Approved: 3/13/97

Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.

The meeting was called to order by Vice Chairperson Terry Presta at 3:30 p.m. on March 12, 1997 in Room 313--S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representative Howell (excused)

Representative Kline (excused) Representative Wagle (excused) Representative Shriver (excused) Representative Shultz (excused) Representative Ruff (excused)

Committee staff present: Jerry Ann Donaldson, Legislative Research Department

Mike Heim, Legislative Research Department

Jill Wolters, Revisor of Statutes Jan Brasher, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Paul Morrison, District Attorney, Johnson County

Annabeth Surbaugh, Commissioner, Third District in Johnson

County

Sue Lockett, CASA and Citizen Review Board

Others attending: See attached list

Vice Chairman Representative Presta called the meeting to order at 3:40 p.m.

HB 2506: Department of social and rehabilitation services and secretary retain

custody of juvenile offenders.

HB 2415: Juvenile Justice Reform.

Paul Morrison, District Attorney, Johnson County, testified in support of <u>HB 2415</u>. The conferee stated that he a member of a group of concerned Johnson County officials who have been meeting regularly for the past few months to consider the new changes in the juvenile justice system. The conferee cited several positive aspects of the 1996 legislation and

<u>HB 2415</u>. The conferee listed several recommendations dealing with the placement matrix, dual sentencing, and appropriations. (Attachment 1)

In response to an inquiry by a Committee member, Mr. Morrison stated that Johnson County uses the Youth Center infrequently instead utilizing the many programs within that community. Mr. Morrison stated that as currently proposed, the placement matrix closes off an ultimate sanction of keeping juvenile offenders longer at Youth Centers for repeat juvenile offenders unless specific matrix criteria are met. Mr. Morrison stated that he agreed with other conferees that more time is needed before implementation of the placement matrix.

Annabeth Surbaugh, Commissioner, Third District in Johnson County, testified in favor of the concept of juvenile justice reform, but expressed concerns for funding and the funding stream of the juvenile justice reforms. (Attachment 2)

Written testimony was provided by Helen Stephens on behalf of the Kansas Peace Officers Association and the Kansas Sheriffs Association in support of <u>HB 2415</u> and it addressed a concern in the area of intake and assessment. (<u>Attachment 3</u>)

Sue Lockett, testified on behalf of CASA and Citizen Review Board Directors expressing concerns about the placement of the Permanent Families Fund. The conferee stated that those she represents are opposed to the funds not remaining with CASA and CRB programs and placement of the Permanent Fund with the Juvenile Justice Authority. The conferee cited several reasons why placement of the Permanent Families Fund should not be with the Juvenile Justice Authority. The conferee recommended that the fund should be administered by the Office of Judicial Administration. (Attachment 4)

Representative Carmody arrived to chair the meeting.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON Judiciary, Room 313-S Statehouse, at 3:30 p.m. on March 12, 1997.

The Revisor, Jill Wolters, explained changes in each section of HB 2415. (Attachment 5)

The Committee members discussed the significance of the various changes with the Revisor. Representative Adkins elaborated on several changes incorporated in <u>HB 2415</u>. Mr. Mark Gleeson, in response to an inquiry, described types of risk assessment tools used in the intake and assessment process. Issues concerning dual sentencing were discussed with Representative Adkins and Committee members.

The Chair Representative Carmody closed the hearings on **HB 2506** and **HB 2415**.

The Chair reviewed the Committee's future agendas and adjourned the meeting at 5:15 p.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for March 13, 1997.

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: 3-/2-97

NAME	REPRESENTING
Hully Coleman	Wyandoth Co. Community Correction
muchal young Ken	Johnson Co. Comm. Corr.
Annabeth Subaugh	Jo. Co. Commission
Susie Rowland	Johnson County CFO
Journa shore	physon orente sount
Dono Tours	KS BAR ASSN
Joan Donnelly	SN. Ca Community Corrections-DRC
Steve Blank	Habbell + MSSOL
Dig Cleri	KCDAR
Am Cront	Jo Co DA's Office
Al Morris	Jo.Co. D.A
Hospani Ktui	AHOUSE COMMITTEE
KETTH R LAUDIS	ON PURLICATION FOR KANSAS
Mark Gleeson	Office of gudicial Administration
PAT SOMREM MER	TIAS
Sue W. Lockett	CRB/CASA
Dodie Lacey	KCX.
long IRVIN	OSA
Billy White	Council Grove High School

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE:	
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NAME	REPRESENTING
Crista Brown	C.G. H.S.
anon Oleen	G. G. H.S.
Don Pul Jedge	SPS.
Mitch Cooper	SRS
Sherry Love	bemposary Lodging For Children - Olat
Bence Links	Children allience
Laven Engle	Modison H.S. Madison KS
Carla Coverdell	Council Grove High School
THERRY Smylt	6RW
William Sandes	Gov's office

LEGISLATIVE TESTIMONY HB 2415

Paul J. Morrison, District Attorney, Johnson County, Kansas John C. Fritz, Assistant District Attorney, Johnson County, Kansas

> Presented to the Kansas Legislature House Judiciary Committee March 12, 1997

I. Introduction

Ladies and Gentlemen of the committee, thank you for your time today spent on these important issues relating to juvenile crime. Dealing with juvenile crime is important to our office, and we thank you for allowing us to speak on these matters. We are part of a group of concerned Johnson County officials who have been meeting regularly for the past few months on the new changes slated to take effect over the course of the next two years. Our group of law enforcement and judicial personnel, along with community corrections and service providers are trying to plan for the changes, and work with the legislature in a positive manner.

II. Overall Assessment

There are many positive aspects in 1996 HB 2900, and also in HB 2415. For example, we are pleased that state government recognizes the importance of these issues on the local communities. The changes in waiver laws (including "dual sentencing") and youth center administration in 1996 HB 2900 show a concentrated effort to address serious juvenile crimes.

HB 2415 also has some positive qualities. The detailed provisions of sections 12 through 23, requiring communities to meet and plan on how to deal with juvenile offenders at the community level will benefit each community that actively participates in the process.

III. Specific Recommendations

A. Matrix

We ask that you consider making changes to section 24, regarding the placement matrix. The intent of the matrix, to keep serious juvenile offenders at the Youth Centers for longer periods of time, is a good one. However, as currently proposed, it closes off this ultimate sanction for repeat juvenile offenders.

Our county's juvenile system is built on accountability. We charge most provable violations, and are aggressive at bringing probation revocations to court. Consequently, our filings are the highest in the state. However, this system of accountability means that juveniles may go through the continuum of services, and then face youth center placement. However, if the specific matrix criteria are not met, then this ultimate sanction is not available to these chronic offenders.

We would propose that the matrix, if ultimately deemed necessary, be modified slightly meet the needs of those repeat offenders having gone through most or all community options. In addition, we propose that the law relating to juvenile adjudications be modified within this statute (to allow multiple

House Judiciary Attachment 1 3/12/97 adjudications of drug or theft offenses to be boosted to felony levels). Currently, juvenile adjudications are not considered as convictions for crime enhancement purposes (this is seen in the cases of: <u>State v. Ward</u>, 20 Kan.App.2d 238, <u>J.E.M.</u>, 20 Kan.App.2d 596, and <u>G.W.A.</u>, 258 Kan. 703). This could be changed within the matrix section to allow previous juvenile adjudications to enhance the subsequent offenses for juvenile court purposes only. This allows the matrix to operate in a more consistent manner.

B. Dual Sentencing

Section 53 of HB 2415 contains procedural rules regarding "dual sentencing," or "extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution." We understand that this is designed to offer an intermediate sanction between juvenile and adult prosecution. We believe this procedure, if used appropriately, will be an extra tool for the court system in dealing with these issues. Our concern relates to some of the procedural aspects of this new law. Prosecutors from the state of Minnesota, which has had a similar law in effect since 1994, state that unclear language regarding a violation of the juvenile sentence had caused confusion in their courts. Some believed a violation was enough for the court to impose the adult sentence, while others felt a revocation was required. Judges believing that a revocation of the juvenile sentence was required essentially gave the juveniles to bites at the apple. We propose that you consider amending these provisions to clearly state what procedures must be followed in the event of a violation of the juvenile sentence.

C. Appropriations

The procedural changes in the new laws show an increasing awareness of juvenile crime, and an effort to provide more sanctions to deal with juvenile offenders. However, a major key towards providing a comprehensive solution to this issue is that law enforcement, intake and assessment, the court system, and service providers receive appropriate funding. Procedural changes (such as increasing waivers to adult status, or providing for longer youth center stays) do have some deterrent effect. However, our experience is that most juvenile crimes are committed by kids who do not think of the consequences. Services must be provided to these youth during early referrals. This would have a greater impact in reducing juvenile crime. This means that appropriate monies must be set aside for services in addition to making procedural law changes.

These proposed changes will shift a lot of the provision of juvenile offender services from the State to the local level. This has been done in other parts of the criminal justice system, such as community corrections, and mental health reform. The key lesson from these experiences is that the change must be phased in gradually, and appropriate funding must be provided. Otherwise, these changes simply will not work. We will have new laws, with little effective sanctions. Our system could be worse off than before.

Our experience with the juvenile intake and assessment system shows how important adequate funding is. In 1995, all Kansas judicial districts were mandated to provide intake and assessment services. However, the funding initially provided to our county only allowed us to provide the service for just a few of our 18 cities. So we ask that when the time comes, that you consider providing adequate funds to provide comprehensive services for all juvenile offenders.

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Presentation to the Kansas Legislature House Judiciary Committee HB 2415 March 12, 1997

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

I am Annabeth Surbaugh, Commissioner, Third District in Johnson County, Kansas. I want to thank the Committee for this opportunity to share with you our views regarding juvenile issues as they relate to our County.

Increases in juvenile arrests and admissions to juvenile facilities are overwhelming Johnson County as well as the state of Kansas. At the same time, our local communities have fewer resources to handle these increases. The ever-increasing number of youth involved in substance abuse and violence is a national crisis. Johnson County has not been spared from this problem.

Our County has changed drastically in character over the past three decades, from a quiet suburban community to a major economic "metro center". By the year 2010, Johnson County's population is expected to account for nearly one-third of the Kansas City area's urban core and 20% of the population of Kansas.

Given the rapid growth rate of Johnson County, the large number of youth already in the system will inevitably increase, ultimately affecting the number in adult corrections programs. We recognize that the Youth Authority Committee has worked diligently and the members of this esteemed Judiciary Committee and other members of the Legislature have done a great job of formulating a plan and a vision for the comprehensive community based juvenile justice system. As a County Commissioner who lives with the reality of unfunded mandates, sometimes seemingly daily, I, and my fellow Commissioners, are extremely concerned about the potential fiscal impact of this legislation on local communities. We support what appears to mirror the Community Corrections Act in the following areas: an advisory board; the submittal of an annual plan; and the fiscal and oversight responsibilities of the Board of County Commissioners. This system has worked well for our County. It allows for programs that meet the needs of our offender population, both adult and juvenile, in ways that are in the best interest of that population as well as public safety.

Another of our concerns is what happens to the funding for juvenile offenders and children in need of care during the two year planning period?

A Juvenile Justice Commissioner has recently been selected but the foundation of a Juvenile Justice Agency is not yet in place. We fear that the potential is there for both private and public sector programs to die on the vine due to funding constraints. We also feel that these existing programs are of good quality, making a significant difference in the lives of our youth. This concern is derived from the fact that families today are struggling to address the real problems that exist in their family units. We do not want to lose effective programs that may very well be the last vestige of hope for some families who are hanging by a thread.

House Judiciary Attachment 2 3/12/97 In closing, we support the direction the Youth Authority is taking toward more community based programs. If we had a funding option available to us locally, we would want it to look a lot like our current Community Corrections Grant Act funding. The Community Corrections model, with state-recognized standards, is one that has a proven track record. In our opinion, this effective system of local control and appropriately setting priorities for funding programs will address the unique needs of youth and families not only in our community but throughout the state of Kansas.

Thank you very much for your time.



KANSAS PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION KANSAS SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION

House Judiciary Committee House Bill No. 2415 March 12, 1997

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Helen Stephens, representing the Kansas Peace Officers Association and Kansas Sheriffs Association.

The organizations I represent support passage of HB 2415. We believe it will bring a long-overdue serious message with those youth who violate the law. Most juveniles know when they commit a crime that not much is going to happen to them - and in some cases that is proper, but in most, that is improper. We believe the matrix will make clear to the juveniles of Kansas that the State of Kansas has a clear policy on school issues, violations of the law, and the consequences for same.

We do have one concern regarding the intake and assessment area, but we will meet with the Commissioner and/or his designee and intake and assessment personnel over the summer to resolve this concern of input on where the juvenile offender will reside until trial.

We urge you to pass HB 2415 and allow the new Kansas policy on juveniles to proceed.

I thank you for this opportunity and I would be happy to answer your questions.

House Judiciary Attachment 3 3/12/97

Testimony for the House Judiciary Committee on behalf of the CASA and Citizen Review Board Directors

Currently, there are eight (8) certified Citizen Review Board (CRB) programs and twenty-two (22) certified Court Appointed Advocate (CASA) programs in Kansas. (See attached maps for locations) Both CASA programs and Citizen Review Boards are certified by the Office of Judicial Administration and must meet standards set out by the Kansas Supreme Court. These programs are responsible to the Administrative Judge of the Judicial District.

Citizen Review Boards (CRBs) utilize community members who volunteer their time to review Child in Need of Care cases in their local judicial district. The purpose of Citizen Review Boards is to ensure stable and nurturing homes for all the children reviewed and that no child remains in the system any longer than is absolutely necessary. CRB boards also exist to ensure accountability of all professionals involved. In 1995, approximately 17,000 volunteer hours were given to conduct 541 Children in Need of Care and 20 Juvenile Offender review hearings. Six hundred fifty nine (659) children were served through these reviews. CRBs are totally funded by the Permanent Families Fund and have received monies through an application process. (See attached chart)

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) programs recruit, train and supervise community volunteers who act as the "eyes and ears" of the court and provide a voice in court for Children in Need of Care. Their mission is to advocate that children obtain permanency in as timely a manner as possible, whether that be to return home or adoption. In 1995, approximately 30,000 hours of volunteer time was given to advocate for 1854 children. Each of the CASA programs is a 501 (c) 3 organization and fund raise in their communities. Fund raising is very difficult in many areas of the state and the monies received from the Permanent Families Fund are very important to the stability of these programs. CASA's part of the Permanent Families fund has been dispersed through a formula and is not competitive. (See attached chart)

House Judiciary Alfachment 4 3/12/97 In 1992, the legislature enacted K.S.A. 38-1801-1813 to create and fiscally support Citizen Review Boards and to aid in supporting CASA programs. The fund is mandated to be divided equally between them. Some of the monies have also been used for start-up funds for new programs. In 1996, the legislature added juvenile offender language to this law but did not appropriate additional funds to serve juvenile offenders. At this time only Douglas County CRBs have been reviewing juvenile offender cases in a pilot project to evaluate the effectiveness of that approach. They have been using grant monies from OJJDP and the Kansas Bar Foundation, not monies from the Permanent Families Fund.

The directors of both CRBs and CASA programs are concerned about the placement of the Permanent Families Fund. The Governor's budget proposal recommended abolishing the Corporation for Change who have had oversight of the fund and placing the fund with the Juvenile Justice Authority. HB 2415 gave the fund to the Juvenile Justice Authority for juvenile offender programs. We are opposed to the funds not remaining with CASA and CRB programs and placement of the Permanent Fund with the Juvenile Justice Authority for the following reasons:

- 1. The Juvenile Justice Authority, an agency of the executive branch, has as it's primary purpose overseeing juvenile offender services for the State of Kansas. The Permanent Families Fund was set up to provide funding for CASA and Citizen Review Boards, who primarily serve the judicial branch's Children in Need of Care. This is a conflict of purpose because of the inherent difference in serving Children in Need of Care, who are often victims, and juveniles who have committed a crime.
- 2. Citizen Review Boards are established and approved by local courts. They perform quasi-judicial functions. The majority of the reviews conducted by CRBs are in lieu of court reviews of dispositions. A bias exists when a program which serves a court function is administered by the executive branch of government, in this case the Juvenile Justice Authority. Placing these funds with this agency, even if they are continued to be designated for CRBs and CASA, could jeopardize the continuation of many of the current programs because of this conflict of interest.
- 3. CASA programs work in the court system under agreements with the court. Their primary mission is to serve Children in Need of Care, not Juvenile Offenders.

- 4. While we agree that there need to be programs for Juvenile Offenders and perhaps these two programs could be effective in dealing with this population, taking away these funds from intervention on behalf of Children in Need of Care could lead to an increase in the Juvenile Offender population. When abused childrens' needs are not met they rapidly disintergrate into behaviors which would ensure that end result.
- 5. Citizen Review Boards are fully funded by the Permanent Families Fund, i.e. no fund- no Citizen Review Boards. Many of the CASA programs would fold or have to cut back the number of children they serve if these funds were not available to them.

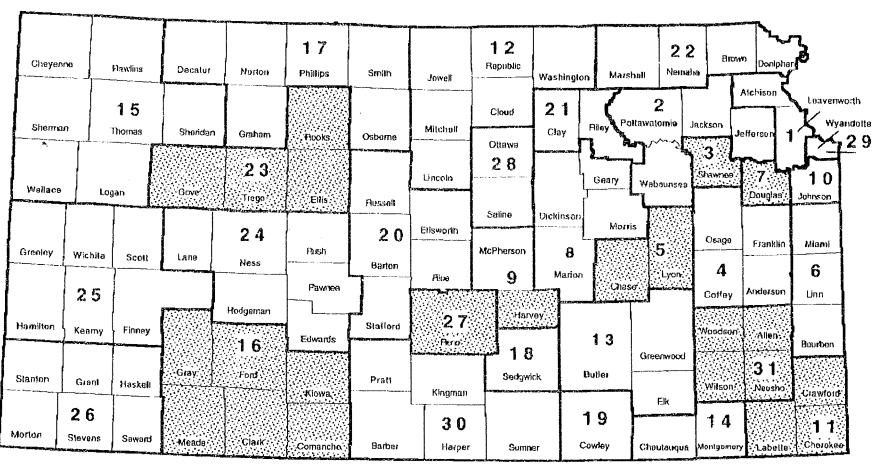
The Citizen Review Board and CASA programs recommend that the Permanent Families Fund keep the designation for CRB and CASA programs and that the fund be administered by the Office of Judicial Administration. The funding source for these programs should be administered by the Judicial branch of government. These programs are court programs that have been encouraged and nurtured by the judiciary. Their healthy continuation is important to the court. OJA currently provides certification and yearly standards review for all CRB and CASA programs. Since 1992, OJA and the Corporation for Change have worked in partnership to provide oversight and guidance for these programs. By statute an annual report regarding the statistical analysis of the data collected by Citizen Review Boards is required. The Office of Judicial Administration is willing to administer the Permanent Families Fund and continue this vital and necessary data collection and analysis.

There has been alot of discussion about keeping the Children's Trust Fund and the Permanent Families Fund together. These funds are two distinctively different funds for different purposes. According to Dr. Ellie Wagner, Director of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, a division of the United States Department of Health and Human Services Administration on Children, Youth and Families, it is not necessary for these two funds to be administered by the same agency in order to draw down the federal matching funds from the Community Based Family Resource and Support grant program. Therefore, oversight of these funds by separate agencies would not jeopardize the state's ability to maximize these federal matching funds.

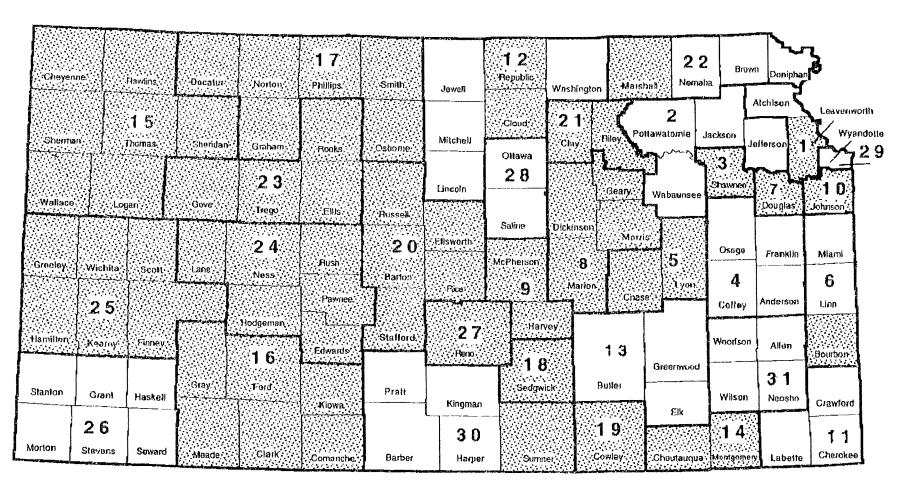
CRBs and CASA's provide a vehicle for the community to voice it's concerns and work towards solutions regarding the needs of our most powerless children. The need for independent oversight by Citizen Review Boards and CASAs is even more critical as we enter the arena of privatization of the child welfare system. During this transition it is important that the changes we are making in the state do not jeopardize childrens' safety, well-being and that the system is held accountable. Citizen Review Boards and CASAs provide insight into the needs of our court-involved children to the judiciary and more importantly to the communities in which they live.

Kansas Judicial Districts (31)

Citizen Review Boards



Kansas Judicial Districts (31) Certified CASA Programs



Judicial District	Project Name	Amount Received from Permanent Families Fund
1	CASA of Leavenworth County	7,297
3	CASA of Shawnee County	17,129
5	CASA of the Flint Hills	4,124
6	Bourbon County CASA	4,002
7	Douglas County CASA	10,327
8	CASA of the 8th Judicial District	7,237
9	CASA, A Voice for Children (Harvey Co.)	6,745
10	Johnson County CASA	10,447
12	North Central Kansas CASA	4,014
14	CASA of the 14th Judicial District	4,602
15	CASA of Northwest Kansas	3,888
16	CASA - Children Worth Saving (Ford Co.)	5,347
17	CASA of the 17th Judicial District	3,264
18	Roots & Wings (Sedgwick Co.)	15,069
19	CASA of Cowley Co.	4,658
20	Central Kansas CASA	5,199
21	Sunflower CASA (Riley Co.)	6,206
22	Marshall County CASA	3,261
23	CASA of the High Plains (Clay Co.)	5,168
24	24th Judicial District CASA	3,579
25	Spirit of the Plains CASA (Finney Co.)	9,004
27	CASA of Reno County	9,636
30	Sumner County CASA	4,798
	TOTAL	155,001

CRB Grants - FY 1997

Judicial District	Location	Amount Received from Permanent Families Fund
3	Shawnee County	24,381
5	Lyon County	7,607
7	Douglas County	36,362
9	Harvey County	7,378
11 & 13	Crawford County	24,363
16	Ford County	14,265
23	Clay County	32,425
27	Reno County	12,471
	TOTAL	159,252

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HOUSE BILL No. 2415

By Committee on Judiciary

2-14

AN ACT concerning juveniles; amending K.S.A. 20-1a11, 21-3612, as amended by section 25 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 22-4701, as amended by section 27 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1604, as amended by section 42 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1610, as amended by section 50 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1618, as amended by section 59 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1632, as amended by section 64 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1633, as amended by section 65 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1636, as amended by section 67 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1661, as amended by section 79 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1662, as amended by section 80 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1674, as amended by section 89 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 72-978, as amended by section 120 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 75-5291, 76-2101, as amended by section 140 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 76-2101a, as amended by section 141 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 76-2101b, as amended by section 142 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 76-2125, as amended by section 145 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 76-2128, as amended by section 146 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 76-2201, as amended by section 147 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 76-2201a, as amended by section 148 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, and 76-2219, as amended by section 149 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 38-1602, as amended by section 41 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1608, as amended by section 48 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1611, as amended by section 51 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1635, as amended by section 66 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1663, as amended by section 81 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1663, as amended by section 57 of this bill, 38-1668, as amended by section 85 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1671, as

Explanation of HB 2415. March 10, 1997

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amended by section 86 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1673, as amended by section 88 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1675, as amended by section 90 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1676, as amended by section 91 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, and 74-9501, as amended by section 127 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, and K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 21-2511, 21-3413, 28-170, 38-1507, 38-1508, 38-1522, 38-1613, 38-1614, 38-1640, 38-1692, 38-16,126, 38-16,128, 38-1808, 40-1909, 40-19c09, 72-89a02, 74-8810, 75-2935, 75-2935b, 75-6102, 75-6104, 75-6801, 75-7001, 75-7007, 75-7008, 75-7009, 75-7021, 75-2023, 75-7024, 75-7025, 75-7026, 75-7028, 76-6b04, 76-6b09, 76-3201 and 79-4803 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 21-2511, as amended by section 22 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 21-3413, as amended by section 23 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 21-3611, as amended by section 24 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 28-170, as amended by section 28 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1613, as amended by section 52 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1614, as amended by section 53 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1640, as amended by section 71 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1672, as amended by section 87 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 40-1909, as amended by section 110 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, and 74-5363, as amended by section 124 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 38-1692, as amended by section 96 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 40-19c09, as amended by section 113 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, and 74-8810, as amended by section 126 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas and K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7010.

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

New Section 1. (a) In order to provide technical assistance to communities, help facilitate community collaboration and assist in coordinating a statewide system of community based service providers, pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7024, and amendments thereto, the commissioner of juvenile justice shall appoint a community planning team convener and a community planning team facilitator in each judicial district. The commissioner may appoint a convener and facilitator for a multiple district planning team, if, in the commissioner's opinion, such multiple district planning team best furthers the purposes of the juvenile justice reform act. The convener and facilitator may be compensated by the grant funds.

(b) The community planning team convener shall invite representa-

Community planning process. The juvenile justice reform act of 1996 calls for a restructuring of juvenile offender placements to maximize local, community-based placements and reserve expensive, state residential placement for the serious, chronic and violent juvenile offender. The Kansas Youth Authority (KYA) has developed a placement matrix (Section 24, page 18, line 10) which will be in effect July 1, 1999, and which defines those juvenile offenders that merit classification as serious, chronic or violent juvenile offenders. Those juvenile offenders that do not merit such classification will be subject to a community based placement. The provisions of New Section 1 require the commissioner of juvenile justice to assist communities in the development of a community-based plan which will create and implement a juvenile justice program in each judicial district. The juvenile justice programs should be in effect on and after July 1, 1999 when the placement matrix is enacted.

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tives from the following groups and agencies to be a part of the community planning team: The courts, court services, public education, juvenile community correctional services, the county or district attorney, the public defender's office or private defense counsel, law enforcement, juvenile detention, prevention services, the health care professionals, physical health services, juvenile intake and assessment, city officials, county officials, private service providers, the department of social and rehabilitation services, the business community, the religious community, youth and such other representatives as the convener deems necessary.

(c) The commissioner, or the commissioner's designee shall serve as an ex officio member of each community planning team.

(d) All proceedings of the community planning team and any committee or subcommittee of the team shall be open to the public in accordance with and subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4317 to 75-4320, inclusive, and amendments thereto. The records of the community planning team shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

(e) Between July 1, 1997, and June 30, 1999, the community planning team shall engage in strategic planning to develop programs, services and placement options as are necessary and appropriate for each judicial district's juvenile justice program.

(1) Between July 1, 1997, and June 30, 1998, the planning shall focus on community risk assessment and the establishment of community priorities.

- (2) Between July 1, 1998, and June 30, 1999, the planning shall focus on the development of community placement options, the creation of a continuum of community services and sanctions for juvenile offenders and an effective case management system.
- (f) The commissioner shall provide training and expertise for communities during the strategic planning process of the community planning team.
- (g) On July 1, 1999, each judicial district or multiple district judicial district shall have developed and be prepared to implement a juvenile justice program. On or before June 30, 1999, such program shall be accredited by the commissioner.
- (h) Each juvenile justice program shall include, but not be limited to, local prevention services, juvenile intake and assessment, juvenile detention and attendant care, immediate intervention programs, aftercare services, graduated sanctions programs, probation programs, conditional release programs, sanctions for violations of probation terms or programs, sanctions for violations of conditional release programs and out-of-home placements.
- (i) Each juvenile justice program shall demonstrate that in the judicial district is a continuum of community based placement options with suf-

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ficient capacity to accommodate community needs.

(j) Each juvenile justice program shall participate in the juvenile justice information system, intake and assessment system and the utilization of a standardized risk assessment data.

(k) (1) There is hereby created in the state treasury a juvenile justice community planning fund. Money credited to the fund shall be used solely for the purpose of making grants to community planning teams, as established in this section, to assist with the community planning process of determining juvenile justice programs for the judicial district.

(2) All expenditures from the juvenile justice community planning fund shall be made in accordance with appropriations acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the commissioner of juvenile justice or by a person or persons designated by the commissioner.

(3) The commissioner of juvenile justice may apply for, receive and accept money from any source for the purposes for which money in the juvenile justice community planning fund may be expended. Upon receipt of any such money, the commissioner shall remit the entire amount at least monthly to the state treasurer, who shall deposit it in the state treasury and credit it to the juvenile justice community planning fund.

(4) On or before the 10th of each month, the director of accounts and reports shall transfer from the state general fund to the juvenile justice community planning fund interest earnings based on:

(A) The average daily balance of moneys in the juvenile justice community planning fund for the preceding month; and

(B) the net earnings rate of the pooled money investment portfolio for the preceding month.

(l) (1) There is hereby created in the state treasury a juvenile justice community initiative fund. Money credited to the fund shall be used solely for the purpose of making grants to communities to assist in supporting field services and juvenile justice programs in the judicial district.

(2) All expenditures from the juvenile justice community initiative fund shall be made in accordance with appropriations acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the commissioner of juvenile justice or by a person or persons designated by the commissioner.

(3) The commissioner of juvenile justice may apply for, receive and accept money from any source for the purposes for which money in the juvenile justice community initiative fund may be expended. Upon receipt of any such money, the commissioner shall remit the entire amount at least monthly to the state treasurer, who shall deposit it in the state treasury and credit it to the juvenile justice community initiative fund.

(4) On or before the 10th of each month, the director of accounts

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and reports shall transfer from the state general fund to the juvenile justice community initiative fund interest earnings based on:

(A) The average daily balance of moneys in the juvenile justice community initiative fund for the preceding month; and

(B) the net earnings rate of the pooled money investment portfolio for the preceding month.

