another person, and to induce such other person, in reliance upon such deception, to assume, create, transfer, alter or terminate a right, obligation or power with reference to property.

(14) "Intimate relationship" means a relationship between spouses, former spouses, past or present unmarried couples, or persons who share the parentage of a child. Sharing a residence, either past or present, is not required to qualify as an intimate relationship pursuant to this definition.

~~(11)~~ (15) "Law enforcement officer" means:

(a) Any person who by virtue of such person's office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes;

(b) any officer of the Kansas department of corrections or, for the purposes of K.S.A. 21-3409, 21-3411 and 21-3415, and amendments thereto, any employee of the Kansas department of corrections; or

(c) any university police officer or campus police officer, as defined in K.S.A. 22-2401a, and amendments thereto.

~~(12)~~ (16) "Obtain" means to bring about a transfer of interest in or possession of property, whether to the offender or to another.

~~(13)~~ (17) "Obtains or exerts control" over property includes but is not limited to, the taking, carrying away, or the sale, conveyance, or transfer of title to, interest in, or possession of property.

~~(14)~~ (18) "Owner" means a person who has any interest in property.

~~(15)~~ (19) "Person" means an individual, public or private corporation, government, partnership, or unincorporated association.

~~(16)~~ (20) "Personal property" means goods, chattels, effects, evidences of rights in action and all written instruments by which any pecuniary obligation, or any right or title to property real or personal, shall be created, acknowledged, assigned, transferred, increased, defeated, discharged, or dismissed.

~~(17)~~ (21) "Property" means anything of value, tangible or intangible, real or personal.

~~(18)~~ (22) "Prosecution" means all legal proceedings by which a person's liability for a crime is determined.

~~(19)~~ (23) "Public employee" is a person employed by or acting for the state or by or for a county, municipality or other subdivision or governmental instrumentality of the state for the purpose of exercising their respective powers and performing their respective duties, and who is not

a "public officer."

~~(20)~~ (24) "Public officer" includes the following, whether elected or appointed:

(a) An executive or administrative officer of the state, or a county, municipality or other subdivision or governmental instrumentality of or within the state.

(b) A member of the legislature or of a governing board of a county, municipality, or other subdivision of or within the state.

(c) A judicial officer, which shall include a judge of the district court, juror, master or any other person appointed by a judge or court to hear or determine a cause or controversy.

(d) A hearing officer or presiding officer, which shall include any person authorized by law or private agreement, to hear or determine a cause or controversy and who is not a judicial officer.

(e) A law enforcement officer.

(f) Any other person exercising the functions of a public officer under color of right.

~~(21)~~ (25) "Real property" or "real estate" means every estate, interest, and right in lands, tenements and hereditaments.

~~(22)~~ (26) "Solicit" or "solicitation" means to command, authorize, urge, incite, request, or advise another to commit a crime.

~~(23)~~ (27) "State" or "this state" means the state of Kansas and all land and water in respect to which the state of Kansas has either exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction, and the air space above such land and water. "Other state" means any state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

~~(24)~~ (28) "Stolen property" means property over which control has been obtained by theft.

~~(25)~~ (29) "Threat" means a communicated intent to inflict physical or other harm on any

person or on property.

~~(26)~~ (30) "Written instrument" means any paper, document or other instrument containing written or printed matter or the equivalent thereof, used for purposes of reciting, embodying, conveying or recording information, and any money, token, stamp, seal, badge, trademark, or other evidence or symbol of value, right, privilege or identification, which is capable of being used to the advantage or disadvantage of some person.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 21-4603d is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4603d. (a) Whenever any person has been found guilty of a crime, the court may adjudge any of the following:

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

(2) impose the fine applicable to the offense;

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

(4) assign the defendant to a community correctional services program as provided in K.S.A. 75-5291, and amendments thereto, or through a departure for substantial and compelling reasons

subject to such conditions as the court may deem appropriate, including orders requiring full or partial restitution;

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

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

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

(8) order the defendant to repay the amount of any reward paid by any crime stoppers chapter, individual, corporation or public entity which materially aided in the apprehension or conviction of the defendant; repay the amount of any costs and expenses incurred by any law enforcement agency in the apprehension of the defendant, if one of the current crimes of conviction of the defendant includes escape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3809, and amendments thereto, or aggravated escape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3810, and amendments thereto; repay expenses incurred by a fire district, fire department or fire company responding to a fire which has been determined to be arson under K.S.A. 21-3718 or 21-3719, and amendments thereto, if the defendant is convicted of such crime; repay the amount of any public funds utilized by a law enforcement agency to purchase controlled substances from the defendant during the investigation which leads to the defendant's conviction; or repay the amount of any medical costs and expenses incurred by any law enforcement agency or county. Such repayment of the amount of any such costs and expenses incurred by a

county, law enforcement agency, fire district, fire department or fire company or any public funds utilized by a law enforcement agency shall be deposited and credited to the same fund from which the public funds were credited to prior to use by the county, law enforcement agency, fire district, fire department or fire company;

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

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

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

(12) suspend imposition of sentence in misdemeanor cases.

