

SESSION OF 2026

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE ON SENATE BILL NO. 487

As Amended by Senate Committee on Judiciary

Brief*

SB 487, as amended, would create law to require the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) to implement a statewide offender registration system (system) for law enforcement agencies to use when registering offenders under the Kansas Offender Registration Act (KORA). The bill would also amend KORA to effect the changes created by the new system.

Statewide Offender Registration System

The bill would require, on and after July 1, 2028, the system to be used to maintain compliance with KORA and ensure real-time delivery of offender relocation notifications. KBI, in consultation with the Kansas Sheriffs Association, would be required to provide all offender registering agencies with access to the system.

Data

The bill would require all registering agencies to submit registration data to the system in a form and manner approved by the KBI in consultation with the Kansas Sheriffs Association.

*Supplemental notes are prepared by the Legislative Research Department and do not express legislative intent. The supplemental note and fiscal note for this bill may be accessed on the Internet at <https://klrd.gov/>

Technology Fee

On and after July 1, 2026, the bill would require registering offenders to pay a \$10 technology fee to the sheriff's office at the time of registration. On and after July 1, 2028, the KBI director would be required to set the technology fee in rules and regulations in an amount not to exceed \$10.

Offender Registration Technology Fund

The bill would create the Offender Registration Technology Fund (Fund) in the State Treasury, which would be administered by the Director of the KBI and used for the purpose of developing and maintaining the system.

Amendments to KORA

The bill would amend law in KORA to authorize a notice to appear to be issued for a violation of KORA involving non-payment of a fee and to effect the changes created by the new system.

Penalties for Non-payment; Notice to Appear

Current law provides that it is a class A misdemeanor to fail to pay registration fees in full within 15 days of registration. The bill would remove the 15-day grace period and instead make such failure to pay at the time of registration a violation of KORA.

Current law provides that is a severity level 9 felony if two or more full payments have not been made within 15 calendar days of the most recent registration. The bill would increase this grace period to 20 calendar days.

The bill would allow a registering agency to issue a notice to appear if payment is not made as required by

KORA, but if such payment is made within 20 calendar days of registration, the bill would require such criminal charge to be dismissed.

Registration Requirements

Current law requires offenders to register where the offender resides, maintains employment, or attends school. On and after July 1, 2028, the bill would instead require the offender register only where the offender resides.

The bill would also replace references to information that must be reported and sent to to the KBI to instead require the registering agency to enter such information into the system.

Duties of Registrant

Current law requires the Secretary of Corrections (Secretary) to send a registrant's work or school release information to the registering law enforcement agency where the offender is incarcerated, maintains employment, or attends school. The bill would instead require the Secretary to enter such information into the system.

The bill would also specify when a registrant pays the \$20 registration fee pursuant to continuing law, the registrant would also be required to pay the technology fee created by the bill and would specify on and after July 1, 2028, the offender would only be required to pay such fee in the county in which the offender resides.

The bill would also amend this law to reflect that failure to pay in full at the time of registration is a violation of KORA. Current law provides such failure to pay within 15 days is a violation of KORA.

Background

The bill was introduced by the Senate Committee on Judiciary at the request of a representative of the Kansas Sheriffs Association.

Senate Committee on Judiciary

In the Senate Committee hearing, representatives of the Kansas Sheriffs Association and the KBI provided **proponent** testimony on the bill. Proponents generally stated the new system proposed by the bill would reduce workload and improve accuracy of offender tracking.

Neutral testimony was provided by a representative of the Board of Indigents' Defense Services, who expressed concerns related to the impact of the technology fee on registrants and stated further modifications may be needed to effect the purported purpose of the bill with respect to allowing registrants to register only where they reside.

No other testimony was provided.

The Senate Committee amended the bill to:

- Delay the effective date of the system's implementation and related registration requirements to July 1, 2028;
- Clarify the technology fee would become effective as of July 1, 2026, with such fee to be set by KBI rule and regulation on and after July 1, 2028;
- Remove the 15-day grace period for failure to pay registration fees in full;
- Increase the 15-day grace period to 20 days for 2 or more failures to pay registration fees in full; and

- Authorize a registering agency to issue a notice to appear for failure to pay registration fees in full at the time of registration.

Fiscal Information

According to the fiscal note prepared by the Division of the Budget on the bill, as introduced, the KBI states that it would require approximately \$1.4 million in FY 2027, \$721,857 in FY 2028, and \$734,989 in FY 2029 from either the Offender Registration Technology Fund or the State General Fund to procure, maintain, and administer a new statewide offender registration system. The agency currently has the Kansas Offender Registration Tool, but after reviewing the needs of Kansas sheriffs, the KBI would procure a new cloud-based Software-as-a-Solution (SaaS).

The procurement of a SaaS could be accomplished through either the revenues of the new fee fund or through a State General Fund appropriation. If the new fund revenues were used, then the procurement process would not occur until FY 2028 or FY 2029 because it would take time to collect enough revenue for the project. The procurement process could start in FY 2028 if State General Funds were used. The KBI also states that there are approximately 24,700 registered offenders, and because the bill creates a \$10 fee for offenders, the KBI estimates it could receive \$988,000 annually. However, the agency does recognize that there are many offenders that are not compliant with the law and therefore the exact amount of revenue is unknown.

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment, the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services, and the Department of Corrections all state that enactment of the bill would not have a fiscal effect.

Any fiscal effect associated with enactment of the bill is not reflected in *The FY 2027 Governor's Budget Report*.

The Kansas Association of Counties states that counties would have administrative costs to learn, implement, and utilize the new system, but the Association cannot estimate a fiscal effect. The League of Kansas Municipalities states that enactment of the bill would have a negligible effect on cities, but cannot estimate a precise fiscal effect.

Kansas Offender Registration Act; Kansas Bureau of Investigation; statewide offender registration system