

Senate Substitute for HOUSE BILL No. 2389

AN ACT concerning crimes, punishment and criminal procedure; relating to mistreatment of a dependent adult or an elder person; Kansas racketeer influenced and corrupt organization act; arrest warrants; search warrants; discharge of persons not brought promptly to trial; decision and disposition of case on appeal; amending K.S.A. 22-2302 and 22-3605 and K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-5417, as amended by section 1 of 2014 Senate Bill No. 256, 21-6329, as amended by section 8 of 2014 Senate Bill No. 256, 22-2502 and 22-3402 and repealing the existing sections.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-5417, as amended by section 1 of 2014 Senate Bill No. 256, is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-5417.

(a) Mistreatment of a dependent adult is knowingly committing one or more of the following acts:

(1) Infliction of physical injury, unreasonable confinement or unreasonable punishment upon a dependent adult;

(2) taking the personal property or financial resources of a dependent adult for the benefit of the defendant or another person by taking control, title, use or management of the personal property or financial resources of a dependent adult through:

(A) Undue influence, coercion, harassment, duress, deception, false representation, false pretense or without adequate consideration to such dependent adult;

(B) a violation of the Kansas power of attorney act, K.S.A. 58-650 et seq., and amendments thereto; or

(C) a violation of the Kansas uniform trust code, K.S.A. 58a-101 et seq., and amendments thereto; or

(3) omission or deprivation of treatment, goods or services that are necessary to maintain physical or mental health of such dependent adult.

(b) Mistreatment of an elder person is knowingly committing one or more of the following acts:

(1) Taking the personal property or financial resources of an elder person for the benefit of the defendant or another person by taking control, title, use or management of the personal property or financial resources of an elder person through:

(A) Undue influence, coercion, harassment, duress, deception, false representation, false pretense or without adequate consideration to such elder person;

(B) a violation of the Kansas power of attorney act, K.S.A. 58-650 et seq., and amendments thereto; or

(C) a violation of the Kansas uniform trust code, K.S.A. 58a-101 et seq., and amendments thereto; or

(2) omission or deprivation of treatment, goods or services that are necessary to maintain physical or mental health of such elder person.

(c) Mistreatment of a dependent adult as defined in:

(1) Subsection (a)(1) is a severity level 5, person felony;

(2) subsection (a)(2) if the aggregate amount of the value of the personal property or financial resources is:

(A) \$1,000,000 or more is a severity level 2, person felony;

(B) at least \$250,000 but less than \$1,000,000 is a severity level 3, person felony;

(C) at least \$100,000 but less than \$250,000 is a severity level 4, person felony;

(D) at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 5, person felony;

(E) at least \$1,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 7, person felony;

(F) less than \$1,000 is a class A person misdemeanor, except as provided in subsection ~~(b)(2)(G)~~(c)(2)(G); and

(G) less than \$1,000 and committed by a person who has, within five years immediately preceding commission of the crime, been convicted of mistreatment of a dependent adult two or more times is a severity level 7, person felony; and

(3) subsection (a)(3) is a severity level 8, person felony.

(d) Mistreatment of an elder person as defined in:

(1) Subsection (b)(1) if the aggregate amount of the value of the personal property or financial resources is:

(A) \$1,000,000 or more is a severity level 2, person felony;

(B) at least \$250,000 but less than \$1,000,000 is a severity level 3, person felony;

(C) at least \$100,000 but less than \$250,000 is a severity level 4, person felony;

(D) at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 5, person felony;

(E) at least \$5,000 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 7, person felony;

(F) less than \$5,000 is a class A person misdemeanor, except as provided in subsection ~~(d)(2)(G)~~ ~~(d)(1)(G)~~; and

(G) less than \$5,000 and committed by a person who has, within five years immediately preceding commission of the crime, been convicted of mistreatment of an elder person two or more times is a severity level 7, person felony; and

~~(3)~~(2) subsection (b)(2) is a severity level 8, person felony.

