	Date	*
MINUTES OF THESENATE COMMITTEE ON	JUDICIARY	
The meeting was called to order bySenator Wint	Winter, Jr. Chairperson	at
12:15 & xxx/p.m. onMarch 29	, 19 <u>90</u> in room5 <u>26-s</u> of the Capito	ol.

Approved -

Committee staff present:

Mike Heim, Legislative Research Department Gordon Self, Office of Revisor of Statutes Judy Crapser, Secretary to the Committee

All members were present except: Senators Yost, Gaines, Martin and Morris who were excused

Conferees appearing before the committee: Ron Smith, Kansas Bar Association

The Chairman called the meeting to order by recognizing Senator Moran to continue the Criminal Law and Uniform Commercial Code Subcommittee reports.

 $\underline{\mathtt{SB}}$  744 - concerning victims of property crimes; compensation and assistance therefor. HB 2734 - concerning the crime victims compensation board.

The Subcommittee recommended adoption of balloon amendments to  $\underline{SB}$  744 offered by the Kansas Bar Association ( $\underline{ATTACHMENT}$  I) and that the amended  $\underline{SB}$  744 be amended into  $\underline{HB}$  2734. The Subcommittee further recommended that  $\underline{HB}$  2734 reported favorable as amended.

Ron Smith, Kansas Bar Association, addressed the committee in support of  $\underline{\text{SB }744}$ . He explained the provisions of the bill and added the Property Crime Victims Reparation Act would be totally voluntary.

Senator Moran moved to adopt the subcommittee report to amend SB 744 with the balloon and amending the revised version of SB 744 into HB 2734. Senator Feleciano seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Senator Moran moved to recommend HB 2734 favorable for passage as amended. Senator Petty seconded the motion. The motion carried.

HB 2644 - concerning the recording of certain decrees of the court with the register of deeds.

The Subcommittee had discussed adopting  $\underline{\text{HB }2644}$  to provide the attorneys fill out the Notice of Action and clerks file with the register of deeds. However, the Subcommittee recommended that  $\underline{\text{HB }2478}$  be amended into  $\underline{\text{HB }2644}$  and that  $\underline{\text{HB }2644}$  be reported favorable.

HB 2478 - concerning liens; relating to certain liens on residential real property and certain leins on personal property.

Committee discussion followed that explored the various aspects of the law, both past and current. It was the concensus of the committee that current law is flawed and some action is required to correct the situation.

Senator Rock moved to amend HB 2644 to have the clerks send a copy of the Journal Entry to the register of deeds. Senator Parrish seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Senator Oleen moved to amend HB 2644 by including the provisions of HB 2478, allowing destruction of old register of deeds records. Senator Feleciano seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Senator Moran moved to recommend HB 2644 favorable for passage as amended. Senator Oleen seconded the motion. The motion carried.

This concluded the reports of the Criminal Law and Uniform Commercial Code Subcommittee.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE	COMMITTEE ON _	JUDICIARY	,
room <u>526-S</u> , Statehouse, at <u>12</u>	:15 xxxxx/p.m. on	March 29	, 1990

The Chairman reviewed the measures that remain in committee and available for the committee's attention at the next meeting of the committee, scheduled for Monday, April 2, 1990 at 10:00 a.m.

Senator Bond moved to approve the minutes of February 15, 16, 19, 20 and 21. Senator Feleciano seconded the motion. The motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE DATE: March 29, 10 NAME (PLEASE PRINT) COMPANY/ORGANIZATION ADDRESS Children Wouth Advisor

> March 29, 1990 Page 1 of 1

## SENATE BILL No. 744

By Committee on Judiciary

2-21

AN ACT concerning victims of property crimes; compensation and assistance therefor; creating fees; disposition of fines, fees, penalties and forfeitures; restitution; amending K.S.A. 75-5211 and 75-5268 and K.S.A. 1989 Supp. 22-2909, 22-2909b and 74-7304 and repealing the existing sections.

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

New Section 1. This act may be cited as the property crime restitution and compensation act.

