

1 AN ACT relating to crimes and punishments.

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

3 ➔Section 1. KRS 194A.990 is amended to read as follows:

4 (1) (a) Any person who violates the provisions of KRS 194A.505(1), (2), or (7) shall  
5 be guilty of a Class ~~B~~[A] misdemeanor~~[-]~~ unless:

6 1. The sum total of benefits received in excess of that to which the person  
7 was entitled at the time of the offense was committed is valued at five  
8 hundred dollars (\$500) or more but less than one thousand dollars  
9 (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A misdemeanor;~~or over one~~  
10 ~~hundred dollars (\$100), in which case it is a Class D felony]~~

11 2. The sum total of benefits received in excess of that to which the person  
12 was entitled at the time the offense was committed is valued at or  
13 above one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in which case it is a Class D  
14 felony; or

15 3. The person has three (3) or more convictions under subparagraph 1.  
16 of this paragraph within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a  
17 Class D felony. The five (5) year period shall be measured from the  
18 dates on which the offenses occurred for which the judgments of  
19 conviction were entered.

20 (b) If any person commits two (2) or more separate violations of the provisions  
21 of KRS 194A.505(1), (2), or (7) within ninety (90) days, the offenses may be  
22 combined and treated as a single offense, and the value of the property in  
23 each offense may be aggregated for the purpose of determining the  
24 appropriate charge.

25 (2) Any person who violates KRS 194A.505(3) shall be guilty of a Class D felony.

26 (3) Any person who violates the provisions of KRS 194A.505(4) or (5) shall be guilty  
27 of a Class C felony.

- 1 (4) Any person who violates the provisions of KRS 194A.505(6) shall be guilty of a  
2 Class D felony, unless the purpose of the violation is to obtain ten thousand dollars  
3 (\$10,000) or more, in which case it shall be a Class C felony.
- 4 (5) Any person who violates KRS 194A.505(1) to (6) shall, in addition to any other  
5 penalties provided by law, forfeit and pay a civil penalty of payment to the cabinet  
6 in the amount of all benefits and payments to which the person was not entitled.
- 7 (6) Any provider who violates KRS 194A.505(1) to (6) shall, in addition to any other  
8 penalties provided by law, including the penalty set forth in subsection (5) of this  
9 section, forfeit and pay civil penalties of:
- 10 (a) Payment to the State Treasury's general revenue fund in an amount equal to  
11 three (3) times the amount of the benefits and payments to which the person  
12 was not entitled; and
- 13 (b) Payment to the State Treasury's general revenue fund of all reasonable  
14 expenses that the court determines have been necessarily incurred by the state  
15 in the enforcement of this section.
- 16 ➔Section 2. KRS 205.8463 is amended to read as follows:
- 17 (1) No person shall knowingly or wantonly devise a scheme or plan a scheme or  
18 artifice, or enter into an agreement, combination, or conspiracy to obtain or aid  
19 another in obtaining payments from any medical assistance program under this  
20 chapter by means of any fictitious, false, or fraudulent application, claim, report, or  
21 document submitted to the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, or intentionally  
22 engage in conduct which advances the scheme or artifice.
- 23 (2) No person shall intentionally, knowingly, or wantonly make, present, or cause to be  
24 made or presented to an employee or officer of the Cabinet for Health and Family  
25 Services any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement, representation, or entry in any  
26 application, claim, report, or document used in determining rights to any benefit or  
27 payment.

- 1 (3) No person shall, with intent to defraud, knowingly make, or induce, or seek to  
 2 induce the making of a false statement or false representation of a material fact with  
 3 respect to the conditions or operations of an institution or facility in order that the  
 4 institution or facility may qualify, upon initial certification or upon recertification,  
 5 as a hospital, skilled-nursing facility, intermediate-care facility, home-health  
 6 agency, or other provider of services to the Medical Assistance Program.
- 7 (4) No person shall, in any matter within the jurisdiction of the Cabinet for Health and  
 8 Family Services under this chapter, knowingly falsify, conceal, or cover up by any  
 9 trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or make any false, fictitious, or fraudulent  
 10 statement or representation, or make or use any false writing or document knowing  
 11 the same to contain any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry.
- 12 (5) (a) Any person who violates subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall be guilty  
 13 of a Class ~~B~~[A] misdemeanor unless:
- 14 1. The sum total of benefits or payments claimed in any application, claim,  
 15 report, or document, or in any combination or aggregation thereof, is  
 16 valued at five hundred dollars (\$500) or more but less than one  
 17 thousand dollars (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A misdemeanor;~~†~~  
 18 ~~three hundred dollars (\$300) or more in which case it shall be a Class D~~  
 19 ~~felony†~~
- 20 2. The sum total of benefits or payments claimed in any application,  
 21 claim, report, or document, or in any combination or aggregation  
 22 thereof, is valued at or above one thousand dollars (\$1,000), in which  
 23 case it is a Class D felony; or
- 24 3. The person has three (3) or more convictions under subparagraph 1.  
 25 of this paragraph within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a  
 26 Class D felony. The five (5) year period shall be measured from the  
 27 dates on which the offenses occurred for which the judgments of

1 conviction were entered.

2 (b) If any person commits two (2) or more separate violations of subsections (1)  
 3 and (2) of this section within ninety (90) days, the offenses may be  
 4 combined and treated as a single offense, and the value of the property in  
 5 each offense may be aggregated for the purpose of determining the  
 6 appropriate charge.

7 (6) Any person who violates the provisions of subsection (3) of this section shall be  
 8 guilty of a Class C felony.

