

CHAPTER 158**(SB 120)**

AN ACT relating to crimes and punishments and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

➔Section 1. KRS 453.190 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) A court shall allow a poor person residing in this state to file or defend any action or appeal therein without paying costs, whereupon he shall have any counsel that the court assigns him and shall have from all officers all needful services and process, including the preparation of necessary transcripts for appeal, without any fees, except such as are included in the costs recovered from the adverse party, and shall not be required to post any bond except in an amount and manner reasonable under the circumstances of his poverty.
- (2) A "poor person" means a person who *has an income at or below one hundred percent (100%) on the sliding scale of indigency established by the Supreme Court of Kentucky by rule* or is unable to pay the costs and fees of the proceeding in which he is involved without depriving himself or his dependents of the necessities of life, including food, shelter, or clothing.
- (3) Application to proceed without payment of costs and fees, pursuant to subsection (1) herein, shall be made by motion supported by the affidavit of the applicant stating the reasons that he is unable to pay the costs and fees or give security therefor.
- (4) No inmate shall be automatically allowed to proceed through the courts in forma pauperis by virtue of his status as an inmate, nor shall his incarceration lead to a presumption of impoverishment, or constitute evidence of a rebuttable presumption of impoverishment.
- (5) A court may consider the value of all of the benefits an inmate receives by virtue of his incarceration and for which the inmate has not monetarily reimbursed the Commonwealth, including, among other things, the value of his room, board, medical care, dental care, recreational programming, educational opportunities offered to the inmate, legal services provided to the inmate without cost, clothing, laundry, guard protection services, or any other benefit similarly conferred upon the inmate.

➔Section 2. KRS 23A.205 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) Court costs for a criminal case in the Circuit Court shall be one hundred dollars (\$100).
- (2) The taxation of court costs against a defendant, upon conviction in a case, shall be mandatory and shall not be subject to probation, suspension, proration, deduction, or other form of nonimposition in the terms of a plea bargain or otherwise, unless the court finds that the defendant is a poor person as defined by KRS 453.190(2) and that he or she is unable to pay court costs and will be unable to pay the court costs in the foreseeable future.
- (3) If the court finds that the defendant does not meet the standard articulated in subsection (2) of this section and that the defendant is nonetheless unable to pay the full amount of the court costs, ~~and~~ fees, *or fines* at the time of sentencing, then the court ~~shall establish a show cause date by which time the court costs, fees, and fines shall be paid and~~ may establish an installment payment plan *in accordance with Section 4 of this Act* ~~whereby the defendant pays the full amount of the court costs, fees, and fines to the circuit clerk in installments as established by the court. All court costs and fees under the installment plan shall be paid within one (1) year of the date of sentencing notwithstanding any remaining restitution or other monetary penalty owed by the defendant and arising out of the conviction. Installment payments will be applied first to court costs, then to restitution, then to fees, and then to fines~~.

➔Section 3. KRS 24A.175 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) Court costs for a criminal case in the District Court shall be one hundred dollars (\$100), regardless of whether the offense is one for which prepayment is permitted.
- (2) There shall be no court costs for a parking citation when:
 - (a) The fine is paid to the clerk before the trial date in the same manner as provided for speeding citations under KRS 189.394(3); and

- (b) The citation does not involve parking in a fire lane or blocking the traveled portion of the highway.
- (3) The taxation of court costs against a defendant, upon conviction in a case, including persons sentenced to state traffic school as provided under KRS 186.574, shall be mandatory and shall not be subject to probation, suspension, proration, deduction, or other form of nonimposition in the terms of a plea bargain or otherwise, unless the court finds that the defendant is a poor person as defined by KRS 453.190(2) and that he or she is unable to pay court costs and will be unable to pay the court costs in the foreseeable future.
- (4) If the court finds that the defendant does not meet the standard articulated in subsection (3) of this section and that the defendant is nonetheless unable to pay the full amount of the court costs, fees, ~~or~~ and fines at the time of sentencing, then the court ~~shall establish a show cause date by which time court costs, fees, and fines shall be paid and~~ may establish an installment payment plan *in accordance with Section 4 of this Act* ~~whereby the defendant pays the full amount of the court costs, fees, and fines to the circuit clerk in installments as established by the court. The court costs, fees, and fines under the installment plan shall be paid within one (1) year of the date of sentencing notwithstanding any remaining restitution or other monetary penalty owed by the defendant and arising out of the conviction. Installment payments will be applied first to court costs, then to restitution, then to fees, and then to fines.~~
- (5) Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, the court shall not adjudicate a traffic violation involving a defendant who is under the age of eighteen (18), unless the person that assumed liability of the minor under the provisions of KRS 186.590 is present. This subsection shall not apply to emancipated minors.

➔Section 4. KRS 534.020 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) When a defendant is sentenced to pay *court costs, fees, or fines* ~~[a fine]~~, the court may provide for payment to be made within a specified period of time or in specified installments. If no such provision is made a part of the sentence, then the *court costs, fees, or fines* ~~[fine]~~ shall be payable forthwith.
- (2) *If the court establishes an installment payment plan for a defendant to pay the full amount of court costs, fees, or fines:*
- (a) *The defendant shall be given notice of the total amount due, the payment frequency, and the date by which all payments must be made. The notice shall indicate that if the defendant has not complied with the installment payment plan by the scheduled date, he or she shall appear on that date to show good cause as to why he or she is unable to satisfy the obligations. This notice shall be given to the defendant in writing on a form provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts;*
- (b) *Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, all court costs, fees, and fines shall be paid within one (1) year of the date of sentencing notwithstanding any remaining restitution or other monetary penalty owed by the defendant and arising out of the conviction; and*
- (c) *Installment payments shall be applied first to court costs, then to restitution, then to fees, and then to fines.*
- (3) (a) *If a defendant is required to appear at a show cause hearing pursuant to subsection (2)(a) of this section, the court shall determine whether the defendant's default in payment of court costs, fees, or fines is:*
1. *Excusable due to an inability to pay, and if so, the court may enter an order allowing additional time for payment, reducing the amount of each installment, or modifying the manner of payment in any other way; or*
2. *Willful and not due to an inability to pay, and if so, the court may order the defendant to jail on the condition that the defendant shall be released upon payment or completion of daily credit pursuant to Section 6 of this Act.*
- (b) *If the defendant fails to appear at the show cause hearing, the court may issue a warrant for the defendant's arrest. Any warrant for arrest issued for nonpayment of court costs, fees, or fines pursuant to this subsection shall include a notice to the jailer that the defendant shall be released upon payment or completion of daily credit pursuant to Section 6 of this Act.*
- (4) When a defendant is sentenced to pay *court costs, fees, or fines* ~~[a fine]~~, an alternative sentence of imprisonment that is to be served in the event the *court costs, fees, or fines* ~~are~~ ~~[fine is]~~ not paid shall not be imposed at the same time. The response of a court to nonpayment ~~[of a fine]~~ shall be determined only after:
- (a) The *court costs, fees, or fines* ~~have~~ ~~[fine has]~~ not been paid; ~~and~~ ~~[,]~~

- (b) 1. *The show cause hearing has been held pursuant to subsections (2)(a) and (3)(a) of this section; or*
2. *The defendant has failed to appear at the show cause hearing as outlined in subsection (3)(b) of this section*~~[and as provided in KRS 24A.175 or 534.060].~~
- (5) *Court costs, fees, or fines being paid under an installment payment plan that is actively monitored by the court shall not be reported as part of the inventory of liquidated debt pursuant to KRS 45.241.*

➔Section 5. KRS 534.060 is amended to read as follows:

- ~~{(1) When an individual sentenced to pay a fine defaults in the payment of the fine or any installment, the court upon motion of the prosecuting attorney or upon its own motion may require him to show cause why he should not be imprisoned for nonpayment. The court may issue a warrant of arrest or a summons for his appearance.~~
- ~~(2) Following an order to show cause under subsection (1) of this section, unless the defendant shows that his default was not attributable to an intentional refusal to obey the sentence of the court and not attributable to a failure on his part to make a good-faith effort to obtain the necessary funds for payment, the court may order the defendant imprisoned for a term not to exceed:~~
- ~~(a) Six (6) months, if the fine was imposed for the conviction of a felony; or~~
- ~~(b) One third (1/3) of the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for the offense committed, if the fine was imposed for conviction of a misdemeanor; or~~
- ~~(c) Ten (10) days, if the fine was imposed for conviction of a violation.~~
- ~~(3) If the default in payment of a fine is determined to be excusable under the standards set forth in subsection (2) of this section, the court may enter an order allowing the defendant additional time for payment, reducing the amount of each installment, or modifying the manner of payment in any other way.~~
- ~~(4) When a fine is imposed on a corporation, it is the duty of the person or persons authorized to make disbursement of the assets of the corporation and their superiors to pay the fine from assets of the corporation. The failure of such persons to do so shall render them subject to imprisonment under subsections (1) and (2) of this section.~~
- ~~{(5) Following a default in the payment of a fine or any installment thereof, the fine may be collected by any means authorized for the enforcement of money judgments rendered in favor of the Commonwealth.}~~

➔Section 6. KRS 534.070 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) A defendant who has been sentenced to jail for failure to pay ~~{a fine or }~~ court costs, *fees, or fines* or for failure to appear in court on a date set for the sole purpose of addressing nonpayment of ~~{a fine or }~~ court costs, *fees, or fines* shall receive credit against the *court*~~{fine and }~~ costs, *fees, or fines* owed for each day the defendant spends in jail at the following rates:
- (a) Fifty dollars (\$50) per day if the defendant does not work at a community service or community labor program; or
- (b) One hundred dollars (\$100) per day if the defendant works eight (8) hours per day at a community service or community labor program. If the defendant works less than eight (8) hours in a community service or community labor program, the defendant shall be allowed an amount of one-eighth (1/8) of the one hundred dollars (\$100) for each hour worked in a community service or community labor program.
- (2) Credit against~~{a fine or }~~ court costs, *fees, or fines* earned by a defendant pursuant to this section shall prohibit the collection of any part of *court*~~{a fine or }~~ costs, *fees, or fines* which has been credited pursuant to this section, and that portion of the *court*~~{fine or }~~ costs, *fees, or fines* shall be considered paid.
- (3) (a) The jailer shall be responsible for monitoring a defendant's community service and tracking the number of days to be served to pay any outstanding~~{fine or }~~ court costs, *fees, or fines*.
- (b) *Unless the defendant is incarcerated pursuant to orders in other cases, upon the service of sufficient days in jail to have sufficient credit to satisfy the court costs, fees, or fines, the defendant shall be released from jail.*

- (4) If a partial payment is made by the defendant or on behalf of a defendant, that payment shall be applied first to court costs, then to fees, and then to fines pursuant to **Section 4 of this Act** ~~[KRS 23A.205 or 24A.175]~~ prior to the application of any credit earned pursuant to this section. Credit earned pursuant to this section shall not be applied to restitution.

➔Section 7. KRS 45.237 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) As used in KRS 45.237 to 45.239:
- (a) "Agency" means an organizational unit or administrative body in the executive branch of state government as defined in KRS 12.010;
 - (b) "Cabinet" means the Finance and Administration Cabinet;
 - (c) "Court of Justice" means the Administrative Office of the Courts, all courts, and all clerks of the courts;
 - (d) "Debt" means:
 1. For agencies, a sum certain which has been certified as due and owing;
 2. For local governments, a sum certain which has been certified as due and owing, including but not limited to any delinquent taxes or fees other than delinquent real and personal property taxes; and
 3. For the Court of Justice, a legal debt, including any fine, fee, court costs, or restitution due the Commonwealth, which have been imposed by a final sentence of a trial court of the Commonwealth and for which the time permitted for payment pursuant to **Section 4 of this Act** ~~[KRS 23A.205(3) or 24A.175(4)]~~ has expired;
 - (e) "Department" means the Department of Revenue;
 - (f) "Improper payment" means a payment made to a vendor, provider, or recipient due to error, fraud, or abuse; and
 - (g) "Local government" means any city, county, urban-county government, consolidated local government, charter county government, or unified local government of the Commonwealth.
- (2) The cabinet shall develop for the executive branch of state government a system of internal controls and preaudit policies and procedures applicable to disbursement transactions for the purpose of prevention and detection of errors or fraud and abuse prior to the issuance of a check or warrant. The initial policies and procedures shall focus first on programs or activities that expend the most federal and general fund dollars. The cabinet shall develop preaudit procedures that meet the unique needs of each agency.
- (3) In establishing these systems of internal control and preaudit policies and procedures, the cabinet shall:
- (a) Consult with each agency within the executive branch to ascertain its unique fraud risks;
 - (b) Establish policies and procedures for agency-level oversight of fraud risks, including risk assessment, risk tolerance, and management policies, and fraud-prevention processing controls;
 - (c) Establish systems and procedures for detecting both unintentional errors and fraudulent misrepresentations that may have occurred in vendor invoices submitted for payment, applications submitted for benefits, claims for refunds of amounts previously paid or withheld, and other disbursements;
 - (d) Establish systems and procedures for preventing and detecting unintentional errors and the fraudulent disbursement of funds by state government employees in the processing, approving, and paying of invoices, refunds, vouchers, benefit payments, and other disbursements; and
 - (e) Consult with the state Auditor of Public Accounts, the Commonwealth Office of Technology, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, law enforcement agencies, or any other entity with knowledge and expertise in the detection and prevention of fraud.
- (4) Each agency shall diligently attempt to collect amounts paid to a vendor, provider, or recipient due to error, fraud, or abuse for sixty (60) days after the improper payment is discovered. If the improper payment has not been recovered after sixty (60) days, the agency shall certify the improper payment as a debt of the agency and shall refer all certified debts to the department.

- (5) A local government may, after making reasonable efforts to collect its debts, by ordinance, resolution, or otherwise pursuant to law, certify its debts that have been due and owing for more than ninety (90) days to the department for collection. The department may, by administrative regulation promulgated in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A, prescribe the form and format of, and the information required in, referrals by a local government, which may be required to be made electronically.
- (6) Any funds recovered by an agency within the sixty (60) day collection period allowed under subsection (4) of this section and prior to referral to the department shall be allocated to the fund from which the improper payment was expended.
- (7) Each agency shall submit annual summaries of debts due to error, fraud, or abuse, improper payments discovered, and certified debts referred to the department to the Legislative Research Commission. These summaries shall include but not be limited to:
 - (a) Debts owed the Commonwealth that have been identified by the agency, in accordance with the preaudit procedures established under this section, as those resulting from error, fraud, or abuse, of either the payee or the state agency;
 - (b) The aggregate amount of money collected by the agency on those debts during the sixty (60) day period allowed under subsection (4) of this section; and
 - (c) The aggregate amount of certified debts that the agency referred to the department.
- (8) Each agency shall provide information about each debt due to error, fraud, or abuse that is certified under this section to the State Treasurer for the Treasurer's action under KRS 44.030(1).
- (9) Each local government shall, where feasible, provide information about each debt that is certified pursuant to this section to the State Treasurer for the Treasurer's action under KRS 44.030(1).

➔Section 8. KRS 45.241 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) As used in this section:
 - (a) "Debt" means:
 1. For agencies, a sum certain which has been certified by an agency as due and owing; and
 2. For local governments, a sum certain which has been certified by a local government as due and owing, including but not limited to any delinquent taxes or fees other than delinquent real and personal property taxes;
 - (b) "Liquidated debt" means:
 1. For agencies, a legal debt for a sum certain which has been certified by an agency as final due and owing, all appeals and legal actions having been exhausted;
 2. For local governments, a legal debt for a sum certain which has been certified by a local government as final due and owing, all appeals and legal actions having been exhausted, including but not limited to any delinquent taxes or fees other than delinquent real and personal property taxes; and
 3. For the Court of Justice, a legal debt including any fine, fee, court costs, or restitution due the Commonwealth, which have been imposed by a final sentence of a trial court of the Commonwealth and for which the time permitted for payment pursuant to the provisions of **Section 4 of this Act** [~~KRS 23A.205(3) or 24A.175(4)~~] has expired;
 - (c) "Agency" means an organizational unit or administrative body in the executive branch of state government, as defined in KRS 12.010;
 - (d) "Department" means the Department of Revenue;
 - (e) "Court of Justice" means the Administrative Office of the Courts, all courts, and all clerks of the courts;
 - (f) "Forgivable loan agreement" means a loan agreement entered into between an agency and a borrower that establishes specific conditions, which, if satisfied by the borrower, allows the agency to forgive a portion or all of the loan;

- (g) "Improper payment" means a payment made to a vendor, provider, or recipient due to error, fraud, or abuse; and
 - (h) "Local government" means any city, county, urban-county government, consolidated local government, charter county, or unified local government of the Commonwealth.
- (2) Each agency and the Court of Justice shall develop, maintain, and update in a timely manner an ongoing inventory of each debt owed to it, including debts due to improper payments, and shall make every reasonable effort to collect each debt. Within sixty (60) days after the identification of a debt, each agency shall begin administrative action to collect the debt.
- (3) The Auditor of Public Accounts shall review each agency's debt identification and collection procedures as part of the annual audit of state agencies.
- (4) An agency shall not forgive any debt owed to it unless that agency has entered into a forgivable loan agreement with a borrower, or unless otherwise provided by statute.
- (5) For those agencies without statutory procedures for collecting debts, the Department of Revenue shall promulgate administrative regulations in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A to prescribe standards and procedures with which those agencies shall comply regarding collection of debts, notices to persons owing debt, information to be monitored concerning the debts, and an appeals process.
- (6) (a) Each agency and the Court of Justice shall identify all liquidated debts, including debts due to improper payments, and shall submit a list of those liquidated debts in the form and manner prescribed by the department to the department for review. The department shall review the information submitted by the agencies and the Court of Justice and shall, within ninety (90) days of receipt of the information, determine whether it would be cost-effective for the department to further pursue collection of the liquidated debts.
- (b) A local government, after making reasonable efforts to collect its debts, may by ordinance, resolution, or otherwise pursuant to law, submit a list of its liquidated debts that have been due and owing for more than ninety (90) days to the department for review to determine whether it would be cost-effective for the department to pursue collection of the liquidated debts. The department shall review the information submitted by a local government and shall, within ninety (90) days of receipt of the information, determine whether it would be cost-effective for the department to further pursue collection of the liquidated debts.
- (c) The department may, after consultation with the agency, Court of Justice, or a local government, return the liquidated debt to the entity submitting the liquidated debt if:
- 1. The request for review contains insufficient information; or
 - 2. The debt is not feasible to collect.
- Any return of a liquidated debt shall be in writing, and shall state why the debt is being returned.
- (d) The department shall identify in writing to the submitting agency, Court of Justice, or local government, the liquidated debts it has determined that it can pursue in a cost-effective manner, and the agency, Court of Justice, or local government shall officially refer the identified liquidated debts to the department for collection.
- (e) The agency, Court of Justice, and local government shall retain a complete record of all liquidated debts referred to the department for collection until the debt is collected, forgiven, or returned as uncollectible.
- (f) Each agency, the Court of Justice, and local government shall make appropriate accounting of any uncollected debt as prescribed by law.
- (7) (a) If the agency recovers the debt funds prior to referral to the department, the agency shall retain the collected funds in accordance with its statutory authority.
- (b) 1. Upon referral of a liquidated debt to the department, the liquidated debt shall accrue the following amounts:
- a. Interest on the total amount of the debt plus legal accruals at the tax interest rate provided in KRS 131.183, from the time of referral until paid; and

- b. A one (1) time twenty-five percent (25%) collection fee on the total amount of the debt plus legal accruals, as of the time of referral;
unless the interest and collection fee are waived by the department.
- 2. The interest and collection fee shall be in addition to any other costs accrued prior to the time of referral.
- 3. The department may deduct and retain from the liquidated debt recovered an amount equal to the lesser of the collection fee or the actual expenses incurred in the collection of the debt.
- 4. In the case of agencies and the Court of Justice, any funds recovered by the department after the deduction of the department's cost of collection expenses may, at the discretion of the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, be returned to the agency identifying the liquidated debt or to the Court of Justice for allocation as otherwise provided by law. If the recovered funds and interest are not returned to the agency or Court of Justice, the amounts shall be deposited in the general fund, except for Medicaid benefits funds and funds required by law to be remitted to a federal agency, which shall be remitted as required by law.
- 5. In the case of local governments, any funds recovered by the department after the deduction of the department's cost of collection expenses shall be returned to the local government referring the liquidated debt, for allocation as provided by ordinance, resolution, or as otherwise provided by law.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the department from entering into a memorandum of agreement with an agency pursuant to KRS 131.130(11), for collection of debts prior to liquidation. If an agency enters into an agreement with the department, the agency shall retain funds collected according to the provisions of the agreement.
- (d) This section shall not affect any agreement between the department and an agency entered into under KRS 131.130(11) that is in effect on July 13, 2004, that provides for the collection of liquidated debts by the department on behalf of the agency.
- (e) This section shall not affect the collection of delinquent taxes by sheriffs or county attorneys under KRS 91A.070 or 134.504.
- (f) This section shall not affect the collection of performance or reclamation bonds.
- (8) Upon receipt of a referred liquidated debt and after its determination that the debt is feasible and cost-effective to collect, the department shall pursue collection of the referred debt in accordance with KRS 131.030.
- (9) By administrative regulation promulgated under KRS Chapter 13A, the department shall prescribe the electronic format and form of, and the information required in, a referral.
- (10) (a) The department shall report annually by October 1 to the Interim Joint Committee on Appropriations and Revenue on the collection of debts, including debts due to improper payments, referred by agencies and the Court of Justice. The report shall include the total amount by agency and fund type of liquidated debt that has been referred to the department; the amount of each referring agency's liquidated debt, by fund type, that has been collected by the department; and the total amount of each referring agency's liquidated debt, by fund type, that the department determined to be cost-ineffective to collect, including the reasons for the determinations.
- (b) Each cabinet shall report annually by October 1 to the Interim Joint Committee on Appropriations and Revenue on:
 - 1. The amount of previous fiscal year unliquidated debt by agency, including debts due to improper payments, fund type, category, and age, the latter to be categorized as less than one (1) year, less than five (5) years, less than ten (10) years, and over ten (10) years; and
 - 2. The amount, by agency, of liquidated debt, including debts due to improper payments, not referred to the department; a summary, by criteria listed in subsection (6)(a) of this section, of reasons the department provided for not requesting referral of those liquidated debts; and a summary of the actions each agency is taking to collect those liquidated debts.
- (c) Beginning on October 1, 2005, the Court of Justice shall report annually by October 1 of each year to the Interim Joint Committee on Appropriations and Revenue the amount of previous fiscal year

unliquidated debt by county and whether in the Circuit Court or District Court; and fund type and age, the latter categorized as less than one (1) year, less than five (5) years, less than ten (10) years, and over ten (10) years. The first year for which the Court of Justice shall be required to report is the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2004 and ending on June 30, 2005. The Court of Justice shall not be required to report unliquidated debts in existence prior to July 1, 2004.

- (d) The Finance and Administration Cabinet shall report annually by October 1 to the Interim Joint Committee on Appropriations and Revenue on the amount of the General Government Cabinet's unliquidated debt by agency, fund type, and age, the latter categorized as less than one (1) year, less than five (5) years, less than ten (10) years, and over ten (10) years.
- (11) At the time of submission of a liquidated debt to the department for review, the referring agency, the Court of Justice, or, where feasible, the local government shall provide information about the debt to the State Treasurer for the Treasurer's action under KRS 44.030(1).

➔Section 9. KRS 189.990 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 189.020 to 189.040, subsection (1) or (4) of KRS 189.050, KRS 189.060 to 189.080, subsections (1) to (3) of KRS 189.090, KRS 189.100, 189.110, 189.130 to 189.160, subsections (2) to (4) of KRS 189.190, KRS 189.200, 189.285, 189.290, 189.300 to 189.360, KRS 189.380, KRS 189.400 to 189.430, KRS 189.450 to 189.458, KRS 189.4595 to 189.480, subsection (1) of KRS 189.520, KRS 189.540, KRS 189.570 to 189.590, except subsection (1)(b) or (6)(b) of KRS 189.580, KRS 189.345, subsection (4) of KRS 189.456, and 189.960 shall be fined not less than twenty dollars (\$20) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for each offense. Any person who violates subsection (1)(a) of KRS 189.580 shall be fined not less than twenty dollars (\$20) nor more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than one (1) year, or both, unless the accident involved death or serious physical injury and the person knew or should have known of the death or serious physical injury, in which case the person shall be guilty of a Class D felony. Any person who violates paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of KRS 189.390 shall be fined not less than eleven dollars (\$11) nor more than thirty dollars (\$30). Neither court costs nor fees shall be taxed against any person violating paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of KRS 189.390.
- (2) (a) Any person who violates the weight provisions of KRS 189.212, 189.221, 189.222, 189.226, 189.230, or 189.270 shall be fined two cents (\$0.02) per pound for each pound of excess load when the excess is five thousand (5,000) pounds or less. When the excess exceeds five thousand (5,000) pounds the fine shall be two cents (\$0.02) per pound for each pound of excess load, but the fine levied shall not be less than one hundred dollars (\$100) and shall not be more than five hundred dollars (\$500).
- (b) Any person who violates the provisions of KRS 189.271 and is operating on a route designated on the permit shall be fined one hundred dollars (\$100); otherwise, the penalties in paragraph (a) of this subsection shall apply.
- (c) Any person who violates any provision of subsection (2) or (3) of KRS 189.050, subsection (4) of KRS 189.090, KRS 189.221 to 189.230, 189.270, 189.280, or the dimension provisions of KRS 189.212, for which another penalty is not specifically provided shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500).
- (d) Nothing in this subsection or in KRS 189.221 to 189.228 shall be deemed to prejudice or affect the authority of the Department of Vehicle Regulation to suspend or revoke certificates of common carriers, permits of contract carriers, or drivers' or chauffeurs' licenses, for any violation of KRS 189.221 to 189.228 or any other act applicable to motor vehicles, as provided by law.
- (3) (a) Any person who violates subsection (1) of KRS 189.190 shall be fined not more than fifteen dollars (\$15).
- (b) Any person who violates subsection (5) of KRS 189.190 shall be fined not less than thirty-five dollars (\$35) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200).
- (4) (a) Any person who violates subsection (1) of KRS 189.210 shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100).
- (b) Any peace officer who fails, when properly informed, to enforce KRS 189.210 shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100).

- (c) All fines collected under this subsection, after payment of commissions to officers entitled thereto, shall go to the county road fund if the offense is committed in the county, or to the city street fund if committed in the city.
- (5) Any person who violates KRS 189.370 shall for the first offense be fined not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200) or imprisoned not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty (60) days, or both. For each subsequent offense occurring within three (3) years, the person shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars (\$300) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisoned not less than sixty (60) days nor more than six (6) months, or both. The minimum fine for this violation shall not be subject to suspension. A minimum of six (6) points shall be assessed against the driving record of any person convicted.
- (6) Any person who violates KRS 189.500 shall be fined not more than fifteen dollars (\$15) in excess of the cost of the repair of the road.
- (7) Any person who violates KRS 189.510 or KRS 189.515 shall be fined not less than twenty dollars (\$20) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50).
- (8) Any peace officer who violates subsection (2) of KRS 189.520 shall be fined not less than thirty-five dollars (\$35) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100).
- (9) (a) Any person who violates KRS 189.530(1) shall be fined not less than thirty-five dollars (\$35) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100), or imprisoned not less than thirty (30) days nor more than twelve (12) months, or both.
- (b) Any person who violates KRS 189.530(2) shall be fined not less than thirty-five dollars (\$35) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100).
- (10) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 189.550 shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.
- (11) Any person who violates subsection (3) of KRS 189.560 shall be fined not less than thirty dollars (\$30) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for each offense.
- (12) The fines imposed by paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and subsections (6) and (7) of this section shall, in the case of a public highway, be paid into the county road fund, and, in the case of a privately owned road or bridge, be paid to the owner. These fines shall not bar an action for damages for breach of contract.
- (13) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 189.120 shall be fined not less than twenty dollars (\$20) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for each offense.
- (14) Any person who violates any provision of KRS 189.575 shall be fined not less than twenty dollars (\$20) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25).
- (15) Any person who violates subsection (2) of KRS 189.231 shall be fined not less than twenty dollars (\$20) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for each offense.
- (16) Any person who violates restrictions or regulations established by the secretary of transportation pursuant to subsection (3) of KRS 189.231 shall, upon first offense, be fined one hundred dollars (\$100) and, upon subsequent convictions, be fined not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisoned for thirty (30) days, or both.
- (17) (a) Any person who violates any of the provisions of KRS 189.565 shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.
- (b) In addition to the penalties prescribed in paragraph (a) of this subsection, in case of violation by any person in whose name the vehicle used in the transportation of inflammable liquids or explosives is licensed, the person shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500). Each violation shall constitute a separate offense.
- (18) Any person who abandons a vehicle upon the right-of-way of a state highway for three (3) consecutive days shall be fined not less than thirty-five dollars (\$35) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100), or imprisoned for not less than ten (10) days nor more than thirty (30) days.
- (19) Every person violating KRS 189.393 shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor, unless the offense is being committed by a defendant fleeing the commission of a felony offense which the defendant was also charged with violating and was subsequently convicted of that felony, in which case it is a Class A misdemeanor.

