

1 AN ACT relating to crimes and punishments.

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

3 ➔SECTION 1. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 532 IS CREATED TO  
4 READ AS FOLLOWS:

5 *(1) As used in this section, "violent felony" means a felony that would classify a*  
6 *person as a violent offender under Section 30 of this Act.*

7 *(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a person convicted of a*  
8 *violent felony who has previously been convicted of two (2) separate violent*  
9 *felonies shall be sentenced to:*

10 *(a) A term of imprisonment for life without benefit of probation or parole, if the*  
11 *felony is not a capital offense; or*

12 *(b) Death, or a term of imprisonment for life without benefit of probation or*  
13 *parole, if the felony is a capital offense.*

14 *(3) For the purpose of determining whether a person has two (2) or more separate*  
15 *violent felony convictions, two (2) or more convictions for which the person*  
16 *served concurrent or uninterrupted consecutive terms of imprisonment shall be*  
17 *deemed to be only one (1) conviction, unless one (1) of the convictions was for an*  
18 *offense committed while that person was imprisoned.*

19 ➔SECTION 2. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 532 IS CREATED TO  
20 READ AS FOLLOWS:

21 *Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, or Section 30 of this Act, a person*  
22 *shall not be eligible for probation, parole, conditional discharge, conditional release, or*  
23 *any other form of release prior to the completion of his or her sentence if, in the*  
24 *commission of the offense, he or she used a firearm which was possessed in violation*  
25 *of state law, including firearms which are stolen, defaced, or loaded with restricted*  
26 *ammunition.*

27 ➔Section 3. KRS 610.070 is amended to read as follows:

- 1 (1) All cases involving children brought before the court whose cases are under the  
2 jurisdiction of the court shall be granted a speedy hearing and shall be dealt with by  
3 the court without a jury.
- 4 (2) The hearings shall be conducted in a formal manner, unless specified to the contrary  
5 by other provisions of KRS Chapters 600 to 645.
- 6 (3) The general public shall be excluded and only the immediate families or guardians  
7 of the parties before the court, witnesses necessary for the prosecution and defense  
8 of the case, the probation worker with direct interest in the case, a representative  
9 from the Department of Juvenile Justice, the victim, his or her parent or legal  
10 guardian, or if emancipated, his or her spouse, or a legal representative of either,  
11 such persons admitted as the judge shall find have a direct interest in the case or in  
12 the work of the court, and such other persons as agreed to by the child and his or  
13 her attorney may be admitted to the hearing. A parent, legal guardian, or spouse if a  
14 witness shall be admitted to the hearing only during and after his or her testimony  
15 at the hearing, and witnesses shall be admitted to the hearing only for the duration  
16 of their testimony. The court may order the exclusion of a parent, legal guardian, or  
17 spouse, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the parent, legal guardian,  
18 or spouse may physically disrupt the proceedings or may do violence to any  
19 participant therein. The mere presence of a parent, legal guardian, or spouse shall  
20 not be deemed to be a disruption of the proceedings merely because their presence  
21 may make the defendant uncomfortable; the court shall find a potential for actual  
22 physical disruption of the proceedings before an exclusion may be granted for this  
23 reason.
- 24 (4) The court ~~shall~~<sup>may</sup> order at least one (1) parent, guardian, or person~~the~~  
25 ~~parents, guardians, or persons~~ exercising custodial control over the child to be  
26 present at any hearing or other proceeding involving the child.

27 ➔SECTION 4. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 610 IS CREATED TO

1 READ AS FOLLOWS:

- 2 (1) At any hearing or other proceeding under KRS Chapters 630 to 645, at least one  
 3 (1) person ordered by the court, pursuant to subsection (4) of Section 3 of this  
 4 Act, to attend hearings or proceedings involving the child shall be present.
- 5 (2) A person who has been excluded from a hearing pursuant to subsection (3) of  
 6 Section 3 of this Act and has not subsequently been ordered by the court to be  
 7 present at future proceedings shall not be charged under this section.
- 8 (3) If a violation of subsection (1) of this section occurs, any parent, guardian, or  
 9 other person who was ordered, pursuant to subsection (4) of Section 3 of this Act,  
 10 to attend hearings or proceedings involving the child shall be fined not more than  
 11 five hundred dollars (\$500) and ordered to participate in up to forty (40) hours of  
 12 community service.

13 ➔Section 5. KRS 507.020 is amended to read as follows:

- 14 (1) A person is guilty of murder when:
- 15 (a) With intent to cause the death of another person, he or she causes the death of  
 16 such person or of a third person; except that in any prosecution a person shall  
 17 not be guilty under this subsection if he or she acted under the influence of  
 18 extreme emotional disturbance for which there was a reasonable explanation  
 19 or excuse, the reasonableness of which is to be determined from the viewpoint  
 20 of a person in the defendant's situation under the circumstances as the  
 21 defendant believed them to be. However, nothing contained in this section  
 22 shall constitute a defense to a prosecution for or preclude a conviction of  
 23 manslaughter in the first degree or any other crime; ~~or~~
- 24 (b) Including~~ly~~ but not limited to~~ly~~ the operation of a motor vehicle under  
 25 circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to human life, he or she  
 26 wantonly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to another  
 27 person and thereby causes the death of another person; or

1        *(c) He or she knowingly sells fentanyl or a fentanyl derivative to another*  
2                    *person, and the injection, ingestion, inhalation, or other introduction of the*  
3                    *fentanyl or fentanyl derivative causes the death of the person.*

4        (2) Murder is a capital offense.

5            ➔Section 6. KRS 507.030 is amended to read as follows:

6        (1) A person is guilty of manslaughter in the first degree when:

7            (a) With intent to cause serious physical injury to another person, he *or she*  
8                    causes the death of such person or of a third person;

9            (b) With intent to cause the death of another person, he *or she* causes the death of  
10                   such person or of a third person under circumstances which do not constitute  
11                   murder because he *or she* acts under the influence of extreme emotional  
12                   disturbance, as defined in subsection (1)(a) of KRS 507.020;

13        *(c) He or she knowingly distributes fentanyl or a fentanyl derivative to another*  
14                    *person without remuneration, and the injection, ingestion, inhalation, or*  
15                    *other introduction of the fentanyl or fentanyl derivative causes the death of*  
16                    *the person;* or

17        ~~(d)(c)~~ Through circumstances not otherwise constituting the offense of murder,  
18                   he or she intentionally abuses another person or knowingly permits another  
19                   person of whom he or she has actual custody to be abused and thereby causes  
20                   death to a person twelve (12) years of age or less, or who is physically  
21                   helpless or mentally helpless.

22        (2) Manslaughter in the first degree is a Class B felony.

23            ➔Section 7. KRS 507.040 is amended to read as follows:

24        (1) A person is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree when he *or she* wantonly  
25                   causes the death of another person, including but not limited to situations where the  
26                   death results from the person's:

27            (a) Operation of a motor vehicle;

- 1 (b) Leaving a child under the age of eight (8) years in a motor vehicle under  
2 circumstances which manifest an extreme indifference to human life and  
3 which create a grave risk of death to the child, thereby causing the death of  
4 the child; or
- 5 (c) Unlawful distribution ~~{for remuneration}~~ of a Schedule I or II controlled  
6 substance *other than fentanyl or a fentanyl derivative* when the controlled  
7 substance is the proximate cause of death.
- 8 (2) Manslaughter in the second degree is a Class C felony.
- 9 ➔Section 8. KRS 218A.1412 is amended to read as follows:
- 10 (1) A person is guilty of trafficking in a controlled substance in the first degree when  
11 he or she knowingly and unlawfully traffics in:
- 12 (a) Four (4) grams or more of cocaine;
- 13 (b) Two (2) grams or more of methamphetamine;
- 14 (c) Ten (10) or more dosage units of a controlled substance that is classified in  
15 Schedules I or II and is a narcotic drug, or a controlled substance analogue;
- 16 (d) Any quantity of heroin, fentanyl, carfentanil, or fentanyl derivatives; lysergic  
17 acid diethylamide; phencyclidine; gamma hydroxybutyric acid (GHB),  
18 including its salts, isomers, salts of isomers, and analogues; or flunitrazepam,  
19 including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; or
- 20 (e) Any quantity of a controlled substance specified in paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of  
21 this subsection in an amount less than the amounts specified in those  
22 paragraphs.
- 23 (2) The amounts specified in subsection (1) of this section may occur in a single  
24 transaction or may occur in a series of transactions over a period of time not to  
25 exceed ninety (90) days that cumulatively result in the quantities specified in this  
26 section.
- 27 (3) (a) Any person who violates the provisions of subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), or (d) of

1 this section shall be guilty of a Class C felony for the first offense and a Class  
2 B felony for a second or subsequent offense.

3 (b) Any person who violates the provisions of subsection (1)(e) of this section  
4 shall be guilty of a Class D felony for the first offense and a Class C felony  
5 for a second or subsequent offense.

6 (c) *If the substance is fentanyl or a fentanyl derivative, and the injection,*  
7 *ingestion, inhalation, or other introduction of the fentanyl or fentanyl*  
8 *derivative causes the death of a person, the penalty for the offense shall be*  
9 *one (1) level higher than the level otherwise specified in this section.*

10 (d) Any person convicted of a Class C felony offense or higher under this section  
11 shall not be released on probation, shock probation, parole, conditional  
12 discharge, or other form of early release until he or she has served at least fifty  
13 percent (50%) of the sentence imposed in cases where the trafficked substance  
14 was heroin, fentanyl, carfentanil, or fentanyl derivatives.

15 ➔SECTION 9. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 515 IS CREATED TO  
16 READ AS FOLLOWS:

17 *(1) A person is guilty of carjacking when he or she takes a motor vehicle in the*  
18 *possession of another, from the possessor's person or immediate presence, or*  
19 *from the person or immediate presence of a passenger of the motor vehicle,*  
20 *against the possessor's or passenger's will and with the intent to either*  
21 *permanently or temporarily deprive the possessor of the motor vehicle of his or*  
22 *her possession, accomplished by means of force or intimidation.*

23 *(2) Carjacking is a Class B felony.*

24 ➔Section 10. KRS 512.020 is amended to read as follows:

25 (1) A person is guilty of criminal mischief in the first degree when, having no right to  
26 do so or any reasonable ground to believe that he or she has such right, he or she  
27 intentionally or wantonly:

- 1 (a) Defaces, destroys, or damages any property causing pecuniary loss of five  
2 hundred dollars (\$500)~~one thousand dollars (\$1,000)~~ or more;
- 3 (b) Tamper with the operations of a key infrastructure asset, as defined in KRS  
4 511.100, in a manner that renders the operations harmful or dangerous; or
- 5 (c) As a tenant, intentionally or wantonly defaces, destroys, or damages  
6 residential rental property causing pecuniary loss of five hundred dollars  
7 (\$500)~~one thousand dollars (\$1,000)~~ or more.
- 8 (2) Criminal mischief in the first degree is a Class D felony, unless:
- 9 (a) The offense occurs during a declared emergency as defined by KRS 39A.020  
10 arising from a natural or man-made disaster, within the area covered by the  
11 emergency declaration, and within the area impacted by the disaster, in which  
12 case it is a Class C felony;
- 13 (b) For the first offense, if the defendant at any time prior to trial effects repair  
14 or replacement of the defaced, destroyed, or damaged property, makes  
15 complete restitution in the amount of the damage, or performs community  
16 service as required by the court, in which case it is a Class B misdemeanor.  
17 The court shall determine the number of hours of community service  
18 commensurate with the total amount of monetary damage caused by or  
19 incidental to the commission of the crime, of not less than sixty (60) hours;  
20 or
- 21 (c) For the second or subsequent offense, if the defendant at any time prior to  
22 trial effects repair or replacement of the defaced, destroyed, or damaged  
23 property, makes complete restitution in the amount of the damage, or  
24 performs community service as required by the court, in which case it is a  
25 Class A misdemeanor. The court shall determine the number of hours of  
26 community service commensurate with the total amount of monetary  
27 damage caused by or incidental to the commission of the crime, of not less

1 than sixty (60) hours.

2 ➔Section 11. KRS 512.030 is amended to read as follows:

3 (1) A person is guilty of criminal mischief in the second degree when, having no right  
4 to do so or any reasonable ground to believe that he or she has such right, he or she:

5 (a) Intentionally or wantonly defaces, destroys, or damages any property causing  
6 pecuniary loss of [~~five hundred dollars (\$500) or more but ]less than five  
7 hundred dollars (\$500)[~~one thousand dollars (\$1,000)~~]; or~~

8 (b) As a tenant, intentionally or wantonly defaces, destroys, or damages  
9 residential rental property causing pecuniary loss of [~~five hundred dollars~~  
10 (~~\$500) or more but ]less than five hundred dollars (\$500)[~~one thousand~~  
11 ~~dollars (\$1,000)~~].~~

12 (2) Criminal mischief in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor, unless:

13 (a) The offense occurs during a declared emergency as defined by KRS 39A.020  
14 arising from a natural or man-made disaster, within the area covered by the  
15 emergency declaration, and within the area impacted by the disaster, in which  
16 case it is a Class D felony; or

17 (b) The defendant at any time prior to trial effects repair or replacement of the  
18 defaced, destroyed, or damaged property, makes complete restitution in the  
19 amount of the damage, or performs community service as required by the  
20 court, in which case it is a Class B misdemeanor. The court shall determine  
21 the number of hours of community service commensurate with the total  
22 amount of monetary damage caused by or incidental to the commission of  
23 the crime, of not less than fifteen (15) hours.

24 ➔Section 12. KRS 149.410 is amended to read as follows:

25 The Commonwealth's attorney or county attorney shall initiate and prosecute appropriate  
26 abatement proceedings by injunction or otherwise, for the prevention or correction of any  
27 condition constituting or threatening to constitute a violation of KRS 149.360 to 149.430.

1 The institution or pendency of a proceeding pursuant to this section shall not bar the  
 2 imposition of any penalties or the securing of any other relief provided by KRS 149.360  
 3 to 149.430, 149.991, 277.990, 512.020, or Section 11 of this Act ~~to 512.040~~, or  
 4 administrative regulations promulgated thereunder.