New Sec. 2. As used in this act:

(a) "Commission" means board of county commissioners;

(b) "crime" or "property crime" means an act made criminal by state, county or municipal penal codes and which <u>de not constitute</u> criminally injurious conduct as defined in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 1989 Supp. 74-7301 and amendments thereto;

(c) "collateral source" means the same as defined in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 1989 Supp. 74-7301 and amendments thereto;

- (d) "local board" means a county property crime compensation board:
- (e) "local fund" means a county property crime compensation fund;
- (f) "loss" means out of pocket damage sustained by a victim against whom a crime has been committed, but does not include collateral sources;
- (g) "property crime compensation board" means an entity created by a commission, or through an interlocal agreement pursuant to K.S.A. 12-2901 et seq. and amendments thereto, an entity created by a group of counties, to administer this act;
- (h) "victim" means an individual who suffers loss as a result of the commission of a crime, loss due to the good faith effort of any individual person to prevent a crime or loss due to the good faith effort of any individual person to apprehend a person suspected of engaging in a crime; where the context so requires, "victim" includes those persons filing a claim at the request of and on behalf of the victim, or the actual owner of property interests which were the

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subject of the crime.

New Sec. 3. (a) A commission may establish a special revenue fund to implement this act. Such fund shall be the county's property crime compensation fund.

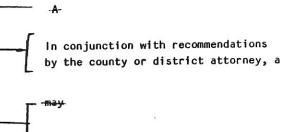
(b) Moneys in such fund shall be used only pursuant to authority granted in this act. Money appropriated or received in one fiscal year for use in the local fund pursuant to this act may be spent in the same or subsequent fiscal years.

(c) A commission establishing a local fund under this section may appoint a three-person local board to administer the local fund. Such local board shall from time to time review and make recommendations to the commission regarding amounts to be awarded under this act. Local board members appointed by the commission shall be residents of the county. Payments from the fund shall be made pursuant to warrant and shall be approved by the commission at a regularly scheduled meeting. In lieu of appointing a separate local board the commission itself may sit as a local board and exercise the powers of a local board.

- (d) A local board may apply for, receive or accept money from any source, including financial contributions from inmates as provided by subsection (b) of K.S.A. 75-5211 and amendments thereto for the purposes specified in this act. Upon receipt of any such money, at least monthly the commission shall cause all amounts received to be remitted to the county treasurer and deposited in and credited to the local fund.
- (e) A commission may appropriate funds from other revenue sources to the local fund for use pursuant to this act.

New Sec. 4. (a) An application for compensation shall be made in the manner and form prescribed by the state crime victims compensation board.

- (b) Compensation may not be awarded unless the crime has been reported to an appropriate law enforcement agency within 72 hours after its discovery and the claim has been filed with the local board within 60 days after the filing of such report, unless the local board finds there was good cause for the failure to report such crime within the time required.
- (c) Compensation may not be awarded to a victim who was the offender or an accomplice of the offender and may not be awarded to another person if the award would unjustly benefit the offender or accomplice.
- (d) Compensation may not be awarded unless the local board finds the victim has fully cooperated with appropriate law enforcement agencies. The local board may deny, withdraw or reduce ar



shall

In lieu of appointing a separate local board, the commission itself may sit as a local board and exercise the powers of a local board.

A victim may seek compensation under this act whether or not an offender has been charged with the crime which results in the victims loss.

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award of compensation for noncooperativeness.

- (e) Compensation otherwise payable to a victim shall be diminished:
- (1) To the extent, if any, that the economic loss upon which the victim's claim is based is recouped from other persons, including collateral sources; or
- (2) to the extent a local board deems reasonable because of the contributory misconduct of the victim.
- (f) Compensation may be awarded only if the local board finds a genuine need is present.
- (g) No compensation payment may exceed \$250 if the property crime results in a felony charge. If the crime is committed by a juvenile, whether this subsection applies shall be determined on the basis of whether a felony would be charged had the offender been an adult.
- (h) No compensation payment may exceed \$150 if the property crime results in a misdemeanor or traffic charge. If the crime is committed by a juvenile, whether this subsection applies shall be determined on the basis of whether a misdemeanor would be charged had the offender been an adult. If the original crime charged was a felony and through plea negotiations the adult or juvenile offender is charged with and pleads guilty or nolo contendere to a misdemeanor, in the discretion of the local board subsection (g) limits may apply to the compensation payment.
- (i) If extraordinary circumstances are present and subject to the requirements imposed by subsection (c) of section 3, the local board may exceed the amounts in subsections (g) and (h).
- (j) Compensation for work loss or personal injury due to criminally injurious conduct shall be governed by K.S.A. 1989 Supp. 74-7301 et seq. and amendments thereto, and rules and regulations promulgated by the state crime victims compensation board for that purpose. No local board may duplicate compensation for criminally injurious conduct through payments under this act.
- (k) The local board may determine a floor amount of compensation which would be administratively wasteful. Once such an amount is chosen it shall be made public and must be uniformly applied to all persons filing claims with the local board.
- (l) The local board may provide written policy for the handling of an expedited claims process where prompt assistance and payment of services needed to repair property damage is needed to thwart the possibility of the onset of illness or disease to the victim or victim's family, and where the victim has no other means or paying for such services.