- (20) Any law enforcement agency which fails or refuses to forward the reports required by KRS 189.635 shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in KRS 17.157.
- (21) A person who operates a bicycle in violation of the administrative regulations promulgated pursuant to KRS 189.287 shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100).
- (22) Any person who violates KRS 189.860 shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisoned for not more than six (6) months, or both.
- (23) Any person who violates KRS 189.754 shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300).
- (24) Any person who violates the provisions of KRS 189.125(3)(a) shall be fined fifty dollars (\$50). This fine shall be subject to prepayment. A fine imposed under this subsection shall not be subject to court costs pursuant to KRS 24A.175, additional court costs pursuant to KRS 24A.176, the fee imposed pursuant to KRS 24A.1765, or any other additional fees or costs.
- (25) Any person who violates the provisions of KRS 189.125(3)(b) shall not be issued a uniform citation, but shall instead receive a courtesy warning up until July 1, 2009. For a violation on or after July 1, 2009, the person shall be fined thirty dollars (\$30). This fine shall be subject to prepayment. A fine imposed under this subsection shall not be subject to court costs pursuant to KRS 24A.175, additional court costs pursuant to KRS 24A.176, a fee imposed pursuant to KRS 24A.1765, or any other additional fees or costs. A person who has not been previously charged with a violation of KRS 189.125(3)(b) may elect to acquire a booster seat meeting the requirements of KRS 189.125. Upon presentation of sufficient proof of the acquisition, the charge shall be dismissed and no fees or costs shall be imposed.
- (26) Any person who violates the provisions of KRS 189.125(6) shall be fined an amount not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25). This fine shall be subject to prepayment. A fine imposed under this subsection shall not be subject to court costs pursuant to KRS 24A.175, additional court costs pursuant to KRS 24A.176, the fee imposed pursuant to KRS 24A.1765, or any other additional fees or costs.
- (27) Fines levied pursuant to this chapter shall be assessed in the manner required by KRS 534.020, in amounts consistent with this chapter. Nonpayment of fines shall be governed by *Section 4 of this Act and KRS 534.060*.
- (28) A licensed driver under the age of eighteen (18) charged with a moving violation pursuant to this chapter as the driver of a motor vehicle may be referred, prior to trial, by the court to a diversionary program. The diversionary program under this subsection shall consist of one (1) or both of the following:
- (a) Execution of a diversion agreement which prohibits the driver from operating a vehicle for a period not to exceed forty-five (45) days and which allows the court to retain the driver's operator's license during this period; and
 - (b) Attendance at a driver improvement clinic established pursuant to KRS 186.574. If the person completes the terms of this diversionary program satisfactorily the violation shall be dismissed.
- (29) A person who violates the provisions of subsection (2) or (3) of KRS 189.459 shall be fined two hundred fifty dollars (\$250). The fines and costs for a violation of subsection (2) or (3) of KRS 189.459 shall be collected and disposed of in accordance with KRS 24A.180. Once deposited into the State Treasury, ninety percent (90%) of the fine collected under this subsection shall immediately be forwarded to the personal care assistance program under KRS 205.900 to 205.920. Ten percent (10%) of the fine collected under this subsection shall annually be returned to the county where the violation occurred and distributed equally to all law enforcement agencies within the county.
- (30) (a) Prior to January 1, 2011, any person who violates KRS 189.292 or 189.294 shall not be issued a uniform citation, but shall instead receive a courtesy warning.
- (b) On or after January 1, 2011, any person who violates KRS 189.292 or 189.294 shall be fined twenty-five dollars (\$25) for the first offense and fifty dollars (\$50) for each subsequent offense.
- ➔Section 10. KRS 189A.050 is amended to read as follows:
- (1) All persons convicted of violation of KRS 189A.010(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) shall be sentenced to pay a service fee of three hundred seventy-five dollars (\$375), which shall be in addition to all other penalties authorized by law.

- (2) The fee shall be imposed in all cases but shall be subject to the provisions of KRS 534.020~~[relating to the method of imposition]~~ and KRS 534.060~~[as to remedies for nonpayment of the fee]~~.
- (3) The first fifty dollars (\$50) of each service fee imposed by this section shall be paid into the general fund, and the remainder of the revenue collected from the service fee imposed by this section shall be utilized as follows:
- (a) Twelve percent (12%) of the amount collected shall be transferred to the Department of Kentucky State Police forensic laboratory for the acquisition, maintenance, testing, and calibration of alcohol concentration testing instruments and the training of laboratory personnel to perform these tasks;
 - (b) Twenty percent (20%) of the service fee collected pursuant to this section shall be allocated to the Department for Public Advocacy;
 - (c) One percent (1%) shall be transferred to the Prosecutor's Advisory Council for training of prosecutors for the prosecution of persons charged with violations of this chapter and for obtaining expert witnesses in cases involving the prosecution of persons charged with violations of this chapter or any other offense in which driving under the influence is a factor in the commission of the offense charged;
 - (d) Sixteen percent (16%) of the amount collected shall be transferred as follows:
 - 1. Fifty percent (50%) shall be credited to the traumatic brain injury trust fund established under KRS 211.476; and
 - 2. Fifty percent (50%) shall be credited to the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Department for Behavioral Health, Developmental and Intellectual Disabilities, for the purposes of providing direct services to individuals with brain injuries that may include long-term supportive services and training and consultation to professionals working with individuals with brain injuries. As funding becomes available under this subparagraph, the cabinet may promulgate administrative regulations pursuant to KRS Chapter 13A to implement the services permitted by this subparagraph;
 - (e) Any amount specified by a specific statute shall be transferred as provided in that statute;
 - (f) Forty-six percent (46%) of the amount collected shall be transferred to be utilized to fund enforcement of this chapter and for the support of jails, recordkeeping, treatment, and educational programs authorized by this chapter and by the Department for Public Advocacy; and
 - (g) The remainder of the amount collected shall be transferred to the general fund.
- (4) The amounts specified in subsection (3)(a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section shall be placed in trust and agency accounts that shall not lapse.

➔Section 11. KRS 189A.130 is amended to read as follows:

Fines levied pursuant to this chapter shall be assessed in the manner required by KRS 534.020 (but in amounts consistent with this chapter) and the response to nonpayment of fines shall be governed by *Section 4 of this Act and* KRS 534.060.

➔Section 12. KRS 439.250 is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 439.250 to 439.560, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (1) "Secretary" means the secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet;
- (2) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Department of Corrections;
- (3) "Department" means the Department of Corrections;
- (4) "Deputy commissioner" means the deputy commissioner of the Office of Adult Institutions or the deputy commissioner of the Office of Community Services and Facilities of the Department of Corrections;
- (5) "Board" means the Parole Board created by KRS 439.320;
- (6) "Community supervision" means:
 - (a) The placement of a defendant under supervision with conditions imposed by a court for a specified period during which:
 - 1. Criminal proceedings are deferred without an adjudication of guilt; or

2. A sentence of imprisonment or confinement, imprisonment and fine, or confinement and fine, is probated and the imposition of sentence is suspended in whole or in part; or
- (b) The placement of an individual under supervision after release from prison or jail, with conditions imposed by the board for a specified period;
- (7) "**Parole** compliance credit" means a credit on a paroled individual's sentence for program credit, work-for-time credit, educational accomplishment, or meritorious service and shall be calculated pursuant to the applicable provisions in KRS 197.045 and 197.047;
- (8) "**Supervised compliance credit**" means a credit on a supervised individual's sentence for compliance with supervision that shall be calculated pursuant to Section 13 of this Act;
- (9) "Positive reinforcement" means any of a wide range of rewards and incentives, including but not limited to awarding certificates of achievement, reducing reporting requirements, deferring a monthly supervision fee payment, removing supervision conditions such as home detention or curfew, or asking the supervised individual to be a mentor to others;
- ~~(10)(9)~~ "Probation and parole district supervisor" means the highest ranking field probation or parole administrator in each district; and
- ~~(11)(10)~~ "Supervised individual" means an individual placed on probation by a court or serving a period of parole or post-release supervision from prison or jail.

➔Section 13. KRS 439.345 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) ~~An~~~~A supervised~~ individual on parole shall receive **parole** compliance credits to be applied toward the individual's sentence, if the paroled individual does all of the following:
- (a) Fulfills the terms of his or her case plan;
- (b) Has no new arrests; and
- (c) Makes scheduled monthly payments for restitution, *if any*.
- (2) (a) **After one (1) full calendar month of being supervised, a supervised individual eligible under this subsection on parole shall receive thirty (30) days of supervised compliance credit for every full calendar month he or she is substantially compliant with supervision. After a supervised individual has served at least one (1) year on supervision, the accrued supervised compliance credits shall be applied towards the individual's sentence.**
- (b) **As used in this subsection:**
1. "**Eligible**" means an offender being supervised for a Class D felony that:
- a. **Does not qualify the offender as a violent offender as defined in KRS 439.3401 or a sexual offender as defined in KRS 17.550; and**
- b. **Did not result from a conviction of KRS 508.025 where the victim was a peace officer; and**
2. "**Substantially compliant**" means:
- a. **Compliance with the terms of his or her case plan;**
- b. **Has no new arrests; and**
- c. **Makes scheduled monthly payments for restitution, if any.**
- (3) (a) **After one (1) full calendar month of being supervised, a supervised individual eligible under this subsection on parole shall receive thirty (30) days of supervised compliance credit for every full calendar month he or she is substantially compliant with supervision. After a supervised individual has served at least two (2) years on supervision, the accrued supervised compliance credits shall be applied towards the individual's sentence.**
- (b) **As used in this subsection:**
1. "**Eligible**" means an offender who:
- a. **Is not a persistent felony offender; and**

- b. *Is being supervised for a Class C felony that:*
 - i. *Does not qualify the offender as a violent offender as defined in KRS 439.3401 or a sexual offender as defined in KRS 17.550; and*
 - ii. *Did not result from a conviction of KRS 218A.1401, 218A.1410, 218A.1411, 218A.1412, 218A.1413, 218A.1414, 218A.1421, 218A.1423, 218A.1430, 218A.1438, 218A.1439, or 218A.286; and*
 - 2. *"Substantially compliant" means:*
 - a. *Compliance with the terms of his or her case plan;*
 - b. *Has no new arrests; and*
 - c. *Makes scheduled monthly payments for restitution, if any.*
- (4) The department shall promulgate administrative regulations for the awarding of *parole*~~earned~~ compliance credits *and supervised compliance credits pursuant to this section*~~to a supervised individual who is on parole~~.
- ➔Section 14. KRS 439.3108 is amended to read as follows:
- (1) Notwithstanding any administrative regulation or law to the contrary, including KRS 439.340(3)(b), the department or board may:
 - (a) Modify the conditions of community supervision for the limited purpose of imposing graduated sanctions;~~and~~
 - (b) Place a supervised individual *who is on probation* who violates the conditions of community supervision in a state or local correctional or detention facility or residential center for a period of not more than ten (10) days consecutively, and not more than *sixty (60)*~~thirty (30)~~ days in any one (1) calendar year. The department shall reimburse the local correctional or detention facility or residential center for the costs of incarcerating a person confined under this paragraph at the rate specified in KRS 532.100;
 - (c) *Place a supervised individual serving a period of parole or post-release supervision from prison or jail who violates the conditions of community supervision in a state or local correctional or detention facility or residential center for a period of not more than thirty (30) days consecutively, and not more than sixty (60) days in any one (1) calendar year. The department shall reimburse the local correctional or detention facility or residential center for the costs of incarcerating a person confined under this paragraph at the rate specified in Section 85 of this Act; and*
 - (d) *Notwithstanding paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection, place any supervised individual who violates the conditions of community supervision in a state or local correctional or detention facility or residential center for the period of time a supervised individual awaits admission to a residential alcohol or substance use treatment program. The department shall reimburse the local correctional or detention facility or residential center for the costs of incarcerating a supervised individual serving a period of parole or post-release supervision confined under this paragraph at the rate specified in Section 85 of this Act.*
 - (2) A probation and parole officer intending to modify the conditions of community supervision by imposing a graduated sanction shall issue to the supervised individual a notice of the intended sanction. The notice shall inform the supervised individual of the technical violation or violations alleged, the date or dates of the violation or violations, and the graduated sanction to be imposed.
 - (3) The imposition of a graduated sanction or sanctions by a probation and parole officer shall comport with the system of graduated sanctions adopted by the department under KRS 439.3107. Upon receipt of the notice, the supervised individual shall immediately accept or object to the sanction or sanctions proposed by the officer. The failure of the supervised individual to comply with a sanction shall constitute a violation of community supervision.
 - (4) If the supervised individual objects to the imposition of the sanction or sanctions, then:
 - (a) If the supervised individual is serving a period of parole or post-release supervision from prison or jail, then the administrative process promulgated under KRS 439.3107(3) shall apply; or

- (b) If the supervised individual is on probation, then the provisions of KRS 533.050 shall apply.
- (5) If the graduated sanction involves confinement in a correctional or detention facility, confinement shall be approved by the probation and parole district supervisor, but the supervised individual may be taken into custody for up to four (4) hours while such approval is obtained. If the supervised individual is employed, the probation and parole officer shall, to the extent feasible, impose this sanction on weekend days or other days and times when the supervised individual is not working.
- (6) A sanction that confines a supervised individual in a correctional or detention facility for a period of more than ten (10) consecutive days, or extends the term of community supervision, shall not be imposed as a graduated sanction, except pursuant to an order of the court or the board.
- (7) Upon successful completion of a graduated sanction or sanctions, a court may not revoke the term of community supervision or impose additional sanctions for the same violation.
- (8) If a probation and parole officer modifies the conditions of community supervision by imposing a graduated sanction, the officer shall:
 - (a) Deliver a copy of the modified conditions to the supervised individual;
 - (b) File a copy of the modified conditions with the sentencing court or releasing authority; and
 - (c) Note the date of delivery of the copy in the supervised individual's file or case management system.

➔Section 15. KRS 439.3406 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board shall order mandatory reentry supervision six (6) months prior to the projected completion date of an inmate's sentence for an inmate who has not been granted discretionary parole.
- (2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to an inmate who:
 - (a) Is not eligible for parole by statute;
 - (b) Has been convicted of a capital offense or a Class A felony;
 - (c) Has a maximum or close security classification as defined by administrative regulations promulgated by the department;
 - (d) Has been sentenced to two (2) years or less of incarceration;
 - (e) Is subject to the provisions of KRS 532.043;~~{or}~~
 - (f) Has six (6) months or less to be served after his or her sentencing by a court or recommitment to prison for a violation of probation, shock probation, parole, or conditional discharge;
 - (g) ***If recommitted to prison for a violation of probation, shock probation, parole, or conditional discharge, has not served at least six (6) months since being recommitted; or***
 - (h) ***Has twice been released on mandatory reentry supervision.***
- (3) An inmate granted mandatory reentry supervision pursuant to this section may be returned by the board to prison for violation of the conditions of supervision and shall not again be eligible for mandatory reentry supervision during the same period of incarceration.
- (4) An inmate released to mandatory reentry supervision shall be considered to be released on parole.
- (5) Mandatory reentry supervision is not a commutation of sentence or any other form of clemency.
- (6) No hearing shall be required for the board to order an inmate to mandatory reentry supervision pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. Terms of supervision for inmates released on mandatory reentry supervision shall be established as follows:
 - (a) The board shall adopt administrative regulations establishing general conditions applicable to each inmate ordered to mandatory reentry supervision pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. If an inmate is ordered to mandatory reentry supervision, the board's order shall set forth the general conditions and shall require the inmate to comply with the general conditions and any requirements imposed by the department in accordance with this section;
 - (b) Upon intake of an inmate ordered to mandatory reentry supervision by the board, the department shall use the results of the risk and needs assessment administered pursuant to KRS 439.3104(1) to establish appropriate terms and conditions of supervision, taking into consideration the level of risk to public

safety, criminal risk factors, and the need for treatment and other interventions. The terms and conditions imposed by the department under this paragraph shall not conflict with the general conditions adopted by the board pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection; and

- (c) The powers and duties assigned to the commissioner in relation to probation or parole under KRS 439.470 shall be assigned to the commissioner in relation to mandatory reentry supervision.
- (7) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, the period of mandatory reentry supervision shall conclude upon completion of the individual's minimum expiration of sentence.
- (8) If the board issues a warrant for the arrest of an inmate for absconding from supervision during the mandatory reentry supervision period, and the inmate is subsequently returned to prison as a violator of conditions of supervision for absconding, the inmate shall not receive credit toward the remainder of his or her sentence for the time spent absconding.
- (9) The department shall report the results of the mandatory reentry supervision program to the Interim Joint Committee on Judiciary by February 1, 2015.

➔Section 16. KRS 17.510 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The cabinet shall develop and implement a registration system for registrants which includes creating a new computerized information file to be accessed through the Law Information Network of Kentucky.
- (2) A registrant shall, on or before the date of his or her release by the court, the parole board, the cabinet, or any detention facility, register with the appropriate local probation and parole office in the county in which he or she intends to reside. The person in charge of the release shall facilitate the registration process.
- (3) Any person required to register pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall be informed of the duty to register by the court at the time of sentencing if the court grants probation or conditional discharge or does not impose a penalty of incarceration, or if incarcerated, by the official in charge of the place of confinement upon release. The court and the official shall require the person to read and sign any form that may be required by the cabinet, stating that the duty of the person to register has been explained to the person. The court and the official in charge of the place of confinement shall require the releasee to complete the acknowledgment form and the court or the official shall retain the original completed form. The official shall then send the form to the Information Services Center, Department of Kentucky State Police, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.
- (4) The court or the official shall order the person to register with the appropriate local probation and parole office which shall obtain the person's fingerprints, DNA sample, and photograph. Thereafter, the registrant shall return to the appropriate local probation and parole office not less than one (1) time every two (2) years in order for a new photograph to be obtained, and the registrant shall pay the cost of updating the photo for registration purposes. Any registrant who has not provided a DNA sample as of July 1, 2009, shall provide a DNA sample to the appropriate local probation and parole office when the registrant appears for a new photograph to be obtained. Failure to comply with this requirement shall be punished as set forth in subsection (11) of this section.
- (5)
 - (a) The appropriate probation and parole office shall send the registration form containing the registrant information, fingerprint card, and photograph, and any special conditions imposed by the court or the Parole Board, to the Information Services Center, Department of Kentucky State Police, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601. The appropriate probation and parole office shall send the DNA sample to the Department of Kentucky State Police forensic laboratory in accordance with administrative regulations promulgated by the cabinet.
 - (b) The Information Services Center, upon request by a state or local law enforcement agency, shall make available to that agency registrant information, including a person's fingerprints and photograph, where available, as well as any special conditions imposed by the court or the Parole Board.
 - (c) Any employee of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet who disseminates, or does not disseminate, registrant information in good faith compliance with the requirements of this subsection shall be immune from criminal and civil liability for the dissemination or lack thereof.
- (6)
 - (a) ***Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection,*** any person who has been convicted in a court of any state or territory, a court of the United States, or a similar conviction from a court of competent jurisdiction in any other country, or a court martial of the United States Armed Forces of a sex crime or criminal offense against a victim who is a minor and who has been notified of the duty to register by

that state, territory, or court, or who has been committed as a sexually violent predator under the laws of another state, laws of a territory, or federal laws, or has a similar conviction from a court of competent jurisdiction in any other country, shall comply with the registration requirement of this section, including the requirements of subsection (4) of this section, and shall register with the appropriate local probation and parole office in the county of residence within five (5) working days of relocation. No additional notice of the duty to register shall be required of any official charged with a duty of enforcing the laws of this Commonwealth.

- (b) *No person shall be required to register under this subsection for a juvenile adjudication if such an adjudication in this Commonwealth would not create a duty to register. This paragraph shall be retroactive.*
- (7) (a) *Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection,* if a person is required to register under federal law or the laws of another state or territory, or if the person has been convicted of an offense under the laws of another state or territory that would require registration if committed in this Commonwealth, that person upon changing residence from the other state or territory of the United States to the Commonwealth or upon entering the Commonwealth for employment, to carry on a vocation, or as a student shall comply with the registration requirement of this section, including the requirements of subsection (4) of this section, and shall register within five (5) working days with the appropriate local probation and parole office in the county of residence, employment, vocation, or schooling. A person required to register under federal law or the laws of another state or territory shall be presumed to know of the duty to register in the Commonwealth. As used in this subsection, "employment" or "carry on a vocation" includes employment that is full-time or part-time for a period exceeding fourteen (14) days or for an aggregate period of time exceeding thirty (30) days during any calendar year, whether financially compensated, volunteered, or for the purpose of government or educational benefit. As used in this subsection, "student" means a person who is enrolled on a full-time or part-time basis, in any public or private educational institution, including any secondary school, trade or professional institution, or institution of higher education.
- (b) *No person shall be required to register under this subsection for a juvenile adjudication if such an adjudication in this Commonwealth would not create a duty to register. This paragraph shall be retroactive.*
- (8) The registration form shall be a written statement signed by the person which shall include registrant information, including an up-to-date photograph of the registrant for public dissemination.
- (9) For purposes of KRS 17.500 to 17.580 and 17.991, a post office box number shall not be considered an address.
- (10) (a) If the residence address of any registrant changes, but the registrant remains in the same county, the person shall register, on or before the date of the change of address, with the appropriate local probation and parole office in the county in which he or she resides.
- (b) 1. If the registrant changes his or her residence to a new county, the person shall notify his or her current local probation and parole office of the new residence address on or before the date of the change of address.
2. The registrant shall also register with the appropriate local probation and parole office in the county of his or her new residence no later than five (5) working days after the date of the change of address.
- (c) If the electronic mail address or any instant messaging, chat, or other Internet communication name identities of any registrant changes, or if the registrant creates or uses any new Internet communication name identities, the registrant shall register the change or new identity, on or before the date of the change or use or creation of the new identity, with the appropriate local probation and parole office in the county in which he or she resides.
- (d) 1. As soon as a probation and parole office learns of the person's new address under paragraph (b)1. of this subsection, that probation and parole office shall notify the appropriate local probation and parole office in the county of the new address of the effective date of the new address.
2. As soon as a probation and parole office learns of the person's new address under paragraph (b)2. of this subsection or learns of the registrant's new or changed electronic mail address or instant messaging, chat, or other Internet communication name identities under paragraph (c) of this

subsection, that office shall forward this information as set forth under subsection (5) of this section.

- (11) Any person required to register under this section who knowingly violates any of the provisions of this section or prior law is guilty of a Class D felony for the first offense and a Class C felony for each subsequent offense.
- (12) Any person required to register under this section or prior law who knowingly provides false, misleading, or incomplete information is guilty of a Class D felony for the first offense and a Class C felony for each subsequent offense.
- (13) (a) The cabinet shall verify the addresses and the electronic mail address and any instant messaging, chat, or other Internet communication name identities of individuals required to register under this section. Verification shall occur at least once every ninety (90) days for a person required to register under KRS 17.520(2) and at least once every calendar year for a person required to register under KRS 17.520(3). If the cabinet determines that a person has moved or has created or changed any electronic mail address or any instant messaging, chat, or other Internet communication name identities used by the person without providing his or her new address, electronic mail address, or instant messaging, chat, or other Internet communication name identity to the appropriate local probation and parole office or offices as required under subsection (10)(a), (b), and (c) of this section, the cabinet shall notify the appropriate local probation and parole office of the new address or electronic mail address or any instant messaging, chat, or other Internet communication name identities used by the person. The office shall then forward this information as set forth under subsection (5) of this section. The cabinet shall also notify the appropriate court, Parole Board, and appropriate Commonwealth's attorney, sheriff's office, probation and parole office, corrections agency, and law enforcement agency responsible for the investigation of the report of noncompliance.
- (b) An agency that receives notice of the noncompliance from the cabinet under paragraph (a) of this subsection:
 1. Shall consider revocation of the parole, probation, postincarceration supervision, or conditional discharge of any person released under its authority; and
 2. Shall notify the appropriate county or Commonwealth's Attorney for prosecution.

➔SECTION 17. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 439 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

As used in Sections 17 to 24 of this Act:

- (1) *"Department" means the Department of Corrections;*
- (2) *"Drug" means alcohol or a controlled substance as defined in KRS 218A.010;*
- (3) *"Drug supervision session" means a meeting between the reentry team and the participant to discuss the participant's progress through the reentry drug supervision pilot program;*
- (4) *"Participant" means an inmate or parolee selected to participate in the reentry drug supervision pilot program;*
- (5) *"Reentry drug supervision pilot program" or "pilot program" means the program created under Section 18 of this Act;*
- (6) *"Reentry team" means the team organized under Section 19 of this Act to administer and oversee the reentry drug supervision pilot program; and*
- (7) *"Substance use disorder" has the same meaning as in the current edition of the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.*

➔SECTION 18. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 439 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

- (1) *By March 2018, the department shall implement a reentry drug supervision pilot program with the goal of restoring lives and reducing recidivism through oversight and behavior modification.*
- (2) *The reentry drug supervision pilot program shall last four (4) years and shall:*
 - (a) *Be administered and overseen by a reentry team organized under Section 19 of this Act;*
 - (b) *Be composed of inmates or parolees placed in the pilot program pursuant to Section 20 of this Act;*

- (c) *Consist of two (2) phases as outlined in Section 21 of this Act;*
 - (d) *Provide a continuum of substance use disorder treatments and rehabilitative services;*
 - (e) *Monitor participants with frequent drug testing;*
 - (f) *Implement a coordinated strategy to govern the pilot program's responses to participants' compliance;*
 - (g) *Require ongoing reentry team interaction with each participant; and*
 - (h) *Forge partnerships among public agencies and community-based organizations.*
- (3) *The department shall monitor and evaluate the reentry drug supervision pilot program to determine:*
- (a) *The number of participants who complete the pilot program;*
 - (b) *Of the participants who complete the pilot program, the number who later have their parole revoked and for what offense or, if no longer on parole, the number who commit new offenses and a description of those new offenses;*
 - (c) *The number of participants terminated from the pilot program, the reason for their termination, and how long they participated in the pilot program before termination; and*
 - (d) *Any savings associated from placing participants in the pilot program versus keeping those participants incarcerated.*
- (4) *For a total of seven (7) years, the department shall provide an annual report to the Legislative Research Commission and to the Interim Joint Committee on Judiciary by January 1 of each year the reentry drug supervision pilot program is in operation as well as the following three (3) years. The report shall include the data detailed in subsection (3) of this section.*
- (5) *The department may promulgate administrative regulations to implement Sections 17 to 24 of this Act.*

➔SECTION 19. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 439 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

- (1) *The reentry team shall administer and oversee the reentry drug supervision pilot program. The team shall consist of the following members:*
- (a) *A department hearing officer shall lead the reentry team and ensure that due process is followed. If reentry team members disagree on incentives or sanctions, the hearing officer shall be the final decision maker;*
 - (b) *A parole officer who shall have regular parole officer duties, including drug testing and maintaining records;*
 - (c) *A reentry liaison or facilitator from the Division of Probation and Parole;*
 - (d) *A social service clinician;*
 - (e) *A public defender or his or her designated representative who may or may not be an attorney; and*
 - (f) *A designated representative from a community mental health center who shall provide substance use disorder treatment to participants.*
- (2) *The Administrative Office of the Courts shall train reentry team members on the philosophy behind drug courts as well as their roles within the team.*
- (3) *The reentry team may provide incentives, including but not limited to the following:*
- (a) *Promotion to the next phase as outlined in Section 21 of this Act;*
 - (b) *Certificates and tokens;*
 - (c) *Compliance credit or any other parole credit approved by the reentry team;*
 - (d) *Decreased supervision;*
 - (e) *Increased privileges and responsibilities;*
 - (f) *Praise from the hearing officer and reentry team;*
 - (g) *Extended curfews; and*

- (h) *Other individual incentives approved by the reentry team.*
- (4) (a) *Notwithstanding KRS 439.3108 or 439.340(3)(b) or any other statute to the contrary, only the reentry team may impose sanctions on participants who do not comply with the requirements and conditions established by the reentry team. Notwithstanding KRS 439.3107 or 439.3108 or any other statute to the contrary, sanctions include but are not limited to the following:*
1. *Admonishments by the hearing officer;*
 2. *Graduated sanctions similar to those adopted by the department pursuant to KRS 439.3107;*
 3. *Community service;*
 4. *Phase demotion;*
 5. *Increased pilot program requirements;*
 6. *Electronic monitoring;*
 7. *Home incarceration;*
 8. *Imprisonment in a state or local correctional or detention facility or residential center for no more than sixty (60) days in any one (1) calendar year; and*
 9. *Termination from the pilot program.*
- (b) *When considering appropriate sanctions, the reentry team shall consider alternatives to incarceration.*
- (c) *Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, a parole officer may arrest a participant without first consulting the reentry team if the parole officer believes the participant poses an imminent threat to himself or herself or to others. The parole officer shall immediately notify the reentry team of the arrest. Upon receiving notification of the arrest, the reentry team shall then determine whether to impose additional sanctions.*
- (5) *Reentry team proceedings shall be confidential and shall be closed unless otherwise authorized by the hearing officer. Each reentry team member shall sign a confidentiality agreement and shall comply with state and federal confidentiality laws regarding treatment information. Documents contained in a participant's pilot program case file shall be confidential and only those documents that do not violate these state and federal confidentiality laws shall be released.*

➔SECTION 20. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 439 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

- (1) *The department shall implement the reentry drug supervision pilot program created under Section 18 of this Act for inmates or parolees placed in the pilot program pursuant to this section.*
- (2) *Inmates or parolees may be referred to the Parole Board as candidates for the pilot program by either the department's Division of Substance Abuse Programming as outlined in subsection (3) of this section or the department's hearing officers as outlined in subsection (4) of this section.*
- (3) (a) *After sentencing, the department's Division of Substance Abuse Programming shall conduct a substance abuse assessment of the following inmates:*
1. *Inmates whose offense for which he or she was sentenced:*
 - a. *Does not qualify him or her as a violent offender as defined in KRS 439.3401 or a sexual offender as defined in KRS 17.550; and*
 - b. *Did not result in death or serious physical injury of a victim;*
 2. *Inmates:*
 - a. *Who have been convicted of, or entered an Alford plea or plea of nolo contendere to, a Class C or D felony that is:*
 - i. *A drug offense; or*
 - ii. *An offense arising from a substance use disorder; or*

