## SENATE BILL No. 53

By Committee on Judiciary

## 1-19

AN ACT concerning the code for civil procedure; relating to evidence; expert and other testimony; amending K.S.A. 60-456 and 60-457 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 60-458.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 60-456 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-456. (a) If the witness is not testifying as an expert his or her, the testimony in the form of opinions or inferences is limited to such opinions or inferences as the judge finds (a) may be rationally based on the perception of the witness and (b) are helpful to a clearer understanding of his or her the testimony of the witness.

- (b) If the witness is testifying as an expert, testimony of the witness in the form of opinions or inferences is limited to such opinions as the judge finds are (1) based on facts or data perceived by or personally known or made known to the witness at the hearing and (2) within the scope of the special knowledge, skill, experience or training possessed by the witness. If scientific, technical or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue, a witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training or education may testify thereto in the form of an opinion or otherwise if (1) the testimony is based upon sufficient facts or data, (2) the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods and (3) the witness has applied the principles and methods reliably to the facts of the case.
- (c) Unless the judge excludes the testimony he or she, the judge shall be deemed to have made the finding requisite to its admission.
- (d) Testimony in the form of opinions or inferences otherwise admissible under this article is not objectionable because it embraces the ultimate issue or issues to be decided by the trier of the fact.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 60-457 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-457. (a) If a witness is not testifying as an expert, then the judge may require that a witness before testifying in terms of opinion or inference be first examined concerning the data upon which the opinion or inference is founded.
- (b) If a witness is testifying as an expert, then upon motion of a party, the court may hold a pretrial hearing to determine whether the witness

qualifies as an expert and whether the expert's testimony satisfies the requirements of subsection (b) of K.S.A. 60-456 and K.S.A. 60-458, and amendments thereto. The court shall allow sufficient time for a hearing. The court shall rule on the qualifications of the witness to testify as an expert and whether or not the testimony satisfies the requirements of subsection (b) of K.S.A. 60-456 and K.S.A. 60-458, and amendments thereto. Such hearing and ruling shall be completed no later than the final pretrial conference contemplated under subsection (d) of K.S.A. 60-216.

New Sec. 3. The facts or data in the particular case upon which an expert bases an opinion or inference may be those perceived by or made known to the expert at or before the hearing or trial. If of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in the particular field in forming opinions or inferences upon the subject, the facts or data need not be admissible into evidence in order for the opinion or inference to be admitted. Facts or data that are otherwise inadmissible shall not be disclosed to the jury by the proponent of the opinion or inference unless the court determines that their probative value in assisting the jury to evaluate the expert's opinion substantially outweighs the prejudicial effect.

- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 60-456, 60-457 and 60-458 are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.