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

(2) If the court orders restitution, the restitution shall be a judgment against the defendant which may be collected by the court by garnishment or other execution as on judgments in civil

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

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

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

(e) In imposing a fine the court may authorize the payment thereof in installments. In

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

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

(2) When a new felony is committed while the offender is incarcerated in a juvenile correctional facility pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1671 prior to its repeal or K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 38-2373, and amendments thereto, for an offense, which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony, upon conviction, the court shall sentence the offender to imprisonment for the new conviction, even when the new crime of conviction otherwise presumes a nonprison sentence. In this event, imposition of a prison sentence for the new crime does not constitute a departure. The conviction shall operate as a full and complete discharge from any obligations, except for an order of restitution, imposed on the offender arising from the offense for which the offender was committed to a juvenile correctional facility.

(3) When a new felony is committed while the offender is on release for a felony pursuant to

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

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

defendant shall not be sentenced to imprisonment if space is available in a conservation camp or a community intermediate sanction center and the defendant meets all of the conservation camp's or a community intermediate sanction center's placement criteria unless the court states on the record the reasons for not placing the defendant in a conservation camp or a community intermediate sanction center.

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

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

amendments thereto, whichever is less.

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

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

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

also order that supervision continue thereafter for the length of time authorized by K.S.A. 21-4611 and amendments thereto.

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

(n) Except as provided by subsection (f) of K.S.A. 21-4705, and amendments thereto, in addition to any of the above, for felony violations of K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162, and amendments thereto, the court shall require the defendant who meets the requirements established in K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, to participate in a certified drug abuse treatment program, as provided in K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 75-52,144, and amendments thereto, including but not limited to, an approved after-care plan. If the defendant fails to participate in or has a pattern of intentional conduct that demonstrates the offender's refusal to comply with or participate in the treatment program, as established by judicial finding, the defendant shall be subject to revocation of probation and the defendant shall serve the underlying prison sentence as established in K.S.A. 21-4705, and amendments thereto. For those offenders who are convicted on or after the effective date of this act, upon completion of the underlying prison sentence, the defendant shall not be subject to a period of postrelease supervision. The amount of time spent participating in such program shall not be credited as service on the underlying prison sentence.

(o) In addition to any sentence imposed upon an offender for violation of any criminal offense that includes the domestic violence designation, pursuant to section 1, and amendments thereto, an offender shall also be ordered to undergo a domestic violence offender assessment and complete all recommendations. The court may order an assessment prior to sentencing if an assessment would assist the court in determining an appropriate sentence. The court may order a

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**Comment:** In each case that includes a domestic violence designation, the court shall make a finding whether the criminal offense is an act of domestic violence as defined in K.S.A. 21-3110. If the court finds that the criminal offense is not an act of violence as defined in K.S.A. 21-3110 the court shall remove the domestic violence designation.

domestic violence offender assessment and recommendations to be followed in any appropriate case. An offender ordered to undergo a domestic violence offender assessment and recommendations shall be required to pay for such assessment and recommendations. The court may also order any evaluation prior to sentencing if an evaluation would assist the court in determining an appropriate sentence. The court may order any evaluation and recommendations to be followed in any appropriate case. An offender ordered to undergo any evaluation and recommendations shall be required to pay for such evaluation and recommendations.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 21-4704 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4704. (a) For purposes of sentencing, the following sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes shall be applied in felony cases for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993:



(b) The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes. Sentences expressed in such grid represent months of imprisonment.

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

(d) The sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes as provided in this section defines presumptive punishments for felony convictions, subject to judicial discretion to deviate for substantial and compelling reasons and impose a different sentence in recognition of aggravating and mitigating factors as provided in this act. The appropriate punishment for a felony conviction should depend on the severity of the crime of conviction when compared to all other crimes and the offender's criminal history.

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

(2) In presumptive imprisonment cases, the sentencing court shall pronounce the complete sentence which shall include the prison sentence, the maximum potential reduction to such sentence as a result of good time and the period of postrelease supervision at the sentencing hearing. Failure to pronounce the period of postrelease supervision shall not negate the existence of such period of postrelease supervision.

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

as well as the duration of the nonprison sanction at the sentencing hearing.