- b. *Whose probation or parole was revoked due to a substance use disorder or those with a history of substance use disorder; and*
 - 3. *Inmates who have not previously participated in the reentry drug supervision pilot program.*
- (b) *After reviewing the substance abuse assessments required under paragraph (a) of this subsection, the department's Division of Substance Abuse Programming shall refer to the Parole Board those inmates determined by the division to be candidates for the reentry drug supervision pilot program.*
- (4) *During a preliminary parole revocation hearing, if a department hearing officer suspects a parolee is suffering from a substance use disorder, the hearing officer may order a one (1) month deferment to allow the department's Division of Substance Abuse Programming to conduct a substance abuse assessment of the parolee. After evaluating the assessment, the hearing officer may recommend to the Parole Board that the parolee be placed into the pilot program instead of being revoked.*
- (5) (a) *Upon receiving a referral from the department's Division of Substance Abuse Programming pursuant to subsection (3) of this section or from the department's hearing officers pursuant to subsection (4) of this section, the Parole Board shall notify the inmate's or parolee's victims, if any, and provide them an opportunity to submit a written victim impact statement and to testify. The Parole Board shall then evaluate the referred inmate or parolee to determine whether to place him or her in the reentry drug supervision pilot program.*
- (b) *When evaluating whether to place a referred inmate or parolee in the reentry drug supervision pilot program, the Parole Board shall consider the following:*
- 1. *Current criminal charges, if any;*
 - 2. *Criminal convictions;*
 - 3. *Results of the substance abuse assessment conducted pursuant to subsection (3) or (4) of this section;*
 - 4. *Plan of recovery created by the department;*
 - 5. *Information regarding the victims, if any;*
 - 6. *Trial court's recommendation to participate in the pilot program, if any;*
 - 7. *An inmate's or parolee's willingness to participate; and*
 - 8. *Other relevant information as identified by the department.*
- (6) *After evaluating the referred inmate or parolee pursuant to subsection (5) of this section, the Parole Board shall determine whether to place an inmate or parolee into the reentry drug supervision pilot program.*
- (7) (a) 1. *Notwithstanding KRS 218A.1412 or 439.340 or any other statute to the contrary, if the Parole Board decides to place an inmate in the reentry drug supervision pilot program, the inmate shall immediately be paroled into the pilot program. The only conditions of parole shall be to:*
- a. *Have no contact with victims, if applicable;*
 - b. *Pay restitution, if applicable; and*
 - c. *Adhere to Sections 17 to 24 of this Act and to the reentry team's requirements and conditions.*
2. *Notwithstanding any statute to the contrary, if the Parole Board decides to place a parolee in the reentry drug supervision pilot program, the parolee shall immediately be entered into the pilot program. The only conditions of parole shall be to:*
- a. *Adhere to any special conditions established by the Parole Board; and*
 - b. *Adhere to Sections 17 to 24 of this Act and to the reentry team's requirements and conditions.*
- (b) *Participants shall remain on parole until sentence completion unless the reentry team determines to terminate or administratively discharge the participant from the pilot program. If terminated from the pilot program, the reentry team shall refer the participant to the Parole Board for revocation.*

➔SECTION 21. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 439 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

- (1) *The reentry drug supervision pilot program shall consist of two (2) phases lasting a minimum of twelve (12) months or until sentence completion, whichever occurs first. Both phases shall occur after the participant is paroled.*
- (2) *The first phase is an education phase. For the first phase, the participant shall at a minimum:*
 - (a) *Provide at least three (3) random drug screens per week;*
 - (b) *Attend as many group therapy sessions per week as determined necessary by a community mental health center. The community mental health center shall conduct the group therapy sessions;*
 - (c) *Attend one (1) drug supervision session per week;*
 - (d) *Obtain and maintain full-time employment, training, or education approved by the reentry team;*
 - (e) *Obtain and maintain housing approved by the reentry team;*
 - (f) *Make arrangements for payment of court obligations and any probation and parole fees required by the department;*
 - (g) *Indicate an appropriate understanding of recovery principles;*
 - (h) *Attend self-help programs, such as a twelve (12) step program; and*
 - (i) *Remain drug-free for ninety (90) consecutive days in this phase before consideration for promotion to the second phase.*
- (3) *The second phase is the self-motivation phase. For the second phase, the participant shall at a minimum:*
 - (a) *Provide at least two (2) random drug screens per week;*
 - (b) *Attend as many group therapy sessions per week as determined necessary by a community mental health center. The community mental health center shall conduct the group therapy sessions;*
 - (c) *Attend two (2) drug supervision sessions every two (2) weeks;*
 - (d) *Maintain full-time employment, training, or education approved by the reentry team;*
 - (e) *Maintain housing approved by the reentry team;*
 - (f) *Continue paying court obligations and any probation and parole fees required by the department;*
 - (g) *Indicate an appropriate understanding of recovery lifestyle;*
 - (h) *Continue to attend self-help programs, such as a twelve (12) step program; and*
 - (i) *Remain drug-free for ninety (90) consecutive days in this phase.*
- (4) *Participants may be ordered during any phase to comply with additional requirements, including but not limited to the following:*
 - (a) *Employment, school, or home visits by the pilot program staff;*
 - (b) *Domestic violence counseling with a certified domestic violence treatment provider, or other types of counseling, as referred by the reentry team;*
 - (c) *Curfews as established by the reentry team; and*
 - (d) *Medical or mental health referrals and subsequent treatment recommendations.*
- (5) *After successful completion of the second phase, if a participant has not yet completed his or her sentence, the participant shall move from the reentry drug supervision pilot program to regular parole.*
- (6) *If the reentry team terminates the participant from the pilot program, the participant shall be referred to the Parole Board for revocation. If terminated, the reentry team shall determine whether the participant may receive credit toward the remainder of his or her sentence for the time spent in the pilot program.*

➔SECTION 22. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 439 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

If reentry drug supervision pilot program participation as outlined in Section 21 of this Act is impracticable due to inpatient treatment or similar circumstances in which the participant is being monitored by an authorized third party, the participant shall be placed in suspended status. Upon release from the authorized third party, the

participant shall resume participation in the reentry drug supervision pilot program. During the time in which the participant is suspended, no credit shall be earned toward the completion of the two (2) pilot program phases.

➔SECTION 23. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 439 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

If a participant cannot complete the pilot program through no fault of his or her own, he or she may be administratively discharged. If the reentry team determines that administrative discharge is appropriate, the department shall determine whether to move the participant to regular parole or to refer the participant to the Parole Board for revocation. If administratively discharged, the participant shall receive credit toward the remainder of his or her sentence for the time spent in the pilot program.

➔SECTION 24. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 439 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

Participants may request voluntary termination from the pilot program. If the reentry team determines the request is knowingly and voluntarily made, the participant shall be referred to the Parole Board for revocation. If voluntarily terminated, the reentry team shall determine whether the participant may receive credit toward the remainder of his or her sentence for the time spent in the pilot program.

➔SECTION 25. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 15 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

- (1) *A law enforcement agency may create a program to refer persons to treatment for substance use who voluntarily seek assistance from the law enforcement agency.*
- (2) *A person voluntarily seeking assistance through a program created pursuant to this section:*
 - (a) *Shall not be placed under arrest;*
 - (b) *Shall not be prosecuted for the possession of any controlled substance, paraphernalia, or other item surrendered to the law enforcement agency. Items surrendered pursuant to this paragraph shall be recorded by the law enforcement agency at the time of surrender and shall be destroyed;*
 - (c) *Shall be paired immediately with a volunteer mentor to assist his or her recovery; and*
 - (d) *Shall be immediately referred to a community mental health center, medical provider, or other entity for substance use treatment.*
- (3) *A person is ineligible for placement through a program established pursuant to this section if the person:*
 - (a) *Has an outstanding arrest warrant;*
 - (b) *Has been convicted of three (3) or more drug-related offenses; or*
 - (c) *Is under the age of eighteen (18) and does not have the consent of a parent or guardian.*
- (4) *Programs created pursuant to this section may be called an Angel Initiative Program.*

➔Section 26. KRS 202A.121 is amended to read as follows:

Upon the appearance of the person detained pursuant to KRS 202A.041 or upon the filing of a petition pursuant to KRS 202A.051, the court shall appoint an attorney to represent the respondent with such appointment and representation to continue unless the respondent retains private counsel. The appointed attorney shall be forthwith notified by the clerk of the allegations in the petition and the date and purpose of the preliminary hearing. *Notwithstanding KRS 202A.091, an attorney appointed by the court or retained by the respondent shall be given access to the court records relating to the petition.*

➔SECTION 27. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 197 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

- (1) *The department may administer a Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP) and may lease the labor of state prisoners within the boundaries of the state's Department of Corrections facilities for the production of nonagricultural goods for sale to both public and private buyers, if the department meets the conditions set out in this section. This section shall apply only to the leasing of labor in accordance with a PIECP and not to programs otherwise operated by Kentucky Correctional Industries.*
- (2) *The department shall not lease the labor of a prisoner who does not consent in writing to the leasing of that prisoner's labor.*
- (3) *The department shall retain full responsibility for the care, custody, and control of the prisoner and shall supply appropriate security and custody services without cost to the person leasing the labor.*

- (4) *The department shall ensure that the prisoner is paid wages at a rate not less than that paid for work of a similar nature in the locality in which the work takes place, as determined by the Labor Cabinet, and never less than the federal minimum wage. The final decision on the appropriate wage, in keeping with federal and state labor and wage laws, shall be made by the Kentucky State Corrections Commission.*
- (5) *The department shall not allow a prisoner whose labor has been leased under this section to:*
- (a) *Engage in work that would result in the displacement of employed workers in the specific Department of Corrections locale. As used in this paragraph, a displaced employed worker is:*
 1. *A civilian worker employed in the same task by the employer leasing or applying to lease prisoner labor, who would lose his or her job if the prisoner labor were leased; or*
 2. *A civilian worker who is employed full-time and, as a result of the prisoner labor lease, is forced to work part-time, regardless of wage increase.*

A civilian worker is not considered displaced for the purposes of this paragraph if the civilian worker remains employed in a job acceptable to that worker and at equal or higher wages than that worker previously received. The employer shall provide whatever retraining is required of the civilian worker at no cost to the civilian worker;
 - (b) *Labor in a skill, craft, or trade in which there is a surplus of labor for that skill, craft, or trade in that specific Department of Corrections locale;*
 - (c) *Perform any work that would impair existing contracts for goods or services;*
 - (d) *Perform leased work outside of Department of Corrections facilities; or*
 - (e) *Perform leased construction work inside or outside Department of Corrections facilities.*
- (6) *Before the commencement of any leased labor project at a Department of Corrections facility under this section, the department shall:*
- (a) *Receive a written projection from the Labor Cabinet that the leased labor project shall not result in acts prohibited by subsection (5)(a) to (c) of this section;*
 - (b) *Receive written documentation from the employer leasing or applying to lease prisoner labor agreeing to not displace any of its non-prisoner employees with leased prisoner labor;*
 - (c) *Have written documentation of consultation with local unions representing labor in the specific Department of Corrections facility's locale in any skill, craft, or trade in which a prisoner may labor at that facility. If a local union is not available, the department shall consult with a similar statewide union. The department shall present this information to the Kentucky State Corrections Commission;*
 - (d) *Have written documentation of consultation with local private businesses that may be economically impacted by the leased labor project. The department shall present this information to the Kentucky State Corrections Commission; and*
 - (e) *Have written documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).*
- (7) *The leasing of prisoner labor shall not be deemed to create an employer-employee relationship between the person leasing the labor of the prisoner and the prisoner. However, the person leasing the labor of the prisoner shall provide for workers' compensation coverage for the prisoner and, if applicable, Social Security coverage for the prisoner.*
- (8) *A prisoner, as a condition of participation in a program operating under the provisions of this section, shall agree to the deductions from the prisoner's earnings set out in this subsection. The department or the person leasing the labor of the prisoner shall deduct, in the following order, from a prisoner's gross wages:*
- (a) *If the prisoner is the subject of a court or administrative order for the support of a dependent, no less than twenty-five percent (25%) for the payment of the court or administratively ordered support. These deducted wages shall be paid to the Cabinet for Health and Family Services' Child Support Enforcement Program for disbursement in accordance with federal and state law;*
 - (b) *Twenty percent (20%) to be paid to the crime victim's compensation fund established in KRS 346.185;*
 - (c) *Applicable federal, state, and local taxes, including Social Security if applicable; and*

(d) *Reasonable room and board fees established by the department by administrative regulation.*

Total deductions from a prisoner's gross wages shall not exceed eighty percent (80%).

- (9) *The department shall require any person leasing the labor of a prisoner to post bond, with good surety, in an amount determined by the department, against any judgment that may be entered against the department arising from the leasing of prisoner labor to that person.*
- (10) *In leasing prisoner labor under this section, the department shall seek to have the labor leased to the highest responsible bidder.*
- (11) *The department shall provide for reasonable access to the grounds of the Department of Corrections facilities for the person leasing the inmate labor and for the location of the work and the transporting and siting of equipment and supplies, with the security of the public being paramount.*
- (12) *The department may promulgate administrative regulations to implement the provisions of this section.*

➔SECTION 28. A NEW SECTION OF KRS 196.700 TO 196.735 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

For a Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP) administered pursuant to Section 27 of this Act, the Kentucky State Corrections Commission shall:

- (1) *Develop a statewide strategic plan for the development and implementation of goals, objectives, and criteria for Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Programs (PIECPs);*
- (2) *Conduct a statewide assessment of business opportunities for the Kentucky Correctional Industries operating locations and private business opportunities;*
- (3) *Conduct an assessment of any private business that applies to partner with PIECPs;*
- (4) *Review any information provided to the commission by companies, organized labor, the Department of Corrections, or any agency of state government in regard to:*
- (a) *Potential job displacements relating to PIECPs;*
- (b) *Appropriate leased-labor pay rates for proposed business participants;*
- (c) *Opportunities to partner with businesses;*
- (d) *Reduction in the rate of recidivism; and*
- (e) *Business plans presented to the commission;*
- (5) *Provide technical assistance and support to potential partners;*
- (6) *Submit an annual report no later than September 1 of each year to the commissioner, the Governor, and the General Assembly, which shall include at least the following information:*
- (a) *The status of the implementation of the statewide strategic plan;*
- (b) *The effectiveness of the commission in achieving the goals outlined in this section; and*
- (c) *An accounting of the distribution of profits and losses for the fiscal year;*
- (7) *Advise the Governor and the commissioner concerning PIECPs' policies and programs, including particularly the following:*
- (a) *The need for, and the development of, new or specialized facilities or programs;*
- (b) *The need for, and the effectuation of, collaboration and liaison within the department and between the department and community agencies and resources, including the bench and bar, in order to promote the readjustment and rehabilitation of offenders in institutions; and*
- (c) *The need for, and the development of, useful research in development of PIECPs; and*
- (8) *Promulgate administrative regulations in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A for businesses and the operating procedures of the Kentucky State Corrections Commission, and the procedures for addressing the handling of injury to inmates participating in the PIECPs, such as workers' compensation insurance or another program.*

➔Section 29. KRS 335B.010 is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 335B.020 to 335B.070, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (1) "Occupation" includes all occupations, trades, vocations, professions, businesses, or employment of any kind for which a license is required to be issued by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, its agencies, or political subdivisions.
- (2) "License" includes all licenses, permits, certificates, registrations, or other means required to engage in an occupation which are granted or issued by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, its agents or political subdivisions before a person can pursue, practice, or engage in any occupation.
- (3) "Public employment" includes all employment with the Commonwealth of Kentucky, its agencies, or political subdivisions.
- (4) "Conviction of a crime" shall be limited to convictions of felonies ~~or~~ ~~[, high misdemeanors, and]~~ misdemeanors ~~[for which a jail sentence may be imposed. No other criminal conviction shall be considered unless moral turpitude is involved].~~
- (5) "Hiring or licensing authority" shall mean the person, board, commission, or department of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, its agencies or political subdivisions, responsible by law for the hiring of persons for public employment or the licensing of persons for occupations.

➔Section 30. KRS 335B.020 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) No person shall be disqualified from public employment, nor shall a person be disqualified from pursuing, practicing, or engaging in any occupation for which a license is required solely because of a prior conviction of a crime, unless the crime for which convicted ~~[is one described in KRS 335B.010(4) or otherwise]~~ directly relates to the position of employment sought or the occupation for which the license is sought.
- (2) In determining if a conviction directly relates to the position of public employment sought or the occupation for which the license is sought, the hiring or licensing authority shall consider:
 - (a) The nature and seriousness of the crime for which the individual was convicted ***and the passage of time since its commission;***
 - (b) The relationship of the crime to the purposes of regulating the position of public employment sought or the occupation for which the license is sought;
 - (c) The relationship of the crime to the ability, capacity, and fitness required to perform the duties and discharge the responsibilities of the position of employment or occupation. †
- ~~(3) Nothing in KRS 335B.020 to 335B.070 shall be construed so as to limit the power of the hiring or licensing authority to determine that an individual shall be entitled to public employment or a license regardless of that individual's conviction if the hiring or licensing authority determines that the individual has been successfully rehabilitated. †~~

➔Section 31. KRS 335B.030 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) (a) If a hiring or licensing authority denies an individual a position of public employment ~~[or disqualifies the individual from pursuing, practicing, or engaging in any occupation for which a license is required,]~~ solely because of the individual's prior conviction of a crime, the hiring or licensing authority shall notify the individual in writing of the following:
 1. ~~[(a)]~~ The grounds and reasons for the denial or disqualification;
 2. ~~[(b)]~~ That the individual has the right to a hearing conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B, if written request for hearing is made within ten (10) days after service of notice;
 3. ~~[(c)]~~ The earliest date the person may reapply for a position of public employment or a license; and
 4. ~~[(d)]~~ That evidence of rehabilitation may be considered upon reapplication.
- (b) ~~[(2)]~~ Any party aggrieved by a final order issued by a hiring or licensing authority after a hearing ***under this subsection*** may appeal to Franklin Circuit Court in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.
- (2) (a) ***Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a hiring or licensing authority shall not disqualify an individual from pursuing, practicing, or engaging in any occupation for which a license is required solely because of the individual's prior conviction of a crime, unless the authority provides the individual with a written notice that the authority has determined that the prior***

conviction may disqualify the person, demonstrates the connection between the prior conviction and the license being sought, and affords the individual an opportunity to be personally heard before the board prior to the board making a decision on whether to disqualify the individual. If the license is denied after the person was heard, the hiring or licensing authority shall notify the individual in writing of the following:

1. *The grounds and reasons for the denial or disqualification;*
 2. *That the individual has the right to a hearing conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B, if a written request for hearing is made within ten (10) days after service of notice;*
 3. *The earliest date the person may reapply for a license; and*
 4. *That evidence of rehabilitation may be considered upon reapplication.*
- (b) *If an individual's prior conviction was for a Class A felony, a Class B felony, or any felony offense that would qualify the individual as a registrant pursuant to KRS 17.500, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that a connection exists between the prior conviction and the license being sought.*
- (c) *Any party aggrieved by a final order issued by a hiring or licensing authority after a hearing under this subsection may appeal to Franklin Circuit Court in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.*
- (3) *Except as provided in subsection (2)(b) of this section, in any administrative hearing or civil litigation authorized under this section, the hiring or licensing authority shall carry the burden of proof on the question of whether the prior conviction directly relates to the position of employment sought or the occupation for which the license is sought.*

➔Section 32. KRS 335B.060 is repealed, reenacted, and amended to read as follows:

Except for peace officers and other law enforcement personnel and unless preempted by federal law, the provisions of KRS 335B.020 to 335B.070 shall prevail over any other laws, rules and regulations which purport to govern the granting, denial, renewal, suspension, or revocation of a license or the initiation, suspension, or termination of public employment on the grounds of conviction of a crime or crimes.

➔Section 33. The following KRS section is repealed:

335B.040 Denial of license on ground of absence of good moral character.

➔Section 34. KRS 164.6911 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, the office shall issue a certificate of registration to an individual who complies with KRS 164.6909(1) or whose application has been accepted under KRS 164.6909(2).
- (2) The office may refuse to issue a certificate of registration if the office determines that the applicant has engaged in conduct that has a significant adverse effect on the applicant's fitness to act as an athlete agent. In making the determination, the office may consider whether the applicant has:
 - (a) Been convicted of a crime *as defined in Section 29 of this Act* that *directly relates to being an athlete agent*~~[, if committed in this state, would be a crime involving moral turpitude or a felony]~~;
 - (b) Made a materially false, misleading, deceptive, or fraudulent representation in the application or as an athlete agent;
 - (c) Engaged in conduct that would disqualify the applicant from serving in a fiduciary capacity;
 - (d) Engaged in conduct prohibited by KRS 164.6925;
 - (e) Had a registration or licensure as an athlete agent suspended, revoked, or denied, or been refused renewal of registration or licensure as an athlete agent in any state;
 - (f) Engaged in conduct the consequence of which was that a sanction, suspension, or declaration of ineligibility to participate in an interscholastic or intercollegiate athletic event was imposed on a student-athlete or educational institution; or
 - (g) Engaged in conduct that significantly adversely reflects on the applicant's credibility, honesty, or integrity.
- (3) In making a determination under subsection (2) of this section, the office shall consider:

- (a) How recently the conduct occurred;
 - (b) The nature of the conduct and the context in which it occurred;~~and~~
 - (c) *The provisions of KRS Chapter 335B, if applicable; and*
 - (d) Any other relevant conduct of the applicant.
- (4) An athlete agent may apply to renew a registration by submitting an application for renewal in a form prescribed by the office. An application filed under this section is a public record. The application for renewal must be signed by the applicant under penalty of perjury and must contain current information on all matters required in an original registration.
- (5) An individual who has submitted an application for renewal of registration or licensure in another state, in lieu of submitting an application for renewal in the form prescribed pursuant to subsection (4) of this section, may file a copy of the application for renewal and a valid certificate of registration or licensure from the other state. The office shall accept the application for renewal from the other state as an application for renewal in this state if the application to the other state:
- (a) Was submitted in the other state within six (6) months next preceding the filing in this state and the applicant certifies the information contained in the application for renewal is current;
 - (b) Contains information substantially similar to or more comprehensive than that required in an application for renewal submitted in this state; and
 - (c) Was signed by the applicant under penalty of perjury.
- (6) A certificate of registration or a renewal of registration is valid for one (1) year.

➔Section 35. KRS 165A.475 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) Any person seeking a license to operate, conduct, maintain, or establish a CDL driver training school shall apply to the commission on forms prepared and furnished by the commission. The application shall include the following information:
- (a) The title or name of the school, the names of the owners of the school, and, if the owner is to be a corporation, the names and addresses of the officers of the corporation;
 - (b) Except for corporations, a statement that the owners of the CDL driver training school are each twenty-one (21) years of age or over, are residents of this state, and have been for at least one (1) year next preceding the application for the CDL driver training school license~~, and are each of good moral character~~;
 - (c) A description of the established place of business together with the hours during which the CDL driver training school is conducted and a description of the equipment and facilities used in CDL driver training;
 - (d) Evidence of liability insurance coverage of the CDL driver training school, the instructor, and students of the CDL driver training school while operating driver training school equipment. The insurance shall have minimum limits of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for bodily injury or death of one (1) person in any one (1) accident and subject to the limit for any one (1) person, fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for bodily injury or death of two (2) or more persons in any one (1) accident and ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for damage to the property of others in any one (1) accident. Evidence of insurance coverage shall also provide that the insurance coverage shall not be canceled except after ten (10) days prior notice in writing by the carrier to the commission. Upon request by an applicant, the commission shall review an application and provide a letter to the applicant that a proposed CDL driver training school has met all preliminary requirements for approval, except the provisions of this paragraph. The letter may be used by the applicant to help secure the liability insurance coverage needed under this paragraph to obtain a license to operate a school. A letter provided under this paragraph shall not be construed as approval to perform CDL driver's training or to operate a school.
- (2) Each original application for a license to operate a CDL driver training school and each application for renewal of a license to operate a CDL driver training school shall be accompanied by the payment of a fee of two hundred dollars (\$200) to the commission and written proof that the applicant has complied with the criminal history background check required by KRS 165A.465. The application fee charged under this

subsection shall not be refundable if, based upon the background check, the commission denies the person the right to be issued a license under this chapter.

- (3) The commission shall pay the Department of Kentucky State Police to inspect and investigate CDL driver training schools under the requirements of subsection (4) of this section. The payment shall be an amount not greater than the actual cost of conducting the inspection and investigation.
- (4) Upon receipt of an application for a license to operate a CDL driver training school, the commission shall request the Department of Kentucky State Police to investigate the person's program and verify the information contained in the application. The Department of Kentucky State Police shall contact the applicant and make an appointment to inspect the school's facilities. At the time of inspection, the Department of Kentucky State Police shall verify that the school meets the standards promulgated as administrative regulations under KRS Chapter 13A for license as a CDL driver training school. Upon request, the standards shall be furnished to the school by the commission prior to the visit. If the standards are met, the school shall be licensed to offer instruction on how to operate a commercial motor vehicle including classifications, endorsements, and restrictions.
- (5) Any person seeking a license to act as a CDL driver training instructor shall apply to the commission on forms prepared and furnished by the commission setting forth that the applicant is twenty-one (21) years of age or older; ~~is of good moral character;~~ is a high school graduate or has the equivalent of a high school education, or has equivalent experience; and holds a current and valid operator's license.
- (6) Each original application for a license as a CDL driver training instructor and each application for renewal of a license as a CDL driver training instructor shall be accompanied by the payment of a fee of twenty dollars (\$20) to the commission and written proof that the applicant has complied with the criminal history background check required by KRS 165A.465. The application fee charged under this subsection shall not be refundable if, based upon the background check, the commission denies the person the right to be issued a license under this chapter.
- (7) In making the determination ~~of~~ ***whether to issue a license*** ~~{good moral character}~~ under this section, the commission shall consider but shall not be limited to the following:
 - (a) If the applicant has been convicted of a crime ***as defined in Section 29 of this Act;***
 - (b) The age of the applicant at the time any criminal conviction was entered;
 - (c) The length of time that has elapsed since the applicant's last criminal conviction; ~~and~~
 - (d) The relationship of any crime convicted to the ability of the applicant to operate a CDL driver training school ***or to act as a CDL driver training instructor; and***
 - (e) ***The provisions of KRS Chapter 335B.***

➔Section 36. KRS 198B.672 is amended to read as follows:

Subject to a hearing conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B, the board may revoke, suspend, place on probation, or restrict the license or certificate of any licensee or certificate holder; refuse to issue or renew a license or certificate; or reprimand, censure, or fine a licensee or certificate holder for any of the following reasons:

- (1) Fraud or deceit in obtaining licensure or certification;
- (2) Transfer of the authority granted by the license or certificate to another person;
- (3) Unfair or deceptive trade practices;
- (4) Willful or deliberate disregard and violation of building codes, electrical codes, or related laws and ordinances of this Commonwealth or any city, county, or urban-county government;
- (5) Aiding or abetting any person attempting to evade the provisions of KRS 198B.650 to 198B.689;
- (6) Conspiracy or knowingly combining with any person, to allow a license or certificate to be used by an unlicensed or uncertified person, firm, or corporation with intent to evade the provisions of KRS 198B.650 to 198B.689. Allowing a license or certificate to be used by more than one (1) person shall be prima facie evidence of intent to evade the provisions of KRS 198B.650 to 198B.689;
- (7) Willful or deliberate disregard of disciplinary actions taken by the board, or of a city, county, or urban-county government;
- (8) Negligence or incompetence in compliance with applicable codes and standards of practice;

- (9) Violation of any of the provisions of KRS 198B.650 to 198B.689 or any administrative regulation promulgated by the board; or
- (10) Conviction of a ~~felony or of any~~ crime *as defined in Section 29 of this Act, if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B* ~~[an element of which is dishonesty or fraud, under the laws of any state or of the United States].~~

➔Section 37. KRS 211.9125 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) Subject to an administrative hearing conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B, the cabinet may revoke, suspend, or restrict the certificate of a certificate holder, refuse to issue or renew certification, reprimand, censure, place on probation, or impose a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) on a person who:
- Has been convicted of a felony under the laws of the Commonwealth of any crime that involves theft or dishonesty, or is a sex crime as defined by KRS 17.500, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*;
 - Has had disciplinary action taken against a professional license, certification, registration, or permit held by the person seeking certification;
 - Engaged in fraud or deceit in obtaining certification;
 - Attempts to transfer the authority granted by the certificate to another person;
 - Disregards or violates the building codes, electrical codes, or related laws of this Commonwealth or ordinances of any city, county, urban-county government, consolidated local government, charter county government, or unified local government;
 - Aids or abets any person attempting to evade the provisions of KRS 211.9101 to 211.9135 or the administrative regulations promulgated thereunder by the cabinet;
 - Uses unfair or deceptive trade practices; or
 - Knowingly violates any of the provisions of KRS 211.9101 to 211.9135 or any administrative regulation promulgated thereunder by the cabinet pertaining to radon measurement, mitigation, or laboratory analysis.
- (2) If an application for certification or renewal of certification is denied, the person seeking certification shall not conduct radon measurement, mitigation, or laboratory analysis within the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
- (3) Notwithstanding the existence or pursuit of any other civil or criminal remedy, the cabinet may institute proceedings in the Circuit Court of the county where the person resides for an order enjoining the person from engaging or attempting to engage in activities that violate any provisions of KRS 211.9101 to 211.9135 or any administrative regulation promulgated thereunder by the cabinet pertaining to radon measurement, mitigation, or laboratory analysis.
- (4) Any final order of the cabinet may be appealed to the Circuit Court of the county in which the person resides after a written decision is rendered in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.

➔Section 38. KRS 216A.080 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) No person shall be eligible to practice long-term care administration in this state unless:
- He or she shall make written application to the board on such forms as are provided therefor;
 - He or she is a citizen of the United States or has declared his or her intent to become a citizen of the United States;
 - He or she provides proof satisfactory to the board that he or she is of good moral character and is otherwise suitable, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*;
 - He or she has passed an examination approved by the board by promulgation of an administrative regulation; and
 - He or she meets such other requirements as may be established by the board by promulgation of an administrative regulation, so long as the requirements are uniform and are applied to all other applicants for a license.
- (2) When an applicant has met the requirements as provided herein, the board shall issue the applicant a license to practice long-term care administration in this state.

➔Section 39. KRS 227.630 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) A license, certification, or certificate of acceptability may be denied, suspended, or revoked on the following grounds:
 - (a) A showing of insolvency in a court of competent jurisdiction;
 - (b) Material misstatement in application for license, certification, or certificate of acceptability;
 - (c) Willful failure to comply with any provisions of KRS 227.550 to 227.660 or any rule or regulation promulgated by the board under KRS 227.550 to 227.660;
 - (d) Willfully defrauding any buyer;
 - (e) Willful failure to perform any written agreement with any buyer or retailer;
 - (f) Failure to have or to maintain an established place of business;
 - (g) Failure to furnish or maintain the required insurance;
 - (h) Making a fraudulent sale, transaction, or repossession;
 - (i) Employment of fraudulent devices, methods, or practices in connection with the requirements under the statutes of this state with respect to the retaking of goods under retail installment contracts and the redemption and resale of such goods;
 - (j) Failure by a retailer to put the title to a manufactured home, mobile home, or recreational vehicle in his name after said retailer has acquired ownership of the manufactured home, mobile home, or recreational vehicle by trade or otherwise;
 - (k) Violation of any law relating to the sale or financing of manufactured homes, mobile homes, or recreational vehicles, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*.
- (2) If a licensee is a firm or corporation, it shall be sufficient cause for the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license that any officer, director, or trustee of the firm or corporation, or any member in case of a partnership, has been guilty of any act or omission which would be cause for refusing, suspending, or revoking a license to such party as an individual. Each licensee shall be responsible for any or all of his or her salespersons while acting as his agent while the said agent is acting within the scope of his authority.
- (3) Upon proceedings for the suspension of a license, certification, or certificate of acceptability for any of the violations enumerated in KRS 227.550 to 227.660, the licensee or holder of a certificate of acceptability may have the alternative, subject to the approval of the board, to pay in lieu of part or all of the days of any suspension the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) per day. Payments in lieu of suspension collected by the board shall be deposited in the State Treasury and credited to the general expenditure fund.

