Approved: April 27, 2007

Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman John Vratil at 9:35 A.M. on March 22, 2007, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present:

Athena Anadaya, Kansas Legislative Research Department Bruce Kinzie, Office of Revisor of Statutes Nobuko Folmsbee, Office of Revisor of Statutes Karen Clowers, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Others attending:

See attached list.

The Chairman called for final action on <u>HB 2073--Fee increase authority for Sedgwick and Johnson</u> county law libraries.

The Chairman explained there was a proposal to gut the bill and insert the provisions of <u>HB 2016–Board of</u> <u>Regents authority to transfer title of real estate to investing agents</u>. Kathy Damron, on behalf of the University of Kansas, was called upon to review the bill.

Kathy Damron reviewed the bill and stated that it had unanimously passed the House Committee on Education Budget and was placed on the House Consent Calendar. After two of the required three days it was pulled off the Consent Calendar and placed on the General Debate Calendar, immediately before the turnaround deadline. It was not debated before the deadline occurred and therefore was stricken. Ms. Damron indicated this is an important piece of legislation to all of the State universities.

The Chairman indicated that **HB 2073** was just a vehicle at this point.

Senator Allen moved, Senator Lynn seconded, to remove the contents of **HB 2073** and insert the contents of **HB 2016**. Motion carried.

Senator Donovan moved, Senator Goodwin seconded, to recommend **HB 2073**, as amended, favorably for passage. Motion carried.

The Chairman called for final action on **SB 376--Driving under the influence**; habitual violator; administrative hearings; motorized bikes; ignition interlock; impoundment.

Senator Journey explained a balloon amendment proposed by the Kansas Department of Transportation which provides clarifying language approved by the Federal Highway Administration (Attachment 1).

Senator Journey moved, Senator Umbarger seconded, to adopt the proposed balloon amendment. Motion carried.

Senator Journey moved, Senator Umbarger seconded, to recommend SB 376, as amended, favorably for passage. Motion carried.

The Chairman called for final action on **SB 379--Contracts**; indemnification clauses and additional insured requirements in construction contracts void.

Chairman Vratil reviewed the bill and distributed a balloon amendment addressing some of the concerns that were expressed by conferees during the hearing (Attachment 2).

Senator Journey moved, Senator Lynn seconded, to amend SB 379 as reflected in the balloon amendment. Motion carried.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate Judiciary Committee at 9:35 A.M. on March 22, 2007, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

Senator Betts moved, Senator Goodwin seconded, to recommend **SB 379**, as amended, favorably for passage. Motion carried.

The Chairman called for final action on **HB 2359--Controlled substances**, drug paraphernalia.

Chairman Vratil reviewed the bill heard on March 14. Senator Vratil suggested a technical change on page 1, line 25, to delete the "," and insert the word "or" before the word "primarily" and make the same change to page 2, line 14.

Senator Journey moved, Senator Goodwin seconded, to amend HB 2359 as indicated by Senator Vratil.

Following discussion the motion was amended to change **HB 2359** on page 1, line 24, by deleting the "," and insert the word "or" before the word "primarily" and inserting the word "or" following the word "intended" and to insert the word "and" on page 1, line 30, following the word "substance". Motion carried.

Senator Donovan moved, Senator Lynn seconded, to amend **HB 2359**, page 2, line 14 by striking the "," and inserting the word "or" before the word "primarily". Motion carried.

Senator Schmidt moved, Senator Goodwin seconded, to amend **HB 2359** by inserting the contents of **SB 14** and **SB 302**. Motion carried.

Senator Journey moved, Senator Haley seconded to amend **HB 2359** on page 4 by striking subsection (f), (lines 27-30). Motion failed.

Senator Schmidt moved, Senator Donovan seconded, to amend **HB 2359** on page 4, line 29, by striking "designed for use or". Motion carried.

Senator Schmidt moved, Senator Donovan seconded, to recommend **HB 2359**, as amended, favorably for passage. Motion carried.

The Chairman called for final action on HB 2062--Criminal use of explosives.

