Approved:	arw	9/5
••	Date	2

MINUTES OF THE	SENATE COMMITTEE OF	NJUDICIA	ARY	
The meeting was called	to order by <u>Chairper</u>	son Senator Wint W	/inter Jr.	a
10:05 a.m. on	March 9, 1992	in room	514-S	of the Capitol.
All members were preser	nt except:			

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

Senators Gaines and Kerr who were excused.

Conferees appearing before the committee: Kim Spunaugle, Wichita Laura Barnaby, Wichita Jim West, Wichita Linda Blackshere, Overland Park Mike Santos, City of Overland Park Police Legal Advisor Rich Hayse, Palmer Companies, Inc. James Clark, Kansas County and District Attorneys Association Ron Smith, Kansas Bar Association

T.C. Anderson, Kansas Society of Certified Public Accountants

Mark Stafford, Assistant Attorney General, Division of Consumer Protection

Michael Reecht, American Telephone & Telegraph

Eva Powers, MCI Telecommunications

Bob Storey, Direct Marketing Association

Chairman Winter brought the meeting to order by opening the hearing for <u>SB 758</u>. grandparent visitation rights precluded when child is adopted by a third party.

Kim Spunaugle, Wichita, testified in support of SB 758. She related her personal experience of adoption and conflicts with visitation rights of the biological grandparents of their child even though the Sedgwick County Judge directed them to care for the adopted child as if the child were their own genetically. She concluded by stating although they have experienced difficulties with the biological grandparents, they have not gone before the court to have a hearing on the best interest of their child.

Laura Barnaby, Wichita, testified in support of SB 758. She expressed her concern, as a prospective adoptive parent, with what would happen if the biological grandparents were to claim their rights of visitation.

Jim West, Wichita, testified in support of SB 758. He stated his main support is for assisting in the protection of the best interest of children in Kansas.

Linda Blackshere, Overland Park, testified in opposition to SB 758. (ATTACHMENT 1)

This concluded the hearing for SB 758.

The Committee turned its attention to discussion and action on bills previously heard. enacting the Kansas criminally influenced and corrupt organizations act.

Mike Santos, City of Overland Park Police Legal Advisor, presented a balloon of SB 447. He explained the balloon was a compromise agreement of all interested parties and explained the purpose of the legislation targeted organized criminal activity regardless of the individual crimes committed by a "gang" member. He further added civil cause of action was totally removed from the balloon. (ATTACHMENT 2)

Rich Hayse, Palmer Companies, Inc., responded to questions by stating they were part of the compromise and would not object to the balloon of SB 447. He concluded by stating the amendments require a pattern of activity and not the "guilt by association" that they objected to in the original version of the bill.

James Clark, Kansas County and District Attorneys Association, responded his organization supports the balloon of <u>SB 447</u> and believe it is "useable" legislation.

Ron Smith, Kansas Bar Association, responded their concerns remain with the balloon offered. He stated the lack of prior convictions and the forfeiture provisions of the bill raise major policy questions. They do not feel the

CONTINUATION SHEET

,	JUDICIARY	MMITTEE ON	COM	SENATE	ES OF THE	MINUT
, 1992.	March 9	5_a.m. on	10:05	, Statehouse, at	514-S ,	room

balloon removes the "guilt by association" factor and they recommend further amending <u>SB 447</u> on page 2, line 16 by adding at the end of the line, "at least one occasion of conduct that resulted in a conviction." Mr. Smith continued by stating <u>SB 447</u> will carry a major fiscal impact due to the increase in the court's time and the large number of cases expected to be filed.

Mike Santos responded to Mr. Smith's concerns by stating that under provisions of <u>SB 447</u> as amended by the balloon, proof would have to be shown beyond a reasonable doubt. However, there could be an occasion when proceedings could continue without a conviction.

T.C. Anderson, Kansas Society of Certified Public Accountants, rose to state their suggested amendments were included in the balloon of <u>SB 447</u> being offered to the Committee. They support the balloon as offered.

Chairman Winter noted the effort and time expended by the conferees in reaching the compromise offered in the balloon to $\underline{SB\ 447}$. He suggested the bill be sent through the Senate Committee on Ways and Means and returned for the Subcommittee on Criminal Law to conduct further hearings on $\underline{SB\ 447}$ and make a recommendation to the full Committee. The Committee agreed and turned their attention to $\underline{SB\ 685}$.

<u>SB 685</u> - notification of refund provisions required before telemarketing fraud provisions of consumer protection act inapplicable.

Mark Stafford, Assistant Attorney General, Division of Consumer Protection, offered a balloon to <u>SB 685</u> for the Committee's consideration. He noted a further change to the balloon not included on page 3 in the printed section, "A telemarketer that has received such notice to cancel from a consumer shall then, within 10 business days of the receipt of such notice..." The "10 business days" should be further amended to read "30 business days." (<u>ATTACHMENT 3</u>)

Michael Reecht, American Telephone & Telegraph, rose to state the balloon would satisfy their concerns.

Eva Powers, MCI Telecommunications, rose to state the balloon would also satisfy their concerns.

Bob Storey, Direct Marketing Association, rose to state they would withhold support of the bill until further examination of the balloon. He added they agreed with the other interested parties to delay their objections, if any, and would address any concerns of <u>SB 685</u> when it is presented for discussion in the House of Representatives.

<u>Senator Rock moved to amend SB 685 by adopting the balloon and further amendment offered by Mr. Stafford.</u>
<u>Senator Morris seconded the motion. The motion to amend carried.</u>

<u>Senator Rock moved to recommend SB 685 favorable for passage as amended.</u> <u>Senator Morris seconded the motion.</u> The motion carried.

SB 665 - creating the crime of stalking.

Senator Moran reported the Subcommittee on Criminal Law feels the language in <u>SB 665</u> requires further work as it does not address all of the concerns and problems. He requested additional time for the Subcommittee to work on the bill. Chairman Winter agreed to the request and asked staff to consult with Matt Lynch, Research Assistant to the Judicial Council, and return within ten days with language recommendations for <u>SB 665</u>.

<u>SB 670</u> - providing for independent counsel.

Chairman Winter stated that the legislature needs to make clear in <u>SB 670</u> that the appropriations for independent counsel will be made by the legislature, subject to the regular legislative process.

Senator Yost spoke to <u>SB 670</u> by stating that the issue that most concerned him is the ability to halt the investigation process and to release the independent counsel. He strongly supports the separation of powers but is concerned that the non-executive branches of government may have difficulty in bringing the investigation to a conclusion.

Senator Moran moved to adopt the amendments to SB 670 recommended by the Subcommittee on Criminal Law, and to further conceptually amend by adding more explicit language to identify the appropriations process. Senator Petty seconded the motion. The motion to amend carried.

<u>Senator Moran moved to recommend SB 670 favorable for passage as amended. Senator Petty seconded the motion.</u> The motion carried.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF T	THE <u>SENATE</u>	COMMITTEE ON	JUDICIARY	,
room <u>514-5</u>	S, Statehouse, at	10:05 a.m. on	March 9	, 1992.

<u>SB 743</u> - affidavits supporting arrest warrants open for public inspection.

It was noted by Jim Clark, Kansas County and District Attorneys Association, that the practice of public inspection of affidavits already happens in eleven counties. He questioned whether or not affidavits are subject to cross examination and concluded that, in his personal opinion, perhaps the affidavits should be available to the press.

No motions were made and the Committee took no action on the bill.

<u>SB 476</u> - traffic offense; juveniles prosecuted as adults.