➔Section 40. KRS 229.200 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The authority may suspend, reprimand, revoke, probate, or refuse to renew or issue a license for the following reasons: that the licensee or applicant has, in the judgment of the authority, been guilty of an act detrimental to the interests of boxing, kickboxing, mixed martial arts, or wrestling generally or to the public interest, convenience, or necessity, including, but not by way of limitation, the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or any rule or administrative regulation of the authority.
- (2) *If in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*, the authority may suspend, reprimand, revoke, probate, or refuse to renew or issue a license if it finds that the applicant, or any person who is a partner, agent, employee, stockholder, or associate of the applicant, has been convicted of a crime *as defined in Section 29 of this Act* ~~in any jurisdiction~~, or is associating or consorting with any person who has or persons who have been convicted of a crime *as defined in Section 29 of this Act* ~~or crimes in any jurisdiction or jurisdictions~~, or is consorting or associating with or has consorted or associated with bookmakers, gamblers, or persons of similar pursuits, or has himself engaged in similar pursuits, or is financially irresponsible, or has been guilty of or attempted any fraud or misrepresentation in connection with boxing, kickboxing, mixed martial arts, or wrestling, or has violated or attempted to violate any law with respect to boxing, kickboxing, mixed martial arts, or wrestling in any jurisdiction or any rule, regulation, or order of the authority, or shall have violated any rule of boxing, kickboxing, mixed martial arts, or wrestling which shall have been approved or adopted by the authority, or has been guilty of or engaged in similar, related, or like practices.

- (3) (a) The authority may suspend, reprimand, revoke, probate, or refuse to renew or issue a license to protect the health of the licensee, upon notification of the suspension or revocation of the license of a licensee in another state or jurisdiction.
- (b) Upon proceedings for the revocation of any license under KRS 229.081, the authority may, in its discretion, order a suspension of the license. However, the licensee may have the alternative, subject to the approval of the authority, to pay in lieu of part or all of the days of any suspension period a sum not in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500).

➔Section 41. KRS 309.086 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may revoke, suspend, place on probation, or restrict the license, certificate, or registration of a licensee, certificate holder, or registrant; refuse to issue or renew a license, certificate, or registration; and reprimand, admonish, or fine a licensee, certificate holder, or registrant for the following:
 - (a) Fraud or deceit in obtaining licensure, certification, or registration;
 - (b) Transferring the authority granted by the license, certificate, or registration to another person;
 - (c) Using unfair, false, misleading, or deceptive trade practices;
 - (d) Willfully or deliberately disregarding professional standards of practice or violating the code of ethics;
 - (e) Aiding and abetting a person who obtains a license, certificate, or registration fraudulently;
 - (f) Conspiring or combining with others to obtain a license, certificate, or registration to be used by an unlicensed, uncertified, or unregistered person with the intent to evade the provisions of KRS 309.080 to 309.089 and administrative regulations promulgated pursuant to those sections;
 - (g) Negligence or incompetence in complying with the applicable code of ethics and standards of practice or failure to comply with continuing education requirements;
 - (h) Violating KRS 309.080 to 309.089 and administrative regulations promulgated pursuant to those sections; or
 - (i) Being convicted of any ~~[felony or any other]~~ crime **as defined in Section 29 of this Act** in which an element of the crime is dishonesty or fraud, ~~[under the laws of any state or the United States]~~ within the past three (3) years, **if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B**.
- (2) The board shall, upon the request of a licensed clinical alcohol and drug counselor, certified alcohol and drug counselor, or registered alcohol and drug peer support specialist, or an applicant for licensure, certification, or registration, hold a hearing pursuant to KRS Chapter 13B before denying an application; refusing to renew a license, certificate, or registration; suspending a license, certificate, or registration; or imposing a fine. The affected party may appeal the board's decision in the Circuit Court where the licensee, certificate holder, or registrant resides. The action of the board shall remain in effect pending any appeals unless the board rescinds or modifies its order.

➔Section 42. KRS 309.137 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may refuse to issue a license or may deny any application, or suspend, or revoke, impose probationary conditions upon, issue a written reprimand or admonishment, or perform any combination thereof regarding any license held or applied for under the provisions of KRS 309.133 if the person:
 - (a) Is found guilty of fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation in procuring or renewing or attempting to procure or renew a license to practice art therapy;
 - (b) Committed any unfair, false, misleading, or deceptive act or practice;
 - (c) Has been negligent in the practice of art therapy;
 - (d) Is adjudicated mentally incompetent;
 - (e) Is found guilty of a **crime as defined in Section 29 of this Act** ~~[felony or misdemeanor]~~ involving sexual misconduct or ~~[a crime]~~ where dishonesty is a necessary element, **if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B**. Conviction includes all instances in which a plea of no contest is the basis of the conviction;
 - (f) Is found guilty of unprofessional or unethical conduct in this or any other jurisdiction;

- (g) Has been using any controlled substance or alcoholic beverage to an extent or in a manner dangerous to the person, any other person, or the public, or to an extent that the use impairs the ability to perform as a licensed professional art therapist;
 - (h) Has violated any provision of KRS 309.130 to 309.1399 or administrative regulations promulgated thereunder;
 - (i) Failed to comply with an order issued by the board or an assurance of voluntary compliance; or
 - (j) Willfully or negligently divulges a professional confidence.
- (2) A certified copy of the record of conviction shall be conclusive evidence of the conviction.
 - (3) Disciplinary proceedings may be initiated upon the receipt by the board of a sworn complaint by any person, including members of the board.
 - (4) Two (2) years from the date of revocation, any person whose license has been revoked may petition the board for reinstatement. The board shall investigate the petition and may reinstate the licensee if the board finds that the individual has complied with any terms prescribed by the board and is able to competently engage in the practice of art therapy.
 - (5) If, after an investigation that includes an opportunity for the licensee to respond, the board determines that a violation took place but was not of a serious nature, it may issue a written admonishment to the licensee. A copy of the admonishment shall be placed in the permanent file of the licensee. The licensee shall have the right to file a response to the admonishment within thirty (30) days of its receipt and to have the response placed in the permanent licensure file. The licensee may alternatively, within thirty (30) days of the receipt, file a request for a hearing with the board. Upon receipt of this request, the board shall set aside the written admonishment and set the matter for a hearing under KRS Chapter 13B.
 - (6) The surrender of a license shall not deprive the board of its jurisdiction to proceed with disciplinary actions authorized under KRS 309.130 to 309.1399.

➔Section 43. KRS 309.318 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may refuse to issue a license or suspend, revoke, impose probationary conditions upon, impose an administrative fine, issue a written reprimand, or any combination thereof regarding any licensee upon proof that the licensee has:
 - (a) Been convicted of a crime as described in KRS 335B.010(4)~~[or an offense]~~ that ~~[otherwise]~~ directly relates to the occupation of interpreter, **if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B**. A plea of "no contest" may be treated as a conviction for purposes of disciplinary action;
 - (b) Knowingly misrepresented or concealed a material fact in obtaining a license or in reinstatement thereof;
 - (c) Committed any fraudulent act or practice;
 - (d) Been incompetent or negligent in the practice of interpreting;
 - (e) Violated any state statute or administrative regulation governing the practice of interpreting;
 - (f) Violated the code of ethics of the national organization issuing the licensee's certification as incorporated in administrative regulation; or
 - (g) Violated any federal or state law considered by the board to be applicable to the practice of interpreting.
- (2) When the board issues a written reprimand to the licensee, a copy of the reprimand shall be placed in the permanent file of the licensee. The licensee shall have the right to submit a response within thirty (30) days of its receipt and to have that response filed in the permanent file.
- (3) At any time during the investigative or hearing processes, the board may accept an assurance of voluntary compliance from the licensee which effectively deals with the complaint.
- (4) The board may reconsider, modify, or reverse its probation, suspensions, or other disciplinary action.
- (5) Five (5) years from the date of a revocation, any person whose license has been revoked may petition the board for reinstatement. The board shall investigate the petition and may reinstate the license upon a finding that the individual has complied with any terms prescribed by the board and is again able to competently engage in the practice of interpreting.

- (6) Any party aggrieved by a disciplinary action of the board may bring an action in Franklin Circuit Court in accordance with the provisions of KRS Chapter 13B.

➔Section 44. KRS 309.339 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may deny or refuse to renew a license, may suspend or revoke a license, may issue an administrative reprimand, or may impose probationary conditions or fines not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) when the licensee has engaged in unprofessional conduct that has endangered or is likely to endanger the health, welfare, or safety of the public. Unprofessional conduct shall include the following:
- (a) Obtaining or attempting to obtain a license by fraud, misrepresentation, concealment of material facts, or making a false statement to the board;
 - (b) Being convicted of a felony in any court if any act for which the licensee or applicant for license was convicted is determined by the board to have a direct bearing on whether the person is trustworthy to serve the public as a licensed diabetes educator, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*. "Conviction," as used in this paragraph, shall include a finding or verdict of guilty, an admission of guilt, or a plea of nolo contendere in a court of law;
 - (c) Violating any lawful order or administrative regulation promulgated by the board;
 - (d) Violating any provision of KRS 309.325 to 309.339 or administrative regulation promulgated by the board;
 - (e) Evidence of gross negligence or gross incompetence in the practice of diabetes education; and
 - (f) Violating the standards of practice or the code of ethics as promulgated by administrative regulations.
- (2) All administrative hearings for the disciplinary action against a license or certificate holder shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.

➔Section 45. KRS 309.362 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may deny or refuse to renew a license, may suspend or revoke a license, may issue an administrative reprimand, or may impose probationary conditions or fines not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) when the licensee has engaged in unprofessional conduct that has endangered or is likely to endanger the health, welfare, or safety of the public. Unprofessional conduct shall include the following:
- (a) Obtaining or attempting to obtain a license by fraud, misrepresentation, concealment of material facts, or making a false statement to the board;
 - (b) Being convicted of a felony in any court if the act or acts for which the licensee or applicant for license was convicted are determined by the board to have a direct bearing on whether the person is trustworthy to serve the public as a licensed massage therapist, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*. "Conviction," as used in this paragraph, shall include a finding or verdict of guilty, an admission of guilt, or a plea of nolo contendere in a court of law;
 - (c) Violating any lawful order or administrative regulation promulgated by the board;
 - (d) Violating any provision of this chapter or administrative regulations promulgated thereunder;
 - (e) Having sexual contact as defined by KRS 510.010(7) with a client or having engaged or attempted to engage in lewd or immoral conduct with any client or patient;
 - (f) Engaging in fraud or material deception in the delivery of professional services, including reimbursement or advertising services, in a false or misleading manner;
 - (g) Evidence of gross negligence or gross incompetence in the practice of massage therapy; or
 - (h) Violating the standards of practice or the code of ethics as promulgated by administrative regulations.
- (2) Any licensed massage therapist who does not desire to meet the qualifications for active license renewal shall, upon application and payment of an inactive renewal fee, be issued an inactive license. The license shall not entitle the license holder to use the term "licensed massage therapist," nor to engage in the practice of massage therapy. The inactive renewal fee shall not exceed fifty dollars (\$50) annually.
- (3) To regain active status, the licensee shall upon application show completion of one (1) hour of continuing professional education for each month the license has been in an inactive state not to exceed five (5) years.

Waivers or extensions of continuing education may be approved at the discretion of the board. Beyond five (5) years, the licensee shall meet the requirements in KRS 309.358.

- (4) The board may, at its discretion, deny, refuse to renew, suspend or revoke a license, or impose probationary conditions following an administrative hearing pursuant to KRS Chapter 13B and in accordance with administrative regulations promulgated by the board.
- (5) The surrender of a license shall not deprive the board of jurisdiction to proceed with disciplinary actions under KRS 309.350 to 309.364.

➔Section 46. KRS 309.418 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) ***If in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B***, the board shall refuse to license, or shall suspend a license, if the person seeking or holding a license has ever been convicted of or entered an Alford plea or plea of nolo contendere to a sex crime as defined in KRS 17.500, a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor as defined in KRS 17.500, a felony offense under KRS Chapter 209, or an offense which would classify the person as a violent offender under KRS 439.3401.
- (2) The board may refuse to issue or renew a license, or may suspend, temporarily suspend, revoke, fine, place on probation, reprimand, reasonably restrict, or take any combination of these actions against any licensee, for the following reasons:
 - (a) Unprofessional or unethical conduct;
 - (b) Mental or physical incapacity that prevents the licensee from engaging or assisting in the provision of home medical equipment and services with reasonable skill, competence, and safety to the public;
 - (c) Being convicted of or entering an Alford plea or plea of nolo contendere to, irrespective of an order granting probation or suspending imposition of any sentence imposed following the conviction or entry of such plea, one (1) or more of the following, ***if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B***:
 1. ~~A crime as defined in Section 29 of this Act~~^[felony];
 2. ~~An act involving gross immorality~~; or
 2. ~~[3.]~~ A violation of the home medical equipment laws, rules, or administrative regulations of this state, any other state, or the federal government;
 - (d) Knowing or having reason to know that a home medical equipment and services provider is incapable of engaging or assisting in the practice of providing home medical equipment and services with reasonable skill, competence, and safety to the public and failing to report any relevant information to the board;
 - (e) Knowingly making or causing to be made any false, fraudulent, or forged statement or misrepresentation of a material fact in securing issuance or renewal of a license;
 - (f) Engaging in fraud in connection with the practice of the provision of home medical equipment and services;
 - (g) Engaging in or aiding and abetting an individual to engage or assist in the provision of home medical equipment and services without a license or falsely using the title "home medical equipment and services provider," "provider," or other term which might imply that the individual is a home medical equipment and services provider; or
 - (h) Violation of any order issued by the board to comply with any applicable law or administrative regulation.
- (3) As used in this section, "unprofessional or unethical conduct" includes but is not limited to the following acts of a home medical equipment and services provider:
 - (a) Engaging in conduct likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public, demonstrating a willful or careless disregard for the health, welfare, or safety of a sick or disabled person, or engaging in conduct which substantially departs from accepted standards of providing home medical equipment and services ordinarily exercised by a home medical equipment and services provider, with or without established proof of actual injury;
 - (b) Engaging in grossly negligent professional conduct, with or without established proof of actual injury;
 - (c) Obtaining any remuneration by fraud, misrepresentation, or deception;

- (d) Providing home medical equipment and services that carry a legend or require a prescription without a medical order from a licensed health care practitioner; or
 - (e) Willfully or knowingly failing to maintain complete and accurate records of home medical equipment and services provided in compliance with federal and state laws, rules, or administrative regulations.
- (4) Any licensee who is found guilty of or enters an Alford plea or plea of nolo contendere to a violation prescribed in subsection (1) or (2)(c) of this section shall, within thirty (30) days, notify the board of that conviction or plea. Failure to do so shall be grounds for suspension or revocation of the license.
- (5) Any person whose license has been revoked in accordance with this section, other than a person whose license was revoked for being convicted of or entering an Alford plea or plea of nolo contendere to a sex crime as defined in KRS 17.500, a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor as defined in KRS 17.500, a felony offense under KRS Chapter 209, or an offense which would classify the person as a violent offender under KRS 439.3401, may petition the board for reinstatement. The petition shall be made in writing and in a form prescribed by the board. The board shall investigate all reinstatement petitions, and may reinstate a license upon a showing that the former holder has been rehabilitated and is again able to engage in the practice of providing home medical equipment and services with reasonable skill, competency, and safety to the public. Reinstatement may be on the terms and conditions that the board, based on competent evidence, reasonably believes necessary to protect the health and welfare of the citizens of the Commonwealth.
- (6) Upon exercising the power of revocation provided for in subsection (2) of this section, the board may reasonably prohibit any petition for reinstatement for a period up to and including five (5) years.
- (7) (a) A licensee who is disciplined under this section for a minor violation may request in writing that the board expunge the minor violation from the licensee's permanent record.
- (b) The request for expungement may be filed no sooner than three (3) years after the date on which the licensee has completed disciplinary sanctions imposed and if the licensee has not been disciplined for any subsequent violation of the same nature within this period of time.
- (c) A person shall not have his or her record expunged under this section more than once.
- (d) The board shall promulgate administrative regulations in accordance with KRS Chapter 13A to establish what are considered minor violations under this subsection. A violation shall be deemed a minor violation if it does not:
1. Demonstrate a serious inability to practice the profession;
 2. Involve the provisions of home medical equipment and services;
 3. Adversely affect the public health, safety, or welfare;
 4. Result in economic or physical harm to a person; or
 5. Create a significant threat of such harm.

➔Section 47. KRS 310.042 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may deny or refuse to renew a license or certificate, suspend or revoke a license or certificate, or issue orders to cease and desist from certain conduct or to otherwise discipline an applicant, a licensee, a certificate holder, or a person found guilty of violating any provisions of this chapter, if that person has:
- (a) Attempted to or obtained licensure or certification by fraud or misrepresentation;
 - (b) Engaged in habitual intoxication or unprofessional conduct, including, but not limited to, willful acts of negligence or a pattern of continued and repeated malpractice, negligence, or incompetence in the course of professional practice;
 - (c) Engaged in habitual intoxication or personal misuse of any drug, narcotics, or controlled substances so as to adversely affect his ability to practice;
 - (d) Been convicted of a *crime as defined in Section 29 of this Act, if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*~~[felony or any offense under state and federal laws involving moral turpitude]~~;
 - (e) Violated any lawful order or ruling of the board or any administrative regulation promulgated by the board; or

(f) Violated any provisions of this chapter.

- (2) All administrative hearings for the disciplinary action against a license or certificate holder shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.

➔Section 48. KRS 311.480 is amended to read as follows:

The board may refuse to license or renew, or may suspend, probate or revoke the license of any podiatrist or in addition to such punishment or in lieu thereof may impose a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) for each offense, upon proof that he:

- (1) Has been convicted of a felony, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*;
- (2) Has been convicted of a misdemeanor, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*~~involving moral turpitude or conduct likely to deceive or defraud the public~~;
- (3) Has employed, hired, procured or induced a person not licensed to practice podiatry in this state so to practice;
- (4) Has aided or abetted in the practice of podiatry a person not licensed to practice podiatry in this state;
- (5) Has been granted a license upon a mistake of a material fact;
- (6) Has violated any provision of KRS 311.390 to 311.510;
- (7) Has become drug addicted;
- (8) Has become a chronic or persistent alcoholic;
- (9) Has developed such physical or mental disability, or other condition whereby continued practice is dangerous to patients or to the public;
- (10) Has violated any order of suspension, or the terms or the conditions of any order of probation, issued by the board;
- (11) Has engaged in, or attempted to engage in the practice of podiatry under a false or assumed name;
- (12) Has willfully violated a confidential communication;
- (13) Has acted in a grossly negligent or willful manner which is inconsistent with the practice of podiatry;
- (14) Is unfit or incompetent to practice podiatry by reason of gross negligence or other causes including but not limited to being unable to practice podiatry with reasonable skill or safety;
- (15) Has a license to practice as a podiatrist denied, limited, suspended, probated or revoked in another jurisdiction on grounds sufficient to cause a license to be denied, limited, suspended, probated or revoked in this Commonwealth; or
- (16) Has engaged in conduct likely to deceive or defraud the public.

➔Section 49. KRS 311.595 is amended to read as follows:

If the power has not been transferred by statute to some other board, commission, or agency of this state, the board may deny an application or reregistration for a license; place a licensee on probation for a period not to exceed five (5) years; suspend a license for a period not to exceed five (5) years; limit or restrict a license for an indefinite period; or revoke any license heretofore or hereafter issued by the board, upon proof that the licensee has:

- (1) Knowingly made or presented, or caused to be made or presented, any false, fraudulent, or forged statement, writing, certificate, diploma, or other thing, in connection with an application for a license or permit;
- (2) Practiced, or aided or abetted in the practice of fraud, forgery, deception, collusion, or conspiracy in connection with an examination for a license;
- (3) Committed, procured, or aided in the procurement of an unlawful abortion, including a partial-birth abortion;
- (4) Entered a guilty or nolo contendere plea, or been convicted, by any court within or without the Commonwealth of Kentucky *of a crime as defined in Section 29 of this Act, if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*~~, or of committing an act which is, or would be a felony under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or of the United States, or of any crime involving moral turpitude which is a misdemeanor under the laws~~;
- (5) Been convicted of a misdemeanor offense under KRS Chapter 510 involving a patient, or a felony offense under KRS Chapter 510, 530.064(1)(a), or 531.310, or been found by the board to have had sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010(7) with a patient while the patient was under the care of the physician;

- (6) Become addicted to a controlled substance;
- (7) Become a chronic or persistent alcoholic;
- (8) Been unable or is unable to practice medicine according to acceptable and prevailing standards of care by reason of mental or physical illness or other condition including but not limited to physical deterioration that adversely affects cognitive, motor, or perceptive skills, or by reason of an extended absence from the active practice of medicine;
- (9) Engaged in dishonorable, unethical, or unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public or any member thereof;
- (10) Knowingly made, or caused to be made, or aided or abetted in the making of, a false statement in any document executed in connection with the practice of his profession;
- (11) Employed, as a practitioner of medicine or osteopathy in the practice of his profession in this state, any person not duly licensed or otherwise aided, assisted, or abetted the unlawful practice of medicine or osteopathy or any other healing art;
- (12) Violated or attempted to violate, directly or indirectly, or assisted in or abetted the violation of, or conspired to violate any provision or term of any medical practice act, including but not limited to the code of conduct promulgated by the board under KRS 311.601 or any other valid regulation of the board;
- (13) Violated any agreed order, letter of agreement, final order, or emergency order issued by the board;
- (14) Engaged in or attempted to engage in the practice of medicine or osteopathy under a false or assumed name, or impersonated another practitioner of a like, similar, or different name;
- (15) Obtained a fee or other thing of value on the fraudulent representation that a manifestly incurable condition could be cured;
- (16) Willfully violated a confidential communication;
- (17) Had his license to practice medicine or osteopathy in any other state, territory, or foreign nation revoked, suspended, restricted, or limited or has been subjected to other disciplinary action by the licensing authority thereof. This subsection shall not require relitigation of the disciplinary action;
- (18) Failed or refused, without legal justification, to practice medicine in a rural area of this state in violation of a valid medical scholarship loan contract with the trustees of the rural Kentucky medical scholarship fund;
- (19) Given or received, directly or indirectly, from any person, firm, or corporation, any fee, commission, rebate, or other form of compensation for sending, referring, or otherwise inducing a person to communicate with a person licensed under KRS 311.530 to 311.620 in his professional capacity or for any professional services not actually and personally rendered; provided, however, that nothing contained in this subsection shall prohibit persons holding valid and current licenses under KRS 311.530 to 311.620 from practicing medicine in partnership or association or in a professional service corporation authorized by KRS Chapter 274, as now or hereinafter amended, or from pooling, sharing, dividing, or apportioning the fees and moneys received by them or by the partnership, corporation, or association in accordance with the partnership agreement or the policies of the board of directors of the corporation or association. Nothing contained in this subsection shall abrogate the right of two (2) or more persons holding valid and current licenses under KRS 311.530 to 311.620 to receive adequate compensation for concurrently rendering professional care to a single patient and divide a fee, if the patient has full knowledge of this division and if the division is made in proportion to the services performed and responsibility assumed by each;
- (20) Been removed, suspended, expelled, or disciplined by any professional medical association or society when the action was based upon what the association or society found to be unprofessional conduct, professional incompetence, malpractice, or a violation of any provision of KRS Chapter 311. This subsection shall not require relitigation of the disciplinary action; or
- (21) Been disciplined by a licensed hospital or medical staff of the hospital, including removal, suspension, limitation of hospital privileges, failing to renew privileges for cause, resignation of privileges under pressure or investigation, or other disciplinary action if the action was based upon what the hospital or medical staff found to be unprofessional conduct, professional incompetence, malpractice, or a violation of any provisions of KRS Chapter 311. This subsection shall not require relitigation of the disciplinary action.

➔Section 50. KRS 311.674 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) To be licensed by the board as an acupuncturist, an applicant shall:
 - (a) Submit an application approved by the board, with all sections completed, with the required fee;
 - (b) Be of good character and reputation, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*;
 - (c) Have achieved a passing score on the acupuncture examination administered by the National Commission for Certification of Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine; and
 - (d) Have graduated from a course of training of at least one thousand eight hundred (1,800) hours, including three hundred (300) clinical hours, that is approved by the Accreditation Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine.

All provisions of this subsection, including graduation from an approved course of training as specified in paragraph (d) of this subsection, must be met by all applicants before initial licensure as an acupuncturist may be granted.

- (2) An acupuncturist who is legally authorized to practice acupuncture in another state and who is presently in good standing in that other state may be licensed by endorsement from the state of his or her credentialing if that state has standards substantially equivalent to those of this Commonwealth.
- (3) The board may request any reasonable information from the applicant and from collateral sources that is necessary for the board to make an informed decision. The applicant will execute any necessary waiver or release so that the board may obtain necessary information from collateral sources. An application will be considered completed when the applicant has fully answered all sections of the approved application and the board has received all necessary additional information from the applicant and collateral sources.
- (4) An acupuncturist's license shall be renewed every two (2) years upon fulfillment of the following requirements:
 - (a) The applicant has submitted a renewal application approved by the board within the time specified, with all sections completed, with the required fee; and
 - (b) The applicant is of good character and reputation.
- (5) The board shall notify each applicant in writing of the action it takes on an application within one hundred twenty (120) days following the board's receipt of a completed application.
- (6) Notwithstanding any of the requirements for licensure established in this section, and after providing the applicant with reasonable notice of its intended action and after providing a reasonable opportunity to be heard, the board may deny licensure to an applicant without a prior evidentiary hearing upon a finding that the applicant has violated any provision of this section or is otherwise unfit to practice. If the board denies an application, it shall notify the applicant of the grounds on which the denial is based. Orders denying a license may be appealed pursuant to KRS 311.593.

➔Section 51. KRS 311.850 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may revoke, suspend, deny, decline to renew, limit, or restrict the license of a physician assistant, or may fine, reprimand or place a physician assistant on probation for no more than five (5) years upon proof that a physician assistant has:
 - (a) Knowingly made or presented or caused to be made or presented any false, fraudulent, or forged statement, writing, certificate, diploma, or other document relating to an application for licensure;
 - (b) Practiced, aided, or abetted in the practice of fraud, forgery, deception, collusion, or conspiracy relating to an examination for licensure;
 - (c) Been convicted *of a crime as defined in Section 29 of this Act, if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*~~[by any court of a misdemeanor offense involving moral turpitude or been convicted of an act that is or would be a felony under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or of the United States];~~
 - (d) Become addicted to or is an abuser of alcohol, drugs, or any illegal substance;
 - (e) Developed a physical or mental disability or other condition that presents a danger in continuing to practice medicine to patients, the public, or other health care personnel;
 - (f) Knowingly made or caused to be made or aided or abetted in the making of a false statement in any document executed in connection with the practice of medicine or osteopathy;

- (g) Performed any act or service as a physician assistant without a designated supervising physician;
 - (h) Exceeded the scope of medical services described by the supervising physician in the applications required under KRS 311.854;
 - (i) Exceeded the scope of practice for which the physician assistant was credentialed by the governing board of a hospital or licensed health care facility under KRS 311.856 and 311.858;
 - (j) Aided, assisted, or abetted the unlawful practice of medicine or osteopathy or any healing art, including the unlawful practice of physician assistants;
 - (k) Willfully violated a confidential communication;
 - (l) Performed the services of a physician assistant in an unprofessional, incompetent, or grossly or chronically negligent manner;
 - (m) Been removed, suspended, expelled, or placed on probation by any health care facility or professional society for unprofessional conduct, incompetence, negligence, or violation of any provision of this section or KRS 311.858 or 311.862;
 - (n) Violated any applicable provision of administrative regulations relating to physician assistant practice;
 - (o) Violated any term of probation or other discipline imposed by the board; or
 - (p) Failed to complete the required number of hours of approved continuing education.
- (2) All disciplinary proceedings against a physician assistant shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of KRS 311.591, 311.592, 311.593, 311.599, and KRS Chapter 13B and related administrative regulations promulgated under KRS Chapter 311.

➔Section 52. KRS 311.890 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may revoke, suspend, deny, decline to renew, limit, or restrict the certification of a surgical assistant, or may fine, reprimand, or place a surgical assistant on probation for no more than five (5) years upon proof that he or she:
 - (a) Has been convicted of a felony, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*;
 - (b) Has been convicted of a misdemeanor, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B* [~~involving moral turpitude or conduct likely to deceive or defraud the public~~];
 - (c) Has been granted a certificate upon a mistake of a material fact;
 - (d) Has violated any provision of KRS 311.864 to 311.890;
 - (e) Has become drug addicted;
 - (f) Has become a chronic or persistent alcoholic;
 - (g) Has developed such physical or mental disability, or other condition whereby continued practice is dangerous to patients or to the public;
 - (h) Has violated any order or the terms or the conditions of any order issued by the board;
 - (i) Has engaged in, or attempted to engage in, practice as a surgical assistant under a false or assumed name;
 - (j) Has willfully violated a confidential communication;
 - (k) Has acted in a grossly negligent or willful manner which is inconsistent with practice as a surgical assistant;
 - (l) Is unfit or incompetent to practice as a surgical assistant by reason of gross negligence or other causes, including but not limited to being unable to practice as a surgical assistant with reasonable skill or safety;
 - (m) Has had a license or certificate to practice as a surgical assistant denied, limited, suspended, probated, or revoked in another jurisdiction;
 - (n) Has engaged in conduct likely to deceive or defraud the public;

- (o) Has knowingly made or presented or caused to be made or presented any false, fraudulent, or forged statement, writing, certificate, diploma, or other document relating to an application for certification;
 - (p) Has exceeded the scope of practice of surgical assisting delegated by the delegating physician; or
 - (q) Has exceeded the scope of practice for which the surgical assistant was credentialed by the governing board of a hospital or licensed health care facility.
- (2) The board may impose a fine of up to five hundred dollars (\$500) per violation as part of a disciplinary action and may require the surgical assistant to reimburse the board for all costs of the proceedings.