The Chairman reviewed the bill and distributed a proposed balloon amendment adding the definition of consumer fireworks from the Code of Federal Regulations (Attachment 3).

Senator Donovan moved, Senator Schmidt seconded, to amend HB 2062 as reflected in the balloon amendment. Motion carried.

Senator Journey moved, Senator Schmidt seconded, to restore the original penalty to a level 6 person felony. Motion carried.

Senator Schmidt moved, Senator Donovan seconded, to amend the contents of **SB 97** into **HB 2062**. Motion carried.

Senator Donovan moved, Senator Schmidt seconded, to recommend **HB 2062**, as amended, favorably for passage. Motion carried.

The Chairman called for final action on <u>HB 2363--Civil procedure</u>; repealing statutes dealing with terms of court, an outdated concept; summary judgment motion served at least 10 days before hearing and reviewed the bill.

Senator Schmidt moved, Senator Donovan seconded, to amend the contents of **SB 74** into **HB 2363**. Motion carried.

Senator Goodwin moved, Senator Donovan seconded, to recommend **HB 2363**, as amended, favorably for passage. Motion carried.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate Judiciary Committee at 9:35 A.M. on March 22, 2007, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

The Chairman called for final action on <u>HB 2318--Allowing crime scene cleanup as a compensable expense</u> for victims and reviewed the bill.

Senator Journey moved, Senator Lynn seconded, to recommend **HB 2318** favorably for passage. Motion carried.

The Chairman called for final action on <u>HB 2393--Municipal courts</u>; fines, restitution, costs; collection agents; judgments enforceable in district court and reviewed the bill.

Senator Schmidt distributed a proposed amendment which would make the bill apply only to cities with a population of 50,000 or less (Attachment 4).

Senator Goodwin moved, Senator Schmidt seconded, to adopt the proposed amendment. Motion carried.

Senator Schmidt moved, Senator Donovan seconded, to recommend **HB 2393**, as amended, favorably for passage. Motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 A.M.

PLEASE CONTINUE TO ROUTE TO NEXT GUEST

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: 3/22/07

NAME	REPRESENTING
Mad Giles	KTLA
Derele Hein	Hem Law Flyn
Ken Gridenkans	KDOT
Alex Kotoyantz	P.I.A.
RoseRemil	KSFM
Lyle Smith	KBI
Dan Gibb	KSAG
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JIM CLARK	KBA
Don Schnacke	Trus Canada Pipelin
Tom Burgess	ASA-NACE
Ken Keller	Western Extralite Go, ASA NAC
Bill MILLER	AMERICAN SUBCOLIMATORS ASSOCI
Redy M. Heavell	Kasas Judicial Council
Willa De Carte	Aneira Aletian
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PLEASE CONTINUE TO ROUTE TO NEXT GUEST

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: 3-22-07

NAME	REPRESENTING
Sauly Jayust	CKM
J.P. SMALL	KOCH INDUSTRIES, INC.
Pete Bodyk	KDOT
MaverBalch	Oser
DAN MORIN	KS Medical Society
Bill Curtis	Ks Assoc of School Bds
Januar Januar	
ERWIE Kuly	AMRT
Russ Hazkwood	Gragiall & Hazlewood CCC
Man Henryll	KTLA

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shall be assessed in such manner as the court may direct.

(c) Any person operating in this state a motor vehicle, except a motorcycle, which is registered in this state other than under a temporary thirty-day permit shall be the holder of a driver's license which is classified for the operation of such motor vehicle, and any person operating in this state a motorcycle which is registered in this state shall be the holder of a class M driver's license, except that any person operating in this state a motorcycle which is registered under a temporary thirty-day permit shall be the holder of a driver's license for any class of motor vehicles.

