## SENATE BILL No. 481

By Committee on Ways and Means

## 1-28

9 AN ACT concerning district magistrate judges; relating to the elimina-10 tion or reassignment of positions upon vacancy; amending K.S.A. 5-417, 16a-6-116, 17-1775, 17-7301, 17-7307, 17-76,121, 17-76,129, 20-11 12 301, 20-327, 20-329, 20-331, 20-333, 20-336, 20-348, 20-354, 20-2908, 13 22-2602, 22-2603, 22-2604, 22-2605, 22-2606, 22-2607, 22-2608, 22-14 2609, 22-2610, 22-2611, 22-2612, 22-2613, 22-2614, 22-2615, 22-2616, 15 22-2617, 22-2902, 22-3428, 22-3428a, 38-1116, 43-162, 43-163, 43-16 164, 47-421, 50-110, 50-638, 55-1617, 56-1a502, 56-1a510, 59-2126, 59-2138, 59-2203, 59-2207, 59-2403, 60-242, 60-601, 60-602, 60-603, 17 18 60-604, 60-605, 60-606, 60-607, 60-608, 60-609, 60-611, 60-612, 60-19 613, 60-614, 60-4103, 61-2708, 61-3402, 61-3403, 61-3404, 61-3405, 20 61-3406, 61-3407, 61-3409, 66-118e, 75-6907, 77-609 and 77-624 and 21 K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 8-259, 8-1020, 26-501, 38-2204, 38-2305, 40-218, 43-107, 43-158, 59-2136, 59-2971, 59-29b71 and 74-711 and repealing 22 23 the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 20-301b, 20-338, 20-3107, 24 20-3108, 20-3109, 20-3110 and 72-6776 and K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 43-25 112a and 43-112b.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 5-417 is hereby amended to read as follows: 5-417. An initial application shall be made to the *district* court of *for* the county in which the agreement provides the arbitration hearing shall be held or, if the hearing has been held, in the county in which it was held. Otherwise the application shall be made in the county *judicial district* where the adverse party resides or has a place of business or, if said such party has no residence or place of business in this state, to the court of any county *judicial district*. All subsequent applications shall be made to the court hearing the initial application unless the court otherwise directs.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 8-259 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-259. (a) Except in the case of mandatory revocation under K.S.A. 8-254 or 8-286, and amendments thereto, mandatory suspension for an alcohol or drug-related conviction under subsection (b) of K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto, mandatory suspension under K.S.A. 8-262, and amendments thereto, or mandatory disqualification of the privilege to drive a commercial motor vehicle under subsection (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B),

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(a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(A), (a)(3)(A) or (a)(3)(B) of K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, the cancellation, suspension, revocation, disqualification 2 3 or denial of a person's driving privileges by the division is subject to review. Such review shall be in accordance with the act for judicial review 4 and civil enforcement of agency actions. In the case of review of an order of suspension under K.S.A. 8-1001 et seq., and amendments thereto, or 6 of an order of disqualification under subsection (a)(1)(D) of K.S.A. 8-2,142, and amendments thereto, the petition for review shall be filed within 10 days after the effective date of the order and venue of the action for review is the county judicial district where the administrative proceeding was held or the county judicial district where the person was 12 arrested. In all other cases, the time for filing the petition is as provided 13 by K.S.A. 77-613, and amendments thereto, and venue is the county judicial district where the licensee resides. The action for review shall be by trial de novo to the court. The court shall take testimony, examine the facts of the case and determine whether the petitioner is entitled to driving privileges or whether the petitioner's driving privileges are subject to suspension, cancellation or revocation under the provisions of this act. Unless the petitioner's driving privileges have been extended pursuant to subsection (o) of K.S.A. 8-1020, and amendments thereto, the court on review may grant a stay or other temporary remedy pursuant to K.S.A. 77-616, and amendments thereto, after considering the petitioner's traffic violations record and liability insurance coverage. If a stay is granted, it shall be considered equivalent to any license surrendered. If a stay is not granted, trial shall be set upon 20 days' notice to the legal services bureau of the department of revenue. No stay shall be issued if a person's driving privileges are canceled pursuant to K.S.A. 8-250, and amendments thereto.

- (b) The clerk of any court to which an appeal has been taken under this section, within 10 days after the final disposition of such appeal, shall forward a notification of the final disposition to the division.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 8-1020 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1020. (a) Any licensee served with an officer's certification and notice of suspension pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto, may request an administrative hearing. Such request may be made either by:
- (1) Mailing a written request which is postmarked 10 days after service of notice; or
- (2) transmitting a written request by electronic facsimile which is received by the division within 10 days after service of notice.
- (b) If the licensee makes a timely request for an administrative hearing, any temporary license issued pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto, shall remain in effect until the 30th day after the effective

date of the decision made by the division.

- (c) If the licensee fails to make a timely request for an administrative hearing, the licensee's driving privileges shall be suspended or suspended and then restricted in accordance with the notice of suspension served pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto.
- (d) Upon receipt of a timely request for a hearing, the division shall forthwith set the matter for hearing before a representative of the director and provide notice of the extension of temporary driving privileges. The hearing shall be held by telephone conference call unless the hearing request includes a request that the hearing be held in person before a representative of the director. The officer's certification and notice of suspension shall inform the licensee of the availability of a hearing before a representative of the director. Except for a hearing conducted by telephone conference call, the hearing shall be conducted in the county where the arrest occurred or a county adjacent thereto.
- (e) Except as provided in subsection (f), prehearing discovery shall be limited to the following documents, which shall be provided to the licensee or the licensee's attorney no later than five days prior to the date of hearing:
  - (1) The officer's certification and notice of suspension;
- (2) in the case of a breath or blood test failure, copies of documents indicating the result of any evidentiary breath or blood test administered at the request of a law enforcement officer;
- (3) in the case of a breath test failure, a copy of the affidavit showing certification of the officer and the instrument; and
- (4) in the case of a breath test failure, a copy of the Kansas department of health and environment testing protocol checklist.
- (f) At or prior to the time the notice of hearing is sent, the division shall issue an order allowing the licensee or the licensee's attorney to review any video or audio tape record made of the events upon which the administrative action is based. Such review shall take place at a reasonable time designated by the law enforcement agency and shall be made at the location where the video or audio tape is kept. The licensee may obtain a copy of any such video or audio tape upon request and upon payment of a reasonable fee to the law enforcement agency, not to exceed \$25 per tape.
- (g) Witnesses at the hearing shall be limited to the licensee, to any law enforcement officer who signed the certification form and to one other witness who was present at the time of the issuance of the certification and called by the licensee. The presence of the certifying officer or officers shall not be required, unless requested by the licensee at the time of making the request for the hearing. The examination of a law enforcement officer shall be restricted to the factual circumstances relied

upon in the officer's certification.

- (h) (1) If the officer certifies that the person refused the test, the scope of the hearing shall be limited to whether:
- (A) A law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating or attempting to operate a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system;
- (B) the person was in custody or arrested for an alcohol or drug related offense or was involved in a vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury or death;
- (C) a law enforcement officer had presented the person with the oral and written notice required by K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto; and
- (D) the person refused to submit to and complete a test as requested by a law enforcement officer.
- (2) If the officer certifies that the person failed a breath test, the scope of the hearing shall be limited to whether:
- (A) A law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol or other drugs in such person's system;
- (B) the person was in custody or arrested for an alcohol or drug related offense or was involved in a vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury or death;
- (C) a law enforcement officer had presented the person with the oral and written notice required by K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto;
- (D) the testing equipment used was certified by the Kansas department of health and environment;
- (E) the person who operated the testing equipment was certified by the Kansas department of health and environment;
- (F) the testing procedures used substantially complied with the procedures set out by the Kansas department of health and environment;
- (G) the test result determined that the person had an alcohol concentration of .08 or greater in such person's breath; and
  - (H) the person was operating or attempting to operate a vehicle.
- (3) If the officer certifies that the person failed a blood test, the scope of the hearing shall be limited to whether:
- (A) A law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person was operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or both, or had been driving a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2,128, and amendments thereto, while having alcohol

or other drugs in such person's system;

- (B) the person was in custody or arrested for an alcohol or drug related offense or was involved in a vehicle accident or collision resulting in property damage, personal injury or death;
- (C) a law enforcement officer had presented the person with the oral and written notice required by K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments thereto;
  - (D) the testing equipment used was reliable;
  - (E) the person who operated the testing equipment was qualified;
  - (F) the testing procedures used were reliable;
  - (G) the test result determined that the person had an alcohol concentration of .08 or greater in such person's blood; and
    - (H) the person was operating or attempting to operate a vehicle.
  - (i) At a hearing pursuant to this section, or upon court review of an order entered at such a hearing, an affidavit of the custodian of records at the Kansas department of health and environment stating that the breath testing device was certified and the operator of such device was certified on the date of the test shall be admissible into evidence in the same manner and with the same force and effect as if the certifying officer or employee of the Kansas department of health and environment had testified in person. A certified operator of a breath testing device shall be competent to testify regarding the proper procedures to be used in conducting the test.
  - (j) At a hearing pursuant to this section, or upon court review of an order entered at such a hearing, in which the report of blood test results have been prepared by the Kansas bureau of investigation or other forensic laboratory of a state or local law enforcement agency are to be introduced as evidence, the report, or a copy of the report, of the findings of the forensic examiner shall be admissible into evidence in the same manner and with the same force and effect as if the forensic examiner who performed such examination, analysis, comparison or identification and prepared the report thereon had testified in person.
  - (k) At the hearing, the licensee has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence to show that the facts set out in the officer's certification are false or insufficient and that the order suspending or suspending and restricting the licensee's driving privileges should be dismissed.
    - (l) Evidence at the hearing shall be limited to the following:
    - (1) The documents set out in subsection (e);
  - (2) the testimony of the licensee;
    - (3) the testimony of any certifying officer;
- 41 (4) the testimony of any witness present at the time of the issuance 42 of the certification and called by the licensee;
  - (5) any affidavits submitted from other witnesses;