New Sec. 2. (a) Each judicial district may establish a supervision fee schedule to be charged a juvenile offender, or the parent or guardian of such juvenile offender, if the juvenile offender is under the age of 18, for services rendered the juvenile who is:

(1) Placed on probation;

(2) placed in juvenile community correctional services;

(3) placed in a community placement;

(4) placed on conditional release pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1673, and amendments thereto; or

16 (5) using any other juvenile justice program available in the judicial district.

(b) The supervision fee established by this section shall be charged and collected by the clerk of the district court.

(c) All moneys collected by this section shall be used to fund community juvenile justice programs.

(d) The fee schedule established by the judicial district shall be based on the cost of programs and services provided in the judicial district and shall include the cost of case management.

(e) The juvenile offender shall not be eligible for early release from supervision unless the supervision fee has been paid.

(f) An annual report shall be filed with the commissioner of juvenile justice from every judicial district concerning the supervision fees. The report shall include figures concerning: (1) The amount of supervision fees ordered to be paid; (2) the amount of supervision fees actually paid; and (3) the amount of expenditures and to whom such expenditures were paid.

(g) The administrative judge of the judicial district shall adopt local district court rules to establish fees and implement the other provisions of this section.

New Sec. 3. On and after July 1, 1997:

(a) Except as otherwise provided by sections 3 through 7, and amendments thereto, all of the powers, duties and functions of the department of corrections and the secretary of corrections concerning juvenile community correctional services are hereby transferred to and conferred and imposed upon the juvenile justice authority and the commissioner of juvenile justice established by K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7001, and amendments thereto.

New Section 2 allows judicial districts to charge supervision fees to assist in funding community juvenile justice programs.

-New sections 3 through 7 transfer the department of corrections duties in regard to juvenile community correctional services to the juvenile justice authority and the commissioner of juvenile justice.

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- (b) Except as otherwise provided by sections 3 through 7, and amendments thereto, the juvenile justice authority and the commissioner of juvenile justice shall be the successor in every way to the powers, duties and functions of the department of corrections and the secretary of corrections concerning juvenile community correctional services in which the same were vested prior to the effective date of this section. Every act performed in the exercise of such powers, duties and functions by or under the authority of the juvenile justice authority or the commissioner of juvenile justice concerning juvenile community correctional services established by sections 3 through 7, and amendments thereto, shall be deemed to have the same force and effect as if performed by the department of corrections or the secretary of corrections, respectively, in which such powers, duties and functions were vested prior to the effective date of this section.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided by sections 3 through 7, and amendments thereto, whenever the department of corrections, or words of like effect concerning juvenile community correctional services, is referred to or designated by a statute, contract or other document, such reference or designation shall be deemed to apply to the juvenile justice authority.
- (d) Except as otherwise provided by sections 3 through 7, and amendments thereto, whenever the secretary of corrections, or words of like effect concerning juvenile community correctional services, is referred to or designated by a statute, contract or other document, such reference or designation shall be deemed to apply to the commissioner of juvenile justice.
- (e) All rules and regulations of the department of corrections or the secretary of corrections concerning juvenile community correctional services in existence on the effective date of this section shall continue to be effective and shall be deemed to be duly adopted rules and regulations of the commissioner of juvenile justice until revised, amended, revoked or nullified pursuant to law.
- (f) All orders and directives of the department of corrections or the secretary of corrections concerning juvenile community correctional services in existence on the effective date of this section shall continue to be effective and shall be deemed to be orders and directives of the juvenile justice authority until revised, amended or nullified pursuant to law.
- (g) On the effective date of this section, the juvenile justice authority shall succeed to whatever right, title or interest the department of corrections has acquired in any real property concerning juvenile community correctional services in this state, and the authority shall hold the same for and in the name of the state of Kansas. On and after the effective date of this section, whenever any statute, contract, deed or other document concerns the power or authority of the department of corrections

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or the secretary of corrections concerning juvenile community correctional services to acquire, hold or dispose of real property or any interest therein, the juvenile justice authority shall succeed to such power or authority.

(h) The juvenile justice authority and the commissioner of juvenile justice shall be continuations of the department of corrections and the secretary of corrections concerning juvenile community correctional services.

New Sec. 4. Except as otherwise provided in sections 3 through 7, and amendments thereto, on July 1, 1997, officers and employees who, immediately prior to such date, were engaged in the performance of powers, duties or functions of the department of corrections concerning juvenile community correctional services which are transferred by sections 3 through 7, and amendments thereto, or who become a part of the juvenile justice authority, or the powers, duties and functions of which are transferred to the juvenile justice authority, and who, in the opinion of the commissioner of juvenile justice, are necessary to perform the powers, duties and functions of the juvenile justice authority, shall be transferred to, and shall become officers and employees of the juvenile justice authority. Any such officer or employee shall retain all retirement benefits and all rights of civil service which had accrued to or vested in such officer or employee prior to the effective date of this section. The service of each such officer and employee so transferred shall be deemed to have been continuous. All transfers and any abolition of personnel positions in the classified service under the Kansas civil service act shall be in accordance with civil service laws and any rules and regulations adopted thereunder.

New Sec. 5. On and after July 1, 1997:

- (a) When any conflict arises as to the disposition of any power, function or duty or the unexpended balance of any appropriation as a result of any abolition, transfer, attachment or change made by or under authority of sections 3 through 7, and amendments thereto, such conflict shall be resolved by the governor, whose decision shall be final.
- (b) The juvenile justice authority shall succeed to all property and records which were used for or pertain to the performance of the powers, duties and functions transferred to the juvenile justice authority. Any conflict as to the proper disposition of property or records arising under this section, and resulting from the transfer or attachment of any state agency, or all or part of the powers, duties and functions thereof, shall be determined by the governor, whose decision shall be final.

New Sec. 6. On and after July 1, 1997:

(a) The juvenile justice authority shall have the legal custody of all records, memoranda, writings, entries, prints, representations or combi-

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nations thereof of any act, transaction, occurrence or event of the department of corrections concerning juvenile community correctional services and any agency or office transferred thereto under sections 3 through 7, and amendments thereto.

- (b) No suit, action or other proceeding, judicial or administrative, lawfully commenced, or which could have been commenced, by or against any state agency mentioned in sections 3 through 7, and amendments thereto, or by or against any officer of the state in such officer's official capacity or in relation to the discharge of such officer's official duties, shall abate by reason of the governmental reorganization effected under the provisions of sections 3 through 7, and amendments thereto. The court may allow any such suit, action or other proceeding to be maintained by or against the successor of any such state agency or any officer affected.
- (c) No criminal action commenced or which could have been commenced by the state shall abate by the taking effect of sections 3 through 7, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 7. (a) On and after July 1, 1997, the balance of all funds appropriated and reappropriated to the department of corrections concerning juvenile community correctional services is hereby transferred to the juvenile justice authority and shall be used only for the purpose for which the appropriation was originally made.

(b) On and after July 1, 1997, the liability for all accrued compensation or salaries of officers and employees who, immediately prior to such date, were engaged in the performance of powers, duties or functions of the department of corrections concerning juvenile community correctional services, or who become a part of the juvenile justice authority, or the powers, duties and functions of which are transferred to the juvenile justice authority provided for by sections 3 through 7, and amendments thereto, shall be assumed and paid by the juvenile justice authority.

New Sec. 8. The commissioner of juvenile justice may make grants to counties for the development, implementation, operation and improvement of juvenile community correctional services including, but not limited to, restitution programs, victim services programs, balanced and restorative justice programs, preventive or diversionary correctional programs, community juvenile corrections centers and facilities for the detention or confinement, care or treatment of juveniles being detained or adjudged to be a juvenile offender.

New Sec. 9. (a) Subject to the other provisions of sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, each county may qualify to receive grants under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, by complying with the provisions of section 22, and amendments thereto.

(b) Subject to the requirements of centralized administration and

New Sections 8 through 23 are patterned after K.S.A. 75-5291 through 75-52,111, transferring the duties of department of corrections to the juvenile justice authority and the commissioner of juvenile justice concerning juvenile community correctional services.

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control of correctional services under section 22, and amendments thereto, and the provisions of agreements between cooperating counties under subsection (c), the respective board of county commissioners shall retain all authority for the expenditure of moneys, including grants received under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, and for the implementation of and the operations under the comprehensive plan approved by the commissioner of juvenile justice. The comprehensive plan shall be reviewed and approved by the board of county commissioners of each county to which the plan pertains prior to submission to the commissioner of juvenile justice for approval.

(c) The boards of county commissioners of all counties cooperating together to establish a juvenile corrections advisory board and to adopt a comprehensive plan pursuant to sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, may enter into cooperative agreements to qualify their respective counties for grants under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto. Such counties shall cooperate and enter into such agreements for all purposes of sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, in the manner prescribed by K.S.A. 12-2901 through 12-2907, and amendments thereto, to the extent that those statutes do not conflict with the provisions of sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 10. In order to assist a county or group of cooperating counties which has established a juvenile corrections advisory board but which does not have a comprehensive plan which has been approved by the commissioner of juvenile justice and which requires financial aid to defray all or part of the expenses incurred by juvenile corrections advisory board members in discharging their official duties pursuant to section 16, and amendments thereto, the commissioner of juvenile justice, upon receipt of resolutions by the board or boards of county commissioners, or the administrative authority established by cooperating counties, certifying the need for and inability to pay such expenses, may pay quarterly to the county or counties an amount determined by the commissioner based on existing experience of other juvenile corrections advisory boards.

New Sec. 11. (a) In accordance with K.S.A. 77-415 et seq., and amendments thereto, the commissioner of juvenile justice shall adopt rules and regulations necessary for the implementation and administration of sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, and as prescribed by those sections. The commissioner of juvenile justice shall provide consultation and technical assistance to counties and juvenile corrections advisory boards to aid them in the development of comprehensive plans under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto.

(b) Sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, shall be administered by the commissioner of juvenile justice or by officers and employees of the juvenile justice authority designated by the commissioner

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to the extent that authority to do so is delegated by the commissioner, except that the authority to adopt rules and regulations under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, shall not be delegated.

New Sec. 12. For the purposes of sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, and to provide for the correctional services described in section 8, and amendments thereto, a county or group of cooperating counties, through their boards of county commissioners, or administrative bodies established by cooperating counties, may:

(a) Acquire by any lawful means, including purchase, lease or transfer of custodial control, the lands, buildings and equipment necessary and incidental to such purposes;

(b) enter into contracts, which are necessary and incidental to such purposes;

(c) determine and establish the administrative structure best suited to the efficient administration and delivery of such correctional services;

(d) employ a director and such other officers, employees, and agents as deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto:

(e) make grants in accordance with the comprehensive plan of funds provided by grant payments under section 20, and amendments thereto, to corporations organized not for profit, for development, operation and improvement of such correctional services; and

(f) use unexpended funds, accept gifts, grants and subsidies from any lawful source, and apply for, accept and expend federal funds.

New Sec. 13. (a) Except as provided in section 10, and amendments thereto, no county shall be qualified to receive grants under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, unless and until the comprehensive plan for such county, or the group of counties with which such county is cooperating, is approved by the commissioner of juvenile justice.

(b) The commissioner of juvenile justice shall adopt rules and regulations establishing additional requirements for receipt of grants under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, standards for the operation of the correctional services described in section 8, and amendments thereto, and standards for performance evaluation of the correctional services described in section 8, and amendments thereto. In order to remain eligible for grants the county or group of cooperating counties shall substantially comply with the operating standards established by the commissioner of juvenile justice.

(c) The commissioner of juvenile justice shall review annually the comprehensive plans submitted by a county or group of cooperating counties and the facilities and programs operated under such plans. The commissioner of juvenile justice is authorized to examine books, records, facilities and programs for purposes of recommending needed changes

or improvements.

- (d) In reviewing the comprehensive plan or any annual recommendations or revisions thereto, the commissioner of juvenile justice shall limit the scope of the review of the juvenile corrections advisory board's statement of priorities, needs, budget, policies and procedures, to the determination that such statement does not directly conflict with rules and regulations and operating standards adopted pursuant to subsection (b) and sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto.
- (e) When the commissioner of juvenile justice determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a county or group of cooperating counties is not in substantial compliance with the minimum operating standards adopted pursuant to this section, at least 30 days' notice shall be given the county or to each county in the group of cooperating counties and a hearing shall be held in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act to ascertain whether there is substantial compliance or satisfactory progress being made toward compliance. If the commissioner of juvenile justice determines at such hearing that there is not substantial compliance or satisfactory progress being made toward compliance, the commissioner of juvenile justice may suspend all or a portion of any grant under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, until the required standards of operation have been met.
- New Sec. 14. (a) Subject to the other provisions of this section, each juvenile corrections advisory board established under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, shall consist of 12 or more members who shall be representative of law enforcement, prosecution, the judiciary, education, corrections, ethnic minorities, the social services and the general public and shall be appointed as follows:
- (1) The law enforcement representatives shall be:
- (A) The sheriff or, if two or more counties are cooperating, the sheriff selected by the sheriffs of those counties, or the designee of that sheriff; and
- (B) the chief of police of the city with the largest population at the time the board is established or, if two or more counties are cooperating, the chief of police selected by the chiefs of police of each city with the largest population in each county at the time the board is established, or the designee of that chief of police, except that for purposes of this paragraph in the case of a county having consolidated law enforcement and not having a sheriff or any chiefs of police, "sheriff' means the law enforcement director and "chief of police of the city with the largest population" or "chief of police" means a law enforcement officer, other than the law enforcement director, appointed by the county law enforcement agency for the purposes of this section;

(2) the prosecution representative shall be the county or district at-

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torney or, if two or more counties are cooperating, a county or district attorney selected by the county and district attorneys of those counties, or the designee of that county or district attorney;

- (3) the judiciary representative shall be the administrative judge of the district court of the judicial district containing the county or group of counties or, if two or more counties in two or more judicial districts are cooperating, the administrative judge of each such judicial district, or a judge of the district court designated by each such administrative judge;
- (4) the education representative shall be an educational professional appointed by the board of county commissioners of the county or, if two or more counties are cooperating, by the boards of county commissioners of those counties:
- (5) a court services officer designated by the administrative judge of the district court of the judicial district containing the county or group of counties or, if counties in two or more judicial districts are cooperating, a court services officer designated by the administrative judges of those judicial districts;
- (6) the board of county commissioners of the county shall appoint or, if two or more counties are cooperating, the boards of county commissioners of those counties shall together appoint three additional members of the juvenile corrections advisory board or, if necessary, additional members so that each county which is not otherwise represented on the board is represented by at least one member of such board; and
- (7) three members of the juvenile corrections advisory board shall be appointed by cities located within the county or group of cooperating counties as follows:
- (A) If there are three or more cities of the first class, the governing body of each of the three cities of the first class having the largest populations shall each appoint one member;
- (B) if there are two cities of the first class, the governing body of the larger city of the first class shall appoint two members and the governing body of the smaller city of the first class shall appoint one member;
- (C) if there is only one city of the first class, the governing body of such city shall appoint all three members; and
- (D) if there are no cities of the first class, the governing body of each of the three cities having the largest populations shall each appoint one member.
- (b) If possible, of the members appointed by the boards of county commissioners in accordance with subsection (a)(6) and by the governing bodies of cities in accordance with subsection (a)(7), members shall be
 - (2) ex-offenders:

representative of one or more of the following: (1) Public or private social service agencies;

(3) the health care professions; and

(4) the general public.

(c) At least two members of each juvenile corrections advisory board shall be representative of ethnic minorities and no more than % of the members of each board shall be members of the same sex.

(d) In lieu of the provisions of subsections (a) through (c), a group of cooperating counties as provided in subsection (a)(2) of section 22, and amendments thereto, may establish a juvenile corrections advisory board which such board's membership shall be determined by such group of counties through cooperative action pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 12-2901 through 12-2907, and amendments thereto, to the extent that those statutes do not conflict with the provisions of sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, except that if two or more counties in two or more judicial districts are cooperating, the administrative judge of each such judicial district, or a judge of the district court designated by each such administrative judge shall be a member of such board. In determining the membership of the juvenile corrections advisory board pursuant to this subsection, such group of counties shall appoint members who are representative of law enforcement, prosecution, the judiciary, education, corrections, ethnic minorities, the social services and the general public. Any juvenile corrections advisory board established and the membership determined pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner of juvenile justice.

(e) In lieu of the provisions of subsections (a) through (d), any county or counties may designate the corrections advisory board, as established in K.S.A. 75-5297, and amendments thereto, as such county or counties juvenile corrections advisory board.

New Sec. 15. (a) Members of a juvenile corrections advisory board appointed in accordance with section 14, and amendments thereto, shall serve for terms of two years from and after the date of their appointment and shall remain in office until their successors are duly appointed. All vacancies in a juvenile corrections advisory board shall be filled for the unexpired term in the manner that the position was originally filled. Each juvenile corrections advisory board shall elect its own officers.

(b) All proceedings of the juvenile corrections advisory board and any committee or subcommittee of the board shall be open to the public in accordance with and subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4317 to 75-4320, inclusive, and amendments thereto. All votes of members of the juvenile corrections advisory board shall be recorded and shall become matters of public record.

(c) The juvenile corrections advisory board shall promulgate and implement rules concerning the conduct of proceedings and attendance of members at board meetings.

——Allows the county or counties to designate the corrections advisory board, for adult offenders, as the juvenile corrections advisory board.

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New Sec. 16. Juvenile corrections advisory boards established under the provisions of sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, shall actively participate in the formulation of the comprehensive plan for the development, implementation and operation of the juvenile correctional services described in section 8, and amendments thereto, in the county or group of cooperating counties, and shall make a formal recommendation to the board or boards of county commissioners at least annually concerning the comprehensive plan and its implementation and operation during the ensuing year.

New Sec. 17. Any comprehensive plan submitted pursuant to sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, may include the purchase of selected juvenile correctional services by contract, including the temporary detention and confinement of juvenile offenders. The commissioner of juvenile justice shall annually determine the costs of the purchase of services under this section and deduct them from the grant payable to the county or, in the case of cooperating counties, the grants payable to the counties. In no case shall the charges for juvenile correctional services under such contract with the state exceed in cost the amount of the grant the county is eligible for or, in the case of cooperating counties, the total amount of the grants the counties are eligible to receive under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 18. (a) The comprehensive plan submitted to the commissioner of juvenile justice for approval shall include those items prescribed by rules and regulations adopted by the commissioner, which may require the inclusion of the following:

- (1) A program for the detention, supervision and treatment of persons under pretrial detention or under commitment;
- (2) delivery of other correctional services defined in section 8, and amendments thereto: and
- (3) proposals for new facilities, programs and services, which proposals must include a statement of the need, purposes and objectives of the proposal and the administrative structure, staffing pattern, staff training, financing, degree of community involvement and client participation which are planned for the proposal.
- (b) In addition to the foregoing requirements made by this section, each county or group of counties shall be required to develop and implement a procedure for the review by the juvenile corrections advisory board and the board or boards of county commissioners of new program applications and other matters proposed to be included under the comprehensive plan and for the manner in which juvenile corrections advisory board action shall be taken thereon. A description of this procedure shall be made available to members of the public upon request.

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New Sec. 19. (a) Except as provided in section 10, and amendments

thereto, each grant under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, shall be expended by the county receiving it for juvenile community correctional services as described in section 8, and amendments thereto, in addition to the amount required to be expended by such county under this section. Each calendar year in which a county receives grant payments under section 20, and amendments thereto, the county shall make expenditures for correctional services as described in section 8, and amendments thereto, from any funds other than from grants under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, in an amount equal to or exceeding the amount of base year juvenile corrections expenditures as determined by the commissioner of juvenile justice.

(b) The commissioner of juvenile justice shall audit and determine the amount of the expenditures for juvenile correctional services as described in section 8, and amendments thereto, of each county applying for a grant as provided in section 23, and amendments thereto.

(c) In any case where a county receiving a grant does not make expenditures for juvenile correctional services from funds other than from grants under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, as required by this section, the grant to such county for the next ensuing calendar year shall be reduced by an amount equal to the amount by which such county failed to make such required amount of expenditures.

(d) The commissioner of juvenile justice may provide, by rules and regulations, procedures for the following, as determined by the commissioner to further the purposes of sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto:

(1) The transfer, to one or more other counties, of any portion of a county's annual grant which is not included in such county's program budget for the current program year; and

(2) the transfer, to one or more other counties, of any portion of a county's annual grant which remains unused at the end of such county's program year and is not included in such county's program budget for the ensuing program year.

(e) Except as otherwise provided pursuant to subsection (d), if a county does not expend the full amount of the grant received for any one year under the provisions of sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, the county shall retain the unexpended amount of the grant for expenditure for juvenile correctional services as described in section 8, and amendments thereto, during any ensuing calendar year. The commissioner of juvenile justice shall reduce the grant for the ensuing calendar year by an amount equal to the amount of the previous year's grant which was not expended and was retained by the county, unless the commissioner finds that the amount so retained is needed for and will be expended during the ensuing calendar year for expenditures under the

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applicable comprehensive plan.

New Sec. 20. (a) Upon compliance by a county or group of counties with the requirements for receipt of the grants authorized by sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, and approval of the comprehensive plan by the commissioner of juvenile justice and the Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, the commissioner shall determine the amount of the annual grant to each such county and, commencing on the next ensuing January 1 or July 1 after approval of the comprehensive plan, shall proceed to pay such grant in equal semiannual payments in accordance with and subject to sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, applicable rules and regulations, and the provisions of appropriation acts.

- (b) Within 10 days after the end of each calendar quarter, each county receiving semiannual grant payments under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, shall submit to the commissioner of juvenile justice certified statements detailing the amounts expended and costs incurred for the juvenile correctional services described in section 8, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of such certified statements, the commissioner shall determine whether each such county is in compliance with the expenditure and operation standards prescribed under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, for such services and shall determine the semiannual payment amount each such county is entitled to receive after making any adjustments for reductions or charges as required by or in accordance with sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, and applicable rules and regulations.
- (c) Semiannual grant payments for counties entitled thereto under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, shall be made upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the commissioner of juvenile justice or by a person or persons designated by the commissioner to the county treasurers of such counties.
- New Sec. 21. (a) The commissioner of juvenile justice may contract for any juvenile correctional services described in section 8, and amendments thereto, from any county or group of cooperating counties which are receiving grants under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto.
- (b) Any county may contract for any juvenile correctional services described in section 8, and amendments thereto, from any county or group of cooperating counties which are receiving grants under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto, regardless of whether such county or group of counties is in the same judicial district as the county contracting for such services.

New Sec. 22. (a) Before July 1, 1999, each county in this state hased

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on the recommendation from the administrative judge of the judicial district in which each such county is located as provided in subsection (b), shall have:

- (1) Established a juvenile corrections advisory board in accordance with section 14, and amendments thereto, and adopted a comprehensive plan for the development, implementation, operation and improvement of the juvenile correctional services described in section 8, and amendments thereto which has been approved by the commissioner of juvenile justice and which, in addition to such matters as are prescribed by rules and regulations of the commissioner, provides for centralized administration and control of the juvenile correctional services under such plan;
- (2) entered into an agreement with a group of cooperating counties to establish a regional or multi-county community juvenile correctional services program; established a juvenile corrections advisory board in accordance with section 14, and amendments thereto; and adopted a comprehensive plan for the development, implementation, operation and improvement of the juvenile correctional services described in section 8, and amendments thereto, which has been approved by the commissioner of juvenile justice and which, in addition to such matters as are prescribed by rules and regulations of the commissioner, provides for centralized administration and control of the juvenile correctional services under such plan. Such group of counties may comply with the provisions of this subsection through cooperative action pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 12-2901 through 12-2907, and amendments thereto, to the extent that those statutes do not conflict with the provisions of sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto; or
- (3) contracted for juvenile correctional services described in section 8, and amendments thereto, from any county or group of cooperating counties, as provided in section 21, and amendments thereto, which are receiving grants under sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto.
- (b) Before September 15, 1998, the administrative judge in each judicial district shall make a recommendation to the board of county commissioners in each county in such judicial district which has not established a program to provide for the juvenile correctional services described in section 8, and amendments thereto, as to which option provided in subsection (a) each such county in such judicial district should choose to comply with the provisions of sections 8 through 23, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 23. (a) On or before each March 15, each county or group of counties applying to receive a grant shall submit a budget request to the commissioner. On or before each July 1, the commissioner of juvenile justice and the Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention shall determine annually the amount of the grant for the en-



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suing fiscal year for each county or group of counties which has qualified to receive grants as provided in this section.

(b) The determination of the grant of a county or group of counties by the commissioner shall consider, but not be limited to, the following criteria: Staffing levels justified by active cases under supervision; one-time expenditures such as renovation or construction costs, major equipment purchases or capital acquisitions; administrative costs; funded contracts for services; client numbers; caseload projections; travel costs outside the program area; and existing experience of similar programs.

New Sec. 24. On and after July 1, 1999: (a) For the purpose of sentencing juvenile offenders, the following placements may be applied by the judge in felony or misdemeanor cases for offenses committed on or after July 1, 1999. If used, the court shall establish a specific term of commitment.

- (1) Violent Offenders. (A) The violent offender I is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender if the offense, if committed by an adult, would be an off-grid felony. Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of 60 months and up to a maximum term of the offender reaching the age of 22 years, six months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of the offender reaching the age of 23 years.
- (B) The violent offender II is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender if the offense, if committed by an adult, would be a nondrug level 1, 2 or 3 person felony. Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of 24 months and up to a maximum term of the offender reaching the age 22 years, six months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of the offender reaching the of age 23 years.
- (2) Serious Offenders. (A) The serious offender I is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender if the offense, if committed by an adult, would be a nondrug severity level 4, 5 or 6 person felony or a severity level 1 or 2 drug felony. Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of 18 months and up to a maximum term of 36 months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 24 months.
- (B) The serious offender II is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender if the offense, if committed by an adult, would be a nondrug severity level 7, 8, 9 or 10 person felony with one prior felony adjudication. Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of nine months and up to a

Grant criteria established to be used by the commissioner.

New Section 24 is the placement matrix which will be in effect on and after July 1, 1999. The goal of the matrix is to keep nonviolent juvenile offenders in the community, while allowing the juvenile correctional facilities a longer period of time to work with youth placed in state custody.

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maximum term of 18 months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 24 months.

- Chronic Offenders. (A) The chronic offender I, chronic felon is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender if the offense, if committed by an adult, would be a:
- (i) One present nonperson felony adjudication and two prior felony adjudications; or
- (ii) one present severity level 3 drug felony adjudication and two prior felony adjudications.

Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional facility for a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 18 months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 12 months.

- (B) The chronic offender II, escalating felon is defined as an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender if the offense, if committed by an adult, would be a:
- (i) One present felony adjudication and two prior misdemeanor adjudications;
- (ii) one present felony adjudication and two prior severity level 4 drug adjudications:
- (iii) one present severity level 3 drug felony adjudication and two prior misdemeanor adjudications; or
- (iv) one present severity level 3 drug felony adjudication and two prior severity level 4 drug adjudications.

Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional

- an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender if the offense, if committed
- prior misdemeanor adjudications and two out-of-home placement fail-

Offenders in this category may be committed to a juvenile correctional

facility for a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 18 months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of six months and up to a maximum term of 12 months. (C) The chronic offender III, escalating misdemeanant is defined as by an adult, would be a: (i) One present misdemeanor adjudication and two prior misdemeanor adjudications and two out-of-home placement failures; (ii) one present misdemeanor adjudication and two prior severity level 4 drug felony adjudications and two out-of-home placement failures; (iii) one present severity level 4 drug felony adjudication and two (iv) one present severity level 4 drug felony adjudication and two prior severity level 4 felony adjudications and two out-of-home placement

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facility for a minimum term of three months and up to a maximum term of six months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of three months and up to a maximum term of six months.

(4) Conditional Release Violators. Conditional release violators may be committed for a minimum term of three months and up to a maximum term of six months. The aftercare term for this offender is set at a minimum term of two months and up to a maximum term of six months, or the maximum term of the original aftercare term, whichever is longer.

(b) As used in this section, "placement failure" means a juvenile offender has been placed out-of-home on probation in an accredited community placement in a juvenile offender case and the offender has significantly violated the terms of probation in that case.

(c) All appropriate community placement options shall have been exhausted before such juvenile offender shall be placed in a juvenile correctional facility. A court finding shall be made acknowledging that appropriate community placement options have been pursued and no such option is appropriate.

(d) The commissioner shall work with the community to provide ongoing support and incentives for the development of additional community placements to ensure that the chronic offender III, escalating misdemeanant sentencing category is not frequently utilized.

New Sec. 25. On and after July 1, 1999: (a) For purposes of determining release of a juvenile offender for an offense committed on or after July 1, 1999, a system shall be developed whereby good behavior by juvenile offenders is the expected norm and negative behavior will be punished.

(b) The commissioner of juvenile justice is hereby authorized to adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section regarding good time calculations. Such rules and regulations shall provide circumstances upon which a juvenile offender may earn good time credits through participation in programs which may include, but not be limited to, education programs, work participation, treatment programs, vocational programs, activities and behavior modification. Such good time credits may also include the juvenile offender's willingness to examine and confront the past behavior patterns that resulted in the commission of the juvenile's offense.

(c) If the placement sentence established in section 24, and amendments thereto, is used by the court, the juvenile offender shall serve no less than the minimum term authorized under the specific category of such placement sentence.

New Sec. 26. On and after July 1, 1999:

(a) The commissioner of juvenile justice may petition the court to modify the placement sentence established in section 24, and amend-

-New Section 25 provides that the commissioner is authorized to award good time credits subject to the mandatory minimum sentences. This language is patterned after K.S.A. 21-4722, adult good time credits, department of corrections.

New Section 26 allows the commissioner to petition the court to modify the placement sentence if certain criteria has been met.

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ments thereto, after a juvenile offender has served the minimum term indicated by the placement sentence, based upon program completion, positive behavior modification and progress made.

- (b) If the court grants the modification, the sentence shall be shortened, and the term of aftercare that was pronounced at sentencing shall commence.
- (c) If the court does not grant the modification, the juvenile's attorney may petition for modification and a formal hearing shall be granted.
- (d) The aftercare supervisor may petition the court for early discharge, extension or revocation from conditional release or aftercare.

New Sec. 27. The name of the youth center at Larned is hereby changed to the Larned juvenile correctional facility. On and after July 1, 1997, any reference to the youth center at Larned, or words of like effect, in any statutes, contract or other document shall be deemed to apply to the Larned juvenile correctional facility. The Larned juvenile correctional facility shall be under the supervision and control of the commissioner of juvenile justice in accordance with K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 76-3203, and amendments thereto. All juvenile offenders placed in the Larned juvenile correctional facility shall be subject to the laws applicable to any other juvenile correctional facility, as defined by K.S.A. 38-1602, and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 28. The corporation for change established by K.S.A. 38-1803 is hereby abolished.