➔Section 53. KRS 311.909 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may revoke, suspend, deny, decline to renew, limit, or restrict the license of an athletic trainer or may impose fines of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) and not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation, including the costs of any proceedings; reprimand; or place an athletic trainer on probation for no more than five (5) years upon proof that the athletic trainer:
- (a) Knowingly made or presented, or caused to be made or presented, any false, fraudulent, or forged statement, writing, certificate, diploma, or other document relating to an application for licensure or renewal thereof;
 - (b) Practiced or aided or abetted in the practice of fraud, forgery, deception, collusion, or conspiracy relating to an examination for licensure;
 - (c) Has been convicted *of a crime as defined in Section 29 of this Act, if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*~~[by any court of a misdemeanor offense involving moral turpitude or convicted of an act that is or would be a felony under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or of the United States];~~
 - (d) Has become addicted to or is an abuser of alcohol, drugs, or any illegal substances;
 - (e) Developed a physical or mental disability or other condition that presents a danger in continuing to provide athletic training services to patients, the public, or other health-care personnel;
 - (f) Knowingly made, caused to be made, or aided or abetted in the making of a false statement in any document executed in connection with the practice of athletic training;
 - (g) Performed any act or service as an athletic trainer without proper supervision by a licensed physician;
 - (h) Exceeded the scope of medical services or procedures described by the supervising physician in the application required under KRS 311.903;
 - (i) Aided, assisted, or abetted another in the unlawful practice of medicine, osteopathy, chiropractics, or any healing art, including the unlawful practice of athletic training;
 - (j) Willfully violated a confidential communication;
 - (k) Performed the services of an athletic trainer in an unprofessional, incompetent, or grossly or chronically negligent manner;
 - (l) Has been removed, suspended, expelled, or placed on probation by any health-care facility for unprofessional conduct, incompetence, negligence, or violation of any provision of KRS 311.900 to 311.928;
 - (m) Violated any applicable provision of an administrative regulation relating to athletic training practice;
 - (n) Violated any term of probation or other disciplinary order issued by the board or an agreed order defined in KRS 311.550;
 - (o) Failed to complete the required number of hours of approved continuing education; or
 - (p) Willfully violated any provision of KRS 311.900 to 311.928 or acted outside of the licensed athletic trainer's scope of practice.
- (2) All disciplinary proceedings against an athletic trainer shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of KRS 311.591, 311.592, 311.593, and 311.599; KRS Chapter 13B; and any related administrative regulations promulgated under KRS Chapter 311, except that the provisions which apply to physicians shall apply to athletic trainers.

- (3) Notwithstanding any of the requirements for licensure established by KRS 311.900 to 311.928, the board, after providing the applicant with reasonable notice of its intended action and a reasonable opportunity to be heard, may deny licensure to an applicant without a prior evidentiary hearing upon a finding that the applicant has violated any provisions of KRS 311.900 to 311.928 or is otherwise unfit to practice. Orders denying licensure may be appealed pursuant to KRS 311.593.
- (4) The board may impose restrictions on the scope of practice of an athletic trainer after providing the applicant with reasonable notice of its intended action and a reasonable opportunity to be heard. The Athletic Trainers Advisory Council may make recommendations on such restrictions.
- (5) The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed as preventing or restricting the practices, services, or activities of a person licensed in accordance with the provisions of another law of the Commonwealth from engaging in the profession or occupation for which he or she is licensed.

➔Section 54. KRS 311A.050 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) No person shall:
 - (a) Call or hold himself or herself out as or use the title of emergency medical technician, first responder, paramedic, first responder instructor or instructor trainer, emergency medical technician instructor or instructor trainer, or paramedic instructor, paramedic instructor trainer, or paramedic course coordinator unless licensed or certified under the provisions of this chapter. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply if the board does not license or certify a person as an instructor, instructor trainer, or course coordinator in a particular discipline regulated by the board;
 - (b) Operate or offer to operate or represent or advertise the operation of a school or other educational program for first responders, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, or instructors or instructor trainers for first responders, emergency medical technicians, or paramedics unless the school or educational program has been approved under the provisions of this chapter. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to continuing education provided by a licensed ambulance service for anyone certified or licensed by the board given by an ambulance service for its employees or volunteers; or
 - (c) Knowingly employ a first responder, emergency medical technician, paramedic, or an instructor or instructor trainer for first responders, emergency medical technicians, or paramedics, or paramedic course coordinator unless that person is licensed or certified under the provisions of this chapter.
- (2) No person licensed or certified by the board or who is an applicant for licensure or certification by the board shall:
 - (a) If licensed or certified, violate any provision of this chapter or any administrative regulation promulgated by the board;
 - (b) Use fraud or deceit in obtaining or attempting to obtain a license or certification from the board, or be granted a license upon mistake of a material fact;
 - (c) If licensed or certified by the board, grossly negligently or willfully act in a manner inconsistent with the practice of the discipline for which the person is certified or licensed;
 - (d) Be unfit or incompetent to practice a discipline regulated by the board by reason of negligence or other causes;
 - (e) Abuse, misuse, or misappropriate any drugs placed in the custody of the licensee or certified person for administration, or for use of others;
 - (f) Falsify or fail to make essential entries on essential records;
 - (g) Be convicted of a misdemeanor which involved acts that bear directly on the qualifications or ability of the applicant, licensee, or certified person to practice the discipline for which the person is an applicant, licensee, or certified person, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*;
 - (h) Be convicted of a misdemeanor which involved fraud, deceit, breach of trust, or physical harm or endangerment to self or others, acts that bear directly on the qualifications or ability of the applicant, licensee, or certificate holder to practice acts in the license or certification held or sought, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*;

- (i) Be convicted of a misdemeanor offense under KRS Chapter 510 involving a patient or be found by the board to have had sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010(7) with a patient while the patient was under the care of the licensee or certificate holder;
 - (j) Have had his or her license or credential to practice as a nurse or physician denied, limited, suspended, probated, revoked, or otherwise disciplined in Kentucky or in another jurisdiction on grounds sufficient to cause a license to be denied, limited, suspended, probated, revoked, or otherwise disciplined in this Commonwealth;
 - (k) Have a license or certification to practice in any activity regulated by the board denied, limited, suspended, probated, revoked, or otherwise disciplined in another jurisdiction on grounds sufficient to cause a license or certification to be denied, limited, suspended, probated, revoked, or otherwise disciplined in this Commonwealth;
 - (l) Violate any lawful order or directive previously entered by the board;
 - (m) Have been listed on the nurse aide abuse registry with a substantiated finding of abuse, neglect, or misappropriation of property; or
 - (n) Be convicted of, have entered a guilty plea to, have entered an Alford plea to a felony offense, or completed a diversion program for a felony offense, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*.
- (3) It shall be unlawful for an employer of a person licensed or certified by the board having knowledge of the facts to refrain from reporting to the board any person licensed or certified by the board who:
- (a) Has been convicted of, has entered a guilty plea to, has entered an Alford plea to a felony offense, or has completed a diversion program for a felony offense;
 - (b) Has been convicted of a misdemeanor or felony which involved acts that bear directly on the qualifications or ability of the applicant, licensee, or certified person to practice the discipline for which they are an applicant, licensee, or certified person;
 - (c) Is reasonably suspected of fraud or deceit in procuring or attempting to procure a license or certification from the board;
 - (d) Is reasonably suspected of grossly negligently or willfully acting in a manner inconsistent with the practice of the discipline for which they are certified or licensed;
 - (e) Is reasonably suspected of being unfit or incompetent to practice a discipline regulated by the board by reason of negligence or other causes, including but not limited to being unable to practice the discipline for which they are licensed or certified with reasonable skill or safety;
 - (f) Is reasonably suspected of violating any provisions of this chapter or the administrative regulations promulgated under this chapter;
 - (g) Has a license or certification to practice an activity regulated by the board denied, limited, suspended, probated, revoked, or otherwise disciplined in another jurisdiction on grounds sufficient to cause a license or certification to be denied, limited, suspended, probated, revoked, or otherwise disciplined in this Commonwealth;
 - (h) Is practicing an activity regulated by the board without a current active license or certification issued by the board;
 - (i) Is reasonably suspected of abusing, misusing, or misappropriating any drugs placed in the custody of the licensee or certified person for administration or for use of others; or
 - (j) Is suspected of falsifying or in a grossly negligent manner making incorrect entries or failing to make essential entries on essential records.
- (4) A person who violates subsection (1)(a), (b), or (c) of this section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for a first offense and a Class D felony for each subsequent offense.
- (5) The provisions of this section shall not preclude prosecution for the unlawful practice of medicine, nursing, or other practice certified or licensed by an agency of the Commonwealth.
- (6) The filing of criminal charges or a criminal conviction for violation of the provisions of this chapter or the administrative regulations promulgated thereunder shall not preclude the office of the board from instituting or

imposing board disciplinary action authorized by this chapter against any person or organization violating this chapter or the administrative regulations promulgated thereunder.

- (7) The institution or imposition of disciplinary action by the office of the board against any person or organization violating the provisions of this chapter or the administrative regulations promulgated thereunder shall not preclude the filing of criminal charges against or a criminal conviction of any person or organization for violation of the provisions of this chapter or the administrative regulations promulgated thereunder.

➔Section 55. KRS 311B.160 is amended to read as follows:

The board may deny, revoke, or suspend the license of an individual who:

- (1) Has engaged in conduct relating to his or her profession that is likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public;
- (2) Has engaged in alcohol and other drug abuse as defined in KRS 222.005;
- (3) Develops a physical or mental disability or other condition that makes continued practice or performance of his or her duties potentially dangerous to patients or the public;
- (4) Performs procedures under or represents as valid to any person a license:
 - (a) Not issued by the board;
 - (b) Containing unauthorized alterations; or
 - (c) Containing changes that are inconsistent with board records regarding its issuance;
- (5) Has been convicted of a crime that is a felony under the laws of this state or convicted of a felony in a federal court, unless the individual has had all civil rights restored, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*;
- (6) Exhibits significant or repeated failure in the performance of professional duties; or
- (7) Fails to comply with any administrative regulation of the board.

➔Section 56. KRS 312.085 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) Any persons desiring to practice chiropractic in this state shall make application to the board, in the form and manner established by the board by the promulgation of administrative regulations. Each applicant shall have satisfactorily completed not less than sixty (60) semester credit hours of study from a college or university accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools or other regional accrediting agencies as recognized by the United States Department of Education and the Council on Higher Education Accreditation, be a graduate of a college or university accredited by the Council on Chiropractic Education or their successors, and which maintains a standard and reputability approved by the board.
- (2) The board may by administrative regulation require a two-year pre-chiropractic course of instruction to be completed prior to entry into chiropractic college. The board may by administrative regulation establish a preceptorship program where students or graduates of accredited chiropractic colleges as stated in this section may work with and under the direction and supervision of a licensed doctor of chiropractic prior to the taking of the appropriate licensing examination.
- (3) Applications shall be signed in applicant's own handwriting, and shall be sworn to and before an officer authorized to administer oaths, and shall recite the history of the applicant as to his educational experience, his length of study of chiropractic, what collateral branches he has studied, the length of time he has been engaged in clinical practice, accompanying same with a diploma, or diplomas awarded to applicant by a college or colleges in which such studies were pursued. Certificates of attendance from the college or colleges from which he is a graduate, stating dates of matriculation, graduation, and number of months and hours in attendance shall accompany the application, with satisfactory evidence of good character and reputation. *If in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*, no license shall be issued to any person convicted of a felony unless he has been pardoned and approved by the board.

➔Section 57. KRS 313.080 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) No person shall:
 - (a) Call or hold himself out as or use the title dentist, dental specialist, dental hygienist, or dental assistant unless licensed or registered under the provisions of this chapter;

- (b) Operate, offer to operate, or represent or advertise the operation of a dental practice of any type unless licensed by or employing individuals licensed by the board;
 - (c) Employ a dentist, dental hygienist, or dental assistant unless that person is licensed or registered under the provisions of this chapter; or
 - (d) Maintain any license or certificate authorized by this chapter if convicted of, having entered a guilty plea to, having entered an Alford plea to, or having completed a diversion program for a Class A, B, or C felony offense on or after the date of initial licensure or registration.
- (2) Persons licensed or registered by the board or who are applicants for licensure or registration by the board shall be subject to disciplinary action by the board if they:
- (a) If licensed or registered by the board, violate any provision of this chapter or any administrative regulation promulgated by the board;
 - (b) Use fraud or deceit in obtaining or attempting to obtain a license or registration from the board, or are granted a license upon mistake of a material fact;
 - (c) If licensed or registered by the board, negligently act in a manner inconsistent with the practice of the discipline for which the person is licensed or registered;
 - (d) Are unable to practice a discipline regulated by the board with reasonable skill or safety or are unfit or incompetent to practice a discipline regulated by the board;
 - (e) Abuse, misuse, or misappropriate any drugs placed in the custody of the licensee or certified person for administration, or for use of others, or those drugs prescribed by the licensee;
 - (f) Falsify or fail to make essential entries on essential records;
 - (g) Are convicted of a misdemeanor which involved acts which bear directly on the qualifications or ability of the applicant, licensee, or certified person to practice the discipline for which the person is an applicant, licensee, or certified person, ***if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B***;
 - (h) Are convicted of a misdemeanor which involved fraud, deceit, breach of trust, or physical harm or endangerment to self or others, acts which bear directly on the qualifications or ability of the applicant, licensee, or certificate holder to practice acts in the license or registration held or sought, ***if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B***;
 - (i) Are convicted of a misdemeanor offense under KRS Chapter 510 involving a patient;
 - (j) Have had a license or certificate to practice as a dentist, dental hygienist, or dental assistant denied, limited, suspended, probated, revoked, or otherwise disciplined in Kentucky or in another jurisdiction on grounds sufficient to cause a license to be denied, limited, suspended, probated, revoked, or otherwise disciplined in this Commonwealth;
 - (k) Have a license or registration to practice any activity regulated by the board denied, limited, suspended, probated, revoked, or otherwise disciplined in another jurisdiction on grounds sufficient to cause a license or registration to be denied, limited, suspended, probated, revoked, or otherwise disciplined in this Commonwealth;
 - (l) Violate any lawful order or directive previously entered by the board;
 - (m) Have been listed on the National Practitioner Databank with a substantiated finding of abuse, neglect, or misappropriation of property;
 - (n) Fail to notify the board in writing of any change in the person's name, residential address, employment address, preferred mailing address, or telephone number within thirty (30) days of the change;
 - (o) Fail to comply with KRS 422.317 regarding patient records; or
 - (p) Fail to report to the board any negative outcome related to dental treatment involving intravenous or conscious sedation beyond anxiety control that requires hospital admission.
- (3) A person who violates subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), or (d) of this section shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor for a first offense and a Class A misdemeanor for each subsequent offense. The board shall consider each individual count of a violation as a separate and subsequent offense.

- (4) The provisions of this section shall not preclude prosecution for the unlawful practice of dentistry by an agency of the Commonwealth.
- (5) The filing of criminal charges or a criminal conviction for violation of the provisions of this chapter or the administrative regulations promulgated thereunder shall not preclude the Office of the Board from instituting or imposing board disciplinary action authorized by this chapter against any person or organization violating this chapter or the administrative regulations promulgated thereunder.
- (6) The institution or imposition of disciplinary action by the Office of the Board against any person or organization violating the provisions of this chapter or the administrative regulations promulgated thereunder shall not preclude the filing of criminal charges against or a criminal conviction of any person or organization for violation of the provisions of this chapter or the administrative regulations promulgated thereunder.

➔Section 58. KRS 314.091 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board shall have power to reprimand, deny, limit, revoke, probate, or suspend any license or credential to practice nursing issued by the board or applied for in accordance with this chapter or the privilege to practice as a nurse recognized by the board in accordance with this chapter, or to otherwise discipline a licensee, credential holder, privilege holder, or applicant, or to deny admission to the licensure examination, or to require evidence of evaluation and therapy upon proof that the person:
 - (a) Is guilty of fraud or deceit in procuring or attempting to procure a license, credential, or privilege to practice nursing;
 - (b) Has been convicted of any felony, or a misdemeanor involving drugs, alcohol, fraud, deceit, falsification of records, a breach of trust, physical harm or endangerment to others, or dishonesty, under the laws of any state or of the United States, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*. The record of conviction or a copy thereof, certified by the clerk of the court or by the judge who presided over the conviction, shall be conclusive evidence;
 - (c) Has been convicted of a misdemeanor offense under KRS Chapter 510 involving a patient, or a felony offense under KRS Chapter 510, 530.064(1)(a), or 531.310, or has been found by the board to have had sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010(7) with a patient while the patient was under the care of the nurse;
 - (d) Has negligently or willfully acted in a manner inconsistent with the practice of nursing;
 - (e) Is unfit or incompetent to practice nursing by reason of negligence or other causes, including but not limited to, being unable to practice nursing with reasonable skill or safety;
 - (f) Abuses use of controlled substances, prescription medications, illegal substances, or alcohol;
 - (g) Has misused or misappropriated any drugs placed in the custody of the nurse for administration, or for use of others;
 - (h) Has falsified or in a negligent manner made incorrect entries or failed to make essential entries on essential records;
 - (i) Has a license, privilege, or credential to practice as a nurse denied, limited, suspended, probated, revoked, or otherwise disciplined in another jurisdiction on grounds sufficient to cause a license or privilege to be denied, limited, suspended, probated, revoked, or otherwise disciplined in this Commonwealth, including action by another jurisdiction for failure to repay a student loan;
 - (j) Has violated any of the provisions of this chapter;
 - (k) Has violated any lawful order or directive previously entered by the board;
 - (l) Has violated any administrative regulation promulgated by the board;
 - (m) Has been listed on the nurse aide abuse registry with a substantiated finding of abuse, neglect, or misappropriation of property; or
 - (n) Has violated the confidentiality of information or knowledge concerning any patient, except as authorized or required by law.

- (2) All hearings shall be conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B. A suspended or revoked license, privilege, or credential may be reinstated at the discretion of the board, and in accordance with regulations promulgated by the board.
- (3) The executive director may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents in the conduct of an investigation. The subpoenas may be enforced by the Circuit Court as for contempt. Any order or subpoena of the court requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence may be enforced and shall be valid anywhere in this state.
- (4) At all hearings on request of the board the Attorney General of this state or one (1) of the assistant attorneys general designated by the Attorney General shall appear and represent the board.
- (5) A final order of the board shall be by majority vote thereof.
- (6) Any person adversely affected by any final order of the board may obtain a review thereof by filing a written petition for review with the Circuit Court of the county in which the board's offices are located in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.
- (7) If the board substantiates that sexual contact occurred between a nurse and a patient while the patient was under the care of or in a professional relationship with the nurse, the nurse's license, privilege, or credential may be revoked or suspended with mandatory treatment of the nurse as prescribed by the board. The board may require the nurse to pay a specified amount for mental health services for the patient which are needed as a result of the sexual contact.

➔Section 59. KRS 314A.225 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may refuse to issue a certificate, or may suspend, revoke, impose probationary conditions upon, impose an administrative fine, issue a written reprimand or admonishment, or any combination thereof regarding any certificate holder upon proof that the certificate holder has:
 - (a) Committed any crime, act of dishonesty, or corruption, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*. If the act constitutes a crime, conviction in a criminal proceeding is not a condition precedent to disciplinary action. Upon conviction of the crime, the judgment and sentence are presumptive evidence at the ensuing disciplinary hearing of the guilt of the certificate holder or applicant. Conviction includes all instances in which a plea of no contest is the basis of conviction;
 - (b) Misrepresented or concealed a material fact in obtaining, renewing or reinstating a certificate;
 - (c) Committed any unfair, false, misleading, or deceptive act or practice;
 - (d) Been incompetent or negligent in the practice of respiratory care;
 - (e) Violated any state statute or administrative regulation governing the practice of respiratory care or any activities undertaken by a respiratory care practitioner;
 - (f) Failed to comply with an order issued by the board or an assurance of voluntary compliance;
 - (g) Violated the code of ethics as set forth in administrative regulations promulgated by the board; or
 - (h) Violated any applicable provision of any federal or state law, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*.
- (2) One (1) year from the date of revocation, any person whose certificate has been revoked may petition the board for reinstatement. The board shall investigate the petition and may reinstate the certificate upon a finding that the individual has complied with any terms prescribed by that board and is again able to competently engage in the practice of respiratory care.
- (3) The board may reconsider, modify, or reverse its probation, suspensions, or other disciplinary actions.
- (4) The surrender of a certificate shall not serve to deprive the board of jurisdiction to proceed with disciplinary action under this chapter.

➔Section 60. KRS 315.121 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may refuse to issue or renew a license, permit, or certificate to, or may suspend, temporarily suspend, revoke, fine, place on probation, reprimand, reasonably restrict, or take any combination of these actions against any licensee, permit holder, or certificate holder for the following reasons:
 - (a) Unprofessional or unethical conduct;

- (b) Mental or physical incapacity that prevents the licensee, permit holder, or certificate holder from engaging or assisting in the practice of pharmacy or the wholesale distribution or manufacturing of drugs with reasonable skill, competence, and safety to the public;
 - (c) Being convicted of, or entering an "Alford" plea or plea of nolo contendere to, irrespective of an order granting probation or suspending imposition of any sentence imposed following the conviction or entry of such plea, one (1) or more of the following, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*:
 1. A crime as defined in Section 29 of this Act~~{felony};~~;
 - ~~2. An act involving moral turpitude or gross immorality;~~ or
 - 2.~~3.~~ A violation of the pharmacy or drug laws, rules, or administrative regulations of this state, any other state, or the federal government;
 - (d) Knowing or having reason to know that a pharmacist, pharmacist intern, or pharmacy technician is incapable of engaging or assisting in the practice of pharmacy with reasonable skill, competence, and safety to the public and failing to report any relevant information to the board;
 - (e) Knowingly making or causing to be made any false, fraudulent, or forged statement or misrepresentation of a material fact in securing issuance or renewal of a license, permit, or certificate;
 - (f) Engaging in fraud in connection with the practice of pharmacy or the wholesale distribution or manufacturing of drugs;
 - (g) Engaging in or aiding and abetting an individual to engage or assist in the practice of pharmacy without a license or falsely using the title of "pharmacist," "pharmacist intern," "pharmacy technician," or other term which might imply that the individual is a pharmacist, pharmacist intern, or pharmacy technician;
 - (h) Being found by the board to be in violation of any provision of this chapter, KRS Chapter 217, KRS Chapter 218A, or the administrative regulations promulgated pursuant to these chapters;
 - (i) Violation of any order issued by the board to comply with any applicable law or administrative regulation;
 - (j) Knowing or having reason to know that a pharmacist, pharmacist intern, or pharmacy technician has engaged in or aided and abetted the unlawful distribution of legend medications, and failing to report any relevant information to the board; or
 - (k) Failure to notify the board within fourteen (14) days of a change in one's home address.
- (2) Unprofessional or unethical conduct includes but is not limited to the following acts of a pharmacist, pharmacist intern, or pharmacy technician:
- (a) Publication or circulation of false, misleading, or deceptive statements concerning the practice of pharmacy;
 - (b) Divulging or revealing to unauthorized persons patient information or the nature of professional services rendered without the patient's express consent or without order or direction of a court. In addition to members, inspectors, or agents of the board, the following are considered authorized persons:
 1. The patient, patient's agent, or another pharmacist acting on behalf of the patient;
 2. Certified or licensed health-care personnel who are responsible for care of the patient;
 3. Designated agents of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of KRS Chapter 218A;
 4. Any federal, state, or municipal officer whose duty is to enforce the laws of this state or the United States relating to drugs and who is engaged in a specific investigation involving a designated person; or
 5. An agency of government charged with the responsibility of providing medical care for the patient, upon written request by an authorized representative of the agency requesting such information;

- (c) Selling, transferring, or otherwise disposing of accessories, chemicals, drugs, or devices found in illegal traffic when the pharmacist, pharmacy intern, or pharmacy technician knows or should have known of their intended use in illegal activities;
 - (d) Engaging in conduct likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public, demonstrating a willful or careless disregard for the health, welfare, or safety of a patient, or engaging in conduct which substantially departs from accepted standards of pharmacy practice ordinarily exercised by a pharmacist or pharmacy intern, with or without established proof of actual injury;
 - (e) Engaging in grossly negligent professional conduct, with or without established proof of actual injury;
 - (f) Except as provided in KRS 315.500, selling, transferring, dispensing, ingesting, or administering a drug for which a prescription drug order is required, without having first received a prescription drug order for the drug;
 - (g) Willfully or knowingly failing to maintain complete and accurate records of all drugs received, dispensed, or disposed of in compliance with federal and state laws, rules, or administrative regulations;
 - (h) Obtaining any remuneration by fraud, misrepresentation, or deception;
 - (i) Accessing or attempting to access confidential patient information for persons other than those with whom a pharmacist has a current pharmacist-patient relationship and where such information is necessary to the pharmacist to provide pharmacy care; or
 - (j) Failing to exercise appropriate professional judgment in determining whether a prescription drug order is lawful.
- (3) Any licensee, permit holder, or certificate holder entering an "Alford" plea, pleading nolo contendere, or who is found guilty of a violation prescribed in subsection (1)(c) of this section shall within thirty (30) days notify the board of that plea or conviction. Failure to do so shall be grounds for suspension or revocation of the license, certificate, or permit.
 - (4) Any person whose license, permit, or certificate has been revoked in accordance with the provisions of this section, may petition the board for reinstatement. The petition shall be made in writing and in a form prescribed by the board. The board shall investigate all reinstatement petitions, and the board may reinstate a license, permit, or certificate upon showing that the former holder has been rehabilitated and is again able to engage in the practice of pharmacy with reasonable skill, competency, and safety to the public. Reinstatement may be on the terms and conditions that the board, based on competent evidence, reasonably believes necessary to protect the health and welfare of the citizens of the Commonwealth.
 - (5) Upon exercising the power of revocation provided for in subsection (1) of this section, the board may reasonably prohibit any petition for reinstatement for a period up to and including five (5) years.
 - (6) Any licensee, permit holder, or certificate holder who is disciplined under this section for a minor violation may request in writing that the board expunge the minor violation from the licensee's, permit holder's, or certificate holder's permanent record.
 - (a) The request for expungement may be filed no sooner than three (3) years after the date on which the licensee, permit holder, or certificate holder has completed disciplinary sanctions imposed and if the licensee, permit holder, or certificate holder has not been disciplined for any subsequent violation of the same nature within this period of time.
 - (b) No person may have his or her record expunged under this section more than once.

The board shall promulgate administrative regulations under KRS Chapter 13A to establish violations which are minor violations under this subsection. A violation shall be deemed a minor violation if it does not demonstrate a serious inability to practice the profession; assist in the practice of pharmacy; provide home medical equipment and services; adversely affect the public health, safety, or welfare; or result in economic or physical harm to a person; or create a significant threat of such harm.

➔Section 61. KRS 316.150 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may refuse to issue or renew, may revoke, or suspend and impose probationary conditions on the license of any Kentucky-licensed embalmer or Kentucky-licensed funeral director, and may issue a written reprimand and impose a fine, for:

- (a) Violating any provision of this chapter, any lawful order of the board, or any administrative regulation promulgated by the board pursuant to this chapter;
 - (b) Being convicted of any felony, or any misdemeanor if the misdemeanor relates to the practice of embalming or funeral directing, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*. For purposes of this subsection, a conviction includes a finding or verdict of guilt or an entry of a guilty plea or a plea of no contest;
 - (c) Paying or offering to pay, directly or indirectly, any consideration of value to secure a funeral, prior to or after an individual's death, or allowing the applicant's or licensee's employee or immediate family member to pay anything of value to secure a funeral;
 - (d) Soliciting business in any way by offering or giving any service which is not a normal function of a licensed embalmer or a licensed funeral director in a regular service;
 - (e) Permitting any person who is not a Kentucky-licensed embalmer or Kentucky-licensed funeral director to perform any service pertaining to embalming or funeral directing required by law of a licensed embalmer or a licensed funeral director, from the time of death until interment;
 - (f) Misrepresenting or concealing a material fact in obtaining a license or an apprentice registration;
 - (g) Assisting any applicant for an embalmer's or a funeral director's license in obtaining the license by misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact in registering for an apprenticeship, or during the period of serving an apprenticeship, or in taking or passing the examination for an embalmer's or a funeral director's license;
 - (h) Being sanctioned for a violation of any state or federal statute or administrative regulation governing the funeral industry or its practice for which a plan of correction or remedial action was not accepted by the state or federal authority; or
 - (i) Committing any act which constitutes unprofessional, fraudulent, misleading, corrupt, deceptive, or dishonest conduct. If the act constitutes a crime, conviction in a criminal proceeding shall not be a condition precedent to a disciplinary action.
- (2) The board may refuse to issue, may revoke, or suspend and impose probationary conditions on the registration of an apprentice, and may issue a written reprimand and impose a fine, for:
- (a) Violating any of the provisions set out in paragraphs (a) to (i) of subsection (1) of this section; or
 - (b) Disobeying the proper orders or instructions of a superior.
- (3) The board may refuse to issue or renew, may revoke, or suspend and impose probationary conditions on the license of any funeral establishment, and may issue a written reprimand and impose a fine, for:
- (a) Misrepresenting or concealing a material fact in obtaining a funeral establishment license;
 - (b) Operating a funeral establishment in violation of any lawful order of the board or any state or federal statute or administrative regulation governing the operation of a funeral establishment; or
 - (c) Operating a funeral establishment without the supervision of a Kentucky-licensed embalmer or a Kentucky-licensed funeral director.

➔Section 62. KRS 317A.140 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may fine, refuse to issue or renew a license, or revoke or suspend a license upon proper showing of an applicant's, permittee's, or licensee's:
- (a) Conviction of a felony, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*;
 - (b) Gross malpractice or incompetence;
 - (c) Mental or physical health that would endanger public health or safety;
 - (d) False or deceptive practice or misrepresentation including advertising;
 - (e) Practicing in an unlicensed shop or in a shop knowing that the shop is not complying with this chapter or administrative regulations of the board promulgated pursuant to this chapter;
 - (f) Immoral or unprofessional conduct;

- (g) Teaching in an unlicensed school or in a school knowing that the school is not complying with this chapter or administrative regulations of the board promulgated pursuant to this chapter;
 - (h) Failure to comply with the administrative regulations of the board.
- (2) Payments in lieu of suspension collected by the board shall be deposited in the State Treasury and credited to the general fund.
 - (3) The board may require retesting of any licensee upon proper showing of gross malpractice or incompetence on the part of the licensee.

