The next meeting of the Committee will be held at 8:00 a. m./pxmx on March 24 , 19 78.

Chairman

The conferees appearing before the Committee were:

Gene Olander - Shawnee County District Attorney John K. Blythe - Kansas Farm Bureau Gerald Goodell - Kansas Judicial Council Jim James - Supreme Court Judicial Administrator

Staff present:

Art Griggs - Revisor of Statutes Jim Wilson - Revisor of Statutes Jerry Stephens - Legislative Research Department Cynthia Burch - Legislative Research Department

House Bill 2633 - Compensation of certain district attorneys. Gene Olander testified in support of the bill. The bill would provide that district attorneys would receive the same salaries as district judges. It was the intention of the District Attorneys Association that the salary be whatever the district judge of that particular district was receiving.

Senator Everett introduced his daughter, Alice, and her friend, Barbara Breeding, who were serving as committee pages.

House Bill 2988 - Sub. for HB 2988; Termination of farm tenancy. John Blythe testified in support of the bill. He stated that concerns had arisen in western Kansas, and that there is a problem if a farmer has started the work on his land and then has his tenancy terminated. This bill would allow the farmer to be able to collect the expenses he had incurred in preparing for the next crop. Committee discussion with him followed.

House Bill 3234 - Counsel for indigent defendants, partial indigency, public defenders, budget approval. Jerry Goodell testified in support of the bill. He related that the bill had been introduced at the request of the Kansas Judicial Council, pursuant to a study made by a committee of the council. The portion of the bill recommended by the council are sections 1, 8, 9, and 10. The bill would provide the means by which some recoupment could be made for the ex-

Committee on _

Judiciary

March 23

HB 3234 continued -

penditures from the aid to indigent defendants fund from certain defendants, and introduces the concept of partial indigency. It also would remove the function of hiring public defenders from the district judges and place that responsibility in the board of supervisors of panels. The state board would then hire and fire public defenders. Committee discussion with him followed.

Mr. Jim Wilson explained the portion of the bill that had been added by the House Ways and Means Committee. Secions 2 through 7 contain clean up language concerning budget proceedings.

Senator Berman asked if there was a fiscal note concerning the bill; no one knew of any fiscal note being prepared for the bill. Senator Simpson commented that the establishing of a four year term for the public defender is new. Senator Berman inquired what would happen if the supreme court doesn't make the rules provided for in the bill. Senator Hess inquired if this was the first step toward a medicaid situation toward lawyers.

In answer to a question, Mr. Jim James stated that this bill attempts to get a handle on the indigency question. Hess asked him if he had ever had a meeting with district court judges regarding indigency. Mr. James replied that no such meeting had been conducted; the determination of indigency has been a judicial question.

House Bill 2711 - Expungement and annulment of certain convictions. The staff distributed ballooned copies of the bill showing the amendments previously adopted by the committee, in order to see if the committee approved of the manner in which the amendments had been drafted. The consensus was that of approval.

The chairman reminded the committee of the three working sessions tomorrow; at 8:00 a.m., at 11:00 a.m., and 1:30 p.m.

The meeting adjourned.

These minutes were read and approved by the committee on 4-24-78.

GUESTS

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

NAME **ADDRESS** Mouto Shadwil Soliva Toly Sutherland Salina Allere Hough Condy Baldwin Salina Salina Topelin 6 MSBergner Salina Jacher Wanelet Salina Celia Auholson Topeka Heder M. Spaull Dopeter 15. Yevel Toolly folm K. Bly The Gnanhaltan Solvin V Levia Bonnett Overload Pack Ellen Wood Emporia Jim Worden Empora Billy E. Sutt Emporia Lefan Baddrale Emporia Lallen Sadius 10 pela Jay Simpson Lalina Russel Waller Dalena Sidena Yound Humes Maritza Mendez Doug amend Costa Rica Saline

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GUESTS

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

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ADDRESS KEI Regent Rd. Solina, Ko. 2024 Ridgella Di. Salima, Ks. 465 Laura, Selina, Ks.

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Session of 1978

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HOUSE BILL No. 2711

By Special Committee on Judiciary—B

Re Proposal No. 39

12-7

AN ACT relating to crimes; concerning the expungement of certain convictions; concerning certain traffic offenses and penalties; repealing K.S.A. 1977 Supp. 8-290, 12-4515, 21-4616 and 21-4617.

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

Section 1. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), any person who has been convicted of a violation of a city ordinance of this state may petition the convicting court for the expungement of such conviction if two or more years have elapsed since the person: (1) Satisfied the entire sentence imposed; or (2) was discharged from probation, parole or a suspended sentence.