New Sec. 29. On and after July 1, 1997:

- (a) Except as otherwise provided by this act, whenever the corporation for change, or words of like effect, is referred to or designated by a statute, contract or other document, such reference or designation shall be deemed to apply to the Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention established by K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7007, and amendments thereto.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided by this act, whenever the executive director or the chairperson of the board of directors of the corporation for change, or words of like effect, is referred to or designated by a statute, contract or other document, such reference or designation shall be deemed to apply to the Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention established by K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7007, and amendments thereto.
- (c) All orders and directives of the corporation for change or of the executive director or the chairperson of the board of directors of the corporation for change in existence on the effective date of this act shall continue to be effective and shall be deemed to be orders and directives of the Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention until revised, amended or nullified pursuant to law.

New Section 27 changes the name of the Youth Center at Larned to the Larned Correctional Facility.

New Sections 28 through 32 abolish the Corporation for Change, established in K.S.A. 38-1801 et seq., and transfers limited duties to the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention established by K.S.A. 75-7007 (Section 82, page 97, line 42).

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(d) On the effective date of this act, the Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention shall succeed to whatever right, title or interest the corporation for change has acquired in any real property in this state, and the advisory group shall hold the same for and in the name of the state of Kansas. On and after the effective date of this act, whenever any statute, contract, deed or other document concerns the power or authority of the corporation for change or of the executive director or the chairperson of the board of directors of the corporation for change to acquire, hold or dispose of real property or any interest therein, the Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention shall succeed to such power or authority.

New Sec. 30. On and after July 1, 1997:

- (a) When any conflict arises as to the disposition of any power, function or duty or the unexpended balance of any appropriation as a result of any abolition, transfer, attachment or change made by or under authority of this act, such conflict shall be resolved by the governor, whose decision shall be final.
- (b) The Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention shall succeed to all property and records which were used for or pertain to the performance of the powers, duties and functions transferred to the Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. Any conflict as to the proper disposition of property or records arising under this section, and resulting from the transfer or attachment of any state agency, or all or part of the powers, duties and functions thereof, shall be determined by the governor, whose decision shall be final.

New Sec. 31. On and after July 1, 1997:

- (a) The Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention shall have the legal custody of all records, memoranda, writings, entries, prints, representations or combinations thereof of any act, transaction, occurrence or event of the corporation for change and any agency or office transferred thereto under this act.
- (b) No suit, action or other proceeding, judicial or administrative, lawfully commenced, or which could have been commenced, by or against any state agency mentioned in this act, or by or against any officer of the state in such officer's official capacity or in relation to the discharge of such officer's official duties, shall abate by reason of the governmental reorganization effected under the provisions of this act. The court may allow any such suit, action or other proceeding to be maintained by or against the successor of any such state agency or any officer affected.
- (c) No criminal action commenced or which could have been commenced by the state shall abate by the taking effect of this act.

New Sec. 32. (a) On and after July 1, 1997, the balance of all funds

appropriated and reappropriated to the corporation for change is hereby transferred to the Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and shall be used only for the purpose for which the appropriation was originally made.

(b) On and after July 1, 1997, the balance of all funds received by the corporation for change and maintained in interest-bearing accounts in Kansas banks or Kansas savings and loan associations pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1809, prior to its repeal, shall be transferred to the state treasury and credited to the family and children investment fund.

Section 33. K.S.A. 20-1all is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-1all. (a) There is hereby created in the state treasury a judicial branch education fund.

(b) All money credited to the fund shall be used for the purpose of educating and training judicial branch officers and employees; for administering the training, testing and education of municipal judges as provided in K.S.A. 12-4114, and amendments thereto; for educating and training municipal judges and municipal court support staff; and for the planning and implementation of a family court system as provided by lawexcept that expenditures for this purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1993; shall not exceed \$30,000 through the corporation for change; and on October 1, 1992, or as soon thereafter as moneys are available therefor, and during fiscal year 1993, the director of accounts and reports shall transfer \$30,000 from the judicial branch education fund to the family and children investment fund of the corporation for change and all such moneys shall be used for such purpose. Expenditures from the judicial branch education fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the chief justice of the supreme court or by a person or persons designated by the chief justice.

(c) The chief justice may apply for, receive and accept money from any source for the purposes for which money in the judicial branch education fund may be expended. Upon receiving any such money, the chief justice shall remit the entire amount at least monthly to the state treasurer who shall deposit such money in the state treasury and credit such money to the judicial branch education fund.

(d) Upon the effective date of this act, the director of accounts and reports is directed to transfer all moneys in the municipal judge training fund to the judicial branch education fund. Upon the effective date of this act, all liabilities of the municipal judge training fund existing prior to such date are hereby imposed on the judicial branch education fund. Whenever the municipal judge training fund, or words of like effect, is referred to or designated by any statute, contract, or other document, such reference or designation shall be deemed to apply to the judicial

 Monies outside of the state treasury of the Corporation for Change shall be transferred to the state treasury and credited to the family and children investment fund.

Technical amendment needed when Corporation for Change abolished.

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branch education fund. The municipal judge training fund is hereby abolished.

Sec. 34. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 21-2511 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-2511. (a) Any person convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of an unlawful sexual act as defined in subsection (4) of K.S.A. 21-3501, and amendments thereto, or convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of a violation of K.S.A. 21-3401, 21-3402, 21-3510, 21-3511, 21-3516, 21-3602, 21-3603 or 21-3609, and amendments thereto, including an attempt, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, and amendments thereto, conspiracy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3302, and amendments thereto, or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3303, and amendments thereto, of any such offenses provided in this subsection regardless of the sentence imposed, shall be required to submit specimens of blood and saliva to the Kansas bureau of investigation in accordance with the provisions of this act, if such person is:

- (1) Convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of a crime specified in subsection (a) on or after the effective date of this act;
- (2) ordered institutionalized as a result of being convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of a crime specified in subsection (a) on or after the effective date of this act; or
- (3) convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of a crime specified in this subsection before the effective date of this act and is presently confined as a result of such conviction or adjudication in any state correctional facility or county jail or is presently serving an authorized disposition a sentence under K.S.A. 21-4603, 22-3717 or 38-1663, and amendments thereto.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Kansas bureau of investigation is authorized to obtain fingerprints and other identifiers for all persons, whether juveniles or adults, covered by this act.
- (c) Any person required by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) to provide specimens of blood and saliva shall be ordered by the court to have specimens of blood and saliva collected within 10 days after sentencing or adjudication:
- (1) If placed directly on probation, that person must provide specimens of blood and saliva, at a collection site designated by the Kansas bureau of investigation. Failure to cooperate with the collection of the specimens and any deliberate act by that person intended to impede, delay or stop the collection of the specimens shall be punishable as contempt of court and constitute grounds to revoke probation;
- (2) if sentenced to the secretary of corrections, the specimens of blood and saliva will be obtained immediately upon arrival at the Topeka

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correctional facility; or

(3) if a juvenile offender is placed in the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services commissioner of juvenile justice, in a youth residential facility or in a state youth center juvenile correctional facility, the specimens of blood and saliva will be obtained immediately upon arrival.

(d) Any person required by paragraph (a)(3) to provide specimens of blood and saliva shall be required to provide such samples prior to final discharge; parole; or conditional release at a collection site designated by

the Kansas bureau of investigation.

(e) The Kansas bureau of investigation shall provide all specimen vials, mailing tubes, labels and instructions necessary for the collection of blood and saliva samples. The collection of samples shall be performed in a medically approved manner. No person authorized by this section to withdraw blood and collect saliva, and no person assisting in the collection of these samples shall be liable in any civil or criminal action when the act is performed in a reasonable manner according to generally accepted medical practices. The withdrawal of blood for purposes of this act may be performed only by: (1) A person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or a person acting under the supervision of any such licensed person; (2) a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse; or (3) any qualified medical technician including, but not limited to, an emergency medical technician-intermediate or mobile intensive care technician, as those terms are defined in K.S.A. 65-6112, and amendments thereto, or a phlebotomist. The samples shall thereafter be forwarded to the Kansas bureau of investigation for analysis and categorizing into genetic marker groupings.

(f) The genetic marker groupings shall be maintained by the Kansas bureau of investigation. The Kansas bureau of investigation shall establish, implement and maintain a statewide automated personal identification system capable of, but not limited to, classifying, matching and storing analysis of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) and other biological molecules. The genetic marker grouping analysis information and identification system as established by this act shall be compatible with the procedures specified by the federal bureau of investigation's combined DNA index system (CODIS). The Kansas bureau of investigation may participate in the CODIS program by sharing data and utilizing compatible test procedures, laboratory equipment, supplies and computer software.

(g) The genetic marker grouping analysis information obtained pursuant to this act shall be confidential and shall be released only to law enforcement officers of the United States, of other states or territories, of the insular possessions of the United States, or foreign countries duly authorized to receive the same, to all law enforcement officers of the state

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of Kansas and to all prosecutor's agencies.

(h) The Kansas bureau of investigation shall be the state central repository for all genetic marker grouping analysis information obtained pursuant to this act. The Kansas bureau of investigation may promulgate rules and regulations for the form and manner of the collection of blood and saliva samples and other procedures for the operation of this act. The provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act shall apply to all actions taken under the rules and regulations so promulgated.

Sec. 35. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 21-3413 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3413. Battery against a law enforcement officer is a battery, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3412 and amendments thereto:

- (a) (1) Committed against a uniformed or properly identified state, county or city law enforcement officer other than a state correctional officer or employee, a city or county correctional officer or employee, a state youth center juvenile correctional facility officer or employee or a juvenile detention facility officer or employee, while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officer's duty;
- (2) committed against a state correctional officer or employee by a person in custody of the secretary of corrections, while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of such officer's or employee's duty;
- (3) committed against a state youth center juvenile correctional facility officer or employee by a person confined in such youth center juvenile correctional facility, while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of such officer's or employee's duty;
- (4) committed against a juvenile detention facility officer or employee by a person confined in such juvenile detention facility, while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of such officer's or employee's duty; or
- (5) committed against a city or county correctional officer or employee by a person confined in a city holding facility or county jail facility, while such officer or employee is engaged in the performance of such officer's or employee's duty.
- (b) Battery against a law enforcement officer as defined in subsection (a)(1) is a class A person misdemeanor. Battery against a law enforcement officer as defined in subsection (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4) or (a)(5) is a severity level 76, person felony.
- (c) As used in this section:
- (1) "Correctional institution" means any institution or facility under the supervision and control of the secretary of corrections.
- (2) "State correctional officer or employee" means any officer or employee of the Kansas department of corrections or any independent contractor, or any employee of such contractor, working at a correctional

Conflict resolution.

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institution.

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(3) "State youth center Juvenile correctional facility officer or employee" means any officer or employee of the Kansas department of social and rehabilitation services juvenile justice authority or any independent contractor, or any employee of such contractor, working at a state youth center juvenile correctional facility, as defined in K.S.A. 38-1602 and amendments thereto.

(4) "Juvenile detention facility officer or employee" means any officer or employee of a juvenile detention facility as defined in K.S.A. 38-1602 and amendments thereto.

(5) "City or county correctional officer or employee" means any correctional officer or employee of the city or county or any independent contractor, or any employee of such contractor, working at a city holding facility or county jail facility.

Sec. 36. K.S.A. 21-3612, as amended by section 25 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3612. (a) Contributing to a child's misconduct or deprivation is:

(1) Causing or encouraging a child under 18 years of age to become or remain a child in need of care as defined by the Kansas code for care of children;

(2) causing or encouraging a child under 18 years of age to commit a traffic infraction or an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a misdemeanor or to violate the provisions of K.S.A. 41-727 or subsection (j) of K.S.A. 74-8810 and amendments thereto;

(3) failure to reveal, upon inquiry by a uniformed or properly identified law enforcement officer engaged in the performance of such officer's duty, any information one has regarding a runaway, with intent to aid the runaway in avoiding detection or apprehension;

(4) sheltering or concealing a runaway with intent to aid the runaway in avoiding detection or apprehension by law enforcement officers;

(5) causing or encouraging a child under 18 years of age to commit an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony; or

(6) causing or encouraging a child to violate the terms or conditions of the child's probation or conditional release pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 38-1663, and amendments thereto.

Contributing to a child's misconduct or deprivation as described in subsection (a)(1), (2), (3) or (6) is a class A nonperson misdemeanor. Contributing to a child's misconduct or deprivation as described in subsection (a)(4) is a severity level 8, person felony. Contributing to a child's misconduct or deprivation as described in subsection (a)(5) is a severity level 7, person felony.

(b) A person may be found guilty of contributing to a child's misconduct or deprivation even though no prosecution of the child whose mis-

Adding "causing/encouraging a child to violate the terms of conditional release" as an unlawful act pursuant to contributing to a child's misconduct or deprivation.

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conduct or deprivation the defendant caused or encouraged has been commenced pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children, Kansas juvenile justice code or Kansas criminal code.

- (c) As used in this section, "runaway" means a child under 18 years of age who is willfully and voluntarily absent from:
- (1) The child's home without the consent of the child's parent or other custodian; or
- (2) a court ordered or designated placement, or a placement pursuant to court order, if the absence is without the consent of the person with whom the child is placed or, if the child is placed in a facility, without the consent of the person in charge of such facility or such person's designee.
- (d) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas criminal code.
- Sec. 37. K.S.A. 22-4701, as amended by section 27 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4701. As used in this act, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:
- (a) "Central repository" means the criminal justice information system central repository created by this act and the juvenile offender information system created pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1618, and amendments thereto.
- (b) "Criminal history record information" means data initiated or collected by a criminal justice agency on a person pertaining to a reportable event. The term does not include:
- (1) Data contained in intelligence or investigatory files or police work-product records used solely for police investigation purposes;
- (2) juvenile offender information other than data pertaining to a person following waiver of jurisdiction pursuant to the Kansas juvenile code or an authorization for prosecution as an adult pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code:
- (2) wanted posters, police blotter entries, court records of public judicial proceedings or published court opinions;
- (4) (3) data pertaining to violations of the traffic laws of the state or any other traffic law or ordinance, other than vehicular homicide; or
- (5) (4) presentence investigation and other reports prepared for use by a court in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction or by the governor in the exercise of the power of pardon, reprieve or commutation.
- (c) "Criminal justice agency" means any government agency or subdivision of any such agency which is authorized by law to exercise the power of arrest, detention, prosecution, adjudication, correctional supervision, rehabilitation or release of persons suspected, charged or convicted of a crime and which allocates a substantial portion of its annual budget to any of these functions. The term includes, but is not limited

At least some juvenile offender information is considered criminal history information for adult sentencing.

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to, the following agencies, when exercising jurisdiction over criminal matters or criminal history record information:

- (1) State, county, municipal and railroad police departments, sheriffs' offices and countywide law enforcement agencies, correctional facilities, jails and detention centers;
- (2) the offices of the attorney general, county or district attorneys and any other office in which are located persons authorized by law to prosecute persons accused of criminal offenses;
- 9 (3) the district courts, the court of appeals, the supreme court, the municipal courts and the offices of the clerks of these courts;
 - (4) the Kansas sentencing commission;
 - (5) the Kansas parole board; and
 - (6) the juvenile justice authority.
 - (d) "Criminal justice information system" means the equipment (including computer hardware and software), facilities, procedures, agreements and personnel used in the collection, processing, preservation and dissemination of criminal history record information.
 - (e) "Director" means the director of the Kansas bureau of investigation.
 - (f) "Disseminate" means to transmit criminal history record information in any oral or written form. The term does not include:
 - (1) The transmittal of such information within a criminal justice agency;
 - (2) the reporting of such information as required by this act; or
 - (3) the transmittal of such information between criminal justice agencies in order to permit the initiation of subsequent criminal justice proceedings against a person relating to the same offense.
 - (g) "Juvenile offender information" has the meaning provided by K.S.A. 38-1617, and amendments thereto.
 - (h) (g) "Reportable event" means an event specified or provided for in K.S.A. 22-4705, and amendments thereto.
 - Sec. 38. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 28-170 is hereby amended to read as follows: 28-170. (a) The docket fee prescribed by K.S.A. 60-2001 and amendments thereto shall be the only costs assessed for services of the clerk of the district court and the sheriff in any case filed under chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated. For services in other matters in which no other fee is prescribed by statute, the following fees shall be charged and collected by the clerk. Only one fee shall be charged for each bond, lien or judgment:

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2. For filing, entering and releasing a judgment of a court of this state on which execution or other process can be issued

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- 3. For a certificate, or for copying or certifying any paper or writ, such fee as shall be prescribed by the district court.
- (b) The fees for entries, certificates and other papers required in naturalization cases shall be those prescribed by the federal government and, when collected, shall be disbursed as prescribed by the federal government. The clerk of the court shall remit to the state treasurer at least monthly all moneys received from fees prescribed by subsection (a) or (b) or received for any services performed which may be required by law. The state treasurer shall deposit the remittance in the state treasury and credit the entire amount to the state general fund.
- (c) In actions pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children (K.S.A. 38-1501 et seq. and amendments thereto), the Kansas juvenile effenders justice code (K.S.A. 38-1601 et seq. and amendments thereto), the act for treatment of alcoholism (K.S.A. 65-4001 et seq. and amendments thereto), the act for treatment of drug abuse (K.S.A. 65-5201 et seq. and amendments thereto) or the care and treatment act for mentally ill persons (K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 59-2945 et seq. and amendments thereto), the clerk shall charge an additional fee of \$1 which shall be deducted from the docket fee and credited to the prosecuting attorneys' training fund as provided in K.S.A. 28-170a and amendments thereto.
- (d) In actions pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children (K.S.A. 38-1501 et seq. and amendments thereto), the Kansas juvenile effenders justice code (K.S.A. 38-1601 et seq. and amendments thereto), the act for treatment of alcoholism (K.S.A. 65-4001 et seq. and amendments thereto), the act for treatment of drug abuse (K.S.A. 65-5201 et seq. and amendments thereto) or the care and treatment act for mentally ill persons (K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 59-2945 et seq. and amendments thereto), the clerk shall charge an additional fee of \$.50 which shall be deducted from the docket fee and credited to the indigents' defense services fund as provided in K.S.A. 28-172b and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 39. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 38-1507 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1507. (a) In order to protect the privacy of children who are the subject of a child in need of care record or report, all records and reports concerning children in need of care, including the juvenile intake and assessment report, received by the department of social and rehabilitation services, a law enforcement agency or any juvenile intake and assessment worker shall be kept confidential except: (1) To those persons or entities with a need for information that is directly related to achieving the purposes of this code, or (2) upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction or an administrative hearing officer of the state upon a determination by the court or hearing officer issuing the order that disclo-

Requested by SRS, child in need of care. Records and reports concerning CNIC's or alleged CNIC's may be needed in domestic relations proceedings, criminal proceedings and other civil proceedings. As currently drafted, courts are not authorized to access these records. This amendment would allow such access when ordered by the court.

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sure of the reports and records is in the best interests of the child or serves some other legitimate state purpose. Such access shall be limited to in camera inspection unless the court or hearing officer otherwise issues an order specifying the terms of disclosure.

(b) When a report is received by the department of social and rehabilitation services, a law enforcement agency or any juvenile intake and assessment worker which indicates a child may be in need of care, the following persons and entities shall have a free exchange of information between and among them:

- (1) The department of social and rehabilitation services;
- the commissioner of juvenile justice;
- (3) the law enforcement agency receiving such report;
- (4) members of a court appointed multidisciplinary team;
- (5) an entity mandated by federal law or an agency of any state authorized to receive and investigate reports of a child known or suspected to be in need of care:
- (6) a military enclave or Indian tribal organization authorized to receive and investigate reports of a child known or suspected to be in need of care:
 - (7) a county or district attorney:
- (8) a court services officer who has taken a child into custody pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1527, and amendments thereto;
- (9) a guardian ad litem appointed for a child alleged to be in need of care:
- (10) an intake and assessment worker; and
- any community corrections program which has the child under court ordered supervision.
- (c) The following persons or entities shall have access to information, records or reports received by the department of social and rehabilitation services, a law enforcement agency or any juvenile intake and assessment worker. Access shall be limited to information necessary to carry out their lawful responsibilities or to diagnose, treat, care for or protect a child alleged to be in need of care.
- (1) A child named in the report or records.
- (2) A parent or other person responsible for the welfare of a child, or such person's legal representative.
- (3) A court-appointed special advocate for a child, a citizen review board or other advocate which reports to the court.
- or neglected the child.

(4) A person licensed to practice the healing arts or mental health profession in order to diagnose, care for, treat or supervise: (A) A child whom such service provider reasonably suspects may be in need of care; (B) a member of the child's family; or (C) a person who allegedly abused

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- A person or entity licensed or registered by the secretary of health and environment or approved by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services to care for, treat or supervise a child in need of care. In order to assist a child placed for care by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services in a foster home or child care facility, the secretary shall provide relevant information to the foster parents or child care facility prior to placement and as such information becomes available to the secretary.
- (6) Parties to a court proceeding in which the information in the records is legally relevant and necessary for determination of an issue before such court, provided that prior to such disclosure the judge has reviewed the records in camera; has determined the relevancy and neecssity of such disclosure and has limited disclosure to such legally relevant information under an appropriate order.
- (7) A coroner or medical examiner when such person is determining the cause of death of a child.
- (8) (7) The state child death review board established under K.S.A. 22a-243, and amendments thereto.
- (9) (8) A prospective adoptive parent prior to placing a child in their care.
- (10) (9) The department of health and environment for the purpose of carrying out responsibilities relating to licensure or registration of child care providers as required by chapter 65 of article 5 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.
- (11) (10) The state protection and advocacy agency as provided by subsection (a)(10) of K.S.A. 65-5603 or subsection (a)(2)(A) and (B) of K.S.A. 74-5515, and amendments thereto.
- (12) (11) Any educational institution to the extent allowed pursuant to law or pursuant to court order.
- (13) Any other person when authorized by a court order, subject to any conditions imposed by the order.
- (d) Information from a record or report of a child in need of care shall be available to members of the standing house or senate committee on judiciary, house committee on appropriations, senate committee on ways and means, legislative post audit committee and joint committee on children and families, carrying out such member's or committee's official functions in accordance with K.S.A. 75-4319 and amendments thereto, in a closed or executive meeting. Except in limited conditions established by % of the members of such committee, records and reports received by the committee shall not be further disclosed. Unauthorized disclosure may subject such member to discipline or censure from the house of representatives or senate.
- (e) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to prohibit the secretary of social and rehabilitation services from summarizing the outcome

of department actions regarding a child alleged to be a child in need of care to a person having made such report.

- (f) Disclosure of information from reports or records of a child in need of care to the public shall be limited to eenformation confirmation of factual details with respect to how the case was handled that do not violate the privacy of the child, if living, or the child's siblings, parents or guardians. Further, confidential information may be released to the public only with the express written permission of the individuals involved or their representatives or upon order of the court having jurisdiction upon a finding by the court that public disclosure of information in the records or reports is necessary for the resolution of an issue before the court.
- (g) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to prohibit a court of competent jurisdiction from making an order disclosing the findings or information pursuant to a report of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect which has resulted in a child fatality or near fatality if the court determines such disclosure is necessary to a legitimate state purpose. In making such order, the court shall give due consideration to the privacy of the child, if, living, or the child's siblings, parents or guardians.
- (g) (h) Information authorized to be disclosed in subsections (c) through (f) shall not contain information which identifies a reporter of a child in need of care.
- (h) (i) Records or reports authorized to be disclosed in this section shall not be further disclosed.
- (i) (j) Anyone who participates in providing or receiving information without malice under the provisions of this section shall have immunity from any civil liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed. Any such participant shall have the same immunity with respect to participation in any judicial proceedings resulting from providing or receiving information.
- (i) (k) No individual, association, partnership, corporation or other entity shall willfully or knowingly disclose, permit or encourage disclosure of the contents of records or reports concerning a child in need of care received by the department of social and rehabilitation services, a law enforcement agency or a juvenile intake and assessment worker except as provided by this code. Violation of this subsection is a class B misdemeanor.
- Sec. 40. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 38-1508 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1508. All records and reports concerning child abuse or neglect received by law enforcement agencies shall be kept separate from all other records and shall not be disclosed to anyone except:
- (a) The judge and members of the court staff designated by the judge of the court having the child before it in any proceedings;
- (b) the guardian ad litem and the parties to the proceedings and their

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attorneys, subject to the restrictions imposed by subsection (a)(2)(C) of K.S.A. 38-1507 and amendments thereto;

- (c) the department of social and rehabilitation services;
- (d) any individual, or public or private agency authorized by a properly constituted authority to diagnose, care for, treat or supervise a child who is the subject of a report or record of child abuse or neglect and specifically includes the following: Physicians, psychiatrists, nurse nurses, nurse practitioners, psychologists, licensed social workers, child development specialists, physician assistants, community mental health workers, alcohol and drug abuse counselors, and licensed or registered child care providers. Teachers, administrators and school paraprofessionals shall have access but shall not copy materials in the file;
- · (e) law enforcement officers or county or district attorneys or their staff when necessary for the discharge of their official duties in investigating or prosecuting a report of known or suspected child abuse or neglect;
- (f) any member of the standing house or senate committee on judiciary, house committee on appropriations, senate committee on ways and means, legislative post audit committee and joint committee on children and families, carrying out such member's or committee's official functions; and
- (g) any juvenile intake and assessment worker.
- Sec. 41. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 38-1522 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1522. (a) When any of the following persons has reason to suspect that a child has been injured as a result of physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual abuse, the person shall report the matter promptly as provided in subsection (c) or (e): Persons licensed to practice the healing arts or dentistry; persons licensed to practice optometry; persons engaged in postgraduate training programs approved by the state board of healing arts; licensed psychologists; licensed professional or practical nurses examining, attending or treating a child under the age of 18; teachers, school administrators or other employees of a school which the child is attending; chief administrative officers of medical care facilities; registered marriage and family therapists; persons licensed by the secretary of health and environment to provide child care services or the employees of persons so licensed at the place where the child care services are being provided to the child; licensed social workers; firefighters; emergency medical services personnel; mediators appointed under K.S.A. 23-602 and amendments thereto; juvenile intake and assessment workers; and law enforcement officers. The report may be made orally and shall be followed by a written report if requested. When the suspicion is the result of medical examination or treatment of a child by a member of the staff of a medical care facility or similar institution, that staff mem-

-Clarifying that child abuse reports from SRS or JJA institutions are made to the attorney general. Also, reports of child abuse by persons employed by SRS or JJA shall be made to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

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ber shall immediately notify the superintendent, manager or other person in charge of the institution who shall make a written report forthwith. Every written report shall contain, if known, the names and addresses of the child and the child's parents or other persons responsible for the child's care, the child's age, the nature and extent of the child's injury (including any evidence of previous injuries) and any other information that the maker of the report believes might be helpful in establishing the cause of the injuries and the identity of the persons responsible for the injuries.

- (b) Any other person who has reason to suspect that a child has been injured as a result of physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual abuse may report the matter as provided in subsection (c) or (e).
- (c) Except as provided by subsection (e), reports made pursuant to this section shall be made to the state department of social and rehabilitation services. When the department is not open for business, the reports shall be made to the appropriate law enforcement agency. On the next day that the state department of social and rehabilitation services is open for business, the law enforcement agency shall report to the department any report received and any investigation initiated pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 38-1524 and amendments thereto. The reports may be made orally or, on request of the department, in writing.
- (d) Any person who is required by this section to report an injury to a child and who knows of the death of a child shall notify immediately the coroner as provided by K.S.A. 22a-242, and amendments thereto.
- (e) Reports of child abuse or neglect occurring in an institution operated by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or the commissioner of juvenile justice shall be made to the attorney general. All other reports of child abuse or neglect by persons employed by or of children of persons employed by the state department of social and rehabilitation services or the juvenile justice authority shall be made to the appropriate law enforcement agency.
- (f) Willful and knowing failure to make a report required by this section is a class B misdemeanor.
- (g) Preventing or interfering with, with the intent to prevent, the making of a report required by this section is a class B misdemeanor.
- Sec. 42. K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 38-1602, as amended by section 41 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1602. As used in this code, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (a) "Juvenile" means a person 10 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age.
- (b) "Juvenile offender" means a person who does an act while a juvenile which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a

Clarifying who is a juvenile offender.

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felony or misdemeanor as defined by K.S.A. 21-3105 and amendments thereto or who violates the provisions of K.S.A. 21-4204a or K.S.A. 41-727 or subsection (j) of K.S.A. 74-8810, and amendments thereto, but does not include:

- (1) A person 14 or more years of age who commits a traffic offense, as defined in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 8-21.17 and amendments thereto;
- (2) a person 16 years of age or over who commits an offense defined in chapter 32 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated; or
- (3) a person whose prosecution as an adult is authorized pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1636 and amendments theretor and whose prosecution results in the conviction of an adult crime; or
- (4) a person who has been found to be an extended jurisdiction juvenile pursuant to subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 38-1636, and amendments thereto, and whose stay of adult sentence execution has been revoked.
- 15 (c) "Parent," when used in relation to a juvenile or a juvenile offender, includes a guardian, conservator and every person who is by law liable to maintain, care for or support the juvenile.

 (d) "Law enforcement officer" means any person who by retrieve of
 - (d) "Law enforcement officer" means any person who by virtue of that person's office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes.
 - (e) "Youth residential facility" means any home, foster home or structure which provides twenty-four-hour-a-day care for juveniles and which is licensed pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated.
 - (f) "Juvenile detention facility" means any secure public or private facility which is used for the lawful custody of accused or adjudicated juvenile offenders and which must not be a jail.
 - (g) "Juvenile correctional facility" means a facility operated by the commissioner for juvenile offenders.
 - (h) "Warrant" means a written order by a judge of the court directed to any law enforcement officer commanding the officer to take into custody the juvenile named or described therein.
 - (i) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of juvenile justice.
- 5 (j) "Jail" means:
 - (1) An adult jail or lockup; or
- (2) a facility in the same building as an adult jail or lockup, unless the facility meets all applicable licensure requirements under law and there is (A) total separation of the juvenile and adult facility spatial areas such that there could be no haphazard or accidental contact between juvenile and adult residents in the respective facilities; (B) total separation in all juvenile and adult program activities within the facilities, including recreation, education, counseling, health care, dining, sleeping, and general

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living activities; and (C) separate juvenile and adult staff, including management, security staff and direct care staff such as recreational, educational and counseling.