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- any documents submitted by the licensee to show the existence of a medical condition, as described in K.S.A. 8-1001, and amendments 2 3 thereto: and
  - any video or audio tape record of the events upon which the ad-(7)ministrative action is based.
  - After the hearing, the representative of the director shall enter an order affirming the order of suspension or suspension and restriction of driving privileges or for good cause appearing therefor, dismiss the administrative action. If the representative of the director enters an order affirming the order of suspension or suspension and restriction of driving privileges, the suspension or suspension and restriction shall begin on the 30th day after the effective date of the order of suspension or suspension and restriction. If the person whose privileges are suspended is a nonresident licensee, the license of the person shall be forwarded to the appropriate licensing authority in the person's state of residence if the result at the hearing is adverse to such person or if no timely request for a hearing is received.
  - (n) The representative of the director may issue an order at the close of the hearing or may take the matter under advisement and issue a hearing order at a later date. If the order is made at the close of the hearing, the licensee or the licensee's attorney shall be served with a copy of the order by the representative of the director. If the matter is taken under advisement or if the hearing was by telephone conference call, the licensee and any attorney who appeared at the administrative hearing upon behalf of the licensee each shall be served with a copy of the hearing order by mail. Any law enforcement officer who appeared at the hearing also may be mailed a copy of the hearing order. The effective date of the hearing order shall be the date upon which the hearing order is served, whether served in person or by mail.
  - (o) The licensee may file a petition for review of the hearing order pursuant to K.S.A. 8-259, and amendments thereto. Upon filing a petition for review, the licensee shall serve the secretary of revenue with a copy of the petition and summons. Upon receipt of a copy of the petition for review by the secretary, the temporary license issued pursuant to subsection (b) shall be extended until the decision on the petition for review is final.
  - Such review shall be in accordance with this section and the act for judicial review and civil enforcement of agency actions. To the extent that this section and any other provision of law conflicts, this section shall prevail. The petition for review shall be filed within 10 days after the effective date of the order. Venue of the action for review is the eounty judicial district where the person was arrested or the accident occurred, or, if the hearing was not conducted by telephone conference call, the

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eounty judicial district where the administrative proceeding was held. The action for review shall be by trial de novo to the court and the evidentiary restrictions of subsection (l) shall not apply to the trial de novo. The court shall take testimony, examine the facts of the case and determine whether the petitioner is entitled to driving privileges or whether the petitioner's driving privileges are subject to suspension or suspension and restriction under the provisions of this act. If the court finds that the grounds for action by the agency have been met, the court shall affirm the agency action.

- Upon review, the licensee shall have the burden to show that the decision of the agency should be set aside.
- (r) Notwithstanding the requirement to issue a temporary license in K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto, and the requirements to extend the temporary license in this section, any such temporary driving privileges are subject to restriction, suspension, revocation or cancellation as provided in K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto, or for other cause.
- Upon motion by a party, or on the court's own motion, the court may enter an order restricting the driving privileges allowed by the temporary license provided for in K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto, and in this section. The temporary license also shall be subject to restriction, suspension, revocation or cancellation, as set out in K.S.A. 8-1014, and amendments thereto, or for other cause.
- The facts found by the hearing officer or by the district court upon a petition for review shall be independent of the determination of the same or similar facts in the adjudication of any criminal charges arising out of the same occurrence. The disposition of those criminal charges shall not affect the suspension or suspension and restriction to be imposed under this section.
- All notices affirming or canceling a suspension under this section, all notices of a hearing held under this section and all issuances of temporary driving privileges pursuant to this section shall be sent by firstclass mail and a United States post office certificate of mailing shall be obtained therefor. All notices so mailed shall be deemed received three days after mailing, except that this provision shall not apply to any licensee where such application would result in a manifest injustice.
- (v) The provisions of K.S.A. 60-206, and amendments thereto, regarding the computation of time shall be applicable in determining the time for requesting an administrative hearing as set out in subsection (a) and to the time for filing a petition for review pursuant to subsection (o) and K.S.A. 8-259, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 16a-6-116 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16a-42 6-116. The administrator may bring actions or proceedings in a court in 43 a county judicial district in which an act on which the action or proceeding

 is based occurred or in a <del>county</del> judicial district in which respondent resides or transacts business.

- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 17-1775 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-1775. (a) Every action pursuant to this act shall be brought in the district court of any county judicial district in which there occurred an act or practice declared to be a violation of this act, or in which the defendant resides or has such defendant's principal place of business. If the defendant is a nonresident and has no principal place of business within this state, then the nonresident defendant can be sued either in the district court of Shawnee county or in the district court of any county judicial district in which there occurred an act or practice declared to be a violation of this act.
- (b) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the charitable organizations and solicitations act.
- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 17-7301 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-7301. (a) As used in this act, the words "foreign corporation" mean a corporation organized under the laws of any jurisdiction other than this state.
- (b) No foreign corporation shall do any business in this state, through or by branch offices, agents or representatives located in this state, until it has filed in the office of the secretary of state of this state an application for authority to engage in business in this state as a foreign corporation. Such application shall be filed in accordance with K.S.A. 17-6003 and amendments thereto and shall include:
- (1) A certificate issued within 90 days of the date of application by the proper officer of the jurisdiction where such corporation is incorporated or by a third-party agent authorized by the secretary of state attesting to the fact that such corporation is a corporation in good standing in such jurisdiction;
- (2) a statement that the corporation is in good standing in the state of incorporation as of the date the application is signed;
  - (3) the address of the principal office of the corporation;
- (4) the full nature and character of the business the corporation proposes to conduct in this state, including whether the corporation operates for profit or not for profit;
- (5) the location of the registered office of the corporation in this state and the name of its resident agent for service of process required to be maintained by this act;
- (6) the date on which the corporation commenced, or intends to commence, doing business in this state; and
- (7) an irrevocable written consent of the foreign corporation that actions may be commenced against it in the proper court of any county judicial district where there is proper venue by service of process on the

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secretary of state as provided for in K.S.A. 60-304, and amendments thereto, and stipulating and agreeing that such service shall be taken and held, in all courts, to be as valid and binding as if due service had been made upon an officer of the corporation.

The application shall be executed and filed in accordance with K.S.A. 17-6003, and amendments thereto.

- (c) After receipt of the application and fee, if the secretary of state finds that it complies with the provisions of this section, the secretary of state shall record the original application and return the original, certified in accordance with K.S.A. 17-6003, and amendments thereto. The certified copy of the application shall be prima facie evidence of the right of the corporation to do business in this state. The secretary of state shall not file such application unless:
- (1) The name of the corporation is such as to distinguish it upon the records of the office of the secretary of state from the name of any other corporation, limited liability company or limited partnership organized under the laws of this state or reserved or registered as a foreign corporation, limited liability company or limited partnership under the laws of this state;
- (2) the corporation has obtained the written consent of such other entity, which has the same name and such consent has been executed and filed with the secretary of state; or
- (3) the corporation indicates, as a means of identification and in its advertising within this state, the state in which it is incorporated.
- Sec. 7. K.S.A. 17-7307 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-7307. (a) A foreign corporation which is required to comply with the provisions of K.S.A. 17-7301 and 17-7302, and amendments thereto, and which has done business in this state without authority shall not maintain any action or special proceeding in this state, unless and until such corporation has been authorized to do business in this state and has paid to the state all taxes, fees and penalties which would have been due for the years or parts thereof during which it did business in this state without authority. This prohibition shall not apply to any successor in interest of any such foreign corporation.
- (b) The failure of a foreign corporation to obtain authority to do business in this state shall not impair the validity of any contract or act of the foreign corporation or the right of any other party to the contract to maintain any action or special proceeding thereon, and shall not prevent the foreign corporation from defending any action or special proceeding in this state.
- (c) Any person having a cause of action against any foreign corporation, whether or not such corporation is qualified to do business in this state, which cause of action arose in Kansas out of such corporation doing

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business in Kansas, or arose while such corporation was doing business in Kansas, may file suit against the corporation in the proper court of a county judicial district in which there is proper venue. Service of process in any action shall be made in the manner prescribed by K.S.A. 60-304, and amendments thereto.