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

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

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

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

Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of an optional nonprison sentence if the offense is classified in grid blocks 5-H, 5-I or 6-G shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(g) The sentence for the violation of K.S.A. 21-3415, and amendments thereto, aggravated battery against a law enforcement officer committed prior to July 1, 2006, or K.S.A. 21-3411, and amendments thereto, aggravated assault against a law enforcement officer, which places the defendant's sentence in grid block 6-H or 6-I shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making a finding on the record that the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation. Any decision

made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence, if the offense is classified in grid block 6-H or 6-I, shall not be considered departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(h) When a firearm is used to commit any person felony, the offender's sentence shall be presumed imprisonment. The court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making a finding on the record that the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender reformation. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(i) The sentence for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, ~~subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a~~, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, K.S.A. 21-4310 and K.S.A. 21-4318, and amendments thereto, shall be as provided by the specific mandatory sentencing requirements of that section and shall not be subject to the provisions of this section or K.S.A. 21-4707 and amendments thereto. If because of the offender's criminal history classification the offender is subject to presumptive imprisonment or if the judge departs from a presumptive probation sentence and the offender is subject to imprisonment, the provisions of this section and K.S.A. 21-4707, and amendments thereto, shall apply and the offender shall not be subject to the mandatory sentence as provided in K.S.A. 21-3710, and amendments thereto. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other section, the term of imprisonment imposed for the violation of the felony provision of K.S.A. 8-1567, ~~subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3412a~~, subsections (b)(3) and (b)(4) of K.S.A. 21-3710, K.S.A. 21-4310 and K.S.A. 21-4318, and amendments thereto, shall not be served in a state facility in the custody of the secretary of corrections, except that the term of imprisonment for felony violations of K.S.A. 8-1567, and amendments thereto, may be served in a state

correctional facility designated by the secretary of corrections if the secretary determines that substance abuse treatment resources and facility capacity is available. The secretary's determination regarding the availability of treatment resources and facility capacity shall not be subject to review.

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

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, as used in this subsection, "persistent sex offender" means a person who: (A) (i) Has been convicted in this state of a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717 and amendments thereto; and (ii) at the time of the conviction under paragraph (A) (i) has at least one conviction for a sexually violent crime, as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717 and amendments thereto in this state or comparable felony under the laws of another state, the federal government or a foreign government; or (B) (i) has been convicted of rape, K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto; and (ii) at the time of the conviction under paragraph (B) (i) has at least one conviction for rape in this state or comparable felony under the laws of another state, the federal government or a foreign government.

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

(k) If it is shown at sentencing that the offender committed any felony violation for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, with the specific intent to promote, further or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members, the offender's sentence shall

be presumed imprisonment. Any decision made by the court regarding the imposition of the optional nonprison sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal. As used in this subsection, "criminal street gang" means any organization, association or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more person felonies or felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq., and amendments thereto, which has a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, whose members, individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in the commission, attempted commission, conspiracy to commit or solicitation of two or more person felonies or felony violations of the uniform controlled substances act, K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq., and amendments thereto, or any substantially similar offense from another jurisdiction.

(l) Except as provided in subsection (o), the sentence for a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3715 and amendments thereto when such person being sentenced has a prior conviction for a violation of subsection (a) or (b) of K.S.A. 21-3715 or 21-3716 and amendments thereto shall be presumed imprisonment.

(m) The sentence for a violation of K.S.A 22-4903 or subsection (d) of K.S.A. 21-3812, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment. If an offense under such sections is classified in grid blocks 5-E, 5-F, 5-G, 5-H or 5-I, the court may impose an optional nonprison sentence upon making the following findings on the record:

(1) An appropriate treatment program exists which is likely to be more effective than the presumptive prison term in reducing the risk of offender recidivism, such program is available and the offender can be admitted to such program within a reasonable period of time; or

(2) the nonprison sanction will serve community safety interests by promoting offender

reformation.

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

(n) The sentence for a third or subsequent violation of subsection (b) of K.S.A. 21-3705, and amendments thereto, shall be presumptive imprisonment. Such sentence shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

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

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

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

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

A defendant sentenced to an optional nonprison sentence under this subsection shall be supervised by community correctional services. The provisions of subsection (f)(1) of K.S.A. 21-4729, and amendments thereto, shall apply to a defendant sentenced under this subsection.

The sentence under this subsection shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

(p) The sentence for a felony violation of K.S.A. 21-3701, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has any combination of three or more prior felony convictions for violations of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 or 21-3716 and amendments thereto, or the sentence for a violation of K.S.A. 21-3715, and amendments thereto, when such person being sentenced has any combination of two or more prior convictions for violations of K.S.A. 21-3701, 21-3715 and 21-3716, and amendments thereto, shall be presumed imprisonment and the defendant shall be sentenced to prison as provided by this section, except that the court may recommend that an offender be placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections, in a facility designated by the secretary to participate in an intensive substance abuse treatment program, upon making the following findings on the record:

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

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

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

The intensive substance abuse treatment program shall be determined by the secretary of

corrections, but shall be for a period of at least four months. Upon the successful completion of such intensive treatment program, the offender shall be returned to the court and the court may modify the sentence by directing that a less severe penalty be imposed in lieu of that originally adjudged within statutory limits. If the offender's term of imprisonment expires, the offender shall be placed under the applicable period of postrelease supervision.