- (m) No award made pursuant to this act shall be subject to execution, attachment, garnishment or other legal process, except that an award for allowable expenses shall not be exempt from a claim of a creditor to the extent the creditor has provided products, services or accommodations the costs of which are included in the payment made pursuant to this act.
- (n) No assignment or agreement to assign any right to compensation for loss under this act shall be enforceable in this state.
- (o) No local fund shall pay any single individual or such individual's immediate family member compensation on more than two claims within a given fiscal year.
- (p) No claim shall be paid from the local fund to any corporation, partnership or other business entity or governmental entity.
- (q) No claim shall be allowed unless the crime charged is pursuant to article 37 of chapter 21 of Kansas Statutes Annotated or similar crimes in county or municipal penal codes. If the crime charges is pursuant to K.S.A. 21-3707, 21-3708, 21-3722, 21-3725, 21-3734, 21-3736, 21-3737, 21-3739, 21-3748, 21-3749, 21-3750, 21-3753, 21-3754 and 21-3756 and amendments thereto, no claim for compensation under this act shall be allowed. In addition to claims that may be made for criminally injurious conduct with the state crime victims compensation board, a claim for compensation for property damage may be allowed under this act for crimes charged under K.S.A. 21-3418, 21-3426 or 21-3427.
- (r) Payment or payments made from a local fund under this act shall not limit, impair or preclude the ability of a court or the parole board to order restitution, and prescribe the manner and conditions of payment of restitution, as allowed by law.
- New Sec. 5. (a) Within the limits of revenues available to a local fund, a local board may award compensation for actual out of pocket economic loss arising from a property crime if the local board is satisfied by a preponderance of the evidence that the requirements for compensation have been met.
- (b) Compensation from a local board is not a right, nor may this act be construed to confer a right upon anyone. Amounts awarded under this act, if any, are subject to the sole discretion of a majority vote of the local board. No person shall be civilly liable for any act or decision associated with the process of investigating, determining or recommending an amount of money to be awarded under this act unless such act or decision otherwise amounts to criminal conduct.
- New Sec. 6. When two or more claims are filed for limited funds available, a local board shall give priority first to victim loss incurred

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from crimes where prosecutions result, second to crimes where restitution is authorized as part of a diversion agreement and then to all other victim claims.

New Sec. 7. (a) All restitution awards ordered by any court after the effective date of this act shall comply with administrative order number 41 of the supreme court of Kansas. In addition to crediting restitution or reparation payments through the district court to pay for docket fees, costs, fines, reparations, restitution or attorneys fees for indigent defendants, if a payment is made from a local board, upon application by the local board to the clerk, the clerk shall from restitution amounts received pay to the local board an amount equal to the sum or sums actually advanced to the victim by the local board, except that such amounts paid by the clerk shall not exceed the amounts fixed in subsections (g) or (h) of section 4.

- (b) Victims may elect to receive as payment for part or all of their out of pocket loss from the local fund and the balance from the offender under court-ordered restitution.
- (c) Any money recovered on behalf of the local board pursuant to subsections (c) or (d) shall be deposited in and credited to the local fund.
- (d) If for any reason a victim receiving, or who is authorized to receive, restitution by court order leaves no forwarding address and after reasonable diligence the victim or the victim's family cannot be located by the clerk, restitution received pursuant to this section shall be remitted to the local fund, if any.

New Sec. 8. (a) Within seven days after the initial contact between the victim of a reported crime and the law enforcement agency investigating the crime, such agency shall notify the victim compensation coordinator of the report of the crime and the name and address of the victim or victims.