- Sec. 8. K.S.A. 17-76,121 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-76,121. Before doing business in the state of Kansas, a foreign limited liability company shall register with the secretary of state. In order to register, a foreign limited liability company shall submit to the secretary of state, together with payment of the fee required by this act, an original copy executed by a member or manager, together with a duplicate copy, of an application for registration as a foreign limited liability company, setting forth:
  - (a) The name of the foreign limited liability company;
- (b) the state or other jurisdiction or country where organized, the date of its organization and a statement issued by an appropriate authority in that jurisdiction or by a third-party agent authorized by the secretary of state that the foreign limited liability company exists in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its organization;
- (c) the nature of the business or purposes to be conducted or promoted in the state of Kansas;
- (d) the address of the registered office and the name and address of the resident agent for service of process required to be maintained by this act;
- (e) an irrevocable written consent of the foreign limited liability company that actions may be commenced against it in the proper court of any county judicial district where there is proper venue by the service of process on the secretary of state as provided for in K.S.A. 60-304, and amendments thereto, and stipulating and agreeing that such service shall be taken and held, in all courts, to be as valid and binding as if due service had been made upon the general partners of the foreign limited liability company;
- (f) the name and business, residence or mailing address of each of the members or, if managed by managers, the name and business, residence or mailing address of each of the managers; and
- (g) the date on which the foreign limited liability company first did, or intends to do, business in the state of Kansas.
- A person shall not be deemed to be doing business in the state of Kansas solely by reason of being a member or manager of a domestic limited liability company or a foreign limited liability company.
- Sec. 9. K.S.A. 17-76,129 is hereby amended to read as follows: 17-76,129. Service of process in any action against any foreign limited liability company, whether or not that limited liability company is qualified to do

business in this state, shall be made in the manner prescribed by K.S.A.
60-304, and amendments thereto. Any person who has a cause of action
against any foreign limited liability company, whether or not the limited
liability company is qualified to do business in this state may file suit
against the limited liability company in the district court of a county judicial district in which there is proper venue if the cause of action arose
in Kansas out of the limited liability company's doing business in Kansas
or while the limited liability company was doing business in Kansas.

Sec. 10. K.S.A. 20-301 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-301. There shall be in each county judicial district a district court, which shall be a court of record, and shall have general original jurisdiction of all matters, both civil and criminal, unless otherwise provided by law, jurisdiction as determined by the supreme court or otherwise prescribed by law and also shall have such appellate jurisdiction as prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. K.S.A. 20-327 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-327. All judges of district courts elected under the provisions of this act shall be elected for terms of four years and until their successors are elected and qualified unless otherwise provided pursuant to K.S.A. 20-354, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 12. K.S.A. 20-329 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-329. In every judicial district, the supreme court shall designate a district judge as chief judge who shall have general control over the assignment of cases within the district, subject to supervision by the supreme court. Within guidelines established by statute, rule of the supreme court or the district court, the chief judge of each district court shall be responsible for and have general supervisory authority over the clerical and administrative functions of such court. The chief judge shall assign cases filed in the district courts to any county within the judicial district. Venue shall be proper in any county within the judicial district, as assigned by the chief judge.

Sec. 13. K.S.A. 20-331 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-331. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), Any person who has the qualifications prescribed for a district judge by K.S.A. 20-334 shall be eligible for nomination, election or appointment to the office of judge of the district court in any judicial district. If such person is not a resident of the judicial district at the time of nomination, election or appointment, such person shall establish residency in the judicial district before taking the oath of office and shall maintain residency while holding office.

(b) No person shall be eligible for nomination, election or appointment to the office of judge of the district court in any county of any judicial district for which there has been established residence requirements for the holding of such office if such person is not a resident of the county at the time of nomination, election or appointment.

Sec. 14. K.S.A. 20-333 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-333. Whenever under the provisions of this act provision is made for the abolishment of the office of district judge or district magistrate judge in any judicial district, and the district judge or district magistrate judge holding any such office shall die, resign or retire during the four (4) years next preceding the date fixed for the abolishment of such office, such office shall be and is hereby abolished at the time of such death, resignation or retirement.

Sec. 15. K.S.A. 20-336 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-336. In any judicial district which has not approved the proposition of non-partisan selection of district court judges, election laws applicable to the election of county officers district judges shall govern every election of district magistrate judges. Each district magistrate judge shall be elected by the electors of the county judicial district where the judge's position is located.

Sec. 16. K.S.A. 20-348 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-348. Except for expenses required by law to be paid by the state, the board of county commissioners of each county have an obligation to adequately fund the operation of the district court in the county and shall be responsible for all expenses incurred for the operation of the district court in the county. Counties from which district magistrate judge positions have been eliminated pursuant to K.S.A. 20-333 or 20-354, and amendments thereto, shall remain responsible for all expenses incurred as that county's share of the operations of the district court within the judicial district, as determined by the chief judge of the judicial district.

Sec. 17. K.S.A. 20-354 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-354. (a) If, upon the death, resignation, retirement or removal of a district magistrate judge of a county in which there are two or more district magistrate judge positions or in which there also is at least one district judge position, the supreme court determines that the continuation of the vacant a district magistrate judge position is unnecessary, due to the ability of the remaining judges of the district court in the county judicial district to assume the entire judicial workload of the county judicial district, the supreme court shall certify the elimination or reassignment of the district magistrate judge position to the secretary of state. Where the position to be eliminated is in a judicial district in which the proposition of nonpartisan selection of district court judges has been approved, such certification also shall be made to the chairperson of the district judicial nominating commission of the judicial district. The terms of office of district magistrate judges determined to be unnecessary or reassigned for district magistrate judges holding office in January of the year following the determination, shall expire on the last day of the term for which the district magistrate judge is currently holding office. The supreme court

shall designate any district magistrate positions to be abolished no later than one year prior to the end of the term for which the current district magistrate judge is serving.

- (b) (1) Within the limits of appropriations therefor, in any county where a district magistrate judge position is eliminated or from which a district magistrate judge position is reassigned, the county commission may elect to retain the position and pay the salary of the current district magistrate judge.
- (2) Any such salary or compensation shall be deposited in the state treasury in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto, and shall be credited to the district magistrate judge compensation fund. Any associated employer contributions and payments with respect to such salary or compensation that are made payable under law shall be paid by the county or counties providing such salary or compensation, in addition to such salary or compensation, in the same manner and under the same conditions and requirements as compensation payable pursuant to subsection (b) of K.S.A. 75-3120k, and amendments thereto. All such associated employer contributions and payments shall be remitted for deposit in the state treasury and shall be credited to the district magistrate compensation fund at the same time and in the same manner as such salary or compensation.
- (3) There is hereby established in the state treasury the district magistrate judge compensation fund.
- (4) All moneys credited to the district magistrate judge compensation fund shall be paid to, or on behalf of, the district magistrate judge or district magistrate judges for whom such moneys were remitted by the county or counties subject to the same conditions or restrictions imposed or prescribed by law as the salary or other compensation payable under subsection (b) of K.S.A. 75-3120k, and amendments thereto, to such district magistrate judge or district magistrate judges, including any applicable withholding or other taxes, associated retirement or other employer contributions and authorized payroll deductions.
- (5) All expenditures from the district magistrate judge compensation fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts and upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to payrolls approved by the chief justice of the Kansas supreme court or by a person or persons designated by the chief justice.
- (6) All salary or other compensation under this section shall be considered to be compensation provided by law for services as a district magistrate judge for all purposes under law.
- (c) Any person filling the district magistrate judge position retained pursuant to subsection (b) shall have the same power and authority as a district magistrate judge position established by the supreme court for all

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purposes under law.

Sec. 18. K.S.A. 20-2908 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-2908. Following the approval of nonpartisan selection of judges of the district court in a judicial district as provided in K.S.A. 20-2901 and amendments thereto, there shall not be an election or reelection of a judge of the district court at any succeeding general election, but any judge of the district court in the judicial district whose term of office expires on the second Monday in January next following any such succeeding general election shall be eligible for retention in office as provided in this section. No later than 12:00 noon on the Monday preceding the first Tuesday of August preceding the expiration of the judge's term of office, the judge may file in the office of the secretary of state a declaration of candidacy for retention in office. Such declaration shall be prescribed by the secretary of state. If a declaration is not so filed, the position held by the judge shall be vacant upon the expiration of the judge's term of office. If a declaration is filed, the judge's name shall be submitted at the next general election to the electors of the judicial district, if the judge is a district judge, or to the electors of the county, if the judge is a district magistrate judge. The name shall be submitted on a separate judicial ballot, without party designation, reading substantially as follows:

22 "Shall \_

23 (Here insert name of judge.)

(Here insert the title of the court.)

be retained in office?"

If a majority of those voting on the question vote against retaining the person in office, the position or office which the person holds shall be vacant upon the expiration of the person's term of office; otherwise, unless removed for cause, the person shall remain in office for the regular term of four years from the second Monday in January following the election. At the expiration of each term, unless by law the person is compelled to retire, the person shall be eligible for retention in office by election in the manner prescribed in this section.

Wherever a majority of those voting on the question of retaining any judge in office vote against retention, the secretary of state, following the final canvass of votes on the question, shall certify the results to the chief justice of the supreme court. Any judge who has not been retained in office pursuant to this section shall not be eligible for nomination or appointment to the office of judge of the district court in the judicial district prior to the expiration of four years after the expiration of the judge's term of office.

Election laws applicable to the general elections of other state officers

shall apply to elections upon the question of retention of judges of the district court pursuant to this section, to the extent that they are consistent with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 19. K.S.A. 22-2602 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2602. Except as otherwise provided by law, the prosecution shall be in the county judicial district where the crime was committed.

Sec. 20. K.S.A. 22-2603 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2603. Where two or more acts are requisite to the commission of any crime and such acts occur in different counties the prosecution may be in any county judicial district in which any of such acts occur.