(e) It shall be an affirmative defense to any prosecution for mistreatment of a dependent adult or mistreatment of an elder person as described in subsections (a)(2) and (b)(1) that:

(1) The personal property or financial resources were given as a gift consistent with a pattern of gift giving to the person that existed before the dependent adult or elder person became vulnerable;

(2) the personal property or financial resources were given as a gift consistent with a pattern of gift giving to a class of individuals that existed before the dependent adult or elder person became vulnerable;

(3) the personal property or financial resources were conferred as a gift by the dependent adult or elder person to the benefit of a person or class of persons, and such gift was reasonable under the circumstances; or

(4) a court approved the transaction before the transaction occurred.

(f) No dependent adult or elder person is considered to be mistreated under subsection (a)(1), (a)(3) or (b)(2) for the sole reason that such dependent adult or elder person relies upon or is being furnished treatment by spiritual means through prayer in lieu of medical treatment in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination of which such dependent adult or elder person is a member or adherent.

(g) As used in this section:

(1) “Adequate consideration” means the personal property or financial resources were given to the person as payment for bona fide goods or services provided by such person and the payment was at a rate customary for similar goods or services in the community that the dependent adult or elder person resided in at the time of the transaction.

(2) “Dependent adult” means an individual 18 years of age or older who is unable to protect the individual’s own interest. Such term shall include, but is not limited to, any:

(A) Resident of an adult care home including, but not limited to, those facilities defined by K.S.A. 39-923, and amendments thereto;

(B) adult cared for in a private residence;

(C) individual kept, cared for, treated, boarded, confined or otherwise accommodated in a medical care facility;

(D) individual with intellectual disability or a developmental disability receiving services through a community facility for people with intellectual disability or residential facility licensed under K.S.A. 75-3307b, and amendments thereto;

(E) individual with a developmental disability receiving services provided by a community service provider as provided in the developmental disability reform act; or

(F) individual kept, cared for, treated, boarded, confined or otherwise accommodated in a state psychiatric hospital or state institution for people with intellectual disability.

(3) “Elder person” means a person 70 years of age or older.

(h) An offender who violates the provisions of this section may also be prosecuted for, convicted of, and punished for any other offense in article 54, 55, 56 or 58 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, or K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-6418, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-6329, as amended by section 8 of 2014 Senate Bill No. 256, is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-6329. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), it is unlawful for any covered person:

(1) Who has *recklessly* received any proceeds derived, directly or in-

directly, from a pattern of racketeering activity or through the collection of an unlawful debt to use ~~recklessly~~ or invest, whether directly or indirectly, any part of such proceeds, or the proceeds derived from the investment or use thereof, in the acquisition of any title to, or any right, interest, or equity in, real property or in the establishment or operation of any enterprise;

(2) through a pattern of racketeering activity or through the collection of an unlawful debt, to recklessly acquire or maintain, directly or indirectly, any interest in or control of any enterprise or real property; or

(3) employed by, or associated with, any enterprise to recklessly conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in such enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity or the collection of an unlawful debt.

(b) It is not unlawful for a covered person to violate subsection (a) through the collection of an unlawful debt if such person was not a participant in a violation described in subsection (i) of K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-6328, and amendments thereto, which created such unlawful debt.

(c) Violation of this section or conspiracy to commit a violation of this section is a severity level 2, person felony.

(d) The provisions of subsection (d) of K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-5302, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to conspiracy to commit a violation of this section.

(e) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-6611, and amendments thereto, any person convicted of engaging in conduct in violation of this section, through which the person derived pecuniary value, or by which the person caused personal injury or property damage or other loss, may be sentenced to pay a fine that does not exceed three times the gross value gained or three times the gross loss caused, whichever is the greater, plus court costs and the costs of investigation and prosecution, reasonably incurred.

(2) The court shall hold a hearing to determine the amount of the fine authorized by this subsection.

(3) For the purposes of this subsection, “pecuniary value” means:

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

(B) any other property or service that has a value in excess of \$100.