9 (7) Any person who violates the provisions of subsection (4) of this section shall be  
 10 guilty of a Class D felony.

11 ➔Section 3. KRS 238.995 is amended to read as follows:

12 (1) Any person who willfully conducts without the required license any activity which  
 13 under this chapter requires a license shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

14 (2) Any person who makes any materially false or misleading statement in making  
 15 application for licensure or in submitting reports required under this chapter, or any  
 16 person who willfully fails to maintain records or make entries required under this  
 17 chapter, or any person who willfully refuses to produce for inspection any books,  
 18 documents, or records required under this chapter shall be guilty of a Class A  
 19 misdemeanor.

20 (3) (a) Any person who engages in conduct designed to corrupt the outcome of any  
 21 charitable gaming activity with purpose to defraud or knowing that he is  
 22 facilitating a fraud shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor unless:

23 1. ~~{a Class A misdemeanor if }~~The amount involved is five hundred  
 24 dollars (\$500) or more but less than one thousand~~{three hundred}~~  
 25 dollars (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A misdemeanor;~~{(\$300)}~~  
 26 ~~and}~~

27 2. ~~{a Class D felony if }~~The amount involved is one thousand~~{three~~

1            ~~hundred~~ dollars (\$1,000)~~(\$300)~~ or more, in which case it is a Class D  
 2            felony; or

3            3. The person has three (3) or more convictions under subparagraph 1.  
 4            of this paragraph within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a  
 5            Class D felony. The five (5) year period shall be measured from the  
 6            dates on which the offenses occurred for which the judgments of  
 7            conviction were entered.

8            (b) If any person commits two (2) or more separate offenses under paragraph  
 9            (a) of this subsection within ninety (90) days, the offenses may be combined  
 10            and treated as a single offense, and the value of the property in each offense  
 11            may be aggregated for the purpose of determining the appropriate charge.

12        (4) (a) Any person who knowingly diverts charitable gaming funds from legitimate  
 13            charitable purpose or lawful expenses allowed under this chapter to his  
 14            financial benefit or the financial benefit of another person shall be guilty of a  
 15            Class B misdemeanor unless:

16            1. ~~{a Class A misdemeanor if }~~The amount involved is five hundred  
 17            dollars (\$500) or more but less than one thousand~~{three hundred}~~  
 18            dollars (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A misdemeanor;~~(\$300)~~  
 19            ~~and}~~

20            2. ~~{a Class D felony if }~~The amount involved is one thousand~~{three~~  
 21            ~~hundred}~~ dollars (\$1,000)~~(\$300)~~ or more, in which case it is a Class D  
 22            felony; or

23            3. The person has three (3) or more convictions under subparagraph 1.  
 24            of this paragraph within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a  
 25            Class D felony. The five (5) year period shall be measured from the  
 26            dates on which the offenses occurred for which the judgments of  
 27            conviction were entered.

1           **(b) If any person commits two (2) or more separate offenses under paragraph**  
2           **(a) of this subsection within ninety (90) days, the offenses may be combined**  
3           **and treated as a single offense, and the value of the property in each offense**  
4           **may be aggregated for the purpose of determining the appropriate charge.**

- 5 (5) Any person who commits a second or subsequent offense within a five (5) year  
6 period under subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall be guilty of a Class D felony.
- 7 (6) Nothing contained in this chapter shall prohibit prosecution of a violation under  
8 KRS Chapter 528 by the Attorney General, county attorneys, or Commonwealth's  
9 attorneys.
- 10 (7) No person shall make or cause a false entry to be made in the business records of a  
11 charitable organization; alter, erase, obliterate, delete, remove, or destroy a true  
12 entry in the business records of a charitable organization; omit to make a true entry  
13 in the business records of a charitable organization in violation of a duty to do so  
14 that he knows to be imposed upon him by law or by the nature of his position; or  
15 prevent the making of a true entry or cause the omission thereof in the business  
16 records of a charitable organization.
- 17 (8) Violation of subsection (7) of this section or falsifying business records of a  
18 charitable organization is a Class A misdemeanor.
- 19 ➔Section 4. KRS 341.990 is amended to read as follows:
- 20 (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (11) of this section, any employee of  
21 any state agency who violates any of the provisions of KRS 341.110 to 341.230  
22 shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.
- 23 (2) Any person subpoenaed to appear and testify or produce evidence in an inquiry,  
24 investigation, or hearing conducted under this chapter who fails to obey the  
25 subpoena shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.
- 26 (3) Any subject employer, or officer or agent of a subject employer, who violates  
27 subsection (1) of KRS 341.470 shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

1 (4) Any person who violates subsection (2) of KRS 341.470 shall be guilty of a Class A  
2 misdemeanor.

3 (5) (a) Any person who knowingly makes a false statement or representation of a  
4 material fact or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact to the secretary to  
5 obtain or increase any benefit under this chapter or under an employment  
6 security law of any other state, or of the federal government, either for himself  
7 or for any other person, business entity, or organization shall be guilty of a  
8 Class ~~B~~[A] misdemeanor unless:

9 1. The value of the benefits procured or attempted to be procured is five  
10 hundred dollars (\$500) or more but less than one thousand dollars  
11 (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A misdemeanor;~~one hundred~~  
12 ~~dollars (\$100) or more, in which case he shall be guilty of a Class D~~  
13 ~~felony~~

14 2. The value of the benefits procured or attempted to be procured is one  
15 thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more, in which case it is a Class D  
16 felony; or

17 3. The person has three (3) or more convictions under subparagraph 1.  
18 of this paragraph within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a  
19 Class D felony. The five (5) year period shall be measured from the  
20 dates on which the offenses occurred for which the judgments of  
21 conviction were entered.