- (b) A law enforcement agency shall provide the following information to the victim:
- (1) The availability of emergency and medical services numbers, if needed;
  - (2) the police report number, in writing;
- (3) the address and telephone number of the prosecutor's office that the victim should contact to obtain information about victims' rights pursuant to K.S.A. 1989 Supp. 74-7333 and 74-7335 and amendments thereto;
- (4) the name, address and telephone number of the local board and information about victim compensation benefits, if any local board has been appointed in the county;
  - (5) advise the victim that the details of the crime may be made

of the district court

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public; and

- (6) advise the victim of such victim's rights under K.S.A. 1989 Supp. 74-7333 and 74-7335 and amendments thereto.
- (c) A law enforcement agency may adopt any procedure to transmit such information which substantially complies with the provisions of this section.

New Sec. 9. (a) An administrative judge who appoints a property crime compensation coordinator pursuant to this act shall create a payments docket to monitor the payment of criminal restitution in criminal convictions ordered by judges in the judicial district. Such restitution orders shall comply with administrative order number 41 of the supreme court of Kansas. The administrative judge may assign a judge or judges of the court to administer the payments docket. Such assigned judge may be a district judge, a district magistrate judge, or a judge pro tem. The assigned judge shall call the docket and review cases placed on such payments docket at least quarterly. Such assigned judge shall insure that required staff is monitoring the timely payment of reparation or restitution ordered, and take such action as is necessary to insure payment as allowed in administrative order number 41 of the supreme court of Kansas.

- (b) For good cause shown, if an offender is delinquent in payment of restitution, fines or court costs, the assigned judge may decrease the amount of restitution required to be paid.
- (c) In determining the appropriate amount of restitution to be awarded in such a hearing or other steps the court may take to insure restitution is paid promptly, the court shall determine:
- (1) The amount of money appropriate for full restitution to victims and interested collateral sources;
  - (2) whether the offender can pay by means other than cash;
- (3) whether collateral, guarantors or other forms of co-payment should be authorized;
  - (4) the delinquent offender's means to pay in full;
- (5) the delinquent offender's means were adequately assessed in determining the original restitution award;
  - (6) the risk the offender poses for nonpayment of restitution; and
  - (7) The victim's desires concerning restitution payments.

New Sec. 10. Administrative judges in judicial districts forming one or more local property crime compensation funds shall appoint at least one property crime coordinator. If more than one county is contained within the judicial district, the costs of such employee or employees shall be made pro rata by such counties in the manner in which the county commissions may determine.

The property crime compensation coordinator shall provide each

Administrative judges in judicial districts forming one or more local property crime compensation funds shall appoint at least one property crime coordinator. If more than one county is contained within the judicial district, the district, the costs of such employee or employees shall be made pro rate by such counties in the manner in which the county commissions may determine.

The county or district attorney in any county where a local fund is created shall appoint a property crime compensation coordinator. The costs of such employee shall be paid by the county in a manner decided by the county commission. If more than one county contained within a judicial district desires to appoint a property crime compensation coordinator, the commissions may agree through an interlocal agreement pursuant to K.S.A. 12-2901 et. seq. that one or more of such appointees may serve multiple counties.

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victim who files a claim under this act the following information:

- (a) Assistance in filling out applications for assistance;
- (b) make preliminary investigations of such claim to insure a loss occurred;
- (c) if the crime includes a personal injury, assist the victim in making a claim with the state crime victims compensation board;
- (d) insure that prior to a sentencing hearing the county attorney has information sufficient to recommend an appropriate amount of restitution for the victim, or other party which has suffered loss because of the commission of such crime;
- (e) notify the local board whether the victim has cooperated fully with law enforcement agencies in prosecuting the crime;
- (f) determine and recommend whether the victim desires to receive a lump sum payment from the local board in lieu of restitution or desires full restitution paid directly by the criminal;
- (g) work with court services and probation officers to track restitution payments ordered, and if a delinquency develops, to place such case on the payments docket for review;
- (h) coordinate with court service officers or parole officers to insure offenders who are making restitution payments adhere to a payment plan;
  - (i) coordinate meetings of the local board or boards;
- (j) recommend an amount of money to be paid by such local board or boards as compensation for each claim; and
- (k) make annual reports on the progress of the program to the administrative judge with recommendations for improving the program.

New Sec. 11. The administrative judge shall, annually, cause to be compiled a report of the property crime compensation fund or funds existing within such judicial district and forward such report to the office of judicial administration by the first day of December of the year beginning the next full year after implementation of such local program. The office of judicial administration shall compile such reports submitted by administrative judges, and send a composite report annually to the governor and the state legislature.