5 ➔Section 13. KRS 506.160 is amended to read as follows:

6 (1) If a defendant is alleged by the prosecuting attorney to have been a member of a  
 7 criminal gang as defined in KRS 506.135, at the time of the commission of the  
 8 offense, upon conviction of the offense there shall be a separate proceeding from  
 9 that proceeding which resulted in the defendant's conviction if the defendant was  
 10 convicted of:

- 11 (a) Assault in the fourth degree under KRS 508.030;
- 12 (b) Menacing under KRS 508.050;
- 13 (c) Wanton endangerment in the second degree under KRS 508.070;
- 14 (d) Terroristic threatening in the third degree under KRS 508.080;
- 15 (e) Stalking in the second degree under KRS 508.150;
- 16 (f) Unlawful imprisonment in the second degree under KRS 509.030;
- 17 (g) Criminal coercion under KRS 509.080;
- 18 (h) Criminal mischief in the second degree under KRS 512.030;
- 19 (i) ~~Criminal mischief in the third degree under KRS 512.040;~~
- 20 (j) Obstructing governmental operations under KRS 519.020;
- 21 (j)(k) Resisting arrest under KRS 520.090;
- 22 (k)(4) Riot in the second degree under KRS 525.030;
- 23 (l)(m) Inciting to riot under KRS 525.040;
- 24 (m)(n) Harassment under KRS 525.070;
- 25 (n)(o) Harassing communications under KRS 525.080;
- 26 (o)(p) The misdemeanor offense of carrying a concealed deadly weapon in  
 27 violation of KRS 527.020; or

1        ~~(p)~~~~(q)~~ Possession of a handgun by a minor as a first offense under KRS  
2                    527.100.

3        (2) The proceeding described in subsection (1) of this section shall be conducted before  
4                    the court sitting with the jury that found the defendant guilty of the offense unless  
5                    the court for good cause discharges that jury and impanels a new jury for that  
6                    purpose. If the jury determines beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is or  
7                    was a member of a criminal gang, acting for the purpose of benefitting, promoting,  
8                    or furthering the interest of a criminal gang at the time he or she committed the  
9                    offense, he or she shall not be released for a minimum of seventy-six (76) to ninety  
10                   (90) days of the sentence imposed if the offense he or she is convicted of is  
11                   classified as a Class B misdemeanor, or for a minimum of three hundred eleven  
12                   (311) to three hundred sixty-five (365) days if the offense he or she is convicted of  
13                   is classified as a Class A misdemeanor.

14        (3) This section shall not apply to a juvenile unless he or she has been transferred to  
15                    Circuit Court as a youthful offender pursuant to KRS 640.010 and has on at least  
16                    one (1) prior separate occasion been adjudicated a public offender for a felony  
17                    offense.

18        ➔Section 14. KRS 525.220 is amended to read as follows:

19        No person shall be convicted of assault on a service animal when **he or she has**:

20        (1) ~~He has~~ Also been convicted of a violation of KRS 525.125, 525.130, 512.020, **or**  
21                    512.030~~, or 512.040~~ arising out of the same incident; or

22        (2) ~~He has~~ Destroyed or treated a service animal that is injured, diseased, or suffering  
23                    or that constitutes a hazard to public safety if not destroyed; or

24        (3) ~~He has~~ Used physical force against the service animal in protection of himself,  
25                    **herself**, or a third person; or

26        (4) ~~He has~~ Used physical force without knowledge that the animal was a service  
27                    animal.

1       ➔Section 15. KRS 520.050 is amended to read as follows:

2       (1) A person is guilty of promoting contraband in the first degree when:

3           (a) He or she knowingly introduces dangerous contraband into a detention  
4           facility or a penitentiary; or

5           (b) Being a person confined in a detention facility or a penitentiary, he or she  
6           knowingly makes, obtains, or possesses dangerous contraband.

7       (2) Promoting contraband in the first degree is a Class D felony, unless the dangerous  
8       contraband is fentanyl, carfentanil, or a fentanyl derivative, in which case it is a  
9       Class B felony.

10      ➔Section 16. KRS 16.220 is amended to read as follows:

11      (1) Subject to the duty to return confiscated firearms to innocent owners pursuant to  
12      KRS 500.090, all firearms confiscated by the Department of Kentucky State Police  
13      and not retained for official use pursuant to KRS 500.090 shall be sold at public  
14      auction to:

15      (a) Federally licensed firearms dealers holding a license appropriate for the type  
16      of firearm sold; or

17      (b) For a firearm which was used in a homicide, any person who certifies on a  
18      form provided by the Department of Kentucky State Police prior to placing a  
19      bid that he or she will, upon completion of the auction, leave the firearm  
20      with the Department of Kentucky State Police for destruction. A state or  
21      local government or agency thereof shall not purchase a firearm under this  
22      paragraph.

23      (2) Any provision of KRS Chapter 45 or 45A relating to disposition of property to the  
24      contrary notwithstanding, the Department of Kentucky State Police shall:

25      (a) Conduct any auction specified by this section;

26      (b) Retain for departmental use twenty percent (20%) of the gross proceeds from  
27      any auction specified by this section; ~~and~~

1 (c) Transfer remaining proceeds of the sale to the account of the Kentucky Office  
2 of Homeland Security for use as provided in subsection ~~(5)~~~~(4)~~ of this  
3 section; and

4 *(d) For any sale pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section, destroy the*  
5 *firearm.*

6 ~~(3)~~~~(2)~~ Prior to the sale of any firearm, the Department of Kentucky State Police shall  
7 make an attempt to determine if the firearm to be sold has been stolen or otherwise  
8 unlawfully obtained from an innocent owner and return the firearm to its lawful  
9 innocent owner, unless that person is ineligible to purchase a firearm under federal  
10 law.

11 ~~(4)~~~~(3)~~ The Department of Kentucky State Police shall receive firearms and  
12 ammunition confiscated by or abandoned to every law enforcement agency in  
13 Kentucky. The department shall dispose of the firearms received in the manner  
14 specified in subsections~~subsection~~ (1) and (2) of this section. However, firearms  
15 which are not retained for official use, returned to an innocent lawful owner, or  
16 transferred to another government agency or public museum shall be sold as  
17 provided in subsections (1) and ~~(2)~~~~(3)~~ of this section.

18 ~~(5)~~~~(4)~~ The proceeds of firearms sales shall be utilized by the Kentucky Office of  
19 Homeland Security to provide grants to city, county, charter county, unified local  
20 government, urban-county government, and consolidated local government police  
21 departments; university safety and security departments organized pursuant to KRS  
22 164.950; school districts that employ special law enforcement officers as defined in  
23 KRS 61.900; and sheriff's departments for the purchase of:

24 (a) Body armor for sworn peace officers of those departments and service  
25 animals, as defined in KRS 525.010, of those departments;

26 (b) Firearms or ammunition;

27 (c) Electronic control devices, electronic control weapons, or electro-muscular

1           disruption technology; and

2           (d) Body-worn cameras.

3           In awarding grants under this section, the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security  
4           shall give first priority to providing and replacing body armor and second priority to  
5           providing firearms and ammunition, with residual funds available for the purchase  
6           of body-worn cameras, electronic control devices, electronic control weapons, or  
7           electro-muscular disruption technology. Body armor purchased by the department  
8           receiving grant funds shall meet or exceed the standards issued by the National  
9           Institute of Justice for body armor. No police or sheriff's department shall apply for  
10          a grant to replace existing body armor unless that body armor has been in actual use  
11          for a period of five (5) years or longer. Any department applying for grant funds for  
12          body-worn cameras shall develop a policy for their use and shall submit that policy  
13          with its application for the grant funds to the Office of Homeland Security as part of  
14          the application process.

15       ~~(6)~~<sup>(5)</sup> The Department of Kentucky State Police may transfer a machine gun, short-  
16       barreled shotgun, short-barreled rifle, silencer, pistol with a shoulder stock, any  
17       other weapon, or destructive device as defined by the National Firearms Act which  
18       is subject to registration under the National Firearms Act and is not properly  
19       registered in the national firearms transfer records for those types of weapons, to the  
20       Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms of the United States Department of  
21       Justice, after a reasonable attempt has been made to transfer the firearm to an  
22       eligible state or local law enforcement agency or to an eligible museum and no  
23       eligible recipient will take the firearm or weapon. National Firearms Act firearms  
24       and weapons which are properly registered and not returned to an innocent lawful  
25       owner or retained for official use as provided in this section shall be sold *in*  
26       accordance with subsections (1) and (2)~~to properly licensed dealers under~~  
27       ~~subsection (3)~~ of this section.

1       ➔SECTION 17. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 511 IS CREATED TO  
2 READ AS FOLLOWS:

3 **(1) For purposes of this section:**

4       **(a) "Camp" means to pitch, erect, or occupy camp facilities, or to use camp**  
5       **paraphernalia;**

6       **(b) "Camp facilities" means structures for the use of camping, including but**  
7       **not limited to tents, huts, temporary shelters, and vehicles; and**

8       **(c) "Camp paraphernalia" means items used for camping purposes, including**  
9       **but not limited to cots, beds, sleeping bags, and hammocks.**

10 **(2) A person is guilty of unlawful camping when he or she knowingly enters or**  
11 **remains on a public or private street, sidewalk, area under a bridge or underpass,**  
12 **path, park, or other area designated for use by pedestrians or vehicles, including**  
13 **areas used for ingress or egress to businesses, homes, or public buildings, with**  
14 **the intent to sleep or camp in that area, when the area has not been designated**  
15 **for the purpose of sleeping or camping or the individual lacks authorization to**  
16 **sleep or camp in the area.**

17 **(3) Unlawful camping is a:**

18       **(a) Violation for the first offense; and**

19       **(b) Class B misdemeanor for the second and each subsequent offense, or if**  
20       **during the first offense the individual refuses to cease the offense.**

21 **(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the customary and**  
22 **temporary use of recreational camping areas, rest areas, or other properties that**  
23 **are specifically designated for purposes of resting or sleeping.**

24       ➔SECTION 18. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 198A IS CREATED  
25 TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

26 **(1) Notwithstanding any statute, administrative regulation, or common law to the**  
27 **contrary, appropriations from the general fund, any restricted fund, or the road**

1 fund shall not be expended by any state or local officer, official, employee, or  
2 agency for any initiatives to provide permanent housing to homeless individuals if  
3 those initiatives lack behavioral and rehabilitative requirements. Behavioral and  
4 rehabilitative requirements shall at a minimum include requirements that the  
5 initiative facilitate appropriate treatment of any mental health conditions or  
6 substance use disorders and prohibit criminal activity.

7 (2) This section shall not apply to domestic violence shelters as defined in KRS  
8 511.085.

9 ➔SECTION 19. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 65 IS CREATED TO  
10 READ AS FOLLOWS:

11 A local government may designate indoor or outdoor areas with defined boundaries in  
12 an area zoned for commercial or industrial use, separate from any area frequently  
13 used for public purposes, as a temporary camping location for unsheltered homeless  
14 individuals. Any such designated area shall contain potable water and adequate  
15 sanitary facilities, such as portable toilets. Any individual utilizing the designated area  
16 for a permissible purpose shall not be in violation of Section 17 of this Act.

17 ➔SECTION 20. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 65 IS CREATED TO  
18 READ AS FOLLOWS:

19 (1) A government official or governmental body shall not adopt or enforce any policy  
20 under which it directly or indirectly prohibits or discourages the enforcement of  
21 any law, order, or ordinance prohibiting unlawful camping as set forth in Section  
22 17 of this Act.

23 (2) A government official or governmental body shall not directly or indirectly  
24 prohibit or discourage a peace officer or prosecuting attorney who is employed by  
25 or otherwise under its direction or control from enforcing any law, order, or  
26 ordinance prohibiting unlawful camping as set forth in Section 17 of this Act.

27 (3) This section shall not be interpreted or construed to:

1 (a) Prohibit a policy that encourages diversion programs or offering of services  
 2 in lieu of citation or arrest;

3 (b) Prohibit or otherwise interfere with general orders or decisions that involve  
 4 resource allocation or prioritization made by a governmental official or  
 5 governmental body;

6 (c) Create any cause of action; or

7 (d) Permit a peace officer to disobey an instruction, order, or command from  
 8 an officer or official within his or her chain of command.

9 (4) The Attorney General may bring a civil action in any court of competent  
 10 jurisdiction against any government official or governmental body to enjoin it  
 11 from violating this section.

12 (5) The Attorney General may recover reasonable expenses incurred in any civil  
 13 action brought under this section, including court costs, reasonable attorney's  
 14 fees, investigative costs, witness fees, and deposition costs.

15 ➔Section 21. KRS 503.080 is amended to read as follows:

16 (1) The use of physical force by a defendant upon another person is justifiable when the  
 17 defendant believes that such force is immediately necessary to prevent:

18 (a) The commission of criminal trespass, robbery, burglary, or other felony  
 19 involving the use of force, or under those circumstances permitted pursuant to  
 20 KRS 503.055, in a dwelling, building or upon real property in his or her  
 21 possession or in the possession of another person for whose protection he or  
 22 she acts;~~or~~

23 (b) Theft, criminal mischief, or any trespassory taking of tangible, movable  
 24 property in his or her possession or in the possession of another person for  
 25 whose protection he or she acts; or

26 (c) The commission of unlawful camping in violation of Section 17 of this Act,  
 27 when the offense is occurring on property owned or leased by the defendant,

1           *the individual engaged in unlawful camping has been told to cease, and the*  
 2           *individual committing the offense has used force or threatened to use force*  
 3           *against the defendant.*

4       (2) The use of deadly physical force by a defendant upon another person is justifiable  
 5       under subsection (1) *of this section* only when the defendant believes that the  
 6       person against whom such force is used is:

7           (a) Attempting to dispossess him *or her* of his *or her* dwelling otherwise than  
 8           under a claim of right to its possession; or

9           (b) Committing or attempting to commit a burglary, robbery, or other felony  
 10          involving the use of force, or under those circumstances permitted pursuant to  
 11          KRS 503.055, of such dwelling; or

12          (c) Committing or attempting to commit arson of a dwelling or other building in  
 13          his *or her* possession.

14       (3) A person does not have a duty to retreat if the person is in a place where he or she  
 15       has a right to be.

16       ➔Section 22. KRS 202C.050 is amended to read as follows:

17       (1) No respondent shall be involuntarily committed under this chapter unless there is a  
 18       determination that:

19           (a) The respondent presents a danger to self or others as a result of his or her  
 20           mental condition;

21           (b) The respondent needs care, training, or treatment in order to mitigate or  
 22           prevent substantial physical harm to self or others;

23           (c) The respondent has a demonstrated history of criminal behavior that has  
 24           endangered or caused injury to others or has a substantial history of  
 25           involuntary hospitalizations under KRS Chapter 202A or 202B prior to the  
 26           commission of the charged crime; *or*~~and~~

27           (d) A less restrictive alternative mode of treatment would endanger the safety of

1 the respondent or others.

2 (2) When a respondent is involuntarily committed under this chapter, the cabinet shall  
3 place that respondent in a forensic psychiatric facility designated by the secretary.