Sec. 21. K.S.A. 22-2604 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2604. Where a crime is committed on or so near the boundary of two or more counties that it cannot be readily determined in which county the crime was committed, the prosecution may be in any of judicial district containing any such counties.

Sec. 22. K.S.A. 22-2605 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2605. Where any part of a river, water course, body of water or reservoir constitutes the boundary line between two (2) or more counties, the venue is in any of such counties judicial district for prosecution of crimes committed over the whole extent of such part of the river, water course, body of water or reservoir, or any island therein.

Sec. 23. K.S.A. 22-2606 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2606. The venue of prosecutions for crimes committed on any river, body of water or reservoir constituting the boundary line of this state is in any county judicial district on the same river, body of water or reservoir.

- Sec. 24. K.S.A. 22-2607 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2607. (1) A person who intentionally aids, abets, advises, counsels or procures another to commit a crime may be prosecuted in any county judicial district where any of such acts were performed or in the county judicial district where the principal crime was committed.
- (2) A person who knowingly harbors, conceals or aids another person who has committed or has been charged with a crime with intent that such other person shall avoid or escape from arrest, trial, conviction or punishment for such crime, may be prosecuted in any county judicial district where any of such acts were performed or in the county judicial district where the principal crime was committed.

Sec. 25. K.S.A. 22-2608 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2608. If a crime is committed in, on or against any vehicle or means of conveyance passing through or above this state, and it cannot readily be determined in which county the crime was committed, the prosecution may be in any county judicial district in this state through or above which such vehicle or means of conveyance has passed or in which such travel commenced or terminated.

Sec. 26. K.S.A. 22-2609 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2609. When property taken in one county by theft or robbery has been brought into another county, the venue is in either any county within the judicial district.

Sec. 27. K.S.A. 22-2610 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2610. When property taken in another state by theft or robbery shall have been brought into this state, the venue is in any county judicial district into or through which such property shall have been brought.

Sec. 28. K.S.A. 22-2611 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2611. If the cause of death is inflicted in one county and the death ensues in another county, the prosecution may be in either any of such counties within the judicial district. Death shall be presumed to have occurred in the county where the body of the victim is found.

Sec. 29. K.S.A. 22-2612 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2612. If a crime commenced outside this state is consummated within this state, or if a person outside this state commits or consummates a crime by an agent or means within this state, the prosecution shall be in the county judicial district where the crime was consummated.

Sec. 30. K.S.A. 22-2613 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2613. A person charged with the crime of bigamy may be prosecuted in the eounty judicial district where the bigamous marriage ceremony was performed or in any eounty judicial district in which bigamous cohabitation has occurred pursuant to such bigamous marriage.

Sec. 31. K.S.A. 22-2614 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2614. A person charged with the crime of kidnapping may be prosecuted in any county judicial district in which the victim has been transported or confined during the course of the crime.

Sec. 32. K.S.A. 22-2615 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2615. A person who has been released from custody upon an appearance bond given in one county judicial district for appearance in another county judicial district, and who fails to appear, as provided in K.S.A. 21-3813 and 21-3814, and amendments thereto, may be prosecuted for such failure to appear either in the county judicial district where the appearance bond was given or the county judicial district where the defendant was bound to appear.

Sec. 33. K.S.A. 22-2616 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2616. (1) In any prosecution, the court upon motion of the defendant shall order that the case be transferred as to him to another county or district if the court is satisfied that there exists in the county judicial district where the prosecution is pending so great a prejudice against the defendant that he the defendant cannot obtain a fair and impartial trial in that county.

(2) When a case is ordered transferred to another county or district,

the court shall certify the order of transfer to the departmental justice who shall designate another <del>county or</del> district to which the proceeding shall be transferred.

- (3) When a transfer is ordered the clerk of the court where the case is pending shall transmit to the clerk of the court to which the case is transferred all papers in the case or duplicates thereof and any appearance bond taken, and the prosecution shall continue in the court to which the transfer is ordered.
- (4) When any case is transferred to another <del>county</del> *judicial district* under this section the responsibility for prosecution of the case shall remain with the original prosecuting attorney, or <del>his</del> his successor.
- (5) When any case is transferred to another equality judicial district under this section all taxable costs in such case shall be taxed to the county in which the case originated and such county shall be liable for the payment thereof.

The provisions of this section shall apply only to the prosecution of trials and shall not be applicable to preliminary proceedings.

- Sec. 34. K.S.A. 22-2617 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2617. When a change of venue has been granted and the new place of trial has been designated, the clerk of the court of the county where the case originated shall give notice in writing to the defendant and all persons under bond to appear in the case of the time, date and place for appearance in the county judicial district to which the case has been transferred. If the defendant is in custody, the court may order him the defendant confined in the any county in the judicial district to which the cause is transferred.
- Sec. 35. K.S.A. 22-2902 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-2902. (1) The state and every person charged with a felony shall have a right to a preliminary examination before a magistrate, unless such charge has been issued as a result of an indictment by a grand jury.
- (2) The preliminary examination shall be held before a magistrate of a county judicial district in which venue for the prosecution lies within 10 days after the arrest or personal appearance of the defendant. Continuances may be granted only for good cause shown.
- (3) The defendant shall not enter a plea at the preliminary examination. The defendant shall be personally present and except for witnesses who are children less than 13 years of age, the witnesses shall be examined in the defendant's presence. The defendant's voluntary absence after the preliminary examination has been begun in the defendant's presence shall not prevent the continuation of the examination. Except for witnesses who are children less than 13 years of age, the defendant shall have the right to cross-examine witnesses against the defendant and introduce evidence in the defendant's own behalf. If from the evidence it appears that

a felony has been committed and there is probable cause to believe that a felony has been committed by the defendant, the magistrate shall order the defendant bound over to the district judge having jurisdiction to try the case; otherwise, the magistrate shall discharge the defendant. When the victim of the felony is a child less than 13 years of age, the finding of probable cause as provided in this subsection may be based upon hearsay evidence in whole or in part presented at the preliminary examination by means of statements made by a child less than 13 years of age on a videotape recording or by other means.

- (4) If the defendant and the state waive preliminary examination, the magistrate shall order the defendant bound over to the district judge having jurisdiction to try the case.
- (5) Any judge of the district court may conduct a preliminary examination, and a district judge may preside at the trial of any defendant even though such judge presided at the preliminary examination of such defendant.
- (6) The complaint or information, as filed by the prosecuting attorney pursuant to K.S.A. 22-2905 and amendments thereto, shall serve as the formal charging document at trial. When a defendant and prosecuting attorney reach agreement on a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, the defendant and the prosecuting attorney shall notify the district court of such agreement and arrange for a time to plead, pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3210 and amendments thereto.
- (7) The judge of the district court, when conducting the preliminary examination, shall have the discretion to conduct arraignment, subject to assignment pursuant to K.S.A. 20-329 and amendments thereto, at the conclusion of the preliminary examination.
- Sec. 36. K.S.A. 22-3428 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3428. (1) (a) When a defendant is acquitted and the jury answers in the affirmative to the special question asked pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3221 and amendments thereto, the defendant shall be committed to the state security hospital for safekeeping and treatment. A finding of not guilty and the jury answering in the affirmative to the special question asked pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3221 and amendments thereto, shall be prima facie evidence that the acquitted defendant is presently likely to cause harm to self or others.
- (b) Within 90 days of the defendant's admission, the chief medical officer of the state security hospital shall send to the court a written evaluation report. Upon receipt of the report, the court shall set a hearing to determine whether or not the defendant is currently a mentally ill person. The hearing shall be held within 30 days after the receipt by the court of the chief medical officer's report.
- (c) The court shall give notice of the hearing to the chief medical

officer of the state security hospital, the district or county attorney, the defendant and the defendant's attorney. The court shall inform the defendant that such defendant is entitled to counsel and that counsel will be appointed to represent the defendant if the defendant is not financially able to employ an attorney as provided in K.S.A. 22-4503 et seq. and amendments thereto. The defendant shall remain at the state security hospital pending the hearing.