New Sec. 12. In addition to other duties prescribed by law, court services officers in judicial districts with local boards shall advise the property compensation coordinator if there is no compliance or undercompliance with a restitution plan ordered by a court.

Sec. 13. K.S.A. 1989 Supp. 22-2909 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2909. (a) A diversion agreement shall provide that if the defendant fulfills the obligations of the program described therein, as determined by the county or district attorney, the county

or district

or district 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 right to 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, a county or district attorney shall 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 and the 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 agree

under the property crime restitution and compensation act,

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ment, and pay the assessment required by K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto.

- (d) If the person entering into a diversion agreement is a nonresident, the 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.
- (e) If the 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.
- (f) Except diversion agreements reported under subsection (h), the 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 any county, district or city attorney or court.
- (g) At the time of filing the diversion agreement with the district court, the 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 any county, district or city attorney or court.
- Sec. 14. K.S.A. 1989 Supp. 22-2909b is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2909b. (a) A diversion agreement shall provide that if the defendant fulfills the obligations of the program described therein, as determined by the county or district attorney, the county or district attornev 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 psythat significantines corrective and preventive guidance and other

rehabilitative services. If a county creates a local fund, a county or district attorney shall 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 iled, if different from the defendant's current name; (3) the deendant's sex, race and date of birth; (4) the crime with which the lefendant is charged; (5) the date the complaint was filed; and (6) he 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. 3-1567 and amendments thereto, the diversion agreement shall include a stipulation, agreed to by the defendant and the county or listrict 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, hall 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 ection program or a treatment program, or both, as provided in IC.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 of K.S.A. 1-1567 and amendments thereto, the diversion agreement may restrict the defendant's driving privileges, in addition to any suspension and restriction required by K.S.A. 1988 Supp. 8-1014 and amendments thereto, to driving only under the following circumstances:
  (1) In going to or returning from the person's place of employment or schooling; (2) in the course of the person's employment; (3) during a medical emergency; (4) in going to and returning from probation or parole meetings, drug or alcohol counseling or any place the

under the property crime restitution and compensation act,

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person is required to go to attend an alcohol and drug safety action program as provided in K.S.A. 8-1008 and amendments thereto; (5) at such times of the day as may be specified by the diversion agreement; and (6) to such places as may be specified by the diversion agreement.

In lieu of restricting the defendant's driving privileges as provided above, or in lieu of suspending or revoking such privileges, the diversion agreement may restrict the defendant's driving privileges to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device, as defined by K.S.A. 1988 Supp. 8-1013 and amendments thereto, which is approved by the division of vehicles of the department of revenue and is obtained, installed and maintained at the defendant's expense. Any fine required by subsection (c) shall be reduced by the diversion agreement in an amount equal to the expense incurred by the defendant for obtaining, installing and maintaining such device.

Restrictions imposed pursuant to this subsection shall be for a period of not less than 90 days nor more than one year, as specified by the diversion agreement.

Upon entering a diversion agreement restricting a person's driving privileges under this subsection, the county or district attorney shall require that the license be surrendered to the county or district attorney. The county or district attorney shall transmit the license to the division of vehicles of the department of revenue, together with a copy of the diversion agreement. Upon its receipt, the division of vehicles shall issue without charge a driver's license which shall indica e on the face of the license that restrictions have been imposed on the person's driving privileges and that a certified copy of the divers on agreement imposing the restrictions is required to be carried by the person for whom the license was issued any time the person is operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state. If the person is a nonresident, the county or district attorney shall transn it 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. The county or discrict attorney shall furnish to any person whose driving privileges have been restricted under this subsection a copy of the divers on agreement, which for a period of 30 days only shall be recognized as a valid Kansas driver's license pending issuance of the restricted license as provided in this subsection.

Upon expiration of the period of time for which restrictions are imposed pursuant to this subsection, the licensee may apply to the division for the return of the license previously surrendered by the

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In tensee. If the license has expired, the person may apply to the division for a new license, which shall be issued by the division upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of the other conditions established by law, unless the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state has been suspended or revoked prior to expiration. Violation of restrictions imposed under this subsection is a misdemeanor subject to punishment and driver's license suspension as provided by K.S.A. 1988 Supp. 8-291 and amendments thereto.