(f) For persons arrested and charged under this section, bail shall be at least \$50,000 cash or surety, and such person shall not be released upon the person’s own recognizance pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2802, and amendments thereto, unless the court determines on the record that the defendant is not likely to re-offend, an appropriate intensive pretrial supervision program is available and the defendant agrees to comply with the mandate of such pretrial supervision.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 22-2302 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2302. ~~(1)~~ (a) If the magistrate finds from the complaint, or from an affidavit or affidavits filed with the complaint or from ~~other evidence sworn testimony~~, that there is probable cause to believe both that a crime has been committed and that the defendant has committed it, a warrant for the arrest of the defendant shall issue, except that a summons instead of a warrant may be issued if: ~~(a)~~ (1) The prosecuting attorney so requests; or ~~(b)~~ (2) in the case of a complaint alleging commission of a misdemeanor, the magistrate determines that a summons should be issued. More than one warrant or summons may issue on the same complaint. If a defendant fails to appear in response to the summons, a warrant shall issue.

(b) *For a warrant or summons executed prior to July 1, 2014, affidavits or sworn testimony in support of the probable cause requirement of this section shall not be made available for examination without a written order of the court, except that such affidavits or testimony when requested shall be made available to the defendant or the defendant’s counsel for such disposition as either may desire.*

~~(2)~~ (c) (1) *For a warrant or summons executed on or after July 1, 2014, affidavits or sworn testimony in support of the probable cause requirement of this section shall not be made available for examination without a written order of the court, except that such affidavits or testimony when requested shall be made available to the defendant or the defendant’s counsel for such disposition as either may desire open to the public until the warrant or summons has been executed. After the warrant*

or summons has been executed, such affidavits or sworn testimony shall be made available to:

(A) The defendant or the defendant's counsel, when requested, for such disposition as either may desire; and

(B) any person, when requested, in accordance with the requirements of this subsection.

(2) Any person may request that affidavits or sworn testimony be disclosed by filing such request with the clerk of the court. The clerk of the court shall promptly notify the defendant or the defendant's counsel, the prosecutor and the magistrate that such request was filed.

(3) Within five business days after receiving notice of a request for disclosure from the clerk of the court, the defendant or the defendant's counsel and the prosecutor may submit to the magistrate, under seal, either:

(A) Proposed redactions, if any, to the affidavits or sworn testimony and the reasons supporting such proposed redactions; or

(B) a motion to seal the affidavits or sworn testimony and the reasons supporting such proposed seal.

(4) The magistrate shall review the requested affidavits or sworn testimony and any proposed redactions or motion to seal submitted by the defendant, the defendant's counsel or the prosecutor. The magistrate shall make appropriate redactions, or seal the affidavits or sworn testimony, as necessary to prevent public disclosure of information that would:

(A) Jeopardize the safety or well being of a victim, witness, confidential source or undercover agent, or cause the destruction of evidence;

(B) reveal information obtained from a court-ordered wiretap or from a search warrant for a tracking device that has not expired;

(C) interfere with any prospective law enforcement action, criminal investigation or prosecution;

(D) reveal the identity of any confidential source or undercover agent;

(E) reveal confidential investigative techniques or procedures not known to the general public;

(F) endanger the life or physical safety of any person;

(G) reveal the name, address, telephone number or any other information which specifically and individually identifies the victim of any sexual offense described in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, prior to their repeal, or article 55 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated or K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-6419 through 21-6422, and amendments thereto;

(H) reveal the name of any minor; or

(I) reveal any date of birth, personal or business telephone number, driver's license number, nondriver's identification number, social security number, employee identification number, taxpayer identification number, vehicle identification number or financial account information.

(5) Within five business days after receiving proposed redactions or a motion to seal from the defendant, the defendant's counsel or the prosecutor, or within 10 business days after receiving notice of a request for disclosure, whichever is earlier, the magistrate shall either:

(A) Order disclosure of the affidavits or sworn testimony with appropriate redactions, if any; or