4 ➔Section 23. KRS 186.417 is amended to read as follows:

5 (1) The Transportation Cabinet shall issue to any felony offender, if the felony offender  
6 is eligible, released from the Kentucky Department of Corrections, *a county jail or*  
7 *other local or regional correctional facility*, or a Federal Bureau of Prisons facility  
8 located in Kentucky on home incarceration, parole, completed service of sentence,  
9 shock probation, or pardon, a personal identification card or, if the felony offender  
10 is eligible, an operator's license. An offender who wishes to obtain a personal  
11 identification card or operator's license shall provide proper documentation to  
12 comply with the provisions of this section.

13 (2) Proper documentation under subsection (1) of this section shall consist of:

14 (a) The offender's certificate of birth;

15 (b) A copy of the offender's resident record card and parole certificate or notice of  
16 discharge;

17 (c) A photograph of the offender, printed on plastic card or paper; and

18 (d) A release letter that shall contain the offender's:

19 1. Full legal name, subject to the information available to the Kentucky  
20 Department of Corrections or a Federal Bureau of Prisons facility  
21 located in Kentucky;

22 2. Discharge/release date;

23 3. Signature;

24 4. Social Security number;

25 5. Date of birth;

26 6. Present Kentucky address where he or she resides; and

27 7. Physical description.

- 1 (3) The Transportation Cabinet shall issue to any felony offender, if the felony offender  
2 is eligible, probated or conditionally discharged by the court and under the  
3 supervision of the Division of Probation and Parole or the United States Probation  
4 Office, a personal identification card or, if the felony offender is eligible, an  
5 operator's license. An offender who wishes to obtain a personal identification card  
6 or operator's license shall provide proper documentation to comply with the  
7 provisions of this section.
- 8 (4) Proper documentation under subsection (3) of this section shall consist of:
- 9 (a) The offender's certificate of birth;
- 10 (b) The offender's sentencing order;
- 11 (c) A photograph of the offender, printed on plastic card or paper; and
- 12 (d) A notarized release letter, signed by the supervising officer verifying the  
13 offender's status on supervision, that shall contain the offender's:
- 14 1. Full legal name, subject to the information available to the Division of  
15 Probation and Parole or the United States Probation Office;
- 16 2. Signature;
- 17 3. Social Security number;
- 18 4. Date of birth;
- 19 5. Present Kentucky address where he or she resides; and
- 20 6. Physical description.
- 21 (5) The offender shall present the documentation identified in subsection (2) or (4) of  
22 this section to the cabinet within thirty (30) calendar days from the date of the  
23 release letter and shall be responsible for paying the fee for the personal  
24 identification card or operator's license pursuant to KRS 186.531.
- 25 (6) The Transportation Cabinet shall promulgate administrative regulations in  
26 accordance with KRS Chapter 13A to establish procedures for current inmates in  
27 state and federal prisons, who are deemed eligible by prison officials, to be issued

1 operator's licenses to engage in work release activities or reentry initiatives. The  
2 administrative regulations shall address, at a minimum:

- 3 (a) The information required for application, which shall include all information  
4 in paragraph (b) of this subsection which is germane to a current inmate. For  
5 purposes of this paragraph, the facility in which the inmate is housed shall be  
6 considered the inmate's residence;
- 7 (b) Required documentation from the Department of Corrections or the Federal  
8 Bureau of Prisons that the inmate meets the security criteria to be eligible for  
9 work outside of the facility;
- 10 (c) Procedures for license issuance; and
- 11 (d) Restrictions on use of the license, including a requirement that the inmate  
12 shall surrender the license to prison officials when the inmate is not engaged  
13 in work outside the facility.

14 (7) The cabinet shall process applications for operator's licenses and personal  
15 identification cards under this section in the same manner as in KRS 186.412 and  
16 186.4122.

17 (8) The Transportation Cabinet may enter into an agreement with the Kentucky  
18 Department of Corrections, the United States Probation Office, or the Federal  
19 Bureau of Prisons to use a mobile unit to begin the issuance process in this section.

20 ➔Section 24. KRS 431.510 is amended to read as follows:

21 (1) **As used in this section:**

22 **(a) 1. "Bail bondsman" means any person, partnership, or corporation**  
23 **engaged for profit in the business of:**

24 **a. Furnishing bail, making bonds, or entering into undertakings, as**  
25 **surety, for the appearance of persons charged with any criminal**  
26 **offense or violation of law or ordinance punishable by fine,**  
27 **imprisonment, or death, before any of the courts of this state; or**

1 b. Securing the payment of fines imposed and of costs assessed by  
 2 those courts upon final disposition thereof.

3 2. The business of a bail bondsman is limited to the acts, transactions,  
 4 and undertakings described in this paragraph and to no other; and

5 (b) "Charitable bail organization" means an organization, including but not  
 6 limited to an organization exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal  
 7 Revenue Code, that solicits or accepts donations from the public for the  
 8 purpose of:

9 1. Furnishing bail, making bonds, or entering into undertakings, as  
 10 surety, whether through direct payment or by payment through a third  
 11 party, for the appearance of persons charged with any criminal  
 12 offense or violation of law or ordinance punishable by fine,  
 13 imprisonment, or death before any of the courts of this state; or

14 2. Securing the payment of fines imposed and of costs assessed by any of  
 15 the courts of this state upon final disposition thereof.

16 (2) It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business of bail bondsman~~as~~  
 17 ~~defined in subsection (3) of this section,~~ or to otherwise for compensation or other  
 18 consideration:

19 (a) Furnish bail or funds or property to serve as bail; or

20 (b) Make bonds or enter into undertakings as surety;

21 for the appearance of persons charged with any criminal offense or violation of law  
 22 or ordinance punishable by fine, imprisonment, or death, before any of the courts of  
 23 this state~~, including city courts~~, or to secure the payment of fines imposed and of  
 24 costs assessed by such courts upon a final disposition.

25 (3) It shall be unlawful for any charitable bail organization to:

26 (a) Furnish bail or funds or property to serve as bail in an amount of five  
 27 thousand dollars (\$5,000) or more; or

1       **(b) Make bonds or enter into undertakings as surety in an amount of five**  
2               **thousand dollars (\$5,000) or more;**  
3       **for the appearance of persons charged with any criminal offense or violation of**  
4       **law or ordinance punishable by fine, imprisonment, or death, before any of the**  
5       **courts of this state, or to secure the payment of fines imposed and of costs**  
6       **assessed by those courts upon a final disposition.**

7       **(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3) of this section, it shall be unlawful for any**  
8       **charitable bail organization to furnish bail or funds or property to serve as bail,**  
9       **or to make bonds or enter into undertakings as surety, regardless of amount, for**  
10       **any person:**

11       **(a) Alleged to have committed an offense:**

12               **1. Of domestic violence and abuse as defined in KRS 403.720;**

13               **2. Of dating violence and abuse as defined in KRS 456.010; or**

14               **3. That would classify the person as a violent offender under Section 30**  
15               **of this Act; or**

16       **(b) Held under a civil court order or warrant issued under KRS 222.430 to**  
17       **222.437.**

18       **(5) Any person who posts bail or bond on behalf of any organization under this**  
19       **section shall provide a photo identification.**

20       **(6) A charitable bail organization shall maintain and annually report the following**  
21       **information to the Interim Joint Committee on Judiciary no later than October**  
22       **31 of each year, and shall make publicly available on the organization's website,**  
23       **or by publishing in a newspaper of general circulation that complies with the**  
24       **requirements of KRS 424.120 if the organization does not maintain a website:**

25       **(a) The expenditures of the organization, including a separate reporting of the**  
26       **amount furnished for bail, or funds or property to serve as bail; and**

27       **(b) The number of individuals and classification of offenses for those**

1 individuals for which any bail, or funds or property to serve as bail, has  
 2 been provided.

3 (7) Any bond posted by a charitable organization under this section that is ordered  
 4 forfeited as a result of the commission of a new criminal offense shall be  
 5 distributed to the victim of the new criminal offense, if a victim is identified.

6 ~~(8)~~~~(2)~~ Nothing contained in this section~~herein~~ shall serve to release any bail  
 7 bondsman previously~~heretofore~~ licensed by this state from the obligation of  
 8 undischarged bail bond liability existing on June 19, 1976.

9 ~~[(3) "Bail bondsman" shall mean any person, partnership, or corporation engaged for~~  
 10 ~~profit in the business of furnishing bail, making bonds or entering into~~  
 11 ~~undertakings, as surety, for the appearance of persons charged with any criminal~~  
 12 ~~offense or violation of law or ordinance punishable by fine, imprisonment, or death,~~  
 13 ~~before any of the courts of this state, or securing the payment of fines imposed and~~  
 14 ~~of costs assessed by such courts upon final disposition thereof, and the business of a~~  
 15 ~~bail bondsman shall be limited to the acts, transactions, and undertakings described~~  
 16 ~~in this subsection and to no other.]~~

17 ~~(9)~~~~(4)~~ KRS 431.510 to 431.550 shall not be construed to limit or repeal KRS  
 18 431.021 or to prevent licensed insurers providing security required by Subtitle 39 of  
 19 KRS Chapter 304 and nonprofit associations from posting or causing to be posted  
 20 by licensed insurers security or acting as surety for their insureds or members for an  
 21 offense arising from the operation of a motor vehicle, provided that such posting of  
 22 security or acting as surety is merely incidental to the terms and conditions of an  
 23 insurance contract or a membership agreement and provided further that no separate  
 24 premium or charge therefor is required from the insureds or members.

25 ➔SECTION 25. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 507 IS CREATED TO  
 26 READ AS FOLLOWS:

27 (1) As used in this section, "first responder" means:

- 1        (a) A peace officer;  
 2        (b) Paid or volunteer emergency medical services or rescue personnel;  
 3        (c) A paid or volunteer member of an organized fire department; or  
 4        (d) Personnel of a private nonprofit organization providing fire, rescue, or  
 5                emergency medical services;  
 6        engaged at the time of the act in the lawful performance of his or her duties.

- 7        (2) A person is guilty of murder of a first responder when, with the intent to cause  
 8                the death of a first responder, he or she causes the death of a first responder.  
 9        (3) Notwithstanding KRS Chapter 532, murder of a first responder is a capital  
 10                offense and the person shall be sentenced to death or imprisonment for life  
 11                without benefit of probation or parole.

12        ➔Section 26. KRS 506.010 is amended to read as follows:

- 13        (1) A person is guilty of criminal attempt to commit a crime when, acting with the kind  
 14                of culpability otherwise required for commission of the crime, he or she:  
 15                (a) Intentionally engages in conduct which would constitute the crime if the  
 16                        attendant circumstances were as he or she believes them to be; or  
 17                (b) Intentionally does or omits to do anything which, under the circumstances as  
 18                        he or she believes them to be, is a substantial step in a course of conduct  
 19                        planned to culminate in his commission of the crime.  
 20        (2) Conduct shall not be held to constitute a substantial step under subsection (1)(b) of  
 21                this section unless it is an act or omission which leaves no reasonable doubt as to  
 22                the defendant's intention to commit the crime which he or she is charged with  
 23                attempting.  
 24        (3) A person is guilty of criminal attempt to commit a crime when he engages in  
 25                conduct intended to aid another person to commit that crime, although the crime is  
 26                not committed or attempted by the other person, provided that his or her conduct  
 27                would establish complicity under KRS 502.020 if the crime were committed by the

1 other person.

2 (4) A criminal attempt is a:

3 (a) Class C felony when the crime attempted is a violation of KRS 521.020 or  
4 521.050;

5 (b) Class B felony when the crime attempted is a Class A felony or capital  
6 offense;

7 (c) Class C felony when the crime attempted is a Class B felony;

8 (d) Class A misdemeanor when the crime attempted is a Class C or D felony; or

9 (e) Class B misdemeanor when the crime attempted is a misdemeanor.

10 **(5) Notwithstanding KRS Chapter 532, a person who has been convicted of, or**  
11 **entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, criminal attempt to commit murder**  
12 **of a first responder shall be sentenced to imprisonment for:**

13 **(a) At least twenty (20) years but not more than fifty (50) years;**

14 **(b) Life; or**

15 **(c) Life without benefit of probation or parole until the person has served a**  
16 **minimum of twenty-five (25) years.**

17 ➔Section 27. KRS 532.025 is amended to read as follows:

18 (1) (a) Upon conviction of a defendant in cases where the death penalty may be  
19 imposed, a hearing shall be conducted. In such hearing, the judge shall hear  
20 additional evidence in extenuation, mitigation, and aggravation of  
21 punishment, including the record of any prior criminal convictions and pleas  
22 of guilty or pleas of nolo contendere of the defendant, or the absence of any  
23 prior conviction and pleas; provided, however, that only such evidence in  
24 aggravation as the state has made known to the defendant prior to his or her  
25 trial shall be admissible. Subject to the Kentucky Rules of Evidence, juvenile  
26 court records of adjudications of guilt of a child for an offense that would be a  
27 felony if committed by an adult shall be admissible in court at any time the

1 child is tried as an adult, or after the child becomes an adult, at any  
2 subsequent criminal trial relating to that same person. Juvenile court records  
3 made available pursuant to this section may be used for impeachment  
4 purposes during a criminal trial and may be used during the sentencing phase  
5 of a criminal trial; however, the fact that a juvenile has been adjudicated  
6 delinquent of an offense that would be a felony if the child had been an adult  
7 shall not be used in finding the child to be a persistent felony offender based  
8 upon that adjudication. Release of the child's treatment, medical, mental, or  
9 psychological records is prohibited unless presented as evidence in Circuit  
10 Court. Release of any records resulting from the child's prior abuse and  
11 neglect under Title IV-E or IV-B of the Federal Social Security Act is also  
12 prohibited. The judge shall also hear argument by the defendant or his or her  
13 counsel and the prosecuting attorney, as provided by law, regarding the  
14 punishment to be imposed. The prosecuting attorney shall open and the  
15 defendant shall conclude the argument. In cases in which the death penalty  
16 may be imposed, the judge when sitting without a jury shall follow the  
17 additional procedure provided in subsection (2) of this section. Upon the  
18 conclusion of the evidence and arguments, the judge shall impose the sentence  
19 or shall recess the trial for the purpose of taking the sentence within the limits  
20 prescribed by law. If the trial court is reversed on appeal because of error only  
21 in the presentence hearing, the new trial which may be ordered shall apply  
22 only to the issue of punishment.

- 23 (b) In all cases in which the death penalty may be imposed and which are tried by  
24 a jury, upon a return of a verdict of guilty by the jury, the court shall resume  
25 the trial and conduct a presentence hearing before the jury. Such hearing shall  
26 be conducted in the same manner as presentence hearings conducted before  
27 the judge as provided in paragraph (a) of this subsection, including the record

1 of any prior criminal convictions and pleas of guilty or pleas of nolo  
2 contendere of the defendant. Upon the conclusion of the evidence and  
3 arguments, the judge shall give the jury appropriate instructions, and the jury  
4 shall retire to determine whether any mitigating or aggravating circumstances,  
5 as defined in subsection (2) of this section, exist and to recommend a sentence  
6 for the defendant. Upon the findings of the jury, the judge shall fix a sentence  
7 within the limits prescribed by law.