- (d) At the hearing, the defendant shall have the right to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses. At the conclusion of the hearing, if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant is not currently a mentally ill person, the court shall dismiss the criminal proceeding and discharge the defendant, otherwise the court may commit the defendant to the state security hospital for treatment or may place the defendant on conditional release pursuant to subsection (4).
  - (2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3):
- (a) Whenever it appears to the chief medical officer of the state security hospital that a person committed under subsection (1)(d) is not likely to cause harm to other persons in a less restrictive hospital environment, the officer may transfer the person to any state hospital, subject to the provisions of subsection (3). At any time subsequent thereto during which such person is still committed to a state hospital, if the chief medical officer of that hospital finds that the person may be likely to cause harm or has caused harm, to others, such officer may transfer the person back to the state security hospital.
- (b) Any person committed under subsection (1)(d) may be granted conditional release or discharge as an involuntary patient.
- Before transfer of a person from the state security hospital pursuant to subsection (2)(a) or conditional release or discharge of a person pursuant to subsection (2)(b), the chief medical officer of the state security hospital or the state hospital where the patient is under commitment shall give notice to the district court of the county judicial district from which the person was committed that transfer of the patient is proposed or that the patient is ready for proposed conditional release or discharge. Such notice shall include, but not be limited to: (a) Identification of the patient; (b) the course of treatment; (c) a current assessment of the defendant's mental illness; (d) recommendations for future treatment, if any; and (e) recommendations regarding conditional release or discharge, if any. Upon receiving notice, the district court shall order that a hearing be held on the proposed transfer, conditional release or discharge. The court shall give notice of the hearing to the state hospital or state security hospital where the patient is under commitment and to the district or county attorney of the <del>county</del> judicial district from which the person was originally ordered committed referred for an order of com-

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mitment and shall order the involuntary patient to undergo a mental evaluation by a person designated by the court. A copy of all orders of the court shall be sent to the involuntary patient and the patient's attorney. The report of the court ordered mental evaluation shall be given to the district or county attorney, the involuntary patient and the patient's attorney at least five days prior to the hearing. The hearing shall be held within 30 days after the receipt by the court of the chief medical officer's notice. The involuntary patient shall remain in the state hospital or state security hospital where the patient is under commitment until the hearing on the proposed transfer, conditional release or discharge is to be held. At the hearing, the court shall receive all relevant evidence, including the written findings and recommendations of the chief medical officer of the state security hospital or the state hospital where the patient is under commitment, and shall determine whether the patient shall be transferred to a less restrictive hospital environment or whether the patient shall be conditionally released or discharged. The patient shall have the right to present evidence at such hearing and to cross-examine any witnesses called by the district or county attorney. At the conclusion of the hearing, if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the patient will not be likely to cause harm to self or others if transferred to a less restrictive hospital environment, the court shall order the patient transferred. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the patient is not currently a mentally ill person, the court shall order the patient discharged or conditionally released otherwise, the court shall order the patient to remain in the state security hospital or state hospital where the patient is under commitment. If the court orders the conditional release of the patient in accordance with subsection (4), the court may order as an additional condition to the release that the patient continue to take prescribed medication and report as directed to a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery to determine whether or not the patient is taking the medication or that the patient continue to receive periodic psychiatric or psychological treatment.

(4) In order to ensure the safety and welfare of a patient who is to be conditionally released and the citizenry of the state, the court may allow the patient to remain in custody at a facility under the supervision of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services for a period of time not to exceed 30 days in order to permit sufficient time for the secretary to prepare recommendations to the court for a suitable reentry program for the patient. The reentry program shall be specifically designed to facilitate the return of the patient to the community as a functioning, self-supporting citizen, and may include appropriate supportive provisions for assistance in establishing residency, securing gainful employment, undergoing needed vocational rehabilitation, receiving marital and family

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counseling, and such other outpatient services that appear beneficial. If a patient who is to be conditionally released will be residing in a county other than the county where the district court that ordered the conditional release is located, the court shall transfer venue of the case to the district court of the other county judicial district and send a copy of all of the court's records of the proceedings to the other court. In all cases of conditional release the court shall: (a) Order that the patient be placed under the temporary supervision of district court probation and parole services, community treatment facility or any appropriate private agency; and (b) require as a condition precedent to the release that the patient agree in writing to waive extradition in the event a warrant is issued pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3428b and amendments thereto.

- (5) At any time during the conditional release period, a conditionally released patient, through the patient's attorney, or the county or district attorney of the county in which the district court having venue is located may file a motion for modification of the conditions of release, and the court shall hold an evidentiary hearing on the motion within 15 days of its filing. The court shall give notice of the time for the hearing to the patient and the county or district attorney. If the court finds from the evidence at the hearing that the conditional provisions of release should be modified or vacated, it shall so order. If at any time during the transitional period the designated medical officer or supervisory personnel or the treatment facility informs the court that the patient is not satisfactorily complying with the provisions of the conditional release, the court, after a hearing for which notice has been given to the county or district attorney and the patient, may make orders: (a) For additional conditions of release designed to effect the ends of the reentry program, (b) requiring the county or district attorney to file a petition to determine whether the patient is a mentally ill person as provided in K.S.A. 59-2957 and amendments thereto, or (c) requiring that the patient be committed to the state security hospital or any state hospital. In cases where an application is ordered to be filed, the court shall proceed to hear and determine the application pursuant to the care and treatment act for mentally ill persons and that act shall apply to all subsequent proceedings. The costs of all proceedings, the mental evaluation and the reentry program authorized by this section shall be paid by the county from which the person was committed.
- (6) In any case in which the defense that the defendant lacked the required mental state pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3220 and amendments thereto is relied on, the court shall instruct the jury on the substance of this section.
- (7) As used in this section and K.S.A. 22-3428a and amendments thereto:

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- (a) "Likely to cause harm to self or others" means that the person is likely, in the reasonably foreseeable future, to cause substantial physical injury or physical abuse to self or others or substantial damage to another's property, or evidenced by behavior causing, attempting or threatening such injury, abuse or neglect.
  - (b) "Mentally ill person" means any person who:
- (A) Is suffering from a severe mental disorder to the extent that such person is in need of treatment; and
  - (B) is likely to cause harm to self or others.
- 10 (c) "Treatment facility" means any mental health center or clinic, 11 psychiatric unit of a medical care facility, psychologist, physician or other 12 institution or individual authorized or licensed by law to provide either 13 inpatient or outpatient treatment to any patient.

Sec. 37. K.S.A. 22-3428a is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3428a. (1) Any person found not guilty, pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3220 and 22-3221, and amendments thereto, who remains in the state security hospital or a state hospital for over one year pursuant to a commitment under K.S.A. 22-3428, and amendments thereto, shall be entitled annually to request a hearing to determine whether or not the person continues to be a mentally ill person. The request shall be made in writing to the district court of the eounty judicial district where the person is hospitalized and shall be signed by the committed person or the person's counsel. When the request is filed, the court shall give notice of the request to: (a) The county or district attorney of the county in which the person was originally ordered committed, and (b) the chief medical officer of the state security hospital or state hospital where the person is committed. The chief medical officer receiving the notice, or the officer's designee, shall conduct a mental examination of the person and shall send to the district court of the county where the person is hospitalized and to the county or district attorney of the county in which the person was originally ordered committed a report of the examination within 20 days from the date when notice from the court was received. Within 10 days after receiving the report of the examination, the county or district attorney receiving it may file a motion with the district court that gave the notice, requesting the court to change the venue of the hearing to the district court of the county judicial district in which the person was originally committed, or the court that gave the notice on its own motion may change the venue of the hearing to the district court of the eounty judicial district in which the person was originally committed. Upon receipt of that motion and the report of the mental examination or upon the court's own motion, the court shall transfer the hearing to the district court specified in the motion and send a copy of the court's records of the proceedings to that court.

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- (2) After the time in which a change of venue may be requested has elapsed, the court having venue shall set a date for the hearing, giving notice thereof to the county or district attorney of the county, the committed person and the person's counsel. If there is no counsel of record, the court shall appoint a counsel for the committed person. The committed person shall have the right to procure, at the person's own expense, a mental examination by a physician or licensed psychologist of the person's own choosing. If a committed person is financially unable to procure such an examination, the aid to indigent defendants provisions of article 45 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated shall be applicable to that person. A committed person requesting a mental examination pursuant to K.S.A. 22-4508, and amendments thereto, may request a physician or licensed psychologist of the person's own choosing and the court shall request the physician or licensed psychologist to provide an estimate of the cost of the examination. If the physician or licensed psychologist agrees to accept compensation in an amount in accordance with the compensation standards set by the board of supervisors of panels to aid indigent defendants, the judge shall appoint the requested physician or licensed psychologist; otherwise, the court shall designate a physician or licensed psychologist to conduct the examination. Copies of each mental examination of the committed person shall be filed with the court at least five days prior to the hearing and shall be supplied to the county or district attorney receiving notice pursuant to this section and the committed person's counsel.
- (3) At the hearing the committed person shall have the right to present evidence and cross-examine the witnesses. The court shall receive all relevant evidence, including the written findings and recommendations of the chief medical officer of the state security hospital or state hospital where the person is under commitment, and shall determine whether the committed person continues to be a mentally ill person. At the hearing the court may make any order that a court is empowered to make pursuant to subsections (3), (4) and (5) of K.S.A. 22-3428 and amendments thereto. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence the committed person is not a mentally ill person, the court shall order the person discharged; otherwise, the person shall remain committed or be conditionally released.
- (4) Costs of a hearing held pursuant to this section shall be assessed against and paid by the county in which the person was originally ordered committed.

Sec. 38. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 26-501 is hereby amended to read as follows: 26-501. (a) The procedure for exercising eminent domain, as set forth in K.S.A. 26-501 through 26-518 and K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 26-501a and 26-501b, and amendments thereto, shall be followed in all eminent

domain proceedings.

