

2012 Kansas Statutes

23-2213. Evidence. (a) Evidence relating to paternity may include any of the following:

- (1) Evidence of sexual intercourse between the mother and alleged father at any possible time of conception.
 - (2) An expert's opinion concerning the statistical probability of the alleged father's paternity based upon the duration of the mother's pregnancy.
 - (3) Genetic test results of the statistical probability of the alleged father's paternity.
 - (4) Medical or anthropological evidence relating to the alleged father's paternity of the child based on tests performed by experts. The court may, and upon request of a party shall, require the child, the mother and the alleged father to submit to appropriate tests.
 - (5) Testimony, records and notes of a physician concerning the medical circumstances of the pregnancy and the condition and characteristics of the child upon birth. Such testimony, records and notes are not privileged.
 - (6) Any other evidence relevant to the issue of paternity of the child, including but not limited to voluntary acknowledgment of paternity made in accordance with K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 23-2204, and amendments thereto.
- (b) Testimony relating to sexual access to the mother by a man at a time other than the probable time of the conception of the child is inadmissible in evidence.
- (c) For any child whose weight at birth is equal to or greater than five pounds 12 ounces, or 2,608.2 grams, it shall be presumed that the child was conceived between 300 and 230 days prior to the date of the child's birth. A presumption under this section may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence.
- (d) Evidence consisting of the results of any genetic test that is of a type generally acknowledged as reliable by accreditation bodies designated by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall not be inadmissible solely on the basis of being performed by a laboratory approved by such an accreditation body.
- (e) Evidence of expenses incurred for pregnancy, childbirth and genetic tests may be admitted as evidence without requiring third-party foundation testimony and shall constitute prima facie evidence of amounts incurred for such goods and services.

History: L. 1985, ch. 114, § 10; L. 1991, ch. 110, § 2; L. 1994, ch. 292, § 9; L. 1997, ch. 182, § 64; July 3.