8 (2) In all cases of offenses for which the death penalty may be authorized, the judge  
9 shall consider, or ~~he or she shall~~ include in his *or her* instructions to the jury for it  
10 to consider, any mitigating circumstances or aggravating circumstances otherwise  
11 authorized by law and any of the following statutory aggravating or mitigating  
12 circumstances which may be supported by the evidence:

13 (a) Aggravating circumstances:

- 14 1. The offense of murder or kidnapping was committed by a person with a  
15 prior record of conviction for a capital offense, or the offense of murder  
16 was committed by a person who has a substantial history of serious  
17 assaultive criminal convictions;
- 18 2. The offense of murder or kidnapping was committed while the offender  
19 was engaged in the commission of arson in the first degree, robbery in  
20 the first degree, burglary in the first degree, rape in the first degree, or  
21 sodomy in the first degree;
- 22 3. The offender by his or her act of murder, armed robbery, or kidnapping  
23 knowingly created a great risk of death to more than one (1) person in a  
24 public place by means of a weapon of mass destruction, weapon, or  
25 other device which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more  
26 than one (1) person;
- 27 4. The offender committed the offense of murder for himself, herself, or

1 another, for the purpose of receiving money or any other thing of  
2 monetary value, or for other profit;

3 5. The offense of murder was committed by a person who was a prisoner  
4 and the victim was a prison employee engaged at the time of the act in  
5 the performance of his or her duties;

6 6. The offender's act or acts of killing were intentional and resulted in  
7 multiple deaths;

8 7. The offender's act of killing was intentional and the victim was:

9 a. A state or local public official;~~[or]~~

10 b. A police officer, sheriff, or deputy sheriff engaged at the time of  
11 the act in the lawful performance of his or her duties;

12 c. A paid or volunteer emergency medical services personnel  
13 certified or licensed pursuant to KRS Chapter 311A engaged at  
14 the time of the act in the lawful performance of his or her duties;

15 or

16 d. A paid or volunteer member of an organized fire department  
17 engaged at the time of the act in the lawful performance of his or  
18 her duties;

19 8. The offender murdered the victim when an emergency protective order  
20 or a domestic violence order was in effect, or when any other order  
21 designed to protect the victim from the offender, such as an order issued  
22 as a condition of a bond, conditional release, probation, parole, or  
23 pretrial diversion, was in effect; and

24 9. The offender's act of killing was intentional and resulted in the death of  
25 a child under twelve (12) years old.

26 (b) Mitigating circumstances:

27 1. The defendant has no significant history of prior criminal activity;

- 1           2.    The capital offense was committed while the defendant was under the  
2                    influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance even though the  
3                    influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance is not sufficient to  
4                    constitute a defense to the crime;
  - 5           3.    The victim was a participant in the defendant's criminal conduct or  
6                    consented to the criminal act;
  - 7           4.    The capital offense was committed under circumstances which the  
8                    defendant believed to provide a moral justification or extenuation for his  
9                    or her conduct even though the circumstances which the defendant  
10                   believed to provide a moral justification or extenuation for his or her  
11                   conduct are not sufficient to constitute a defense to the crime;
  - 12          5.    The defendant was an accomplice in a capital offense committed by  
13                   another person and his or her participation in the capital offense was  
14                   relatively minor;
  - 15          6.    The defendant acted under duress or under the domination of another  
16                   person even though the duress or the domination of another person is not  
17                   sufficient to constitute a defense to the crime;
  - 18          7.    At the time of the capital offense, the capacity of the defendant to  
19                   appreciate the criminality of his or her conduct to the requirements of  
20                   law was impaired as a result of mental illness or an intellectual disability  
21                   or intoxication even though the impairment of the capacity of the  
22                   defendant to appreciate the criminality of his or her conduct or to  
23                   conform the conduct to the requirements of law is insufficient to  
24                   constitute a defense to the crime; and
  - 25          8.    The youth of the defendant at the time of the crime.
- 26   (3)   The instructions as determined by the trial judge to be warranted by the evidence or  
27       as required by KRS 532.030(4) shall be given in charge and in writing to the jury

1 for its deliberation. The jury, if its verdict be a recommendation of death, or  
2 imprisonment for life without benefit of probation or parole, or imprisonment for  
3 life without benefit of probation or parole until the defendant has served a minimum  
4 of twenty-five (25) years of his or her sentence, shall designate in writing, signed by  
5 the foreman of the jury, the aggravating circumstance or circumstances which it  
6 found beyond a reasonable doubt. In nonjury cases, the judge shall make such  
7 designation. In all cases unless at least one (1) of the statutory aggravating  
8 circumstances enumerated in subsection (2) of this section is so found, the death  
9 penalty, or imprisonment for life without benefit of probation or parole, or the  
10 sentence to imprisonment for life without benefit of probation or parole until the  
11 defendant has served a minimum of twenty-five (25) years of his or her sentence,  
12 shall not be imposed.

13 ➔Section 28. KRS 532.036 is amended to read as follows:

14 (1) As used in this section:

15 (a) "Disabled":

- 16 1. Means a legal disability as is measured by functional inabilities; and  
17 2. Includes inabilities caused by psychological, psychiatric, or stress-  
18 related trauma, and refers to any person seventeen (17) years of age or  
19 older who is unable to make informed decisions with respect to his or  
20 her personal affairs to the extent that he or she lacks the capacity to  
21 provide for his or her physical health and safety or the physical health  
22 and safety of a minor child, including but not limited to health care,  
23 food, shelter, clothing, or personal hygiene; and

24 (b) "Totally and permanently disabled":

- 25 1. Means the inability to do any substantial gainful activity by reason of  
26 any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be  
27 expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last

- 1 for a continuous period of not less than twelve (12) months; and
- 2 2. Includes a finding of permanent total disability by the Social Security  
3 Administration that a person is disabled and qualifies for benefits or a  
4 finding by an administrative law judge under KRS Chapter 342.
- 5 (2) (a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, if a defendant is convicted of a  
6 violation of KRS 189A.010 or Section 25 of this Act and the violation caused  
7 the death of a parent or guardian of a minor child or dependent or resulted in a  
8 finding by the court that a parent or guardian of a minor child or dependent is  
9 disabled or totally and permanently disabled, then the sentencing court may  
10 order the defendant to pay restitution in the form of financial support for the  
11 child or dependent to each child or dependent of the victim until the child or  
12 dependent reaches:
- 13 1. Eighteen (18) years of age; or  
14 2. Nineteen (19) years of age if the child or dependent is still enrolled in  
15 high school.
- 16 (b) In determining an amount that is reasonable and necessary for the financial  
17 support of the victim's child or dependent, the court shall consider all relevant  
18 factors, including the:
- 19 1. Financial needs and resources of the child or dependent;  
20 2. Financial resources and needs of the surviving parent or guardian of the  
21 child or dependent;  
22 3. Standard of living to which the child or dependent is accustomed;  
23 4. Physical and emotional condition of the child or dependent and the  
24 child's or dependent's educational needs;  
25 5. Child's or dependent's physical and legal custody arrangements; and  
26 6. Reasonable child care expenses of the surviving parent or guardian.
- 27 (3) The court shall order that payments made to financially support the child or

1 dependent be made to the clerk of court as trustee for remittance to the child or  
2 dependent's surviving parent or guardian. The clerk shall remit the payments to the  
3 surviving parent or guardian within three (3) working days of receipt by the clerk.

4 The clerk shall deposit all payments no later than the next working day after receipt.

5 (4) If a defendant who is ordered to pay restitution in the form of financial support for  
6 the child or dependent under this section is incarcerated and unable to pay the  
7 required restitution, the defendant shall have up to one (1) year after the release  
8 from incarceration to begin payment, including entering into a payment plan to  
9 address any arrearage.

10 (5) If a defendant's payments to financially support the child or dependent are set to  
11 terminate but the defendant's obligation is not paid in full, the payments to  
12 financially support the child or dependent shall continue until the entire arrearage is  
13 paid.

14 (6) (a) If the surviving parent or guardian of the child or dependent brings a civil  
15 action against the defendant before the sentencing court orders restitution to  
16 financially support the child or dependent and the surviving parent or  
17 guardian obtains a judgment and full satisfaction of damages in the civil suit,  
18 restitution shall not be ordered under this section.

19 (b) If the court orders the defendant to pay restitution to financially support the  
20 child or dependent under this section and the surviving parent or guardian  
21 subsequently brings a civil action and obtains a judgment, the restitution order  
22 shall be offset by the amount of the judgment awarded and paid by the  
23 defendant or the defendant's insurance for lost wages or permanent  
24 impairment of the power to work and earn money in the civil action.

25 ➔Section 29. KRS 433.236 is amended to read as follows:

26 (1) A peace officer, security agent of a mercantile establishment, merchant, or  
27 merchant's employee who has probable cause to believe~~[for believing]~~ that goods

1 held for sale by the merchant have been unlawfully taken by a person may take the  
2 person into custody and detain him or her in a reasonable manner for a reasonable  
3 length of time, on the premises of the mercantile establishment or off the premises  
4 of the mercantile establishment, if the persons enumerated in this section are in  
5 fresh pursuit, for any ~~or all~~ of the following purposes:

6 (a) To request identification;

7 (b) To verify such identification;

8 (c) To make reasonable inquiry as to whether such person has in his or her  
9 possession unpurchased merchandise, and to make reasonable investigation of  
10 the ownership of such merchandise;

11 (d) To recover or attempt to recover goods taken from the mercantile  
12 establishment by such person, or by others accompanying him or her; or

13 (e) To inform a peace officer or law enforcement agency of the detention of the  
14 person and to surrender the person to the custody of a peace officer, and in the  
15 case of a minor, to inform the parents, guardian, or other person having  
16 custody of that minor of his or her detention, in addition to surrendering the  
17 minor to the custody of a peace officer.

18 (2) Any person exercising any authority granted in subsection (1) of this section may  
19 use a reasonable amount of force necessary to protect himself or herself and to  
20 prevent the escape of the person detained or the loss of goods for sale.

21 (3) The recovery of goods taken from the mercantile establishment by the person  
22 detained or by others shall not limit the right of the persons named in subsection (1)  
23 of this section to detain such person for peace officers or otherwise accomplish the  
24 purposes of subsection (1) of this section.

25 ~~(4)~~<sup>(3)</sup> Any person enumerated in subsection (1) of this section shall be immune  
26 from criminal and civil liability for exercising any authority granted under this  
27 section.

1 **(5)** Any peace officer may arrest without warrant any person he or she has probable  
2 cause to believe~~[for believing]~~ has committed larceny in retail or wholesale  
3 establishments.

4 ➔Section 30. KRS 439.3401 is amended to read as follows:

- 5 (1) As used in this section, "violent offender" means any person who has been  
6 convicted of or pled guilty to the commission of:
- 7 (a) A capital offense;
  - 8 (b) A Class A felony;
  - 9 (c) A Class B felony involving the death of the victim or serious physical injury  
10 to a victim;
  - 11 (d) An offense described in KRS 507.040 or 507.050 where the offense involves  
12 the killing of a peace officer, firefighter, or emergency medical services  
13 personnel while the peace officer, firefighter, or emergency medical services  
14 personnel was acting in the line of duty;
  - 15 (e) A Class B felony involving criminal attempt under Section 26 of this Act to  
16 commit murder ~~[under KRS 506.010 if the victim of the offense is a clearly  
17 identifiable peace officer, firefighter, or emergency medical services  
18 personnel acting in the line of duty,]~~ regardless of whether an injury results;
  - 19 (f) The commission or attempted commission of a felony sexual offense  
20 described in KRS Chapter 510;
  - 21 (g) Use of a minor in a sexual performance as described in KRS 531.310;
  - 22 (h) Promoting a sexual performance by a minor as described in KRS 531.320;
  - 23 (i) Unlawful transaction with a minor in the first degree as described in KRS  
24 530.064(1)(a);
  - 25 (j) Human trafficking under KRS 529.100 involving commercial sexual activity  
26 where the victim is a minor;
  - 27 (k) Criminal abuse in the first degree as described in KRS 508.100;

- 1 (l) Burglary in the first degree accompanied by the commission or attempted  
 2 commission of an assault described in KRS 508.010, 508.020, 508.032, or  
 3 508.060;
- 4 (m) Burglary in the first degree accompanied by commission or attempted  
 5 commission of kidnapping as prohibited by KRS 509.040;
- 6 (n) Robbery in the first degree;~~[-or]~~
- 7 (o) Incest as described in KRS 530.020(2)(b) or (c);
- 8 **(p) Carjacking as described in Section 9 of this Act; or**
- 9 **(q) A Class B felony violation of promoting contraband in the first degree as**  
 10 **described in Section 15 of this Act; or**
- 11 **(r) Wanton endangerment in the first degree as described in Section 37 of this**  
 12 **Act involving the discharge of a firearm.**

13 The court shall designate in its judgment if the victim suffered death or serious  
 14 physical injury.

15 (2) A violent offender who has been convicted of a capital offense and who has  
 16 received a life sentence (and has not been sentenced to twenty-five (25) years  
 17 without parole or imprisonment for life without benefit of probation or parole), or a  
 18 Class A felony and receives a life sentence, or to death and his or her sentence is  
 19 commuted to a life sentence shall not be released on probation or parole until he or  
 20 she has served at least twenty (20) years in the penitentiary. Violent offenders may  
 21 have a greater minimum parole eligibility date than other offenders who receive  
 22 longer sentences, including a sentence of life imprisonment.

23 (3) (a) A violent offender who has been convicted of a capital offense or Class A  
 24 felony with a sentence of a term of years or Class B felony shall not be  
 25 released on probation or parole until he **or she** has served at least eighty-five  
 26 percent (85%) of the sentence imposed.

27 (b) A violent offender who has been convicted of a violation of KRS 507.040

1 where the victim of the offense was clearly identifiable as a peace officer, a  
2 firefighter, or emergency medical services personnel, and the victim was  
3 acting in the line of duty shall not be released on probation or parole until he  
4 or she has served at least eighty-five percent (85%) of the sentence imposed.

5 (c) A violent offender who has been convicted of a violation of KRS 507.040 or  
6 507.050 where the victim of the offense was a peace officer, a firefighter, or  
7 emergency medical services personnel, and the victim was acting in the line  
8 of duty shall not be released on probation or parole until he or she has served  
9 at least fifty percent (50%) of the sentence imposed.