- (k) "Court-appointed special advocate" means a responsible adult, other than an attorney appointed pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1606 and amendments thereto, who is appointed by the court to represent the best interests of a child, as provided in K.S.A. 1995 1996 Supp. 38-1606a, and amendments thereto, in a proceeding pursuant to this code.
- (1) "Juvenile intake and assessment worker" means a responsible adult authorized to perform intake and assessment services as part of the intake and assessment system established pursuant to section 5 K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 76-3202, and amendments thereto.
- (m) "Institution" means the following institutions: The Atchison juvenile correctional facility at Atchison, the Beloit juvenile correctional facility at Beloit, the Larned juvenile correctional facility at Larned, the juvenile correctional facility at Osawatomie and the Topeka juvenile correctional facility at Topeka.
- Sec. 43. K.S.A. 38-1604, as amended by section 42 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1604. (a) Except as provided in K.S.A. 38-1636 and 21-3611 and amendments thereto, proceedings concerning a juvenile who appears to be a juvenile offender shall be governed by the provisions of this code.
- (b) The district court shall have original jurisdiction to receive and determine proceedings under this code.
- (c) When jurisdiction is acquired by the district court over an alleged juvenile offender it may continue until the juvenile (1): (1) Sixty days after sentencing, if the juvenile is committed to the custody of the commissioner pursuant to subsection (c) of K.S.A. 38-1665, and amendments thereto; (2) if directly committed to a juvenile correctional facility, the juvenile has attained the age of 23 years, unless an adult sentence is imposed pursuant to an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution. If such adult sentence is imposed, jurisdiction shall continue until discharged by the court or other process for the adult sentence; (2) (3) the juvenile has been discharged by the court; or (3) (4) the juvenile has been discharged under the provisions of K.S.A. 38-1675, and amendments thereto.
- (d) If a juvenile appears to be a juvenile offender and a child in need of care, the juvenile justice code shall apply to such juvenile. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude such juvenile from accessing services provided by the department of social and rehabilitation services pursuant to the child in need of care code if the judge determines it would be in the best interest of such juvenile.
- (d) (e) The provisions of this code shall govern with respect to acts done on or after July 1, 1997.

Technical amendments with institutions' names being changed.

Provides the court with jurisdiction over a juvenile offender for 60 days for modification of sentence, K.S.A. 38-1665. Clarifies that if the child is a CINC and a juvenile offender, the juvenile justice code applies.

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Sec. 44. K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 38-1608, as amended by section 48 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1608. (a) All records of law enforcement officers and agencies and municipal courts concerning a public offense committed or alleged to have been committed by a juvenile under 16 14 years of age shall be kept readily distinguishable from criminal and other records and shall not be disclosed to anyone except:

- (1) The judge and members of the court staff designated by the judge of a court having the juvenile before it in any proceedings;
- (2) parties to the proceedings and their attorneys;
- (3) the department of social and rehabilitation services;
- (4) any individual, or any officer of a public or private agency or institution, having custody of the juvenile under court order or providing educational, medical or mental health services to the juvenile or a court-approved advocate for the juvenile;
- (5) law enforcement officers or county or district attorneys or their staff when necessary for the discharge of their official duties;
- (6) the central repository, as defined by K.S.A. 22-4701 and amendments thereto, for use only as a part of the juvenile offender information system established under K.S.A. 38-1618 and amendments thereto;
 - (7) juvenile intake and assessment workers:
 - (8) juvenile justice authority;
- (9) any other person when authorized by a court order, subject to any conditions imposed by the order; and
 - (10) as provided in subsection (c).
- (b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to records concerning:
- (1) A violation, by a person 14 or more years of age, of any provision of chapter 8 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated or of any city ordinance or county resolution which relates to the regulation of traffic on the roads, highways or streets or the operation of self-propelled or nonself-propelled vehicles of any kind;
- (2) a violation, by a person 16 or more years of age, of any provision of chapter 32 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated; or
 - (3) an offense for which the juvenile is prosecuted as an adult.
- (c) All records of law enforcement officers and agencies and municipal courts concerning a public offense committed or alleged to have been committed by a juvenile 14 or more years of age shall be subject to the same disclosure restrictions as the records of adults. Information identifying victims and alleged victims of sex offenses, as defined in K.S.A. chapter 21, article 35, shall not be disclosed or open to public inspection under any circumstances. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the victim or any alleged victim of any sex offense from voluntarily disclosing their

Opens records to the extent that K.S.A. 38-1607 intends by presuming the official records of an offender 14 or more years of age are open to the public.

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such victim's identity.

- (d) Relevant information, reports and records shall be made available to the department of corrections upon request and a showing that the former juvenile has been convicted of a crime and placed in the custody of the secretary of the department of corrections.
- (e) All records, reports and information obtained as a part of the juvenile intake and assessment process for juvenile offenders shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed except as provided in this section or by rules and regulations established by the commissioner of juvenile justice.
- (1) Any court of record may order the disclosure of such records, reports and other information to any person or entity.
- (2) The head of any juvenile intake and assessment program, certified pursuant to the commissioner of juvenile justice, may authorize disclosure of such records, reports and other information to:
- (A) A person licensed to practice the healing arts who has before that person a child whom the person reasonably suspects may be abused or neglected;
- (B) a court-appointed special advocate for a child, which advocate reports to the court, or an agency having the legal responsibility or authorization to care for, treat or supervise a child:
- (C) a parent or other person responsible for the welfare of a child, or such person's legal representative, with protection for the identity of persons reporting and other appropriate persons:
 - (D) the child or the guardian ad litem for such child:
 - the police or other law enforcement agency:
- an agency charged with the responsibility of preventing or treating physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual abuse of children, if the agency requesting the information has standards of confidentiality as strict or stricter than the requirements of the Kansas code for care of children or the Kansas juvenile justice code, whichever is applicable;
- agnose, care for, treat or supervise a child who is the subject of a report
- constituted authority to diagnose, care for, treat or supervise a child who is the subject of a report or record of child abuse or neglect and specifically includes the following: Physicians, psychiatrists, nurses, nurse practitioners, psychologists, licensed social workers, child development specialists, physicians' assistants, community mental health workers, alcohol and drug abuse counselors and licensed or registered child care providers;

(G) a person who is a member of a multidisciplinary team; (H) an agency authorized by a properly constituted authority to dior record of child abuse or neglect; (I) any individual, or public or private agency authorized by a properly

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- (I) a citizen review board:
- (K) an educational institution if related to a juvenile that is required to attend such educational institution as part of an immediate intervention program, probation or post-release supervision.
- (3) To any juvenile intake and assessment worker of another certified juvenile intake and assessment program.
- Sec. 45. K.S.A. 38-1610, as amended by section 50 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1610. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), any records or files specified in this code concerning a juvenile offender may be expunged upon application to a judge of the court of the county in which the records or files are maintained. The application for expungement may be made by the person who is the juvenile offender or, if the person is a juvenile, by the person's parent or next friend.
- (b) There shall be no expungement of records or files concerning acts committed by a juvenile which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 21-3503, 21-3504, 21-3506, 21-3509, 21-3510, 21-3511, 21-3516, 21-3603, 21-3608 or 21-3609 and amendments thereto or which would constitute an attempt to commit a violation of any of the offenses specified in this subsection.
- (c) When a petition for expungement is filed, the court shall set a date for a hearing on the petition and shall give notice thereof to the county or district attorney. The petition shall state: (1) The juvenile's full name; (2) the full name of the juvenile at the time of the trial, if different than (1); (3) the juvenile's sex and date of birth; (4) the offense for which the juvenile was adjudicated; (5) the date of the trial; and (6) the identity of the trial court. There shall be no docket fee for filing a petition pursuant to this section. All petitions for expungement shall be docketed in the original action. Any person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing. The court may inquire into the background of the petitioner.
- (d) (1) After hearing, the court shall order the expungement of the records and files if the court finds that:
- (A) The person has reached 23 years of age or that two years have elapsed since the final discharge of the person;
- (B) since the final discharge of the person, the person has not been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor other than a traffic offense or adjudicated a delinquent or misercant under the Kansas juvenile eade or a juvenile offender under the Kansas juvenile justice code and no proceedings are pending seeking such a conviction or adjudication; and
- (C) the circumstances and behavior of the petitioner warrant expungement.
- (2) The court may require that all court costs, fees and restitution

Technical, there is no longer a delinquent or miscreant under the code.

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shall be paid.

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

(f) Copies of any order made pursuant to subsection (a) or (c) shall be sent to each public officer and agency in the county having possession of any records or files ordered to be expunged. If the officer or agency fails to comply with the order within a reasonable time after its receipt, the officer or agency may be adjudged in contempt of court and punished

accordingly.

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(g) The court shall inform any juvenile who has been adjudicated a

juvenile offender of the provisions of this section.

(h) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the maintenance of information relating to an offense after records or files concerning the offense have been expunged if the information is kept in a manner that does not enable identification of the offender.

(i) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit or require expungement of files or records related to a child support order registered

pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code.

(j) Whenever the records or files of any adjudication have been expunged under the provisions of this section, the custodian of the records or files of adjudication relating to that offense shall not disclose the existence of such records or files, except when requested by:

(1) The person whose record was expunged;

(2) a criminal justice agency, private detective agency or a private patrol operator, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for employment with such agency or operator by the person whose record has been expunged;

(3) a court, upon a showing of a subsequent conviction of the person

whose record has been expunged;

(4) the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, or a designee of the secretary, for the purpose of obtaining information relating to employment in an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01 and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services of

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any person whose records record has been expunged;

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

(6) the Kansas lottery, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;

(7) the governor or the Kansas racing commission, or a designee of the commission, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for executive director of the commission, for employment with the commission, for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission or for licensure, renewal of licensure or continued licensure by the commission; or

(8) the Kansas sentencing commission.

Sec. 46. K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 38-1611, as amended by section 51 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1611. (a) Fingerprints or photographs shall not be taken of any juvenile who is taken into custody for any purpose, except that:

(1) Fingerprints or photographs of the juvenile may be taken if authorized by a judge of the district court having jurisdiction;

- (2) a juvenile's fingerprints shall be taken, and photographs of a juvenile may be taken, immediately upon taking the juvenile into custody or upon first appearance or in any event before final sentencing, before the court for an offense which, if committed by a person 18 or more years of age, would make the person liable to be arrested and prosecuted for the commission of a felony as defined by K.S.A. 21-3105 and amendments thereto or a class A or B misdemeanor; and
- (3) fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be taken under K.S.A. 21-2501 and amendments thereto if the juvenile has been:
- (A) Prosecuted as an adult by reason of subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 38-1602 or 38-1636, and amendments thereto; or
- (B) convicted of aggravated juvenile delinquency as defined by K.S.A. 21-3611 and amendments thereto; or
- (C) taken into custody for an offense described in subsection (b)(1) or (2) of K.S.A. 38-1602 and amendments thereto.
- (b) Fingerprints and photographs taken under subsection (a)(1) or (2) shall be kept readily distinguishable from those of persons of the age of majority. Fingerprints and photographs taken under subsection (a)(3) may be kept in the same manner as those of persons of the age of majority.
 - (c) Fingerprints and photographs of a juvenile shall not be sent to a

Refer only to the adult prosecution statute.

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state or federal repository, except that:

(1) Fingerprints and photographs may be sent to a state or federal repository if authorized by a judge of the district court having jurisdiction;

(2) a juvenile's fingerprints shall, and photographs of a juvenile may, be sent to a state or federal repository if taken under subsection (a)(2); and

(3) fingerprints or photographs taken under subsection (a)(3) shall be processed and disseminated in the same manner as those of persons of the age of majority.

(d) Fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be furnished to another juvenile justice agency, as defined by K.S.A. 38-1617 and amendments thereto, if the other agency has a legitimate need for the fingerprints or photographs.

(e) Any fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile taken under the provisions of subsection (a)(2) as it existed before the effective date of this act may be sent to a state or federal repository on or before December 31, 1984.

(f) Any law enforcement agency that willfully fails to make any report required by this section shall be liable to the state for the payment of a civil penalty, recoverable in an action brought by the attorney general, in an amount not exceeding \$500 for each report not made. Any civil penalty recovered under this subsection shall be paid into the state general fund.

(g) The director of the Kansas bureau of investigation shall adopt any rules and regulations necessary to implement, administer and enforce the provisions of this section, including time limits within which fingerprints shall be sent to a state or federal repository when required by this section.

(h) Nothing in this section shall preclude the custodian of a juvenile from authorizing photographs or fingerprints of the juvenile to be used in any action under the Kansas parentage act.

Sec. 47. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 38-1613 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1613. (a) Docket fee. The docket fee for proceedings under this code, if one is assessed as provided by this section, shall be \$25. Only one docket fee shall be assessed in each case.

(b) Expenses. The expenses for proceedings under this code, including fees and mileage allowed witnesses and fees and expenses approved by the court for appointed attorneys, shall be paid by the board of county commissioners from the general fund of the county.

(c) Assessment of docket fee and expenses. (1) Docket fee. The docket fee may be assessed or waived by the court conducting the initial dispositional sentencing hearing and may be assessed against the complaining witness, the person initiating the prosecution, the juvenile offender or the parent of the juvenile offender. Any docket fee received shall be remitted to the state treasurer pursuant to K.S.A. 20-362, and amend-

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ments thereto.

- (2) Waiver and assessment. Expenses may be waived or assessed against the complaining witness, the person initiating the prosecution, the juvenile offender or a parent of the juvenile offender. When expenses are recovered from a party against whom they have been assessed the general fund of the county shall be reimbursed in the amount of the recovery.
- (3) Prohibited assessment. Docket fees or expenses shall not be assessed against the state, a political subdivision of the state, an agency of the state or of a political subdivision of the state or a person acting in the capacity of an employee of the state or of a political subdivision of the state.
- (d) Cases in which venue is transferred. If venue is transferred from one county to another, the court from which the case is transferred shall send to the receiving court a statement of expenses paid from the general fund of the sending county. If the receiving court collects any of the expenses owed in the case, the receiving court shall pay to the sending court an amount proportional to the sending court's share of the total expenses owed to both counties. The expenses of the sending county shall not be an obligation of the receiving county except to the extent that the sending county's proportion of the expenses is collected by the receiving court. All amounts collected shall first be applied toward payment of the docket fee.
- Sec. 48. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 38-1614 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1614. (a) Physical care and treatment. (1) When the health or condition of a juvenile who is subject to the jurisdiction of the court requires it, the court may consent to the performing and furnishing of hospital, medical, surgical or dental treatment or procedures including the release and inspection of medical or dental records.
- (2) When the health or condition of a juvenile requires it and the juvenile has been placed in the custody of a person other than a parent or placed in or committed to a facility, the custodian or an agent designated by the custodian shall have authority to consent to the performance and furnishing of hospital, medical, surgical or dental treatment or procedures including the release and inspection of medical or dental records, subject to terms and conditions the court considers proper. The provisions of this subsection shall also apply to juvenile felons, as defined in K.S.A. 38-16,112, and amendments thereto prior to its repeal, who have been placed in a youth center juvenile correctional facility pursuant to K.S.A. 75-5206, and amendments thereto.
- (3) Any health care provider, who in good faith renders hospital, medical, surgical or dental care or treatment to any juvenile after a consent has been obtained as authorized by this section, shall not be liable in any civil or criminal action for failure to obtain consent of a parent.

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(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that any person shall be relieved of legal responsibility to provide care and support for a juvenile.

(b) Mental care and treatment. If it is brought to the court's attention, while the court is exercising jurisdiction over the person of a juvenile under this code, that the juvenile may be a mentally ill person as defined in K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 59-2946 and amendments thereto, the court may:

(1) Direct or authorize the county or district attorney or the person supplying the information to file the petition provided for in K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 59-2957 and amendments thereto, and proceed to hear and determine the issues raised by the application as provided in the care and treatment act for mentally ill persons; or

(2) authorize that the juvenile seek voluntary admission to a treatment facility as provided in K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 59-2949 and amendments thereto.

The application to determine whether the juvenile is a mentally ill person may be filed in the same proceedings as the petition alleging the juvenile to be a juvenile offender or may be brought in separate proceedings. In either event, the court may enter an order staying any further proceedings under this code until all proceedings have been concluded under the care and treatment act for mentally ill persons.

Sec. 49. K.S.A. 38-1618, as amended by section 59 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1618. (a) In order to properly advise the three branches of government on the operation of the juvenile justice system, there is hereby established within and as a part of the central repository, as defined by K.S.A. 22-4701 and amendments thereto, a juvenile offender information system. The system shall serve as a repository of juvenile offender information which is collected by juvenile justice agencies and reported to the system. Unless extended by an official action of the Kansas criminal justice coordinating council, the juvenile offender information system shall be operational and functional on or before July 1, 1997.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, every juvenile justice agency shall report juvenile offender information, whether collected manually or by means of an automated system, to the central repository, in accordance with rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this section. A juvenile justice agency shall report to the central repository those reportable events involving a violation of a county resolution or city ordinance only when required by rules and regulations adopted by the director.

(c) Reporting methods may include:

(1) Submission of juvenile offender information by a juvenile justice agency directly to the central repository;

Allows the secretary access to information relating to an individual in the secretary's custody from the repository.

- (2) if the information can readily be collected and reported through the court system, submission to the central repository by the office of judicial administrator; or
- (3) if the information can readily be collected and reported through juvenile justice agencies that are part of a geographically based information system, submission to the central repository by the agencies.
- (d) The director may determine, by rule and regulation, the reportable events to be reported by each juvenile justice agency, in order to avoid duplication in reporting.
- Juvenile offender information maintained in the juvenile offender information system is confidential and shall not be disseminated or publicly disclosed in a manner which enables identification of any individual who is a subject of the information, except that the information shall be open to inspection by law enforcement agencies of this state, by the department of social and rehabilitation services if related to an individual in the secretary's custody or control, by the juvenile justice authority if related to an individual in the commissioner's custody or control, by the department of corrections if related to an individual in the commissioner's custody or control, by the educational institution to the extent allowed pursuant to law or pursuant to a court order, if related to an individual that is required to attend such educational institution as part of an immediate intervention program, probation or post-release supervision by the officers of any public institution to which the individual is committed, by county and district attorneys, by attorneys for the parties to a proceeding under this code, the intake and assessment worker or upon order of a judge of the district court or an appellate court.
- (f) Any journal entry of a trial of a juvenile adjudged to be a juvenile offender shall state the number of the statute under which the juvenile is adjudicated to be a juvenile offender and specify whether each offense, if done by an adult, would constitute a felony or misdemeanor, as defined by K.S.A. 21-3105 and amendments thereto.
- (g) Any law enforcement agency that willfully fails to make any report required by this section shall be liable to the state for the payment of a civil penalty, recoverable in an action brought by the attorney general, in an amount not exceeding \$500 for each report not made. Any civil penalty recovered under this subsection shall be paid into the state general fund.
- (h) The director shall adopt any rules and regulations necessary to implement, administer and enforce the provisions of this section.
- (i) K.S.A. 38-1617 and amendments thereto and this section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.
- (j) The director shall develop incentives to encourage the timely entry of juvenile offender information into the central repository.

Sec. 50. K.S.A. 38-1632, as amended by section 64 of chapter 229 of

Requested by Southwest Regional Juvenile Detention Center, Garden City. Allow the use of audio-video communications for detention hearings.

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the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1632. (a) Length of detention. (1) Whenever an alleged juvenile offender is taken into custody and is thereafter taken before the court or to a juvenile detention facility or youth residential facility designated by the court, the juvenile shall not remain detained for more than 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, from the time the initial detention was imposed, unless the court determines after hearing, within the 48-hour period, that further detention is necessary.

- (2) If a juvenile is detained in jail pursuant to subsection (b) of K.S.A. 38-1691 and amendments thereto, the detention hearing required by this section shall be held within 24 hours after the juvenile is taken into custody.
- (b) Waiver of detention hearing. The right of a juvenile to a detention hearing may be waived if the juvenile and the attorney for the juvenile consent in writing to waive the right to a detention hearing and the judge approves the waiver. Whenever the right to a detention hearing has been waived, the juvenile, the attorney for the juvenile or the juvenile's parents may reassert the right at any time not less than 48 hours prior to the time scheduled for trial by submitting a written request to the judge. Upon request, the judge shall immediately set the time and place for the hearing, which shall be held not more than 48 hours after the receipt of the request excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays.
- (c) Notice of hearing. Whenever it is determined that a detention hearing is required the court shall immediately set the time and place for the hearing. Except as otherwise provided by subsection (b)(1) of K.S.A. 38-1691 and amendments thereto, notice of the detention hearing shall be given at least 24 hours prior to the hearing, unless waived, and shall be in substantially the following form:

(Name of Court)

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(day) (date)
for the court to determine if there is a need for further detention of the above named

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(c) Hearing, finding, bond. At the time set for the detention hearing if no retained attorney is present to represent the juvenile, the court shall appoint an attorney for the juvenile, and may recess the hearing for 24 hours to obtain attendance of the attorney appointed unless the juvenile is detained in jail pursuant to subsection (b)(1) of K.S.A. 38-1691 and amendments thereto. At the detention hearing, if the court finds the juvenile is dangerous to self or others, the juvenile may be detained in a juvenile detention facility or youth residential facility which the court shall designate. If the court finds the juvenile is not likely to appear for further proceedings, the juvenile may be detained in a juvenile detention facility or youth residential facility which the court shall designate or may be released upon the giving of an appearance bond in an amount specified by the court and on the conditions the court may impose, in accordance with the applicable provisions of article 28 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and amendments thereto. In the absence of either finding, the court shall order the juvenile released or placed in temporary custody as provided in subsection (f).

In determining whether to place a juvenile in a juvenile detention facility pursuant to this subsection, the court shall consider all relevant factors, including but not limited to the criteria listed in K.S.A. 38-1640 and amendments thereto. If the court orders the juvenile to be detained in a juvenile detention facility, the court shall record the specific findings of fact upon which the order is based.

If detention is ordered and the parent was not notified of the hearing and did not appear and later requests a rehearing, the court shall rehear the matter without unnecessary delay.

- (f) Temporary custody. If the court determines that it is not necessary to detain the juvenile but finds that release to the custody of a parent is not in the best interests of the juvenile, the court may place the juvenile in the temporary custody of a youth residential facility, the commissioner or some other suitable person willing to accept temporary custody.
- (g) Audio-video communications. Detention hearings may be conducted by two-way electronic audio-video communication between the alleged juvenile offender and the judge in lieu of personal presence of the juvenile or the juvenile's counsel in the courtroom from any location within Kansas in the discretion of the court. The juvenile may be accompanied by the juvenile's counsel during such proceedings or counsel may be personally present in court as long as a means of communication between the juvenile and the juvenile's counsel is available for consultation

between the juvenile and the juvenile's counsel in confidence.

Sec. 51. K.S.A. 38-1633, as amended by section 65 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1633. (a) When the respondent appears in response to a complaint without an attorney, the court shall inform the respondent of the following:

The nature of the charges in the complaint;

the right to hire an attorney of the respondent's own choice;

(3) the duty of the court to appoint an attorney for the respondent if no attorney is hired by the respondent or parent; and

(4) that the court may require the respondent or parents to pay the expense of a court appointed attorney.

Upon request the court shall give the respondent or parent an opportunity to hire an attorney. If no request is made or the respondent or parents are financially unable to hire an attorney, the court shall forthwith appoint an attorney for the respondent. The court shall afford the respondent an opportunity to confer with the attorney before requiring the respondent to plead to the allegations of the complaint.

(b) When the respondent appears with an attorney in response to a complaint, the court shall require the respondent to plead guilty or not guilty to the allegations stated in the complaint or plead nolo contendere, unless there is an application for and approval of an immediate intervention program. Prior to making this requirement, the court shall inform the respondent of the following:

(2) the right of the respondent to be presumed innocent of each charge;

(3) the right to trial without unnecessary delay and to confront and cross-examine witnesses appearing in support of the allegations of the complaint;

(4) the right to subpoena witnesses;

the right of the respondent to testify or to decline to testify; and

(6) the sentencing alternatives the court may select as the result of the juvenile being adjudged to be a juvenile offender.

(c) If the respondent pleads guilty to the allegations contained in a complaint or pleads nolo contendere, the court shall determine, before accepting the plea and entering a sentence: (1) That there has been a voluntary waiver of the rights enumerated in subsections (b)(2), (3), (4) and (5); and (2) that there is a factual basis for the plea.

(d) If the respondent pleads not guilty, the court shall schedule a time and date for trial to the court.

(e) Pretrial hearings may be conducted by two-way electronic audiovideo communication between the alleged juvenile offender and the judge

Requested by Southwest Regional Juvenile Detention Center, Garden City. Allow the use of audio-video communications for pretrial hearings.

(1) The nature of the charges in the complaint;

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in lieu of personal presence of the juvenile or the juvenile's counsel in the courtroom from any location within Kansas in the discretion of the court. The juvenile may be accompanied by the juvenile's counsel during such proceedings or counsel may be personally present in court as long as a means of communication between the juvenile and the juvenile's counsel is available for consultation between the juvenile and the juvenile's counsel in confidence.

Sec. 52. K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 38-1635, as amended by section 66 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1635. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each eourt county or district attorney may adopt a policy and establish guidelines for an immediate intervention program by which a respondent may avoid prosecution as a juvenile offender. In addition to the eourt county or district attorney adopting policies and guidelines for the immediate intervention programs, the court, the county or district attorney and the director of the intake and assessment center, pursuant to a written agreement, may develop local programs to:

(1) Provide for the direct referral of cases by the county or district attorney or the intake and assessment worker, or both, to youth courts, restorative justice centers, citizen review boards, hearing officers, or other local programs as sanctioned by the court.

(2) Allow intake and assessment workers to issue a summons, as defined in subsection (e).

(3) Allow the intake and assessment centers to directly purchase services for the juveniles and the juvenile's family.

(4) Allow intake and assessment workers to direct the release of a juvenile prior to a detention hearing after the completion of the intake and assessment process if the juvenile intake and assessment worker has reason to believe that if released the juvenile will appear for further proceedings and will not be dangerous to self or others.

(b) An immediate intervention program shall provide that a respondent is ineligible for such program if the respondent has been previously adjudicated to be a juvenile offender, or faces pending charges as a juvenile offender, for committing acts which, if committed by an adult, would constitute:

(1) A violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto and the respondent: (A) Has previously participated in an immediate intervention program instead of prosecution of a complaint alleging a violation of that statute or an ordinance of a city in this state which prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute; (B) has previously been adjudicated of a violation of that statute or a violation of a law of another state or of a political subdivision of this or any other state, which law prohibits the acts prohibited by that statute; or (C) during the time of the alleged violation was

The county or district attorney would be responsible for the immediate intervention programs, not the court.

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involved in a motor vehicle accident or collision resulting in personal injury or death; or

- (2) a violation of an off-grid crime, a person felony, or a felony or misdemeanor committed when the respondent was in possession of a deadly weapon.
- (c) An immediate intervention program may include a stipulation, agreed to by the respondent, the respondent's attorney and the attorney general or county or district attorney, of the facts upon which the charge is based and a provision that if the respondent fails to fulfill the terms of the specific immediate intervention agreement and the immediate intervention proceedings are resumed, the proceedings, including any proceedings on appeal, shall be conducted on the record of the stipulation of facts.
- (d) The court county or district attorney may require the parent or guardian of a juvenile offender to be a part of the immediate intervention program for the juvenile offender.
- (e) "Summons" means a written order issued by an intake and assessment worker directing that a respondent appear before a designated court at a stated time and place and answer to a charge pending against the respondent.
- Sec. 53. K.S.A. 38-1636, as amended by section 67 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1636. (a) (1) Except as provided further, at any time after commencement of proceedings under this code against a respondent and prior to entry of a sentence or the beginning of an evidentiary hearing at which the court may enter a sentence as provided in K.S.A. 38-1655, and amendments thereto, the county or district attorney may file a motion requesting that the court authorize prosecution of the respondent as an adult under the applicable criminal statute. The respondent shall be presumed to be a juvenile unless good cause is shown to prosecute the respondent as an adult.
- (2) At any time after commencement of proceedings under this code against a respondent who was: (A) 14, 15, 16 or 17 years of age at the time of the offense or offenses alleged in the complaint, if any such offense (i) if committed by an adult, would be an offgrid offense, a person felony, a nondrug severity level 1 through 6 felony or any drug severity level 1 or 2 felony; or (ii) was committed while in possession of a firearm; or (B) charged with a felony or with more than one offense of which one or more is a felony after having been adjudicated or convicted in a separate prior juvenile proceeding as having committed an act which would constitute a felony if committed by an adult and the adjudications or convictions occurred prior to the date of the commission of the new act charged and prior to the entry of a sentence or the beginning of an evi-

Clarifying that the crime is a nondrug crime, and there is no longer a delinquent or miscreant under the code. Subsection (h) clarifies that once your convicted as an adult, you are always prosecuted as an adult. Subsection (i) clarifies that if you are convicted of a lesser included offense in what circumstances you will be considered a juvenile offender or an adult.

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dentiary hearing at which the court may enter a sentence as provided in K.S.A. 38-1655, and amendments thereto, the county or district attorney may file a motion requesting that the court authorize prosecution of the respondent as an adult under the applicable criminal statute. The respondent shall be presumed to be an adult. The burden of proof is on the respondent to rebut the presumption.

(3) At any time after commencement of proceedings under this code against a respondent and prior to entry of a sentence or the beginning of an evidentiary hearing at which the court may enter a sentence as provided in K.S.A. 38-1655, and amendments thereto, the county or district attorney may file a motion requesting that the court designate the proceedings as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution as provided further. If the county or district attorney files a motion to designate the proceedings as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution and the respondent was: (A) charged with an offense (i) if committed by an adult, would be an offgrid felony, a person felony, a nondrug severity level 1 through 6 felony or any drug severity level 1 or 2 felony; or (ii) was committed while in possession of a firearm; or (B) charged with a felony or with more than one offense of which one or more is a felony after having been adjudicated or convicted in a separate prior juvenile proceeding as having committed an act which would constitute a felony is if committed by an adult and the adjudications or convictions occurred prior to the date of the commission of the new act charged, the burden of proof is on the respondent to rebut the designation of an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.