Committee discussion ensued to clarify that <u>SB 476</u> would not apply to DUI restrictions of K.S.A. 8-2117.

<u>Senator Bond moved to recommend SB 476 favorable for passage.</u> <u>Senator Petty seconded the motion. The motion carried.</u>

The Committee turned its attention to SB 758, which was heard on this date.

<u>Senator Bond moved to recommend SB 758 favorable for passage.</u> <u>Senator Rock seconded the motion.</u> The <u>motion failed.</u> No further motion arose on the bill.

SB 686- appeals from municipal courts.

Senator Moran moved to recommend SB 686 favorable for passage. Senator Petty seconded the motion. The motion was announced as carried. A division was called with five supporting the motion and three against. The motion carried.

<u>SB 648</u> - creating the crime of abuse of power and authority conferred by a durable power of attorney document.

Senator Moran moved to recommend SB 648 favorable for passage. As no second was made, the motion died for lack of a second.

A balloon to $\underline{SB\ 1634}$, from the Victims' Rights Task Force, was distributed to the Committee for consideration when the bill is addressed by the Committee. (ATTACHMENT 4)

SB 1634 - providing certain constitutional rights for victims of crimes

Having lost a quorum of the Committee, the meeting was adjourned at 11:18 a.m.

Date March 41992

VISITOR SHEET Senate Judiciary Committee

(Please sign) Name/Company Name/Company KD A.S.A.P Assn

March 9, 1992

Goodmorning Senators,

I, Linda Blackshere, resident of Overland Park, and grandmother, come before you in opposition to Senate Bill #758, subsection (c). The paramount clause found in subsection (a)—in the best interest of the child—is all that is necessary regarding visitation rights for grandparents in cases of third party adoptions.

Is it not traumatic enough for a child to lose its parents?

Must they also be deprived of two sets of supportive grandparents, some of whom may have even helped raise the children as in my case?

Were I not able to adopt my grandchildren, then I would lose any contact whatsoever per subsection (c). Think back to your grandparents—they are your past, your roots. Subsection (c) demands a sharp surgical cut from the past for the child. In as much as children think, feel, and love we can not treat them as adopt—apets. They deserve more consideration as well as the grandparents. For whose benefit is subsection (c)?

Senate Judiciary Committee
March 9, 1992
Attachment 1

SENATE BILL No. 447

By Committee on Judiciary

4-10

AN ACT enacting the Kansas criminally influenced and corrupt organizations act. 10 11 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas: 12 Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the Kansas criminally influenced and corrupt organizations act. 66AF 13 Sec. 2. The purpose of this act is to curtail criminal activity and 14 lessen criminal activities' economic and political power in the state 15 by establishing crimes and penalties and providing to law enforcement and the victims of criminal activity new civil sanctions and 17 18 remedies. See. 3. the provisions of this act shall be liberally construed to 19 20 achieve its remedial purpose. 21 Sec. As used in this act: (a) "Alien corporation" means a corporation organized under laws 22 ether than the laws of the United States, or the laws of any state 24 of the United States: 25 (a) (b) "attorney general" includes the attorney general, any duly authorized assistant attorney general or any assistant to the attorney 26 general that the attorney general may require to assist with the 27 concurrence of the requirements of this act; 29 (b) (6) "beneficial interest includes: (1) The interest of a person as a beneficiary under a trust, in 30 which the trustee of the trust holds legal or recorded title to personal 31 32 or real property; 33 (2) the interest of a person as a beneficiary under any other trust arrangement under which any other person holds legal or recorded 34 title to personal or real property for the benefit of such person; or 35 36 (3) the interest of a person under any other form of express fiduciary arrangement under which any other person holds legal or 37 38 recorded title to personal or real property for the benefit of such 40(c) (d) "civil proceedings" means any civil proceedings begun under add new subsection (c) this acts

42 (d) 6 "criminal activity" means engaging in, attempting to engage

in, conspiring to engage in or soliciting, coercing or intimidating

This act shall be known and may be cited as the organized criminal activity act.

Add the word "social".

Add new Section 3

This act shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas criminal code.

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Nothing in this act is intended to create a civil cause of action or liability.

"Conduct" means performing any activity, or pursuing any purpose, of any enterprise and includes any such activity or pursuit by any person or entity in any manner associated with, or employed by, such enterprise at the highest as well as at the lowest levels thereof.

After hours of

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42 43 any of the crimes

1 another person to engage in a violation of this act,

2 (e) (f) "criminal activity lien" means the notice as required by this act;

4 (+) (x) "criminal proceeding" means any criminal proceeding begun under this act;

6 (9) (M) "documentary material" means any books, documents, records, writings, recordings or tangible things;

8 (h) 16 "enterprise" includes any individual, sole proprietorship partnership, corporation, trust or other legal entity, or any union, association or group of persons, associated in fact although not a legal 10 11 entity, and includes illicit as well as licit enterprises and govern-12 mental as well as other entities;

"innocent party" includes bona fide purchasers and victims:

"pattern of criminal activity" means two or more occasions of conduct, that: onduct, that:

(1) Constitute criminal activity; At livest one occasion

(2) are related to the affairs of the enterprise. Which us

(3) are not isolated, and

(3) are not isolated: and

are not so closely related to each other and connected in point of time and place that they constitute a single event; and where at least one of the occasions of conduct occurred after the effective date of this act; and the last of the occasions of conduct occurred within the statutory limits for criminal activity within the state, excluding any period of imprisonment served by any person engaging in the conduct, after a prior occasion of conduct;-

(l) "pecuniary value" means:

(1) Anything of value in the form of money, a negotiable instrument or a commercial interest, or anything else, the primary significance of which is economic advantage; or

any other property or service that has a value in excess of \$100;

(m) "person" means any individual or entity holding or capable of holding a legal or beneficial interest in property;

(n) "personal property" includes any personal property, or any interest in such personal property, or any right, including bank account, debts, corporate stocks, patents or copyrights. Personal property and beneficial interest in personal property shall be deemed to be located where the trustee is, the personal property is, or the instrument evidencing the right is;

(o) "principal" means a person who engages in conduct constituting a violation or who is legally accountable for the conduct of another constituting a violation; and

"real property" means any real property or any interest in 曾(r)

setforth in Chapters 21 and 65 of the Kansas Statutes or

any felony offense that by such offense's terms involves deception or fraud or which one of such offense's statutory elements is an attempt to defraud

Nathing in this Act is intended to create jurisdictions for acts that are not violations of the criminal laws of the State of Kansas.

add new subsection (i)

"Entity" means any individual, partnership, corporation, enterprise, association in fact, group or other organization, including legal as well as illegal, governmental as well as nongovernmental, and economic as well as noneconomic.

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to add - in no event shall any criminal prosecutive be brought later than ten years after the occurrence of the predicate crime.

(4) "prosecuting attorney" means the Attorney General, any Assistant Attorneys General, any County or District Attorney, and Deputy or Assistant County District Attorney.

proceeds advantage, property, or other means any thing of value, of any kind and in any form, constituting the fruits of, derived from, or traceable to, directly or indirectly, any violation of subsection (a) as (b) of section 2, or both, or to any commission of any of the crimes listed in subsection of section . 5.

add new(p) Fees or other remuneration received by suppliers in the ordinary course of legal business activity are not considered Laddnew (q) proceeds for the purposes of this Act.

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real property, including any lease of, or mortgage upon, real property. Real property and beneficial interest in real property shall be deemed to be located where the real property is located.

Sec. \$ (a) It is unlawful for any person employed by, or associated with, any enterprise to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly; in the enterprise's affairs through a pattern of criminal activity.