10 (d) Any offender who has been convicted of a homicide or fetal homicide offense  
11 under KRS Chapter 507 or 507A in which the victim of the offense died as  
12 the result of an overdose of a Schedule I controlled substance and who is not  
13 otherwise subject to paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection shall not be  
14 released on probation, shock probation, parole, conditional discharge, or other  
15 form of early release until he or she has served at least fifty percent (50%) of  
16 the sentence imposed.

17 **(e) A violent offender who has been convicted of Class C or D felony and has**  
18 **previously been classified as a violent offender pursuant to subsection (1) of**  
19 **this section shall not be released on probation, shock probation, parole,**  
20 **conditional discharge, or other form of early release until he or she has**  
21 **served at least eighty-five percent (85%) of the sentence imposed.**

22 (4) A violent offender shall not be awarded any credit on his **or her** sentence authorized  
23 by KRS 197.045(1)(b)1. In no event shall a violent offender be given credit on his  
24 or her sentence if the credit reduces the term of imprisonment to less than eighty-  
25 five percent (85%) of the sentence.

26 (5) This section shall not apply to a person who has been determined by a court to have  
27 been a victim of domestic violence or abuse pursuant to KRS 533.060 with regard

1 to the offenses involving the death of the victim or serious physical injury to the  
 2 victim. The provisions of this subsection shall not extend to rape in the first degree  
 3 or sodomy in the first degree by the defendant.

4 (6) This section shall apply only to those persons who commit offenses after July 15,  
 5 1998.

6 (7) For offenses committed prior to July 15, 1998, the version of this statute in effect  
 7 immediately prior to that date shall continue to apply.

8 (8) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section extending the definition of "violent  
 9 offender" to persons convicted of or pleading guilty to robbery in the first degree  
 10 shall apply only to persons whose crime was committed after July 15, 2002.

11 ➔Section 31. KRS 508.075 is amended to read as follows:

12 (1) A person is guilty of terroristic threatening in the first degree when he or she:

13 (a) Intentionally makes false statements that he or she or another person has  
 14 placed a weapon of mass destruction on:

15 1. The real property or any building of any public or private elementary or  
 16 secondary school, vocational school, or institution of postsecondary  
 17 education;

18 2. A school bus or other vehicle owned, operated, or leased by a school;

19 3. The real property or any building public or private that is the site of an  
 20 official school-sanctioned function;

21 4. The real property or any building owned or leased by a government  
 22 agency;~~or~~

23 5. The real property or any building owned or leased by a domestic  
 24 violence shelter as defined in KRS 511.085;~~or~~

25 **6. Any workplace; or**

26 **7. The real property or any building public or private that is the site of**  
 27 **any gathering of three (3) or more persons; or**

1 (b) Intentionally and without lawful authority, places a counterfeit weapon of  
 2 mass destruction at any location or on any object specified in paragraph (a) of  
 3 this subsection.

4 (2) A counterfeit weapon of mass destruction is placed with lawful authority if it is  
 5 placed, with the written permission of the chief officer of the school or other  
 6 institution, as a part of an official training exercise and is placed by a public  
 7 servant, as defined in KRS 522.010.

8 (3) A person is not guilty of commission of an offense under this section if he or she,  
 9 innocently and believing the information to be true, communicates a threat made by  
 10 another person to school personnel, domestic violence shelter personnel, a peace  
 11 officer, a law enforcement agency, a public agency involved in emergency  
 12 response, or a public safety answering point and identifies the person from whom  
 13 the threat was communicated, if known.

14 (4) Terroristic threatening in the first degree is a Class C felony.

15 ➔Section 32. KRS 508.078 is amended to read as follows:

16 (1) A person is guilty of terroristic threatening in the second degree when, other than as  
 17 provided in KRS 508.075, he or she intentionally:

18 (a) With respect to any scheduled, publicly advertised event open to the public,  
 19 any place of worship, ~~or~~ any school function, **any workplace, or any**  
 20 **gathering of three (3) or more persons,** threatens to commit **by any means,**  
 21 **including by use of a firearm,** any act likely to result in death or serious  
 22 physical injury to any person ~~at a scheduled, publicly advertised event open~~  
 23 ~~to the public, any person at a place of worship, or any student group, teacher,~~  
 24 ~~volunteer worker, or employee of a public or private elementary or secondary~~  
 25 ~~school, vocational school, or institution of postsecondary education, or to any~~  
 26 ~~other person reasonably expected to lawfully be on school property or at a~~  
 27 ~~school sanctioned activity, if the threat is related to their employment by a~~

- 1           ~~school, or work or attendance at school, or a school function~~. A threat  
2           directed at a person or persons at a scheduled, publicly advertised event open  
3           to the public, place of worship,~~[-or]~~ school, **workplace, or gathering of three**  
4           **(3) or more persons** does not need to identify a specific person or persons or  
5           school in order for a violation of this section to occur;
- 6           (b) Makes false statements by any means, including by electronic  
7           communication, indicating that an act likely to result in death or serious  
8           physical injury is occurring or will occur for the purpose of:
- 9           1. Causing evacuation of a school building, school property, or school-  
10           sanctioned activity;
- 11           2. Causing cancellation of school classes or school-sanctioned activity; or
- 12           3. Creating fear of death or serious physical injury among students,  
13           parents, or school personnel;
- 14           (c) Makes false statements that he or she has placed a weapon of mass destruction  
15           at any location other than one specified in KRS 508.075; or
- 16           (d) Without lawful authority places a counterfeit weapon of mass destruction at  
17           any location other than one specified in KRS 508.075.
- 18           (2) A counterfeit weapon of mass destruction is placed with lawful authority if it is  
19           placed as part of an official training exercise by a public servant, as defined in KRS  
20           522.010.
- 21           (3) A person is not guilty of commission of an offense under this section if he or she,  
22           innocently and believing the information to be true, communicates a threat made by  
23           another person to school personnel, a peace officer, a law enforcement agency, a  
24           public agency involved in emergency response, or a public safety answering point  
25           and identifies the person from whom the threat was communicated, if known.
- 26           (4) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, terroristic threatening in the  
27           second degree is a Class D felony.

1 (5) Terroristic threatening in the second degree is a Class C felony when, in addition to  
2 violating subsection (1) of this section, the person intentionally engages in  
3 substantial conduct required to prepare for or carry out the threatened act, including  
4 but not limited to gathering weapons, ammunition, body armor, vehicles, or  
5 materials required to manufacture a weapon of mass destruction.

6 ➔Section 33. KRS 158.155 is amended to read as follows:

7 (1) Any school employee who knows or has reasonable cause to believe that a person  
8 has made threats or plans of violence which are intended to target a school or  
9 students or who knows that a firearm is present on school property in violation of  
10 KRS 527.070 shall immediately cause a report to be made to a law enforcement  
11 agency, which may include an agency established by the local board of education.

12 (2) Any school employee shall immediately report to a local law enforcement agency  
13 not established by the local board of education and to the Department of  
14 Kentucky State Police any act which the employee has a reasonable cause to  
15 believe has occurred on school property or at a school-sponsored or sanctioned  
16 event involving:

17 (a) Assault resulting in serious physical injury;

18 (b) A sexual offense;

19 (c) Kidnapping;

20 (d) Assault with the use of a weapon;

21 (e) Possession of a firearm or deadly weapon in violation of the law;

22 (f) The use, possession, or sale of a controlled substance in violation of the  
23 law; or

24 (g) Damage to property.

25 (3) Any school employee who receives information from a student or other person of  
26 conduct which is required to be reported under subsection (1) or (2) of this  
27 section shall report the conduct in the same manner as required by that

1        subsection.

2        (4) If a student has been adjudicated guilty of an offense specified in this subsection or  
3        has been expelled from school for an offense specified in this subsection, prior to a  
4        student's admission to any school, the parent, guardian, principal, or other person or  
5        agency responsible for a student shall provide to the school a sworn statement or  
6        affirmation indicating on a form provided by the Kentucky Board of Education that  
7        the student has been adjudicated guilty or expelled from school attendance at a  
8        public or private school in this state or another state for homicide, assault, or an  
9        offense in violation of state law or school regulations relating to weapons, alcohol,  
10       or drugs. The sworn statement or affirmation shall be sent to the receiving school  
11       within five (5) working days of the time when the student requests enrollment in the  
12       new school.

13       ~~(5)(2)~~ If any student who has been expelled from attendance at a public or private  
14       school in this state for homicide, assault, or an offense in violation of state law or  
15       school regulations relating to weapons, alcohol, or drugs requests transfer of his  
16       records, those records shall reflect the charges and final disposition of the expulsion  
17       proceedings.

18       ~~(6)(3)~~ If any student who is subject to an expulsion proceeding at a public or private  
19       school in this state for homicide, assault, or an offense in violation of state law or  
20       school regulations relating to weapons, alcohol, or drugs requests transfer of his  
21       records to a new school, the records shall not be transferred until that proceeding  
22       has been terminated and shall reflect the charges and any final disposition of the  
23       expulsion proceedings.

24       ~~[(4) A person who is an administrator, teacher, or other employee of a public or private~~  
25       ~~school shall promptly make a report to the local police department, sheriff, or the~~  
26       ~~Department of Kentucky State Police, by telephone or otherwise, if:~~

27       ~~(a) The person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that conduct has~~

1           ~~occurred which constitutes:~~

2           ~~1. A misdemeanor or violation offense under the laws of this~~  
 3           ~~Commonwealth and relates to:~~

4           ~~a. Carrying, possession, or use of a deadly weapon; or~~

5           ~~b. Use, possession, or sale of controlled substances; or~~

6           ~~2. Any felony offense under the laws of this Commonwealth; and~~

7           ~~(b) The conduct occurred on the school premises or within one thousand (1,000)~~  
 8           ~~feet of school premises, on a school bus, or at a school sponsored or~~  
 9           ~~sanctioned event.~~

10       ~~(5) A person who is an administrator, teacher, supervisor, or other employee of a public~~  
 11       ~~or private school who receives information from a student or other person of~~  
 12       ~~conduct which is required to be reported under subsection (1) of this section shall~~  
 13       ~~report the conduct in the same manner as required by that subsection.]~~

14       ~~(7)~~~~(6)~~ Neither the husband-wife privilege of KRE 504 nor any professional-client  
 15       privilege, including those set forth in KRE 506 and 507, shall be a ground for  
 16       refusing to make a report required under this section or for excluding evidence in a  
 17       judicial proceeding of the making of a report and of the conduct giving rise to the  
 18       making of a report. However, the attorney-client privilege of KRE 503 and the  
 19       religious privilege of KRE 505 are grounds for refusing to make a report or for  
 20       excluding evidence as to the report and the underlying conduct.

21       ~~(8)~~~~(7)~~ Nothing in this section shall be construed as to require self-incrimination.

22       ~~(9)~~~~(8)~~ A person acting upon reasonable cause in the making of a report under this  
 23       section in good faith shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability that might  
 24       otherwise be incurred or imposed from:

25       (a) Making the report; and

26       (b) Participating in any judicial proceeding that resulted from the report.

27       ➔Section 34. KRS 158.148 is amended to read as follows:

- 1 (1) (a) As used in this section, "bullying" means any unwanted verbal, physical, or  
2 social behavior among students that involves a real or perceived power  
3 imbalance and is repeated or has the potential to be repeated:
- 4 1. That occurs on school premises, on school-sponsored transportation, or  
5 at a school-sponsored event; or
  - 6 2. That disrupts the education process.
- 7 (b) This definition shall not be interpreted to prohibit civil exchange of opinions  
8 or debate or cultural practices protected under the state or federal Constitution  
9 where the opinion expressed does not otherwise materially or substantially  
10 disrupt the education process.
- 11 (2) In cooperation with the Kentucky Education Association, the Kentucky School  
12 Boards Association, the Kentucky Association of School Administrators, the  
13 Kentucky Association of Professional Educators, the Kentucky Association of  
14 School Superintendents, the Parent-Teachers Association, the Kentucky Chamber  
15 of Commerce, the Farm Bureau, members of the Interim Joint Committee on  
16 Education, and other interested groups, and in collaboration with the Center for  
17 School Safety, the Department of Education shall develop or update as needed and  
18 distribute to all districts by August 31 of each even-numbered year, beginning  
19 August 31, 2008:
- 20 (a) Statewide student discipline guidelines to ensure safe schools, including the  
21 definition of serious incident for the reporting purposes as identified in KRS  
22 158.444;
  - 23 (b) Recommendations designed to improve the learning environment and school  
24 climate, parental and community involvement in the schools, and student  
25 achievement; and
  - 26 (c) A model policy to implement the provisions of this section and KRS 158.156,  
27 158.444, 525.070, and 525.080.

- 1 (3) The department shall obtain statewide data on major discipline problems and  
2 reasons why students drop out of school. In addition, the department, in  
3 collaboration with the Center for School Safety, shall identify successful strategies  
4 currently being used in programs in Kentucky and in other states and shall  
5 incorporate those strategies into the statewide guidelines and the recommendations  
6 under subsection (2) of this section.
- 7 (4) Copies of the discipline guidelines shall be distributed to all school districts. The  
8 statewide guidelines shall contain broad principles and legal requirements to guide  
9 local districts in developing their own discipline code and school councils in the  
10 selection of discipline and classroom management techniques under KRS  
11 158.155~~[158.154]~~; and in the development of the district-wide safety plan.
- 12 (5) (a) Each local board of education shall be responsible for formulating a code of  
13 acceptable behavior and discipline to apply to the students in each school  
14 operated by the board. The code shall be updated no less frequently than every  
15 two (2) years, with the first update being completed by November 30, 2008.
- 16 (b) The superintendent, or designee, shall be responsible for overall  
17 implementation and supervision, and each school principal shall be  
18 responsible for administration and implementation within each school. Each  
19 school council shall select and implement the appropriate discipline and  
20 classroom management techniques necessary to carry out the code. The board  
21 shall establish a process for a two-way communication system for teachers  
22 and other employees to notify a principal, supervisor, or other administrator of  
23 an existing emergency.
- 24 (c) The code shall prohibit bullying.
- 25 (d) The code shall contain the type of behavior expected from each student, the  
26 consequences of failure to obey the standards, and the importance of the  
27 standards to the maintenance of a safe learning environment where orderly

1 learning is possible and encouraged.

2 (e) The code shall contain:

3 1. Procedures for identifying, documenting, and reporting incidents of  
4 bullying, incidents of violations of the code, and incidents for which  
5 reporting is required under KRS 158.156;

6 2. Procedures for investigating and responding to a complaint or a report of  
7 bullying or a violation of the code, or of an incident for which reporting  
8 is required under KRS 158.156, including reporting incidents to the  
9 parents, legal guardians, or other persons exercising custodial control or  
10 supervision of the students involved;

11 3. A strategy or method of protecting from retaliation a complainant or  
12 person reporting an incident of bullying, a violation of the code, or an  
13 incident for which reporting is required under KRS 158.156;

14 4. A process for informing students, parents, legal guardians, or other  
15 persons exercising custodial control or supervision, and school  
16 employees of the requirements of the code and the provisions of this  
17 section and KRS 158.156, 158.444, 525.070, and 525.080, including  
18 training for school employees; and

19 5. Information regarding the consequences of bullying and violating the  
20 code and violations reportable under KRS ~~158.155~~<sup>158.154</sup>, 158.156,  
21 or 158.444.