(e) 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 may suspend or revoke the defendant's driving privileges. Suspension or revocation imposed pursuant to this subsection shall be for a period of not less than 90 days nor more than one year, as specified by the diversion agreement.

Upon entering a diversion agreement suspending or revoking a defendant's driving privileges pursuant to this subsection, the county or district attorney shall require that such license be surrendered to the county or district attorney. The county or district attorney shall transmit the license to the division to be retained by the division.

Upon expiration of the period of time for which suspension or resocation is imposed pursuant to this subsection, the licensee may apply to the division for the return of the license previously surrendered by the licensee. If the license has expired, the person may apply to the division for a new license, which shall be issued by the division upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of the other conditions established by law, unless the person's driving privile ses have been otherwise suspended or revoked prior to expiration.

is intered into in lieu of further criminal proceedings alleging commission of a misdemeanor by the defendant, while under 21 years of .ge, under the uniform controlled substances act (K.S.A. 65-4101 et eq. 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 county or district attorney finds that the defendant is indigent, the fee may be waived.

- (g) 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 (f) are permissive and not mandatory.
- (h) If the 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.
- (i) Except diversion agreements reported under subsection (i), the county or district attorney shall forward to the Kansas bureau of in restigation 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 any county, district or city attorney or court.
- (j) At the time of filing the diversion agreement with the district court, the county or district attorney shall forward to the division of vericles 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 any county, district or city attorney or court.
- Sec. 15. K.S.A. 1989 Supp. 74-7304 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-7304. In addition to the powers and duties specified elsewhere in this act, the board shall have the following powers and duties:
- (a) The duty to establish and maintain a principal office and other necessary offices within this state, to appoint employees and agents as necessary and to prescribe their duties and compensation, all within the limitations and conditions of appropriations made therefor;
- (b) the duty to adopt by rule or regulation a description of the organ ization of the board, stating the general method and course of operation of the board;
- (c) the duty to adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this act, and the crime restitution and compensation act including rules for the allowance of attorney fees for representation of chainants; and to adopt rules and regulations providing for discovery proceedings, including medical examination, consistent with the provisions of this act relating thereto. Rules and regulations adopted by the board shall be statements of general applicability which implement, interpret or prescribe policy, or describe the pro-

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- codure or practice requirements of the board;
- (d) the duty to prescribe forms on which applications for compensation shall be made;
- (e) the duty to hear and determine all matters relating to claims for compensation, and the power to reinvestigate or reopen claims without regard to statutes of limitation or periods of prescription;
- (f) the power to request investigations and data from county and district attorneys and law enforcement officers to enable the board to determine whether and the extent to which a claimant qualifies fo compensation. Confidentiality provided by law covering claimant's or victim's juvenile court records shall not be applicable in proceedings under this act;
- g) the duty, if it would contribute to the function of the board, to subpoena witnesses and other prospective evidence, administer on his or affirmations, conduct hearings and receive relevant, non-privileged evidence;
- h) the power to take notice of judicially recognizable facts and general, technical and scientific facts within their specialized knowledge;
- i) the duty to make available for public inspection all rules and regulations, written statements of policy, interpretations formulated, adopted or used by the board in discharging its functions, and decisions and opinions of the board;
- j) the duty to publicize the availability of compensation and information regarding the filing of claims therefor.
- sec. 16. K.S.A. 75-5211 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75 5211. (a) The secretary of corrections shall provide programs of en ployment, work, educational or vocational training for those inmates whom the secretary determines are available, willing and able to participate and are capable of benefiting therefrom. Equipment, management practices and general procedures shall, to the extent possible, approximate normal conditions of employment. Such work week may include schooling, vocational training, employment at private industry, treatment or other activities authorized by the secretary. For all purposes under state law, no inmate shall be deemed to be an employee of the state or any state agency. The secretary of corrections shall credit to each inmate as a reward for such employment, an amount which shall be set by the governor but shall not be less than \$.25 per day. Any inmate who is gainfully employed under the work release provisions of K.S.A. 75-5267 and 75-5268, and amendments thereto, or who is gainfully employed by a private business enterprise operating on the grounds of a correctional in stitution under K.S.A. 75-5288 and amendments thereto, or any

other private business at which inmates are permitted to be gainfully employed, and any inmate who is incarcerated at the Kansas reception and diagnostic center for the purpose of receiving diagnosis and any inmate on disciplinary segregation status shall not be eligible to receive compensation as provided in this subsection.