22 (b) If any person commits two (2) or more separate offenses under paragraph  
23 (a) of this subsection within ninety (90) days, the offenses may be combined  
24 and treated as a single offense, and the value of the property in each offense  
25 may be aggregated for the purpose of determining the appropriate charge.

26 (6) (a) Any person who knowingly makes a false statement or representation, or who  
27 knowingly fails to disclose a material fact to prevent or reduce the payment of

1 benefits to any worker entitled thereto, or to avoid becoming or remaining  
 2 subject to this chapter, or to avoid or reduce any payment required of an  
 3 employing unit under this chapter shall be guilty of a Class ~~B~~[A]  
 4 misdemeanor unless:

5 1. The liability avoided or attempted to be avoided is five hundred dollars  
 6 (\$500) or more but less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), in which  
 7 case it is a Class A misdemeanor;~~one hundred dollars (\$100) or more,~~  
 8 ~~in which case he shall be guilty of a Class D felony]~~

9 2. The liability avoided or attempted to be avoided is one thousand  
 10 dollars (\$1,000) or more, in which case it is a Class D felony; or

11 3. The person has three (3) or more convictions under subparagraph 1.  
 12 of this paragraph within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a  
 13 Class D felony. The five (5) year period shall be measured from the  
 14 dates on which the offenses occurred for which the judgments of  
 15 conviction were entered.

16 (b) If any person commits two (2) or more separate offenses under paragraph  
 17 (a) of this subsection within ninety (90) days, the offenses may be combined  
 18 and treated as a single offense, and the value of the property in each offense  
 19 may be aggregated for the purpose of determining the appropriate charge.

20 ~~(c)~~~~(b)~~ Any person who willfully fails or refuses to furnish any reports required,  
 21 or to produce or permit the inspection or copying of records required in this  
 22 chapter shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. Each such false statement,  
 23 representation or failure and each day of failure or refusal shall constitute a  
 24 separate offense.

25 (7) In any prosecution for the violation of subsection (5) or (6) of this section, it shall  
 26 be a defense if the person relied on the advice of an employee or agent of the Office  
 27 of Unemployment Insurance, Department of Workforce Investment.



- 1 (8) Any person who willfully violates any provision of this chapter or any rule or  
 2 regulation under it, the violation of which is made unlawful or the observance of  
 3 which is required under the terms of this chapter, and for which no specific penalty  
 4 is prescribed in this chapter or in any other applicable statute, shall be guilty of a  
 5 violation. Each day the violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.
- 6 (9) In addition to the higher rates imposed under KRS 341.540(7), any person, whether  
 7 or not an employing unit, who knowingly advises or assists an employing unit in the  
 8 violation or attempted violation of KRS 341.540 or any other provision of this  
 9 chapter related to determining the assignment of a contribution rate shall be subject  
 10 to a civil monetary penalty of not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
- 11 (10) Proceeds from all penalties imposed under subsection (9) of this section and KRS  
 12 341.540 shall be deposited in the unemployment compensation administration  
 13 account and shall be expended solely for the cost of administration of this chapter  
 14 consistent with KRS 341.240.
- 15 (11) Any person who violates the confidentiality provision in KRS 341.190(4) shall be  
 16 guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
- 17 ➔Section 5. KRS 434.650 is amended to read as follows:
- 18 (1) (a) A person who, with intent to defraud the issuer, a participating party, a person,  
 19 or organization providing money, goods, services, or anything else of value, or  
 20 any other person:
- 21 1.[(a)] Uses for the purpose of obtaining money, goods, services, or  
 22 anything else of value a credit or debit card obtained or retained in  
 23 violation of KRS 434.570 to 434.650, or any of such sections, or a credit  
 24 or debit card which he knows is forged, expired, or revoked; ~~or~~
- 25 2.[(b)] Obtains money, goods, services, or anything else of value by  
 26 representing without consent of the cardholder that he is the holder of a  
 27 specified card or by representing that he is the holder of a card and such

1 card has not in fact been issued;~~[-or]~~

2 ~~3.[-(c)]~~ Uses a credit or debit card obtained or retained in violation of KRS  
 3 434.570 to 434.650, or any of such sections, or a credit or debit card  
 4 which he knows is forged, expired, or revoked, as authority or  
 5 identification to cash or attempts to cash or otherwise negotiate or  
 6 transfer a check or other order for payment of money, whether or not  
 7 negotiable, if said negotiation or transfer or attempt to negotiate or  
 8 transfer would constitute a crime under KRS 514.040 or 516.030; or

9 ~~4.[-(d)]~~ Deposits into his account or any account, via an automated  
 10 banking device, a false, fictitious, forged, altered, or counterfeit check,  
 11 draft, money order, or any other such document not his lawful or legal  
 12 property;~~[-]~~

13 is guilty as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection.