- (b) The motion may also contain a statement that the prosecuting attorney will introduce evidence of the offenses alleged in the complaint and request that, on hearing the motion and authorizing prosecution as an adult or designating the proceedings as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution under this code, the court may make the findings required in a preliminary examination provided for in K.S.A. 22-2902, and amendments thereto, and the finding that there is no necessity for further preliminary examination.
- (c) Upon receiving a motion as established in subsection (a), the court shall set a time and place for hearing on the motion. The court shall give notice of the hearing to the respondent, each parent of the respondent, if service is possible, and the attorney representing the respondent. The motion shall be heard and determined prior to any further proceedings on the complaint.
- (d) If the respondent fails to appear for hearing on a motion as established in subsection (a) after having been properly served with notice of the hearing, the court may hear and determine the motion in the absence of the respondent. If the court is unable to obtain service of

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process and give notice of the hearing, the court may hear and determine the motion in the absence of the respondent after having given notice of the hearing once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper authorized to publish legal notices in the county where the hearing will be held.

- In determining whether or not prosecution as an adult should be authorized or designating the proceeding as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, the court shall consider each of the following factors: (1) The seriousness of the alleged offense and whether the protection of the community requires prosecution as an adult or designating the proceeding as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution; (2) whether the alleged offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated or willful manner; (3) whether the offense was against a person or against property, greater weight being given to offenses against persons, especially if personal injury resulted; (4) the number of alleged offenses unadjudicated and pending against the respondent; (5) the previous history of the respondent, including whether the respondent had been adjudicated a delinquent or misercant under the Kansas juvenile code or a juvenile offender under this code and, if so, whether the offenses were against persons or property, and any other previous history of antisocial behavior or patterns of physical violence; (6) the sophistication or maturity of the respondent as determined by consideration of the respondent's home, environment, emotional attitude, pattern of living or desire to be treated as an adult; (7) whether there are facilities or programs available to the court which are likely to rehabilitate the respondent prior to the expiration of the court's jurisdiction under this code; and (8) whether the interests of the respondent or of the community would be better served by criminal prosecution or extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution. The insufficiency of evidence pertaining to any one or more of the factors listed in this subsection shall not in and of itself be determinative of the issue. Subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 38-1653, and amendments thereto, written reports and other materials relating to the respondent's mental, physical, educational and social history may be considered by the court.
- (f) (1) The court may authorize prosecution as an adult upon completion of the hearing if the court finds that there is substantial evidence that the respondent should be prosecuted as an adult for the offense with which the respondent is charged. In that case, the court shall direct the respondent be prosecuted under the applicable criminal statute and that the proceedings filed under this code be dismissed.
- (2) The court may designate the proceeding as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution upon completion of the hearing if the respondent has failed to rebut the presumption or the court finds that there is

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substantial evidence that the respondent should be prosecuted under an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution. A juvenile who is the subject of an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution shall have the right to a trial by jury, to the effective assistance of counsel and to all other rights of a defendant pursuant to the Kansas code of criminal procedure.

(g) If the respondent is present in court and the court also finds from the evidence that it appears a felony has been committed and that there is probable cause to believe the felony has been committed by the respondent, the court may direct that there is no necessity for further preliminary examination on the charges as provided for in K.S.A. 22-2902, and amendments thereto. In that case, the court shall order the respondent bound over to the district judge having jurisdiction to try the case.

(h) If the respondent is convicted, the authorization for prosecution as an adult may shall attach and apply to any future acts by the respondent which are or would be cognizable under this code if the order of the court so provides.

(i) If the respondent is prosecuted as an adult under subsection (f)(1) and convicted of a lesser included offense that is not an offense listed in subsection (a)(2), the respondent shall be a juvenile offender and receive a sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1663, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 54. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 38-1640 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1640. (a) The following are criteria for determining whether to place a juvenile in a juvenile detention facility pursuant to subsection (c) of K.S.A. 38-1624 or subsection (e) of K.S.A. 38-1632, and amendments thereto:

(1) There is oral or written verification that the juvenile is a fugitive sought for an offense in another jurisdiction or that the juvenile is currently an escapee from a juvenile detention facility.

(2) The juvenile is alleged to have committed an offense which if committed by an adult would constitute a class A, B or C felony if committed prior to July 1, 1993, or would constitute an off-grid felony, a nondrug severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 felony or drug level 1, 2 or 3 felony if committed on or after July 1, 1993, or would constitute a crime described in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated.

(3) The juvenile is awaiting court action on an offense which if committed by an adult would constitute a felony.

(4) The juvenile has a record of failure to appear in court or there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile will flee the jurisdiction of the court.

(5) The juvenile has a history of violent behavior toward others.

(6) The juvenile exhibited seriously assaultive or destructive behavior at the time of being taken into custody and continued such behavior after taken into custody.

Conflict resolution.

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(7) The juvenile exhibited self-destructive behavior at the time of being taken into custody and continued such behavior after taken into custody.

(8) The juvenile has a record of adjudication or conviction of one or more offenses which if committed by an adult would constitute felonies.

(9) The juvenile is a juvenile offender who has been expelled from placement in a nonsecure facility as a result of the current alleged offense.

(b) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas ju-

venile offenders justice code.

Sec. 55. K.S.A. 38-1661, as amended by section 79 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1661. (a) Prior to a sentencing hearing, the court shall request an investigation and report by a court services officer unless the court finds that adequate and current information is available from a previous investigation, report or other sources. Upon request of the prosecuting attorney or the attorney for the respondent, the court shall make available to the attorney the report of the investigation and shall allow the attorney a reasonable time to review the report before ordering the sentencing of the respondent. As part of the investigation the commissioner of juvenile justice shall designate a risk assessment tool to be used statewide. Such assessment tool shall be utilized by the court in determining sentencing.

(b) The court may direct that the investigation include the circumstances of the offense; the attitude of the complainant, victim or the victim's family; and the record of juvenile offenses, the social history and the present condition of the respondent. Except where specifically prohibited by law, all local governmental public and private educational institutions and state agencies shall furnish to the officer conducting the predispositional investigation the records the officer requests. If ordered by the court, the predispositional investigation shall include a physical examination and mental examination of the respondent if sufficient reports are not already available to the investigating officer. Predispositional investigations shall contain other information prescribed by the court.

(c) At any time after the respondent has been adjudicated to be a juvenile offender and prior to sentencing, the judge, at the request of an interested party, shall hear additional evidence as to proposals for reasonable and appropriate sentencing of the case.

Sec. 56. K.S.A. 38-1662, as amended by section 80 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1662. (a) Psychological or emotional. Following the juvenile being adjudged to be a juvenile offender under this code the court may order an evaluation and written report of the psychological or emotional development or needs of the juvenile offender. The court may refer the juvenile offender to a state institution for the evaluation if the commissioner The commissioner shall designate a risk assessment tool for statewide use for uniformity.

Delete in favor of using community-based programming and evaluation. The central evaluation and treatment unit is no longer an option.

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advises the court that the facility is a suitable place to care for, treat or evaluate the juvenile offender and that space is available. The expenses of transportation to and from the state facility may be paid as a part of the expenses of the proceedings. The juvenile offender may be referred to a mental health center or a qualified professional for the evaluation, and the expenses of the evaluation may be considered as expenses of the proceedings and assessed as provided in this code. If the court orders an evaluation as provided in this section, a parent of the juvenile offender shall have the right to obtain an independent evaluation at the expense of the parent.

(b) Medical. Following the juvenile being adjudged to be a juvenile offender under this code, the court may order an examination and report of the medical condition and needs of the juvenile offender who is the subject of the proceedings. The court may also order a report from any physician who has been attending the juvenile offender stating the diagnosis, condition and treatment afforded the juvenile offender.

(c) Educational. The court may order the chief administrative officer of the school which the juvenile offender attends or attended to provide to the court information that is readily available which the school officials feel would properly indicate the educational needs of the juvenile offender. The order may direct that the school conduct an educational needs assessment of the juvenile offender and send a report thereof to the court. The educational needs assessment may include a meeting involving any of the following: (1) The juvenile offender's parents, (2) the juvenile offender's teacher or teachers, (3) the school psychologist, (4) a school special services representative, (5) a representative of the commissioner, (6) the juvenile offender's C.A.S.A., (7) the juvenile offender's foster parents or legal guardian and (8) other persons that the chief administrative officer of the school, or the officer's designee, deems appropriate.

Sec. 57. K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 38-1663, as amended by section 81 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1663. (a) When a respondent has been adjudged to be a juvenile offender, the judge may select from the following alternatives:

(1) Place the juvenile offender on probation for a fixed period, subject to the terms and conditions the court deems appropriate, including a requirement of making restitution as required by subsection (d).

(2) Place the juvenile offender in the custody of a parent or other suitable person, subject to the terms and conditions the court orders, including a requirement of making restitution as required by subsection (d).

(3) Place the juvenile offender in the custody of a youth residential

Include sanctions houses as a dispositional option for the court. Also include jail as an option for the 18-23 year old as a sanction for a probation violation. Subsection (a)(8) will allow the commissioner to determine where juvenile offenders need to be placed. There is no longer a delinquent or miscreant under the code.

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facility, subject to the terms and conditions the court orders.

- (4) Place the juvenile offender in the custody of the commissioner.
- (5) Impose any appropriate combination of subsections (a)(1) and (2), subsection (a)(3) or subsection (a)(4) and make other orders directed to the juvenile offender as the court deems appropriate.
- (6) Commit the juvenile offender to a sanctions house for a period no longer than 72 hours.
- (7) Commit the juvenile offender, if 18 years of age or less than 23 years of age, to the county jail for a period no longer than seven days and only when the juvenile offender has violated probation.
- (6) (8) Commit the juvenile offender, if 13 years of age or older, to a juvenile correctional facility if the juvenile offender:
- (A) Has previously been adjudged as a juvenile offender under this code or as a delinquent or misercant under the Kansas juvenile code; or
- (B) has been adjudicated a juvenile offender as a result of having committed an act which, if done by a person 18 years of age or over, would constitute a class A, B or C felony as defined by the Kansas criminal code or, if done on or after July 1, 1993, would constitute an off-grid crime or a nondrug crime ranked in severity level 1 through 5 or a drug crime ranked in severity level 1 through 3.
- (7) (9) Place the juvenile offender under a house arrest program administered by the court pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b and amendments thereto.
- (b) (1) In addition to any other order authorized by this section, the court may order the: (A) Juvenile offender and the parents of the juvenile offender to:
 - (i) Attend counseling sessions as the court directs; or
- (ii) participate in mediation as the court directs. Participants in such mediation may include, but shall not be limited to, the victim, the juvenile offender and the juvenile offender's parents. Mediation shall not be mandatory for the victim;
- (B) parents of the juvenile offender to participate in parenting classes; or
- (C) juvenile offender to successfully participate in a program of education offered by a local board of education including placement in an alternative educational program approved by a local board of education.
- (2) Upon entering an order requiring a juvenile offender's parent to attend counseling sessions or mediation, the court shall give the parent notice of the order. The notice shall inform the parent of the parent's right to request a hearing within 10 days after entry of the order and the parent's right to employ an attorney to represent the parent at the hearing or, if the parent is financially unable to employ an attorney, the parent's right to request the court to appoint an attorney to represent the parent.

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If the parent does not request a hearing within 10 days after entry of the order, the order shall take effect at that time. If the parent requests a hearing, the court shall set the matter for hearing and, if requested, shall appoint an attorney to represent the parent. The expense and fees of the appointed attorney may be allowed and assessed as provided by K.S.A. 38-1606 and amendments thereto.

(3) The costs of any counseling or mediation may be assessed as expenses in the case. No mental health center shall charge a fee for court-ordered counseling greater than that the center would have charged the person receiving the counseling if the person had requested counseling on the person's own initiative. No mediator shall charge a fee for court-ordered mediation greater than that the mediator would have charged the person participating in the mediation if the person had requested mediation on the person's own initiative.

(c) (1) If a respondent has been adjudged to be a juvenile offender, the court, in addition to any other order authorized by this section, may suspend the juvenile offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state. The duration of the suspension ordered by the court shall be for a definite time period to be determined by the court. Upon suspension of a license pursuant to this subsection, the court shall require the juvenile offender to surrender the license to the court, which shall transmit the license to the division of motor vehicles of the department of revenue, to be retained until the period of suspension expires. At that time, the licensee may apply to the division for return of the license. If the license has expired, the juvenile offender may apply for a new license, which shall be issued promptly upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of other conditions established by law for obtaining a license unless another suspension or revocation of the juvenile offender's privilege to operate a motor vehicle is in effect. As used in this subsection, "highway" and "street" have the meanings provided by K.S.A. 8-1424 and 8-1473, and amendments thereto. Any respondent who is adjudged to be a juvenile offender who does not have a driver's license may have such juvenile offender's driving privileges revoked. No Kansas driver's license shall be issued to a juvenile offender whose driving privileges have been revoked pursuant to this section for a definite time period to be determined by the court.

(2) In lieu of suspending the driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state of any respondent adjudged to be a juvenile offender, as provided in subsection (c)(1), the court in which such juvenile offender was adjudged to be a juvenile offender may enter an order which places conditions on such juvenile offender's privilege of operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state, a certified copy of which such juvenile offender shall be required to carry any time

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such juvenile offender is operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state. Any such order shall prescribe the duration of the conditions imposed and shall specify that such duration shall be for a definite time period to be determined by the court. Upon entering an order restricting a juvenile offender's license hereunder, the court shall require such juvenile offender to surrender such juvenile offender's driver's license to the court who shall cause it to be transmitted to the division of vehicles, together with a copy of the order. Upon receipt thereof, the division of vehicles shall issue without charge a driver's license which shall indicate on its face that conditions have been imposed on such juvenile offender's privilege of operating a motor vehicle and that a certified copy of the order imposing such conditions is required to be carried by the juvenile offender for whom the license was issued any time such juvenile offender is operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state. If the juvenile offender convicted is a nonresident, the court shall cause a copy of the order to be transmitted to the division and the division shall forward a copy of it to the motor vehicle administrator of such juvenile offender's state of residence. Such court shall furnish to any juvenile offender whose driver's license has had conditions imposed on it under this section a copy of the order, which shall be recognized as a valid Kansas driver's license until such time as the division shall issue the restricted license provided for in this subsection. Upon expiration of the period of time for which conditions are imposed pursuant to this subsection, the licensee may apply to the division for the return of the license previously surrendered by such licensee. In the event such license has expired, such juvenile offender may apply to the division for a new license, which shall be issued immediately by the division upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of the other conditions established by law, unless such juvenile offender's privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state has been suspended or revoked prior thereto. If any juvenile offender shall violate any of the conditions imposed under this subsection, such juvenile offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state shall be revoked for a period as determined by the court in which such juvenile offender is convicted of violating such conditions.

(d) Whenever a juvenile offender is placed pursuant to subsection (a)(1) or (2), the court, unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable, shall order the juvenile offender to make restitution to persons who sustained loss by reason of the offense. The restitution shall be made either by payment of an amount fixed by the court or by working for the persons in order to compensate for the loss. If the court finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable, the court may order the juvenile

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offender to perform charitable or social service for organizations performing services for the community.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit a court's authority to order a juvenile offender to make restitution or perform charitable or social service under circumstances other than those specified by this subsection or when placement is made pursuant to subsection (a)(3) or (4).

- (e) In addition to or in lieu of any other order authorized by this section, the court may order a juvenile offender to pay a fine not exceeding \$250 for each offense. In determining whether to impose a fine and the amount to be imposed, the court shall consider the following:
- Imposition of a fine is most appropriate in cases where the juvenile offender has derived pecuniary gain from the offense.
- The amount of the fine should be directly related to the seriousness of the juvenile offender's offense and the juvenile offender's ability
 - Payment of a fine may be required in a lump sum or installments.
- Imposition of a restitution order is preferable to imposition of a fine.
- (5) The juvenile offender's duty of payment should be limited in duration and in no event should the time necessary for payment exceed the maximum term which would be authorized if the offense had been com-
- (f) In addition to or in lieu of any other order authorized by this section, if a juvenile is adjudged to be a juvenile offender by reason of a violation of the uniform controlled substances act (K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq. and amendments thereto) or K.S.A. 41-719, 41-727, 65-4152, 65-4153, 65-4154 or 65-4155 or K.S.A. 1005 1996 Supp. 8-1599, and amendments thereto, the court shall order the juvenile offender 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, except that such evaluation may be waived by the court if the court finds that the juvenile offender has successfully completed an alcohol and drug evaluation, approved by the community-based alcohol and drug safety action program, within 12 months of the offender's arrest on this offense. If such evaluation occurred more than 12 months after the offender's arrest on this offense, the court shall order the juvenile offender to resubmit to and complete such evaluation and program as provided herein. If the court finds that the juvenile offender and those legally liable for the offender's support are indigent, the fee may be waived. In no event shall the fee be assessed against the commissioner or the juvenile justice authority. The court may require the parent or guardian of the juvenile offender to attend such program with

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the juvenile offender.

(g) The board of county commissioners of a county may provide by resolution that the parents or guardians of any juvenile offender placed under a house arrest program pursuant to subsection (a)(7) shall be required to pay to the county the cost of such house arrest program. The board of county commissioners shall further prepare a sliding financial scale based on the ability of the parents to pay for such a program.

(h) In addition to any other order authorized by this section, if child support has been requested and the parent or parents have a duty to support the respondent the court may, and when custody is placed with the commissioner shall, order one or both parents to pay child support. The court shall determine, for each parent separately, whether the parent is already subject to an order to pay support for the respondent. If the parent is not presently ordered to pay support for the respondent and the court has personal jurisdiction over the parent, the court shall order the parent to pay child support in an amount determined under K.S.A. 38-16,117 and amendments thereto. Except for good cause shown, the court shall issue an immediate income withholding order pursuant to K.S.A. 23-4,105 et seq. and amendments thereto for each parent ordered to pay support under this subsection, regardless of whether a payor has been identified for the parent. A parent ordered to pay child support under this subsection shall be notified, at the hearing or otherwise, that the child support order may be registered pursuant to K.S.A. 38-16,119 and amendments thereto. The parent shall also be informed that, after registration, the income withholding order may be served on the parent's employer without further notice to the parent and the child support order may be enforced by any method allowed by law. Failure to provide this notice shall not affect the validity of the child support order.

(i) Any order issued by the judge pursuant to this section shall be in effect immediately upon entry into the judge's minutes.

Sec. 58. On and after July 1, 1999, K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 38-1663, as amended by section 57 of this bill, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1663. (a) When a respondent has been adjudged to be a juvenile offender, the judge may select from the following alternatives:

(1) Place the juvenile offender on probation for a fixed period, subject to the terms and conditions the court deems appropriate based on the juvenile justice programs in the community, including a requirement of making restitution as required by subsection (d).

(2) Place the juvenile offender in the custody of a parent or other suitable person, subject to the terms and conditions the court orders based on the juvenile justice programs in the community, including a requirement of making restitution as required by subsection (d).

(3) Place the juvenile offender in the custody of a youth residential

Amended in July 1, 1999 to reflect the use of the placement matrix.

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facility, subject to the terms and conditions the court orders.

- (4) Place the juvenile offender in the custody of the commissioner.
- (5) Impose any appropriate combination of subsections (a)(1) and (2), subsection (a)(3) or subsection (a)(4) and make other orders directed to the juvenile offender as the court deems appropriate.
- (6) Commit the juvenile offender to a sanctions house for a period no longer than 72 hours.
- (7) Commit the juvenile offender, if 18 years of age or less than 23 years of age, to the county jail for a period no longer than seven days and only when the juvenile offender has violated probation.
- (8) Commit the juvenile offender, if 13 years of age or older, to a juvenile correctional facility if the juvenile offender:
- (A) Has previously been adjudged as a juvenile offender under this eode: or
- (B) has been adjudicated a juvenile offender as a result of having committed an act which, if done by a person 18 years of age or over, would constitute a class A, B or G felony as defined by the Kansas criminal eode or, if done on or after July 1, 1903, would constitute an off-grid erime or a nondrug crime ranked in severity level 1 through 5 or a drug erime ranked in severity level 1 through 3 as provided by the placement matrix established in section 24, and amendments thereto.
- (9) Place the juvenile offender under a house arrest program administered by the court pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b and amendments thereto.
- (b) (1) In addition to any other order authorized by this section, the court may order the: (A) Juvenile offender and the parents of the juvenile offender to:
 - (i) Attend counseling sessions as the court directs; or
- (ii) participate in mediation as the court directs. Participants in such mediation may include, but shall not be limited to, the victim, the juvenile offender and the juvenile offender's parents. Mediation shall not be mandatory for the victim;
- (B) parents of the juvenile offender to participate in parenting classes;
- (C) juvenile offender to successfully participate in a program of education offered by a local board of education including placement in an alternative educational program approved by a local board of education.
- (2) Upon entering an order requiring a juvenile offender's parent to attend counseling sessions or mediation, the court shall give the parent notice of the order. The notice shall inform the parent of the parent's right to request a hearing within 10 days after entry of the order and the parent's right to employ an attorney to represent the parent at the hearing or, if the parent is financially unable to employ an attorney, the parent's

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right to request the court to appoint an attorney to represent the parent. If the parent does not request a hearing within 10 days after entry of the order, the order shall take effect at that time. If the parent requests a hearing, the court shall set the matter for hearing and, if requested, shall appoint an attorney to represent the parent. The expense and fees of the appointed attorney may be allowed and assessed as provided by K.S.A. 38-1606 and amendments thereto.

- (3) The costs of any counseling or mediation may be assessed as expenses in the case. No mental health center shall charge a fee for courtordered counseling greater than that the center would have charged the person receiving the counseling if the person had requested counseling on the person's own initiative. No mediator shall charge a fee for courtordered mediation greater than that the mediator would have charged the person participating in the mediation if the person had requested mediation on the person's own initiative.
- (c) (1) If a respondent has been adjudged to be a juvenile offender, the court, in addition to any other order authorized by this section, may suspend the juvenile offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of this state. The duration of the suspension ordered by the court shall be for a definite time period to be determined by the court. Upon suspension of a license pursuant to this subsection, the court shall require the juvenile offender to surrender the license to the court, which shall transmit the license to the division of motor vehicles of the department of revenue, to be retained until the period of suspension expires. At that time, the licensee may apply to the division for return of the license. If the license has expired, the juvenile offender may apply for a new license, which shall be issued promptly upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of other conditions established by law for obtaining a license unless another suspension or revocation of the juvenile offender's privilege to operate a motor vehicle is in effect. As used in this subsection, "highway" and "street" have the meanings provided by K.S.A. 8-1424 and 8-1473, and amendments thereto. Any respondent who is adjudged to be a juvenile offender who does not have a driver's license may have such juvenile offender's driving privileges revoked. No Kansas driver's license shall be issued to a juvenile offender whose driving privileges have been revoked pursuant to this section for a definite time period to be determined by the court.
- (2) In lieu of suspending the driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state of any respondent adjudged to be a juvenile offender, as provided in subsection (c)(1), the court in which such juvenile offender was adjudged to be a juvenile offender may enter an order which places conditions on such juvenile offender's privilege of operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state, a certified

copy of which such juvenile offender shall be required to carry any time such juvenile offender is operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state. Any such order shall prescribe the duration of the conditions imposed and shall specify that such duration shall be for a definite time period to be determined by the court. Upon entering an order restricting a juvenile offender's license hereunder, the court shall require such juvenile offender to surrender such juvenile offender's driver's license to the court who shall cause it to be transmitted to the division of vehicles, together with a copy of the order. Upon receipt thereof, the division of vehicles shall issue without charge a driver's license which shall indicate on its face that conditions have been imposed on such juvenile offender's privilege of operating a motor vehicle and that a certified copy of the order imposing such conditions is required to be carried by the juvenile offender for whom the license was issued any time such juvenile offender is operating a motor vehicle on the highways of this state. If the juvenile offender convicted is a nonresident, the court shall cause a copy of the order to be transmitted to the division and the division shall forward a copy of it to the motor vehicle administrator of such juvenile offender's state of residence. Such court shall furnish to any juvenile offender whose driver's license has had conditions imposed on it under this section a copy of the order, which shall be recognized as a valid Kansas driver's license until such time as the division shall issue the restricted license provided for in this subsection. Upon expiration of the period of time for which conditions are imposed pursuant to this subsection, the licensee may apply to the division for the return of the license previously surrendered by such licensee. In the event such license has expired, such juvenile offender may apply to the division for a new license, which shall be issued immediately by the division upon payment of the proper fee and satisfaction of the other conditions established by law, unless such juvenile offender's privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state has been suspended or revoked prior thereto. If any juvenile offender shall violate any of the conditions imposed under this subsection, such juvenile offender's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state shall be revoked for a period as determined by the court in which such juvenile offender is convicted of violating such conditions.

(d) Whenever a juvenile offender is placed pursuant to subsection (a)(1) or (2), the court, unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable, shall order the juvenile offender to make restitution to persons who sustained loss by reason of the offense. The restitution shall be made either by payment of an amount fixed by the court or by working for the persons in order to compensate for the loss. If the court finds compelling circumstances which would

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render a plan of restitution unworkable, the court may order the juvenile offender to perform charitable or social service for organizations performing services for the community.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit a court's authority to order a juvenile offender to make restitution or perform charitable or social service under circumstances other than those specified by this subsection or when placement is made pursuant to subsection (a)(3) or (4).

- (e) In addition to or in lieu of any other order authorized by this section, the court may order a juvenile offender to pay a fine not exceeding \$250 for each offense. In determining whether to impose a fine and the amount to be imposed, the court shall consider the following:
- (1) Imposition of a fine is most appropriate in cases where the juvenile offender has derived pecuniary gain from the offense.
- (2) The amount of the fine should be directly related to the seriousness of the juvenile offender's offense and the juvenile offender's ability to pay.
 - Payment of a fine may be required in a lump sum or installments.
- Imposition of a restitution order is preferable to imposition of a fine.
- (5) The juvenile offender's duty of payment should be limited in duration and in no event should the time necessary for payment exceed the maximum term which would be authorized if the offense had been committed by an adult.
- (f) In addition to or in lieu of any other order authorized by this section, if a juvenile is adjudged to be a juvenile offender by reason of a violation of the uniform controlled substances act (K.S.A. 65-4101 et seq. and amendments thereto) or K.S.A. 41-719, 41-727, 65-4152, 65-4153, 65-4154 or 65-4155 or K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 8-1599, and amendments thereto, the court shall order the juvenile offender 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, except that such evaluation may be waived by the court if the court finds that the juvenile offender has successfully completed an alcohol and drug evaluation, approved by the community-based alcohol and drug safety action program, within 12 months of the offender's arrest on this offense. If such evaluation occurred more than 12 months after the offender's arrest on this offense, the court shall order the juvenile offender to resubmit to and complete such evaluation and program as provided herein. If the court finds that the juvenile offender and those legally liable for the offender's support are indigent, the fee may be waived. In no event shall the fee be assessed against the commissioner or the juvenile justice authority. The court may require the

parent or guardian of the juvenile offender to attend such program with the juvenile offender.

(g) The board of county commissioners of a county may provide by resolution that the parents or guardians of any juvenile offender placed under a house arrest program pursuant to subsection (a)(7) shall be required to pay to the county the cost of such house arrest program. The board of county commissioners shall further prepare a sliding financial scale based on the ability of the parents to pay for such a program.

(h) In addition to any other order authorized by this section, if child support has been requested and the parent or parents have a duty to support the respondent the court may, and when custody is placed with the commissioner shall, order one or both parents to pay child support. The court shall determine, for each parent separately, whether the parent is already subject to an order to pay support for the respondent. If the parent is not presently ordered to pay support for the respondent and the court has personal jurisdiction over the parent, the court shall order the parent to pay child support in an amount determined under K.S.A. 38-16,117 and amendments thereto. Except for good cause shown, the court shall issue an immediate income withholding order pursuant to K.S.A. 23-4,105 et seq. and amendments thereto for each parent ordered to pay support under this subsection, regardless of whether a payor has been identified for the parent. A parent ordered to pay child support under this subsection shall be notified, at the hearing or otherwise, that the child support order may be registered pursuant to K.S.A. 38-16,119 and amendments thereto. The parent shall also be informed that, after registration, the income withholding order may be served on the parent's employer without further notice to the parent and the child support order may be enforced by any method allowed by law. Failure to provide this notice shall not affect the validity of the child support order.

(i) Any order issued by the judge pursuant to this section shall be in effect immediately upon entry into the judge's minutes.

Sec. 59. K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 38-1668, as amended by section 85 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1668. (a) A parent, guardian or person with whom a juvenile resides may be ordered by the court to report any probation violations or conditional release contract violations, aid in enforcing terms and conditions of probation or conditional release or other orders of the court or any of the above. Any person placed under an order to report any probation violations or conditional release contract violations, aid in enforcing terms and conditions of probation or conditional release or other orders of the court or any of the above who fails to do so may be proceeded against for indirect contempt of court as provided in K.S.A. 20-1204a et seq., and amendments thereto.

Parent must also report any conditional release contract violation.



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(b) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.

Sec. 60. K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 38-1671, as amended by section 86 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1671. (a) Actions by the court. (1) When a juvenile offender has been committed to a juvenile correctional facility, the clerk of the court shall forthwith notify the commissioner of the commitment and provide the commissioner with a certified copy of the complaint, the journal entry of the trial and the sentence. The court shall also forward those items from the social file which could relate to a rehabilitative program. If the court wishes to recommend placement of the juvenile offender in a specific juvenile correctional facility, the recommendation shall be included in the sentence. After the court has received notice of the juvenile correctional facility designated as provided in subsection (b), it shall be the duty of the court or the sheriff of the county to deliver the juvenile offender to the facility at the time designated by the commissioner.

(2) When a juvenile offender is residing in a juvenile correctional facility and is required to go back to court for any reason, the county demanding the juvenile's presence shall be responsible for transportation, detention, custody and control of such offender. In these cases, the county sheriff shall be responsible for all transportation, detention, custody and control of such offender.

(b) Actions by the commissioner. (1) After receiving notice of commitment as provided in subsection (a), the commissioner shall give the committing court notice designating the juvenile correctional facility to which the juvenile offender is to be admitted and the date of the admission.

(2) Except as provided by K.S.A. 38-1691, and amendments thereto, the commissioner may make any temporary out-of-home placement the commissioner deems appropriate pending piacement of the juvenile offender in a juvenile correctional facility, and the commissioner shall notify the court, local law enforcement agency and school district in which the juvenile will be residing if the juvenile is still required to attend a secondary school of that placement.

(c) Transfers. During the time a juvenile offender remains committed to a juvenile correctional facility, the commissioner may transfer the juvenile offender from one juvenile correctional facility to another.

Sec. 61. K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 38-1673, as amended by section 88 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1673. (a) When a juvenile offender has satisfactorily completed the program such offender's term of incarceration at the juvenile correctional facility to which the juvenile offender was committed

Clarifies who is to pay the costs of transferring a juvenile offender back to court.