➔Section 63. KRS 317B.045 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may refuse to issue or renew a license, or may suspend, revoke, impose probationary conditions upon, impose an administrative fine, issue a written reprimand or admonishment, or any combination thereof regarding proof of any applicant's or licensee's:
 - (a) Conviction of a felony, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*;
 - (b) Gross malpractice or incompetence;
 - (c) Mental or physical health that would endanger public health or safety;
 - (d) False or deceptive practice or misrepresentation including advertising;
 - (e) Practicing in an unlicensed salon or in a salon knowing that the practice is not in compliance with this chapter or the administrative regulations of the board promulgated pursuant to this chapter;
 - (f) Immoral conduct, unprofessional conduct, or a violation of the code of ethics;
 - (g) Teaching in an unlicensed school or in a school knowing that the school is not in compliance with this chapter or the administrative regulations of the board promulgated pursuant to KRS 317B.010 to 317B.060; or
 - (h) Failure to comply with this chapter or the administrative regulations promulgated by the board.
- (2) Payments in lieu of suspension collected by the board shall be deposited in the State Treasury and credited to the trust and agency account of the board.
- (3) The board may require retesting of any licensee upon proper showing of gross malpractice or incompetence on the part of the licensee.
- (4) Three (3) years from the date of a revocation, any person whose license has been revoked may petition the board for reinstatement. The board shall investigate the petition and may reinstate the license upon a finding that the individual has complied with any terms prescribed by the board, including retesting, and is again able to competently engage in the practice of esthetics.
- (5) At any time during the investigative or hearing processes, the board may enter into an agreed order or accept an assurance of voluntary compliance with the licensee which effectively deals with the complaint.
- (6) The board may utilize mediation as a technique in reasonably handling disciplinary matters. The board may appoint any member or members of the board, any staff member, or any other person or combination thereof to serve in the mediation process.
- (7) The board may reconsider, modify, or reverse its probation, suspension, or other disciplinary action.

➔Section 64. KRS 319.082 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue or renew a license; may accept an assurance of voluntary compliance; restrict, or place a credential holder on probation; or issue an administrative reprimand or private admonishment upon proof that the credential holder has:
 - (a) Committed any act involving moral turpitude, dishonesty, or corruption, relating to the practice of psychology, whether the act constitutes a crime or not, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*. If the act constitutes a crime, conviction in a criminal proceeding is not a condition precedent to disciplinary action. Upon conviction of such a crime, the judgment and sentence is presumptive evidence at the ensuing disciplinary hearing of the guilt of the licensee or applicant of the crime described in the indictment or information and of the person's violation of the statute on which it is based. For the purpose of this subsection, conviction includes all instances in which a plea of guilty or nolo contendere is the basis for the conviction and all proceedings in which the sentence has been deferred or suspended;

- (b) Misrepresented or concealed a material fact in obtaining a license, or in reinstatement thereof;
 - (c) Committed any unfair, false, misleading, or deceptive act or practice;
 - (d) Been incompetent or negligent in the practice of psychology;
 - (e) Practiced psychology while under the suspension, revocation, or restriction of the individual's license to practice by competent authority in any state, federal, or foreign jurisdiction;
 - (f) Violated any state statute or administrative regulation governing the practice of psychology;
 - (g) Unlawfully failed to cooperate with the board by:
 1. Not furnishing any papers or documents requested by the board;
 2. Not furnishing in writing a complete explanation covering the matter contained in the complaint filed with the board;
 3. Not appearing before the board at the time and place designated; or
 4. Not properly responding to subpoenas issued by the board;
 - (h) Failed to comply with an order issued by the board or an assurance of voluntary compliance;
 - (i) Aided or abetted an unlicensed person to practice when a license or certificate is required;
 - (j) Grossly overcharged for professional services;
 - (k) Practiced beyond the scope demonstrated by an appropriate combination of knowledge, skill, experience, training, and education;
 - (l) Failed to provide adequate supervision for certified psychologists, licensed psychological associates, applicants for licensure, or other staff;
 - (m) Been convicted of any misdemeanor or felony relating to the practice of psychology, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*. For the purposes of this subsection, conviction includes all instances in which a plea of guilty or nolo contendere is the basis for conviction and all proceedings in which the sentence has been deferred or suspended;
 - (n) Physically abused or had sexual contact with a patient, client, student, or supervisee;
 - (o) Been convicted of a misdemeanor offense under KRS Chapter 510 involving a client, patient, or student, or a felony offense under KRS Chapter 510, 530.064(1)(a), or 531.310, or been found by the board to have had sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010 with a client, patient, student, or supervisee;
 - (p) Improperly divulged confidential information;
 - (q) Exercised undue influence in such a manner as to exploit the client, patient, student, or supervisee for financial or other personal advantage to the practitioner or a third party;
 - (r) Showed an inability to practice psychology with reasonable skill and safety to patients or clients by reason of illness, misuse of drugs, narcotics, alcohol, chemicals, or any other substance, or as a result of any mental or physical condition; or
 - (s) Failed to comply with the requirements of the board for continuing education.
- (2) Private admonishment shall not be subject to disclosure to the public under KRS 61.878(1)(l) and shall not constitute disciplinary action, but may be used by the board for statistical purposes or in subsequent disciplinary action against the credential holder or applicant.
- (3) No unlawful act or violation of any provision of this chapter by any credential holder employed or supervised by a licensed psychologist shall be cause for the revocation of the supervisor's license, unless the board finds that the licensed psychologist had knowledge of it.
- (4) Three (3) years from the date of a revocation, any person whose license has been revoked may petition the board for reinstatement. The board shall investigate his or her petition and may reinstate his or her license upon finding that the former licensee has complied with the provisions of this chapter and administrative regulations promulgated by the board and is again able to engage in the practice of psychology with reasonable skill, competency, and safety to the public.

- (5) The board may, at its own discretion, reconsider, modify, or reverse its probations, suspensions, revocations, restrictions, or refusals to issue or renew licenses at any time.

➔Section 65. KRS 319A.190 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may deny or refuse to renew a license, may suspend or revoke a license, or may impose probationary conditions where the licensee or applicant for licensure has engaged in unprofessional conduct which has endangered or is likely to endanger the health, welfare, or safety of the public. Unprofessional conduct shall include:
- (a) Obtaining a license by means of fraud, misrepresentation, or concealment of material facts;
 - (b) Unprofessional conduct as defined by administrative regulations promulgated by the board, or violating the code of ethics promulgated by the board;
 - (c) Being convicted of a felony in any court if the act or acts for which he was convicted are found by the board to have a direct bearing on whether he should be entrusted to serve the public in the capacity of a licensed occupational therapist or licensed occupational therapy assistant, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*;
 - (d) Violating any lawful order or administrative regulation rendered or promulgated by the board; or
 - (e) Violating any provision of this chapter.
- (2) A denial, refusal to renew, suspension, revocation, or imposition of probationary conditions upon a license may be ordered by the board in a decision made after an administrative hearing conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B and administrative regulations promulgated by the board. The board shall have discretion to accept or reject an application for reinstatement following an administrative hearing conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.
- (3) The surrender of a license shall not serve to deprive the board of jurisdiction to proceed with disciplinary actions under this chapter.

➔Section 66. KRS 319B.140 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may deny or refuse to renew a license, may suspend or revoke a license, or may impose probationary conditions where the licensee or applicant for licensure has engaged in unprofessional conduct which has endangered or is likely to endanger the health, welfare, or safety of the public. Unprofessional conduct shall include:
- (a) Obtaining a license by means of fraud, misrepresentation, or concealment of material facts;
 - (b) Unprofessional conduct as defined by administrative regulations promulgated by the board or violation of the code of ethics promulgated by the board through administrative regulations;
 - (c) Being convicted of a felony in any court if the act or acts for which the applicant or licensee was convicted are found by the board to have a direct bearing on whether he or she should be entrusted to serve the public in the capacity of the licensed profession, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*;
 - (d) Violating any lawful order or administrative regulation rendered or promulgated by the board; or
 - (e) Violating any provision of this chapter.
- (2) A denial, refusal to renew, suspension, revocation, or imposition of probationary conditions upon an applicant or licensee may be ordered by the board in a decision made after an administrative hearing conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B and administrative regulations promulgated by the board. The board may accept or reject an application for reinstatement following an administrative hearing conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.
- (3) The surrender of a license shall not serve to deprive the board of jurisdiction to proceed with disciplinary actions under this chapter.

➔Section 67. KRS 319C.070 is amended to read as follows:

The board may deny an application or reregistration for a license, place a licensee on probation for a period not to exceed five (5) years, suspend a license for a period not to exceed five (5) years, limit or restrict a license for an indefinite period, or revoke any license issued by the board, upon proof that the licensee has:

- (1) Knowingly made or presented, or caused to be made or presented, any false, fraudulent, or forged statement, writing, certificate, diploma, or other thing, in connection with an application for a license or permit;
- (2) Practiced, or aided or abetted in the practice of, fraud, forgery, deception, collusion, or conspiracy in connection with an examination for a license;
- (3) Entered a guilty or nolo contendere plea, or been convicted, *of a crime as defined in Section 29 of this Act, if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*~~by any court within or without the Commonwealth of Kentucky, of committing an act which is, or would be, a felony under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or of the United States, or of any crime involving moral turpitude which is a misdemeanor under the laws of this or another state~~;
- (4) Been convicted of a misdemeanor offense under KRS Chapter 510 involving a patient, or a felony offense under KRS Chapter 510, or KRS 530.064(1)(a) or 531.310, or been found by the board to have had sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010(7) with a patient while the patient was under the care of the licensee;
- (5) Become addicted to a controlled substance;
- (6) Become a chronic or persistent alcoholic;
- (7) Been unable or is unable to practice applied behavior analysis according to acceptable and prevailing standards of care by reason of mental or physical illness or other condition, including but not limited to physical deterioration that adversely affects cognitive, motor, or perceptive skills, or by reason of an extended absence from the active practice of applied behavior analysis;
- (8) Engaged in dishonorable, unethical, or unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public or any member thereof; or
- (9) Knowingly made, or caused to be made, or aided or abetted in the making of, a false statement in any document executed in connection with the practice of his profession.

➔Section 68. KRS 320.310 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may refuse to issue, refuse to renew, limit or restrict, revoke, or suspend a license, may place on probation, or reprimand a licensee, may order restitution, may impose a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each violation of this chapter or the corresponding administrative regulations, or may impose any combination of these penalties if it finds that an applicant or a licensee has:
 - (a) Engaged in any practice of fraud or deceit in obtaining or attempting to obtain a license;
 - (b) Been convicted of any felony or has been convicted of a misdemeanor involving sexual misconduct, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*. A record of the conviction or a certified copy of the record shall be conclusive evidence *of the conviction*;
 - (c) Chronic or persistent inebriety or addiction to a drug habit to an extent that continued practice is dangerous to patients or to the public safety;
 - (d) Been granted a license upon a mistake of material fact;
 - (e) Engaged in incompetence, as determined by the board;
 - (f) Practiced as an itinerant, peddled from door to door, established a temporary office, or practiced optometry outside of or away from his or her regular office or place of practice, except that the board may promulgate administrative regulations to authorize the practice of optometry outside of the licensee's regular office for a charitable purpose as defined by the board;
 - (g) Employed, procured, induced, aided, or abetted any person, not holding a Kentucky license, to practice optometry or in practicing optometry;
 - (h) Used the title "doctor" or its abbreviation without further qualifying this title or abbreviation with the word "optometrist" or suitable words or letters designating an optometry degree;
 - (i) Engaged in any conduct likely to deceive or defraud the public;
 - (j) Violated any order issued by the board;

- (k) Had his or her license to practice optometry in any other jurisdiction revoked, suspended, limited, placed on conditions of probation, or subjected to any other disciplinary action by that jurisdiction's licensing authority;
 - (l) Prescribed any therapeutic agent in an amount that the optometrist knows, or should know, is excessive under accepted and prevailing standards, or which the optometrist knows, or has reason to know, will be used or is likely to be used other than for an accepted therapeutic purpose;
 - (m) Developed a physical or mental disability, or other condition, which renders the continued practice by the optometrist dangerous to patients or the public; or
 - (n) Violated any statute under this chapter or administrative regulation promulgated under those statutes.
- (2) Nothing in this section shall prevent an optometrist from establishing branch offices if each office contains minimum equipment as required by administrative regulation of the board, ensures patient care as necessary, and has a Kentucky licensed optometrist in charge of the office.
- (3) Any licensee, permit holder, or certificate holder who is disciplined under this chapter for a minor violation may request in writing that the board expunge the minor violation from the licensee's, permit holder's, or certificate holder's permanent record.
- (a) The request for expungement may be filed no sooner than three (3) years after the date on which the licensee, permit holder, or certificate holder has completed disciplinary sanctions imposed and if the licensee, permit holder, or certificate holder has not been disciplined for any subsequent violation of the same nature within this period of time.
 - (b) No person may have his or her record expunged under this chapter more than once.

The board shall promulgate administrative regulations under KRS Chapter 13A to establish violations which are minor violations under this subsection. A violation shall be deemed a minor violation if it does not demonstrate a serious inability to practice the profession; adversely affect the public health, safety or welfare; or result in economic or physical harm to a person, or create a significant threat of such harm.

➔Section 69. KRS 321.351 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may refuse to issue a license, or may suspend, revoke, impose probationary or supervisory conditions upon, impose an administrative fine not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation, issue a written reprimand, issue a private admonishment, or any combination of actions regarding any licensee upon proof that the licensee has:
- (a) Committed any act of dishonesty or corruption, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*. If the act constitutes a crime, conviction in a criminal proceeding is not a condition precedent to disciplinary action. Upon conviction of the crime, the judgment and sentence are presumptive evidence at the ensuing disciplinary hearing of the guilt of the licensee or applicant. "Conviction," as used in this paragraph, shall include a finding or verdict of guilt, an admission of guilt, or a plea of nolo contendere;
 - (b) Misrepresented or concealed a material fact in obtaining a license, or in reinstatement of a license;
 - (c) Committed any unfair, false, misleading, or deceptive act or practice;
 - (d) Been incompetent or negligent in the practice of veterinary medicine;
 - (e) Violated any state statute or administrative regulation governing the practice of veterinary medicine or any activities undertaken by a veterinarian;
 - (f) Failed to comply with an order issued by the board or an assurance of voluntary compliance;
 - (g) Violated the code of ethical conduct as set forth by the board by administrative regulation; or
 - (h) Violated any applicable provision of any federal or state law or regulation regarding the dispensing of controlled or legend drugs, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*.
- (2) Five (5) years from the date of a revocation, any person whose license has been revoked may petition the board for reinstatement. The board shall investigate the petition and may reinstate the license upon a finding that the individual has complied with any terms prescribed by the board and is again able to competently engage in the practice of veterinary medicine.
- (3) When in the judgment of the board, an alleged violation is not of a serious nature, and the evidence presented to the board after the investigation and appropriate opportunity for the licensee to respond, provides a clear

indication that the alleged violation did in fact occur, the board may issue a written reprimand to the licensee. A copy of the reprimand shall be placed in the permanent file of the licensee. The licensee shall have the right to file a response to the reprimand within thirty (30) days of its receipt and to have the response placed in the permanent licensure file. The licensee may alternatively, within thirty (30) days of the receipt, file a request for hearing with the board. Upon receipt of this request the board shall set aside the written reprimand and set the matter for hearing.

- (4) At any time during the investigative or hearing processes, the board may enter into an agreed order or accept an assurance of voluntary compliance with the licensee which effectively deals with the complaint.
- (5) The board may reconsider, modify, or reverse its probation, suspensions, or other disciplinary action.
- (6) Private admonishment shall not be subject to disclosure to the public under KRS 61.878 and shall not constitute disciplinary action, but may be used by the board for statistical purposes or in a subsequent disciplinary action against the licensee or applicant.

➔Section 70. KRS 322.180 is amended to read as follows:

The board may refuse to issue, refuse to renew, suspend, or revoke a license, may reprimand, place on probation, or admonish a licensee, may impose a fine on a licensee not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or may impose any combination of these penalties when it finds that an applicant or licensee:

- (1) Engaged in any practice of fraud or deceit in obtaining a license;
- (2) Engaged in gross negligence, incompetence, or misconduct in the practice of engineering or land surveying;
- (3) Violated any provision of this chapter, the administrative regulations promulgated by the board, or the code of professional practice and conduct adopted by the board and incorporated in administrative regulations;
- (4) Employed, procured, or induced a person not licensed to practice engineering or land surveying in this state;
- (5) Aided or abetted a person not licensed to practice engineering or land surveying in this state;
- (6) Been granted a license upon a mistake of material fact;
- (7) Been convicted by a court of law of a felony, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*;
- (8) Become a chronic or persistent alcoholic or has become drug-addicted so that continued practice is dangerous to clients or to the public safety;
- (9) Developed a physical or mental disability or other condition so that continued practice is dangerous to clients or to the public safety;
- (10) Violated any order of suspension or the terms or conditions of any order of probation issued by the board;
- (11) Had a license or registration certificate to practice as an engineer or land surveyor denied, limited, suspended, probated, or revoked in another jurisdiction on grounds sufficient to cause licensure to be denied, limited, suspended, probated, or revoked in this state;
- (12) Engaged in conduct likely to deceive or defraud the public;
- (13) Presented or attempted to use as his or her own the license, seal, or stamp of another;
- (14) Falsely impersonated any other licensee;
- (15) Attempted to use an expired, suspended, or revoked license;
- (16) Provided certification for any plan, specification, plat, report, or physical description not prepared by him or her or under his or her direct supervision; or
- (17) Applied the seal, stamp, signature, or title block of another professional engineer or professional land surveyor to a plan, specification, plat, report, or physical description that was not prepared by the other professional engineer or land surveyor.

➔Section 71. KRS 323.120 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may refuse to issue, reissue, or renew a license, or may issue a private or public reprimand or may probate, suspend, or revoke the license of any architect to practice architecture in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or may impose any combination of these sanctions for any of the following reasons:

- (a) Gross incompetence or gross negligence in the planning or construction of buildings, as determined by the board;
 - (b) Unprofessional conduct, or conduct tending to bring the profession into disrepute, as determined by the board;
 - (c) Conviction of a felony, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*;
 - (d) Fraudulent or dishonest architectural practice;
 - (e) Use of false evidence or misrepresentations in an application for licensing or an application for a renewal certificate;
 - (f) Signing or affixing his seal to any plans, prints, specifications of buildings, or reports, which have not been prepared by him personally or by his employees under his supervision;
 - (g) Violating any provision of this chapter or administrative regulations promulgated under the chapter;
 - (h) Failing to comply with an order issued by the board;
 - (i) Aiding or abetting someone in the unlicensed practice of architecture; or
 - (j) Having a license or registration certificate to practice as an architect denied, limited, suspended, probated, or revoked in another jurisdiction on grounds sufficient to cause licensure to be denied, limited, suspended, probated, or revoked in this state.
- (2) The board shall revoke the license of an architect who practices architecture while his license is suspended.
- (3) The board may, in lieu of or in addition to other penalties, impose a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), which shall be paid to the benefit of the board's trust and agency account.

➔Section 72. KRS 323.412 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue or renew the certificate of any person upon a finding of any of the following:
- (a) The certification was fraudulently obtained;
 - (b) A judgment has been issued against the person for gross incompetence, neglect, or misconduct within the last five (5) years; or
 - (c) A judgment has been issued against the person or the person has pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of fraud or deceit in the person's professional duties within the last five (5) years, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*.
- (2) Any person may appeal a finding of the board within thirty (30) days of the date of notification of action. Upon appeal, the board shall schedule an administrative hearing in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.

➔Section 73. KRS 323A.110 is amended to read as follows:

The board may refuse to issue or renew a license, or may place on probation, reprimand, suspend, or revoke the license of any landscape architect to practice landscape architecture in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and may impose a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per violation, for any of the following reasons:

- (1) Incompetence or negligence in the practice of landscape architecture, as determined by the board;
- (2) Unprofessional conduct, or conduct tending to bring the profession into disrepute, as determined by the board;
- (3) Conviction of a felony, including all instances in which a plea of nolo contendere or no contest is the basis of the conviction, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*;
- (4) Fraudulent or dishonest landscape architectural practice;
- (5) Use of false evidence or misrepresentations in an application for license;
- (6) Signing or affixing his or her seal to any plans, prints, specifications, or reports which have not been prepared by the landscape architect personally or under his or her immediate supervision;
- (7) Failure to meet the continuing education requirements established by administrative regulation of the board;

- (8) Impairment due to drugs, alcohol, or mental disability to an extent that continued practice may be dangerous to clients or to public safety;
- (9) Failure to comply with an order issued by the board; and
- (10) Violation of any state statute or administrative regulation governing the practice of landscape architecture.

➔Section 74. KRS 324A.050 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may refuse to issue, refuse to renew, suspend, or revoke a certificate or license, reprimand, admonish, place on probation, or impose a fine up to two thousand dollars (\$2000) per each violation determined by the board, not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5000), on a certificate holder or licensee, or any combination thereof, for any of the following reasons:
 - (a) Procuring or attempting to procure a certificate or license by knowingly making a false statement or submitting false information, or through any form of fraud or misrepresentation;
 - (b) Refusing to provide complete information in response to a question in an application to the board or failing to meet the minimum qualifications established by the board;
 - (c) Being convicted of ~~a~~any felony~~[,] or [of a] misdemeanor~~ that may result in a sentence which includes ~~or requires incarceration~~, **if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B**;
 - (d) Committing an act involving dishonesty, fraud, or misrepresentation;
 - (e) Violating any of the provisions of KRS 324A.010 to 324A.090, the administrative regulations of the board, or any lawful order of the board;
 - (f) Violating the confidential nature of records to which the appraiser gained access through employment or engagement as an appraiser;
 - (g) Committing any other conduct which constitutes or demonstrates bad faith, untrustworthiness, impropriety, fraud, or dishonesty;
 - (h) Failing or refusing, without good cause, to exercise reasonable diligence in developing an appraisal, preparing an appraisal report, or communicating an appraisal;
 - (i) Being negligent or incompetent in developing an appraisal, in preparing an appraisal report, or in communicating an appraisal;
 - (j) Failing to observe one (1) or more of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; or
 - (k) Having a license or registration certificate to practice as a licensed or certified real property appraiser denied, limited, suspended, probated, or revoked in another jurisdiction on grounds sufficient to cause licensure to be denied, limited, suspended, probated, or revoked in this state.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, the requirements of KRS Chapter 324A, the board's administrative regulations, and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice shall constitute the minimum standard of conduct and performance for a licensee or credential holder in any work or service performed that is addressed by those standards.
- (3) In any proceeding in which a suspension of thirty (30) days or more, or revocation is imposed, the board may require the respondent to pay the actual costs of the investigation and all proceedings not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (4) Three (3) years from the date of a revocation, any certificate holder or licensee whose certificate or license has been revoked may petition the board for reinstatement. The board shall investigate the petition and may reinstate, upon a finding that the petitioner has complied with any and all terms prescribed by the board and is able to engage in the practice of real estate appraisal within the requirements of this chapter and the administrative regulations. The board may, in its discretion, require the petitioner to successfully pass the examination required for the applicable certificate or license.

➔Section 75. KRS 325.340 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) After notice and hearing as provided in KRS Chapter 13B, the board may revoke, suspend, impose a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each violation of a provision of this chapter or administrative regulations promulgated by the board under this chapter, refuse to issue or renew any license, censure, or place

on probation any person or firm, all with or without terms, for any one (1) or any combination of the following causes:

- (a) Fraud or deceit in obtaining a license issued under this chapter;
 - (b) Dishonesty, fraud, or negligence while performing any regulated activity, including fiscal dishonesty or an intentional breach of fiduciary responsibility of any kind, and also including but not limited to the following:
 - 1. Knowing preparation, publication, or dissemination of false, fraudulent, or materially misleading financial statements, reports, or information; and
 - 2. Embezzlement, theft, misappropriation of funds or property, or obtaining money, property, or other valuable consideration by fraudulent means or false pretenses;
 - (c) Violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or administrative regulations promulgated by the board under this chapter or violation of any order of the board;
 - (d) Violation of a rule of professional conduct promulgated by the board;
 - (e) Conviction of any felony, or of any crime in which dishonesty or fraud is an element, under the laws of any state or of the United States. Conviction includes, but is not limited to, pleading no contest, entering an Alford plea, or entry of a court order suspending the imposition of a criminal penalty to a crime, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*;
 - (f) Cancellation, revocation, suspension, or refusal to renew the authority to practice as a certified public accountant or a public accountant in any state;
 - (g) Suspension or revocation of the right to practice before any state or federal agency or the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board or its successor;
 - (h) Conduct discreditable to the accounting profession; or
 - (i) Failure to respond to a board inquiry regarding any licensing or complaint matter.
- (2) In any proceeding in which a remedy provided by subsection (1) of this section is imposed, the board may also require the respondent to pay the costs of the investigation and all proceedings.

➔Section 76. KRS 326.090 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may refuse to issue a license, or may suspend, revoke, impose probationary conditions upon, impose an administrative fine upon, or issue a written reprimand against the holder of a license to practice ophthalmic dispensing or an apprentice license if the applicant or licensee has:
- (a) Committed a dishonest or corrupt act, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*. If the act is a crime, conviction in a criminal proceeding shall not be a condition precedent to disciplinary action. Upon conviction of the crime, the judgment and sentence are presumptive evidence of guilt at the ensuing disciplinary hearing of the licensee. Conviction includes all instances in which a plea of no contest is the basis of the conviction;
 - (b) Committed any unfair, false, misleading, or deceptive act or practice;
 - (c) Been incompetent or negligent in the practice of ophthalmic dispensing;
 - (d) Failed to comply with a lawful order of the board;
 - (e) Aided or abetted another person in falsely procuring or attempting to procure a license;
 - (f) Aided or abetted an unlicensed person in activities which violate KRS 326.030 and which are not otherwise exempted from the provisions of this chapter;
 - (g) Exhibited chronic or persistent inebriety or addiction to a drug habit, to an extent that disqualifies the applicant or the licensee from practicing with safety to the public;
 - (h) Committed fraud or deception in the application or in the examination for the license; or
 - (i) Violated any provisions of this chapter or administrative regulations promulgated in accordance with this chapter.
- (2) The board may impose a fine against any person who:

- (a) Operates an optical establishment without the supervision of a Kentucky-licensed ophthalmic dispenser;
 - (b) Allows, aids, or abets an unlicensed person to perform activities that violate KRS 326.030 and are not otherwise exempted from the provisions of this chapter; or
 - (c) Allows a Kentucky licensed ophthalmic dispenser to supervise more than one (1) optical establishment at the same time.
- (3) After investigating an alleged violation and offering the licensee the opportunity to respond to the allegation, the board may issue a written reprimand to the licensee if the board determines that a violation that is not of a serious nature has occurred. A copy of the reprimand shall be placed in the permanent file of the licensee. The licensee may file a written response to the reprimand within thirty (30) days of receiving the reprimand or may request a hearing with the board. If the licensee responds to the reprimand, his or her response shall be placed in the licensee's permanent file. If the licensee requests a hearing, the board shall set aside the written reprimand, pending the outcome of a hearing by the board under the provisions of KRS Chapter 13B.

➔Section 77. KRS 327.070 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board, after due notice and an opportunity for an administrative hearing conducted in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B may take any one (1) or a combination of the following actions against any licensee, certificate holder, or applicant:
- (a) Refuse to license or certify any applicant;
 - (b) Refuse to renew the license or certificate of any person;
 - (c) Suspend or revoke or place on probation the license or certificate of any person;
 - (d) Impose restrictions on the scope of practice of any person;
 - (e) Issue an administrative reprimand to any person;
 - (f) Issue a private admonishment to any person; and
 - (g) Impose fines for violations of this chapter not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).
- (2) The following acts by a licensee, certificate holder, or applicant may be considered cause for disciplinary action:
- (a) Indulgence in excessive use of alcoholic beverages or abusive use of controlled substances;
 - (b) Engaging in, permitting, or attempting to engage in or permit the performance of substandard patient care by himself or by persons working under his supervision due to a deliberate or negligent act or failure to act, regardless of whether actual injury to the patient is established;
 - (c) Having engaged in or attempted to engage in a course of lewd or immoral conduct with any person:
 1. While that person is a patient of a health care facility defined by KRS 216B.015 where the physical therapist or physical therapist's assistant provides physical therapy services; or
 2. While that person is a patient or client of the physical therapist or physical therapist's assistant;
 - (d) Having sexual contact, as defined by KRS 510.010(7), without the consent of both parties, with an employee or coworker of the licensee or certificate holder;
 - (e) Sexually harassing an employee or coworker of the licensee or certificate holder;
 - (f) Conviction of a felony or misdemeanor in the courts of this state or any other state, territory, or country which affects his ability to continue to practice competently and safely on the public, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*. "Conviction," as used in this paragraph, shall include a finding or verdict of guilt, an admission of guilt, or a plea of nolo contendere;
 - (g) Obtaining or attempting to obtain a license or certificate by fraud or material misrepresentation or making any other false statement to the board;
 - (h) Engaging in fraud or material deception in the delivery of professional services, including reimbursement, or advertising services in a false or misleading manner;
 - (i) Evidence of gross negligence or gross incompetence in his practice of physical therapy;

- (j) Documentation of being declared mentally disabled by a court of competent jurisdiction and not thereafter having had his rights restored;
 - (k) Failing or refusing to obey any lawful order or administrative regulation of the board;
 - (l) Promoting for personal gain an unnecessary device, treatment, procedure, or service, or directing or requiring a patient to purchase a device, treatment, procedure, or service from a facility or business in which he has a financial interest; and
 - (m) Being impaired by reason of a mental, physical, or other condition that impedes his or her ability to practice competently.
- (3) A private admonishment shall not be subject to disclosure to the public under KRS 61.878(1)(l). A private admonishment shall not constitute disciplinary action but may be used by the board for statistical purposes or in subsequent disciplinary action against the same licensee, certificate holder, or applicant.