14 (b) The penalty for violating paragraph (a) of this subsection is~~[-of]~~ a Class  
 15 ~~B[-A]~~ misdemeanor unless~~[-]~~

16 1. ~~[-if]~~The value of all money, goods, services, or other things of value  
 17 obtained in violation of this section over a six (6) month period is five  
 18 hundred dollars (\$500) or more but is less than one thousand dollars  
 19 (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A misdemeanor;~~[-less than five~~  
 20 ~~hundred dollars (\$500);]~~

21 2. The value of all money, goods, services, or other things of value  
 22 obtained in violation of this section over a six (6) month period is one  
 23 thousand dollars (\$1,000)~~[-a Class D felony if such value is five hundred~~  
 24 ~~dollars (\$500)]~~ or more but is less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000),  
 25 in which case it is a Class D felony;~~[-or]~~

26 3. The person has three (3) or more convictions under subparagraph 1.  
 27 of this paragraph within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a

1                   *Class D felony. The five (5) year period shall be measured from the*  
 2                   *dates on which the offenses occurred for which the judgments of*  
 3                   *conviction were entered; or*

4                   *4. The value of all money, goods, services, or other things of value*  
 5                   *obtained in violation of this section over a six (6) month period* ~~is a~~  
 6                   Class C felony if such value is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more,  
 7                   *in which case it is a Class C felony.*

8           (2) A person who receives money, goods, services, or anything else of value as a result  
 9           of a false, fictitious, forged, altered, or counterfeit check, draft, money order, or any  
 10          other such document having been deposited into an account via an automated  
 11          banking device, knowing at the time of receipt of the money, goods, services, or  
 12          item of value that the document so deposited was false, fictitious, forged, altered, or  
 13          counterfeit or that the above described deposited item was not his lawful or legal  
 14          property, violates this subsection and is subject to the penalties set forth in  
 15          subsection (1) of this section.

16          (3) Knowledge of revocation shall be presumed to have been received by a cardholder  
 17          four (4) days after it has been mailed to him at the address set forth on the credit or  
 18          debit card or at his last known address by registered or certified mail, return receipt  
 19          requested, and, if the address is more than five hundred (500) miles from the place  
 20          of mailing, by air mail. If the address is located outside the United States, Puerto  
 21          Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, and Canada, notice shall be presumed to  
 22          have been received ten (10) days after mailing by registered or certified mail.

23          ➔Section 6. KRS 434.655 is amended to read as follows:

24          (1) A cardholder who fraudulently uses a credit or debit card to obtain money, goods,  
 25          services, or anything else of value after said cardholder has reported to the issuer  
 26          said credit or debit card lost, as stolen, or not received is deemed to have used said  
 27          credit or debit card in order to defraud the issuer; and said cardholder shall be guilty

1 of **a Class B misdemeanor unless:**

2 **(a)** ~~[a Class A misdemeanor if ]~~The value of all money, goods, services, or other  
3 things of value furnished in violation of this section over a six (6) month  
4 period is~~[less than]~~ five hundred dollars (\$500) **or more but is less than one**  
5 **thousand dollars (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A misdemeanor;**~~[,]~~

6 **(b)** ~~The~~~~[a Class D felony if such]~~ value **of all money, goods, services, or other**  
7 **things of value furnished in violation of this section over a six (6) month**  
8 **period is one thousand**~~[five hundred]~~ dollars **(\$1,000)**~~[\$500]~~ or more but is  
9 less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), **in which case it is a Class D**  
10 **felony;**~~[, or]~~

11 **(c)** **The person has three (3) or more convictions under paragraph (a) of this**  
12 **subsection within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a Class D felony.**  
13 **The five (5) year period shall be measured from the dates on which the**  
14 **offenses occurred for which the judgments of conviction were entered; or**

15 **(d)** ~~The~~~~[a Class C felony if such]~~ value **of all money, goods, services, or other**  
16 **things of value furnished in violation of this section over a six (6) month**  
17 **period** is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more, **in which case it is a Class C**  
18 **felony.**

19 (2) A cardholder who, after using a credit or debit card, fraudulently reports to the  
20 issuer that such usage or transaction was not made by said cardholder, or that said  
21 credit or debit card was lost, stolen, or not received at the time of such usage or  
22 transaction, in order to defraud the issuer, the cardholder, or any other person in  
23 connection with said usage, shall be guilty of **a Class B misdemeanor unless:**

24 **(a)** ~~[a Class A misdemeanor if ]~~The value of all money, goods, services, or other  
25 things of value furnished in violation of this section over a six (6) month  
26 period is~~[less than]~~ five hundred dollars (\$500) **or more but is less than one**  
27 **thousand dollars (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A misdemeanor;**~~[,]~~

1 (b) The~~[a Class D felony if such]~~ value of all money, goods, services, or other  
 2 things of value furnished in violation of this section over a six (6) month  
 3 period is one thousand~~[five hundred]~~ dollars (\$1,000)~~[(500)]~~ or more but is  
 4 less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), in which case it is a Class D  
 5 felony;~~[, or]~~

6 (c) The person has three (3) or more convictions under paragraph (a) of this  
 7 subsection within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a Class D felony.  
 8 The five (5) year period shall be measured from the dates on which the  
 9 offenses occurred for which the judgments of conviction were entered; or

10 (d) The~~[a Class C felony if such]~~ value of all money, goods, services, or other  
 11 things of value furnished in violation of this section over a six (6) month  
 12 period is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more, in which case it is a Class C  
 13 felony.