Clarify that the offender is to complete the term of incarceration, not necessarily the program. Subsection (g) states that conditional release programs shall include the treatment options of aftercare.

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or placed, the person in charge of the juvenile correctional facility shall have authority to release the juvenile offender under appropriate conditions and for a specified period of time.

(b) At least 15 days prior to releasing a juvenile offender as provided in subsection (a), the person in charge of the juvenile correctional facility shall notify the committing court of the date and conditions upon which it is proposed the juvenile offender is to be released.

(c) Upon receipt of the notice required by subsection (b), the court shall review the proposed conditions of release and may recommend modifications or additions to the conditions.

(d) If, during the conditional release, the juvenile offender is not returning to the county from which committed, the person in charge of the juvenile correctional facility shall also give notice to the court of the county in which the juvenile offender is to be residing.

(e) To assure compliance with conditions of release from a juvenile correctional facility, the commissioner shall have the authority to prescribe the manner in which compliance with the conditions shall be supervised. When requested by the commissioner, the appropriate court may assist in supervising compliance with the conditions of release during the term of the conditional release. The commissioner may require the parents or guardians of the juvenile offender to cooperate and participate with the conditions of release.

(f) The juvenile justice authority shall notify at least 45 days prior to the discharge of the juvenile offender the county or district attorney of the county where the offender was adjudicated a juvenile offender of the release of such juvenile offender, if such juvenile offender's offense would have constituted a class A, B or C felony before July 1, 1993, or an offgrid felony, a nondrug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 or a drug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2 or 3, on or after July 1, 1993, if committed by an adult. The county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 30 days prior to the release of the juvenile offender to: (1) Any victim of the juvenile offender's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the court or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the court; (2) the local law enforcement agency; and (3) the school district in which the juvenile offender will be residing if the juvenile is still required to attend a secondary school. Failure to notify pursuant to this section shall not be a reason to postpone a release. Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against the state or county or an employee of the state or county acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this section.

(g) Conditional release programs shall include, but not be limited to, the treatment options of aftercare services.

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Sec. 62. K.S.A. 38-1674, as amended by section 89 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1674. If it is alleged that a juvenile offender who has been conditionally released from a juvenile correctional facility has failed to obey the specified conditions of release, any social worker or court services officer assigned to supervise compliance with the conditions of release or the county or district attorney may file a motion with the committing court or the court of the county in which the juvenile offender is residing. The motion shall describe the alleged violation and request a hearing thereon. The court shall then proceed in the same manner and under the same procedure as provided for a hearing on a complaint filed under this code. If the court finds that a condition of release has been violated, the court may modify or impose additional conditions of release that the court considers appropriate, extend the term of the conditional release or order that the juvenile offender be returned to the juvenile correctional facility until discharged by the superintendent in charge thereof by the commissioner as determined by the placement matrix and the court's determination of the specified term of incarceration.

Sec. 63. K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 38-1675, as amended by section 90 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1675. (a) Unless a juvenile is sentenced pursuant to an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution upon court order, and the commissioner transfers the juvenile offender to the custody of the secretary of corrections, when a juvenile offender has reached the age of 23 years or has successfully completed the program prescribed term of incarceration at a juvenile correctional facility together with any conditional release following the program, the superintendent in charge of the juvenile correctional facility commissioner shall discharge the juvenile offender from any further obligation under the commitment. The discharge shall operate as a full and complete release from any obligations imposed on the juvenile offender arising from the offense for which the juvenile offender was committed.

(b) At least 45 days prior to the discharge of the juvenile offender, the juvenile justice authority shall notify the court and the county or district attorney of the county where the offender was adjudicated a juvenile offender of the discharge of such juvenile offender, if such juvenile offender's offense would have constituted a class A, B or C felony before July 1, 1993, or an off-grid felony, a nondrug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 or a drug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2 or 3, on or after July 1, 1993, if committed by an adult. The county or district attorney shall give written notice at least 30 days prior to the discharge of the juvenile offender to: (1) Any victim of the juvenile offender's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the court or, if the victim is

Include modification of terms as an option. Commissioner will be allowed to discharge, not the superintendent, based on placement matrix and courts determination.

Clarify that the offender is to complete the term of incarceration, not necessarily the program. Commissioner will be allowed to discharge, not the superintendent.

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deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the court; (2) the local law enforcement agency; and (3) the school district in which the juvenile offender will be residing if the juvenile is still required to attend a secondary school. Failure to notify pursuant to this section shall not be a reason to postpone a discharge. Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against the state or county or an employee of the state or county acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this section.

Sec. 64. K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 38-1676, as amended by section 91 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1676. (a) If a juvenile offender has committed an act which, if committed by a person 18 years of age or over, would constitute a class A or B felony, if the offense was committed before July 1, 1993, or an off-grid felony, a nondrug crime ranked at severity level 1, 2 or 3 or a drug crime ranked at severity level 1 or 2, if the offense was committed on or after July 1, 1993, and such juvenile offender is to be released, 30 45 days before release, the commissioner shall notify the county attorney or district attorney, the court, the local law enforcement agency, and the school district in which the juvenile offender will be residing if the juvenile is still required to attend a secondary school, of such pending release. The county attorney, district attorney or the court on its own motion may file a motion with the court for a hearing to determine if the juvenile offender should be retained in the custody of the commissioner, pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1675, and amendments thereto. The court shall fix a time and place for hearing and shall notify each party of the time and

- (b) Following the hearing if the court orders for the commissioner to retain custody, the juvenile offender shall not be held in a juvenile correctional facility for longer than the maximum term of imprisonment which could be imposed upon an adult convicted of the offense or offenses which the juvenile offender has been adjudicated to have committed.
- (c) As used in this section, "maximum term of imprisonment" means the greatest maximum sentence authorized by K.S.A. 21-4501 and amendments thereto, applying any enhanced penalty which would be applicable under K.S.A. 21-4504 and amendments thereto and computing terms as consecutive when required by K.S.A. 21-4608 and amendments thereto.
- (d) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.
- Sec. 65. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 38-1692 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1692. (a) As used in this section:
 - (1) "Adjudicated person" means a person adjudged to be a juvenile

To provide consistent notification times for the juvenile correctional facilities. Alleviates the conflict between this section and K.S.A. 38-1675, previous section.

Conflict resolution.

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offender or a juvenile felon or a person not adjudicated because of mental disease or defect.

- (2) "Laboratory confirmation of HIV infection" means positive test results from a confirmation test approved by the secretary of health and environment.
- (3) "Sexual act" means contact between the penis and the vulva, the penis and the anus, the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva or the mouth and the anus. For purposes of this definition contact involving the penis occurs upon penetration, however slight.
- (4) "Test for HIV infection" means a test approved by the secretary of health and environment to detect the etiologic agent for the disease acquired immune deficiency syndrome.
- (5) "Body fluids" means blood, semen or vaginal secretions or any body fluid visibly contaminated with blood.
- (b) At the time of the first appearance before the court of a person charged with an offense involving a sexual act committed while the person was a juvenile, or in which it appears from the nature of the charge that the transmission of body fluids from one person to another may have been involved, the judge shall inform the person or the parent or legal guardian of the person of the availability of testing for HIV infection and counseling and shall cause each alleged victim of the offense, if any, to be notified that testing for HIV infection and counseling is available.
- (c) If the victim of the offense requests the court to order infectious disease tests of the alleged offender or if the person charged with the offense stated to law enforcement officers that the person charged with the offense has an infectious disease or is infected with an infectious disease, or used words of like effect, the court shall order the person charged with the offense to submit to infectious disease tests as defined in K.S.A. 65-6001 and amendments thereto.
- (d) For any offense by an adjudicated person which the court determines, from the facts of the case, involved or was likely to have involved the transmission of body fluids from one person to another or involved a sexual act, the court: (1) May order the adjudicated person to submit to a test for HIV infection; or (2) shall order the adjudicated person to submit to a test for HIV infection if a victim of the offense, or the parent or legal guardian of the victim if the victim is a minor, requests the court to make such order. If a test for HIV infection is ordered under this subsection, a victim who is an adult shall designate a health care provider or counselor to receive the information on behalf of the victim. If a victim is a minor, the parent or legal guardian of the victim shall designate the health care provider or counselor to receive the information. If the test results in a negative reaction, the court shall order the adjudicated person to submit to another test for HIV infection six months after the first test

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was administered.

- (e) The results of any test for HIV infection ordered under this section shall be disclosed to the court which ordered the test, to the adjudicated person, or the parent or legal guardian of the adjudicated person, and to each person designated under subsection (d) by a victim or by the parent or legal guardian of a victim. If a test for HIV infection ordered under this section results in a laboratory confirmation of HIV infection, the results shall be reported to the secretary of health and environment and to: (1) The secretary of social and rehabilitation services commissioner of juvenile justice, in the case of a juvenile offender or a person not adjudicated because of mental disease or defect, for inclusion in such offender's or person's medical file; or (2) the secretary of corrections, in the case of a juvenile felon person under 16 years of age who has been convicted as an adult, for inclusion in such juvenile felon's person's medical file. The secretary of health and environment shall provide to each victim of the crime or sexual act, at the option of such victim, counseling regarding the human immunodeficiency virus, testing for HIV infection in accordance with K.S.A. 65-6001 et seq. and amendments thereto and referral for appropriate health care and services.
- (f) The costs of any counseling and testing provided under subsection (e) by the secretary of health and environment shall be paid from amounts appropriated to the department of health and environment for that purpose. The court shall order the adjudicated person to pay restitution to the department of health and environment for the costs of any counseling provided under this section and the costs of any test ordered or otherwise performed under this section.
- (g) When a court orders an adjudicated person to submit to a test for HIV infection under this section, the withdrawal of the blood may be performed only by: (1) A person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or a person acting under the supervision of any such licensed person; (2) a licensed professional nurse or a licensed practical nurse; or (3) a qualified medical technician. No person authorized by this subsection to withdraw blood, no person assisting in the performance of the test for HIV infection nor any medical care facility where blood is withdrawn or tested that has been ordered by the court to withdraw or test blood shall be liable in any civil or criminal action when the test is performed in a reasonable manner according to generally accepted medical practices.
- (h) The results of tests or reports, or information therein, obtained under this section shall be confidential and shall not be divulged to any person not authorized by this section to receive the results or information. Any violation of this section is a Class C misdemeanor.

Sec. 66. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 38-16,126 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-16,126. On and after July 1, 1997:

Clarifies that if the juvenile offender commits a new offense, the court may revoke the stay of the adult sentence. Clarifies that DOC will take the juvenile into custody. The juvenile offender will be credited for time served on the juvenile sentence as service on any adult sanction.

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- (a) If an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution results in a guilty plea or finding of guilt, the court shall:
- (1) Impose one or more juvenile sentences under K.S.A. 38-1663, and amendments thereto; and
- (2) impose an adult criminal sentence, the execution of which shall be stayed on the condition that the juvenile offender not violate the provisions of the juvenile sentence and not commit a new offense.
- (b) When it appears that a person convicted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile has violated the conditions of the stayed adult juvenile sentence or is alleged to have committed a new offense, the court, without notice, may revoke the stay and probation and direct that the juvenile offender be taken into immediate custody by the department of corrections. The court shall notify the juvenile offender and such juvenile offender's attorney of record, in writing by personal service, as provided in K.S.A. 60-303, and amendments thereto, or certified mail, return receipt requested, of the reasons alleged to exist for revocation of the stay of execution of the adult sentence. If the juvenile offender challenges the reasons, the court shall hold a hearing on the issue at which the juvenile offender is entitled to be heard and represented by counsel. After the hearing, if the court finds that reasons exist to revoke the stay of execution of the juvenile adult sentence, the court shall treat the juvenile offender as an adult, terminated juvenile jurisdiction and order any of the adult sanctions authorized by K.S.A. 21-4603d, and amendments thereto. Such juvenile offender shall be credited for time served on the juvenile sentence as service on any authorized adult sanction.
- (c) Any juvenile who has been sentenced pursuant to subsection (a) and is serving the juvenile sentence, upon becoming 18 years of age, such juvenile is allowed a court hearing to review such juvenile sentence. If such juvenile sentence is continued, the court shall set a date of further review in no later than 36 months.
- (d) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.
- Sec. 67. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 38-16,128 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-16,128. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a child's parent, parents or guardian shall be liable to repay to the commissioner of juvenile justice, or any other person or entity who provides services pursuant to a court order issued under the juvenile justice code, any assistance expended on the child's behalf, regardless of the specific program under which the assistance is or has been provided. Such services shall include, but not be limited to, probation, conditional release, aftercare supervision, case management and community corrections. When more than one person is legally obligated to support the child, liability to the commissioner or other person or entity shall be joint and severable.

Parents shall be liable to repay the commissioner for services rendered including probation, conditional release, aftercare supervision, case management and community corrections.

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The commissioner or other person or entity shall have the power and authority to file a civil action in the name of the commissioner or other person or entity for repayment of the assistance, regardless of the existence of any other action involving the support of the child.

(b) With respect to an individual parent or guardian, the provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to:

(1) Assistance provided on behalf of any person other than the child of the parent or guardian;

(2) assistance provided during a month in which the needs of the parent or guardian were included in the assistance provided to the child; or

(3) assistance provided during a month in which the parent or guardian has fully complied with the terms of an order of support for the child, if a court of competent jurisdiction has considered the issue of support. For the purposes of this subsection, if an order is silent on the issue of support, it shall not be presumed that the court has considered the issue of support. Amounts paid for a particular month pursuant to a judgment under this section shall be credited against the amount accruing for the same month under any other order of support for the child, up to the amount of the current support obligation for that month.

(c) When the assistance provided during a month is on behalf of more than one person, the amount of assistance provided on behalf of one person for that month shall be determined by dividing the total assistance by the number of people on whose behalf assistance was provided.

(d) Actions authorized herein are in addition to and not in substitution for any other remedies.

Sec. 68. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 38-1808 is hereby amended to read as-follows: 38-1808. (a) There is hereby established in the state treasury the family and children investment fund; to be administered by the board of directors of the corporation for change. On and after July 1, 1997, such fund shall be administered by the Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

(b) (1) Moneys in the family and children investment fund shall be expended for: (A) Furthering the purposes of the eorporation for change Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention; (B) review and evaluation of progress in implementing the blueprint for investment in Kansas children and their families of 1001 special committee on children's initiatives juvenile justice reform act of 1996; (C) purposes which further implementation of a comprehensive, coordinated strategy juvenile delinquency prevention strategies for investment in Kansas children and their families; and (D) such other purposes as provided by law.

(2) There shall be credited to such fund appropriations, gifts, grants,

Technical amendment needed when Corporation for Change abolished.

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contributions, matching funds and participant payments.

(3) All expenditures from the fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the chairperson of the board of directors of the corporation for change Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention or a person designated by the chairperson.

- (c) (1) There is hereby created the family and children trust account in the family and children investment fund.
- (2) Moneys credited to the family and children trust account shall be used for the following purposes: (A) Matching federal moneys to purchase services relating to community-based programs for the broad range of child abuse and neglect prevention and juvenile delinquency prevention activities; (B) providing start-up or expansion grants for community-based prevention projects for the broad range of child abuse and neglect prevention and juvenile delinquency prevention activities; (C) studying and evaluating community-based prevention projects for the broad range of child abuse and neglect prevention and juvenile delinquency prevention activities; (D) preparing, publishing, purchasing and disseminating educational material dealing with the broad range of child abuse and neglect prevention and juvenile delinquency prevention activities; and (E) payment of the salary and actual and necessary travel expenses of the coordinator employed by the corporation for change for the children and youth advocacy committee; and (F) payment of administrative costs of the family and children trust account and of the children and youth advocacy committee, including amounts provided by subsection (e) of K.S.A. 38-1805 and amendments thereto. No moneys in the family and children trust account shall be used for the purpose of providing services for the voluntary termination of pregnancy.
- (3) The children and youth advocacy committee of the corporation for change shall ad ise the board of directors in detail on the Kunsus advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention shall approve all expenditures of moneys in the family and children trust account.
- (d) (1) There is hereby created the permanent families account in the family and children investment fund.
- (2) Moneys credited to the permanent families account shall be used for the following purposes: (A) Not more than 12% of the amount credited to the account during the fiscal year may be used to provide technical assistance to district courts or local groups wanting to establish a local citizen review board or a court-appointed special advocate program, including but not limited to such staff as necessary to provide such assistance, and to provide services necessary for the administration of such board or program, including but not limited to grants administration,

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accounting, data collection, report writing and training of local citizen review board staff; (B) grants to court appointed special advocate programs, upon application approved by the administrative judge of the judicial district where the program is located; and (C) grants to district courts, upon application of the administrative judge of the judicial district, for expenses of establishment, operation and evaluation of local citizen review boards in the judicial district, including costs of: (i) Employing local citizen review board coordinators and clerical staff; (ii) telephone, photocopying and office equipment and supplies for which there are shown to be no local funds available; (iii) mileage of staff and board members; and (iv) training staff and board members in a manner consistent with the approved community juvenile justice programs pursuant to section 1, and amendments thereto.

(e) On or before the 10th of each month, the director of accounts and reports shall transfer from the state general fund to the family and children investment fund interest earnings based on:

(1) The average daily balance of moneys in the family and children investment fund for the preceding month; and

(2) the net earnings rate of the pooled money investment portfolio for the preceding month.

Sec. 69. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 40-1909 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-1909. (a) Such corporations shall be subject to the provisions of the Kansas general corporation code, articles 60 to 74, inclusive, of chapter 17 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, applicable to nonprofit corporations, to the provisions of K.S.A. 40-214, 40-215, 40-216, 40-218, 40-219, 40-222, 40-223, 40-224, 40-225, 40-226, 40-229, 40-230, 40-231, 40-235, 40-236, 40-237, 40-247, 40-248, 40-249, 40-250, 40-251, 40-252, 40-254, 40-2,100, 40-2,101, 40-2 102, 40-2,103, 40-2,104, 40-2,105, 40-2,114, 40-2,116, 40-2,117, 40-2a01 to 40-2a19, inclusive, 40-2216 to 40-2221, inclusive, 40-2229, 40-2230, 40-2250, 40-2251, 40-2253, 40-2254, 40-2401 to 40-2421, inclusive, 40-3301 to 40-3313, inclusive, and amendments thereto, and to the provisions of K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 40-2,153 and, 40-2,154, and amendments thereto, and K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 40-2,160 and 40-2,161, and amendments thereto, except as the context otherwise requires, and shall not be subject to any other provisions of the insurance code except as expressly provided in this act.

(b) No policy, agreement, contract or certificate issued by a corporation to which this section applies shall contain a provision which excludes, limits or otherwise restricts coverage because medicaid benefits as permitted by title XIX of the social security act of 1965 are or may be available for the same accident or illness.

(c) Violation of subsection (b) shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by K.S.A. 40-2407 and 40-2411, and amendments thereto.

Conflict resolution.

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Sec. 70. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 40-19c09 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-19c09. (a) Corporations organized under the nonprofit medical and hospital service corporation act shall be subject to the provisions of the Kansas general corporation code, articles 60 to 74, inclusive, of chapter 17 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, applicable to nonprofit corporations, to the provisions of K.S.A. 40-214, 40-215, 40-216, 40-218, 40-219, 40-222, 40-223, 40-224, 40-225, 40-226, 40-229, 40-230, 40-231, 40-235, 40-236, 40-237, 40-247, 40-248, 40-249, 40-250, 40-251, 40-252, 40-254, 40-2,100, 40-2,101, 40-2,102, 40-2,103, 40-2,104, 40-2,105, 40-2,116, 40-2,117, 40-2a01 et seq., 40-2111 to 40-2116, inclusive, 40-2215 to 40-2220, inclusive, 40-2221a, 40-2221b, 40-2229, 40-2230, 40-2250, 40-2251, 40-2253, 40-2254, 40-2401 to 40-2421, inclusive, and 40-3301 to 40-3313, inclusive, and amendments thereto; and to the provisions of K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 40-2,153 and, 40-2,154, and amendments thereto; and K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 40-2,160 and 40-2,161, and amendments thereto, except as the context otherwise requires, and shall not be subject to any other provisions of the insurance code except as expressly provided in this act.

(b) No policy, agreement, contract or certificate issued by a corporation to which this section applies shall contain a provision which excludes, limits or otherwise restricts coverage because medicaid benefits as permitted by title XIX of the social security act of 1965 are or may be available for the same accident or illness.

(c) Violation of subsection (b) shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by K.S.A. 40-2407 and 40-2411, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 71. K.S.A. 72-978, as amended by section 120 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-978. (a) (1) In each school year, in accordance with appropriations for special education services provided under this act, each school district which has provided special education services in compliance with the requirements of the state plan and the provisions of this act shall be entitled to receive:

(A) Reimbursement for actual travel allowances paid to special teachers at not to exceed the rate specified under K.S.A. 75-3203, and amendments thereto, for each mile actually traveled during the school year in connection with duties in providing special education services for exceptional children; such reimbursement shall be computed by the state board by ascertaining the actual travel allowances paid to special teachers by the school district for the school year and shall be in an amount equal to 80% of such actual travel allowances;

(B) reimbursement in an amount equal to 80% of the actual travel expenses incurred for providing transportation for exceptional children to special education services; such reimbursement shall not be paid if such

) · Technical amendments with institutions' names being changed.

Conflict resolution.

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child has been counted in determining the transportation weighting of the district under the provisions of the school district finance and quality performance act;

(C) reimbursement in an amount equal to 80% of the actual expenses incurred for the maintenance of an exceptional child at some place other than the residence of such child for the purpose of providing special education services; such reimbursement shall not exceed \$600 per exceptional child per school year; and

(D) after subtracting the amounts of reimbursement under (A), (B) and (C) from the total amount appropriated for special education services under this act, an amount which bears the same proportion to the remaining amount appropriated as the number of full-time equivalent special teachers employed by the school district for approved special education services bears to the total number of full-time equivalent special teachers employed by all school districts for approved special education services.

(2) Each special teacher who is a paraprofessional shall be counted as % full-time equivalent special teacher.

(b) (1) No special teacher in excess of the number of special teachers necessary to comply with the ratio of special teacher to exceptional children prescribed by the state board for the school district shall be counted in making computations under this section.

(2) No time spent by a special teacher in connection with duties performed under a contract entered into by the Atchison juvenile correctional facility at Atchison, the Beloit juvenile correctional facility at Beloit, the Larned juvenile correctional facility or the Topeka juvenile correctional facility at Topeka and a school district for the provision of special education services by such state institution shall be counted in making computations under this section.

Sec. 72. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 72-89a02 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-89a02. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 72-8902, and amendments thereto, and subject to the other provisions of this section, each board of education in this state shall adopt a written policy requiring the expulsion from school for a period of not less than one year any pupil determined to be in possession of a weapon at school, on school property, or at a school supervised activity. The policy shall be filed with the state board of education in such manner as the state board shall require and at a time to be determined and specified by the state board.

(b) To the extent that the provisions contained in article 89 of chapter 72 of Kansas Statutes Annotated do not conflict with the requirements of this act, such provisions shall apply to and be incorporated in the policy required to be adopted under subsection (a).

Technical, amending the statute to include juveniles in the custody of the commissioner.

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(c) If a pupil required to be expelled pursuant to a policy adopted under subsection (a) is confined in the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, the commissioner of juvenile justice or the secretary of corrections as a result of the violation upon which the expulsion is to be based, the hearing required under the provisions of article 89 of chapter 72 of Kansas Statutes Annotated shall be delayed until the pupil is released from custody.

(d) A hearing afforded a pupil required to be expelled pursuant to a policy adopted under subsection (a) shall be conducted by the chief administrative officer or other certificated employee of the school in which the pupil is enrolled, by any committee of certificated employees of the school in which the pupil is enrolled, or by a hearing officer appointed by the board of education of the school in which the pupil is enrolled.

(e) The chief administrative officer of the school in which a pupil required to be expelled pursuant to a policy adopted under subsection (a) is enrolled may modify the expulsion requirement in a manner which is consistent with the requirements of federal law. Nothing in this subsection shall be applied or construed in any manner so as to require the chief administrative officer of a school to modify the expulsion requirement of a policy adopted by a board of education pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a).

(f) The policy adopted by a board of education under subsection (a) shall contain a procedure for the referral of any pupil determined to be in possession of a weapon at school, on school property, or at a school supervised activity to the appropriate state and local law enforcement agencies and, if the pupil is a juvenile, to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or the commissioner of juvenile justice.

(g) Each board of education shall prepare an annual report on a form prescribed and furnished by the state board of education that contains a description of the circumstances surrounding any expulsions imposed on pupils pursuant to a policy adopted under subsection (a), including the name of the school or schools concerned, the number of pupils expelled, and the type of weapons concerned. The report shall be submitted to the state board of education in such manner as the state board shall require and at a time to be determined and specified by the state board.

(h) The provisions of this section do not apply to the possession by pupils of weapons at school, on school property, or at a school supervised activity if the possession of weapons by pupils is connected with a weapons safety course of instruction or a weapons education course approved and authorized by the school or if the possession of weapons by pupils is specifically authorized in writing by the chief administrative officer of the school.

Sec. 73. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 74-8810 is hereby amended to read as

Conflict resolution.

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follows: 74-8810. (a) It is a class A nonperson misdemeanor for any person to have a financial interest, directly or indirectly, in any racetrack facility within the state of Kansas or in any host facility for a simulcast race displayed in this state:

(1) While such person is a member of the commission or during the five years immediately following such person's term as member of the commission; or

(2) while such person is an officer, director or member of an organization licensee, other than a fair association or horsemen's nonprofit organization, or during the five years immediately following the time such person is an officer, director or member of such an organization licensee.

(b) It is a class A nonperson misdemeanor for any member, employee or appointee of the commission, including stewards and racing judges, to knowingly:

(1) Participate in the operation of or have a financial interest in any business which has been issued a concessionaire license, racing or wagering equipment or services license, facility owner license or facility manager license, or any business which sells goods or services to an organization licensee;

(2) participate directly or indirectly as an owner, owner-trainer or trainer of a horse or greyhound, or as a jockey of a horse, entered in a race meeting conducted in this state;

(3) place a wager on an entry in a horse or greyhound race conducted by an organization licensee; or

(4) accept any compensation, gift, loan, entertainment, favor or service from any licensee, except such suitable facilities and services within a racetrack facility operated by an organization licensee as may be required to facilitate the performance of the member's, employee's or appointee's official duties.

(c) It is a class A nonperson misdemeanor for any member, employee or appointee of the commission, or any spouse, parent, grandparent, brother, sister, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandchild, uncle, aunt, parent-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law thereof, to:

(1) Hold any license issued by the commission, except that a steward or racing judge shall hold an occupation license to be such a steward or judge; or

(2) enter into any business dealing, venture or contract with an owner or lessee of a racetrack facility in Kansas.

(d) It is a class A nonperson misdemeanor for any officer, director or member of an organization licensee, other than a fair association or horsemen's nonprofit organization, to:

(1) Receive, for duties performed as an officer or director of such licensee, any compensation or reimbursement or payment of expenses in



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excess of the amounts provided by K.S.A. 75-3223 and amendments thereto for board members' compensation, mileage and expenses; or

- (2) enter into any business dealing, venture or contract with the organization licensee or, other than in the capacity of an officer or director of the organization licensee, with a facility owner licensee, facility manager licensee, racing or wagering equipment or services license or concessionaire licensee, or with any host facility for a simulcast race displayed in this state.
- (e) It is a class A nonperson misdemeanor for any facility owner licensee or facility manager licensee, other than a horsemen's association, or any officer, director, employee, stockholder or shareholder thereof or any person having an ownership interest therein, to participate directly or indirectly as an owner, owner-trainer or trainer of a horse or greyhound, or as a jockey of a horse, entered in a live race conducted in this state.
- (f) It is a class A nonperson misdemeanor for any licensee of the commission, or any person who is an officer, director, member or employee of a licensee, to place a wager at a racetrack facility located in Kansas on an entry in a horse or greyhound race if:
- (1) The commission has by rules and regulations designated such person's position as a position which could influence the outcome of such race or the parimutuel wagering thereon; and
- (2) such race is conducted at or simulcast to the racetrack facility where the licensee is authorized to engage in licensed activities.
- (g) It is a class B nonperson misdemeanor for any person to use any animal or fowl in the training or racing of racing greyhounds.
 - (h) It is a class A nonperson misdemeanor for any person to:
- (1) Sell a parimutuel ticket or an interest in such a ticket to a person knowing such person to be under 18 years of age, upon conviction of the first offense:
- (2) accept, transmit or deliver, from a person outside a racetrack facility, anything of value to be wagered in any parimutuel system of wagering within a racetrack facility, upon conviction of the first offense;
- (3) administer or conspire to administer any drug or medication to a horse or greyhound within the confines of a racetrack facility in violation of rules and regulations of the commission, upon conviction of the first
- facility, any drug or medication for administration to a horse or greyhound in violation of rules and regulations of the commission, upon conviction
- possess or conspire to possess, within the confines of a racetrack facility, equipment for administering drugs or medications to horses or

offense; (4) possess or conspire to possess, within the confines of a racetrack of the first offense:

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greyhounds in violation of rules and regulations of the commission, upon conviction of the first offense;

- (6) enter any horse or greyhound in any race knowing such horse or greyhound to be ineligible to compete in such race pursuant to K.S.A. 74-8812 and amendments thereto; or
- (7) prepare or cause to be prepared an application for registration of a horse pursuant to K.S.A. 74-8830 and amendments thereto knowing
- second or a subsequent offense:

- by an organization licensee:
- or a subsequent offense;
- of the second or a subsequent offense;
 - possess or conspire to possess, within the confines of a racetrack

that such application contains false information. (i) It is a severity level 8, nonperson felony for any person to: (1) Sell a parimutuel ticket or an interest in such a ticket to a person knowing such person to be under 18 years of age, upon conviction of the (2) accept, transmit or deliver, from any person outside a racetrack facility, anything of value to be wagered in any parimutuel system of wagering within a racetrack facility, upon the second or a subsequent conviction: (3) conduct or assist in the conduct of a horse or greyhound race, or the display of a simulcast race, where the parimutuel system of wagering is used or is intended to be used and where no license has been issued to an organization to conduct or simulcast such race; (4) enter any horse or greyhound in any race conducted by an organization licensee knowing that the class or grade in which such horse or greyhound is entered is not the true class or grade or knowing that the name under which such horse or greyhound is entered is not the name under which such horse or greyhound has been registered and has publicly performed; (5) use or conspire to use any device, other than an ordinary whip for horses or a mechanical lure for greyhounds, for the purpose of affecting the speed of any horse or greyhound at any time during a race conducted possess or conspire to possess, within the confines of a racetrack facility, any device, other than an ordinary whip for horses or a mechanical lure for greyhounds, designed or intended to affect the speed of a horse or greyhound: (7) administer or conspire to administer any drug or medication to a horse or greyhound within the confines of a racetrack facility in violation of rules and regulations of the commission, upon conviction of the second (8) possess or conspire to possess, within the confines of a racetrack facility, any drug or medication for administration to a horse or greyhound in violation of rules and regulations of the commission, upon conviction

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facility, equipment for administering drugs or medications to horses or greyhounds in violation of rules and regulations of the commission, upon conviction of the second or a subsequent offense;

(10) sponge the nostrils or windpipe of a horse for the purpose of stimulating or depressing such horse or affecting its speed at any time during a race meeting conducted by an organization licensee;

(11) alter or attempt to alter the natural outcome of any race conducted by, or any simulcast race displayed by, an organization licensee or transmit or receive an altered race or delayed broadcast race if parimutuel wagering is conducted or solicited after off time of the race;

(12) influence or attempt to influence, by the payment or promise of payment of money or other valuable consideration, any person to alter the natural outcome of any race conducted by, or any simulcast race displayed by, an organization licensee;

(13) influence or attempt to influence any member, employee or appointee of the commission, by the payment or promise of payment of money or other valuable consideration, in the performance of any official duty of that member, employee or appointee;

(14) fail to report to the commission or to one of its employees or appointees knowledge of any violation of this act by another person for the purpose of stimulating or depressing any horse or greyhound, or affecting its speed, at any time during any race conducted by an organization licensee:

(15) commit any of the following acts with respect to the prior racing record, pedigree, identity or ownership of a registered horse or greyhound in any matter related to the breeding, buying, selling or racing of the animal: (A) Falsify, conceal or cover up, by any trick, scheme or device, a material fact; (B) make any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or representation; or (C) make or use any false writing or document knowing that it contains any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry; or

(16) pass or attempt to pass, cash or attempt to cash any altered or forged parimutuel ticket knowing it to have been altered or forged.