No person shall drive any motorized bicycle upon a highway of this state unless: (1) Such person has a valid driver's license which entitles the licensee to drive a motor vehicle in any class or classes; (2) such person is at least 15 years of age and has passed the written and visual examinations required for obtaining a class C driver's license, in which case the division shall issue to such person a class C license which clearly indicates such license is valid only for the operation of motorized bicycles; or (3) such person has had their driving privileges suspended, for a violation other than a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 or 8-1567a, and amendments thereto, and has made application to the division for the issuance of a class C license for the operation of motorized bicycles, in accordance with paragraph (2), in which case the division shall issue to such person a class for violations other than 8-C license which clearly indicates such license is valid only for the operation of motorized bicycles; # (4) such person has had their driving privileges revoked under K.S.A. 8-286, and amendments thereto, and has made application to the division for issuance of a class C license for the operation of motorized bicycles, in accordance with paragraph (2), in which case the division shall issue to such person a class C license which clearly indicates such license is valid only for the operation of motorized

bicycles_ Violation of this section shall constitute a class B misdemeanor. Sec. 2. K.S.A. 8-286 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-286. Whenever the files and records of the division shall disclose that the record of convictions of any person is such that the person is an habitual violator, as prescribed by K.S.A. 8-285, and amendments thereto, the division promptly shall revoke the person's driving privileges for a period of three years, except as allowed under subsection (d)(4) of K.S.A. 8-235, and amendments thereto.

K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 8-287 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-287. Except as allowed under subsection (d)(4) of K.S.A. 8-235, and amendments thereto, operation of a motor vehicle in this state while one's driving privileges are revoked pursuant to K.S.A. 8-286 and amendments thereto is a class A nonperson misdemeanor. The person found guilty of a third or subsequent conviction of this section shall be sentenced 1567 or 8-1567a

(5) such person has had their driving privileges revoked for violations of 8-1567 or 8-1567a and has served at least a one year suspension in which case the Division may issue such person a class C license which clearly indicates such license is valid only for operation of motorized bicycles.

for a second or subsequent

Senate Judiciary 3-22-07 Attachment

to not less than 90 days imprisonment and fined not less than \$1,500. The person convicted shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or reduction of sentence or parole until the person has served at least 90 days' imprisonment. The 90 days' imprisonment mandated by this subsection may be served in a work release program only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment provided such work release program requires such person to return to confinement at the end of each day in the work release program. The court may place the person convicted under a house arrest program pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4603b, and amendments thereto, or any municipal ordinance to serve the re-mainder of the minimum sentence only after such person has served 48 consecutive hours' imprisonment.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 8-288 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-288. Except as allowed under subsection (d)(4) of K.S.A. 8-235, and amendments thereto, no license to operate a motor vehicle in Kansas shall be issued to a person for a period of three years from the date of the division's order revoking such person's driving privileges pursuant to K.S.A. 8-286 and amendments thereto and until the person's driving privileges have been restored.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 8-1002 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1002. (a) Whenever a test is requested pursuant to this act and results in either a test failure or test refusal, a law enforcement officer's certification shall be prepared. If the person had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, a separate certification pursuant to K.S.A. 8-2,145, and amendments thereto, shall be prepared in addition to any certification required by this section. The certification required by this section shall be signed by one or more officers to certify:

(1) With regard to a test refusal, that: (A) There existed reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating or attempting to operate a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or to believe that the person had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, or is under 21 years of age while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system; (B) the person had been placed under arrest, was in custody or had been involved in a vehicle accident or collision; (C) a law enforcement officer had presented the person with the oral and written notice required by K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto; and (D) the person refused to submit to and complete a test as requested by a law enforcement officer.

(2) With regard to a test failure, that: (A) There existed reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or to believe that the person had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128,

or (5)

Senate Judiciary 3-22-07

SENATE BILL No. 379

By Committee on Ways and Means

3-12

AN ACT concerning construction contracts; relating to indemnification provisions and additional insured parties; amending K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 16-121 and repealing the existing section.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 16-121 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16-121. (a) When used in this section:

- (1) "Construction contract" means an agreement for the design, construction, alteration, renovation, repair or maintenance of a building, structure, highway, road, bridge, water line, sewer line, oil line, gas line, appurtenance or other improvement to real property, including any moving, demolition or excavation, except that no deed, lease, easement, license or other instrument granting an interest in or the right to possess property shall be deemed to be a construction contract even if the instrument includes the right to design, construct, alter, renovate, repair or maintain improvements on such real property.
- (2) "Damages" means personal injury damages, property damages or economic loss.
- (3) "Indemnification provision" means a covenant, promise, agreement, clause or understanding in connection with, contained in, or collateral to a construction contract that requires the promisor to hold harmless, indemnify or defend the promisee or others against liability for loss or damages.
- (4) "Indemnitee" shall include an agent, employee or independent contractor who is directly responsible to the indemnitee.
- (b) An indemnification provision in a construction contract or other agreement, including, but not limited to, a right of entry, entered into in connection with a construction contract, which requires the indemnitor to indemnify the indemnitee for the indemnitee's negligence or intentional acts or omissions is against public policy and is void and unenforceable.
- (c) A provision in a construction contract which requires a party to provide liability coverage to another party, as an additional insured, for such other party's own negligence or intentional acts or omissions is against public policy and is void and unenforceable.

, except that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a construction contract between the owner of the property and the general contractor

As Amended by House Committee

Session of 2007

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HOUSE BILL No. 2062

By Representatives Goico, Brunk, Carlson, Colloton, Colyer, Dahl, Grange, Hayzlett, Horst, Huntington, Kelley, Kelsey, Kiegerl, Kinzer, Lukert, Merrick, Morrison, Jim, Myers, Phelps, Pottorff, Schroeder, Siegfreid, Vickrey and Wilk

1-11

AN ACT concerning crimes and punishment; relating to criminal use of explosives; amending K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3731 and repealing the existing section.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3731 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3731. (a) Criminal use of explosives is the:

- (1) Possession, manufacture or transportation of commercial explosives; chemical compounds that form explosives; a combination of chemicals, compounds or materials, including, but not limited to, the presence of an acid, a base, dry ice or aluminum foil, that are placed in a container for the purpose of generating a gas or gases to cause a mechanical failure, rupture or bursting of the container; incendiary or explosive material, liquid or solid; detonators; blasting caps; military explosive fuse assemblies; squibs; electric match or functional improvised fuse assemblies; or any completed explosive devices commonly known as pipe bombs or molotov cocktails. For purposes of this section, explosives shall not include class "e" fireworks, legally obtained and transferred commercial explosives by licensed individuals and ammunition and commercially available loading powders and products used as ammunition-, and consumer fireworks, unless such consumer fireworks are modified or assembled as a device that deflagrates or explodes when used for a purpose not intended by the manufacturer; or
- (2) possession, creation or construction of a hoax simulated explosive, destructive device, incendiary, radiological, biological or poison gas, bomb, rocket, missile, mine, grenade, dispersal device or similar hoax simulated device, with intent to intimidate or cause alarm to another person.
 - (b) (1) Criminal use of explosives as defined in subsection (a)(1) is a

, as defined in 27 C.F.R. 555.11, in effect on the effective date of the act

severity level 8 6, person felony.

(2) Criminal use of explosives as defined in subsection (a)(1) if: (A) The possession, manufacture or transportation is intended to be used to commit a crime or is delivered to another with knowledge that such other intends to use such substance to commit a crime; (B) a public safety officer is placed at risk to defuse such explosive; or (C) the explosive is introduced into a building in which there is another human being, is a severity level ${\bf 6}$ 5, person felony.

(3) Criminal use of explosives as defined in subsection (a)(2) is a se-

verity level 8, person felony.

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(c) The provisions of subsection (a)(1) shall not prohibit law enforcement officials, the United States military, public safety officials, accredited educational institutions or licensed or registered businesses, and associated personnel, [from] engaging in legitimate public safety training, demonstrations or exhibitions requiring the authorized construction or use of such simulated devices or materials.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 21-3731 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book Kansas register.