➔Section 78. KRS 329.070 is amended to read as follows:

The cabinet may deny, suspend or revoke any license on any one or more of the following grounds:

- (1) Material misstatement in the application for a license or in the application for a renewal license.
- (2) Willful disregard or violation of this chapter or of any regulation or rule issued pursuant thereto.
- (3) If the holder of any license has been adjudged guilty of the commission of a felony or a misdemeanor, ***if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B***~~[involving moral turpitude]~~.
- (4) Making any willful misrepresentation or false promises or causing to be printed any false or misleading advertisement for the purpose of directly or indirectly obtaining business or trainees.
- (5) Having demonstrated unworthiness or incompetency to act as an examiner or trainee, as defined under this chapter, in such manner as to effect the interests of the public.
- (6) Allowing one's license under this chapter to be used by an unlicensed person in violation of the provisions of this chapter.
- (7) Willfully aiding or abetting another in the violation of this chapter or of any regulation or rule issued pursuant thereto.
- (8) Where the license holder has been adjudged mentally ill, mentally deficient or in need of mental treatment as provided in the Mental Health Code.
- (9) Failing, within a reasonable time, to provide information requested by the cabinet as the result of a formal or informal complaint to the cabinet, which would indicate a violation of this chapter.

➔Section 79. KRS 329A.065 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may refuse to issue a license, or suspend, revoke, impose probationary conditions, impose an administrative fine, issue a written reprimand, or any combination thereof regarding any licensee upon proof that the licensee or applicant has:
 - (a) Violated any provision of KRS 329A.010 to 329A.090 or any administrative regulation promulgated by the board;
 - (b) Knowingly and willfully made a material misstatement in connection with an application for license or renewal;
 - (c) Been convicted of a felony, ***if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B***;
 - (d) Practiced fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation;
 - (e) Committed any act that would have been cause for refusal to issue the license had it existed and been known to the board at the time of issuance;
 - (f) Been incompetent or negligent in the practice of private investigating; or
 - (g) Violated the code of ethics promulgated by administrative regulation by the board.
- (2) In addition to or in lieu of any other lawful disciplinary action under this section, the board may assess a civil penalty not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

- (3) When the board issues a written reprimand to the licensee a copy of the reprimand shall be placed in the permanent file of the licensee. The licensee shall have the right to submit a response within thirty (30) days of its receipt and to have that response filed in the permanent file.
- (4) At any time during the investigative or hearing processes, the board may accept an assurance of voluntary compliance from the licensee if the assurance effectively deals with the complaint.
- (5) The board may reconsider, modify, or reverse its probation, suspension, or other disciplinary action.
- (6) Any party aggrieved by a disciplinary action of the board may bring an action in Franklin Circuit Court pursuant to the provisions of KRS Chapter 13B.
- (7) A license shall be subject to expiration and renewal during any period in which the license is suspended.

➔Section 80. KRS 334.120 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) Complaints against licensed persons shall be handled by the board in the following manner:
 - (a) Any person desiring to make a complaint against a licensee under this chapter shall reduce the complaint to writing and file it with the board.
 - (b) The board may conduct an investigation into any complaint which the board feels may constitute a violation of this chapter or the administrative regulations promulgated thereunder.
 - (c) The board may require that the licensee file a statement or report in writing as to the facts and circumstances concerning the complaint together with other information, material, or data reasonably related thereto.
 - (d) The board may request the assistance of the Attorney General in connection with an investigation.
 - (e) The board may employ the services of a hearing officer to conduct hearings, prehearing conferences, advise the board as to legal matters, and provide other legal services deemed appropriate by the board.
- (2) If the board determines the charges made in the complaint are sufficient to warrant a hearing to determine whether the license issued under this chapter shall be suspended, revoked, or subject to reprimand or fine, it shall conduct a hearing in accordance with KRS Chapter 13B.
- (3) The provisions of this chapter shall in no way limit the jurisdiction and authority of the Attorney General to take any necessary action under the Kentucky Consumer Protection Act, KRS 367.110 to 367.300.
- (4) The board may suspend, revoke, or levy a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), refuse to issue or renew any license for a fixed period of time, place on probation, issue a written reprimand to a licensee, or any combination thereof, based on a finding of the board after hearing that a person licensed under the provisions of this chapter has committed any of the following acts:
 - (a) Change of personal name, corporate name, charter, entity, or partnership name or composition to avoid the imposition of liens or court action;
 - (b) The conviction of a felony, or a misdemeanor, ***if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B***~~involving moral turpitude~~. The record of conviction, or a copy thereof, certified by the clerk of the court or by the judge in whose court the conviction is had, shall be conclusive evidence of that conviction;
 - (c) Procuring of license by fraud or deceit practiced upon the board;
 - (d) Unethical conduct as defined by the board by promulgation of an administrative regulation;
 - (e) Engaging in any unfair, false, misleading, or deceptive act or practice;
 - (f) Incompetence or negligence in the practice of selling or fitting hearing instruments; or

➔Section 81. KRS 334A.180 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may refuse to issue a license, suspend or revoke the license of any licensee, or fine a licensee an amount agreed upon by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the board in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), and the board may take action against a license and fine a licensee if he or she has been guilty of unprofessional conduct which has endangered or is likely to endanger the health, welfare, or safety of the public. Such unprofessional conduct may include:
 - (a) Obtained the license by means of fraud, misrepresentation, or concealment of material facts;

- (b) Has been guilty of unprofessional conduct as defined by the rules established by the board, or has violated the code of ethics adopted and published by the board;
 - (c) Has violated any lawful order, rule, or regulation rendered or adopted by the board;
 - (d) Has represented that the professional services or advice of a physician has been used, or has used the words "doctor," "clinic," or similar words, abbreviations, or symbols while failing to affix the word, term, or initials pertaining to "audiology," "audiologic," "audiologist," "doctor of audiology," "speech-language pathologist," "speech-language pathology," "Au.D.," "Ph.D.," or "Sc.D.";
 - (e) Has failed to affix the word, term, or initials specified in paragraph (d) of this subsection in any sign, written communication, or advertising media in which the term "doctor" or the abbreviation "Dr." is used in relation to the audiologist or speech-language pathologist holding a doctoral degree; or
 - (f) Has violated any provisions of this chapter.
- (2) The board shall deny an application for, or suspend or revoke, or impose probationary conditions upon, a license as ordered by the board in any decision made after hearing as provided in this chapter. One (1) year from the date of revocation of a license under this chapter, application may be made to the board for reinstatement. The board shall have discretion to accept or reject an application for reinstatement.
- (3) A person applying for reinstatement of licensure shall provide evidence of completion of continuing professional education in speech-language pathology or audiology as prescribed by the board.
- (4) A plea or verdict of guilty or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere made to a charge of a felony is deemed to be a conviction within the meaning of this chapter. At the direction of the board, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*, the license shall be suspended or revoked, or shall decline to issue a license when the time for appeal has elapsed, or the judgment of conviction has been affirmed on appeal, or when an order granting probation is made suspending the imposition of sentence irrespective of a subsequent order under the provisions of the penal code allowing such person to withdraw his plea of guilty and to enter a plea of not guilty, or setting aside the verdict of guilty, or dismissing the acquisition, information or indictment.

➔Section 82. KRS 335.150 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may revoke, suspend, or refuse to issue or renew; impose probationary or supervisory conditions upon; impose an administrative fine; issue a written reprimand or admonishment; or any combination of actions regarding any applicant, license, or licensee upon proof that the applicant or licensee has:
- (a) Committed any act of dishonesty or corruption, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*. If the act constitutes a crime, conviction in a criminal proceeding is not a condition precedent to disciplinary action. Upon conviction of the crime, the judgment and sentence creates a rebuttable presumption at the ensuing disciplinary hearing of the guilt of the applicant or licensee. Conviction includes all instances in which a plea of no contest is the basis of the conviction;
 - (b) Misrepresented or concealed a material fact in obtaining a license, or in reinstatement thereof;
 - (c) Committed any unfair, false, misleading, or deceptive act or practice;
 - (d) Been incompetent or negligent in the practice of social work;
 - (e) Violated any state statute or administrative regulation governing the practice of social work or any activities undertaken by a social worker;
 - (f) Failed to comply with an order issued by the board or an assurance of voluntary compliance;
 - (g) Violated the code of ethical conduct as set forth by the board by promulgation of an administrative regulation;
 - (h) Been legally declared mentally incompetent;
 - (i) Aided or abetted another person in falsely procuring or attempting to procure a license; or
 - (j) Aided or abetted an unlicensed person in the practice of social work.
- (2) Five (5) years from the date of a revocation, any person whose license has been revoked may petition the board for reinstatement. The board shall investigate the petition and may reinstate the license upon a finding that the individual has complied with any terms prescribed by the board and is again able to engage competently in the practice of social work.

- (3) If an alleged violation is not of a serious nature and the evidence presented to the board, after the investigation and appropriate opportunity for the licensee to respond, provides a clear indication that the alleged violation did in fact occur, the board may issue a written admonishment to the licensee. A copy of the admonishment shall be placed in the permanent file of the licensee. The licensee shall have the right to file a response within thirty (30) days of its receipt and to have the response placed in the licensee's permanent file. Alternatively, the licensee may file a request for a hearing, within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the written admonishment. Upon receipt of this request, the board shall set aside the written admonishment and set the matter for hearing.
- (4) At any time during the investigative or hearing processes, the board may enter into an agreed order with, or accept an assurance of voluntary compliance from, the licensee that effectively satisfies the complaint.
- (5) The board may reconsider, modify, or reverse its decision regarding probation, suspension, or any other disciplinary action.
- (6) Upon proof substantiating that sexual contact occurred between a social worker licensed by the board and a client while the client was under the care of or in a professional relationship with the social worker, the social worker's license may be revoked or suspended with mandatory treatment of the social worker as prescribed by the board. The board may require the social worker to pay a specified amount for mental health services for the client which are needed as a result of the sexual contact.
- (7) The board may revoke the license of a social worker if the social worker has been convicted of a misdemeanor offense under KRS Chapter 510 involving a client or a felony offense under KRS Chapter 510, 530.064(1)(a), or 531.310, or has been found to have had sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010(7) with a client while the client was under the care of the social worker.

➔Section 83. KRS 335.348 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may refuse to issue a license or permit, or may suspend, revoke, impose probationary conditions upon, impose an administrative fine, issue a written reprimand or admonishment, or any combination thereof regarding any licensee or permit holder upon proof that the licensee or permit holder has:
 - (a) Committed any act of dishonesty or corruption, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*. If the act constitutes a crime, conviction in a criminal proceeding is not a condition precedent to disciplinary action. Upon conviction of the crime, the judgment and sentence are presumptive evidence at the ensuing disciplinary hearing of the guilt of the licensee or applicant. Conviction includes all instances in which a plea of no contest is the basis of the conviction;
 - (b) Misrepresented or concealed a material fact in obtaining a license, or in reinstatement thereof;
 - (c) Committed any unfair, false, misleading, or deceptive act or practice;
 - (d) Been incompetent or negligent in the practice of marriage and family therapy;
 - (e) Violated any state statute or administrative regulation governing the practice of marriage and family therapy or any activities undertaken by a marriage and family therapist;
 - (f) Failed to comply with an order issued by the board or an assurance of voluntary compliance;
 - (g) Violated the code of ethics as set forth by the board in administrative regulations; or
 - (h) Violated any applicable provision of any federal or state law, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*.
- (2) Five (5) years from the date of a revocation, any person whose license or permit has been revoked may petition the board for reinstatement. The board shall investigate the petition and may reinstate the license or permit upon a finding that the individual has complied with any terms prescribed by the board and is again able to competently engage in the practice of marriage and family therapy.
- (3) If, after an investigation that includes opportunity for the licensee to respond, the board determines that a violation took place but was not of a serious nature, it may issue a written admonishment to the licensee. A copy of the admonishment shall be placed in the permanent file of the licensee. The licensee shall have the right to file a response to the admonishment within thirty (30) days of its receipt and to have the response placed in the permanent licensure file. The licensee may alternatively, within thirty (30) days of the receipt, file a request for hearing with the board. Upon receipt of this request, the board shall set aside the written admonishment and set the matter for hearing under the provisions of KRS Chapter 13B.

- (4) At any time during the investigative or hearing processes, the board may enter into an agreed order or accept an assurance of voluntary compliance with the licensee which effectively deals with the complaint.
- (5) The board may reconsider, modify, or reverse its probation, suspensions, or other disciplinary actions.
- (6) The surrender of a license or permit shall not serve to deprive the board of jurisdiction to proceed with disciplinary actions pursuant to this chapter.

➔Section 84. KRS 335.540 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may refuse to issue a credential, or may suspend, revoke, impose probationary conditions upon, impose an administrative fine, or issue a written reprimand or admonishment if the credential holder has:
 - (a) Committed a dishonest or corrupt act, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*. If the act is a crime, conviction in a criminal proceeding shall not be a condition precedent to disciplinary action. Upon conviction of the crime, the judgment and sentence are presumptive evidence at the ensuing disciplinary hearing of the guilt of the credential holder or applicant. Conviction includes all instances in which a plea of no contest is the basis of the conviction;
 - (b) Misrepresented or concealed a material fact in obtaining or reinstating a credential;
 - (c) Committed any unfair, false, misleading, or deceptive act or practice;
 - (d) Been incompetent or negligent in the activities he has undertaken within his or her practice;
 - (e) Violated any state statute or administrative regulation promulgated pursuant to KRS 335.500 to 335.599;
 - (f) Failed to comply with an order issued by the board or an assurance of voluntary compliance;
 - (g) Violated the code of ethics; or
 - (h) Violated any applicable provisions of federal or state law, *if in accordance with KRS Chapter 335B*.
- (2) Any person whose credential has been revoked for at least five (5) or more years may petition the board for reinstatement. The board shall investigate the petition and may reinstate the credential upon a finding that the individual has complied with the terms prescribed by the board and is able to competently engage in professional practice.
- (3) The board may issue a written admonishment to the credential holder if the board determines based on the evidence, that a violation that is not serious has occurred. A copy of the written admonishment shall be placed in the permanent file of the credential holder. The credential holder may respond in writing to the admonishment within thirty (30) days of its receipt and may have it placed in his permanent credential file. Alternatively, the credential holder may file a request for a hearing with the board within thirty (30) days of the admonishment. Upon receipt of this request, the board shall set aside the written admonishment and set the matter for hearing pursuant to the provisions of KRS Chapter 13B.
- (4) At any time during the investigative or hearing processes, the board may enter into an agreed order or accept an assurance of voluntary compliance with the credential holder.
- (5) The board may consider, modify, or reverse its probation, suspensions, or other disciplinary action.

➔Section 85. KRS 532.100 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) When an indeterminate term of imprisonment is imposed, the court shall commit the defendant to the custody of the Department of Corrections for the term of his sentence and until released in accordance with the law.
- (2) When a definite term of imprisonment is imposed, the court shall commit the defendant to the county or city correctional institution or to a regional correctional institution for the term of his sentence and until released in accordance with the law.
- (3) When a sentence of death is imposed, the court shall commit the defendant to the custody of the Department of Corrections with directions that the sentence be carried out according to law.
- (4) (a) The provisions of KRS 500.080(5) notwithstanding, if a Class D felon is sentenced to an indeterminate term of imprisonment of five (5) years or less, he shall serve that term in a county jail in a county in which the fiscal court has agreed to house state prisoners; except that, when an indeterminate sentence of two (2) years or more is imposed on a Class D felon convicted of a sexual offense enumerated in KRS 197.410(1), or a crime under KRS 17.510(11) or (12), the sentence shall be served in a state

institution. Counties choosing not to comply with the provisions of this paragraph shall be granted a waiver by the commissioner of the Department of Corrections.

- (b) The provisions of KRS 500.080(5) notwithstanding, a Class D felon who received a sentence of more than five (5) years for nonviolent, nonsexual offenses, but who currently has less than five (5) years remaining to be served, may serve the remainder of his or her term in a county jail in a county in which the fiscal court has agreed to house state prisoners.
 - (c)
 1. The provisions of KRS 500.080(5) notwithstanding, and except as provided in subparagraph 2. of this paragraph, a Class C or D felon with a sentence of more than five (5) years who is classified by the Department of Corrections as community custody shall serve that term in a county jail in a county in which the fiscal court has agreed to house state prisoners if:
 - a. Beds are available in the county jail;
 - b. State facilities are at capacity; and
 - c. Halfway house beds are being utilized at the contract level as of July 15, 2000.
 2. When an indeterminate sentence of two (2) years or more is imposed on a felon convicted of a sex crime, as defined in KRS 17.500, or any similar offense in another jurisdiction, the sentence shall be served in a state institution.
 3. Counties choosing not to comply with the provisions of this paragraph shall be granted a waiver by the commissioner of the Department of Corrections.
 - (d) Any jail that houses state inmates under this subsection shall offer programs as recommended by the Jail Standards Commission. The Department of Corrections shall adopt the recommendations of the Jail Standards Commission and promulgate administrative regulations establishing required programs for a jail that houses state inmates under this subsection.
- (5) The jailer of a county in which a Class D felon or a Class C felon is incarcerated may request the commissioner of the Department of Corrections to incarcerate the felon in a state corrections institution if the jailer has reasons to believe that the felon is an escape risk, a danger to himself or other inmates, an extreme security risk, or needs protective custody beyond that which can be provided in a county jail. The commissioner of the Department of Corrections shall evaluate the request and transfer the inmate if he deems it necessary. If the commissioner refuses to accept the felon inmate, and the Circuit Judge of the county that has jurisdiction of the offense charged is of the opinion that the felon cannot be safely kept in a county jail, the Circuit Judge, with the consent of the Governor, may order the felon transferred to the custody of the Department of Corrections.
- (6) Class D felons and Class C felons serving their time in a local jail shall be considered state prisoners, and the Department of Corrections shall pay the jail in which the prisoner is incarcerated a per diem amount determined according to KRS 431.215(2). For other state prisoners and parole violator prisoners, the per diem payments shall also begin on the date prescribed in KRS 431.215(2).
- (7) State prisoners, excluding the Class D felons and Class C felons qualifying to serve time in county jails, shall be transferred to the state institution within forty-five (45) days of final sentencing.
- (8) *(a) Class D felons eligible for placement in a local jail may be permitted by the warden or jailer to participate in any approved community work program or other form of work release with the approval of the commissioner of the Department of Corrections.*
- (b) The authority to release an inmate to work under this subsection may be exercised at any time during the inmate's sentence, including the period when the court has concurrent authority to permit work release pursuant to KRS 439.265.*
- (c) The warden or jailer may require an inmate participating in the program to pay a fee to reimburse the warden or jailer for the cost of operating the community work program or any other work release program. The fee shall not exceed the lesser of fifty-five dollars (\$55) per week or twenty percent (20%) of the prisoner's weekly net pay earned from the community work program or work release participation. In addition, the inmate may be required to pay for any drug testing performed on the inmate as a requirement of the community work program or work release participation.*
- (d) This subsection shall not apply to an inmate who:*

1. *Is not eligible for work release pursuant to KRS 197.140;*
2. *Has a maximum or close security classification as defined by administrative regulations promulgated by the Department of Corrections;*
3. *Is subject to the provisions of KRS 532.043; or*
4. *Is in a reentry center as defined in Section 87 of this Act.*

➔SECTION 86. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 533 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

(1) *As used in this section:*

- (a) *"County jail" means all detention and penal facilities of a county, charter county, urban-county government, unified local government, or consolidated local government for adult offenders, together with all its rehabilitative facilities for adult offenders, including facilities operated by private agencies under contract with the county, charter county, urban-county government, unified local government, or consolidated local government;*
- (b) *"Day reporting program" or "program" means a community-based, structured sentencing program operated by a county jail that combines enhanced community supervision with resources and services tailored to meet identified offender needs; and*
- (c) *"Eligible defendant" means an individual convicted of a misdemeanor or a Class D felony who is eligible to serve all or part of his or her sentence in a county jail or who is found in contempt of court and who meets the intake criteria established by the day reporting program to which the person would be sentenced.*

(2) *A court may sentence an eligible defendant as part of an alternative sentencing plan or as a sentence for contempt to a local day reporting program for a period of time not longer than the defendant's maximum potential period of incarceration if:*

- (a) *The program utilizes whenever practicable a validated screening tool based on criminogenic risk factors to identify an individual's likelihood of reoffending and his or her treatment needs in determining program eligibility;*
- (b) *The program has agreed to accept the defendant;*
- (c) *The defendant agrees in writing to comply with the program's written terms and conditions; and*
- (d) *The defendant, if additionally required by the court or the program to do so, agrees to be subject to the conditions of electronic monitoring pursuant to KRS 532.210 to 532.250.*

(3) *In sentencing a defendant to a day reporting program under this section, a court may authorize a temporary release from the program for any of the purposes allowed for the release of a jail prisoner under KRS 439.179.*

(4) *The day reporting program shall provide a weekly report of all violations of the program's terms and conditions for each program participant to the sentencing court, to the prosecutor, and to the defendant in the case. If specified in the program's written terms and conditions, the program may alter the terms and conditions of a person's participation in the program in response to that person's minor breach of the program's terms and conditions.*

(5) *A court may alter or revoke a defendant's participation in a day reporting program if written notice of the grounds for alteration or revocation is given to the defendant and a hearing is conducted at which the defendant is represented by counsel. Following the hearing, if the court finds that the defendant has without good cause failed to participate in the program or to comply with its terms and conditions, the court may impose any additional sentence or other sanction specified in the original sentencing order.*

(6) *The Administrative Office of the Courts shall prescribe forms to be utilized in the implementation of this section.*

(7) *A day reporting program may be referred to as a day reporting center or other appropriate nomenclature in its day-to-day operations.*

➔Section 87. KRS 441.005 is amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "Jail" means county jails and correctional or detention facilities, including correctional facilities defined in KRS 67B.020 and juvenile detention facilities, operated by and under the supervision of any political subdivision.
- (2) "Holdover" means any jail housing prisoners for a maximum period of ninety-six (96) continuous hours and excluding times when a prisoner is released for a minimum of seven (7) hours for the purpose of working at his employment, attending an educational institution, or conducting other business pursuant to a court order, or when a prisoner is released for in court proceedings.
- (3) "Prisoner" means any person confined in jail pursuant to any code, ordinance, law, or statute of any unit of government and who is:
 - (a) Charged with or convicted of an offense; or
 - (b) Held for extradition or as a material witness; or
 - (c) Confined for any other reason.
- (4) "Unit of government" means that unit of government including the United States government whose law, statute, ordinance, or code a prisoner is charged with violating. If a person is imprisoned for contempt of court, the state shall be deemed the responsible unit of government.
- (5) "Department" means the Department of Corrections.
- (6) "Jail personnel" means deputy jailers, matrons, cooks, and other food service personnel, and other jail employees involved in the supervision, custody, care, or treatment of prisoners in jails but does not include maintenance or clerical personnel.
- (7) "Regional jail" means a jail that may house prisoners for up to one (1) year and which is:
 - (a) Owned and operated by one (1) county and, on a regular basis, holds prisoners for another county or for the state; or
 - (b) Owned and operated by two (2) or more counties through a regional jail authority as provided in KRS 441.800.
- (8) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections.
- (9) *"Reentry center" means a supervised community residential facility operated by a local correctional facility, county jail, or regional jail as detailed in Section 88 of this Act.*

➔SECTION 88. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 441 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

- (1) *A local correctional facility, county jail, or regional jail may, with the approval of the Department of Corrections, operate a reentry center. Reentry centers established pursuant to this section shall:*
 - (a) *Employ a program coordinator responsible for oversight of the reentry center;*
 - (b) *Offer residents at least one (1) vocational training program approved by the Department of Corrections;*
 - (c) *Offer residents at least two (2) other evidence-based programs approved by the Department of Corrections;*
 - (d) *Review each participant's case with a certified alcohol and drug counselor as defined in KRS 309.080;*
 - (e) *Require residents to participate in family outreach and community involvement programs;*
 - (f) *Require residents to seek or maintain employment in the community. The reentry center shall require ten percent (10%) of the resident's income to be deposited into a savings account, shall require fifteen percent (15%) of the resident's income to be directed to payment of restitution if applicable, and may charge each resident a fee of not more than twenty percent (20%) of the resident's income; and*
 - (g) *Report data as required by the Department of Corrections in order to allow evaluation of the effectiveness of the reentry center.*

- (2) *A person is eligible for placement in a reentry center if he or she has less than twelve (12) months until the expected expiration of his or her sentence and is:*
- (a) *A state inmate eligible for placement in a local jail pursuant to Section 85 of this Act;*
 - (b) *A Class B felon who is classified as low risk by the Department of Corrections; or*
 - (c) *A county inmate in the jail operated by the political subdivision which operates the reentry center.*
- (3) *Residents may be assigned to a reentry center by:*
- (a) *Administrative classification by the Department of Corrections;*
 - (b) *Administrative decision of the jailer for inmates of the jail;*
 - (c) *The court, as an alternative sentence; or*
 - (d) *The Parole Board, as a condition of parole or as a sanction for violation of conditions of parole.*

➔SECTION 89. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 441 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

- (1) *The Department of Corrections shall, by administrative regulation, establish standards for the operation of reentry centers established pursuant to Section 88 of this Act.*
- (2) *The Department of Corrections shall utilize data reported by the reentry centers pursuant to Section 88 of this Act to analyze the effectiveness of the reentry centers in reducing recidivism and the engagement of residents in employment and in the community.*
- (3) *Placement of inmates in reentry centers by the Department of Corrections or the Parole Board shall prioritize placement in higher-performing centers, as determined by the Department of Corrections.*

➔Section 90. KRS 196.031 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The cabinet shall employ the personnel and operate and maintain data collection and processing systems necessary to comply with the provisions of this section.
- (2) The cabinet shall annually on July 1 of each year report to the Governor, the Legislative Research Commission, and the Kentucky State Corrections Commission on:
 - (a) The placement of prisoners within the Commonwealth's correctional system by institution, whether imprisoned in a state prison or other institution, including county jails, on probation, paroled, housed in halfway houses, ***housed in reentry centers***, sentenced to community service or otherwise;
 - (b) Numbers of prisoners by type of offense;
 - (c) Numbers of prisoners by number and type of prior convictions;
 - (d) Numbers of prisoners paroled by type of offense and by length of time served;
 - (e) Numbers of prisoners released through shock probation by type of offense and by length of time served;
 - (f) Numbers of prisoners serving their full sentence by type of offense;
 - (g) The percentage of felony offenders on parole or some form of post-release supervision who are participating or completing treatment consistent with assessment results, in prison and in the community;
 - (h) The percentage of felony offenders whose reassessment results demonstrate reductions in criminal risk factors;
 - (i) The percentage of programs that demonstrate their effectiveness in reducing recidivism;
 - (j) The percentage of felony offenders on parole or some form of post-release supervision, by supervision type, who:
 - 1. Are employed or in school within thirty (30) days, six (6) months, and one (1) year of the start of supervision;
 - 2. Have had part-time employment for a minimum of six (6) months, and the percentage of offenders who have had full-time employment for a minimum of six (6) months;
 - 3. Have housing upon release from incarceration;

4. Had stable housing for at least six (6) months; and
 5. Are arrested, convicted, or incarcerated within six (6) months, one (1) year, and three (3) years;
 - (k) The percentage of admissions to prison by offenders under supervision at the time of admission, including information regarding whether the violations were criminal or technical; and
 - (l) Any other data that provides information on state-funded crime reduction and recidivism reduction efforts, including caseload sizes by risk level, participation in treatment and intervention programming, public safety outcomes, and cost effectiveness.
- (3) The cabinet shall annually report to the Governor and to the Legislative Research Commission on:
- (a) Numbers and types of prison beds necessary to meet current population needs and six (6) year projections of those needs;
 - (b) Current personnel needs of the cabinet and five (5) year projections of the needs; and
 - (c) A six (6) year projection of needed capital construction, program development, and anticipated requests for appropriations.

➔Section 91. KRS 439.340 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The board may release on parole persons confined in any adult state penal or correctional institution of Kentucky or sentenced felons incarcerated in county jails eligible for parole. All paroles shall issue upon order of the board duly adopted. As soon as practicable after his or her admission to an adult state penal or correctional institution or county jail if he or she is a sentenced felon, and at such intervals thereafter as it may determine, the Department of Corrections shall obtain all pertinent information regarding each prisoner, except those not eligible for parole. The information shall include the results of his or her most recent risk and needs assessment, his or her criminal record, his or her conduct, employment, and the reports of physical and mental examinations that have been made. The Department of Corrections shall furnish the circumstances of his or her offense, the results of his or her most recent risk and needs assessment, and his or her previous social history to the board. The Department of Corrections shall prepare a report on any information it obtains. It shall be the duty of the Department of Corrections to supplement this report with any material the board may request and submit the report to the board.
- (2) Before granting the parole of any prisoner, the board shall consider the pertinent information regarding the prisoner, including the results of his or her most recent risk and needs assessment, and shall have him or her appear before it for interview and hearing. The board in its discretion may hold interviews and hearings for prisoners convicted of Class C felonies not included within the definition of "violent offender" in KRS 439.3401 and Class D felonies. The board in its discretion may request the parole board of another state confining prisoners pursuant to KRS 196.610 to interview eligible prisoners and make a parole recommendation to the board. A parole shall be ordered only for the best interest of society and not as an award of clemency, and it shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or pardon. A prisoner shall be placed on parole only when arrangements have been made for his or her proper employment or for his or her maintenance and care, and when the board believes he or she is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law abiding citizen. Notwithstanding any statute to the contrary, including KRS 440.330, when a prisoner is otherwise eligible for parole and the board has recommended parole for that prisoner for the reasons set forth in this subsection, the board may grant parole to any prisoner wanted as a fugitive by any other jurisdiction, and the prisoner shall be released to the detainer from that jurisdiction. Such parole shall not constitute a relinquishment of jurisdiction over the prisoner, and the board in all cases expressly reserves the right to return the prisoner to confinement in a correctional institution of the Commonwealth if the prisoner violates the terms of his or her parole.
- (3)
 - (a) A nonviolent offender convicted of a Class D felony with an aggregate sentence of one (1) to five (5) years who is confined to a state penal institution or county jail shall have his or her case reviewed by the Parole Board after serving fifteen percent (15%) or two (2) months of the original sentence, whichever is longer.
 - (b) Except as provided in this section, the board shall adopt administrative regulations with respect to the eligibility of prisoners for parole, the conduct of parole and parole revocation hearings and all other matters that come before it, or conditions to be imposed upon parolees. Regulations governing the eligibility of prisoners for parole shall be in accordance with professionally accepted ideas of correction and reform and may utilize in part objective, performance-based criteria and risk and needs assessment

information; however, nothing herein contained shall preclude the board from utilizing its present regulations in conjunction with other factors involved that would relate to the inmate's needs and the safety of the public.