(j) No person less than 18 years of age shall purchase a parimutuel ticket or an interest in such a ticket. Any person violating this subsection shall be subject to adjudication as a juvenile offender pursuant to the Kansas juvenile offenders justice code.

Sec. 74. K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 74-9501, as amended by section 127 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-9501. (a) There is hereby established the Kansas criminal justice coordinating council.

(b) The council shall consist of the governor or designee, the chief justice of the supreme court or designee, the attorney general or designee, the secretary of corrections, the secretary of social and rehabilitation serv-

The council task force ceases to exist, by statute, on June 30, 1995, and therefore the language should be deleted.

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ices, the commissioner of juvenile justice and the director of the Kansas bureau of investigation.

(c) The director and all existing employees of the Kansas sentencing commission shall serve as staff to the Kansas criminal justice coordinating council, while continuing to serve at the will of the Kansas sentencing commission pursuant to K.S.A. 74-9103 and amendments thereto in the performance of its duties as outlined in K.S.A. 74-9101, 74-9106 and 21-4725 and amendments thereto. The director shall attend all meetings of the council, be responsible for keeping a record of council meetings, prepare reports of the council and perform such other duties as directed by the council.

The council shall elect a chairperson and vice-chairperson from among the members of the council.

(e) The council shall:

Define and analyze issues and processes in the criminal justice system, identify alternative solutions and make recommendations for improvements;

(2) perform such criminal justice studies or tasks as requested by the governor, the legislature or the chief justice, as deemed appropriate or

feasible by the council;

- (3) oversee development and management of a criminal justice database including assuming the designation and functions of the state statistical analysis center currently assigned to the Kansas bureau of investigation pursuant to K.S.A. 75-712a and amendments thereto. All criminal justice agencies as defined in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 22-4701 and amendments thereto and the department of social and rehabilitation services shall provide any data or information, including juvenile offender information which is requested by the council, in a form and manner established by the council, in order to facilitate the development and management of the criminal justice council database; and
- (4) develop and oversee reporting of all criminal justice federal funding available to the state or local units of government including assuming the designation and functions of administering the United States bureau of justice assistance grants currently administered through the law enforcement antidrug abuse program of the department of administration. On the effective date of this act any bureau of justice assistance antidrug abuse federal fund balances in any account and all unclassified positions authorized for the law enforcement antidrug abuse program of the department of administration shall be transferred to and budgeted with the Kansas sentencing commission.
- (f) The council shall appoint a standing local government advisory group to consult and advise the council concerning local government criminal justice issues and the impact of state criminal justice policy and

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decisions on local units of government. The advisory group shall consist of a sheriff, chief of police, county or district attorney, city governing body and a county commissioner. Appointees to such advisory group shall serve without compensation or reimbursement for travel and subsistence or any other expenses.

(g) The council shall form a task force to study and develop policies and recommendations regarding the juvenile justice system, including issues of jurisdiction, placement, intake and assessment processes, dispositional alternatives, financing strategies, availability of mental health services and work processes and ease loads of social workers and court services officers, the implications of a youth authority and any other issues affecting children in need of care as defined in K.S.A. 38-1501 et seq. and juvenile offenders as defined in K.S.A. 38-1601 et seq. and amendments thereto. The task force shall consist of the following members: Executive director of the corporation for change or designee, chair of the advisory committee on juvenile offender programs or designee, commissioner of youth services of the department of social and rehabilitation services or designee; additional members to be selected by the council shall include a director of a community corrections program, a juvenile judge, a prosecuting attorney, an attorney who represents juveniles, a deputy secretary of corrections, a court services officer, and a sheriff or chief of police. The corporation for change and the division of youth services of the state department of social and rehabilitation services shall each assign one full-time equivalent staff member to the council or; in the ease of the corporation for change, the equivalent of such by more than one staff member or other, for a period of one year, which staff shall be approved by the council and perform duties as assigned by and function under the direction of the executive director of the staff of the couneil, while continuing to be compensated by the agency by which enplayed. The task force shall submit a preliminary report to the council. and the council shall report to the chairperson of the senate and nouse committee on judiciary during the interim session of the 1005 legislature. A final report shall be submitted to the legislature on or before February 1. 1905. The task force shall coase to exist on June 30, 1905.

(h) (g) The council shall form a task force to study the consolidation of probation, parole and community corrections services.

(i) (h) When analyzing criminal justice issues and performing criminal justice studies, the council shall form such task groups as necessary and shall appoint individuals who appropriately represent law enforcement, the judiciary, legal profession, state, local, or federal government, the public, or other professions or groups as determined by the council, to represent the various aspects of the issue being analyzed or studied. Members of the legislature may be appointed ex officio members to such



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task groups. A member of the council shall serve as the chairperson of each task group appointed by the council. The council may appoint other members of the council to any task group formed by the council.

(j) (i) The council shall review reports submitted by each task group named by the council and shall submit the report with the council's recommendations pertaining thereto to the governor, chief justice of the supreme court, the chief clerk of the house of representatives and the secretary of the senate.

Sec. 75. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-2935 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-2935. The civil service of the state of Kansas is hereby divided into the unclassified and the classified services.

- (1) The unclassified service comprises positions held by state officers or employees who are:
 - (a) Chosen by election or appointment to fill an elective office;
- (b) members of boards and commissions, heads of departments required by law to be appointed by the governor or by other elective officers, and the executive or administrative heads of offices, departments, divisions and institutions specifically established by law:
- (c) except as otherwise provided under this section, one personal secretary to each elective officer of this state, and in addition thereto, 10 deputies, clerks or employees designated by such elective officer;
 - (d) all employees in the office of the governor;
- (e) officers and employees of the senate and house of representatives of the legislature and of the legislative coordinating council and all officers and employees of the office of revisor of statutes, of the legislative research department, of the division of legislative administrative services, of the division of post audit and the legislative counsel;
- (f) chancellor, president, deans, administrative officers, student health service physicians, pharmacists, teaching and research personnel, health care employees and student employees in the institutions under the state board of regents, the executive officer of the board of regents and the executive officer's employees other than clerical employees, and, at the discretion of the state board of regents, directors or administrative officers of departments and divisions of the institution and county extension agents, except that this subsection (1)(f) shall not be construed to include the custodial, clerical or maintenance employees, or any employees performing duties in connection with the business operations of any such institution, except administrative officers and directors; as used in this subsection (1)(f), "health care employees" means employees of the university of Kansas medical center who provide health care services at the university of Kansas medical center and who are medical technicians or technologists or respiratory therapists, who are licensed professional nurses or licensed practical nurses, or who are in job classes which are

Technical amendment needed when Corporation for Change abolished.

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42 43 designated for this purpose by the chancellor of the university of Kansas upon a finding by the chancellor that such designation is required for the university of Kansas medical center to recruit or retain personnel for positions in the designated job classes; and employees of any institution under the state board of regents who are medical technologists;

- (g) operations, maintenance and security personnel employed to implement agreements entered into by the adjutant general and the federal national guard bureau, and officers and enlisted persons in the national guard and the naval militia;
- (h) persons engaged in public work for the state but employed by contractors when the performance of such contract is authorized by the legislature or other competent authority;
- (i) persons temporarily employed or designated by the legislature or by a legislative committee or commission or other competent authority to make or conduct a special inquiry, investigation, examination or installation;
- (j) officers and employees in the office of the attorney general and special counsel to state departments appointed by the attorney general, except that officers and employees of the division of the Kansas bureau of investigation shall be in the classified or unclassified service as provided in K.S.A. 75-711 and amendments thereto;
- (k) all employees of courts;
- (l) client, patient and inmate help in any state facility or institution;
- (m) all attorneys for boards, commissions and departments;
- (n) the secretary and assistant secretary of the Kansas state historical society;
- (o) physician specialists, dentists, dental hygienists, pharmacists, medical technologists and long term care workers employed by the department of social and rehabilitation services;
- (p) physician specialists, dentists and medical technologists employed by any board, commission or department or by any institution under the jurisdiction thereof;
- (q) student employees enrolled in public institutions of higher learning;
- (r) administrative officers, directors and teaching personnel of the state board of education and the state department of education and of any institution under the supervision and control of the state board of education, except that this subsection (1)(r) shall not be construed to include the custodial, clerical or maintenance employees, or any employees performing duties in connection with the business operations of any such institution, except administrative officers and directors;
 - (s) all officers and employees in the office of the secretary of state;
- (t) one personal secretary and one special assistant to the following:

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The secretary of administration, the secretary of aging, the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of commerce and housing, the secretary of corrections, the secretary of health and environment, the superintendent of the Kansas highway patrol, the secretary of human resources, the secretary of revenue, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, the secretary of transportation and the secretary of wildlife and parks;

(u) one personal secretary and one special assistant to the chancellor and presidents of institutions under the state board of regents;

(v) one personal secretary and one special assistant to the executive vice chancellor of the university of Kansas medical center;

(w) one public information officer and one chief attorney for the following: The department of administration, the department on aging, the department of agriculture, the department of commerce and housing, the department of corrections, the department of health and environment, the department of human resources, the department of revenue, the department of social and rehabilitation services, the department of transportation and the Kansas department of wildlife and parks;

(x) civil service examination monitors;

(y) one executive director, one general counsel and one director of public affairs and consumer protection in the office of the state corporation commission;

(z) specifically designated by law as being in the unclassified service; and

(aa) all officers and employees of Kansas, Inc., and the Kansas technology enterprise corporation and the corporation for change.

(2) The classified service comprises all positions now existing or hereafter created which are not included in the unclassified service. Appointments in the classified service shall be made according to merit and fitness from eligible pools which so far as practicable shall be competitive. No person shall be appointed, promoted, reduced or discharged as an officer, clerk, employee or laborer in the classified service in any manner or by any means other than those prescribed in the Kansas civil service act and the rules adopted in accordance therewith.

(3) For positions involving unskilled, or semiskilled duties, the secretary of administration, as provided by law, shall establish rules and regulations concerning certifications, appointments, layoffs and reemployment which may be different from the rules and regulations established concerning these processes for other positions in the classified service.

(4) Officers authorized by law to make appointments to positions in the unclassified service, and appointing officers of departments or institutions whose employees are exempt from the provisions of the Kansas civil service act because of the constitutional status of such departments or institutions shall be permitted to make appointments from appropriate



pools of eligibles maintained by the division of personnel services.

Sec. 76. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-2935b is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-2935b. Salaries and other compensation of all persons who are within the unclassified service of the Kansas civil service act, and which salaries and other compensation are not fixed by statute, shall be subject to the approval of the governor and such salaries or other compensation shall not be paid until approved by the governor. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the salaries and other compensation of any officer or employee when such salary or other compensation is specifically prescribed by law, nor to officers and employees of elected state officials, officers and employees under the jurisdiction of the state board of regents, the executive secretary and other employees of the Kansas public employees retirement system that are in the unclassified service as specified under K.S.A. 74-4908 and amendments thereto, officers and employees of Kansas, Inc., and the Kansas technology enterprise corporation and the Kansas corporation for change, officers and employees under the jurisdiction of the supreme court, legislative officers and employees or officers and employees of any agency performing functions and duties primarily for the legislative branch.

Sec. 77. K.S.A. 75-5291 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5291. The secretary of corrections may make grants to counties for the development, implementation, operation and improvement of community correctional services including, but not limited to, restitution programs, victim services programs, preventive or diversionary correctional programs, community corrections centers and facilities for the detention or confinement, care or treatment of adults charged with or convicted of crime er ef juveniles being detained or adjudged to be delinquent, misercant er a juvenile effender except that no community corrections funds shall be expended by the secretary for the purpose of establishing or operating a conservation camp as provided by K.S.A. 75-52,127, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 78. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-6102 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-6102. As used in K.S.A. 75-6101 through 75-6118, and amendments thereto, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

- (a) "State" means the state of Kansas and any department or branch of state government, or any agency, authority, institution or other instrumentality thereof.
- (b) "Municipality" means any county, township, city, school district or other political or taxing subdivision of the state, or any agency, authority, institution or other instrumentality thereof.
 - (c) "Governmental entity" means state or municipality.
- (d) "Employee" means any officer, employee, servant or member of a board, commission, committee, division, department, branch or council

Technical amendment needed when Corporation for Change abolished.

Technical, there is no longer a delinquent or miscreant under the code.

Under the tort claims act, employees of nonprofit programs who contract with the commissioner will be covered.

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of a governmental entity, including elected or appointed officials and persons acting on behalf or in service of a governmental entity in any official capacity, whether with or without compensation and a charitable health care provider. Employee includes any steward or racing judge appointed pursuant to K.S.A. 74-8818, and amendments thereto, regardless of whether the services of such steward or racing judge are rendered pursuant to contract as an independent contractor, but does not otherwise include any independent contractor under contract with a governmental entity except (1) employees of the United States marshal's service engaged in the transportation of inmates on behalf of the secretary of corrections and, (2) a person who is an employee of a nonprofit independent contractor, other than a municipality, under contract to provide educational or vocational training to inmates in the custody of the secretary of corrections and who is engaged in providing such service in an institution under the control of the secretary of corrections provided that such employee does not otherwise have coverage for such acts and omissions within the scope of their employment through a liability insurance contract of such independent contractor; and (3) a person who is an employee of a nonprofit program, other than a municipality, who has contracted with the commissioner of juvenile justice or with another nonprofit program that has contracted with the commissioner of juvenile justice to provide a juvenile justice program for juvenile offenders in a judicial district provided that such employee does not otherwise have coverage for such acts and omissions within the scope of their employment through a liability insurance contract of such nonprofit program. "Employee" also includes an employee of an indigent health care clinic. "Employee" also includes former employees for acts and omissions within the scope of their employment during their former employment with the governmental entity.

- (e) "Community service work" means public or community service performed by a person (1) as a result of a contract of diversion entered into by such person as authorized by law, (2) pursuant to the assignment of such person by a court to a community corrections program, (3) as a result of suspension of sentence or as a condition of probation pursuant to court order, (4) in lieu of a fine imposed by court order or (5) as a condition of placement ordered by a court pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1663, and amendments thereto.
- (f) "Charitable health care provider" means a person licensed by the state board of healing arts as an exempt licensee or a federally active licensee, a person issued a limited permit by the state board of healing arts, a physician's assistant registered by the state board of healing arts or a health care provider as the term "health care provider" is defined under K.S.A. 65-4921, and amendments thereto, who has entered into an agree-



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(1) The secretary of health and environment under K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-6120, and amendments thereto, who, pursuant to such agreement, gratuitously renders professional services to a person who has provided information which would reasonably lead the health care provider to make the good faith assumption that such person meets the definition of medically indigent person as defined by this section or to a person receiving medical assistance from the programs operated by the department of social and rehabilitation services, and who is considered an employee of the state of Kansas under K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-6120, and amendments thereto; experience of the state of Kansas under K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-6120, and amendments

(2) the secretary of health and environment and who, pursuant to such agreement, gratuitously renders professional services in conducting children's immunization programs administered by the secretary; or

- (3) a local health department or indigent health care clinic, which renders professional services to medically indigent persons or persons receiving medical assistance from the programs operated by the department of social and rehabilitation services gratuitously or for a fee paid by the local health department or indigent health care clinic to such provider and who is considered an employee of the state of Kansas under K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-6120 and amendments thereto. Professional services rendered by a provider under this paragraph (3) shall be considered gratuitous notwithstanding fees based on income eligibility guidelines charged by a local health department or indigent health care clinic and notwithstanding any fee paid by the local health department or indigent health care clinic to a provider in accordance with this paragraph (3).
- (g) "Medically indigent person" means a person who lacks resources to pay for medically necessary health care services and who meets the eligibility criteria for qualification as a medically indigent person established by the secretary of health and environment under K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-6120, and amendments thereto.
- (h) "Indigent health care clinic" means an outpatient medical care clinic operated on a not-for-profit basis which has a contractual agreement in effect with the secretary of health and environment to provide health care services to medically indigent persons.
- (i) "Local health department" shall have the meaning ascribed to such term under K.S.A. 65-241 and amendments thereto.

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- Sec. 79. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-6104 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-6104. A governmental entity or an employee acting within the scope of the employee's employment shall not be liable for damages resulting from:
- (a) Legislative functions, including, but not limited to, the adoption or failure to adopt any statute, regulation, ordinance or resolution;

Under the tort claims act, employees of nonprofit programs who contract with the commissioner will be covered.

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judicial function;

enforcement of or failure to enforce a law, whether valid or invalid, including, but not limited to, any statute, rule and regulation, ordinance or resolution;

(d) adoption or enforcement of, or failure to adopt or enforce, any written personnel policy which protects persons' health or safety unless a duty of care, independent of such policy, is owed to the specific individual injured, except that the finder of fact may consider the failure to comply with any written personnel policy in determining the question of negligence;

(e) any claim based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a governmental entity or employee, whether or not the discretion is abused

and regardless of the level of discretion involved; (f) the assessment or collection of taxes or special assessments;

(g) any claim by an employee of a governmental entity arising from the tortious conduct of another employee of the same governmental entity, if such claim is (1) compensable pursuant to the Kansas workers compensation act or (2) not compensable pursuant to the Kansas workers compensation act because the injured employee was a firemen's relief association member who was exempt from such act pursuant to K.S.A. 44-505d, and amendments thereto, at the time the claim arose;

(h) the malfunction, destruction or unauthorized removal of any traffic or road sign, signal or warning device unless it is not corrected by the governmental entity responsible within a reasonable time after actual or constructive notice of such malfunction, destruction or removal. Nothing herein shall give rise to liability arising from the act or omission of any governmental entity in placing or removing any of the above signs, signals or warning devices when such placement or removal is the result of a discretionary act of the governmental entity;

(i) any claim which is limited or barred by any other law or which is for injuries or property damage against an officer, employee or agent where the individual is immune from suit or damages;

(j) any claim based upon emergency management activities, except that governmental entities shall be liable for claims to the extent provided in article 9 of chapter 48 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated;

(k) the failure to make an inspection, or making an inadequate or negligent inspection, of any property other than the property of the governmental entity, to determine whether the property complies with or violates any law or rule and regulation or contains a hazard to public health or safety;

(l) snow or ice conditions or other temporary or natural conditions on any public way or other public place due to weather conditions, unless

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the condition is affirmatively caused by the negligent act of the governmental entity:

- (m) the plan or design for the construction of or an improvement to public property, either in its original construction or any improvement thereto, if the plan or design is approved in advance of the construction or improvement by the governing body of the governmental entity or some other body or employee exercising discretionary authority to give such approval and if the plan or design was prepared in conformity with the generally recognized and prevailing standards in existence at the time such plan or design was prepared;
- (n) failure to provide, or the method of providing, police or fire protection:
- (o) any claim for injuries resulting from the use of any public property intended or permitted to be used as a park, playground or open area for recreational purposes, unless the governmental entity or an employee thereof is guilty of gross and wanton negligence proximately causing such
- (p) the natural condition of any unimproved public property of the governmental entity;
- (q) any claim for injuries resulting from the use or maintenance of a public cemetery owned and operated by a municipality or an abandoned cemetery, title to which has vested in a governmental entity pursuant to K.S.A. 17-1366 through 17-1368, and amendments thereto, unless the governmental entity or an employee thereof is guilty of gross and wanton negligence proximately causing the injury;
- (r) the existence, in any condition, of a minimum maintenance road, after being properly so declared and signed as provided in K.S.A. 68-5,102, and amendments thereto;
- (s) any claim for damages arising from the performance of community service work other than damages arising from the operation of a motor vehicle as defined by K.S.A. 40-3103, and amendments thereto;
- (t) any claim for damages arising from the operation of vending machines authorized pursuant to K.S.A. 68-432 or K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-3343a, and amendments thereto; or
- (u) providing, distributing or selling information from geographic information systems which includes an entire formula, pattern, compilation, program, device, method, technique, process, digital database or system which electronically records, stores, reproduces and manipulates by computer geographic and factual information which has been developed internally or provided from other sources and compiled for use by a public agency, either alone or in cooperation with other public or private entities;
 - any claim arising from providing a juvenile justice program to

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juvenile offenders, if such juvenile justice program has contracted with the commissioner of juvenile justice or with another nonprofit program that has contracted with the commissioner of juvenile justice.

A governmental entity shall not be liable for damages under subsection (d) of K.S.A. 65-445 and amendments thereto or subsection (e) of K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 65-6804 and amendments thereto for any action of an employee or former employee who has violated the provisions of subsection (d) of K.S.A. 65-445 and amendments thereto or subsection (e) of K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 65-6804 and amendments thereto.

The enumeration of exceptions to liability in this section shall not be construed to be exclusive nor as legislative intent to waive immunity from liability in the performance or failure to perform any other act or function of a discretionary nature.

Sec. 80. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-6801 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-6801. (a) As used in this section:

- (1) "Executive secretary" means the executive secretary of the Kansas public employees retirement system.
- (2) "F.T.E. positions" means the number of full time and regular part time positions equated to full time, excluding seasonal and temporary positions, paid from appropriations.
- (3) "Head of the governmental branch" means the governor, in the case of the executive branch; and the legislative coordinating council, in the case of the legislative branch.
- (4) "Retiree" means any person electing to retire pursuant to K.S.A. 74-4914, and amendments thereto, except that "retiree" shall not include any person who is retiring from a position which provides direct care for patients at Topeka state hospital, Osawatomie state hospital, Rainbow mental health facility or Larned state hospital, Kansas neurological institute, Parsons state hospital and training center, Winfield state hospital and training center and, university of Kansas medical center, Atchison juvenile correctional facility, Beloit juvenile correctional facility, Larned juvenile correctional facility and Topeka juvenile correctional facility.
- (b) The executive secretary shall provide the head of the governmental branch notice of the name, employing state agency and retirement date of each retiree retiring after the effective date of this act and such other information that may be prescribed by the head of the governmental branch.
- (c) (1) Upon receipt of each notice pursuant to subsection (b) regarding a retiree employed by a state agency in the executive branch, the governor shall direct the secretary of administration to reduce by one the number of F.T.E. positions authorized for the state agency that employed the retiree and reduce the expenditure authority of such state agency in an amount attributable to the amount of unused salary and employer-

Technical amendments with institutions' names being changed.

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paid benefits attributable to the retiree's job position.

- (2) Upon receipt of each notice pursuant to subsection (c) regarding a retiree employed by a state agency in the legislative branch, the legislative coordinating council shall reduce by one the number of F.T.E. positions for the state agency that employed the retiree and reduce the expenditure authority of such state agency in an amount attributable to the retiree's job position.
- (d) (1) For reductions made in the executive branch of government, the governor is authorized to restore or allocate, to any state agency or agencies within the executive branch, no more than ¾ of the F.T.E. positions and expenditure authority reductions made pursuant to subsection (c)(1), except that, upon request of the governor, the reduced number of authorized F.T.E. positions and the reduced amount of expenditure authority established under subsection (c)(1) for a state agency in the executive branch of government may be increased upon approval by the state finance council acting on this matter which is hereby characterized as a matter of legislative delegation and subject to the guidelines prescribed in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 75-3711c and amendments thereto.
- (2) For reductions made in the legislative branch of government, the legislative coordinating council is authorized to restore or allocate, to any state agency or agencies within the legislative branch, no more than ¾ of the F.T.E. positions and expenditure authority reductions made pursuant to subsection (c)(2), except that, upon request of the agency head, the reduced number of authorized F.T.E. positions and the reduced amount of expenditure authority established under subsection (c) for a state agency in the legislative branch of government may be increased upon approval by the legislative coordinating council.
- (e) The secretary of administration is authorized to prescribe such policies and procedures as may be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.
- Sec. 81. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7001 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7001. On January 1, 1997, the governor shall appoint a commissioner of juvenile justice. The commissioner may appoint staff assistants and employees as are necessary to enable the commissioner to carry out the transfer of powers, duties and functions of the department of social and rehabilitation services and the secretary of social and rehabilitation services concerning juvenile offenders to the juvenile justice authority and the commissioner of juvenile justice. The provisions of the Kansas governmental operations accountability law apply to the office of the commissioner of juvenile justice and the juvenile justice authority, and the office and authority are subject to audit, review and evaluation under such law. On and after July 1, 1997, the commissioner of juvenile justice shall be responsible for the care, custody and control of juvenile offenders

K-GOAL applies to the juvenile justice authority and the commissioner of juvenile justice.

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in every way to the powers, duties and functions of the advisory commission on juvenile offender programs.

(b) For the purposes of federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention act of 1974, as amended, the Kansas youth authority shall act as the supervisory board.

(e) The provisions of subsections (a) and (b) shall expire on June 30,

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(d) On and after July 1, 1907, for the purposes of the federal juvenile justice delinquency prevention act of 1974, as amended, the Kansas youth authority, as an advisory authority to the commissioner of juvenile justice, shall act as the supervisory board. (a) There is hereby established the Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, for the purposes of the federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention act of 1974, as amended.

(b) The membership of the Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention shall include the members of the Kansas youth authority, as appointed pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7009, and amendments thereto, and other members as appointed by the governor. The governor shall appoint at least eight but not more than 26 additional members to the advisory group. The additional members shall serve at

the pleasure of the governor.

(c) The chairperson and vice-chairperson of the advisory group shall

be appointed by the governor.

(d) Each member of the advisory group shall receive compensation, subsistence allowances, mileage and other expenses as provided for in K.S.A. 75-3223, and amendments thereto.

(e) The advisory group shall participate in the development and review of the juvenile justice plan, review and comment on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications, and shall make recommendations regarding the grant applications.

(f) All ex officio members of the Kansas youth authority shall also

serve as ex officio members to the advisory group.

(g) The advisory group shall consider applications for and make such grants from the family and children trust account and the permanent families account of the family and children investment fund as authorized by law

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36 by law.

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(h) The advisory group shall receive reports from local citizen review boards established pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1812, and amendments thereto, regarding the status of children under the supervision of the district courts and regarding systemic barriers to permanence for children, assure that appropriate data is maintained regularly and compiled at least once a year by such boards on all cases reviewed and assure that the effectiveness of such boards is evaluated on an ongoing basis, using, where possible,

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and shall be in charge of the juvenile justice authority. The juvenile justice authority shall:

- (a) Control and manage the operation of the state juvenile correctional facilities;
- (b) evaluate the rehabilitation of juveniles committed to the authority and prepare and submit periodic reports to the committing court for the purposes of:
 - (1) Evaluating the effectiveness of institutional treatment;
- (2) making recommendations for release where appropriate, and recommending terms and conditions for release; and
- (3) reviewing the placement of children and recommending alternative placements such as supervised release into the community, out-of-home placement, or community services work where appropriate with the approval of the court.
- (c) consult with the schools and courts of this state on the development of programs for the reduction and prevention of delinquency and the treatment of juvenile offenders;
- (d) cooperate with other agencies whose services deal with the care and treatment of juvenile offenders to the end that juvenile offenders may wherever possible be assisted to a successful adjustment outside of institutional care;
- (e) advise local, state and federal officials, public and private agencies, and lay groups on the needs for and possible methods of the reduction and prevention of delinquency, and the treatment of juvenile offenders;
- (f) assemble and distribute information relating to delinquency and report on studies relating to community conditions which affect the problem of delinquency;
- (g) assist any community within the state by conducting a comprehensive survey of the community's available public and private resources, and recommend methods of establishing a community program for combating juvenile delinquency and crime, but no such survey shall be conducted unless local individuals and groups request it through their local authorities, and no such request shall be interpreted as binding the community to following the recommendations made as a result of the request; and
- (h) be responsible for directing state moneys to providers in local communities of alternative placements such as supervised release into the community, out-of-home placement, community services work or other community-based service; provide assistance to such providers; and evaluate and monitor the performance of such providers relating to the provision of services.

Sec. 82. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7007 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7007. (a) The Kansas youth authority shall be the successor

Creating the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

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random selection of local citizen review boards and cases for the evaluation and including client outcome data to determine effectiveness.

Sec. 83. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7008 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7008. (a) There is hereby established the Kansas youth authority. The authority shall develop confinement and alternate disposition policies for juvenile offenders. The authority shall specifically look at confinement as well as diversion, fines, restitution, community service, standard probation, intensive supervision, house arrest programs, electronic monitoring, structured school, day reporting centers, community residential care, treatment centers and sanctions house.