(b) It is unlawful for any person, through a pattern of criminal activity, to acquire or maintain, directly or indirectly any interestin, or control of, any enterprise or real property.

(e) It is unlawful for any person who has received any proceeds derived, directly or indirectly from a pattern of criminal activity in which such person participated as principal, to use or invest, directlyor indirectly, any part of the proceeds, or any proceeds derived from the investment or use of any of those proceeds, in the acquisition of any title to, or any right, interest or equity in, real property, or in the establishment or operation of any enterprise.

(d) It is unlawful for any person to conspire or attempt to violate, cither directly or through others the provisions of this 20t.

ac. 20(b) (f) It is not unlawful for any person to purchase securities on the open market with intent to make an investment, and without the intent of controlling or participating in the control of the issuer, or of assisting another to do so, if the securities of the issuer held by the purchaser, the members of such purchaser's immediate family, and such purchaser's or their accomplices in any pattern of criminal activity do not amount in the aggregate to 1% of the outstanding securities of any one class and do not confer, either in law or in fact, the power to elect one or more directors of the issuer.

Sec. 8.7 (a) Any person convicted of conduct constituting a violation of any provisions of this act shall be guilty of a class C felony,

(b) In lieu of the fine authorized by this act any person convicted of conduct constituting a violation of this act, through which such person derived pecuniary value, or by which such person caused personal injury, not including pain and suffering, or property damage or other loss, may be sentenced to pay a fine that does not exceed three times the gross value gained or three times the gross loss caused, whichever is greater, plus court costs and the costs of investigation and prosecution reasonably incurred, less the value of any property ordered forfeited under the provisions of this act. The court having jurisdiction over the provisions of this act shall hold a hearing to determine the fine to be assessed.

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(c) Any person convicted of conduct constituting a violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be required to forfeit, according

> add Sec. 6 (a) It is unlawful for any person to

(1) (2) Establish. participate in or conduct any of the affairs of or pursue any purposes of any enterprise, (or acquire or participate in any of the profits of any enterprise 13through such person's commission of or aiding and abetting of one or more others to engage in a pattern of criminal activity;

(2) Acquire or maintain, directly or indirectly, any interest in, or control of, any enterprise or real property through a pattern of criminal activity;

(3)Use or invest, directly or indirectly, any part of the proceeds derived, directly or indirectly from a pattern of criminal activity in which such person participated as principal, or any proceeds derived from the investment or use of any of those proceeds, in the acquisition of any title to, or any right, interest or equity in, real property or in the establishment or operation of any enterprise;

Conspire or attempt to violate, either (4) directly or through others, the provisions of this act.

-1(2) Provide goods or services in connection with any activity found to be total, if out the person or persons providing the goods or services does not knowingly participate in the unlawful enterprise or criminal activity. Providers of goods or services who do not knowingly participate in an unlawful enterprise or criminal activity shall not be subject to the criminal furleiture provisions contained herein.

except that, if the most serious crime committed is a class G felony or higher, then each violation of ensection (a) shall be one class higher than such most serious crime and if the most serious such crime is a class A felony, then each such violation shall also be a class A felony.

to the procedures established herein, to the law enforcement agency involved in the investigation of the violation, any real or personal property used in the course of, intended for use in the course of, derived from, or realized through conduct in violation of this act, including any property constituting an interest in or means of control or influence over the enterprise involved in the conduct in violation of this act or any property constituting proceeds derived from the conduct in violation of this act, including:

- (1) Any position, office, appointment, tenure, commission or employment contract of any kind that such person acquired or maintained in violation of this act, or through which such person conducted or participated in the conduct of the affairs of an enterprise in violation of this act, or that afforded such person a source of influence or control over the affairs of an enterprise that such person exercised in violation of this act:
- (2) any compensation, right or benefit derived from a position, office, appointment, tenure, commission or employment contract described in this act that accrued to such person during the occurrence of conduct in violation of this act;
- (3) any interest in, security of, claim against or property or contractual right affording such person a source of influence or control over the affairs of an enterprise that such person exercised in violation of this act; or
- (4) any amount payable or paid under any contract for goods or services that was awarded or performed in violation of this act.
- (d) A judgment of criminal forfeiture may not be entered unless the indictment of the information alleges the extent of property subject to forfeiture. If the indictment of the information alleges that property is subject to criminal forfeiture a special verdict shall be returned as to the extent of the property, if any, subject to the forfeiture. When a verdict contains a finding of property subject to a criminal forfeiture, a judgment of criminal forfeiture shall be entered.
- (e) If any property included in a special verdiet of criminal forfeitures (1) Cannot be located; (2) has been sold to a bona fide purchaser for value; (3) has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court; (4) has been substantially diminished in value by the conduct of the defendant; (5) has been commingled with other property that cannot be divided without difficulty or undue injury to innocent persons; or (6) is otherwise unreachable without undue injury to innocent person; the court may order ferfeiture of any other property of the defendant up to the value of the property that is unreachable.

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(e) Upon the filing of an indictment, the court, after a hearing with respect to which any person who will be affected has been given reasonable notice and opportunity to participate, but at which the usual rules of evidence shall not apply, may, based on the indictment complaint or information

(1) Enter a restraining order or injunction;

require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond; or

(3) take any other action, including the appointment of a receiver, that the investigating law enforcement agency shows by a preponderance of the evidence is necessary to preserve the reachability of

property subject to criminal forfeiture.

12 (f) (g) If no indictment, has been filed, the investigating law on forcement agency, in addition to the showing made in the hearing otherwise specified by this act, shall similarly show that:

(1) There is probable cause to believe that the property with respect to which the order is sought would, in the event of a conviction, be subject to criminal forfeiture under this act; and

(2) the requested order would not result in substantial and irreparable harm or injury to the party against whom the order is to be entered that outweighs the need to preserve the reachability of the property.

No order so entered shall be effective for more than 90 days, unless it is similarly extended by the court for good cause shown or unless an indictment, is returned alleging that the property is subject to forfeiture.

26(3) (h) Upon application by the investigating law enforcement agency, a temporary restraining order to preserve the reachability of property subject to criminal forfeiture under this act may be

granted without notice to any party, if:

(1) An indictment alleging that property is subject to criminal forfeiture has been filed or if the court determines that there is probable cause to believe that property with respect to which the order is sought would, in the event of a conviction, be subject to criminal forfeiture under this act;

(2) the property is in the possession or control of the party against whom the order is to be entered; and

(3) the court determines that the nature of the property is such that it can be concealed, disposed of or placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court before any party may be heard in opposition.

A temporary restraining order granted without notice to any party under this act shall expire within such time, not to exceed 10 days, as the court fixes, unless extended for good cause shown, or unless the party against whom it is entered consents to an extension for a

longer period. If a temporary restraining order is granted under this act without notice to any party, a hearing concerning the entry of an order under this act shall be held at the earliest practicable time and prior to the expiration of the temporary order.

(h)(i) Following the entry of a judgment that includes a fine or an order of criminal forfeiture under this act, or both, the court may enter a restraining order or injunction, require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond, or take any other action, including the appointment of a receiver, that the court deems proper to protect the interests of the parties or an innocent party.

11 (i)(j) An order of criminal forfeiture entered under this act shall authorize the investigating law enforcement agency to seize the property declared forfeited under this act upon such terms and conditions, 13 14 relating to the time and manner of seizure, as the court shall deem proper. The investigating law enforcement agency shall direct the disposition of the property in accordance with the provisions of this 16 17

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(j) (K) Fines collected under this act shall be applied to the costs and expenses of investigation and prosecution, including costs of 19 resources and personnel incurred in investigation and prosecution.