(B) order the affidavits or sworn testimony sealed and not subject to public disclosure.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 22-2502 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2502. (a) A search warrant shall be issued only upon the oral or written statement, including those conveyed or received by electronic communication, of any person under oath or affirmation which states facts sufficient to show probable cause that a crime has been, is being or is about to be committed and which particularly describes a person, place or means of conveyance to be searched and things to be seized. Any statement which is made orally shall be either taken down by a certified shorthand reporter, sworn to under oath and made part of the application for a search warrant, or recorded before the magistrate from whom the search warrant is requested and sworn to under oath. Any statement orally made shall be reduced to writing as soon thereafter as possible. If the magistrate is satisfied that grounds for the application exist or that there is probable cause to believe that they exist, the magistrate may issue a search warrant for:

(1) The search or seizure of the following:

(A) Any thing which has been used in the commission of a crime, or any contraband or any property which constitutes or may be considered a part of the evidence, fruits or instrumentalities of a crime under the laws of this state, any other state or of the United States. The term “fruits” as used in this act shall be interpreted to include any property into which the thing or things unlawfully taken or possessed may have been converted;

(B) any person who has been kidnapped in violation of the laws of this state or who has been kidnapped in another jurisdiction and is now concealed within this state;

(C) any human fetus or human corpse;

(D) any person for whom a valid felony arrest warrant has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction; *or*

(E) (i) any information concerning the user of an electronic communication service; any information concerning the location of electronic communications systems, including, but not limited to, towers transmitting cellular signals involved in any wire communication; and any other information made through an electronic communications system; *or*

(ii) the jurisdiction granted in this paragraph shall extend to information held by entities registered to do business in the state of Kansas, submitting to the jurisdiction thereof, and entities primarily located outside the state of Kansas if the jurisdiction in which the entity is primarily located recognizes the authority of the magistrate to issue the search warrant; *or*

(2) the installation, maintenance and use of a tracking device.

(b) (1) The search warrant under subsection (a)(2) shall authorize the installation and use of the tracking device to track and collect tracking data relating to a person or property for a specified period of time, not to exceed 30 days from the date of the installation of the device.

(2) The search warrant under subsection (a)(2) may authorize the retrieval of the tracking data recorded by the tracking device during the specified period of time for authorized use of such tracking device within a reasonable time after the expiration of such warrant, for good cause shown.

(3) The magistrate may, for good cause shown, grant one or more extensions of a search warrant under subsection (a)(2) for the use of a tracking device, not to exceed 30 days each.

(c) Before ruling on a request for a search warrant, the magistrate may require the affiant to appear personally and may examine under oath the affiant and any witnesses that the affiant may produce. Such proceeding shall be taken down by a certified shorthand reporter or recording equipment and made part of the application for a search warrant.

(d) For a warrant executed prior to July 1, 2014, affidavits or sworn testimony in support of the probable cause requirement of this section or search warrants for tracking devices shall not be made available for examination without a written order of the court, except that such affidavits or testimony when requested shall be made available to the defendant or the defendant's counsel for such disposition as either may desire.

~~(d)(e) (1) For a warrant executed on or after July 1, 2014, affidavits or sworn testimony in support of the probable cause requirement of this section or search warrants for tracking devices shall not be made available for examination without a written order of the court, except that such affidavits or testimony when requested shall be made available to the defendant or the defendant's counsel for such disposition as either may desire open to the public until the warrant has been executed. After the warrant has been executed, such affidavits or sworn testimony shall be made available to:~~

~~(A) The defendant or the defendant's counsel, when requested, for such disposition as either may desire; and~~

~~(B) any person, when requested, in accordance with the requirements of this subsection.~~

~~(2) Any person may request that affidavits or sworn testimony be disclosed by filing such request with the clerk of the court. The clerk of the court shall promptly notify the defendant or the defendant's counsel, the prosecutor and the magistrate that such request was filed.~~

~~(3) Within five business days after receiving notice of a request for disclosure from the clerk of the court, the defendant or the defendant's~~

counsel and the prosecutor may submit to the magistrate, under seal, either:

(A) *Proposed redactions, if any, to the affidavits or sworn testimony and the reasons supporting such proposed redactions; or*

(B) *a motion to seal the affidavits or sworn testimony and the reasons supporting such proposed seal.*