The sentence under this subsection shall not be considered a departure and shall not be subject to appeal.

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 22-2307 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2307. (a) All law enforcement agencies in this state shall adopt written policies regarding domestic violence calls as provided in subsection (b). These policies shall be made available to all officers of such agency.

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

(1) A statement directing that the officers shall make an arrest when they have probable cause to believe that a crime is being committed or has been committed in accordance with K.S.A. 22-2401, and amendments thereto;

(2) ~~a statement defining domestic violence in accordance with K.S.A. 21-3110, and amendments thereto;~~

(3) a statement describing the dispatchers' responsibilities;

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

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

(6) procedures for both misdemeanor and felony cases;

(7) procedures for law enforcement officers to follow when handling domestic violence calls

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**Comment:** When a law enforcement officer determines that there is probable cause to believe that a crime or offense involving domestic violence, as defined in 21-3110(7), has been committed, the officer shall arrest the person suspected of its commission pursuant to the provisions of subsection (2). Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require a law enforcement officer to arrest both parties involved in such domestic violence. Additionally, nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require a law enforcement officer to arrest either party involved in an alleged act of domestic violence when the law enforcement officer determines there is no probable cause to believe that a crime or offense has been committed.

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**Comment:** ) If a law enforcement officer receives complaints of domestic violence from two or more opposing persons, the officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine who was the predominate aggressor. In determining whether a person is the predominant aggressor the officer shall consider the following: (A) The possibility that one of the persons acted in self defense; (B) any prior complaints of domestic violence; (C) the relative severity of the injuries inflicted on each person; (D) the likelihood of future injury to each person; (E) information from witnesses; and (F) physical evidence.

involving court orders, including protection from abuse orders, restraining orders and a protective order issued by a court of any state or Indian tribe;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(9) whether an arrest is made or not, a standard offense report shall be completed on all such incidents and sent to the Kansas bureau of investigation.

Sec. 8. K.S.A. 22-2401 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2401. ~~(a)~~ A law enforcement officer may arrest a person under any of the following circumstances:

~~(a)~~ (1) The officer has a warrant commanding that the person be arrested.

~~(b)~~ (2) The officer has probable cause to believe that a warrant for the person's arrest has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction for a felony committed therein.

(e) (3) The officer has probable cause to believe that the person is committing or has committed:

(1) (A) A felony; or

(2) (B) a misdemeanor, and the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that:

(A) (i) The person will not be apprehended or evidence of the crime will be irretrievably lost unless the person is immediately arrested;

(B) (ii) the person may cause injury to self or others or damage to property unless immediately arrested; or

(C) (iii) the person has intentionally inflicted bodily harm to another person.

(d) (4) Any crime, except a traffic infraction or a cigarette or tobacco infraction, has been or is being committed by the person in the officer's view.

~~(b) (1) When a law enforcement officer determines that there is probable cause to believe that a crime or offense involving domestic violence, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3110, and amendments thereto, has been committed, the officer shall, without undue delay, arrest the person suspected of its commission pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2). Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require a law enforcement officer to arrest both parties involved in an alleged act of domestic violence when both claim to have been victims of such domestic violence. Additionally, nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require a law enforcement officer to arrest either party involved in an alleged act of domestic violence when the law enforcement officer determines there is no probable cause to believe that a crime or offense has been committed.~~

~~(2) If a law enforcement officer receives complaints of domestic violence from two or more~~

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**Comment:** (b)(1) and (2) deleted and moved to section 7.

~~opposing persons, the officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine if a crime has been committed by the predominant aggressor. In determining whether a crime has been committed by a predominant aggressor, the officer shall consider the following:~~

~~(A) The possibility that one of the persons acted in self-defense;~~

~~(B) any prior complaints of domestic violence;~~

~~(C) the relative severity of the injuries inflicted on each person;~~

~~(D) the likelihood of future injury to each person;~~

~~(E) information from witnesses; and~~

~~(F) physical evidence.~~

Sec. 9. K.S.A. 22-3210 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3210. (a) Before or during trial a plea of guilty or *nolo contendere* may be accepted when:

(1) The defendant or counsel for the defendant enters such plea in open court; and

(2) in felony cases the court has informed the defendant of the consequences of the plea, including the specific sentencing guidelines level of any crime committed on or after July 1, 1993, and of the maximum penalty provided by law which may be imposed upon acceptance of such plea; and

(3) in felony cases the court has addressed the defendant personally and determined that the plea is made voluntarily with understanding of the nature of the charge and the consequences of the plea; and

(4) the court is satisfied that there is a factual basis for the plea.

(b) In felony cases the defendant must appear and plead personally and a verbatim record of all proceedings at the plea and entry of judgment thereon shall be made.