- (b) The proceedings shall be brought by filing a verified petition in the district court of the county judicial district in which the real estate is situated, except if it be an entire tract situated in two or more counties, the proceedings may be brought in any county in which any tract or parts thereof is situated.
- (c) For the purposes of the eminent domain procedure act, unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning, the following terms shall have the following respective meanings:
  - (1) "Municipality" means city, county or unified government.
- (2) "Taking" means the use by any authorized entity of the power of eminent domain to acquire any interest in private real property.
- Sec. 39. K.S.A. 38-1116 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-1116. (a) The district court has jurisdiction of an action brought under the Kansas parentage act. The action may be joined with an action for divorce, annulment, separate maintenance, support or adoption.
- (b) If any determination is sought in any action under the Kansas parentage act for custody, residency or parenting time, the initial pleading seeking that determination shall include that information required by K.S.A. 38-1356, and amendments thereto;
- (c) The action may be brought in the county judicial district in which the child, the mother or the presumed or alleged father resides or is found. If a parent or an alleged or presumed parent is deceased, an action maybe brought in the county judicial district in which proceedings for probate of the estate of the parent or alleged or presumed parent have been or could be commenced.
- Sec. 40. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 38-2204 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2204. (a) Venue of any case involving a child in need of care shall be in the eounty judicial district of the child's residence or in the eounty judicial district where the child is found.
- (b) Upon application of any party or interested party and after notice to all other parties and interested parties, the court in which the petition was originally filed alleging that a child is a child in need of care may order the proceedings transferred to the court of the county judicial district where: (1) The child is physically present; (2) the parent or parents reside; or (3) other proceedings are pending in this state concerning custody of the child. The judge of the court in which the case is pending shall consult with the judge of the proposed receiving court prior to transfer of the case. If the judges do not agree that the case should be transferred or if a hearing is requested, a hearing shall be held on the desirability of the transfer, with notice to parties or interested parties, the secretary and the proposed receiving court. If the judge of the transferring court orders the case transferred, the order of transfer shall include

findings stating why the case is being transferred and, if available, the names and addresses of all interested parties to whom the receiving court should provide notice of any further proceedings. The receiving court shall accept the case. Upon a judge ordering a transfer of venue, the clerk shall transmit the contents of the official file and a complete copy of the social file to the court to which venue is transferred, and, upon receipt of the record, the receiving court shall assume jurisdiction as if the proceedings were originally filed in that court. The transferring judge, if an adjudicatory hearing has been held, shall also transmit recommendations as to disposition. The court may return the case to the court where it originated if the child is not present in the receiving county judicial district or, the receiving county judicial district is not the residence of the child's parent or parents.

- Sec. 41. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 38-2305 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2305. (a) Venue for proceedings in any case involving a juvenile shall be in any county judicial district where any act of the alleged offense was committed.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (c), venue for sentencing proceedings shall be in the county judicial district of the juvenile offender's residence or, if the juvenile offender is not a resident of this state, in the county judicial district here the adjudication occurred. When the sentencing hearing is to be held in a county judicial district other than where the adjudication occurred, upon adjudication, the judge shall contact the sentencing court and advise the judge of the transfer. The adjudicating court shall send immediately to the sentencing court a facsimile of the complaint, the adjudication journal entry or judge's minutes, if available, and any recommendations in regard to sentencing. Such documents shall be sent for purposes of notification and shall not constitute original court documents. The adjudicating court shall also send to the sentencing court a complete copy of the official and social files in the case by mail within five working days of the adjudication.
- (c) If the juvenile offender is adjudicated in a county judicial district other than the county judicial district of the juvenile offender's residence, the sentencing hearing may be held in the county judicial district in which the adjudication was made if the adjudicating judge, upon motion by any person authorized to appeal, finds that it is in the interest of justice.
- Sec. 42. K.S.A. 40-218 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-218. Every insurance company, or fraternal benefit society, on applying for authority to transact business in this state, and as a condition precedent to obtaining such authority, shall file in the insurance department its written consent, irrevocable, that any action or garnishment proceeding may be commenced against such company or fraternal benefit society in the proper court of any county judicial district in this state in which the cause

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of action shall arise or in which the plaintiff may reside by the service of process on the commissioner of insurance of this state, and stipulating and agreeing that such service shall be taken and held in all courts to be as valid and binding as if due service had been made upon the president or chief officer of such corporation. Such consent shall be executed by the president and secretary of the company and shall be accompanied by a duly certified copy of the order or resolution of the board of directors, trustees or managers authorizing the president and secretary to execute the same. The summons or order of garnishment, accompanied by a fee of \$25, shall be directed to the commissioner of insurance, and shall require the defendant or garnishee to answer or otherwise respond by a certain day, not less than 40 days from the date the summons or order of garnishment is served on the commissioner.

Service on the commissioner of insurance of any process, notice or demand against an insurance company or fraternal benefit society shall be made by delivering to and leaving with the commissioner or the commissioner's designee, the original of the process and two copies of the process and the petition, notice of demand, or the clerk of the court may send the original process and two copies of both the process and petition, notice or demand directly to the commissioner by certified mail, return receipt requested. In the event that any process, notice or demand is served on the commissioner, the commissioner shall immediately cause a copy thereof to be forwarded by certified mail, return receipt requested to the insurance company or fraternal benefit society address to its general agent if such agent resides in this state or to the secretary of the insurance company or fraternal benefit society sued at its registered or principal office in any state in which it is domesticated. The commissioner of insurance shall make return of the summons to the court from whence it issued, showing the date of its receipt, the date of forwarding such copies, and the name and address of each person to whom a copy was forwarded. Such return shall be under the hand and seal of office, and shall have the same force and effect as a due and sufficient return made on process directed to a sheriff. The commissioner of insurance shall keep a suitable record in which shall be docketed every action commenced against an insurance company, the time when commenced, the date and manner of service; also the date of the judgment, its amount and costs, and the date of payment thereof, which shall be certified from time to time by the clerk of the court.

Sec. 43. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 43-107 is hereby amended to read as follows: 43-107. At least 30 days before service is required, the clerk of the county judicial district where such court is to be held shall draw from the jury box the names of 30 persons to serve as grand jurors and the names of 24 persons to serve as petit jurors. In the event that a county

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judicial district has appropriate base information programmed as a part of its computer operations so that it might comply with the spirit of the jury selection laws of Kansas, the jury commissioners may by local rule provide alternate methods for securing jury panels directly from the computer without the necessity of drawing names or cards from a wheel manually.

- Sec. 44. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 43-158 is hereby amended to read as follows: 43-158. The following persons shall be excused from jury service: (a) Persons unable to understand the English language with a degree of proficiency sufficient to respond to a jury questionnaire form prepared by the commissioner;
  - (b) persons under adjudication of incompetency;
- (c) persons who within 10 years immediately preceding have been convicted of or pleaded guilty, or nolo contendere, to an indictment or information charging a felony;
- (d) persons who have served as jurors in the <del>county</del> *judicial district* within one year immediately preceding; and
- (e) a mother breastfeeding her child. Jury service shall be postponed until such mother is no longer breastfeeding the child.

Sec. 45. K.S.A. 43-162 is hereby amended to read as follows: 43-162. All jury lists shall be prepared in accordance with the provisions of this act. Jury commissioners shall cause to be prepared under their supervision a list of persons qualified as jurors in each county. Jury lists shall be prepared from voter registration records of the county in such judicial district, lists of licensed drivers residing in the eounty judicial district or enumeration or census records for the county in such judicial district, in accordance with the intent and purposes of this act. On and after January 1, 1985, Lists of holders of state-issued nondrivers' identification cards who reside in the county judicial district may also be used in the preparation of jury lists. Jury lists prepared from multiple sources may be used if one or more of the foregoing records is used as a material source in preparing the list. The commissioners shall cause the jury list of each county to be revised and updated by adding names of qualified jurors and removing names of those who have died, removed from the county judicial district, or who have otherwise become disqualified. For the purposes of preparation and revision of jury lists, commissioners shall have access to the voter registration records of the county judicial district, records of the division of vehicles pertaining to licensed drivers who reside in the county judicial district and enumeration or census records for the county. On and after January 1, 1985, Commissioners shall have access to records of the division of vehicles pertaining to nondrivers' identification card holders who reside in the county judicial district, for the purposes of preparation and revision of jury lists.

Sec. 46. K.S.A. 43-163 is hereby amended to read as follows: 43-163. Jury commissioners shall cause cards to be prepared such that the name of each person on the jury list shall appear on one card. Such cards shall be of uniform kind and size. Such cards shall be placed in a wheel designated by the commissioner, and while in the wheel shall be thoroughly mixed. After such cards are thoroughly mixed in the wheel, cards may be drawn therefrom as provided in this act for selection of members of jury panels. There shall be one and only one wheel for each county judicial district, and the commissioner shall assure that it is kept securely locked and it shall be maintained under the control of the commissioner. In the event that a county judicial district has appropriate base information programmed as a part of its computer operations so that it might comply with the spirit of the jury selection laws of Kansas the jury commissioners may by local rule provide alternate methods for securing jury panels directly from the computer without the necessity of drawing names or cards from a wheel manually.

Sec. 47. K.S.A. 43-164 is hereby amended to read as follows: 43-164. Whenever it is necessary to secure a panel of jurors, or additional members for a panel of jurors, names shall be drawn from the wheel of the county judicial district as herein provided. If such panel of jurors, or additional names for a panel, is to be drawn to serve in the district court, the district judge, or a person appointed by the court for such purpose, shall make such drawing. If such panel, or additional names, are to be drawn for service in a court of the county judicial district other than the district court, the judge of any such court, or a person appointed by him the judge for the purpose, shall make such drawing. There shall be drawn from the wheel a number of cards sufficient to make up the panel or to supply additional names of jurors for a panel, as may be directed by the commissioner. The person drawing names from the wheel shall be so situated that he such person is unable to see the name on any card before it is drawn.