22 (f) The principal of each school shall apply the code of behavior and discipline  
23 uniformly and fairly to each student at the school without partiality or  
24 discrimination.

25 (g) A copy of the code of behavior and discipline adopted by the board of  
26 education shall be posted at each school. Guidance counselors shall be  
27 provided copies for discussion with students. The code shall be referenced in

1 all school handbooks. All school employees and parents, legal guardians, or  
2 other persons exercising custodial control or supervision shall be provided  
3 copies of the code.

4 ➔Section 35. KRS 506.040 is amended to read as follows:

- 5 (1) A person having the intention of promoting or facilitating the commission of a  
6 crime is guilty of criminal conspiracy when he:
- 7 (a) Agrees with one (1) or more persons that at least one (1) of them will engage  
8 in conduct constituting that crime or an attempt or solicitation to commit such  
9 a crime; or
- 10 (b) Agrees to aid one or more persons in the planning or commission of that  
11 crime or an attempt or solicitation to commit such a crime.
- 12 (2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, or in a specific statute to the  
13 contrary, a criminal conspiracy is a:
- 14 (a) Class C felony when the conspiratorial agreement is a violation of KRS  
15 521.020 or 521.050;
- 16 (b) Class B felony when the object of the conspiratorial agreement is a Class A  
17 felony or capital offense;
- 18 (c) Class C felony when the object of the conspiratorial agreement is a Class B  
19 felony;
- 20 (d) Class A misdemeanor when the object of the conspiratorial agreement is a  
21 Class C or D felony;
- 22 (e) Class B misdemeanor when the object of the conspiratorial agreement is a  
23 misdemeanor.
- 24 **(3) Any person who is eighteen (18) years of age or older who engages in a criminal**  
25 **conspiracy with a minor shall be charged one (1) level higher than the level**  
26 **provided for the offense which is the object of the conspiratorial agreement.**

27 ➔Section 36. KRS 218A.1402 is amended to read as follows:

1 **Except as provided in subsection (3) of Section 35 of this Act,** any person who commits  
2 a criminal conspiracy as defined in KRS 506.040 to commit any offense in this chapter  
3 shall be subject to the same penalties as provided for the underlying offense as specified  
4 in this chapter.

5 ➔Section 37. KRS 508.060 is amended to read as follows:

- 6 (1) A person is guilty of wanton endangerment in the first degree when, under  
7 circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, he **or**  
8 **she** wantonly engages in conduct which creates a substantial danger of death or  
9 serious physical injury to another person.
- 10 (2) Wanton endangerment in the first degree is a Class D felony, **unless the person**  
11 **discharges a firearm in the commission of the offense, in which case it is a Class**  
12 **C felony.**

13 ➔Section 38. KRS 524.040 is amended to read as follows:

- 14 (1) A person is guilty of intimidating a participant in the legal process when, by use of  
15 **harassing communications as described in KRS 525.080,** physical force, or a  
16 threat directed to a person he **or she** believes to be a participant in the legal process,  
17 he or she:
- 18 (a) Influences, or attempts to influence, the testimony, vote, decision, or opinion  
19 of that person;
- 20 (b) Induces, or attempts to induce, that person to avoid legal process summoning  
21 him or her to testify;
- 22 (c) Induces, or attempts to induce, that person to absent himself or herself from  
23 an official proceeding to which he has been legally summoned;
- 24 (d) Induces, or attempts to induce, that person to withhold a record, document, or  
25 other object from an official proceeding;
- 26 (e) Induces, or attempts to induce, that person to alter, destroy, mutilate, or  
27 conceal an object with intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for

1 use in an official proceeding; or

2 (f) Hinders, delays, or prevents the communication to a law enforcement officer  
3 or judge of information relating to the possible commission of an offense or a  
4 violation of conditions of probation, parole or release pending judicial  
5 proceedings.

6 (2) For purposes of this section:

7 (a) An official proceeding need not be pending or about to be instituted at the  
8 time of the offense; and

9 (b) The testimony, record, document, or other object need not be admissible in  
10 evidence or free of a claim of privilege.

11 (3) Intimidating a participant in the legal process is a Class D felony.

12 (4) In order for a person to be convicted of a violation of this section, the act against a  
13 participant in the legal process or the immediate family of a participant in the legal  
14 process shall be related to the performance of a duty or role played by the  
15 participant in the legal process.

16 ➔Section 39. KRS 439.340 is amended to read as follows:

17 (1) The board may release on parole persons confined in any adult state penal or  
18 correctional institution of Kentucky or sentenced felons incarcerated in county jails  
19 eligible for parole. All paroles shall issue upon order of the board duly adopted. As  
20 soon as practicable after his or her admission to an adult state penal or correctional  
21 institution or county jail if he or she is a sentenced felon, and at such intervals  
22 thereafter as it may determine, the Department of Corrections shall obtain all  
23 pertinent information regarding each prisoner, except those not eligible for parole.  
24 The information shall include the results of his or her most recent risk and needs  
25 assessment, his or her criminal record, his or her conduct, employment, and the  
26 reports of physical and mental examinations that have been made. The Department  
27 of Corrections shall furnish the circumstances of his or her offense, the results of

1 his or her most recent risk and needs assessment, and his or her previous social  
2 history to the board. The Department of Corrections shall prepare a report on any  
3 information it obtains. It shall be the duty of the Department of Corrections to  
4 supplement this report with any material the board may request and submit the  
5 report to the board.

6 (2) Before granting the parole of any prisoner, the board shall consider the pertinent  
7 information regarding the prisoner, including the results of his or her most recent  
8 risk and needs assessment, and shall have him or her appear before it for interview  
9 and hearing. The board in its discretion may hold interviews and hearings for  
10 prisoners convicted of Class C felonies not included within the definition of  
11 "violent offender" in KRS 439.3401 and Class D felonies not included within the  
12 definition of "sex crime" in KRS 17.500. The board in its discretion may request the  
13 parole board of another state confining prisoners pursuant to KRS 196.610 to  
14 interview eligible prisoners and make a parole recommendation to the board. A  
15 parole shall be ordered only for the best interest of society and not as an award of  
16 clemency, and it shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or pardon. A  
17 prisoner shall be placed on parole only when arrangements have been made for his  
18 or her proper employment or for his or her maintenance and care, and when the  
19 board believes he or she is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law abiding  
20 citizen. Notwithstanding any statute to the contrary, including KRS 440.330, when  
21 a prisoner is otherwise eligible for parole and the board has recommended parole  
22 for that prisoner for the reasons set forth in this subsection, the board may grant  
23 parole to any prisoner wanted as a fugitive by any other jurisdiction, and the  
24 prisoner shall be released to the detainer from that jurisdiction. Such parole shall  
25 not constitute a relinquishment of jurisdiction over the prisoner, and the board in all  
26 cases expressly reserves the right to return the prisoner to confinement in a  
27 correctional institution of the Commonwealth if the prisoner violates the terms of

1 his or her parole.

2 (3) (a) A nonviolent offender convicted of a Class D felony with an aggregate  
3 sentence of one (1) to five (5) years who is confined to a state penal institution  
4 or county jail shall have his or her case reviewed by the Parole Board after  
5 serving fifteen percent (15%) or two (2) months of the original sentence,  
6 whichever is longer.

7 (b) Except as provided in this section, the board shall adopt administrative  
8 regulations with respect to the eligibility of prisoners for parole, the conduct  
9 of parole and parole revocation hearings and all other matters that come  
10 before it, or conditions to be imposed upon parolees. Regulations governing  
11 the eligibility of prisoners for parole shall be in accordance with  
12 professionally accepted ideas of correction and reform and may utilize in part  
13 objective, performance-based criteria and risk and needs assessment  
14 information; however, nothing herein contained shall preclude the board from  
15 utilizing its present regulations in conjunction with other factors involved that  
16 would relate to the inmate's needs and the safety of the public.

17 (4) The board shall ~~ensure~~<sup>insure</sup> that all sentenced felons who have longer than  
18 ninety (90) days to serve in state penal institutions, halfway houses, reentry centers,  
19 and county jails are considered for parole not less than sixty (60) days prior to their  
20 parole eligibility date, and the Department of Corrections shall provide the  
21 necessary assistance and information to the board in order for it to conduct timely  
22 parole reviews.

23 (5) In addition to or in conjunction with each hearing conducted under subsection (2) of  
24 this section for any prisoner convicted of a Class A, B, or C felony or a Class D  
25 felony included within the definition of "sex crime" in KRS 17.500 and prior to the  
26 granting of a parole to any such prisoner, the Parole Board shall conduct a hearing  
27 of which the following persons shall receive not less than forty-five (45) nor more

1 than ninety (90) days' notice: the Commonwealth's attorney who shall notify the  
2 sheriff of every county and the chief of police of every city and county in which the  
3 prisoner committed any Class A, B, or C felony or a Class D felony included within  
4 the definition of "sex crime" in KRS 17.500 for which he or she is imprisoned, and  
5 all identified victims of the crimes or the next of kin of any victim who is deceased.  
6 Notice to the Commonwealth's attorney shall be by mail, fax, or electronic means at  
7 the discretion of the board, and shall be in a manner that ensures receipt at the  
8 Commonwealth's~~Commonwealth~~ attorney's business office. Notices received by  
9 chiefs of police and sheriffs shall be posted in a conspicuous location where police  
10 employed by the department may see it. Notices shall be posted in a manner and at  
11 a time that will allow officers to make comment thereon to the Parole Board. Notice  
12 to victims or their next of kin shall be made, for prisoners incarcerated prior to July  
13 15, 1986, by mail, fax, or electronic means at the discretion of the board, and shall  
14 be in a manner that ensures receipt by the Commonwealth's attorney, who shall  
15 forward the notice promptly to the victims or their next of kin at their last known  
16 address. For prisoners incarcerated on or after July 15, 1986, notice to the victims  
17 or their next of kin shall be by mail from the Parole Board to their last known  
18 address as provided by the Commonwealth's attorney to the Parole Board at the  
19 time of incarceration of the prisoner. For prisoners incarcerated prior to April 1,  
20 2021, for a Class D felony included within the definition of "sex crime" in KRS  
21 17.500, notice to the victims or their next of kin shall be in a manner that ensures  
22 receipt by the Commonwealth's attorney, who shall forward the notice promptly to  
23 the victims or their next of kin at their last known address. For prisoners  
24 incarcerated on or after April 1, 2021, for a Class D felony included within the  
25 definition of "sex crime" in KRS 17.500, notice to the victims or their next of kin  
26 shall be by mail from the Parole Board to their last known address as provided by  
27 the Commonwealth's attorney to the Parole Board at the time of incarceration of the

1 prisoner. Notice to the victim or the next of kin of subsequent considerations for  
2 parole after the initial consideration shall not be sent if the victim or the next of kin  
3 gives notice to the board that he or she no longer wants to receive such notices. The  
4 notice shall include the time, date, and place of the hearing provided for in this  
5 subsection, and the name and address of a person to write if the recipient of the  
6 notice desires to attend the hearing or to submit written comments.

7 (6) Persons receiving notice as provided for in subsection (5) of this section may  
8 submit comments, in person or in writing, to the board upon all issues relating to  
9 the parole of the prisoner. The board shall read and consider all comments prior to  
10 making its parole decision, if they are received by the board not less than seven (7)  
11 days before the date for the hearing. The board shall retain all comments in the  
12 prisoner's permanent Parole Board file, and shall consider them in conjunction with  
13 any subsequent parole decisions affecting the prisoner. In addition to officers listed  
14 in subsection (5) of this section, the crime victims or the next of kin of any victim  
15 who is deceased or who is disabled and cannot attend the hearing or the parent or  
16 legal guardian of any victim who is a minor may attend the hearing provided for in  
17 subsection (5) of this section and present oral and written comments upon all issues  
18 relating to the parole of the prisoner, if they have advised the board, in writing  
19 received by the board not less than seven (7) days prior to the date set for the  
20 hearing, of their intention to attend the hearing. The board shall receive and  
21 consider all comments, shall make a record of them which it shall retain in the  
22 prisoner's permanent Parole Board file, and shall consider them in conjunction with  
23 any subsequent parole decision affecting the prisoner. Persons appearing before the  
24 Parole Board pursuant to this subsection may elect to make their presentations  
25 outside of the presence of the prisoner.

26 (7) Victims of Class D felonies not included within the definition of "sex crime" in  
27 KRS 17.500 may submit comments in person or in writing to the board upon all

- 1 issues relating to the parole of a prisoner.
- 2 (8) Any hearing provided for in subsections (5), (6), and (7) of this section shall be  
3 open to the public unless the persons having a right to appear before the board as  
4 specified in those subsections request closure of hearing for reasons of personal  
5 safety, in which event the hearing shall be closed. The time, date, and location of  
6 closed hearings shall not be disclosed to the public.
- 7 (9) Except as specifically set forth in this section, nothing in this section shall be  
8 deemed to expand or abridge any existing rights of persons to contact and  
9 communicate with the Parole Board or any of its members, agents, or employees.
- 10 (10) The unintentional failure by the Parole Board, sheriff, chief of police, or any of its  
11 members, agents, or employees or by a Commonwealth's attorney or any of his or  
12 her agents or employees to comply with any of the provisions of subsections (5),  
13 (6), and (8) of this section shall not affect the validity of any parole decision or give  
14 rise to any right or cause of action by the crime victim, the prisoner, or any other  
15 person.
- 16 (11) No eligible sexual offender within the meaning of KRS 197.400 to 197.440 shall be  
17 granted parole unless he or she has successfully completed the Sexual Offender  
18 Treatment Program.
- 19 (12) Any prisoner who is granted parole after completion of the Sexual Offender  
20 Treatment Program shall be required, as a condition of his or her parole, to  
21 participate in regular treatment in a mental health program approved or operated by  
22 the Department of Corrections.
- 23 (13) When the board grants parole contingent upon completion of a program, the  
24 commissioner, or his or her designee, shall determine the most appropriate  
25 placement in a program operated by the department or a residential or  
26 nonresidential program within the community approved by the department. If the  
27 department releases a parolee to a nonresidential program, the department shall

1 release the parolee only if he or she will have appropriate community housing  
2 pursuant to KRS 439.3408.