(c) In traffic infraction, cigarette or tobacco infraction and misdemeanor cases the court may allow the defendant to appear and plead by counsel.

(d) A plea of guilty or *nolo contendere*, for good cause shown and within the discretion of the court, may be withdrawn at any time before sentence is adjudged. To correct manifest injustice the court after sentence may set aside the judgment of conviction and permit the defendant to withdraw the plea.

~~(e) A defendant charged with committing a crime, the underlying factual basis of which includes an act of domestic violence, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3110, and amendments thereto, shall not be allowed to plead guilty or nolo contendere to an offense that does not include the domestic violence designation, pursuant to section 1, and amendments thereto, unless the prosecuting attorney, in good faith, cannot establish a prima facie case that an intimate relationship currently exists or previously existed between the defendant and the complaining witness. The prosecuting attorney shall state such assertion on the record. The court's findings shall specify the relationship between the defendant and the complaining witness.~~

~~(f) A court shall not accept a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to an offense that does not include the domestic violence designation when the underlying factual basis of the original offense includes an act of domestic violence unless there is a good faith representation by the prosecuting attorney to the court that the prosecuting attorney is unable to establish a prima facie case if the defendant charged were brought to trial on the original offense.~~

Sec. 10. K.S.A. 60-3107 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-3107. (a) The court may approve any consent agreement to bring about a cessation of abuse of the plaintiff or minor children or grant any of the following orders:

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Comment: (e) and (f) deleted.

(1) Restraining the defendant from abusing, molesting or interfering with the privacy or rights of the plaintiff or of any minor children of the parties. Such order shall contain a statement that if such order is violated, such violation may constitute assault as provided in K.S.A. 21-3408, and amendments thereto, battery as provided in K.S.A. 21-3412, and amendments thereto, ~~domestic battery as provided in K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-3412a, and amendments thereto~~ and violation of a protective order as provided in K.S.A. ~~2005 Supp.~~ 21-3843, and amendments thereto.

(2) Granting possession of the residence or household to the plaintiff to the exclusion of the defendant, and further restraining the defendant from entering or remaining upon or in such residence or household, subject to the limitation of subsection (d). Such order shall contain a statement that if such order is violated, such violation shall constitute criminal trespass as provided in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 21-3721, and amendments thereto, and violation of a protective order as provided in K.S.A. ~~2005 Supp.~~ 21-3843, and amendments thereto. The court may grant an order, which shall expire 60 days following the date of issuance, restraining the defendant from cancelling utility service to the residence or household.

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

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

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

(6) Ordering support payments by a party for the support of a party's minor child, if the party is the father or mother of the child, or the plaintiff, if the plaintiff is married to the defendant. Such

support orders shall remain in effect until modified or dismissed by the court or until expiration and shall be for a fixed period of time not to exceed one year. On the motion of the plaintiff, the court may extend the effect of such order for 12 months.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Any order entered under the protection from abuse act shall not be subject to modification on ex parte application or on motion for temporary orders in any action filed pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1601 et seq., or K.S.A. 38-1101 et seq., and amendments thereto. Orders previously issued in an action filed pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1601 et seq., or K.S.A. 38-1101 et seq., and

amendments thereto, shall be subject to modification under the protection from abuse act only as to those matters subject to modification by the terms of K.S.A. 60-1610 et seq., and amendments thereto, and on sworn testimony to support a showing of good cause. Immediate and present danger of abuse to the plaintiff or minor children shall constitute good cause. If an action is filed pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1610 et seq., or K.S.A. 38-1101 et seq., and amendments thereto, during the pendency of a proceeding filed under the protection from abuse act or while an order issued under the protection from abuse act is in effect, the court, on final hearing or on agreement of the parties, may issue final orders authorized by K.S.A. 60-1610, and amendments thereto, that are inconsistent with orders entered under the protection from abuse act. Any inconsistent order entered pursuant to this subsection shall be specific in its terms, reference the protection from abuse order and parts thereof being modified and a copy thereof shall be filed in both actions. The court shall consider whether the actions should be consolidated in accordance with K.S.A. 60-242, and amendments thereto.