14 ➔Section 7. KRS 434.690 is amended to read as follows:

15 (1) A person who receives money, goods, services, or anything else of value obtained in  
 16 violation of KRS 434.650, knowing or believing that it was so obtained is guilty of  
 17 a Class B misdemeanor unless:

18 (a) [A Class A misdemeanor, if ]The value of all money, goods, services, and  
 19 other things of value received in violation of this section over a six (6) month  
 20 period is~~[less than]~~ five hundred dollars (\$500) or more but is less than one  
 21 thousand dollars (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A misdemeanor;~~[,]~~

22 (b) The~~[a Class D felony if such]~~ value of all money, goods, services, and other  
 23 things of value received in violation of this section over a six (6) month  
 24 period is one thousand~~[five hundred]~~ dollars (\$1,000)~~[(500)]~~ or more but is  
 25 less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), in which case it is a Class D  
 26 felony;~~[, or]~~

27 (c) The person has three (3) or more convictions under paragraph (a) of this

1           subsection within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a Class D felony.  
 2           The five (5) year period shall be measured from the dates on which the  
 3           offenses occurred for which the judgments of conviction were entered; or  
 4           (d) The~~[a Class C felony if such]~~ value of all money, goods, services, and other  
 5           things of value received in violation of this section over a six (6) month  
 6           period is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more, in which case it is a Class C  
 7           felony.

8           (2) A person who possesses three (3) or more tickets for airline, railroad, steamship, or  
 9           other transportation service, which tickets were obtained by the use of a stolen or  
 10           forged credit or debit card is presumed to know that such tickets were so obtained.

11           ➔Section 8. KRS 514.030 is amended to read as follows:

12           (1) Except as otherwise provided in KRS 217.181, a person is guilty of theft by  
 13           unlawful taking or disposition when he unlawfully:

14           (a) Takes or exercises control over movable property of another with intent to  
 15           deprive him thereof; or

16           (b) Obtains immovable property of another or any interest therein with intent to  
 17           benefit himself or another not entitled thereto.

18           (2) Theft by unlawful taking or disposition is a Class ~~B~~~~[A]~~ misdemeanor unless:

19           (a) The property is a firearm (regardless of the value of the firearm), in which  
 20           case it is a Class D felony;

21           (b) The property is anhydrous ammonia (regardless of the value of the ammonia),  
 22           in which case it is a Class D felony unless it is proven that the person violated  
 23           this section with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine in violation of  
 24           KRS 218A.1432, in which case it is a Class B felony for the first offense and a  
 25           Class A felony for each subsequent offense;

26           (c) The property is one (1) or more controlled substances valued collectively at  
 27           less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), in which case it is a Class D felony;

1 (d) *The value of the property is five hundred dollars (\$500) or more but less*  
 2 *than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A*  
 3 *misdemeanor;*

4 (e) The value of the property is *one thousand dollars (\$1,000)*~~five hundred~~  
 5 ~~dollars (\$500)~~ or more but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), in which  
 6 case it is a Class D felony;

7 (f) *The person has three (3) or more convictions under paragraph (d) of this*  
 8 *subsection within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a Class D felony.*  
 9 *The five (5) year period shall be measured from the dates on which the*  
 10 *offenses occurred for which the judgments of conviction were entered;*

11 (g)~~(e)~~ The value of the property is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more but  
 12 less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000), in which case it is a Class C felony;

13 (h)~~(f)~~ The value of the property is one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or more but  
 14 less than ten million dollars (\$10,000,000), in which case it is a Class B  
 15 felony; or

16 (i)~~(g)~~ The value of the property is ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) or more,  
 17 in which case it is a Class B felony.

18 (3) Any person convicted under subsection (2)(i)~~(g)~~ of this section shall not be  
 19 released on probation or parole until he or she has served at least fifty percent (50%)  
 20 of the sentence imposed, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

21 (4) *If any person commits two (2) or more separate offenses of theft by unlawful*  
 22 *taking or disposition within ninety (90) days, the offenses may be combined and*  
 23 *treated as a single offense, and the value of the property in each offense may be*  
 24 *aggregated for the purpose of determining the appropriate charge.*

25 ➔Section 9. KRS 514.040 is amended to read as follows:

26 (1) A person is guilty of theft by deception when the person obtains property or services  
 27 of another by deception with intent to deprive the person thereof. A person deceives

- 1           when the person intentionally:
- 2           (a)   Creates or reinforces a false impression, including false impressions as to law,  
3                 value, intention, or other state of mind;
- 4           (b)   Prevents another from acquiring information which would affect judgment of  
5                 a transaction;
- 6           (c)   Fails to correct a false impression which the deceiver previously created or  
7                 reinforced or which the deceiver knows to be influencing another to whom the  
8                 person stands in a fiduciary or confidential relationship;
- 9           (d)   Fails to disclose a known lien, adverse claim, or other legal impediment to the  
10                enjoyment of property which the person transfers or encumbers in  
11                consideration for the property obtained, whether the impediment is or is not  
12                valid or is or is not a matter of official record; or
- 13           (e)   Issues or passes a check or similar sight order for the payment of money,  
14                knowing that it will not be honored by the drawee.
- 15   (2)   The term "deceive" does not, however, include falsity as to matters having no  
16           pecuniary significance or puffing by statements unlikely to deceive ordinary persons  
17           in the group addressed.
- 18   (3)   Deception as to a person's intention to perform a promise shall not be inferred from  
19           the fact alone that he did not subsequently perform the promise.
- 20   (4)   For purposes of subsection (1) of this section, a maker of a check or similar sight  
21           order for the payment of money is presumed to know that the check or order, other  
22           than a postdated check or order, would not be paid, if:
- 23           (a)   The maker had no account with the drawee at the time the check or order was  
24                issued; or
- 25           (b)   Payment was refused by the drawee for lack of funds, upon presentation  
26                within thirty (30) days after issue, and the maker failed to make good within  
27                ten (10) days after receiving notice of that refusal. Notice of the refusal may



1 include a citation to this section and a description of this section's criminal  
2 penalties and shall be deemed properly addressed when mailed to the address  
3 printed or written on the check or sight order or provided by the drawer or  
4 maker upon issuance of the check or sight order. The notice, if mailed, shall  
5 be deemed received by the addressee seven (7) days after it is placed in the  
6 United States mail. The notice may be sent by first-class mail if supported by  
7 an affidavit of service setting out the contents of the notice, the address to  
8 which the notice was mailed, that correct postage was applied, and the date  
9 the notice was placed in the United States mail. A maker makes good on a  
10 check or similar sight order for the payment of money by paying to the holder  
11 the face amount of the instrument, together with any merchant's posted bad  
12 check handling fee not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50) and any fee imposed  
13 pursuant to subsection (5) of this section.