21 (k A) Criminal penalties and fines under this act are supplemental and not mutually exclusive, except where designated, and shall not preclude the application of any other criminal or civil remedy under this act or any other provision of law.

(m) In any settlement discussions or prior to the imposition of any sentence under this act the court, in addition to any other appropriate matter, shall vigorously advocate full and complete restitution to any aggrieved person, and the court, prior to the acceptance of a plea or after a verdict, but prior to the imposition of any sentence under this act shall not consider any matter in mitigation until full and complete restitution has been duly affected or a satisfactory explanation of why it is impractical has been made to the court.

See. 7. (a) The investigating law enforcement agency may institute civil proceedings against any enterprise other than an individual. in the appropriate jurisdiction seeking relief from conduct constituting a violation or to prevent or restrain a violation of this act. IP the plaintiff in such a proceeding proves the alleged violation by a preponderance of the evidence, the court, after making due provision for the rights of innecent persons, may grant relief by entering any appropriate order or judgment, including:

(1) Ordering any defendant to divest oneself of any interest in any enterprise, or in any real proporty;

(1)

Any defendant may be convicted violation of subsection 6(a) (1), (a) (2), subs tion (c), (d), and (e), one or more predicate crimes, or any grouping of the above, and may be sentenced for all consecutively, concurrently, or as otherwise provided by law.

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(2) imposing reasonable restrictions upon the future activities or investments of any defendant, including prohibiting any defendant from engaging in the same type of endeavor as the enterprise in which the defendant was engaged in violation of this act;

(3) ordering the suspension or revocation of a license, permit or prior approval granted to any enterprise by any agency of the state;

(1) ordering the dissolution or reorganization of any enterprise;

(5) ordering the surrender of the charter of a corporation organized under the laws of this state or the revocation of a certificate authorizing a foreign corporation to conduct husiness within the state, upon finding that the board of directors or a managerial agent acting on behalf of the corporation in conducting the affairs of the corporation, has authorized or engaged in conduct made unlawful by this act, and that, for the prevention of future criminal conduct, the public interest requires the charter of the corporation dissolved or the certificate revoked.

In a proceeding initiated under this subsection, injunctive relief shall be granted in conformity with the principles that govern the granting of relief from injury or threatened injury in other cases, but no showing or special or irreparable injury shall have to be made. Pending final determination of a proceeding initiated under this subsection, a temporary restraining order or a preliminary injunction may be issued upon a showing of immediate danger of significant injury, including the possibility that any judgment for money damages might be difficult to execute. If the court issues an injunction, or grants other relief under this subsection, or the plaintiff otherwise substantially prevails, the plaintiff shall also recover reasonable attorney fees in the trial and appellate courts and costs of investigation and litigation reasonably incurred.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any pleading, motion or other paper filed in connection with a proceeding or action under subsection (a) shall be verified. Where such pleading, motion or other paper includes an allegation of fraud, coercion or accomplice of conspiratorial accountability, it shall state, insofar as practicable, the circumstances with particularity. The verification by an aggrieved party and the signature of an attorney required by this subsection shall constitute a certification by such party and attorney that such party and attorney have carefully read the pleading, motion or other paper and based on a reasonable inquiry, believes that:

- (1) It is well grounded in fact;

— (2) it is warranted by existing law, or a good faith argument for the extension, modification or reversal of existing law; and

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(3) it is not made for any improper purpose, including to harass, to cause unnecessary delay, to impose a needless increase in the cost of litigation, or to force an unjust sottlement through the serious character of the allegation.

If a pleading, motion or other paper is verified or signed in violation of the certification provisions of this subsection the court, upon motion or upon its own initiative, after hearing and appropriate findings of pact, shall impose upon the person who verified such pleading, motion or other paper or the attorney who signed such pleading, motion or other paper, or both, a fit and proper sanction, which may include an order to pay to the other party or parties the amount of the reasonable expenses incurred because of the pleading, motion or other paper, including reasonable attorney fees. If the court determines that the filing of the pleading, motion or the paper was frivolous, the court shall award troble actual expenses, including attorney fees.

(e) The law enforcement authority may institute proceedings against any enterprise other than an individual to recover a civil penalty to be imposed in the discretion of the court for conduct constituting a violation of any provision of section 5. The civil penalty shall not exceed \$100,000 less the value of any property criminally forfeited or any fine imposed under section 7. Penalties collected under this subsection shall be applied to the costs and expenses of investigation and prosecution, including costs of resources and personnel incurred in investigation and prosecution, and the balance, if any, to the racketeering investigation and prosecution fund established under section 0.

(d) Upon the filing of a civil proceeding or action under subsection (a), a law enforcement authority shall immediately notify the
attorney general of the filing. The attorney general, upon timely
application, may intervene in any civil proceeding or action brought
under subsection (a) if the attorney general certified that, in the
opinion of the attorney general, the proceeding or action is of general
public importance.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law providing a shorter statute of limitations, a civil proceeding or action under this section may be commenced within five years after the conduct made unlawful under section 5 or when the cause of action otherwise accrues or within any longer statutory period that shall be applicable. If a criminal proceeding or civil action or other proceeding is brought or intervened in by the attorney general to punish, prevent or restrain any activity made unlawful under section 5, the running of the period of limitations prescribed by this subsection with respect

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to any other cause of action of an investigating law enforcement agency under subsection (a), based in whole or part upon any matter -complained of in any such prosecution, action or proceeding, shall be suspended during the pendency of such presecution, action or proceeding and for two years following its termination.

- See 7. 18 Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any person who has perfected a security interest in personal or real property or a beneficial interest in personal or real property for the payment of an enforceable debt or other similar obligation prior to the filing of a criminal activity lien notice or a lis pendens in reference to such property or interest may foreclose such interest as otherwise provided by law. The foreclosure of such interest shall, insofar as it is practicable, be made in such a fashion that such foreclosure will not otherwise interfere with a forfeiture under this act.
 - (g) Personal service of any process in a proceeding or action underthis section may be made upon any person outside this state if the person was a principal in any conduct constituting a violation of this act in this state. The person shall be deemed to have thereby submitted to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state for the purposes of this section.
 - (h) The application of any civil remedy under this section shall not preclude the application of any other civil or criminal remody under this act or any other provision of law. Civil remedies under this section are supplemental and not mutually exclusive.
 - Sec. 8. (a) The investigating law enforcement authority shall dispose of all property ordered forfeited in any criminal proceeding under this act as soon as feasible, making due provisions for the rights of innocent persons by:
 - (1) Public sale:
 - transfer to a state governmental agency for official use;
 - sale or transfer to an innocent person; or
 - destruction, if the property is not needed for evidence in any pending criminal or civil proceeding.
 - (b) Any interest in personal or real property not exercisable by, or transferable for value by the law enforcement agency shall expire and shall not revert to the defendant. No defendant or any person acting in concert with such defendant or on such defendant's behalf shall be eligible to purchase forfeited property from the law enforcement agency.
 - (c) With respect to property ordered forfeited, fine imposed or civil penalty imposed in any criminal or civil proceeding under this act, the court may, upon petition of law enforcement authority or any other person authorize:

- (I) The compromise of claims;
- (2) the awarding of compensation to persons providing information resulting in a forfeiture under this act;
- (3) the granting of petitions for initigation or remission of forfeiture or fines, restore forfeited property or imposed fines to victims of a violation of section 51 or
- (4) the taking of any other action to protect the rights of innocent persons that is in the interest of justice and that is consistent with the purposes of this act.
- (d) The proceeds of any sale or other disposition of forfeited property imposed under this act, whether by final judgment, settlement or otherwise, shall be applied as follows:
- (1) To the fees and costs of the forfeiture and sale, including expenses of seizure, maintenance and custody of the property pending the property's disposition, advertising and court costs;
- (2) to all costs and expenses of investigation and prosecution, including costs of resources and personnel incurred in investigation and prosecution; and
- (3) the balance to the credit of the law enforcement authority in such proportions as are represented by the costs and expenses of investigation and prosecution in the criminal activity investigation and prosecution fund established by section 9.
- Sec. 9. (a) The proceeds of all forfeitures ordered or fines excivil penalties imposed under this act shall be remitted to the state treasurer for deposit in the state treasury and credit to the criminal activity investigation and prosecution fund of the law enforcement agency conducting the investigation or making application pursuant to this act.
- (b) There is hereby established in the state treasury the criminal activity investigation and prosecution fund. Moneys in the criminal activity investigation and prosecution fund shall be used for the costs and expenses of investigation and prosecution, whether criminally or civilly, of conduct made unlawful by this act, including costs of resources and personnel.
- Sec. 10. (a) Upon the institution of any criminal excivil proceeding or action under this act, the law enforcement authority then or at any time during the pendency of the proceeding may file in the official records of any one or more counties a criminal activity lien notice. No filing fee or other charge shall be required as a condition for filing the criminal activity lien notice, and the clerk of the court, upon the presentation of a criminal activity lien notice, shall immediately record such lien in the official records.

(b) The criminal activity lien notice shall be signed by the law-

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enforcement authority. The notice shall be in such form as the attorney general prescribes and shall set forth the following information:

(1) The name of the person against whom the criminal or civil proceeding or action, has been brought. In its discretion, the law efforcement authority may name in the criminal activity lien notice any other aliases, names or fictitious names under which the person may be known. In its discretion, the law enforcement authority may name in the criminal activity lien notice any corporation, partnership or other entity that is either controlled by or entirely owned by the person;

(2) if known to the law enforcement authority, the current residence and business addresses of the person named in the criminal activity lien notice and of the other names set forth in the criminal activity lien notice;

(3) a reference to the criminal or civil proceeding or action stating that a proceeding under this act has been brought against the person named in the criminal activity lien notice, the name of the court where the proceeding or action has been brought and, if known to the law enforcement authority at the time of filing the criminal activity lien notice, the case number of the proceeding or action;

(4) a statement that the notice is being filed pursuant to this act; and

(5) the name and address of the law enforcement authority filing the criminal activity lien notice and the name of the individual signing the criminal activity lien notice.

A criminal activity lien notice shall apply only to one person and, to the extent applicable, any aliases, fictitious names or other names, including names of corporations, partnerships or other entities, to the extent permitted in this section. A separate criminal activity lien notice shall be filed for any other person against whom the law-orderement authority desires to file a criminal activity lien notice under this section.

under this section.

(c) The leve inforcement authority, as soon as practicable after the filing of each criminal activity lien notice, shall furnish to the person named in the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last known business or residential address, either a copy of the recorded notice or a copy of the notice with a notation on it of the court in which the notice has been recorded. The failure of the law enforcement authority to furnish a copy of the notice under this section shall not invalidate or otherwise affect the notice.

(d) The filing of a criminal activity lien notice creates, from the time of the filing, a lien in favor of the lienholder on the following

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property of the person named in the notice and against any other names set forth in the notice:

- (1) Any personal or real property situated in the county where the notice is filed then or thereafter owned by the person or under any of the names; and
- (2) any beneficial interest in it located in the county where the notice is filed then or thereafter owned by the person or under any of the names.

The lien shall commence and attach as of the time of filing of the criminal activity lien notice and shall continue thereafter until expiration, termination or release. The lien created in favor of the lienholder shall be superior and prior to the interest of any other person in the person or real property or beneficial interest in it, if the interest is acquired subsequent to the filing of the notice.

- (e) In conjunction with any civil proceeding or action: the film (1) The less enforcement authority may file without prior court order in any county lis pendens under the provisions of state law and, in such case, any person acquiring an interest in the real property or beneficial interest in such real property, if the real property or a beneficial interest in such real property is acquired subsequent to the filing of the lis pendens, shall take the interest subject to the civil proceeding or action and any subsequent judgment of forfeiture, and
- (B) if a criminal activity lien notice has been filed, the law onforcement and unity may name as defendants, in addition to the
 person named in the notice, any person acquiring an interest in the
 personal or real property or beneficial interest in such personal or
 real property subsequent to the filing of the notice. If a judgment
 of forfeiture is entered in the proceeding or action in favor of the
 plaintiff, the interest of any person in the property that was acquired
 subsequent to the filing of the notice and judgment of forfeiture
 shall be subject to the notice and judgment of forfeiture.
- (f) Upon the entry of a final judgment of forfeiture in favor of the plaintiff, the title to the forfeited property shall:
- (1) In the case of real property, or a beneficial interest in such real property, relate back to the date of filing of the criminal activity lien notice in the official records of the county where the real property or a beneficial interest in such real property is located; and if no criminal activity lien notice is filed, then to the date of the filing of any notice of lis pendens under subsection (e) in the official records of the county where the real property or a beneficial interest in such real property is located; and, if no criminal activity lien notice or notice of lis pendens is filed, then to the date of recording of the

of an indictment or complaint seeking criminal Refeiture.

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final judgment of forfeiture in the official records of the county where the real property or a beneficial interest in such real property is located; and

(2) in the case of personal property or a beneficial interest in such personal property, relate back to the date the personal property or the beneficial interest in it was seized by the law enforcement agency, or the date of filing of a criminal activity lien notice in the official records of the county where the personal property or a beneficial interest in such personal property is located, but if the property was not seized or no criminal activity lien notice was filed, then to the date of the recording of the final judgment of forfeiture in the official records of the court where the personal property or a beneficial interest in such personal property is located.

(g) If personal or real property or a beneficial interest in such personal or real property subject to forfeiture is conveyed, alienated, disposed of or otherwise rendered unavailable for forfeiture after the -filing of a criminal activity lien notice, or after the filing of a civil proceeding or action or criminal proceeding, whichever is earlier. the elaimant may institute an action in any court against the person named in the criminal activity lien notice or the defendant in the civil proceeding or criminal proceeding, and the court shall enter final judgment against the person named in the criminal activity lien notice or the defendant in the civil proceeding or action or criminal proceeding in an amount equal to the fair market value of the property or any beneficial interest in such personal or real property together with investigative costs and attorney fees incurred by the plaintiff in the action. If a civil proceeding or action is pending, such action shall be filed only in the court where such civil proceeding or action is pending

(5) (At) If personal or real property or a beneficial interest in such personal or real property subject to forfeiture is conveyed, alienated or otherwise disposed of after the filing of a criminal activity lien notice or after the filing of a civil proceeding of action or criminal proceeding, whichever is earlier, the court may treat such conveyance, alienation or disposition as a fraudulent and preferential conveyance.