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

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

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

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

(h) If a person enters or remains on premises or property violating an order issued pursuant to subsection (a)(2), such violation shall constitute criminal trespass as provided in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 21-3721, and amendments thereto, and violation of a protective order as provided in K.S.A. ~~2005 Supp.~~ 21-3843, and amendments thereto. If a person abuses, molests or interferes with the privacy or rights of another violating an order issued pursuant to subsection (a)(1), such violation may constitute assault as provided in K.S.A. 21-3408, and amendments thereto, battery as provided in K.S.A. 21-3412, and amendments thereto, ~~domestic battery as provided in K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 21-3412a, and amendments thereto,~~ and violation of a protective order as provided in K.S.A. ~~2005 Supp.~~ 21-3843, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 11. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 72-1397 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-1397. (a) The state board of education shall not knowingly issue a license to or renew the license of any person who has been convicted of:

- (1) Rape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto;
- (2) indecent liberties with a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503, and amendments thereto;
- (3) aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto;
- (4) criminal sodomy, as defined in subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505, and amendments thereto;
- (5) aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto;
- (6) indecent solicitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3510, and amendments thereto;

(7) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3511, and amendments thereto;

(8) sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments thereto;

(9) aggravated incest, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3603, and amendments thereto;

(10) aggravated endangering a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3608a, and amendments thereto;

(11) abuse of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3609, and amendments thereto;

(12) capital murder, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3439, and amendments thereto;

(13) murder in the first degree, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3401, and amendments thereto;

(14) murder in the second degree, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3402, and amendments thereto;

(15) voluntary manslaughter, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3403, and amendments thereto;

(16) involuntary manslaughter, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3404, and amendments thereto;

(17) involuntary manslaughter while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3442, and amendments thereto;

(18) sexual battery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3517, and amendments thereto, when, at the time the crime was committed, the victim was less than 18 years of age or a student of the person committing such crime;

(19) aggravated sexual battery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3518, and amendments thereto;

(20) attempt under K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto, to commit any act specified in this subsection;

(21) conspiracy under K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments thereto, to commit any act specified in this subsection;

(22) an act in another state or by the federal government that is comparable to any act described in this subsection; or

(23) an offense in effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act that is comparable to an offense as provided in this subsection.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), the state board of education shall not knowingly issue a license to or renew the license of any person who has been convicted of, or has entered into a criminal diversion agreement after having been charged with:

(1) A felony under the uniform controlled substances act;

(2) a felony described in any section of article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, other than an act specified in subsection (a), or a battery, as described in K.S.A. 21-3412, and amendments thereto, ~~or domestic battery, as described in K.S.A. 21-3412a, and amendments thereto~~, if the victim is a minor or student;

(3) a felony described in any section of article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, other than an act specified in subsection (a);

(4) any act described in any section of article 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, other than an act specified in subsection (a);

(5) a felony described in article 37 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated;

(6) promoting obscenity, as described in K.S.A. 21-4301, and amendments thereto, promoting obscenity to minors, as described in K.S.A. 21-4301a, and amendments thereto, or promoting to minors obscenity harmful to minors, as described in K.S.A. 21-4301c, and amendments thereto;

(7) endangering a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3608, and amendments thereto;

(8) driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 or 8-2,144, and amendments thereto, when the violation is punishable as a felony;

(9) attempt under K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto, to commit any act specified in this subsection;

(10) conspiracy under K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments thereto, to commit any act specified in this subsection; or

(11) an act committed in violation of a federal law or in violation of another state's law that is comparable to any act described in this subsection.

(c) The state board of education may issue a license to or renew the license of a person who has been convicted of committing an offense or act described in subsection (b) or who has entered into a criminal diversion agreement after having been charged with an offense or act described in subsection (b) if the state board determines, following a hearing, that the person has been rehabilitated for a period of at least five years from the date of conviction of the offense or commission of the act or, in the case of a person who has entered into a criminal diversion agreement, that the person has satisfied the terms and conditions of the agreement. The state board of education may consider factors including, but not limited to, the following in determining whether to grant a license:

- (1) The nature and seriousness of the offense or act;
- (2) the conduct of the person subsequent to commission of the offense or act;
- (3) the time elapsed since the commission of the offense or act;
- (4) the age of the person at the time of the offense or act;
- (5) whether the offense or act was an isolated or recurring incident; and

(6) discharge from probation, pardon or expungement.

(d) Before any license is denied by the state board of education for any of the offenses or acts specified in subsections (a) and (b), the person shall be given notice and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act.

(e) The county or district attorney shall file a report with the state board of education indicating the name, address and social security number of any person who has been determined to have committed any offense or act specified in subsection (a) or (b) or to have entered into a criminal diversion agreement after having been charged with any offense or act specified in subsection (b). Such report shall be filed within 30 days of the date of the determination that the person has committed any such act or entered into any such diversion agreement.

(f) The state board of education shall not be liable for civil damages to any person refused issuance or renewal of a license by reason of the state board's compliance, in good faith, with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 12. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 72-5445 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-5445. (a) (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b), the provisions of K.S.A. 72-5438 through 72-5443, and amendments thereto, apply only to: (A) Teachers who have completed not less than three consecutive years of employment, and been offered a fourth contract, in the school district, area vocational-technical school or community college by which any such teacher is currently employed; and (B) teachers who have completed not less than two consecutive years of employment, and been offered a third contract, in the school district, area vocational-technical school or community college by which any such teacher is currently employed if at any time prior to the current employment the teacher has completed the years of employment requirement of subpart (A) in any school district,

area vocational-technical school or community college in this state.