14 (5) If a county attorney issues notice to a maker that a drawee has refused to honor an  
15 instrument due to a lack of funds as described in subsection (4)(b) of this section,  
16 the county attorney may charge a fee to the maker of fifty dollars (\$50), if the  
17 instrument is paid. Money paid to the county attorney pursuant to this section shall  
18 be used only for payment of county attorney office operating expenses. Excess fees  
19 held by the county attorney on June 30 of each year shall be turned over to the  
20 county treasurer before the end of the next fiscal year for use by the fiscal court of  
21 the county.

22 (6) A person is guilty of theft by deception when the person issues a check or similar  
23 sight order in payment of all or any part of any tax payable to the Commonwealth  
24 knowing that it will not be honored by the drawee.

25 (7) A person is guilty of theft by deception when the person issues a check or similar  
26 sight order in payment of all or any part of a child support obligation knowing that it  
27 will not be honored by the drawee.

- 1 (8) Theft by deception is a Class ~~B~~~~A~~ misdemeanor unless:
- 2 (a) The value of the property, service, or the amount of the check or sight order  
 3 referred to in subsection (6) or (7) of this section is five hundred dollars  
 4 (\$500) or more but less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), in which case it  
 5 is a Class A misdemeanor;~~[-]~~
- 6 ~~(b)~~~~(a)~~ The value of the property, service, or the amount of the check or sight  
 7 order referred to in subsection (6) or (7) of this section is one thousand  
 8 dollars (\$1,000)~~[five hundred dollars (\$500)]~~ or more but less than ten  
 9 thousand dollars (\$10,000), in which case it is a Class D felony;~~[-or]~~
- 10 (c) A person has three (3) or more convictions under paragraph (a) of this  
 11 subsection within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a Class D felony.  
 12 The five (5) year period shall be measured from the dates on which the  
 13 offenses occurred for which the judgments of convictions were entered; or
- 14 ~~(d)~~~~(b)~~ The value of the property, service, or the amount of the check or sight  
 15 order referred to in subsection (6) or (7) of this section is ten thousand  
 16 dollars (\$10,000) or more, in which case it is a Class C felony.
- 17 (9) If any person commits two (2) or more separate offenses of theft by deception  
 18 within ninety (90) days, the offenses may be combined and treated as a single  
 19 offense, and the value of the property in each offense may be aggregated for the  
 20 purpose of determining the appropriate charge.
- 21 ➔Section 10. KRS 514.050 is amended to read as follows:
- 22 (1) Except as provided in KRS 365.710, a person is guilty of theft of property lost,  
 23 mislaid, or delivered by mistake when:
- 24 (a) He comes into control of the property of another that he knows to have been  
 25 lost, mislaid, or delivered under a mistake as to the nature or amount of the  
 26 property or the identity of the recipient; and
- 27 (b) With intent to deprive the owner thereof, he fails to take reasonable measures

1 to restore the property to a person entitled to have it.

2 (2) Theft of property lost, mislaid, or delivered by mistake is a Class ~~B~~[A]  
3 misdemeanor unless:

4 (a) The value of the property is *five hundred dollars (\$500) or more but less*  
5 *than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A*  
6 *misdemeanor;*~~;~~

7 ~~(b)~~~~(a)~~ *The value of the property is one thousand dollars (\$1,000)*~~[five~~  
8 ~~hundred dollars (\$500)]~~ or more but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000),  
9 in which case it is a Class D felony; ~~or~~

10 (c) A person has three (3) or more convictions under paragraph (a) of this  
11 *subsection within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a Class D felony.*  
12 *The five (5) year period shall be measured from the dates on which the*  
13 *offenses occurred for which the judgments of conviction were entered; or*

14 ~~(d)~~~~(b)~~ *The value of the property is* ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more, in  
15 which case it is a Class C felony.

16 (3) *If any person commits two (2) or more separate offenses of theft of property lost,*  
17 *mislaid, or delivered by mistake within ninety (90) days, the offenses may be*  
18 *combined and treated as a single offense, and the value of the property in each*  
19 *offense may be aggregated for the purpose of determining the appropriate*  
20 *charge.*

21 ➔Section 11. KRS 514.060 is amended to read as follows:

22 (1) A person is guilty of theft of services when:

23 (a) The person intentionally obtains services by deception or threat or by false  
24 token or other means to avoid payment for the services which he knows are  
25 available only for compensation;

26 (b) The person intentionally obtains wireless communications services or access  
27 to services by any of the following means:

- 1           1.    Unauthorized interception of any electronic serial number, mobile  
2                    identification number, personal identification number, or like identifying  
3                    number;
- 4           2.    Unauthorized interception of any cellular service or personal  
5                    communications service as terms may be defined in 47 C.F.R. parts 22  
6                    and 24 respectively;
- 7           3.    Unauthorized interception of any similar telephone service; or
- 8           4.    Use of deception, threat, or other means to avoid payment for the  
9                    services which the person knows are available only for charge or  
10                    compensation; or
- 11       (c)   Having control over or unauthorized access to the use of the services of others  
12                    to which the person is not entitled, the person intentionally diverts the services  
13                    to the person's own benefit or the benefit of another not entitled thereto.
- 14   (2)   Where compensation for services is ordinarily paid immediately upon the rendering  
15                    of the services, as in the case of hotels and restaurants, refusal to pay or absconding  
16                    without payment or offer to pay shall be prima facie evidence that the services were  
17                    obtained by deception as to intention to pay.
- 18   (3)   In any prosecution for theft of gas, water, electricity, or other public service, where  
19                    the utility supplying the service had installed a meter or other device to record the  
20                    amount of service supplied, proof that:
- 21       (a)   The meter or other device has been altered, tampered with, or bypassed in a  
22                    manner so as to prevent or reduce the recording thereof; or
- 23       (b)   Service has been, after having been disconnected by the utility supplying  
24                    service, reconnected without authorization of the utility  
25                    shall be prima facie evidence of the intent to commit theft of service by the person  
26                    or persons obligated to pay for service supplied through the meter or other device.
- 27   (4)   Theft of services is a Class ~~B~~[A] misdemeanor unless:

1        (a) The value of the service is *five hundred dollars (\$500) or more but less than*  
 2        *one thousand dollars (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A*  
 3        *misdemeanor;*~~[-:]~~

4        ~~(b)(a)~~    *The value of the service is one thousand dollars (\$1,000)*~~[five hundred~~  
 5        ~~dollars (\$500)]~~ or more but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), in which  
 6        case it is a Class D felony;~~[-ø]~~

7        (c) A person has three (3) or more convictions under paragraph (a) of this  
 8        *subsection within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a Class D felony.*  
 9        *The five (5) year period shall be measured from the dates on which the*  
 10       *offenses occurred for which the judgments of conviction were entered; or*

11       ~~(d)(b)~~    *The value of the service is* ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more, in  
 12       which case it is a Class C felony.

13       (5) If any person commits two (2) or more separate offenses of theft of services  
 14       *within ninety (90) days, the offenses may be combined and treated as a single*  
 15       *offense, and the value of the property in each offense may be aggregated for the*  
 16       *purpose of determining the appropriate charge.*

17       ➔Section 12. KRS 514.070 is amended to read as follows:

18       (1) A person is guilty of theft by failure to make required disposition of property  
 19       received when:

20       (a) He obtains property upon agreement or subject to a known legal obligation to  
 21       make specified payment or other disposition whether from such property or its  
 22       proceeds or from his own property to be reserved in equivalent amount; and

23       (b) He intentionally deals with the property as his own and fails to make the  
 24       required payment or disposition.

25       (2) The provisions of subsection (1) apply notwithstanding that it may be impossible to  
 26       identify particular property as belonging to the victim at the time of the actor's  
 27       failure to make the required payment or disposition.

- 1 (3) An officer or employee of the government or of a financial institution is presumed:
- 2 (a) To know any legal obligation relevant to his criminal liability under this
- 3 section; and
- 4 (b) To have dealt with the property as his own when:
- 5 1. He fails to account or pay upon lawful demand; or
- 6 2. An audit reveals a shortage or falsification of accounts.
- 7 (4) Theft by failure to make required disposition of property received is a Class ~~B~~[A]
- 8 misdemeanor unless:
- 9 (a) The value of the property is *five hundred dollars (\$500) or more but less*
- 10 *than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A*
- 11 *misdemeanor;*~~[-]~~
- 12 (b)~~(a)~~ *The value of the property is one thousand dollars (\$1,000)*~~[five~~
- 13 ~~hundred dollars (\$500)] or more but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000),~~
- 14 ~~in which case it is a Class D felony;~~~~[-or]~~
- 15 (c) *A person has three (3) or more convictions under paragraph (a) of this*
- 16 *subsection within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a Class D felony.*
- 17 *The five (5) year period shall be measured from the dates on which the*
- 18 *offenses occurred for which the judgments of conviction were entered; or*
- 19 (d)~~(b)~~ *The value of the property is* ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more, in
- 20 which case it is a Class C felony.
- 21 (5) No person shall be convicted of theft by failure to make required disposition of
- 22 property received when he or she has also been convicted of a violation of KRS
- 23 522.050 arising out of the same incident.
- 24 (6) *If any person commits two (2) or more separate offenses of theft by failure to*
- 25 *make a required disposition of property received within ninety (90) days, the*
- 26 *offenses may be combined and treated as a single offense, and the value of the*
- 27 *property in each offense may be aggregated for the purpose of determining the*

1 appropriate charge.