Session of 2007

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HOUSE BILL No. 2393

By Committee on Judiciary

2-5

AN ACT concerning municipal courts; relating to collection of fines, restitution and other costs

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

Section 1. (a) Cities are authorized to enter into contracts for collection services for debts owed to municipal courts or restitution owed under an order of restitution. On and after July 1, 2007, the cost of collection shall be paid by the defendant as an additional court cost in all cases where the defendant fails to pay any amount ordered by the court and the court utilizes the services of a contracting agent pursuant to this section. The cost of collection shall be deemed an administrative fee to pay the actual costs of collection made necessary by the defendant's failure to pay court debt and restitution.

(b) The following terms shall mean:

(1) "Beneficiary under an order of restitution" means the victim or victims of a crime to whom a municipal court has ordered restitution be paid;

(2) "contracting agent" means a person, firm, agency or other entity who contracts hereunder to provide collection services;

- (3) "cost of collection" means the fee specified in contracts hereunder to be paid to or retained by a contracting agent for collection services and shall not exceed 33% of the amount collected. The cost of collection shall be paid from the amount collected, but shall not be deducted from the debts owed to municipal courts or restitution. Cost of collection also includes any filing fee required under K.S.A. 60-4303, and amendments thereto; and
- (4) "debts owed to municipal courts" means any assessment of court costs, fines, fees, moneys expended by the city in providing counsel and other defense services to indigent defendants or other charges which a municipal court judgment has ordered to be paid to the court, and which remain unpaid in whole or in part, and includes any interest or penalties on such unpaid amounts as provided for in the judgment or by law. "Debts owed to municipal courts" also includes the cost of collection when collection services of a contracting agent hereunder are utilized.

;concerning jurisdiction; amending K.S.A. 12-4104 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2302 and repealing the existing sections

4-2

of any district court of this state. Such copy must be filed by an attorney licensed to practice law in the state of Kansas. The clerk of the district court shall treat the municipal judgment so filed in the same manner as a judgment of the district court of this state. A judgment filed as provided by this section has the same effect and is subject to the same procedures, defenses and proceedings as a judgment of a district court of this state and may be enforced or satisfied in like manner.

At the time of the filing of the municipal judgment, the clerk of the municipal court shall make and file with the clerk of the district court an affidavit setting forth the name and last known post-office address of the judgment debtor who was assessed a debt owed to the municipal court.

Open the filing of the municipal judgment and the affidavit, the clerk of the municipal court or the contracting agent on behalf of that court promptly shall mail notice of the filing of the municipal judgment to the judgment debtor at the address given and shall file a certificate of the mailing with the district court. The notice shall include the name and post-office address of the city's contracting agent and the attorney prosecuting the judgment collection for the city. In addition, a judgment creditor owed restitution under the municipal judgment may mail a notice of the filing of the judgment to the judgment debtor and may file proof of mailing with the clerk of the district court. Lack of mailing notice of filing by the clerk of the municipal court shall not affect the enforcement proceedings if proof of mailing by the judgment creditor has been filed.

(j) If the judgment debtor shows the district court that an appeal from the municipal judgment is pending or will be taken, or that a stay of execution has been granted, the court shall stay enforcement of the municipal judgment until the appeal is concluded, the time for appeal expires, or the stay of execution expires or is vacated, upon proof that the judgment debtor has furnished the security for the satisfaction of the judgment required by the city in which it was rendered.

The court shall stay enforcement of the municipal judgment for an appropriate period, upon a finding that any ground exists upon which enforcement of a judgment of any district court of this state would be stayed and upon requiring the same security for satisfaction of the judgment which is required subject to the provisions of subsection (d) of K.S.A. 60-2103, and amendments thereto.