- (b) In the case of a conviction for the violation of a city ordinance which would also constitute a violation of any of the items enumerated in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 1977 Supp. 8-285, and any amendments thereto, no person may petition for expungement until five or more years have elapsed since the person: (1) Satisfied the sentence imposed; or (2) was discharged from probation, parole or a suspended sentence.
- (c) When a petition for expungement is filed, the court shall set a date for a hearing thereon and shall give notice thereof to the prosecuting attorney. The petition shall state: (1) The defendant's full name; (2) the full name of the defendant at the time of arrest and conviction, if different than (1); (3) the defendant's sex, race, and date of birth; (4) the crime for which the defendant was convicted; (5) the date of the defendant's conviction; and (6) the identity of the convicting court. In the district court there shall be a the five dellar (\$35) docket for for filing a petition

A person arrested for the violation of a city ordinance that did not result in a conviction therefor may have the record of such arrest expunged as provided in section 3.

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pursuant to this section and the previsions of subsections (b) and (c) of K.S.A. 68-2001 shall be applicable to such docket fee. 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 adult authority.

- (d) At the hearing on the petition, the court shall order the petitioner's conviction expunged if the court finds:
- (1) That 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) that the circumstances and behavior of the petitioner warrant the expungement; and
- (3) that the expungement is consistent with the public welfare; and
- (4) that the rehabilitation of the petitioner has been attained to the satisfaction of the court.
- (e) When the court has ordered a conviction expunged, the order of expungement shall state the information required to be contained in the petition. Thereafter, the petitioner shall be treated as not having been convicted 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) in any application for employment as a law enforcement officer, as defined by K.S.A. 1077 Supp. 22-2202: (A) as a detective with a private detective agency, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01; (B) as security personnel with a private patrol operator, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01; or (C) with a criminal justice agency, as defined by section (f), the petitioner, if asked about previous convictions, must disclose that the conviction took place;
- (3) the court, in the order of expungement, may specify other circumstances under which the conviction is to be disclosed; and
- (4) the conviction may be disclosed in a subsequent prosecution for an offense which requires as an element of such offense a prior convict of the type expunged.

1 of Senate Bill No. 406, as enacted by the 1978 legislature

- (f) Whenever a person is convicted of an ordinance violation, pleads guilty and pays a fine for such a violation or is placed on parole or probation or is given a suspended sentence for such a violation, the person shall be informed of the ability to expunge the conviction.
- (g) Subject to the disclosures required pursuant to subsection (e), in any application for employment, license or other civil right or privilege, or any appearance as a witness, a person whose conviction of an offense has been expunged under this statute may state that he or she has never been convicted of such offense.
- (h) Whenever the record of any conviction has been expunged under the provisions of this section, the custodian of the records of arrest, conviction 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 law enforcement agency, a criminal justice agency, 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) a person entitled to such information pursuant to the terms of the expungement order; or
- (5) a prosecuting attorney, 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.
- Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), any person convicted in this state of a misdemeanor or a class D or E felony may petition the convicting court for the expungement of such conviction if two or more years have elapsed since the person has:

 (1) Satisfied the sentence imposed; or (2) was discharged from probation, parole, conditional release or a suspended sentence.
- (b) In the cy of a conviction for a class A, B or C felony or

or K.S.A. 1977 Supp. 12-4515, statutory predecessor thereof

21-4616, 21-4617 or the

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- any violation enumerated in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 1977 Supp. 8-285, and any amendments thereto, no person may petition for expungement until five or more years have elapsed since the person: (1) Satisfied the sentence imposed; or (2) was discharged from probation, parole, conditional release or a suspended sentence.
- When a petition for expungement is filed, the court shall 0125 set a date for a hearing thereon and shall give notice thereof to the prosecuting attorney. The petition shall state: (1) the defendant's full name; (2) the full name of the defendant at the time of arrest and conviction, if different than (1); (3) the defendant's sex, race 0129 and date of birth; (4) the crime for which the defendant was convicted; (5) the date of the defendant's conviction; and (6) the 0131 identity of the convicting court. In the district court there shall be a thirty-five dollar (\$35) docket fee for filing a petition 0133 pursuant to this section and the provisions of subsections (b) and 0134 (c) of K.S.A. 60-2001 shall be applicable to such docket fee. Any 0135 person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing. The court may inquire into the back-0137 ground of the petitioner and shall have access to any reports or 0138 records relating to the petitioner that are on file with the secretary 0139 of corrections or the Kansas adult authority. 0140
 - (d) At the hearing on the petition, the court shall order the petitioner's conviction expunged if the court finds:
 - (1) That 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;
- 0146 (2) that the circumstances and behavior of the petitioner war-0147 rant the expungement; and
- 0148 (3) that the expungement is consistent with the public wel-0149 fare; and
- 0150 (4) that the rehabilitation of the petitioner has been attained to 0151 the satisfaction of the court.
- 0152 (e) When the court has ordered a conviction expunged, the
 0153 order of expungement shall state the information required to be
 0154 contained in the petition. Thereafter, the petitioner shall be
 0155 treated as not an ing been convicted 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) in any application for employment as a law enforcement officer, as defined by K.S.A. 1077 Supp. 22 2202: (A) as a detective with a private detective agency, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01; (B) as security personnel with a private patrol operator, as defined by KS.A. 75-7b01; or (C) with a criminal justice agency, as defined by section the petitioner, if asked about previous convictions, must disclose that the conviction took place;
- (3) the court, in the order of expungement, may specify other circumstances under which the conviction is to be disclosed; and
- (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.
- (f) Whenever a person is convicted of a crime, pleads guilty and pays a fine for a crime or is placed on parole or probation or is given a suspended sentence or conditional release, the person shall be informed of the ability to expunge the conviction.
- (g) Subject to the disclosures required pursuant to subsection (e), in any application for employment, license or other civil right or privilege, or any appearance as a witness, a person whose conviction of a crime has been expunged under this statute may state that he or she has never been convicted 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.
- (h) Whenever the record of any conviction has been expunged under the provisions of this section; the custodian of the records of arrest, conviction 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 law enforcement agency a criminal justice agency, 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 a application for employment with such