(2) Any board may waive, at any time, the years of employment requirements of provision (1) for any teachers employed by it.

(3) The provisions of this subsection are subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 72-5446, and amendments thereto.

(b) The provisions of K.S.A. 72-5438 through 72-5443, and amendments thereto, do not apply to any teacher whose license has been nonrenewed or revoked by the state board of education for the reason that the teacher: (1) Has been convicted of a felony under the uniform controlled substances act; (2) has been convicted of a felony described in any section of article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated or an act described in K.S.A. 21-3412 or ~~K.S.A. 21-3412a~~, and amendments thereto, if the victim is a minor or student; (3) has been convicted of a felony described in any section of article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, or has been convicted of an act described in K.S.A. 21-3517, and amendments thereto, if the victim is a minor or student; (4) has been convicted of any act described in any section of article 36 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated; (5) has been convicted of a felony described in article 37 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated; (6) has been convicted of an attempt under K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto, to commit any act specified in this subsection; (7) has been convicted of any act which is described in K.S.A. 21-4301, 21-4301a or 21-4301c, and amendments thereto; (8) has been convicted in another state or by the federal government of an act similar to any act described in this subsection; or (9) has entered into a criminal diversion agreement after having been charged with any offense described in this subsection.

Sec. 13. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 74-5602 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-5602. As used

in the Kansas law enforcement training act:

(a) "Training center" means the law enforcement training center within the division of continuing education of the university of Kansas, created by K.S.A. 74-5603 and amendments thereto.

(b) "Commission" means the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training, created by K.S.A. 74-5606 and amendments thereto.

(c) "Dean" means the dean of continuing education of the university of Kansas.

(d) "Director of police training" means the director of police training at the law enforcement training center.

(e) "Director" means the executive director of the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training.

(f) "Law enforcement" means the prevention or detection of crime and the enforcement of the criminal or traffic laws of this state or of any municipality thereof.

(g) "Police officer" or "law enforcement officer" means a full-time or part-time salaried officer or employee of the state, a county or a city, whose duties include the prevention or detection of crime and the enforcement of the criminal or traffic laws of this state or of any municipality thereof. Such terms shall include, but not be limited to, the sheriff, undersheriff and full-time or part-time salaried deputies in the sheriff's office in each county; deputy sheriffs deputized pursuant to K.S.A. 19-2858 and amendments thereto; conservation officers of the Kansas department of wildlife and parks; university police officers, as defined in K.S.A. 22-2401a, and amendments thereto; campus police officers, as defined in K.S.A. 22-2401a, and amendments thereto; law enforcement agents of the director of alcoholic beverage control; law enforcement agents designated

by the secretary of revenue pursuant to K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 75-5157, and amendments thereto; law enforcement agents of the Kansas lottery; law enforcement agents of the Kansas racing commission; deputies and assistants of the state fire marshal having law enforcement authority; capitol police, existing under the authority of K.S.A. 75-4503 and amendments thereto; and law enforcement officers appointed by the adjutant general pursuant to K.S.A. 48-204, and amendments thereto. Such terms shall also include railroad policemen appointed pursuant to K.S.A. 66-524 and amendments thereto; school security officers designated as school law enforcement officers pursuant to K.S.A. 72-8222 and amendments thereto; and the director of the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training and any other employee of such commission designated by the director pursuant to K.S.A. 74-5603, and amendments thereto, as a law enforcement officer. Such terms shall not include any elected official, other than a sheriff, serving in the capacity of a law enforcement or police officer solely by virtue of such official's elected position; any attorney-at-law having responsibility for law enforcement and discharging such responsibility solely in the capacity of an attorney; any employee of the commissioner of juvenile justice, the secretary of corrections or the secretary of social and rehabilitation services; any deputy conservation officer of the Kansas department of wildlife and parks; or any employee of a city or county who is employed solely to perform correctional duties related to jail inmates and the administration and operation of a jail; or any full-time or part-time salaried officer or employee whose duties include the issuance of a citation or notice to appear provided such officer or employee is not vested by law with the authority to make an arrest for violation of the laws of this state or any municipality thereof, and is not authorized to carry firearms when discharging the duties of such person's office or employment. Such term shall include any officer appointed or elected on a provisional basis.

(h) "Full-time" means employment requiring at least 1,000 hours of law enforcement related work per year.

(i) "Part-time" means employment on a regular schedule or employment which requires a minimum number of hours each payroll period, but in any case requiring less than 1,000 hours of law enforcement related work per year.

(j) "Misdemeanor crime of domestic violence" means a violation of ~~domestic battery as provided by K.S.A. 21-3412a~~ K.S.A. 21-3412, and amendments thereto, or any other misdemeanor under federal, municipal or state law that has as an element the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon, committed by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent or guardian, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent or guardian of the victim.