37 (h) (f) A trustee, who acquires actual knowledge that a criminal activity lien notice or a civil proceeding or action or criminal proceeding has been filed against any person for whom the trustee holds legal or recorded title to personal or real property, shall immediately furnish to the law enforcement authority the following:

- (1) The name and address of the person, as known to the trustee;
- 2) the names and addresses, as known to the trustee, of all other

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persons for whose benefit the trustee holds title to the personal or real property; and

- (3) if requested by the law enforcement authority, a copy of the trust agreement or other instrument under which the trustee holds legal or record title to the personal or real property. Any trustee who fails to comply with the provisions of this section is guilty of a violation of this act:
- (j) Any trustee who transfers or conveys title to personal or real property for which a criminal activity lien notice has been filed at the time of transfer or conveyance in the county where the personal or real property is located naming a person who holds a beneficial interest in personal or real property, if the trustee has actual notice of the criminal activity lien notice, shall be liable to the law enforcement authority for the greater of:
- (1) The amount of proceeds received directly by the person named in the oriminal activity lien notice as a result of the transfer or conveyance:
- (B) the amount of proceeds received by the trustee as a result of the transfer or conveyance and distributed to the person named in the oriminal activity lien notices or
- (3) the fair market value of the interest of the person named in the oriminal activity lien notice in the personal or real property or conveyance; but if the trustee transfers or conveys the personal or real property for at least its fair market value and holds the proceeds that would otherwise be paid or distributed to the beneficiary or at the direction of the beneficiary or such beneficiary's designee) the trustee's liability shall not exceed the amount of the proceeds held for so long as the proceeds are held by the trustee.
- 29 (i) At The filing of a criminal activity lien notice shall not constitute a lien on the recorded title to personal or real property as owned by the trustee except to the extent the trustee is named in the criminal activity lien notice. The law enforcement agency may bring a civil proceeding in any court against the trustee to recover from the trustee the amounts set forth in subsection (g), and the law enforcement authority shall also be entitled to recover investigative costs and attorney fees incurred by the law enforcement authority: (1) The filing of a criminal activity lien notice shall not affect the use to which personal or real property or a beneficial interest in it owned by the person named in the criminal activity lien may be put or the right of the person to receive any avails, rents or other proceeds resulting from the use and ownership, but not the sale, of the property, until a judgment of forfeiture is entered.

43 (k) (1) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any trans-

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fer or conveyance by a trustee under a court order, unless the court order is entered in an action between the trustee and the beneficiary.

- (2) Unless the trustee has actual knowledge that a person owning a beneficial interest in the trust is named in a criminal activity lien notice or is otherwise a defendant in a civil proceeding or action, this section shall not apply to:
- (A) Any conveyance by a trustee required under the terms of any trust agreement, where trust agreement is a matter of public record prior to the filing of any criminal activity lien notice; or
- (B) any transfer or conveyance by a trustee to all of the persons who own a beneficial interest in the trust.
- (i) (n) The term of a criminal activity lien notice shall be for a period of six years from the date of filing unless a renewal criminal activity lien notice has been filed by the law enforcement authority and, in such case, the term of the renewal lien notice shall be for a period of six years from the date of this filing. The law enforcement authority shall be entitled to only one renewal of the criminal activity lien
- notice.

 (m) (a) The law enforcement authority filing the criminal activity lien notice may release in whole or in part any criminal activity lien notice or may release any personal or real property or beneficial interest in such personal or real property from the criminal activity lien notice upon such terms and conditions as such authority may 24 determine. Any release of a criminal activity lien notice executed by the law enforcement authority may be filed in the official records of any court. No charge or fee shall be imposed for the filing of any release of a criminal activity lien notice.
- (h) (p) -If no civil proceeding or action has been instituted by the law enforcement authority seeking a forfeiture of any property owned by a person named in the criminal activity lien notice. the acquittal in the criminal proceeding of the person named in the criminal 31 32 activity lien notice or the dismissal of the criminal proceeding shall 33 terminate the criminal activity lien notice and, in such case, the filing of the criminal activity lien notice shall have no effect. He 34 eivil proceeding has been instituted, in the event the criminal pro-35 eeeding has been dismissed or the person named in the criminal 36 activity lien notice has been acquitted in the criminal proceeding, the eriminal activity lien notice shall continue for the duration of the civil proceeding.
- 40 (o) (d) If no criminal or eivil proceeding or action under this act is then pending against the person named in a criminal activity lien notice, any person named in a criminal activity lien notice may institute an action against the law enforcement authority filing the prosecution attorney

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notice, in the jurisdiction where the notice has been filed, seeking a release or extinguishment of the notice and, in such case:

(1) The court, upon the motion of the person, shall immediately enter an order setting a date for hearing, which date shall be not less than five nor more than 10 days after the suit has been filed, and the order along with a copy of the complaint shall be served on the law enforcement authority within three days after the institution of the suit. At the hearing, the court shall take evidence on the issue of whether any personal or real property or beneficial interest in it owned by such person is covered by the criminal activity lien notice or otherwise is subject to forfeiture under this act and, if such person shows by the preponderance of the evidence that the criminal activity lien notice is not applicable to such person or that any personal or real property or beneficial interest in such personal or real property owned by such person is not subject to forfeiture under this act, the court shall enter a judgment extinguishing the criminal activity lien notice or releasing the personal or real property or beneficial interest in such personal or real property from the criminal activity lien notice;

(2) the court shall immediately enter its order releasing from the criminal activity lien notice any specific personal or real property or beneficial interest in such personal or real property, if a sale of the personal or real property or beneficial interest in such personal or real property is pending and the filing of the notice prevents the sale of the property or interest, but the proceeds resulting from the sale of the personal or real property or beneficial interest in such personal or real property shall be deposited into the registry of the court, subject to the further order of the court; and

(3) at the hearing set forth in subsection (1), the court may release from the criminal activity lien notice any personal or real property or beneficial interest in such personal or real property upon the posting by such person of such security as is equal to the value of the personal or real property or beneficial interest in such personal or real property owned by such person.

(r) In the event a civil proceeding is pending against a person named in a criminal activity lien notice, the court upon motion by the person may grant the relief set forth in this section.

Sec. 11. (a) Each alien corporation desiring to acquire of record any personal or real property in this state shall have, prior to acquisition, and shall maintain continuously in this state during any year thereafter in which the personal or real property is owned by the alien corporation:

(1) A registered office, and

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- (2) a registered agent, which agent may be either (A) An individual resident in the state whose business office is identical with the registered office; or (B) another corporation authorized to transact business in this state having a business office identical with the registered officer
- (b) Each registered agent appointed under this section, on whom process may be served, shall file a statement in writing with the -official accepting the appointment as registered agent simultaneously with being designated.
- (c) Each alien corporation shall file with the official no earlier than January 1 and no later than July 1 of each year, a sworn report on such forms as the official shall prescribe setting forth:
 - (1) The name of the alien corporation;
- (2) the street address of the principal office of the alien 14 -corporation; 16
 - (3) the names and street addresses of each officer and each director of the alien corporation;
 - (4) the names and street addresses of the registered agent and registered office of the alien corporation;
 - (5) the signature of the corporate president, vice president, sec-Crotary, assistant secretary or treasurer attesting to the accuracy of the report as of the day immediately preceding filing of the report.
 - (d) The official shall collect a filing fee of \$15 for each such report filed and a fee of \$20 plus the past year's fee for a late filing.
 - (e) The official shall record the status of any alien corporation that fails to comply with the requirements of this section.
 - (f) Each alien corporation that fails to file a report as required by this section or fails to maintain a registered office and a registered agent as required by this section shall not be entitled to own, purchase or sell any personal or real property in this state and shall not be entitled to sue or defend in the courts of this state until such requirements have been complied with.
- (g) The filing of a report by a corporation as required by this section shall be solely for the purposes of this act and shall not be used as a determination of whether the corporation is actually doing 36 Lbusiness in this state.
 - Sec. 12.11 (a) Whenever any person has engaged in, is engaging in or is about to engage in any conduct constituting a violation of any of the provisions of section 5, the attorney general may conduct an investigation of the conduct. The attorney general is authorized before the commencement of any civil or criminal proceeding oraction under this act to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, examine them under oath or require the production of any books,

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documents, records, writings, recordings or tangible things.