(4) *The magistrate shall review the requested affidavits or sworn testimony and any proposed redactions or motion to seal submitted by the defendant, the defendant's counsel or the prosecutor. The magistrate shall make appropriate redactions, or seal the affidavits or sworn testimony, as necessary to prevent public disclosure of information that would:*

(A) *Jeopardize the safety or well being of a victim, witness, confidential source or undercover agent, or cause the destruction of evidence;*

(B) *reveal information obtained from a court-ordered wiretap or from a search warrant for a tracking device that has not expired;*

(C) *interfere with any prospective law enforcement action, criminal investigation or prosecution;*

(D) *reveal the identity of any confidential source or undercover agent;*

(E) *reveal confidential investigative techniques or procedures not known to the general public;*

(F) *endanger the life or physical safety of any person;*

(G) *reveal the name, address, telephone number or any other information which specifically and individually identifies the victim of any sexual offense described in article 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, prior to their repeal, or article 55 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated or K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-6419 through 21-6422, and amendments thereto;*

(H) *reveal the name of any minor; or*

(I) *reveal any date of birth, personal or business telephone number, driver's license number, nondriver's identification number, social security number, employee identification number, taxpayer identification number, vehicle identification number or financial account information.*

(5) *Within five business days after receiving proposed redactions or a motion to seal from the defendant, the defendant's counsel or the prosecutor, or within 10 business days after receiving notice of a request for disclosure, whichever is earlier, the magistrate shall either:*

(A) *Order disclosure of the affidavits or sworn testimony with appropriate redactions, if any; or*

(B) *order the affidavits or sworn testimony sealed and not subject to public disclosure.*

~~(e)~~(f) *As used in this section:*

(1) *“Electronic communication” means the use of electronic equipment to send or transfer a copy of an original document;*

(2) *“electronic communication service” and “electronic communication system” have the meaning as defined in K.S.A. 22-2514, and amendments thereto;*

(3) *“tracking data” means information gathered or recorded by a tracking device; and*

(4) *“tracking device” means an electronic or mechanical device that permits a person to remotely determine or track the position or movement of a person or object. “Tracking device” includes, but is not limited to, a device that stores geographic data for subsequent access or analysis and a device that allows for the real-time monitoring of movement.*

~~(f)~~(g) *Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a search warrant for cellular location information in an emergency situation pursuant to K.S.A. 22-4615, and amendments thereto.*

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 22-3402 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3402. (a) If any person charged with a crime and held in jail solely by reason thereof shall not be brought to trial within ~~90-150~~ days after such person's arraignment on the charge, such person shall be entitled to be discharged from further liability to be tried for the crime charged, unless the delay shall happen as a result of the application or fault of the defendant or a continuance shall be ordered by the court under subsection (e).

(b) If any person charged with a crime and held to answer on an appearance bond shall not be brought to trial within 180 days after arraignment on the charge, such person shall be entitled to be discharged

from further liability to be tried for the crime charged, unless the delay shall happen as a result of the application or fault of the defendant, or a continuance shall be ordered by the court under subsection (e).

(c) If any trial scheduled within the time limitation prescribed by subsection (a) or (b) is delayed by the application of or at the request of the defendant, the trial shall be rescheduled within 90 days of the original trial deadline.

(d) After any trial date has been set within the time limitation prescribed by subsection (a), (b) or (c), if the defendant fails to appear for the trial or any pretrial hearing, and a bench warrant is ordered, the trial shall be rescheduled within 90 days after the defendant has appeared in court after apprehension or surrender on such warrant. However, if the defendant was subject to the 180-day deadline prescribed by subsection (b) and more than 90 days of the original time limitation remain, then the original time limitation remains in effect.