3 (14) If the Parole Board does not grant parole to a prisoner, the maximum deferment for  
4 a prisoner convicted of a non-violent, non-sexual Class C or Class D felony shall be  
5 twenty-four (24) months. For all other prisoners who are eligible for parole:

6 (a) No parole deferment greater than five (5) years shall be ordered unless  
7 approved by a majority vote of the full board; and

8 (b) No deferment shall exceed ten (10) years, except for life sentences.

9 (15) When an order for parole is issued, it shall recite the conditions thereof, which may  
10 include requiring the person to participate in a specific program designed to  
11 reduce violence.

12 ➔Section 40. KRS 533.030 is amended to read as follows:

13 (1) The conditions of probation and conditional discharge shall be such as the court, in  
14 its discretion, deems reasonably necessary to ensure that the defendant will lead a  
15 law-abiding life or to assist him or her to do so. The court shall provide as an  
16 explicit condition of every sentence to probation or conditional discharge that the  
17 defendant not commit another offense during the period for which the sentence  
18 remains subject to revocation.

19 (2) When imposing a sentence of probation or conditional discharge, the court may, in  
20 addition to any other reasonable condition, require that the defendant:

21 (a) Avoid injurious or vicious habits;

22 (b) Avoid persons or places of disreputable or harmful character;

23 (c) Work faithfully at suitable employment as far as possible;

24 (d) Undergo available medical or psychiatric treatment and remain in a specific  
25 institution as required for that purpose;

26 (e) Post a bond, without surety, conditioned on performance of any of the  
27 prescribed conditions;

- 1 (f) Support his or her dependents and meet other family responsibilities;
- 2 (g) Pay the cost of the proceeding as set by the court;
- 3 (h) Remain within a specified area;
- 4 (i) Report to the probation officer as directed;
- 5 (j) Permit the probation officer to visit him or her at his or her home or  
6 elsewhere;
- 7 (k) Answer all reasonable inquiries by the probation officer and promptly notify  
8 the probation officer of any change in address or employment;
- 9 (l) Submit to periodic testing for the use of controlled substances or alcohol, if  
10 the defendant's record indicates a controlled substance or alcohol problem,  
11 and to pay a reasonable fee, as determined by the court, which fee shall not  
12 exceed the actual cost of the test and analysis and shall be paid directly to the  
13 agency or agencies responsible for testing and analysis as compensation for  
14 the cost of the testing and analysis, as specified by written order of the court,  
15 performed under this subsection. For good cause shown, the testing fee may  
16 be waived by the court;
- 17 (m) Use an alcohol monitoring device, as defined in KRS 431.068. All costs  
18 associated with the device, including administrative and operating costs, shall  
19 be paid by the defendant. If the court determines that the defendant is  
20 indigent, and a person, county, or other organization has not agreed to pay the  
21 costs for the defendant in an attempt to reduce incarceration expenses and  
22 increase public safety, the court shall consider other conditions of probation or  
23 conditional discharge provided for in this section;~~[-or]~~
- 24 (n) During all or part of the period of probation or conditional discharge,  
25 participate in a global positioning monitoring system program operated by a  
26 county pursuant to KRS 67.372 and 67.374 under the same terms and  
27 conditions as provided in KRS 431.517; **or**

1        (o) *Participate in a specific program designed to reduce violence.*

2        (3) When imposing a sentence of probation or conditional discharge in a case where a  
3        victim of a crime has suffered monetary damage as a result of the crime due to his  
4        or her property having been converted, stolen, or unlawfully obtained, or its value  
5        substantially decreased as a result of the crime, or where the victim suffered actual  
6        medical expenses, direct out-of-pocket losses, or loss of earning as a direct result of  
7        the crime, or where the victim incurred expenses in relocating for the purpose of the  
8        victim's safety or the safety of a member of the victim's household, or if as a direct  
9        result of the crime the victim incurred medical expenses that were paid by the  
10       Cabinet for Health and Family Services, the Crime Victims Compensation Board,  
11       or any other governmental entity, the court shall order the defendant to make  
12       restitution in addition to any other penalty provided for the commission of the  
13       offense. Payment of restitution to the victim shall have priority over payment of  
14       restitution to any government agency. Restitution shall be ordered in the full  
15       amount of the damages, unless the damages exceed one hundred thousand dollars  
16       (\$100,000) or twice the amount of the gain from the commission of the offense,  
17       whichever is greater, in which case the higher of these two (2) amounts shall be  
18       awarded. The court may, in lieu of ordering monetary restitution, order the  
19       defendant to make restitution by working for or on behalf of the victim. The court  
20       shall determine the number of hours of work necessary by applying the then-  
21       prevailing federal minimum wage to the total amount of monetary damage caused  
22       by or incidental to the commission of the crime. The court may, with the consent of  
23       the agency, order the defendant to work as specified in KRS 533.070. Any work  
24       ordered pursuant to this section shall not be deemed employment for any purpose,  
25       nor shall the person performing the work be deemed an employee for any purpose.  
26       Where there is more than one (1) defendant or more than one (1) victim, restitution  
27       may be apportioned. Restitution shall be subject to the following additional terms

1 and conditions:

- 2 (a) Where property which is unlawfully in the possession of the defendant is in  
3 substantially undamaged condition from its condition at the time of the taking,  
4 return of the property shall be ordered in lieu of monetary restitution;
- 5 (b) The circuit clerk shall assess an additional fee of five percent (5%) to defray  
6 the administrative costs of collection of payments or property. This fee shall  
7 be paid by the defendant and shall inure to a trust and agency account which  
8 shall not lapse and which shall be used to hire additional deputy clerks and  
9 office personnel or increase deputy clerk or office personnel salaries, or  
10 combination thereof;
- 11 (c) When a defendant fails to make restitution ordered to be paid through the  
12 circuit clerk or a court-authorized program run by the county attorney or the  
13 Commonwealth's attorney, the circuit clerk or court-authorized program shall  
14 notify the court; and
- 15 (d) An order of restitution shall not preclude the owner of property or the victim  
16 who suffered personal physical or mental injury or out-of-pocket loss of  
17 earnings or support or other damages from proceeding in a civil action to  
18 recover damages from the defendant. A civil verdict shall be reduced by the  
19 amount paid under the criminal restitution order.
- 20 (4) When requiring fees for controlled substances or alcohol tests, or other fees and  
21 payments authorized by this section or other statute, except restitution, to be paid by  
22 the defendant, the court shall not order the payments to be paid through the circuit  
23 clerk.
- 24 (5) When a defendant is sentenced to probation or conditional discharge, he or she shall  
25 be given a written statement explicitly setting forth the conditions under which he  
26 or she is being released.
- 27 (6) When imposing a sentence of probation or conditional discharge, the court, in

1 addition to conditions imposed under this section, may require as a condition of the  
2 sentence that the defendant submit to a period of imprisonment in the county jail or  
3 to a period of home incarceration at whatever time or intervals, consecutive or  
4 nonconsecutive, the court shall determine. The time actually spent in confinement  
5 or home incarceration pursuant to this provision shall not exceed twelve (12)  
6 months or the maximum term of imprisonment assessed pursuant to KRS Chapter  
7 532, whichever is the shorter. Time spent in confinement or home incarceration  
8 under this subsection shall be credited against the maximum term of imprisonment  
9 assessed for the defendant pursuant to KRS Chapter 532, if probation or conditional  
10 discharge is revoked and the defendant is sentenced to imprisonment. Any  
11 prohibitions against probation, shock probation, or conditional discharge under  
12 KRS 533.060(2) or 532.045 shall not apply to persons convicted of a misdemeanor  
13 or Class D felony and sentenced to a period of confinement or home incarceration  
14 under this section.

15 ➔Section 41. KRS 403.763 is amended to read as follows:

- 16 (1) Violation of the terms or conditions of an order of protection after the person has  
17 been served or given notice of the order shall constitute contempt of court and a  
18 criminal offense under this section. Once a criminal or contempt proceeding has  
19 been initiated, the other shall not be undertaken regardless of the outcome of the  
20 original proceeding.
- 21 (2) (a) Court proceedings for contempt of court for violation of an order of protection  
22 shall be held in the county where the order was issued or filed.
- 23 (b) Court proceedings for a criminal violation of an order of protection shall  
24 follow the rules of venue applicable to criminal cases generally.
- 25 (3) Nothing in this section shall preclude the Commonwealth from prosecuting and  
26 convicting the respondent of criminal offenses other than violation of an order of  
27 protection.

- 1 (4) (a) A person is guilty of a violation of an order of protection when he or she  
 2 intentionally violates the provisions of an order of protection after the person  
 3 has been served or given notice of the order.
- 4 (b) A first violation of an order of protection is a Class A misdemeanor.
- 5 (c) 1. A second or subsequent violation of an order of protection within five  
 6 (5) years is a Class D felony.
- 7 2. The victim in the second or subsequent violation is not required to be  
 8 the same person who was the victim in one (1) or more of the prior  
 9 violations in order for this paragraph to apply.
- 10 3. In determining the five (5) year period under this paragraph, the  
 11 period shall be measured from the dates on which the violations  
 12 occurred for which the judgments of conviction were entered by a  
 13 court of competent jurisdiction.

14 ➔Section 42. KRS 456.180 is amended to read as follows:

- 15 (1) Violation of the terms or conditions of an order of protection after the person has  
 16 been served or given notice of the order shall constitute contempt of court and a  
 17 criminal offense under this section. Once a criminal or contempt proceeding has  
 18 been initiated, the other shall not be undertaken regardless of the outcome of the  
 19 original proceeding.
- 20 (2) (a) Court proceedings for contempt of court for violation of an order of protection  
 21 shall be held in the county where the order was issued or filed.
- 22 (b) Court proceedings for a criminal violation of an order of protection shall  
 23 follow the rules of venue applicable to criminal cases generally.
- 24 (3) Nothing in this section shall preclude the Commonwealth from prosecuting and  
 25 convicting the respondent of criminal offenses other than violation of an order of  
 26 protection.
- 27 (4) (a) A person is guilty of a violation of an order of protection when he or she

1 intentionally violates the provisions of an interpersonal protective order after  
2 the person has been served or given notice of the order.

3 (b) A first violation of an order of protection is a Class A misdemeanor.

4 (c) 1. A second or subsequent violation of an order of protection within five  
5 (5) years is a Class D felony.

6 2. The victim in the second or subsequent violation is not required to be  
7 the same person who was the victim in one (1) or more of the prior  
8 violations in order for this paragraph to apply.

9 3. In determining the five (5) year period under this paragraph, the  
10 period shall be measured from the dates on which the violations  
11 occurred for which the judgments of conviction were entered by a  
12 court of competent jurisdiction.

13 ➔Section 43. KRS 500.080 is amended to read as follows:

14 As used in the Kentucky Penal Code, unless the context otherwise requires:

15 (1) "Actor" means any natural person and, where relevant, a corporation or an  
16 unincorporated association;

17 (2) "Crime" means a misdemeanor or a felony;

18 (3) "Dangerous instrument" means any instrument, including parts of the human body  
19 when a serious physical injury is a direct result of the use of that part of the human  
20 body, article, or substance which, under the circumstances in which it is used,  
21 attempted to be used, or threatened to be used, is readily capable of causing death or  
22 serious physical injury. "Dangerous instrument" may include a laser;

23 (4) "Deadly weapon" means any of the following:

24 (a) A weapon of mass destruction;

25 (b) Any weapon from which a shot, readily capable of producing death or other  
26 serious physical injury, may be discharged;

27 (c) Any knife other than an ordinary pocket knife or hunting knife;

- 1 (d) Billy, nightstick, or club;
- 2 (e) Blackjack or slapjack;
- 3 (f) Nunchaku karate sticks;
- 4 (g) Shuriken or death star; or
- 5 (h) Artificial knuckles made from metal, plastic, or other similar hard material;
- 6 (5) "Felony" means an offense for which a sentence to a term of imprisonment of at  
7 least one (1) year in the custody of the Department of Corrections may be imposed;
- 8 (6) "Government" means the United States, any state, county, municipality, or other  
9 political unit, or any department, agency, or subdivision of any of the foregoing, or  
10 any corporation or other association carrying out the functions of government;
- 11 (7) "He" means any natural person and, where relevant, a corporation or an  
12 unincorporated association;
- 13 (8) "Impacted by the disaster" means the location or in reasonable proximity to the  
14 location where a natural or man-made disaster has caused physical injury, serious  
15 physical injury, death, or substantial damage to property or infrastructure;
- 16 (9) "Laser" means any device designed or used to amplify electromagnetic radiation by  
17 stimulated emission that emits a beam, other than a medical laser when used in  
18 medical treatment or surgery;
- 19 (10) "Law" includes statutes, ordinances, and properly adopted regulatory provisions.  
20 Unless the context otherwise clearly requires, "law" also includes the common law;
- 21 (11) "Minor" means any person who has not reached the age of majority as defined in  
22 KRS 2.015;
- 23 (12) "Misdemeanor" means an offense, other than a traffic infraction, for which a  
24 sentence to a term of imprisonment of not more than twelve (12) months can be  
25 imposed;
- 26 (13) "Natural or man-made disaster" means a tornado, storm, or other severe weather,  
27 earthquake, flood, or fire that poses a significant threat to human health and safety,

1 property, or critical infrastructure;

2 (14) "Offense" means conduct for which a sentence to a term of imprisonment or to a  
3 fine is provided by any law of this state or by any law, local law, or ordinance of a  
4 political subdivision of this state or by any law, order, rule, or regulation of any  
5 governmental instrumentality authorized by law to adopt the same;

6 (15) "Person" means a human being, and where appropriate, a public or private  
7 corporation, an unincorporated association, a partnership, a government, or a  
8 governmental authority;

9 (16) "Physical injury" means substantial physical pain or any impairment of physical  
10 condition;

11 (17) "Possession" means to have actual physical possession or otherwise to exercise  
12 actual dominion or control over a tangible object;

13 (18) "Serious physical injury" means physical injury which creates a substantial risk of  
14 death, or which causes serious and prolonged disfigurement, prolonged impairment  
15 of health, prolonged loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ, or eye  
16 damage or visual impairment. For a child twelve (12) years of age or less at the  
17 time of the injury, or for any person if the relationship between the perpetrator  
18 and the victim meets the definition of a family member or member of an  
19 unmarried couple, as defined in KRS 403.720, or a dating relationship, as defined  
20 in KRS 456.010, a serious physical injury includes but is not limited to the  
21 following:

22 (a) Bruising near the eyes, or on the head, neck, or lower back overlying the  
23 kidneys;

24 (b) Any bruising severe enough to cause underlying muscle damage as  
25 determined by elevated creatine kinase levels in the blood;

26 (c) Any bruising or soft tissue injury to the genitals that affects the ability to  
27 urinate or defecate;

- 1 (d) Any testicular injury sufficient to put fertility at risk;
- 2 (e) Any burn near the eyes or involving the mouth, airway, or esophagus;
- 3 (f) Any burn deep enough to leave scarring or dysfunction of the body;
- 4 (g) Any burn requiring hospitalization, debridement in the operating room, IV  
5 fluids, intubation, or admission to a hospital's intensive care unit;
- 6 (h) Rib fracture;
- 7 (i) Scapula or sternum fractures;
- 8 (j) Any broken bone that requires surgery;
- 9 (k) Head injuries that result in intracranial bleeding, skull fracture, or brain  
10 injury;
- 11 (l) A concussion that results in the child becoming limp, unresponsive, or results  
12 in seizure activity;
- 13 (m) Abdominal injuries that indicate internal organ damage regardless of whether  
14 surgery is required;
- 15 (n) Any injury requiring surgery;
- 16 (o) Any injury that requires a blood transfusion; and
- 17 (p) Any injury requiring admission to a hospital's critical care unit;
- 18 (19) "Unlawful" means contrary to law or, where the context so requires, not permitted  
19 by law. It does not mean wrongful or immoral;
- 20 (20) "Violation" means an offense, other than a traffic infraction, for which a sentence to  
21 a fine only can be imposed; and
- 22 (21) "Weapon of mass destruction" means:
- 23 (a) Any destructive device as defined in KRS 237.030, but not fireworks as  
24 defined in KRS 227.700;
- 25 (b) Any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious physical  
26 injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous  
27 chemicals or their precursors;

- 1 (c) Any weapon involving a disease organism; or  
2 (d) Any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level  
3 dangerous to human life.