- (b) Service of subpoena of the attorney general under this section may be made by:
- (1) Delivery of a duly executed copy of the subpoena to the person served, or if a person is not a natural person, to the principal place of business of the person to be served; or
- (2) mailing by certified mail, return receipt requested, a duly executed copy of the subpoena addressed to the person to be served at such person's principal place of business in this state or, if the person has no place of business in this state of such person's principal place of business.
- (c) any subpoena issued by the attorney general under this section shall contain the following information:
- (1) The nature of the conduct constituting the alleged violation that is under investigation and the provision of law applicable to such violation;
- (2) the date, not less than 10 days from the date of service of the subpoena, and place where the person is required to appear or produce documentary material in such person's possession, custody or control; and
- (3) a description by class of any documentary material required to be produced that indicates the material demanded.
- (d) When documentary material is demanded by subpoena, the subpoena shall not:
- (1) Contain any requirement that would be unreasonable or improper if contained in a subpoena duces tecum issued by a court of this state; or
- (2) require the disclosure of any documentary material that would be privileged, or that for any other reason would not be required by a subpoena duces tecum issued by a court of this state.
- (e) The production of documentary material in response to a subpoena served under this section shall be made under a sworn certificate, in such form as the subpoena designates, by a sworn certificate, if a natural person, to whom the demand is directed or, if not a natural person, by a person having knowledge of the facts and circumstances relating to the production, to the effect that all of the documentary material required by the demand and in the possession, custody or control of the person to whom the demand is directed has been produced and made available to the custodian.
- (f) The attorney general may require the production under this section of documentary material prior to the taking of any testimony of the person subpoenaed. The required documentary material shall be made available for inspection or copying during normal business

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hours at the principal place of business of the person served, or at such other time and place as may be agreed upon by the person served and the attorney general.

- (g) The examination of all witnesses under this section shall be conducted by the attorney general before an officer authorized to administer oaths in this state. The testimony shall be taken stenographically or by a sound recording device and shall be transcribed. The attorney general shall exclude from the place where the examination is held all persons except the person being examined, such person's counsel, the officer before whom the testimony is to be taken, and any stenographer taking such testimony. Any person compelled to appear under a demand for oral testimony under this act may be accompanied, represented and advised by counsel. The examination shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the rules of this state dealing with the taking of depositions.
- (h) While in the possession of the attorney general and under such reasonable terms and conditions as the attorney general shall prescribe:
- (1) Documentary material shall be available for examination by the person who produced the material or by any duly authorized representative of the person; and
- (2) transcripts of oral testimony shall be available for examination by the person who produced such testimony, or such person's counsel.

Except as otherwise provided in this section, no documentary material, transcripts, oral testimony or copies of the foregoing, in the possession of the attorney general shall be available for examination by any individual other than another law enforcement official without the consent of the person who produced the material or transcript.

- (i) No person served with a subpoena by the attorney general under this section shall be paid the same fees and mileage as paid witnesses in the court of this state.
- (j) No person shall, with intent to avoid, evade, prevent or obstruct compliance in whole or in part by any person with any duly served subpoena of the attorney general under this section, knowingly remove from any place, conceal, withhold, destroy, mutilate, alter or by any other means falsify any documentary material that is the subject of the subpoena. The attorney general shall investigate suspected violations of this section and shall commence and try all prosecutions under this section.
- (k) In the event a witness served with a subpoena by the attorney general under this section fails or refuses to appear or to produce

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documentary material as provided by the subpoena, or to give testimony relevant or material to the investigation, the attorney general may petition the court, of the county where the witness resides, for an order requiring the witness to attend and to testify or to produce the documentary material. Any failure or refusal by the witness to obey an order of the court may be punishable by the court as contempt.

Sec. 18. (a) If a person is or may be called to produce evidence at a hearing or trial under this act or at an investigation brought by the attorney general under section 12 the court for the judicial district in which the hearing, trial or investigation is or may be held, upon certification in writing of a request of the law enforcement authority for the judicial district, or any person in a hearing or trial, shall issue an order, ex parte or after a hearing, requiring the person to produce evidence, notwithstanding such person's refusal to do so on the basis of privilege against self-incrimination.

the basis of privilege against self-incrimination.

(b) The law enforcement authority may certify in writing a request for an ex parte order under this section if in such authority's judgment:

- (1) The production of the evidence may be necessary to the public interest; and
- (2) the person has refused or is likely to refuse to produce evidence on the basis of such person's privilege against self-incrimination.
- (e) Any person in a hearing or trial may certify in writing a request for an order under this section to be issued after an immunity hearing and the due service of the certification. A copy of such person's certification shall be served on the clerk of the court in which the hearing or trial is or may be held 30 days before the immunity hearing. The court shall grant the requested order of immunity where:
- (1) The production of the information is necessary to a fair determination of the matter pending at the hearing or trial;
- 34 (2) the person has refused or is likely to refuse to produce the 35 information on the basis of such person's privilege against self-in-36 crimination; and
 - (3) no objection to the order is made by the law enforcement authority.
 - If a person refuses, on the basis of such person's privilege against self-incrimination, to produce evidence in any proceeding described in this section, and the presiding officer informs the person of an order issued under this section, the person may not refuse to comply with the order on the basis of such person's privilege against

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self-incrimination. If the person refuses to comply with the order, such person may be punished by the court issuing an order for contempt.

(e) The production of evidence compelled by order issued under this section, and any information directly or indirectly derived from such evidence, may not be used against the person in a subsequent criminal case, except in a prosecution for perjury, false swearing, or an offense otherwise involving a failure to comply with the order.

See. 14. The attorney general may bring a civil proceeding or action on behalf of this state in federal court for civil relief under any comparable provision of federal law. No civil proceeding or action brought by the attorney general under this section shall impair the authority of any county, municipality, township or political subdivision to bring a proceeding or action on its own behalf or impair its authority to engage its own counsel in connection with the proceeding or action.

Sec. 15. When the language of this act is the same or similar to the language of title IX of public law 91-452 (18 U.S.C. § 1961 et seq.), the courts of this state in construing this act shall follow the construction given to federal law by the United States supreme court or the United States court of appeals of the tenth circuit.

Sec. 16.1 If any provision of this act or the application of it to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional, it shall be conclusively presumed that the legislature would have enacted the remainder of this act without such invalid or unconstitutional provision.

Sec. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

The criminal forfeiture provisions contained in this Act are intended to be new and additional law enforcement remedias. Nothing in this Act is intended to reduce or restrict the civil ferfeiture procedures setferth in Chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes or any other ferfeiture procedures, whether enactes by the State of Kansas or the Federal Bovernment.

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Section 13

SENATE BILL No. 685

By Committee on Judiciary

2-17

AN ACT concerning the Kansas consumer protection act; relating to telemarketing fraud; amending K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 50-672, 50-673 and 50-675 and repealing the existing sections.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 50-672 is hereby amended to read as follows: 50-672. (a) Any verbal agreement made by a consumer to purchase any goods or services from a telemarketer shall not be considered valid and legally binding unless the telemarketer receives from the consumer a signed eentraet confirmation that discloses in full the terms of the sale agreed upon.