2 ➔Section 13. KRS 514.080 is amended to read as follows:

- 3 (1) A person is guilty of theft by extortion when he intentionally obtains property of  
 4 another by threatening to:
- 5 (a) Inflict bodily injury on anyone or commit any other criminal offense; or  
 6 (b) Accuse anyone of a criminal offense; or  
 7 (c) Expose any secret tending to subject any person to hatred, contempt, or  
 8 ridicule, or to impair his credit or business repute; or  
 9 (d) Use wrongfully his position as a public officer or servant or employee by  
 10 performing some act within or related to his official duties, either expressed or  
 11 implied, or by refusing or omitting to perform an official duty, either  
 12 expressed or implied, in a manner affecting some person adversely; or  
 13 (e) Bring about or continue a strike, boycott, or other collective unofficial action,  
 14 if the property is not demanded or received for the benefit of the group in  
 15 whose interest the actor purports to act; or  
 16 (f) Testify or provide information or withhold testimony or information with  
 17 respect to another's legal claim or defense.
- 18 (2) It is a defense to prosecution based on subsection (1)(b), (c), or (d) that the property  
 19 obtained by threat of accusation, exposure, lawsuit, or other invocation of official  
 20 action was claimed as restitution or indemnification for harm done in the  
 21 circumstances to which accusation, exposure, lawsuit, or other official action  
 22 relates, or as compensation for property or lawful services.
- 23 (3) Theft by extortion is a Class ~~B~~A misdemeanor unless:
- 24 (a) The value of the property obtained is *five hundred dollars (\$500) or more but*  
 25 *less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A*  
 26 *misdemeanor*; ~~;~~
- 27 ~~(b)~~(a) *The value of the property is one thousand dollars (\$1,000)*~~Five~~

1            ~~hundred dollars (\$500)]~~ or more but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000),  
 2            in which case it is a Class D felony;~~[- or]~~

3            **(c) A person has three (3) or more convictions under paragraph (a) of this**  
 4            **subsection within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a Class D felony.**

5            **The five (5) year period shall be measured from the dates on which the**  
 6            **offenses occurred for which the judgments of conviction were entered; or**

7            ~~(d)(b)]~~    **The value of the property is** ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more, in  
 8            which case it is a Class C felony.

9            **(4) If any person commits two (2) or more separate offenses of theft by extortion**  
 10            **within ninety (90) days, the offenses may be combined and treated as a single**  
 11            **offense, and the value of the property in each offense may be aggregated for the**  
 12            **purpose of determining the appropriate charge.**

13            ➔Section 14. KRS 514.090 is amended to read as follows:

14            (1) A person is guilty of theft of labor already rendered when, in payment of labor  
 15            already rendered by another, he intentionally issues or passes a check or similar  
 16            sight order for the payment of money, knowing that it will not be honored by the  
 17            drawee.

18            (2) For purposes of subsection (1) of this section, an issuer of a check or similar sight  
 19            order for the payment of money is presumed to know that the check or order, other  
 20            than a postdated check or order, would not be paid, if:

21            (a) The issuer had no account with the drawee at the time the check or order was  
 22            issued; or

23            (b) Payment was refused by the drawee for lack of funds, upon presentation  
 24            within thirty days (30) after issue, and the issuer failed to make good within  
 25            ten (10) days after receiving notice of that refusal.

26            (3) Theft of labor already rendered is a Class ~~B[A]~~ misdemeanor unless:

27            **(a) The value of the labor rendered is five hundred dollars (\$500) or more but**



1           less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A  
 2           misdemeanor;~~[-]~~

3           ~~(b)(a)~~   The value of the labor rendered is one thousand dollars (\$1,000)~~[five~~  
 4           ~~hundred dollars (\$500)]~~ or more but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000),  
 5           in which case it is a Class D felony;~~[-or]~~

6           (c) A person has three (3) or more convictions under paragraph (a) of this  
 7           subsection within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a Class D felony.

8           The five (5) year period shall be measured from the dates on which the  
 9           offenses occurred for which the judgments of conviction were entered; or

10          ~~(d)(b)~~   The value of the labor rendered is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or  
 11          more, in which case it is a Class C felony.

12          (4) If any person commits two (2) or more separate offenses of theft of labor already  
 13          rendered within ninety (90) days, the offenses may be combined and treated as a  
 14          single offense, and the value of the property in each offense may be aggregated  
 15          for the purpose of determining the appropriate charge.

16          ➔Section 15. KRS 514.110 is amended to read as follows:

17          (1) A person is guilty of receiving stolen property when he receives, retains, or disposes  
 18          of movable property of another knowing that it has been stolen, or having reason to  
 19          believe that it has been stolen, unless the property is received, retained, or disposed  
 20          of with intent to restore it to the owner.

21          (2) The possession by any person of any recently stolen movable property shall be  
 22          prima facie evidence that such person knew such property was stolen.

23          (3) Receiving stolen property is a Class ~~B~~~~[A]~~ misdemeanor unless:

24          (a)   The value of the property is five hundred dollars (\$500) or more but less  
 25          than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A  
 26          misdemeanor;

27          (b)   The value of the property is one thousand dollars (\$1,000)~~[five hundred~~

1           dollars ~~(\$500)~~ or more but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), in which  
2           case it is a Class D felony;

3           **(c) A person has three (3) or more convictions under paragraph (a) of this**  
4           **subsection within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a Class D felony.**  
5           **The five (5) year period shall be measured from the dates on which the**  
6           **offenses occurred for which the judgments of conviction were entered;**

7           ~~(d)(b)~~    The value of the property is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more, in  
8           which case it is a Class C felony;

9           ~~(e)(c)~~    The property is a firearm, regardless of the value of the firearm, in which  
10          case it is a Class D felony; or

11          ~~(f)(d)~~    The property is anhydrous ammonia, regardless of the value of the  
12          ammonia, in which case it is a Class D felony unless it is proven that the  
13          person violated this section with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine  
14          in violation of KRS 218A.1432, in which case it is a Class B felony for the  
15          first offense and a Class A felony for each subsequent offense.

16          **(4) If any person commits two (2) or more separate offenses of receiving stolen**  
17          **property within ninety (90) days, the offenses may be combined and treated as a**  
18          **single offense, and the value of the property in each offense may be aggregated**  
19          **for the purpose of determining the appropriate charge.**