(k) "Auxiliary personnel" means members of organized nonsalaried groups which operate as an adjunct to a police or sheriff's department, including reserve officers, posses and search and rescue groups.

(l) "Active law enforcement certificate" means a certificate which attests to the qualification of a person to perform the duties of a law enforcement officer and which has not been suspended or revoked by action of the Kansas commission on peace officers' standards and training and has not lapsed by operation of law as provided in K.S.A. 74-5622, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 14. K.S.A. 20-369, 21-3412a, 21-4603d, 22-2307, 22-2401, 22-3210 and 60-3107 and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 12-4104, 21-3110, 21-4704, 72-1397, 72-5445 and 74-5602 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after April 1, 2010, and its

publication in the statute book.

**22-2908. Grant of diversion; factors to consider; when prohibited.** (a) In determining whether diversion of a defendant is in the interests of justice and of benefit to the defendant and the community, the county or district attorney shall consider at least the following factors among all factors considered:

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

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

(1) The complaint alleges a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto and the defendant: (A) Has previously participated in diversion upon a complaint alleging a violation of that statute or an ordinance of a city in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute; (B) has previously been convicted of or pleaded *nolo contendere* to a violation of that statute or a violation of a law of another state or of a political subdivision of this or any other state, which law prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute; or (C) during the time of the alleged violation was involved in a motor vehicle accident or collision resulting in personal injury or death; or

(2) the complaint alleges that the defendant committed a class A or B felony or for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, an off-grid crime, a severity level 1, 2 or 3 felony for nondrug crimes or drug severity level 1 or 2 felony for drug crimes.

**(3) the complaint alleges a crime that includes a domestic violence designation and the defendant has previously participated in a diversion upon a complaint alleging a crime that included a domestic violence designation.**

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

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Comment: (b)(3) new language.

**22-2909. Diversion agreements; provisions; waiver of certain rights; stipulation of facts; stay of criminal proceedings; filing of agreements; alcohol and drug-related offenses, evaluation required, when.** (a) A diversion agreement shall provide that if the defendant fulfills the obligations of the program described therein, as determined by the attorney general or county or district attorney, such attorney shall act to have the criminal charges against the defendant dismissed with prejudice. The diversion agreement shall include specifically the waiver of all rights under the law or the constitution of Kansas or of the United States to a speedy arraignment, preliminary examinations and hearings, and a speedy trial, and in the case of diversion under subsection (c) waiver of the rights to counsel and trial by jury. The diversion agreement may include, but is not limited to, provisions concerning payment of restitution, including court costs and diversion costs, residence in a specified facility, maintenance of gainful employment, and participation in programs offering medical, educational, vocational, social and psychological services, corrective and preventive guidance and other rehabilitative services. If a county creates a local fund under the property crime restitution and compensation act, a county or district attorney may require in all diversion agreements as a condition of diversion the payment of a diversion fee in an amount not to exceed \$100. Such fees shall be deposited into the local fund and disbursed pursuant to recommendations of the local board under the property crime restitution and victims compensation act.

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

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

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

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

(d) If a diversion agreement is entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a violation other than K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto, the diversion agreement may include a stipulation, agreed to by the defendant, the

defendant's attorney if the defendant is represented by an attorney and the attorney general or county or district attorney, of the facts upon which the charge is based and a provision that if the defendant fails to fulfill the terms of the specific diversion agreement and the criminal proceedings on the complaint are resumed, the proceedings, including any proceedings on appeal, shall be conducted on the record of the stipulation of facts relating to the complaint.

- (e) **A diversion agreement shall not be entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a crime that includes a domestic violence designation unless the court makes a finding whether the crime alleged in the complaint is an act of domestic violence as defined in K.S.A. 21-3110. If the court finds that the crime alleged in the complaint is not an act of domestic violence as defined in K.S.A. 21-3110 the court shall remove the domestic violence designation. If a diversion agreement is entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings on a complaint alleging a crime that includes a domestic violence designation, the agreement shall require the defendant to undergo a domestic violence offender assessment and complete all recommendations. The defendant shall be required to pay for such assessment and recommendations.**

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Comment: (e) new language.

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

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

**(h) (g)** Except as provided in subsection (h), if a diversion agreement is entered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings alleging commission of a misdemeanor by the defendant, while under 21 years of age, under the uniform controlled substances act (K.S.A. 65-4101 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto) or K.S.A. 41-719, 41-727, 41-804, 41-2719, 41-2720, 65-4152, 65-4153, 65-4154 or 65-4155, and amendments thereto, the agreement shall require the defendant to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation by a community-based alcohol and drug safety action program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, and to pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute for such evaluation. If the attorney general or county or district attorney finds that the defendant is indigent, the fee may be waived.

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

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

or city attorney or court.

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