(b) The secretary of corrections shall establish programs and prescribe procedures for withdrawing amounts from the compensation haid to inmates from all sources for the same purposes as are prescribed by K.S.A. 75-5268 and amendments thereto for moneys of

haid to inmates from all sources for the same purposes as are prescribed by K.S.A. 75-5268 and amendments thereto for moneys of work release participants, except that any inmate employed in a I rivate industry program, other than work release, shall, in addition t) the deductions specified in K.S.A. 75-5268 and amendments thereto, have deduction of 5% of monthly gross wages paid to the cime victims compensation fund or a local property crime fund for the purpose of victim compensation. The department of corrections authorized to make this deduction and payment to the crime victims compensation fund or a local property crime fund. In the event a local fund has made a payment to a victim of a property c ime under this act and there is an order of restitution for which noneys are being withheld from an inmate under K.S.A. 75-5268 and amendments thereto, the secretary shall cause such moneys dea acted for use by the state crime victims compensation board to be paid quarterly to the local fund, if any, then the balance to the s ate crime victims compensation fund. If there is no order of restention, then K.S.A. 75-5268 and amendments thereto shall apply to the disposition of funds.

(c) (1) Upon the release of any inmate on parole, conditional release or expiration of the inmate's maximum sentence, the inmate shall be provided with suitable clothing and a cash payment of \$100. Any inmate who is gainfully employed under the work release provisions of K.S.A. 75-5267 and 75-5268, and amendments thereto, or who is gainfully employed by a private business enterprise operating on the grounds of a correctional institution under K.S.A. 75-5288 and amendments thereto, or any other private business at which immates are permitted to be gainfully employed or any inmate paroled to a detainer shall not be eligible to receive this cash payment.

(2) An inmate released on expiration of the inmate's maximum sentence shall be provided public transportation, if required, to the inmate's home, if within the state, or, if not, to the place of conviction or to some other place not more distant, as selected by the inmate. An inmate released on parole or conditional release shall be provided public transportation, if required, to the place to which the inmate was paroled or conditionally released.

- Se: 17. K.S.A. 75-5268 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5268. Any inmate who is allowed to participate in such paid employment or in such job training or paid employment for which a sul sistence allowance is paid in connection with such job training shall pay over to the secretary or the designated representative of the secretary all moneys received from such paid employment or job training except that, pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of corrections, the inmate shall retain a stipulated reasonable amount of the money as the secretary or the designated representative of the secretary deems necessary for expenses connected with the employment or job training. The balance of the moneys paid to the secretary or the designated representative of the secretary shall be disbursed for the following purposes:
- (a) A designated minimum amount of that money paid to the secre ary shall be returned to the state general fund or to the political subdivision, federal government or community-based center for such inma e's food and lodging or, if the inmate is participating in a private industry program other than work release, the minimum amount collected shall be deposited to the correctional industries fund;
- (b) transportation to and from the place of employment at the rate dlowed in K.S.A. 75-3203 and amendments thereto;
- (c) if any of the dependents of the inmate are receiving public assistance, a reasonable percentage of the inmate's net pay after deduction of the above expenses shall be forwarded to the court which ordered support for the dependent or, if there is no order, to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services;
- (d) if subsection (c) is not applicable, then a reasonable percentage of the inmate's net pay after deduction of the above expenses shall be disbursed for the payment, either in full or ratable, of the inmate's obligations acknowledged by the inmate in writing, or which have been reduced to judgment;
- (e) payment of a reasonable amount into a savings account for disbursement to the inmate upon release from custody; and
- (f) payment of a reasonable amount to the clerk of the district court in which the crime occurred pursuant to an order of restitution. Such payment shall be required only if the inmate is incarcerated for a crime or crimes for which restitution is or could be ordered pursuant to the property crime restitution and compensation act. Such payment shall be in addition to any amount withheld and ordered paid as restitution to the state crime victims compensation board; and
- (f) (g) the balance, if any, shall be credited to the inmate's account and shall be made available to the inmate in such manner

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and for such purposes as are authorized by the secretary.

Sec. 18. K.S.A. 75-5211 and 75-5268 and K.S.A. 1989 Supp. 22-2909, 22-2909b and 74-7304 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 19. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after January 1, 1991, and its publication in the statute book.