4 ➔Section 44. KRS 514.020 is amended to read as follows:

- 5 (1) It is a defense to prosecution for theft that the actor:  
6 (a) Was unaware that the property or service was that of another; or  
7 (b) Acted under a claim of right to the property or service involved or a claim that  
8 he *or she* had a right to acquire or dispose of it as he *or she* did; or  
9 (c) Took property exposed for sale, intending to purchase and pay for it promptly,  
10 or reasonably believing that the owner, if present, would have consented.
- 11 (2) It is no defense that theft was from the actor's spouse, except that misappropriation  
12 of household and personal effects or other property normally accessible to both  
13 spouses is theft only if it involves the property of the other spouse and only if it  
14 occurs after the parties have ceased living together.
- 15 (3) It shall be prima facie evidence of intent to commit theft by deception when one  
16 who has leased or rented the personal property of another fails to return the personal  
17 property to its owner within four (4)~~ten (10)~~ days after the lease or rental  
18 agreement has expired. It shall also be prima facie evidence of intent to commit  
19 theft by deception when one presents to the owner identification which is false,  
20 fictitious or not current as to name, address, place of employment or other items of  
21 identification for the purpose of obtaining the lease or rental agreement. Nothing  
22 herein contained shall relieve the owner from making demand for return of property  
23 so leased or rented. Notice addressed and mailed to the lessee or renter at the  
24 address given at the time of the making of the lease or rental agreement shall  
25 constitute proper demand.

26 ➔Section 45. KRS 196.031 is amended to read as follows:

- 27 (1) The cabinet shall employ the personnel and operate and maintain data collection

1 and processing systems necessary to comply with the provisions of this section.

2 (2) The cabinet shall annually on July 1 of each year report to the Governor, the  
3 Legislative Research Commission, and the Kentucky State Corrections Commission  
4 on:

5 (a) The placement of prisoners within the Commonwealth's correctional system  
6 by institution, whether imprisoned in a state prison or other institution,  
7 including county jails, on probation, paroled, housed in halfway houses,  
8 housed in reentry centers, sentenced to community service or otherwise;

9 (b) Numbers of prisoners by type of offense;

10 (c) Numbers of prisoners by number and type of prior convictions;

11 (d) Numbers of prisoners paroled by type of offense and by length of time served;

12 (e) Numbers of prisoners released through shock probation by type of offense and  
13 by length of time served;

14 (f) Numbers of prisoners serving their full sentence by type of offense;

15 (g) The percentage of felony offenders on parole or some form of post-release  
16 supervision who are participating or completing treatment consistent with  
17 assessment results, in prison and in the community;

18 (h) The percentage of felony offenders whose reassessment results demonstrate  
19 reductions in criminal risk factors;

20 (i) The percentage of programs that demonstrate their effectiveness in reducing  
21 recidivism;

22 (j) The percentage of felony offenders on parole or some form of post-release  
23 supervision, by supervision type, who:

24 1. Are employed or in school within thirty (30) days, six (6) months, and  
25 one (1) year of the start of supervision;

26 2. Have had part-time employment for a minimum of six (6) months, and  
27 the percentage of offenders who have had full-time employment for a

- 1                   minimum of six (6) months;
- 2                   3. Have housing upon release from incarceration;
- 3                   4. Had stable housing for at least six (6) months; and
- 4                   5. Are arrested, convicted, or incarcerated within six (6) months, one (1)
- 5                   year, and three (3) years;
- 6                   (k) The percentage of admissions to prison by offenders under supervision at the
- 7                   time of admission, including information regarding whether the violations
- 8                   were criminal or technical;
- 9                   **(l) The percentage of offenders participating in each reentry program operated**
- 10                   **by, or operated under contract with, the department who commit a new**
- 11                   **criminal offense within two (2) years of their release from custody;** and
- 12                   ~~(m)~~ Any other data that provides information on state-funded crime
- 13                   reduction and recidivism reduction efforts, including caseload sizes by risk
- 14                   level, participation in treatment and intervention programming, public safety
- 15                   outcomes, and cost effectiveness.
- 16                   (3) The cabinet shall annually report to the Governor and to the Legislative Research
- 17                   Commission on:
- 18                   (a) Numbers and types of prison beds necessary to meet current population needs
- 19                   and six (6) year projections of those needs;
- 20                   (b) Current personnel needs of the cabinet and five (5) year projections of the
- 21                   needs; and
- 22                   (c) A six (6) year projection of needed capital construction, program
- 23                   development, and anticipated requests for appropriations.
- 24                   ➔Section 46. KRS 520.095 is amended to read as follows:
- 25                   (1) A person is guilty of fleeing or evading police in the first degree:
- 26                   (a) When, while operating a motor vehicle with intent to elude or flee, the person
- 27                   knowingly or wantonly disobeys a direction to stop his or her motor vehicle,

1 given by a person recognized to be a police officer, and at least one (1) of the  
2 following conditions exists:

- 3 1. The person is fleeing immediately after committing an act of domestic  
4 violence as defined in KRS 403.720;
- 5 2. The person is driving under the influence of alcohol or any other  
6 substance or combination of substances in violation of KRS 189A.010;
- 7 3. The person is driving while his or her driver's license is suspended for  
8 violating KRS 189A.010; or
- 9 4. By fleeing or eluding, the person is the cause, or creates substantial risk,  
10 of serious physical injury or death to any person or property; or

11 (b) When, as a pedestrian, and with intent to elude or flee, the person knowingly  
12 or wantonly disobeys an order to stop, given by a person recognized to be a  
13 peace officer, and at least one (1) of the following conditions exists:

- 14 1. The person is fleeing immediately after committing an act of domestic  
15 violence as defined in KRS 403.720; or
- 16 2. By fleeing or eluding, the person is the cause of ~~or creates a substantial~~  
17 ~~risk of,~~ serious physical injury or death to any person or property.

18 (2) Fleeing or evading police in the first degree is a *Class C*~~[Class D]~~ felony ***and the***  
19 ***defendant shall not be released on probation, shock probation, conditional***  
20 ***discharge, or parole until he or she has served at least fifty percent (50%) of the***  
21 ***sentence imposed.***

22 ➔Section 47. KRS 520.100 is amended to read as follows:

- 23 (1) A person is guilty of fleeing or evading police in the second degree when:
  - 24 (a) As a pedestrian, and with intent to elude or flee~~]~~ the person knowingly or  
25 wantonly disobeys a direction to stop~~]~~ given by a person recognized to be a  
26 peace officer who has an articulable reasonable suspicion that a crime has  
27 been committed by the person fleeing, and in fleeing or eluding the person is

1 the cause of ~~or creates a substantial risk of,~~ physical injury to any person; or  
 2 (b) While operating a motor vehicle with intent to elude or flee, the person  
 3 knowingly or wantonly disobeys a recognized direction to stop his or her  
 4 vehicle, given by a person recognized to be a peace officer.

5 (2) No offense is committed under this section when the conduct involved constitutes a  
 6 failure to comply with a directive of a traffic control officer.

7 (3) Fleeing or evading police in the second degree is a Class D felony ~~[Class A~~  
 8 ~~misdemeanor]~~ and the defendant shall not be released on probation, shock  
 9 probation, conditional discharge, or parole until he or she has served at least fifty  
 10 percent (50%) of the sentence imposed.

11 ➔SECTION 48. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 520 IS CREATED TO  
 12 READ AS FOLLOWS:

13 (1) A person is guilty of fleeing or evading police in the third degree when, as a  
 14 pedestrian and with intent to elude or flee, the person knowingly or wantonly  
 15 disobeys a direction to stop given by a person recognized to be a peace officer,  
 16 and in fleeing or eluding the person creates a substantial risk of physical injury  
 17 to any person.

18 (2) No offense is committed under this section when the conduct involved constitutes  
 19 a failure to comply with a directive of a traffic control officer.

20 (3) Fleeing or evading police in the third degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

21 ➔Section 49. KRS 532.110 is amended to read as follows:

22 (1) When multiple sentences of imprisonment are imposed on a defendant for more  
 23 than one (1) crime, including a crime for which a previous sentence of probation or  
 24 conditional discharge has been revoked, the multiple sentences shall run  
 25 concurrently or consecutively as the court shall determine at the time of sentence,  
 26 except that:

27 (a) A definite and an indeterminate term shall run concurrently and both

- 1 sentences shall be satisfied by service of the indeterminate term;
- 2 (b) The aggregate of consecutive definite terms shall not exceed one (1) year;
- 3 (c) 1. Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this subsection, the aggregate
- 4 of consecutive indeterminate terms shall not exceed in maximum length
- 5 the longest extended term which would be authorized by KRS 532.080
- 6 for the highest class of crime for which any of the sentences is imposed.
- 7 2. In no event shall the aggregate of consecutive indeterminate terms
- 8 exceed seventy (70) years; and
- 9 (d) The sentences of a defendant convicted of two (2) or more felony sex crimes,
- 10 as defined in KRS 17.500, involving two (2) or more victims shall run
- 11 consecutively.
- 12 (2) If the court does not specify the manner in which a sentence imposed by it is to run,
- 13 the sentence shall run concurrently with any other sentence which the defendant
- 14 must serve unless the sentence is required by subsection (3) of this section or KRS
- 15 533.060 to run consecutively.
- 16 (3) Notwithstanding any provision in this section to the contrary, if a person is
- 17 convicted of an offense that is committed while he is imprisoned in a penal or
- 18 reformatory institution, during an escape from imprisonment, or while he awaits
- 19 imprisonment, the sentence imposed for that offense may be added to the portion of
- 20 the term which remained unserved at the time of the commission of the offense.
- 21 The sentence imposed upon any person convicted of an escape or attempted escape
- 22 offense shall run consecutively with any other sentence which the defendant must
- 23 serve.
- 24 (4) Notwithstanding any provision in this chapter to the contrary, if a person is
- 25 convicted of an offense that is committed while he is imprisoned in a penal or
- 26 reformatory institution, the sentence imposed for that offense may, upon order of
- 27 the trial court, be served in that institution. The person may be transferred to

1 another institution pursuant to administrative regulations of the Department of  
2 Corrections.

3 ➔Section 50. KRS 514.030 is amended to read as follows:

- 4 (1) Except as otherwise provided in KRS 217.181, a person is guilty of theft by  
5 unlawful taking or disposition when he or she unlawfully:
- 6 (a) Takes or exercises control over movable property of another with intent to  
7 deprive him or her thereof; or
  - 8 (b) Obtains immovable property of another or any interest therein with intent to  
9 benefit himself or herself or another not entitled thereto.
- 10 (2) Theft by unlawful taking or disposition is a Class B misdemeanor unless:
- 11 (a) The property is a firearm (regardless of the value of the firearm), in which  
12 case it is a Class D felony;
  - 13 (b) The property is anhydrous ammonia (regardless of the value of the ammonia),  
14 in which case it is a Class D felony unless it is proven that the person violated  
15 this section with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine in violation of  
16 KRS 218A.1432, in which case it is a Class B felony for the first offense and  
17 a Class A felony for each subsequent offense;
  - 18 (c) The property is one (1) or more controlled substances valued collectively at  
19 less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), in which case it is a Class D felony;
  - 20 (d) The value of the property is five hundred dollars (\$500) or more but less than  
21 one thousand dollars (\$1,000), in which case it is a Class A misdemeanor;
  - 22 (e) The value of the property is one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more but less  
23 than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), in which case it is a Class D felony;
  - 24 (f) The person has three (3) or more convictions under paragraph (d) of this  
25 subsection within the last five (5) years, in which case it is a Class D felony.  
26 The five (5) year period shall be measured from the dates on which the  
27 offenses occurred for which the judgments of conviction were entered;

- 1 (g) The value of the property is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more but less  
 2 than one million dollars (\$1,000,000), in which case it is a Class C felony;
- 3 (h) The value of the property is one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or more but less  
 4 than ten million dollars (\$10,000,000), in which case it is a Class B felony;
- 5 (i) The value of the property is ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) or more, in  
 6 which case it is a Class B felony; or
- 7 (j) The offense occurs during a declared emergency as defined by KRS 39A.020  
 8 arising from a natural or man-made disaster, within the area covered by the  
 9 emergency declaration, and within the area impacted by the disaster, in which  
 10 case the person shall be charged one (1) level higher than the level otherwise  
 11 specified in this subsection.

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

15 (4) If any person commits two (2) or more separate offenses of theft by unlawful taking  
 16 or disposition within one (1) year~~ninety (90) days~~, the offenses may be combined  
 17 and treated as a single offense, and the value of the property in each offense may be  
 18 aggregated for the purpose of determining the appropriate charge. Offenses  
 19 committed in different jurisdictions within the Commonwealth may be combined  
 20 pursuant to this subsection and tried in any jurisdiction in which venue would be  
 21 proper for at least one (1) of the offenses.

22 ➔Section 51. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person  
 23 or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or  
 24 applications of the Act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or  
 25 application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

26 ➔Section 52. The following KRS sections are repealed:

27 512.040 Criminal mischief in the third degree.

- 1 158.154 Principal's duty to report certain acts to local law enforcement agency.
- 2       ➔Section 53. Sections 12 and 13 of this Act take effect August 1, 2025.