- (b) The contract confirmation shall include, but is not limited to, the following information:
- (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the telemarketer;
- (2) the address and telephone number at which personal or voice contact with an employee or agent of the telemarketer can be made during normal business hours;
- (3) a list of all prices or fees being requested, including any handling, shipping, delivery, or other charges;
 - (3) (4) the date of the transaction;
 - (4) (5) a detailed description of the goods or services being sold;
- (5) (6) a duplicate copy with the complete information as presented in the original eentract confirmation, to be retained by the consumer as proof of the terms of the agreement to purchase; and
- (6) (7) in a type size of a minimum of twelve points, in a space immediately preceding the space allotted for the consumer signature, the following statement:

"YOU ARE NOT OBLIGATED TO PAY ANY MONEY UNLESS YOU SIGN THIS CONTRACT CONFIRMATION AND RETURN IT TO THE SELLER."

(c) A telemarketer may not make or submit any charge to the consumer's credit card account until the telemarketer has received from the consumer an original copy of a eentract confirmation, signed by the consumer, that complies with this section. Any merchandise sent or services provided without such written eentract

Senate Judiciary Committee
March 9, 1992
Attachment 3. 1/2

confirmation shall be considered as unsolicited goods subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 50-617, and amendments thereto.

- (d) No consumer shall be held liable for payment for any good or service provided by a telemarketer unless such telemarketer has first received the written consent of the consumer in the form of a contract confirmation as defined in this section.
- (e) In the event that the consumer sends payment to the telemarketer in the form of a personal check, cash money, or any other form of payment other than credit card without having included a signed copy of such eentraet confirmation, the consumer shall have the right to choose at any time to cancel the sale by notifying the telemarketer in writing, provided the consumer returns to the telemarketer the goods sold in substantially the same condition as when they were received by the consumer. A telemarketer that has received such notice to cancel from a consumer shall then, within 10 business days of the receipt of such notice:
- (1) Refund all payments made, including any down payment made under the agreement;
- (2) return any goods or property traded in to the seller on account of or in contemplation of the agreement, in substantially the same condition as when received by the telemarketer; and
- (3) take any action necessary or appropriate to terminate promptly any security interest created in connection with the agreement.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 50-673 is hereby amended to read as follows: 50-673. The provisions of K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 50-671 through 50-674 and amendments thereto do not apply to a transaction:
- (a) That has been made in accordance with prior negotiations in the course of a visit by the consumer to a merchant operating a business establishment that has a fixed permanent location and where consumer goods or services are displayed or offered for sale on a continuing basis;
- (b) in which the business establishment making the solicitation has made a prior sale to the consumer or has a clear, preexisting business relationship with the consumer, provided that relationship resulted in the consumer becoming aware of the full name, business address and phone number of the establishment;
- (c) in which the consumer purchases goods or services pursuant to an examination of a television, radio, or print advertisement or a sample, brochure, catalogue, or other mailing material of the telemarketer that contains:
- (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the telemarketer;
 - (2) a full description of the goods or services being sold along

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with a list of all prices or fees being requested, including any handling, shipping, or delivery charges; and

(3) any limitations or restrictions that apply to the offer; or

(d) in which the consumer is initially solicited by postcard or other written notice sent through the mail and such postcard or other written notice states that the consumer may obtain a full refund for the return of undamaged and unused goods or a cancellation of services notice to the seller within seven days after receipt by the consumer, and the seller will process the refund within 30 days after receipt of the returned merchandise by the consumer or the refund for any services not performed or a pro rata refund for any services not yet performed for the consumer:

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 50-675 is hereby amended to read as follows: 50-675. (a) This act shall be part of and supplemental to the

Kansas consumer protection act.

(b) Any attempt to collect a fee, or enforce a credit card charge or transaction is an unconscionable act within the meaning of K.S.A. 50-627 and amendments thereto.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 50-672, 50-673 and 50-675 are hereby

repealed.

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Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

The review, return, and refund privilege shall be disclosed to the consumer orally by telephone or in writing with advertising, promotional material or with delivery of the product or service. The words "satisfaction guaranteed," "free inspection," "no risk guarantee" or similar words and phrases meet the requirements of this act.

(e) Any telemarketer who, pursuant to this section, is exempted from K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 50-671 through 50-674 and amendments thereto, impliedly warrants the goods or property to be satisfactory to the consumer to the extent that

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the consumer shall have the right to choose at any time to cancel the sale by notifying the telemarketer in writing, provided the consumer returns to the telemarketer the goods sold in substantially the same condition as when they were received by the consumer. A telemarketer that has received such notice to cancel from a consumer shall then, within 10 business days of the receipt of such notice:

 Refund all payments made, including any down payment made under the agreement;

- (2) return any goods or property traded in to the seller on account of or in contemplation of the agreement, in substantially the same condition as when received by the telemarketer; and
- (3) take any action necessary or appropriate to terminate promptly any security interest created in connection with the agreement.
- a credit card charge or transaction or any refusal to make a refund to the consumer in violation of this act is an unconscionable act within the meaning of K.S.A. 50-627 and amendments thereto.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1634

By Committee on Judiciary

2-6

A PROPOSITION to amend article 15 of the constitution of the state of Kansas by adding a new section thereto, prescribing certain rights for victims of crime.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected (or appointed) and qualified to the Senate and two-thirds of the members elected (or appointed) and qualified to the House of Representatives concurring therein:

Section 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection: Article 15 of the constitution of the state of Kansas is amended by adding a new section thereto to read as follows:

"§ 15. Victims' rights. (a) Victims of crime shall be entitled to certain basic rights, including the right to be informed of, to be present at, and to be heard at all critical stages of the criminal justice process, to the extent that these rights do not interfere with the constitutional rights of the accused.

"(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating a cause of action for money damages against the state, a county, a municipality, or any of the agencies, instrumentalities, or employees thereof provided that the legislature may, by statutory enactment, reverse, modify or supersede any judicial decision or rule arising from any cause of action brought pursuant to this section.

"(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize a court to set aside or to void a finding of guilt, or an acceptance of a plea of guilty in any criminal case."

Sec. 2. The following statement shall be printed on the ballot with the amendment as a whole:

"Explanatory statement: This amendment would prescribe that victims of crime would be guaranteed certain basic rights during the criminal justice process as long as they do not interfere with the constitutional rights of the accused. Such rights include the right to be informed, be present and be heard at all stages of the criminal justice process. This amendment does not provide

This balloon version would be acceptable by the Attorney General and his Victims Rights Task Force.

las defined by law Tand Ipublic hearings, as defined by law, Tand to be heard at sentencing or at any other time deemed appropriate by the court,

> Senate Judiciary Committee March 9, 1992 Attachment 4

or create a cause of action for money damages against the state, a county, a municipality or any agency, instrumentality or employee thereof nor does this amendment authorize a court to set aside or void a finding of guilt or an acceptance of a plea of guilty in any criminal case.

"A vote for this amendment would guarantee certain basic rights for victims of crime as long as such rights do not interfere with the rights of the accused.

"A vote against this amendment would continue the present situation where victims of crime are not provided certain specific guaranteed constitutional rights."

Sec. 3. This resolution, if approved by two-thirds of the members elected (or appointed) and qualified to the senate and two-thirds of the members elected (or appointed) and qualified to the house of representatives, shall be entered on the journals, together with the yeas and nays. The secretary of state shall cause this resolution to be published as provided by law and shall cause the proposed amendment to be submitted to the electors of the state at the general election in the year 1992 unless a special election is called at a sooner date by concurrent resolution of the legislature, in which case it shall be submitted to the electors of the state at the special election.

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