(b) The Kansas youth authority shall develop and submit its interim report and statutory proposals to the legislature on or before November 1, 1995. A transitional plan shall be submitted on the commencement of the 1997 legislative session. Such transitional plan shall include a plan for the transfer of the powers, duties and functions of the department of social and rehabilitation services and other state agencies.concerning juvenile offenders to the juvenile justice authority and the commissioner of juvenile justice; a plan for a juvenile offender placement matrix to promote uniformity throughout the system; a plan for aftercare services upon release from a juvenile correctional facility including the development of discharge plans which will coordinate the efficient delivery of services including educational services; a plan in coordination with the department of social and rehabilitation services to consolidate the functions of juvenile offenders and children in need of care intake and assessment services to provide a statewide plan for coordinating services on a 24-hour a day basis; a plan to recommend how all juveniles in police custody will be processed through the juvenile intake and assessment system; and a plan to facilitate the transfer from a state-based juvenile justice system to a communitybased juvenile justice system. The plan for transition to a more community-based juvenile justice system shall be based on judicial districts and shall specifically address the governance, financial needs, compliance requirements and accountability of the system. The Kansas youth authority may contract with a consultant to provide assistance with such transitional plans.

(c) On July 1, 1997, the Kansas youth authority shall become an advisory authority to the commissioner of juvenile justice.

(d) The Kansas youth authority shall review programs and services provided by community corrections programs pursuant to the community corrections act. The Kansas youth authority shall review the local juvenile intake and assessment programs. The Kansas youth authority may study issues concerning children in need of care.

(e) The Kansas department of social and rehabilitation services, in cooperation with the Kansas youth authority, shall coordinate all state

There were two funds created in 1996. This section abolishes the Kansas endowment for youth fund and transfers any funds in it to the Kansas endowment for youth trust fund.

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efforts to prevent alcohol and drug abuse by juveniles.

(f) The Kansas department of social and rehabilitation services, in cooperation with the Kansas youth authority, shall develop a comprehensive strategy for prevention and early intervention, including, but not limited to, a program to assist each community in performing a comprehensive risk assessment. Annually, the Kansas youth authority shall recognize: (1) No more than six individuals or organizations that have made significant and positive contributions to Kansas youth; and (2) one male and one female Kansas youth for significant and positive 10 contributions to the eradication of youth risk factors in such youth's com-12 munity. (h) The Kansas youth authority may appoint an advisory youth coun-13 cil. Such council shall advise the authority on policy recommendations and programs. Members of the youth council shall meet and have such duties as determined by the Kansas youth authority. 16 (i) There is hereby ereated the Kansas endowment for youth fund in 17 the state treasury. All moneys credited to the Kansas endowment for 18 youth fund shall be used to fund prevention programs for youths transferred to the Kansas endowment for youth trust fund, established in K.S.A. 75-7021, and amendments thereto. The Kansas youth authority shall aceept grants and donations, both public and private, to be credited to the fund. All expenditures from the Kansas endowment for youth fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the chairperson of the Kansas youth authority or by a person or persons 26 designated by such chairperson. The Kansas youth authority may contract with a consultant to determine the elements of a successful endowment program. On the 10th of each month, the director of accounts and reports shall transfer from the state general fund to the Kansas endowment for youth fund, the amount of money certified by the pooled money investment board in accordance with this subsection. Prior to the 10th of each month, the pooled money investment board shall certify to the director of accounts and reports the amount of money equal to the proportionate amount of all the interest eredited to the state general fund for the preeeding period of time specified under this subsection, pursuant to K.S.A. 75-4210a, and amendments thereto, that is attributable to money in the Kansas endowment for youth fund. Such amount of money shall be determined by the pooled money investment board based on: (1) The average daily balance of moneys in the Kansas endowment for youth fund during the period of time specified under this subsection as certified to the board by the director of accounts and reports; and the average interest rate on repurchase agreements of less than

30 days' duration entered into by the pooled money investment board for that period of time. On or before the fifth day of the month for the preceding month, the director of accounts and reports shall certify to the pooled money investment board the average daily balance of moneys in the Kansas endowment for youth fund for the period of time specified under this subsection.

Sec. 84. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7009 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7009. (a) The Kansas youth authority shall consist of seven members. The governor shall appoint one member from each congressional district and three members from the state at large. The governor shall appoint a chairperson.

(b) The authority shall meet upon call of its chairperson as is necessary to carry out its duties under this act.

(c) Of the members of the board appointed in the year 1999, three members shall have terms ending on the second Monday in January 2001 and four members shall have terms ending on the second Monday in January 2003. Each member appointed in 1995 and subsequent to 1999 shall be appointed for a four-year term and shall continue in office until a successor is appointed and qualified. Members shall be eligible for reappointment.

(d) Each member of the authority shall receive compensation, subsistence allowances, mileage and other expenses as provided for in K.S.A. 75-3223, and amendments thereto.

(e) The attorney general or the attorney general's designee, the chief justice of the supreme court or the chief justice's designee and the commissioner of education or the commissioner's designee shall serve as ex officio members of the authority. The governor may appoint other members to serve as ex officio members. Such ex officio members appointed by the governor shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. The Kansas league of municipalities and the Kansas association of counties each may appoint a member to serve as an ex officio member. All ex officio members of the commission shall be nonvoting members.

Sec. 85. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7021 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7021. (a) There is hereby created in the state treasury the Kansas endowment for youth trust fund. Money credited to the fund pursuant to K.S.A. 20-367 and amendments thereto or by any other lawful means shall be used solely for the purpose of making grants to further the purpose of juvenile justice reform, including rational prevention programs and programs for treatment and rehabilitation of juveniles and to further the partnership between state and local communities. Such treatment and rehabilitation programs should aim to combine accountability and sanctions with increasingly intensive treatment and rehabilitation services with an aim to provide greater public safety and provide inter-

A representative of the Kansas league of municipalities and the Kansas association of counties shall serve as an ex officio member of the Kansas Youth Authority.

Technical amendment to reflect current language concerning interest earned.

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vention that will be uniform and consistent.

- (b) All expenditures from the Kansas endowment for youth trust fund shall be made in accordance with appropriations acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the commissioner of juvenile justice or by a person or persons designated by the commissioner.
- (c) The commissioner of juvenile justice may apply for, receive and accept money from any source for the purposes for which money in the Kansas endowment for youth trust fund may be expended. Upon receipt of any such money, the commissioner shall remit the entire amount at least monthly to the state treasurer, who shall deposit it in the state treasury and credit it to the Kansas endowment for youth trust fund.
- (d) Crants made to programs pursuant to this section shall be based on the number of persons to be served and such other requirements as may be established by the Kansas youth authority in guidelines established and promulgated to regulate grants made under authority of this section. The guidelines may include requirements for grant applications, organizational characteristics, reporting and auditing criteria and such other standards for eligibility and accountability as are deemed advisable by the Kansas youth authority.
- On or before the 10th of each month, the director of accounts and reports shall transfer from the state general fund to the Kansas endowment for youth trust fund, the amount of money certified by the pooled money investment board in accordance with this subsection. Prior to the 10th of each month; the pooled money investment board shall certify to the director of accounts and reports the amount of money equal to the proportionate amount of all the interest credited to the state general fund for the preceding period of time specified under this subsection, pursuant to K.S.A. 75-4210a, and amendments thereto; that is attributable to money in the Kansas endowment for youth trust fund. Such amount of money shall be determined by the pooled money investment board interest earnings based on:
- The average daily balance of moneys in the Kansas endowment for youth trust fund during the period of time specified under this subsection as certified to the board by the director of accounts and reports for the preceding month; and
- the average interest rate on repurchase agreements of less than 30 days' duration entered into by the pooled money investment board for that period of time. On or before the fifth day of the month for the preceding month, the director of accounts and reports shall certify to the pooled money investment board the average daily balance of moneys in the Kansas endowment for youth trust fund for the period of time specified under this subsection net earnings rate of the pooled money invest-

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I ment portfolio for the preceding month.

Sec. 86. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7023 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7023. (a) The supreme court through administrative orders shall provide for the establishment of a juvenile intake and assessment system and for the establishment and operation of juvenile intake and assessment programs in each judicial district. On and after July 1, 1997, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services may contract with the commissioner of juvenile justice to provide for the juvenile intake and assessment system and programs for children in need of care. On and after July 1, 1997, the commissioner of juvenile justice shall promulgate rules and regulations for the juvenile intake and assessment system and programs concerning juvenile offenders.

(b) No records, reports and information obtained as a part of the juvenile intake and assessment process may be admitted into evidence in any proceeding and may not be used in a child in need of care proceeding except for diagnostic and referral purposes and by the court in considering dispositional alternatives. However, if the records, reports or information are in regard to abuse or neglect, which is required to be reported under K.S.A. 38-1522, and amendments thereto, such records, reports or information may then be used for any purpose in a child in need of care proceeding pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children.

(c) Upon a juvenile being taken into custody pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1624, and amendments thereto, a juvenile intake and assessment worker shall complete the intake and assessment process as required by supreme court administrative order or district court rule prior to July 1, 1997, or rules and regulations established by the commissioner of juvenile justice on and after July 1, 1997.

(d) In addition to any other information required by the supreme court administrative order, the secretary, the commissioner or by the district court of such district, the juvenile intake and assessment worker shall collect the following information:

(1) A standardized risk assessment tool, such as the problem oriented screening instrument for teens;

- (2) criminal history, including indications of criminal gang involvement;
- 36 (3) abuse history;
 - (4) substance abuse history;
- 38 (5) history of prior community services used or treatments provided;
 - (6) educational history;
- 40 (7) medical history; and
 - (8) family history.
 - (e) After completion of the intake and assessment process for such child, the intake and assessment worker may:

Requested by a district court judge. The juvenile could be released to an appropriate adult if it would be in the best interest of the child.

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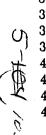
- (1) Release the child to the custody of the child's parent er, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult if the intake and assessment worker believes that it would be in the best interest of the child and it would not be harmful to the child to do so.
- (2) Conditionally release the child to the child's parent or, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult if the intake and assessment worker believes that if the conditions are met, it would be in the child's best interest to release the child to such child's parent or other legal guardian; and the intake and assessment worker has reason to believe that it might be harmful to the child to release the child to such child's parents or other legal guardian without imposing the conditions. The conditions may include, but not be limited to:
 - (A) Participation of the child in counseling;
 - (B) participation of members of the child's family in counseling;
- (C) participation by the child, members of the child's family and other relevant persons in mediation;
 - (D) provision of inpatient treatment for the child;
- (E) referral of the child and the child's family to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services for services and the agreement of the child and family to accept and participate in the services offered;
- (F) referral of the child and the child's family to available community resources or services and the agreement of the child and family to accept and participation participate in the services offered;
- (G) requiring the child and members of the child's family to enter into a behavioral contract which may provide for regular school attendance among other requirements; or
- (H) any special conditions necessary to protect the child from future abuse or neglect.
- (3) Deliver the child to a shelter facility or a licensed attendant care center along with the law enforcement officer's written application. The shelter facility or licensed attendant care facility shall then have custody as it the child had been directly delivered to the facility by the law enforcement officer pursuant to K.S.A. 3S-1528, and amendments thereto.
- (4) Refer the child to the county or district attorney for appropriate proceedings to be filed or refer the child and family to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services for investigations in regard to the allegations.
- Sec. 87. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7024 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7024. On and after July 1, 1997, in addition to other powers and duties provided by law, in administering the provisions of the juvenile justice code, the commissioner of juvenile justice shall:
 - (a) Establish the following divisions in the juvenile justice authority:
 - (1) Operations. The commissioner shall eversee operate the juvenile

The commissioner will operate not oversee the juvenile intake and assessment system. The commissioner will further provide staff support to the KYA; designate in each judicial district an entity who is responsible for juvenile justice field services; oversee the construction of a secure juvenile correctional facility; and monitor placement trends and minority confinement.

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- data to review existing programs and identify effective prevention programs; to develop new program initiatives and restructure existing programs; and to assist communities in risk assessment and effective resource
- providers by contracting with such providers, which may include nonprofit, private or public agencies, to provide functions and services needed to operate the juvenile justice authority. The commissioner shall contract with local service providers, when available, to provide 24-houra-day intake and assessment services. Nothing provided for herein shall prohibit local municipalities, through interlocal agreements, from corroborating with and participating in the intake and assessment services es-
- tracts to determine that service providers are performing as required pur-
- justice authority and may coordinate with any other agency within the

- acts and things necessary or incidental to the performance of functions
- juvenile correctional facilities based on information collected by the reception and diagnostic evaluation, intake and assessment report, pursuant



intake and assessment system as it relates to the juvenile offender; provide technical assistance and help facilitate community collaboration; license juvenile correctional facilities, programs and providers; assist in coordinating a statewide system of community based service providers; establish pilot projects for community based service providers; and operate the juvenile correctional facilities. (2) Research. The commissioner shall generate, analyze and utilize utilization. (3) Contracts. The commissioner shall secure the services of direct tablished in K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7023 and amendments thereto. (4) Performance audit. The commissioner shall randomly audit consuant to the contract. (b) Adopt rules and regulations necessary for the administration of 25 this act. (c) Administer all state and federal funds appropriated to the juvenile 26 executive branch expending funds appropriated for juvenile justice. (d) Administer the development and implementation of a juvenile 29 justice information system. (e) Administer the transition to and implementation of juvenile justice system reforms. (i) Coordinate with the judicial branch of state government any duties and functions which effect the juvenile justice authority. Serve as a resource to the legislature and other state policymakers. (h) Make and enter into all contracts and agreements and do all other and duties and the execution of powers under this act. (i) Accept custody of juvenile offenders so placed by the court. (j) Assign juvenile offenders placed in the commissioner's custody to to K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7023 and the predispositional investigation re-

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port, pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1661, and amendments thereto.

(k) Establish and utilize a reception and diagnostic evaluation for all juvenile offenders to be evaluated prior to placement in a juvenile correctional facility.

(l) Assist the judicial districts in establishing community based placement options, *juvenile* community eorrections correctional services and aftercare transition services for juvenile offenders.

(m) Review, evaluate and restructure the programmatic mission and goals of the juvenile correctional facilities to accommodate greater specialization for each facility.

(n) Adopt rules and regulations as are necessary to encourage the sharing of information between individuals and agencies who are involved with the juvenile.

(o) Provide staff support to the Kansas youth authority.

(p) Designate in each judicial district an entity which shall be responsible for juvenile justice field services. The commissioner shall contract with such entity and provide grants to fund such field services.

(q) To oversee the construction of a secure juvenile correctional facility. Such facility shall be designed to house violent, chronic and serious juvenile offenders; and to accommodate other services and functions, such as detention centers, intake and assessment centers and reception and diagnostic services.

(r) Monitor placement trends and minority confinement.

Sec. 88. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7025 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7025. On and after July 1, 1997:

(a) The commissioner of juvenile justice may establish, maintain and improve throughout the state, within the limits of funds appropriated therefor and any grants or funds received from federal agencies and other sources, regional youth care, evaluation and rehabilitation facilities, not to exceed 10 in number, for the purpose of: (1) Providing local authorities with facilities for the detention and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, including, but not limited to juvenile offenders who are 16 and 17 years of age; (2) providing local authorities with facilities for the temporary shelter and detention of juveniles pending any examination or study to be made of the juveniles or prior to the disposition of such juveniles pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children or the Kansas juvenile justice code; and (3) providing short-term treatment and rehabilitation service for juveniles.

(b) Each such facility shall be staffed by a superintendent, matron and such other officers and employees considered necessary by the commissioner for the proper management and operation of the center. The commissioner shall appoint the superintendent of each regional facility and fix the superintendent's compensation with the approval of the gov-

All heads of institutions are superintendents.

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ernor. Each superintendent shall appoint all other officers and employees for such regional facility, subject to the approval of the commissioner.

- (c) The commissioner may adopt rules and regulations relating to the operation and management of any regional youth care facility established pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7025 through 75-7028, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 89. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7026 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7026. On and after July 1, 1997:
- (a) , within the limits of funds appropriated therefor and any grants or funds received from any agency of the United States government, and other sources, the commissioner of juvenile justice may establish, maintain and improve throughout the state supplemental youth care facilities for children who are delinquent, misereant or juvenile offenders and who are confined in institutions, for the purpose of providing treatment and rehabilitation services for the children. All children placed in supplemental youth care facilities shall be subject to laws applicable to juvenile offenders who are placed in any other juvenile correctional facility, as defined by K.S.A. 38-1602, and amendments thereto. The commissioner may adopt rules and regulations relating to the operation and management of any supplemental youth care facility established pursuant to this section.
- (b) The supplemental youth care facility or youth rehabilitation center established at Osawatomic state hospital shall be known as the juvenile correctional facility at Osawatomic. Any reference to this supplemental youth care facility; youth rehabilitation center or the youth center at Osawatomic, or words of like effect, in any statute, contract or other document shall be deemed to apply to the juvenile correctional facility at Osawatomic. The juvenile correctional facility at Osawatomic shall be under the supervision and control of the commissioner in accordance with K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 76–3203. All juvenile offenders placed in the juvenile correctional facility at Osawatomic shall be subject to laws applicable to juvenile offenders placed in any other juvenile correctional facility, as defined by K.S.A. 38–1602, and amendments thereto.
- (e) The supplemental youth care facility or youth rehabilitation center established at Larned state hospital shall be known as the juvenile correctional facility at Larned. Any reference to this supplemental youth care facility; youth rehabilitation center, the youth center at Larned, or words of like effect, in any statute, contract or other document shall be deemed to apply to the juvenile correctional facility at Larned. The juvenile correctional facility at Larned shall be under the supervision and control of the commissioner in accordance with K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 76-3203. All juvenile offenders placed in the juvenile correctional facility at Larned shall be subject to laws applicable to any other juvenile correctional facility.

Technical, there is no longer a delinquent or miscreant under the code. Also, the Osawatomie facility is no longer in existence and the Larned juvenile correctional facility is not a supplemental youth care facility.

eility, as defined by K.S.A. 38-1602, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 90. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7028 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-7028. On and after July 1, 1997:

(a) The commissioner of juvenile justice is hereby authorized and empowered to establish and maintain at any institution, as defined in K.S.A. 38-1602, and amendments thereto, residential care facilities for children and youth committed or relinquished to the commissioner.

(b) Each residential care facility established under this section shall be under the supervision and administration of the commissioner. The commissioner shall appoint all employees of the residential care facility who shall be in the classified service under the Kansas civil service act.

(c) The commissioner is hereby authorized to adopt all necessary rules and regulations relating to the operation and management of any residential care facility established pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 75-7025 through 75-7028, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 91. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 76-6b04 is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-6b04. (a) There is hereby levied an annual permanent state tax upon all tangible property in this state which is subject to ad valorem taxation. The tax levy shall be .25 mill in the year 1990 and .5 mill in the year 1991 and each year thereafter until changed by statute. The tax levy shall be in addition to all other state tax levies authorized by law. The tax levy shall be for the use and benefit of state institutions caring for persons who are mentally ill, retarded, visually handicapped, with a handicapping hearing loss or tubercular or state institutions caring for children who are deprived, wayward, miscreant, delinquent, children in need of care or juvenile offenders and who are in need of residential care or treatment, or institutions designed primarily to provide vocational rehabilitation for handicapped persons. As used in this section, "state institutions" shall include, but not be limited to, those institutions under the authority of the commissioner of juvenile justice. The proceeds of such tax levy shall be apportioned in accordance with this act.

(b) The county treasurer of each county shall make the proceeds of the tax levy provided for in this section available to the state treasurer immediately upon collection. When available, the state treasurer shall withdraw from each county the proceeds of the taxes raised by such tax levy. Upon such withdrawal the state treasurer shall deposit the same in the state treasury and shall credit the same as provided in K.S.A. 76-6b05 and amendments thereto.

Sec. 92. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 76-6b09 is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-6b09. (a) There is hereby levied in the year 1990, a state tax of .25 mill upon all taxable tangible property in the state. Such tax levy shall be in addition to all other state tax levies authorized by law. Such tax levy shall be for the use and benefit of state correctional institutions.

-Clarify that "state institutions" include institutions under the authority of the

commissioner.

There is no procedure for relinquishment to the commissioner.

Clarify that "state correctional institutions" include juvenile correctional facilities under the authority of the commissioner.

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The county treasurer of each county shall make the proceeds of the tax levy provided for in this section available to the state treasurer immediately upon collection. When available the state treasurer shall withdraw from each county the proceeds of the taxes raised by such tax levy. Upon such withdrawal the state treasurer shall deposit the same in the state treasury.

(c) All moneys received by the state treasurer shall be credited to the correctional institutions building fund, which is hereby created, to be appropriated by the legislature for use and benefit of state correctional institutions. As used in this section, "state correctional institutions" shall include juvenile correctional facilities under the authority of the commis-

sioner of juvenile justice.

Sec. 93. K.S.A. 76-2101, as amended by section 140 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-2101. (a) The name of the youth center at Topeka is hereby changed to the Topeka juvenile correctional facility at Topeka. On and after July 1, 1997, any reference in the laws of this state to the state industrial school for boys or the youth center at Topeka shall be construed as referring to the Topeka juvenile correctional facility at Topeka.

(b) The commissioner of juvenile justice shall have the management and control of the Topeka juvenile correctional facility at Topeka.

Sec. 94. K.S.A. 76-2101a, as amended by section 141 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-2101a. (a) The superintendent of the Topeka juvenile correctional facility at Topeka shall remit all moneys received by or for the superintendent from charges and other operations of such institution to the state treasurer at least monthly. Upon receipt of any such remittance the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount thereof in the state treasury and the same shall be credited to the Topeka juvenile correctional facility at Topeka fee fund. All expenditures from such fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of account and reports issued pursuant to wouchers approved by such superintendent or by a person or persons designated by the superintendent.

(b) The superintendent of the Atchison juvenile correctional facility at Atchison shall remit all moneys received by or for the superintendent from charges and other operations of such institution to the state treasurer at least monthly. Upon receipt of any such remittance the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount thereof in the state treasury and the same shall be credited to the Atchison juvenile correctional facility at Atchison fee fund. All expenditures from such fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by such superintendent or by a person or persons designated by the superintendent.

Technical amendments with institutions' names being changed.

Sec. 95. K.S.A. 76-2101b, as amended by section 142 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-2101b. (a) There is hereby established, as a separate institution, the youth center at Atchison. The name of the youth center at Atchison is hereby changed to the *Atchison* juvenile correctional facility at Atchison. On and after July 1, 1997, any reference in the laws of this state to the youth center at Atchison shall be construed as referring to the *Atchison* juvenile correctional facility at Atchison.

(b) The commissioner of juvenile justice shall have the management and control of the *Atchison* juvenile correctional facility at *Atchison*.

Sec. 96. K.S.A. 76-2125, as amended by section 145 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-2125. After conveyance of the legal title to the state of Kansas, the control of such lands shall be vested in the secretary of social and rehabilitation services for the use and benefit of the youth center at Topeka. On and after July 1, 1997, the control of such lands shall be vested in the commissioner of juvenile justice for the use and benefit of the *Topeka* juvenile correctional facility at Topeka.

Sec. 97. K.S.A. 76-2128, as amended by section 146 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-2128. When the state of Kansas has acquired title to such real estate as hereinbefore provided such real estate shall be for the use of the Topeka juvenile correctional facility at Topeka until other use is directed or disposition is made by the legislature.

Sec. 98. K.S.A. 76-2201, as amended by section 147 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-2201. The name of the youth center at Beloit is hereby changed to the Beloit juvenile correctional facility at Beloit. On and after July 1, 1997, any reference in the laws of this state to the state industrial school for girls or the youth center at Beloit shall be construed as referring to the Beloit juvenile correctional facility at Beloit.

The commissioner of juvenile justice shall have the management and control of the *Beloit* juvenile correctional facility at Beloit.

Sec. 99. K.S.A. 76-2201a, as amended by section 148 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-2201a. The superintendent of the *Beloit* juvenile correctional facility at Beloit shall remit all moneys received by or for the superintendent from charges and other operations of such institution to the state treasurer at least monthly. Upon receipt of any such remittance the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount thereof in the state treasury and the same shall be credited to the *Beloit* juvenile correctional facility at Beloit fee fund. All expenditures from such fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports

Technical amendments with institutions' names being changed.

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issued pursuant to vouchers approved by such superintendent or by a person or persons designated by the superintendent.

Sec. 100. K.S.A. 76-2219, as amended by section 149 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-2219. The commissioner of juvenile justice is hereby authorized to lease or convey for and on behalf of the state of Kansas certain lands located east of highway 129 and now a part of the Beloit juvenile correctional facility at Beloit to a political subdivision of this state if such lands are considered excess to present and future needs of the Beloit juvenile correctional facility at Beloit and is recommended for such conveyance by the state finance council and is to be used for educational purposes.

Sec. 101. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 76-3201 is hereby amended to read as follows: 76-3201. On and after July 1, 1997, the commissioner shall appoint the superintendents of the Atchison juvenile correctional facility at Atchison, the Belott juvenile correctional facility at Beloit and, the Topeka juvenile correctional facility at Topeka and the directors of and the Larned juvenile correctional facility at Larned and the juvenile correctional facility at Osawatomie. Superintendents and directors shall be in the unclassified service under the Kansas civil service act. A superintendent or director may be removed at any time by the commissioner. Each superintendent and director shall receive an annual salary fixed by the commissioner, with the approval of the governor. The commissioner may appoint an acting superintendent for any institution which has a superintendent or an acting director for each institution which has a director to serve temporarily until a vacancy is filled. Acting superintendents and directors shall have the same powers, duties and functions as superintendents and directors.

Sec. 102. K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 79-4803 is hereby amended to read as follows: 79-4803. (a) Before July 1, 1995, an amount equal to 10% of all moneys eredited to the state gaming revenues fund shall be transferred and eredited in accordance with the following:

(1) A portion of such amount, which shall be specified by appropriations act, shall be credited to the juvenile detention facilities fund; and

(2) the remainder of such amount shall be eredited to the correctional institutions building fund created pursuant to K.S.A. 76-6b00; and amendments thereto, to be appropriated by the legislature for the use and benefit of state correctional institutions as provided in K.S.A. 76-6b00 and amendments thereto.

On and after July 1, 1005:

(1) An amount equal to 10% of all moneys credited to the state gaming revenues fund shall be transferred and credited to the correctional institutions building fund created pursuant to K.S.A. 76-6b09 and amendments thereto, to be appropriated by the legislature for the use and benTechnical amendments with institutions' names being changed.

-Establish that the commissioner, with the approval of the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, will administer the juvenile detention facilities fund.

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efit of state correctional institutions as provided in K.S.A. 76-6b09 and amendments thereto; and

- (2) an amount equal to 5% of all moneys credited to the state gaming revenues fund shall be transferred and credited to the juvenile detention facilities fund.
- (e) (b) There is hereby created in the state treasury the juvenile detention facilities fund which shall be administered by the attorney general commissioner of juvenile justice as approved by the Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. All expenditures from the juvenile detention facilities fund shall be for the awarding of grants to community juvenile justice programs, as established in section and amendments thereto; the retirement of debt of facilities for the detention of juveniles; or for the construction, renovation, remodeling or operational costs of facilities for the detention of juveniles in accordance with a grant program which shall be established with grant criteria designed to facilitate the expeditious award and payment of grants for the purposes for which the moneys are intended. "Operational costs" shall not be limited to any per capita reimbursement by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services commissioner of juvenile justice for juveniles under the supervision and custody of the secretary commissioner but shall include payments to counties as and for their costs of operating the facility. The secretary of social and rehabilitation services commissioner of juvenile justice shall make grants of the moneys credited to the juvenile detention facilities fund for such purposes to counties in accordance with such grant program. All expenditures from the juvenile detention facilities fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services or the secretary's commissioner of juvenile justice or the commissioner's designee.
- (d) On July 1, 1004, the director of accounts and reports shall transfer all moneys in the juvenile detention facilities capital improvements fund to the juvenile detention facilities fund established pursuant to subsection (e). On July 1, 1004, all liabilities of the juvenile detention facilities capital improvements fund existing prior to such date are hereby imposed on the juvenile detention facilities fund established pursuant to subsection (e) and the juvenile detention facilities capital improvements fund is hereby abolished.

Sec. 103. K.S.A. 20-1a11, 21-2511, as amended by section 22 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 21-3413, as amended by section 23 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 21-3611, as amended by section 24 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, K.S.A. 21-3612, as amended by section 25 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 22-4701, as amended by section 27 of

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chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 28-170, as amended by section 28 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1604, as amended by section 42 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1610, as amended by section 50 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1613, as amended by section 52 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1614, as amended by section 53 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1618, as amended by section 59 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1632, as amended by section 64 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1633, as amended by section 65 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1636, as amended by section 67 of chap-11 ter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1640, as amended by 12 section 71 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1661, as amended by section 79 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of 14 Kansas, 38-1662, as amended by section 80 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1672, as amended by section 87 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1674, as amended by section 89 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 40-1909, as amended by section 110 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 72-978, as amended by section 120 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 74-5363, as amended by section 124 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 75-5291, 76-2101, as amended by section 140 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 76-2101a, as amended by section 141 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 76-2101b, as amended by section 142 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 76-2125, as amended by section 145 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 76-2128, as amended by section 146 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 76-2201, as amended by section 147 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 76-2201a, as amended by section 148 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, and 76-2219, as amended by section 149 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, and K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 38-1602, as amended by section 41 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1608, as amended by section 48 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1611, as amended by section 51 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1635, as amended by section 66 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1663, as amended by section 81 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1663, as amended by section 57 of this bill, 38-1668, as amended by section 85 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1671, as amended by section 86 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1673, as amended by section 88 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1675, as amended by section 90 of chap-

ter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, and 38-1676, as amended by section 91 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 38-1692, as amended by section 96 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 40-19c09, as amended by section 113 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, 74-8810, as amended by section 126 of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, and 74-9501, as amended by section 127-of chapter 229 of the 1996 Session Laws of Kansas, and K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 21-2511, 21-3413, 28-170, 38-1507, 38-1508, 38-1522, 38-1613, 38-1614, 38-1640, 38-1692, 38-16,126, 38-16,128, 38-1808, 40-1909, 40-19c09, 72-89a02, 74-8810, 75-2935, 75-2935b, 75-6102, 75-6104, 75-6801, 75-7001, 75-7007, 75-7008, 75-7009, 75-7010, 75-7021, 75-2023, 75-7024, 75-7025, 75-7026, 75-7028, 76-6b04, 76-6b09, 76-3201 and 79-4803 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 104. On and after July 1, 1999, K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 38-1663, as

Sec. 104. On and after July 1, 1999, K.S.A. 1995 Supp. 38-1663, as amended by section 55 of this bill, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 105. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

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