section 1 of Senate Bill No. 406 as enacted by the 1978 legislature

or K.S.A. 1977 Supp. 12-4515, 21-4616, 21-4617 or the statutory predecessor thereof.

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agency or operator by the person whose record has been expunged; 0194

- (3) a court, upon a showing of a subsequent conviction of the 0195 person whose record has been expunged;
 - (4) a person entitled to such information pursuant to the terms of the expungement order; or
 - (5) a prosecuting attorney, 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.
- Sec. 3. As used in sections 1 and 2, "criminal justice agency" means any government agency or subdivision of any such agency which is authorized by law to exercise the power of errest detention, prosecution, adjudication, correctional supervision, rehabilitation, or release of persons suspended, charged, or convicted of a crime and which allocates a substantial portion of its annual-budget to any of these functions. The term-includes, but is not limited to, the following agencies, when exercising jurisdiction over criminal matters or criminal history record information 0212
- (1) State, county, municipal and railroad police departments, 0213 sheriffs' offices and county-wide law enforcement agencies, 0214 correctional facilities, jails, and detention contens 0215
 - (2) the office of the attorney general, county or district atter nevs: and any other office in which are located persons authorized by law to prosecute persons accused of criminal offenses,
 - (3) the district courts, the court of appeals, the supreme court, the municipal courte and the offices of the clerks of those courts.
- Sec. 3 4. K.S.A. 1977 Supp. 8-290, 12-4515, 21-4616 and 21-0222 4617 are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 4 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and 0224 after its publication in the statute book.

(a) Any perso who has been arrested for the violation of any ordinance of any city, any isolution of a county or any law of this state may petition the court having jurisdiction to hear prosecutions of such violations for the expundement of the record of arrest if: (1) the person has been acquitted; (2) the prosecution thereof has been dismissed, or (3) the trial for the prosecution of the violation is not pending.

(b) When a petition for expungement is filed, the court shall set a date for a hearing thereon and shall give notice thereof to the prosecuting attorney. The petition shall state: (1) The defendant's full name; (2) the full name of the defendant at the time of arrest, if different than (1); (3) the defendant's sex, race, and date of birth; (4) the violation for which the defendant was arrested; (5) the date of the defendant's arrest; and (6) Governmental agency employing the arresting officer. In the district court there shall be a thirty-five dollar (\$35) docket fee for filing a petition pursuant to this section and the provisions of subsections (b)

and (c) of K.S.A. 60-2001 shall be applicable to such docket fee.

(c) At the hearing if the court finds that the petitioner is entitled to petition for expungement of the arrest as provided by this section, the court shall order the record of arrest expunded and the order of expungement shall contain the information required to be contained in the Thereafter, the petitioner shall be treated as not having been arrested for the violation, except that: (1) in any application for employment: (A) as a detective with a private detective agency, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01; (B) as security personnel with a private patrol operator. as defined by K.S.A. /5-7601; or (C) with a criminal justice agency, as defined by section 1 of Senate Bill No. 406 as enacted by the 1978 legislature, the petitioner, if asked about previous arrests, must disclose that the conviction took place;

(2) the court, in the order of expungement, may specify other circum-

stances under which the arrest is to be disclosed.

(d) Subject to the disclosures required pursuant to subsection (c), in any application for employment, license or other civil right or privilege, or any appearance as a witness, a person whose arrest has been expunded under this statute may state that he or she has never been arrested of such violation.

(e) Whenever the record of any arrest has been expunged under the provisions of this section, the custodian of the records of arrest relating to that violation shall not disclose the existence of such records, except when requested by:

(1) The person whose record was expunged:

- (2) a criminal justice agency, 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 expunded;
- (3) a person entitled to such information pursuant to the terms of the expungement order.