- (4) The board shall insure that all sentenced felons who have longer than ninety (90) days to serve in state penal institutions, halfway houses, *reentry centers*, and county jails are considered for parole not less than sixty (60) days prior to their parole eligibility date, and the Department of Corrections shall provide the necessary assistance and information to the board in order for it to conduct timely parole reviews.
- (5) In addition to or in conjunction with each hearing conducted under subsection (2) of this section for any prisoner convicted of a Class A, B, or C felony and prior to the granting of a parole to any such prisoner, the parole board shall conduct a hearing of which the following persons shall receive not less than forty-five (45) nor more than ninety (90) days' notice: the Commonwealth's attorney who shall notify the sheriff of every county and the chief of police of every city and county in which the prisoner committed any Class A, B, or C felony for which he or she is imprisoned, and all identified victims of the crimes or the next of kin of any victim who is deceased. Notice to the Commonwealth's attorney shall be by mail, fax, or electronic means at the discretion of the board, and shall be in a manner that ensures receipt at the Commonwealth attorney's business office. Notices received by chiefs of police and sheriffs shall be posted in a conspicuous location where police employed by the department may see it. Notices shall be posted in a manner and at a time that will allow officers to make comment thereon to the Parole Board. Notice to victims or their next of kin shall be made, for prisoners incarcerated prior to July 15, 1986, by mail, fax, or electronic means at the discretion of the board, and shall be in a manner that ensures receipt by the Commonwealth's attorney, who shall forward the notice promptly to the victims or their next of kin at their last known address. For prisoners incarcerated on or after July 15, 1986, notice to the victims or their next of kin shall be by mail from the Parole Board to their last known address as provided by the Commonwealth's attorney to the Parole Board at the time of incarceration of the prisoner. Notice to the victim or the next of kin of subsequent considerations for parole after the initial consideration shall not be sent if the victim or the next of kin gives notice to the board that he or she no longer wants to receive such notices. The notice shall include the time, date, and place of the hearing provided for in this subsection, and the name and address of a person to write if the recipient of the notice desires to attend the hearing or to submit written comments.
- (6) Persons receiving notice as provided for in subsection (5) of this section may submit comments, in person or in writing, to the board upon all issues relating to the parole of the prisoner. The board shall read and consider all comments prior to making its parole decision, if they are received by the board not less than seven (7) days before the date for the hearing. The board shall retain all comments in the prisoner's permanent Parole Board file, and shall consider them in conjunction with any subsequent parole decisions affecting the prisoner. In addition to officers listed in subsection (5) of this section, the crime victims or the next of kin of any victim who is deceased or who is disabled and cannot attend the hearing or the parent or legal guardian of any victim who is a minor may attend the hearing provided for in subsection (5) of this section and present oral and written comments upon all issues relating to the parole of the prisoner, if they have advised the board, in writing received by the board not less than seven (7) days prior to the date set for the hearing, of their intention to attend the hearing. The board shall receive and consider all comments, shall make a record of them which it shall retain in the prisoner's permanent Parole Board file, and shall consider them in conjunction with any subsequent parole decision affecting the prisoner. Persons appearing before the Parole Board pursuant to this subsection may elect to make their presentations outside of the presence of the prisoner.
- (7) Victims of Class D felonies may submit comments in person or in writing to the board upon all issues relating to the parole of a prisoner.
- (8) Any hearing provided for in subsections (5), (6), and (7) of this section shall be open to the public unless the persons having a right to appear before the board as specified in those subsections request closure of hearing for reasons of personal safety, in which event the hearing shall be closed. The time, date, and location of closed hearings shall not be disclosed to the public.
- (9) Except as specifically set forth in this section, nothing in this section shall be deemed to expand or abridge any existing rights of persons to contact and communicate with the Parole Board or any of its members, agents, or employees.
- (10) The unintentional failure by the Parole Board, sheriff, chief of police, or any of its members, agents, or employees or by a Commonwealth's attorney or any of his or her agents or employees to comply with any of the provisions of subsections (5), (6), and (8) of this section shall not affect the validity of any parole decision or give rise to any right or cause of action by the crime victim, the prisoner, or any other person.

- (11) No eligible sexual offender within the meaning of KRS 197.400 to 197.440 shall be granted parole unless he or she has successfully completed the Sexual Offender Treatment Program.
- (12) Any prisoner who is granted parole after completion of the Sexual Offender Treatment Program shall be required, as a condition of his or her parole, to participate in regular treatment in a mental health program approved or operated by the Department of Corrections.
- (13) When the board grants parole contingent upon completion of a program, the commissioner, or his or her designee, shall determine the most appropriate placement in a program operated by the department or a residential or nonresidential program within the community approved by the department. If the department releases a parolee to a nonresidential program, the department shall release the parolee only if he or she will have appropriate community housing pursuant to KRS 439.3408.
- (14) If the parole board does not grant parole to a prisoner, the maximum deferment for a prisoner convicted of a non-violent, non-sexual Class C or Class D felony shall be twenty-four (24) months. For all other prisoners who are eligible for parole:
 - (a) No parole deferment greater than five (5) years shall be ordered unless approved by a majority vote of the full board; and
 - (b) No deferment shall exceed ten (10) years, except for life sentences.
- (15) When an order for parole is issued, it shall recite the conditions thereof.

➔Section 92. KRS 439.3407 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The department may promulgate administrative regulations to implement conditional parole of state inmates incarcerated in state corrections institutions or local correctional facilities or county jails to place those individuals closer to their communities prior to release. A parolee placed on conditional parole shall serve that term in a local correctional facility or county jail *or reentry center* in a county in which the fiscal court has agreed to house parolees if beds are available in the local correctional facility or county jail *or reentry center*.
- (2) The department may authorize parolees on conditional parole to be placed on work release. If a person placed in a county jail on conditional parole under subsection (1) of this section is granted work release, he or she shall pay the work release fees required by law to the jailer. The amount of work release fees paid by a parolee shall be deducted from the amount which the Department of Corrections shall pay for the placement of that parolee.
- (3) Local correctional facilities or county jails housing parolees under subsection (1) of this section shall have the same rights and obligations as county jails housing felons pursuant to KRS 532.100.
- (4) Administrative regulations promulgated pursuant to subsection (1) of this section relating to eligibility of an individual for conditional parole shall take into consideration, at a minimum, the following information about the individual:
 - (a) The offense for which the individual was convicted and his or her rehabilitation efforts while incarcerated;
 - (b) The security classification while incarcerated in the state correctional institution;
 - (c) Conduct while incarcerated in the state correctional institution;
 - (d) Ability to find employment in the community; and
 - (e) The availability of additional applicable education, treatment or intervention, and training for employment in the local correctional facility or county jail, if needed by the individual.

➔Section 93. KRS 439.3408 is amended to read as follows:

When considering appropriate housing options for a person considered for parole or a person who is being paroled, the department shall approve any form of acceptable housing, including but not limited to apartments, shelters for homeless or other persons, county jails or restricted custody facilities that a county approves for parolees, educational institutions with dormitories if the parolee is enrolled or accepted for enrollment at an educational institution, halfway houses, *reentry centers*, residential treatment or other programs in which the parolee is enrolled or accepted for enrollment, and other forms of transitional housing meeting the requirements of applicable statutes.

➔Section 94. KRS 446.010 is amended to read as follows:

As used in the statute laws of this state, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (1) "Action" includes all proceedings in any court of this state;
- (2) "Animal" includes every warm-blooded living creature except a human being;
- (3) "Attorney" means attorney-at-law;
- (4) "Bequeath" and "devise" mean the same thing;
- (5) "Bequest" and "legacy" mean the same thing, and embrace either real or personal estate, or both;
- (6) "Business trust" includes, except when utilized in KRS Chapter 386, a "statutory trust" as organized under KRS Chapter 386A;
- (7) "Case plan" means an individualized accountability and behavior change strategy for supervised individuals that:
 - (a) Targets and prioritizes the specific criminal risk factors of the individual based upon his or her assessment results;
 - (b) Matches the type and intensity of supervision and treatment conditions to the individual's level of risk, criminal risk factors, and individual characteristics, such as gender, culture, motivational stage, developmental stage, and learning style;
 - (c) Establishes a timetable for achieving specific behavioral goals, including a schedule for payment of victim restitution, child support, and other financial obligations; and
 - (d) Specifies positive and negative actions that will be taken in response to the supervised individual's behaviors;
- (8) "Cattle" includes horse, mule, ass, cow, ox, sheep, hog, or goat of any age or sex;
- (9) "Certified mail" means any method of governmental, commercial, or electronic delivery that allows a document or package to have proof of:
 - (a) Sending the document or package;
 - (b) The date the document or package was delivered or delivery was attempted; and
 - (c) The signature of the receipt of the document or package;
- (10) "Company" may extend and be applied to any corporation, company, person, partnership, joint stock company, or association;
- (11) "Corporation" may extend and be applied to any corporation, company, partnership, joint stock company, or association;
- (12) "Criminal risk factors" are characteristics and behaviors that, when addressed or changed, affect a person's risk for committing crimes. The characteristics may include but are not limited to the following risk and criminogenic need factors: antisocial behavior; antisocial personality; criminal thinking; criminal associates; dysfunctional family; low levels of employment or education; poor use of leisure and recreation; and substance abuse;
- (13) "Cruelty" as applied to animals includes every act or omission whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering, or death is caused or permitted;
- (14) "Directors," when applied to corporations, includes managers or trustees;
- (15) "Domestic," when applied to a corporation, partnership, business trust, or limited liability company, means all those incorporated or formed by authority of this state;
- (16) "Domestic animal" means any animal converted to domestic habitat;
- (17) "Evidence-based practices" means policies, procedures, programs, and practices proven by scientific research to reliably produce reductions in recidivism when implemented competently;
- (18) "Federal" refers to the United States;
- (19) "Foreign," when applied to a corporation, partnership, limited partnership, business trust, statutory trust, or limited liability company, includes all those incorporated or formed by authority of any other state;

- (20) "Generally accepted accounting principles" are those uniform minimum standards of and guidelines to financial accounting and reporting as adopted by the National Council on Governmental Accounting, under the auspices of the Municipal Finance Officers Association and by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, under the auspices of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants;
- (21) "Graduated sanction" means any of a wide range of accountability measures and programs for supervised individuals, including but not limited to electronic monitoring; drug and alcohol testing or monitoring; day or evening reporting centers; restitution centers; *reentry centers*; disallowance of future earned compliance credits; rehabilitative interventions such as substance abuse or mental health treatment; reporting requirements to probation and parole officers; community service or work crews; secure or unsecure residential treatment facilities or halfway houses; and short-term or intermittent incarceration;
- (22) "Humane society," "society," or "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," means any nonprofit corporation, organized under the laws of this state and having as its primary purpose the prevention of cruelty to animals;
- (23) "Issue," as applied to the descent of real estate, includes all the lawful lineal descendants of the ancestors;
- (24) "Land" or "real estate" includes lands, tenements, and hereditaments and all rights thereto and interest therein, other than a chattel interest;
- (25) "Legatee" and "devisee" convey the same idea;
- (26) "May" is permissive;
- (27) "Month" means calendar month;
- (28) "Oath" includes "affirmation" in all cases in which an affirmation may be substituted for an oath;
- (29) "Owner" when applied to any animal, means any person having a property interest in such animal;
- (30) "Partnership" includes both general and limited partnerships;
- (31) "Peace officer" includes sheriffs, constables, coroners, jailers, metropolitan and urban-county government correctional officers, marshals, policemen, and other persons with similar authority to make arrests;
- (32) "Penitentiary" includes all of the state penal institutions except the houses of reform;
- (33) "Person" may extend and be applied to bodies-politic and corporate, societies, communities, the public generally, individuals, partnerships, joint stock companies, and limited liability companies;
- (34) "Personal estate" includes chattels, real and other estate that passes to the personal representative upon the owner dying intestate;
- (35) "Pretrial risk assessment" means an objective, research-based, validated assessment tool that measures a defendant's risk of flight and risk of anticipated criminal conduct while on pretrial release pending adjudication;
- (36) "Registered mail" means any governmental, commercial, or electronic method of delivery that allows a document or package to have:
 - (a) Its chain of custody recorded in a register to enable its location to be tracked;
 - (b) Insurance available to cover its loss; and
 - (c) The signature of the recipient of the document or package available to the sender;
- (37) "Regular election" means the election in even-numbered years at which members of Congress are elected and the election in odd-numbered years at which state officers are elected;
- (38) "Risk and needs assessment" or "validated risk and needs assessment" means an actuarial tool scientifically proven to determine a person's risk to reoffend and criminal risk factors, that when properly addressed, can reduce that person's likelihood of committing future criminal behavior;
- (39) "Shall" is mandatory;
- (40) "State" when applied to a part of the United States, includes territories, outlying possessions, and the District of Columbia; "any other state" includes any state, territory, outlying possession, the District of Columbia, and any foreign government or country;

- (41) "State funds" or "public funds" means sums actually received in cash or negotiable instruments from all sources unless otherwise described by any state agency, state-owned corporation, university, department, cabinet, fiduciary for the benefit of any form of state organization, authority, board, bureau, interstate compact, commission, committee, conference, council, office, or any other form of organization whether or not the money has ever been paid into the Treasury and whether or not the money is still in the Treasury if the money is controlled by any form of state organization, except for those funds the management of which is to be reported to the Legislative Research Commission pursuant to KRS 42.600, 42.605, and 42.615;
- (42) "Supervised individual" means an individual placed on probation by a court or serving a period of parole or post-release supervision from prison or jail;
- (43) "Sworn" includes "affirmed" in all cases in which an affirmation may be substituted for an oath;
- (44) "Treatment" when used in a criminal justice context, means targeted interventions that focus on criminal risk factors in order to reduce the likelihood of criminal behavior. Treatment options may include but shall not be limited to community-based programs that are consistent with evidence-based practices; cognitive-behavioral programs; faith-based programs; inpatient and outpatient substance abuse or mental health programs; and other available prevention and intervention programs that have been scientifically proven to produce reductions in recidivism when implemented competently. "Treatment" does not include medical services;
- (45) "United States" includes territories, outlying possessions, and the District of Columbia;
- (46) "Vacancy in office," or any equivalent phrase, means such as exists when there is an unexpired part of a term of office without a lawful incumbent therein, or when the person elected or appointed to an office fails to qualify according to law, or when there has been no election to fill the office at the time appointed by law; it applies whether the vacancy is occasioned by death, resignation, removal from the state, county or district, or otherwise;
- (47) "Violate" includes failure to comply with;
- (48) "Will" includes codicils; "last will" means last will and testament;
- (49) "Year" means calendar year;
- (50) "City" includes town;
- (51) Appropriation-related terms are defined as follows:
- (a) "Appropriation" means an authorization by the General Assembly to expend, from public funds, a sum of money not in excess of the sum specified, for the purposes specified in the authorization and under the procedure prescribed in KRS Chapter 48;
 - (b) "Appropriation provision" means a section of any enactment by the General Assembly which is not provided for by KRS Chapter 48 and which authorizes the expenditure of public funds other than by a general appropriation bill;
 - (c) "General appropriation bill" means an enactment by the General Assembly that authorizes the expenditure of public funds in a branch budget bill as provided for in KRS Chapter 48;
- (52) "Mediation" means a nonadversarial process in which a neutral third party encourages and helps disputing parties reach a mutually acceptable agreement. Recommendations by mediators are not binding on the parties unless the parties enter into a settlement agreement incorporating the recommendations;
- (53) "Biennium" means the two (2) year period commencing on July 1 in each even-numbered year and ending on June 30 in the ensuing even-numbered year;
- (54) "Branch budget bill" or "branch budget" means an enactment by the General Assembly which provides appropriations and establishes fiscal policies and conditions for the biennial financial plan for the judicial branch, the legislative branch, and the executive branch, which shall include a separate budget bill for the Transportation Cabinet;
- (55) "AVIS" means the automated vehicle information system established and maintained by the Transportation Cabinet to collect titling and registration information on vehicles and boats and information on holders of motor vehicle operator's licenses and personal identification cards; and
- (56) "Cooperative," except in KRS Chapter 272, includes a limited cooperative association.

➔Section 95. KRS 532.262 is amended to read as follows:

When considering appropriate housing for a prisoner who is considered for or who is granted conditional release pursuant to KRS 532.260, the Department of Corrections shall approve any form of acceptable housing, including but not limited to apartments, shelters for the homeless or other persons, county jails or restricted custody facilities that a county approves for persons granted conditional release, educational institutions with dormitories if the releasee is enrolled or accepted for enrollment at an educational institution, halfway houses, *reentry centers*, residential treatment or other programs in which the releasee is enrolled or accepted for enrollment, and other forms of transitional housing meeting the requirements of applicable statutes.

➔Section 96. KRS 533.010 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) Any person who has been convicted of a crime and who has not been sentenced to death may be sentenced to probation, probation with an alternative sentencing plan, or conditional discharge as provided in this chapter.
- (2) Before imposition of a sentence of imprisonment, the court shall consider probation, probation with an alternative sentencing plan, or conditional discharge. Unless the defendant is a violent felon as defined in KRS 439.3401 or a statute prohibits probation, shock probation, or conditional discharge, after due consideration of the defendant's risk and needs assessment, nature and circumstances of the crime, and the history, character, and condition of the defendant, probation or conditional discharge shall be granted, unless the court is of the opinion that imprisonment is necessary for protection of the public because:
 - (a) There is substantial risk that during a period of probation or conditional discharge the defendant will commit another crime;
 - (b) The defendant is in need of correctional treatment that can be provided most effectively by his commitment to a correctional institution; or
 - (c) A disposition under this chapter will unduly depreciate the seriousness of the defendant's crime.
- (3) In the event the court determines that probation is not appropriate after due consideration of the defendant's risk and needs assessment, nature and circumstances of the crime, and the history, character, and condition of the defendant, probation with an alternative sentencing plan shall be granted unless the court is of the opinion that imprisonment is necessary for the protection of the public because:
 - (a) There is a likelihood that during a period of probation with an alternative sentencing plan or conditional discharge the defendant will commit a Class D or Class C felony or a substantial risk that the defendant will commit a Class B or Class A felony;
 - (b) The defendant is in need of correctional treatment that can be provided most effectively by commitment to a correctional institution; or
 - (c) A disposition under this chapter will unduly depreciate the seriousness of the defendant's crime.
- (4) The court shall not determine that there is a likelihood that the defendant will commit a Class C or Class D felony based upon the defendant's risk and needs assessment and the fact that:
 - (a) The defendant has never been convicted of, pled guilty to, or entered an Alford plea to a felony offense;
 - (b) If convicted of, having pled guilty to, or entered an Alford plea to a felony offense, the defendant successfully completed probation more than ten (10) years immediately prior to the date of the commission of the felony for which the defendant is now being sentenced and has had no intervening convictions, pleas of guilty, or Alford pleas to any criminal offense during that period; or
 - (c) The defendant has been released from incarceration for the commission of a felony offense more than ten (10) years immediately prior to the date of the commission of the felony for which the defendant is now being sentenced and has had no intervening convictions, pleas of guilty, or Alford pleas to any criminal offense during that period.
- (5) In making a determination under subsection (4) of this section, the court may determine that the greater weight of the evidence indicates that there is a likelihood that the defendant will commit a Class C or Class D felony.
- (6) Upon initial sentencing of a defendant or upon modification or revocation of probation, when the court deems it in the best interest of the public and the defendant, the court may order probation with the defendant to serve one (1) of the following alternative sentences:
 - (a) To a halfway house for no more than twelve (12) months;
 - (b) To home incarceration with or without work release for no more than twelve (12) months;

- (c) To jail for a period not to exceed twelve (12) months with or without work release, community service and other programs as required by the court;
 - (d) To a residential treatment program for the abuse of alcohol or controlled substances;~~[-or]~~
 - (e) **To a reentry center for no more than twelve (12) months; or**
 - (f) To any other specified counseling program, rehabilitation or treatment program, or facility.
- (7) If during the term of the alternative sentence the defendant fails to adhere to and complete the conditions of the alternative sentence, the court may modify the terms of the alternative sentence or may modify or revoke probation and alternative sentence and commit the defendant to an institution.
- (8) In addition to those conditions that the court may impose, the conditions of alternative sentence shall include the following and, if the court determines that the defendant cannot comply with them, then they shall not be made available:
- (a) A defendant sentenced to a halfway house shall:
 1. Be working or pursuing his or her education or be enrolled in a full-time treatment program;
 2. Pay restitution during the term of probation; and
 3. Have no contact with the victim of the defendant's crime;
 - (b) A defendant sentenced to home incarceration shall:
 1. Be employed by another person or self-employed at the time of sentencing to home incarceration and continue the employment throughout the period of home incarceration, unless the court determines that there is a compelling reason to allow home incarceration while the defendant is unemployed;
 2. Pay restitution during the term of home incarceration;
 3. Enter a treatment program, if appropriate;
 4. Pay all or some portion of the cost of home incarceration as determined by the court;
 5. Comply with other conditions as specified; and
 6. Have no contact with the victim of the defendant's crime;
 - (c) A defendant sentenced to jail with community service shall:
 1. Pay restitution during all or some part of the defendant's term of probation; and
 2. Have no contact with the victim of the defendant's crime;~~[-or]~~
 - (d) A defendant sentenced to a residential treatment program for drug and alcohol abuse shall:
 1. Undergo mandatory drug screening during term of probation;
 2. Be subject to active, supervised probation for a term of five (5) years;
 3. Undergo aftercare as required by the treatment program;
 4. Pay restitution during the term of probation; and
 5. Have no contact with the victim of the defendant's crime; **or**
 - (e) **A defendant sentenced to a reentry center shall:**
 1. **Be employed in the community or working in a vocational program at the reentry center;**
 2. **Be enrolled in a treatment program;**
 3. **Pay restitution, fees, and fines during the term of probation; and**
 4. **Comply with other conditions as specified.**
- (9) When the court deems it in the best interest of the defendant and the public, the court may order the person to work at community service related projects under the terms and conditions specified in KRS 533.070. Work at community service related projects shall be considered as a form of conditional discharge.

- (10) Probation with alternative sentence shall not be available as set out in KRS 532.045 and 533.060, except as provided in KRS 533.030(6).
- (11) The court may utilize a community corrections program authorized or funded under KRS Chapter 196 to provide services to any person released under this section.
- (12) When the court deems it in the best interest of the defendant and the public, the court may order the defendant to placement for probation monitoring by a private agency. The private agency shall report to the court on the defendant's compliance with his or her terms of probation or conditional discharge. The defendant shall be responsible for any reasonable charges which the private agency charges.
- (13) The jailer in each county incarcerating Class C or D felons may deny work release privileges to any defendant for violating standards of discipline or other jail regulations. The jailer shall report the action taken and the details of the violation on which the action was based to the court of jurisdiction within five (5) days of the violation.
- (14) The Department of Corrections shall, by administrative regulation, develop written criteria for work release privileges granted under this section.
- (15) Reimbursement of incarceration costs shall be paid directly to the jailer in the amount specified by written order of the court. Incarceration costs owed to the Department of Corrections shall be paid through the circuit clerk.
- (16) The court shall enter into the record written findings of fact and conclusions of law when considering implementation of any sentence under this section.

➔Section 97. KRS 15.280 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) A Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center is hereby created as part of the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet.
- (2) The Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center shall provide its reports and recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly through the *secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet* [~~Kentucky Criminal Justice Council~~].
- (3) The Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center shall:
 - (a) Improve the quality and usefulness of criminal justice statistics and research results that are disseminated to citizens, public agencies, and private agencies in Kentucky ***through the collection, analysis, assimilation, and analysis of research and statistical data from within the cabinet, from other executive, judicial, and legislative agencies, and from private sources;***
 - (b) Publish research results and statistical data that are requested by criminal justice agencies;
 - (c) Improve the relationship between citizens and criminal justice agencies of Kentucky by conducting citizen surveys of the needs, attitudes, and behavior relating to crime and justice; and
 - (d) Strengthen the relationship between Kentucky criminal justice agencies and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, United States Department of Justice, by:
 1. Providing justice statistics to the Bureau of Justice Statistics as required; and
 2. Serving as a clearinghouse for Bureau of Justice Statistics materials.
- (4) The Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet may expend any federal grants or federal funds provided for carrying out the functions and authority as assigned in this section. Further, the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet may employ such employees as may be necessary to fulfill the duties, responsibilities, and functions assigned by this section.
- (5) ***Information and record copies that are confidential under state or federal law and are provided to the Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center shall not become the information and records of the center and shall not lose their confidentiality by virtue of the center's access to the information and records. The original information and records used to generate information and record copies provided to the center shall be maintained by the appropriate agency in accordance with state and federal law and shall be subject to the Kentucky Open Records Act, KRS 61.870 to 61.884. All open records requests shall be made to the appropriate agency, not to the Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center. Information and record copies***

provided to the Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center for review shall be exempt from the Kentucky Open Records Act, KRS 61.870 to 61.884.

➔Section 98. KRS 15A.075 is amended to read as follows:

- (1) The Criminal Justice Council is hereby created within the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet.
- (2) *The council shall undertake such research and other activities as may be authorized or directed by:*
 - (a) *The secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet; or*
 - (b) *The General Assembly.*
- (3) The membership of the council shall consist of:
 - (a) The secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, *ex officio* ~~[who shall serve as the chair];~~
 - (b) The Attorney General or his or her designee;
 - (c) The chair of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, *nonvoting ex officio* ~~[or his or her designee];~~
 - (d) The chair of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, *nonvoting ex officio* ~~[or his or her designee];~~
 - (e) The ~~[executive]~~ director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, *ex officio* ~~[or his or her designee];~~
 - (f) *The public advocate, ex officio;*
 - (g) ~~[(f)]~~ The president of the Kentucky Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers or his or her designee;
 - (h) ~~[(g)]~~ *The commissioner of the Department for Behavioral Health, Developmental and Intellectual Disabilities, ex officio* ~~[deputy secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, who shall serve as the deputy chair];~~
 - (i) ~~[(h)]~~ The commissioner of the Department of Kentucky State Police or his or her designee;
 - (j) ~~[(i)]~~ ~~[The commissioner of the Department of Criminal Justice Training or his or her designee;~~
 - (k) ~~[(j)]~~ ~~[The commissioner of the Department of Corrections, ex officio [or his or her designee];~~
 - (l) The commissioner of the Department of Juvenile Justice, *ex officio* ~~[or his or her designee]; and~~
 - (1) *Six (6) at-large members appointed by the Governor, as follows:*
 1. *One (1) District Judge and one (1) Circuit Judge nominated by the Chief Justice of the Kentucky Supreme Court;*
 2. *One (1) member representing law enforcement;*
 3. *One (1) member of the County Attorneys' Association;*
 4. *One (1) member of the Commonwealth Attorneys' Association; and*
 5. *One (1) member representing community-based organizations, whether for-profit or nonprofit, with experience in programs such as substance abuse prevention and treatment, case management, mental health, or counseling* ~~[A representative of the County Attorneys Association;~~
 - (m) ~~—~~ ~~[The Public Advocate of Kentucky or his or her designee; and~~
 - (n) ~~—~~ ~~[A representative of the Commonwealth's Attorneys Association].~~
- (4) ~~[(3)]~~ *The chairs of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees shall serve as co-chairs.*
- (5) *At-large members shall be appointed by August 1, 2017, and shall serve a term of two (2) years, and may be reappointed.*
- (6) *Each ex officio member, except for legislative members, may designate a proxy by written notice to the council prior to call of order of each meeting, and the proxy shall be entitled to participate as a full voting member.*
- (7) ~~—~~ ~~[The council shall undertake such research and other activities as may be authorized or directed by:~~
 - (a) ~~—~~ ~~[The secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet; or~~

~~(b) The General Assembly.~~

~~(4)~~ Each member of the council shall have one (1) vote. Members of the council shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for their expenses actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties. ***The council shall meet at least quarterly. Meetings shall be held at the call of the chair, or upon the written request of two (2) members to the chair.***~~[The council shall meet on the call of its chair].~~

~~(8)~~~~(5)~~ A simple majority of the members of the council shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business at a meeting.

~~(9)~~~~(6)~~ The council is authorized to establish committees and appoint additional persons who may not be members of the council, as necessary to effectuate its purposes.

~~(10)~~~~(7)~~ The council's administrative functions shall be performed by the executive director of the Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Services, appointed by the secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet and supported by the administrative, clerical, and other staff as allowed by budgetary limitations and as needed to fulfill the council's role and mission and to coordinate its activities.

➔SECTION 99. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 196 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

(1) *As used in this section:*

(a) *"Cost savings" means the ending balance excluding any necessary government expenses as identified in an enacted appropriations bill and any agency transfers that occurred in the same fiscal year from which an ending balance is realized;*

(b) *"Criminal justice reinvestment fund" means the fund established in Section 100 of this Act; and*

(c) *"Ending balance" means the remaining general fund moneys unexpended for the fiscal year in which those funds were appropriated by the General Assembly.*

(2) *Beginning with the close of fiscal year 2017-2018 and each fiscal year thereafter, the department shall measure and document cost savings based on an ending balance created as a result of this Act. Calculations shall be based on the department's overall general fund appropriation. Measured and documented cost savings shall be reinvested and appropriated as provided in Section 100 of this Act.*

(3) (a) *Notwithstanding KRS 45.229, any cost savings calculated pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall not lapse but shall be deposited by the department into the criminal justice reinvestment fund.*

(b) *If no cost savings are calculated pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, no funds shall be deposited into the criminal justice reinvestment fund.*

➔SECTION 100. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 196 IS CREATED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

(1) *The criminal justice reinvestment fund is created as a trust fund. The trust fund shall consist of funds deposited pursuant to Section 99 of this Act and shall be appropriated for the purposes set forth in subsection (3) of this section. The department shall administer the fund.*

(2) *Any interest earned on moneys in the fund shall become a part of the fund and shall not lapse.*

(3) *All funds in the criminal justice reinvestment fund shall be appropriated ninety (90) days after the close of the fiscal year as follows:*

(a) *Twenty percent (20%) to the department for expanding and enhancing evidence-based substance use disorder treatment programs for inmates;*

(b) *Twenty percent (20%) to the Office of Drug Control Policy for expanding and enhancing evidence-based substance use disorder treatment programs, including but not limited to treatment for neonatal abstinence syndrome;*

(c) *Twenty percent (20%) to the crime victim's compensation fund established in KRS 346.185;*

(d) *Twenty percent (20%) to the department for reentry services, including but not limited to vocational training; and*

(e) *Twenty percent (20%) to the community corrections fund established in KRS 196.732.*

- (4) *For programs that receive funding under subsection (3) of this section, the moneys appropriated pursuant to this section shall not be used to replace any other state or county appropriations that the programs would have received if not for the appropriation made pursuant to this section.*

Signed by Governor April 10, 2017.