(k) The payment of court costs for the filing of municipal court judgments shall be governed by K.S.A. 60-2001 and 60-2005, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Sec. 2., Sec. 3, and Sec. 4 (see attached)

And by renumbering the remaining section accordingly

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Sec. 2. K.S.A. 12-4104 is hereby amended to read as follows: 12-4104. (a) The municipal court of each city shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine cases involving:

- (1) Violations of the ordinances of the city; and
- (2) in cities with a population of 50,000 or less, cases involving juveniles who are 10 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age who have violated a city ordinance that proscribes an act that is not prohibited by state law.
- (b) Search warrants shall not issue out of a municipal court.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2302 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2302. As used in this code, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (a) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of juvenile justice.
- (b) "Conditional release" means release from a term of commitment in a juvenile correctional facility for an aftercare term pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2369, and amendments thereto, under conditions established by the commissioner.
- (c) "Court-appointed special advocate" means a responsible adult, other than an attorney appointed pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2306, and amendments thereto, who is appointed by the court to represent the best interests of a child, as provided in K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2307, and amendments thereto, in a proceeding pursuant to this code.
 - (d) "Educational institution" means all schools at the

elementary and secondary levels.

- (e) "Educator" means any administrator, teacher or other professional or paraprofessional employee of an educational institution who has exposure to a pupil specified in subsections (a)(1) through (5) of K.S.A. 72-89b03, and amendments thereto.
- (f) "Institution" means the following institutions: the Atchison juvenile correctional facility, the Beloit juvenile correctional facility, the Larned juvenile correctional facility, the Topeka juvenile correctional facility and the Kansas juvenile correctional complex.
- (g) "Investigator" means an employee of the juvenile justice authority assigned by the commissioner with the responsibility for investigations concerning employees at the juvenile correctional facilities and juveniles in the custody of the commissioner at a juvenile correctional facility.
 - (h) "Jail" means: (l) 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 living activities; and (C) separate juvenile and adult staff, including management, security staff and direct

care staff such as recreational, educational and counseling.

- (i) "Juvenile" means a person to whom one or more of the following applies, the person: (1) Is 10 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age; (2) is alleged to be a juvenile offender; or (3) has been adjudicated as a juvenile offender and continues to be subject to the jurisdiction of the court.
- (j) "Juvenile correctional facility" means a facility operated by the commissioner for the commitment of juvenile offenders.
- (k) "Juvenile corrections officer" means a certified employee of the juvenile justice authority working at a juvenile correctional facility assigned by the commissioner with responsibility for maintaining custody, security and control of juveniles in the custody of the commissioner at a juvenile correctional facility.
- (1) "Juvenile detention facility" means a public or private facility licensed pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, which is used for the lawful custody of alleged or adjudicated juvenile offenders.
- (m) "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 K.S.A. 75-7023, and amendments thereto.
- (n) "Juvenile offender" means a person who commits an offense while 10 or more years of age but less than 18 years of

age which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a 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 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. 8-2117, 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, and amendments thereto;
 - (3) a person under 18 years of age who previously has been:
 - (A) Convicted as an adult under the Kansas criminal code;
- (B) sentenced as an adult under the Kansas criminal code following termination of status as an extended jurisdiction juvenile pursuant to K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2364, and amendments thereto; or
- (C) convicted or sentenced as an adult in another state or foreign jurisdiction under substantially similar procedures described in K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2347, and amendments thereto, or because of attaining the age of majority designated in that state or jurisdiction:
- (4) in cities with a population of 50,000 or less, a person under 18 years of age who has violated a city ordinance that proscribes an act that is not prohibited by state law.
- (o) "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.

- (p) "Parent" when used in relation to a juvenile, includes a guardian and every person who is, by law, liable to maintain, care for or support the juvenile.
- (q) "Risk assessment tool" means an instrument administered to juveniles which delivers a score, or group of scores, describing, but not limited to describing, the juvenile's potential risk to the community.
- (r) "Sanctions house" means a facility which is operated or structured so as to ensure that all entrances and exits from the facility are under the exclusive control of the staff of the facility, whether or not the person being detained has freedom of movement within the perimeters of the facility, or which relies on locked rooms and buildings, fences or physical restraint in order to control the behavior of its residents. Upon an order from the court, a licensed juvenile detention facility may serve as a sanctions house.
- (s) "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.
- (t) "Youth residential facility" means any home, foster home or structure which provides 24-hour-a-day care for juveniles and which is licensed pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 or article 70 of chapter 75 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments

thereto.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 12-4104 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 38-2302 are hereby repealed.