(e) For those situations not otherwise covered by subsection (a), (b) or (c), the time for trial may be extended for any of the following reasons:

(1) The defendant is incompetent to stand trial. If the defendant is subsequently found to be competent to stand trial, the trial shall be scheduled as soon as practicable and in any event within 90 days of such finding;

(2) a proceeding to determine the defendant's competency to stand trial is pending. If the defendant is subsequently found to be competent to stand trial, the trial shall be scheduled as soon as practicable and in any event within 90 days of such finding. However, if the defendant was subject to the 180-day deadline prescribed by subsection (b) and more than 90 days of the original time limitation remain, then the original time limitation remains in effect. The time that a decision is pending on competency shall never be counted against the state;

(3) there is material evidence which is unavailable; that reasonable efforts have been made to procure such evidence; and that there are reasonable grounds to believe that such evidence can be obtained and trial commenced within the next succeeding 90 days. Not more than one continuance may be granted the state on this ground, unless for good cause shown, where the original continuance was for less than 90 days, and the trial is commenced within 120 days from the original trial date; *or*

(4) because of other cases pending for trial, the court does not have sufficient time to commence the trial of the case within the time fixed for trial by this section. Not more than one continuance of not more than 30 days may be ordered upon this ground.

(f) In the event a mistrial is declared, a motion for new trial is granted or a conviction is reversed on appeal to the supreme court or court of appeals, the time limitations provided for herein shall commence to run from the date the mistrial is declared, the date a new trial is ordered or the date the mandate of the supreme court or court of appeals is filed in the district court.

(g) If a defendant, or defendant's attorney in consultation with the defendant, requests a delay and such delay is granted, the delay shall be charged to the defendant regardless of the reasons for making the request, unless there is prosecutorial misconduct related to such delay. If a delay is initially attributed to the defendant, but is subsequently charged to the state for any reason, such delay shall not be considered against the state under subsections (a), (b) or (c) and shall not be used as a ground for dismissing a case or for reversing a conviction unless not considering such delay would result in a violation of the constitutional right to a speedy trial or there is prosecutorial misconduct related to such delay.

(h) When a scheduled trial is scheduled within the period allowed by subsections (a), (b) or (c) and is delayed because a party has made or filed a motion, or because the court raises a concern on its own, the time elapsing from the date of the making or filing of the motion, or the court's raising a concern, until the matter is resolved by court order shall not be considered when determining if a violation under subsections (a), (b) or (c) has occurred. If the resolution of such motion or concern by court order occurs at a time when less than 30 days remains under the provisions of subsections (a), (b) or (c), the time in which the defendant shall be brought to trial is extended 30 days from the date of the court order.

(i) If the state requests and is granted a delay for any reason provided in this statute, the time elapsing because of the order granting the delay

shall not be subsequently counted against the state if an appellate court later determines that the district court erred by granting the state's request unless not considering such delay would result in a violation of the constitutional right to a speedy trial or there is prosecutorial misconduct related to such delay.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 22-3605 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3605.

(a) Any appellate court may reverse, affirm or modify the judgment or order appealed from, or may order a new trial in the district court. In either case the cause must be remanded to the district court with proper instructions, together with the decision of the appellate court, within the time and in the manner to be prescribed by rule of the supreme court.

(b) (1) *In appeals from criminal actions and in other post-conviction actions arising from criminal prosecutions, the issuance of the mandate from the appellate court shall be automatically stayed when:*

(A) *A party files a notice with the appellate court that it intends to file a petition for writ of certiorari to the United States supreme court; and*

(B) *the time has not expired for filing such a petition under applicable United States supreme court rules.*

(2) *If the mandate from the appellate court has already been issued when a party files its notice, the mandate from the appellate court shall be withdrawn and stayed.*

(3) *The stay shall be lifted when:*

(A) *If a petition for writ of certiorari to the United States supreme court is filed, the court denies such petition or issues such court's final order following granting such petition; or*

(B) *if no petition for writ of certiorari to the United States supreme court is filed, the time expires for filing such petition under applicable United States supreme court rules.*

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 22-2302 and 22-3605 and K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-5417, as amended by section 1 of 2014 Senate Bill No. 256, 21-6329, as amended by section 8 of 2014 Senate Bill No. 256, 22-2502 and 22-3402 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above BILL originated in the HOUSE, and was adopted by that body

HOUSE adopted
Conference Committee Report _____

Speaker of the House.

Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the SENATE
as amended _____

SENATE adopted
Conference Committee Report _____

President of the Senate.

Secretary of the Senate.

APPROVED _____

Governor.