Sec. 48. K.S.A. 47-421 is hereby amended to read as follows: 47-421. Any person who shall willfully and knowingly brand or cause to be branded with such person's brand, or any brand not the recorded brand of the owner, any livestock being the property of another, or who shall willfully or knowingly efface, deface or obliterate any brand upon any livestock, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by confinement in the custody of the secretary of corrections for a period not exceeding five years. Prosecution for violation of the provisions of this section may be had either in the county judicial district where such violation occurred or in any county judicial district in which the livestock may be located or found in the possession of the accused.

- Sec. 49. K.S.A. 50-110 is hereby amended to read as follows: 50-110. (a) Jurisdiction. For the purpose of enforcing this act, the courts of this state shall have power to exercise jurisdiction over persons to the maximum extent permitted by the constitution of the United States.
- (b) Venue. Every action pursuant to this act shall be brought in the district court of any eounty judicial district in which there occurred an act or practice declared to be a violation of this act or in the district court of Shawnee county.
- Sec. 50. K.S.A. 50-638 is hereby amended to read as follows: 50-638. (a) *Jurisdiction*. Any supplier, whether or not a resident or citizen of this state, who in person or through an agent or an instrumentality, engages in a consumer transaction in this state, thereby submits the supplier to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state as to any cause of action arising from such consumer transaction.
- (b) Venue. Every action pursuant to this act shall be brought in the district court of any county judicial district in which there occurred an act or practice declared to be a violation of this act, or in which the defendant resides or the defendant's principal place of business is located. If the defendant is a nonresident and has no principal place of business within this state, then the nonresident defendant can be sued either in the district court of Shawnee county or in the district court of any county judicial district in which there occurred an act or practice declared to be a violation of this act.
- Sec. 51. K.S.A. 55-1617 is hereby amended to read as follows: 55-1617. The district court of the county judicial district in which oil or gas is produced shall be a court of proper venue for proceedings brought pursuant to this act. The prevailing party in a proceeding brought pursuant to this act on which a judgment is rendered may recover court costs and reasonable attorney fees at the discretion of the court.
- Sec. 52. K.S.A. 56-1a502 is hereby amended to read as follows: 56-1a502. Before doing business in the state of Kansas, a foreign limited partnership shall register with the secretary of state. In order to register, a foreign limited partnership shall submit to the secretary of state together with payment of the fee required by K.S.A. 56-1a605 and amendments thereto, an original copy executed by a general partner, together with a duplicate copy, of an application for registration as a foreign limited partnership, setting forth:
  - (a) The name of the foreign limited partnership;
- (b) the state or other jurisdiction or country where organized, the date of its organization and a statement issued by an appropriate authority in that jurisdiction or by a third-party agent authorized by the secretary of state that the foreign limited partnership exists in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its organization;

- (c) the nature of the business or purposes to be conducted or promoted in the state of Kansas;
- (d) the address of the registered office and the name and address of the resident agent for service of process required to be maintained by subsection (b) of K.S.A. 56-1a504 and amendments thereto;
- (e) an irrevocable written consent of the foreign limited partnership that actions may be commenced against it in the proper court of any county judicial district where there is proper venue by the service of process on the secretary of state as provided for in K.S.A. 60-304 and amendments thereto and stipulating and agreeing that such service shall be taken and held, in all courts, to be as valid and binding as if due service had been made upon the general partners of the foreign limited partnership;
- (f) the name and business, residence or mailing address of each of the general partners; and
- (g) the date on which the foreign limited partnership first did, or intends to do, business in the state of Kansas.
- Sec. 53. K.S.A. 56-1a510 is hereby amended to read as follows: 56-1a510. Service of process in any action against any foreign limited partnership, whether or not that limited partnership is qualified to do business in this state, shall be made in the manner prescribed by K.S.A. 60-304 and amendments thereto. Any person who has a cause of action against any foreign limited partnership, whether or not the limited partnership is qualified to do business in this state may file suit against the limited partnership in the district court of a county judicial district in which there is proper venue if the cause of action arose in Kansas out of the limited partnership's doing business in Kansas or while the limited partnership was doing business in Kansas.
- Sec. 54. K.S.A. 59-2126 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-2126. (a) In an independent adoption venue shall be in the county judicial district in which the petitioner resides or in the county judicial district in which the child to be adopted resides.
  - (b) In an agency adoption venue shall be:
  - (1) In the eounty judicial district in which the petitioner resides;
- (2) in the <del>county</del> *judicial district* in which the child to be adopted resided prior to receipt of custody by the agency; or
  - (3) where the child placing agency is located.
- (c) In a stepparent adoption venue shall be in the <del>county</del> *judicial* district in which the petitioner resides or where the child resides.
- (d) If the petitioner resides upon or is stationed at a United States military post or reservation within this state, and the child to be adopted is then residing with the petitioner, venue may be in the district court of the county judicial district in which the post or reservation is located, or

in the district court of any <del>county</del> judicial district located immediately adjacent to such <del>county</del> judicial district.

- (e) Where the residence of the child, as defined in K.S.A. 59-2112, and amendments thereto, serves as the basis for venue, a sworn affidavit shall be filed with the petition setting forth the factual basis for the child's residency.
- Sec. 55. K.S.A. 59-2136 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-2136. (a) The provisions of this section shall apply where a relinquishment or consent to an adoption has not been obtained from a parent and K.S.A. 59-2124 and 59-2129, and amendments thereto, state that the necessity of a parent's relinquishment or consent can be determined under this section.
- (b) Insofar as practicable, the provisions of this section applicable to the father also shall apply to the mother and those applicable to the mother also shall apply to the father.
- (c) In stepparent adoptions under subsection (d), the court may appoint an attorney to represent any father who is unknown or whose whereabouts are unknown. In all other cases, the court shall appoint an attorney to represent any father who is unknown or whose whereabouts are unknown. If no person is identified as the father or a possible father, the court shall order publication notice of the hearing in such manner as the court deems appropriate.
- In a stepparent adoption, if a mother consents to the adoption of a child who has a presumed father under subsection (a)(1), (2) or (3) of K.S.A. 38-1114 and amendments thereto, or who has a father as to whom the child is a legitimate child under prior law of this state or under the law of another jurisdiction, the consent of such father must be given to the adoption unless such father has failed or refused to assume the duties of a parent for two consecutive years next preceding the filing of the petition for adoption or is incapable of giving such consent. In determining whether a father's consent is required under this subsection, the court may disregard incidental visitations, contacts, communications or contributions. In determining whether the father has failed or refused to assume the duties of a parent for two consecutive years next preceding the filing of the petition for adoption, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that if the father, after having knowledge of the child's birth, has knowingly failed to provide a substantial portion of the child support as required by judicial decree, when financially able to do so, for a period of two years next preceding the filing of the petition for adoption, then such father has failed or refused to assume the duties of a parent. The court may consider the best interests of the child and the fitness of the nonconsenting parent in determining whether a stepparent adoption should be granted.

- (e) Except as provided in subsection (d), if a mother desires to relinquish or consents to the adoption of such mother's child, a petition shall be filed in the district court to terminate the parental rights of the father, unless the father's relationship to the child has been previously terminated or determined not to exist by a court. The petition may be filed by the mother, the petitioner for adoption, the person or agency having custody of the child or the agency to which the child has been or is to be relinquished. Where appropriate, the request to terminate parental rights may be contained in a petition for adoption. If the request to terminate parental rights is not filed in connection with an adoption proceeding, venue shall be in the county judicial district in which the child, the mother or the presumed or alleged father resides or is found. In an effort to identify the father, the court shall determine by deposition, affidavit or hearing, the following:
- (1) Whether there is a presumed father under K.S.A. 38-1114 and amendments thereto;
- (2) whether there is a father whose relationship to the child has been determined by a court;
- (3) whether there is a father as to whom the child is a legitimate child under prior law of this state or under the law of another jurisdiction;
- (4) whether the mother was cohabitating with a man at the time of conception or birth of the child;
- (5) whether the mother has received support payments or promises of support with respect to the child or in connection with such mother's pregnancy; and
- (6) whether any man has formally or informally acknowledged or declared such man's possible paternity of the child. If the father is identified to the satisfaction of the court, or if more than one man is identified as a possible father, each shall be given notice of the proceeding in accordance with subsection (f).
- (f) Notice of the proceeding shall be given to every person identified as the father or a possible father by personal service, certified mail return receipt requested or in any other manner the court may direct. Proof of notice shall be filed with the court before the petition or request is heard.
- (g) If, after the inquiry, the court is unable to identify the father or any possible father and no person has appeared claiming to be the father and claiming custodial rights, the court shall enter an order terminating the unknown father's parental rights with reference to the child without regard to subsection (h). If any person identified as the father or possible father of the child fails to appear or, if appearing, fails to claim custodial rights, such person's parental rights with reference to the child shall be terminated without regard to subsection (h).
- 43 (h) (1) When a father or alleged father appears and asserts parental

 rights, the court shall determine parentage, if necessary pursuant to the Kansas parentage act. If a father desires but is financially unable to employ an attorney, the court shall appoint an attorney for the father. Thereafter, the court may order that parental rights be terminated, upon a finding by clear and convincing evidence, of any of the following:

- (A) The father abandoned or neglected the child after having knowledge of the child's birth:
  - (B) the father is unfit as a parent or incapable of giving consent;
- (C) the father has made no reasonable efforts to support or communicate with the child after having knowledge of the child's birth;
- (D) the father, after having knowledge of the pregnancy, failed without reasonable cause to provide support for the mother during the six months prior to the child's birth;
- (E) the father abandoned the mother after having knowledge of the pregnancy;
  - (F) the birth of the child was the result of rape of the mother; or
  - (G) the father has failed or refused to assume the duties of a parent for two consecutive years next preceding the filing of the petition.
  - (2) In making a finding whether parental rights shall be terminated under this subsection, the court may:
    - (A) Consider and weigh the best interest of the child; and
  - (B) disregard incidental visitations, contacts, communications or contributions.
  - (3) In determining whether the father has failed or refused to assume the duties of a parent for two consecutive years next preceding the filing of the petition for adoption, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that if the father, after having knowledge of the child's birth, has knowingly failed to provide a substantial portion of the child support as required by judicial decree, when financially able to do so, for a period of two years next preceding the filing of the petition for adoption, then such father has failed or refused to assume the duties of a parent.
  - (i) A termination of parental rights under this section shall not terminate the right of the child to inherit from or through the parent. Upon such termination, all the rights of birth parents to such child, including their right to inherit from or through such child, shall cease.
  - Sec. 56. K.S.A. 59-2138 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-2138. Venue shall be in the <del>county</del> *judicial district* in which the petitioner or the adult to be adopted resides.
  - Sec. 57. K.S.A. 59-2203 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-2203. Proceedings for the probate of a will or for administration shall be had in the county judicial district of the residence of the decedent at the time of such decedent's death if the decedent owned an interest in real property in such county judicial district, or, if the decedent did not own

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an interest in real property in the decedent's county judicial district of residence at the time of such decedent's death, in such county judicial district of the residence of the decedent at the time of such decedent's death or in any county judicial district where the decedent owned an interest in real property; if the decedent was not a resident of this state, proceedings may be had in any county judicial district where such decedent left any estate to be administered as provided in K.S.A. 59-805, and amendments thereto. Proceedings for the administration of a partnership estate by the surviving partner shall be had in the county judicial district of the residence of the deceased partner at the time. If the deceased partner is a nonresident of the state the proceedings may be had in any county judicial district in which any of the partnership property is situated. Such proceedings first legally commenced shall extend to all of the property of the decedent or proposed conservatee in this state.

If the proceedings are instituted in more than one county judicial district, they shall be stayed except in the county judicial district where first commenced until final determination of venue. If the proper venue is determined to be in another county judicial district, the district court, after making and retaining a true copy of the entire file, shall transmit the original to the proper county judicial district.

Sec. 58. K.S.A. 59-2207 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-2207. Any fiduciary may be sued in the district court of the county judicial district in which he or she such fiduciary was appointed, or in which he or she such fiduciary resides. If the fiduciary does not reside in the county judicial district of his or her appointment, service may be had upon the fiduciary by serving a summons in the county judicial district of his or her such fiduciary's residence.

Sec. 59. K.S.A. 59-2403 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-2403. An appeal taken from any order, judgment, decree or decision (other than one determining or refusing to determine venue or changing or refusing to change venue) made by a district magistrate judge before a change of venue shall be taken to a district judge of the county judicial district to which the change was made.

Sec. 60. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 59-2971 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-2971. (a) At any time after the petition provided for in K.S.A. 59-2957 and amendments thereto has been filed venue may be transferred in accordance with this section.

(1) Prior to trial required by K.S.A. 59-2965 and amendments thereto. Before the expiration of two full working days following the probable cause hearing held pursuant to K.S.A. 59-2959 or 59-2962 and amendments thereto, the district court then with jurisdiction, on its own motion or upon the written request of any person, may transfer the venue of the case to the district court of the county judicial district where the

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patient is being detained, evaluated or treated in a treatment facility under the authority of an order issued pursuant to K.S.A. 59-2958, 59-2959 or 59-2964 and amendments thereto. Thereafter the district court may on its own motion or upon the written request of any person transfer venue to another district court only for good cause shown.

When an order changing venue is issued, the district court issuing the order shall immediately send to the district court to which venue is changed a facsimile or electronic copy of the entire file of the case. The district court shall also immediately send a facsimile or electronic copy of the order transferring venue to the treatment facility where the patient is being detained, evaluated or treated.

- (2) After trial required by K.S.A. 59-2965 and amendments thereto, the district court may on its own motion or upon the written request of any person transfer venue to another district court for good cause shown. When an order changing venue is issued, the district court issuing the order shall immediately send to the district court to which venue is changed a facsimile or electronic copy of the entire file of the case. The transferring district court shall also immediately send a facsimile or electronic copy of the order transferring venue to the treatment facility where the patient is being detained, evaluated or treated.
- (b) The district court issuing an order transferring venue, if not in the county judicial district of residence of the proposed patient, shall transmit to the district court in the county judicial district of residence of the proposed patient a statement of any court costs incurred by the county judicial district of the district court issuing the order and, if the county judicial district of residence is not the receiving county judicial district, a facsimile or electronic copy of the entire file of the case.
- (c) Any district court to which venue is transferred shall proceed in the case as if the petition had been originally filed therein and shall cause notice of the change of venue to be given to the persons named in and in the same manner as provided for in K.S.A. 59-2963 and amendments thereto. In the event that notice of a change of location of a hearing due to a change of venue cannot be served at least 48 hours prior to any hearing previously scheduled by the transferring court or because of scheduling conflicts the hearing can not be held by the receiving court on the previously scheduled date, then the receiving court shall continue the hearing for up to seven full working days to allow adequate time for notice to be given and the hearing held.
- (d) Any district court to which venue is transferred, if not in the county judicial district of residence of the patient, shall transmit to the district court in the county judicial district of residence of the patient a statement of any court costs incurred and a facsimile or electronic copy of all pleadings and orders entered in the case after transfer.

Sec. 61. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 59-29b71 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-29b71. (a) At any time after the petition provided for in K.S.A. 59-29b57 and amendments thereto has been filed venue may be transferred in accordance with this section.

- (1) Prior to trial required by K.S.A. 59-29b65 and amendments thereto. Before the expiration of two full working days following the probable cause hearing held pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29b59 or 59-29b62 and amendments thereto, the district court then with jurisdiction, on its own motion or upon the written request of any person, may transfer the venue of the case to the district court of the county judicial district where the patient is being detained, evaluated or treated in a treatment facility under the authority of an order issued pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29b58, 59-29b59 or 59-29b64 and amendments thereto. Thereafter the district court may on its own motion or upon the written request of any person transfer venue to another district court only for good cause shown. When an order changing venue is issued, the district court issuing the order shall immediately send to the district court to which venue is changed a facsimile or electronic copy of the entire file of the case. The district court shall also immediately send a facsimile or electronic copy of the order transferring venue to the treatment facility where the patient is being detained, evaluated or treated.
- (2) After the trial required by K.S.A. 59-29b65 and amendments thereto, the district court may on its own motion or upon the written request of any person transfer venue to another district court for good cause shown. When an order changing venue is issued, the district court issuing the order shall immediately send to the district court to which venue is changed a facsimile or electronic copy of the entire file of the case. The transferring district court shall also immediately send a facsimile or electronic copy of the order transferring venue to the treatment facility where the patient is being detained, evaluated or treated. Upon request of the receiving district court or upon an order of the district court transferring venue, the transferring district court shall send to the receiving district court the entire original file of the case by mail.
- (b) The district court issuing an order transferring venue, if not in the county judicial district of residence of the proposed patient, shall transmit to the district court in the county judicial district of residence of the proposed patient a statement of any court costs incurred by the county judicial district of the district court issuing the order and, if the county judicial district of residence is not the receiving county judicial district, a facsimile or electronic copy of the entire file of the case.
- (c) Any district court to which venue is transferred shall proceed in the case as if the petition had been originally filed therein and shall cause notice of the change of venue to be given to the persons named in and

 in the same manner as provided for in K.S.A. 59-29b63 and amendments thereto. In the event that notice of a change of location of a hearing due to a change of venue cannot be served at least 48 hours prior to any hearing previously scheduled by the transferring court or because of scheduling conflicts the hearing can not be held by the receiving court on the previously scheduled date, then the receiving court shall continue the hearing for up to seven full working days to allow adequate time for notice to be given and the hearing held.

- (d) Any district court to which venue is transferred, if not in the county judicial district of residence of the patient, shall transmit to the district court in the county judicial district of residence of the patient a statement of any court costs incurred and a facsimile or electronic copy of all pleadings and orders entered in the case after transfer.
- Sec. 62. K.S.A. 60-242 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-242. (a) Consolidation. When actions involving a common question of law or fact are pending before the court in the same or different counties in the judicial district, the judge may order a joint hearing or trial of any or all of the matters in issue in the actions; may order all the actions consolidated; and may make such orders concerning proceedings therein as may tend to avoid unnecessary costs or delay.
- (b) Separate trials. In furtherance of convenience, to avoid prejudice or when separate trials will be conducive to expedition and economy, the judge may order a separate trial in the county where the action is pending, or a different county in the judicial district, of any claim, cross-claim, counterclaim, third-party claim or any separate issue, or any number of claims, cross-claims, counterclaims, third-party claims or issues, always preserving inviolate the right of trial by jury.
- (c) Multidistrict litigation. (1) When civil actions arising out of the same transaction or occurrence or series of transactions or occurrences are pending in different judicial districts, the supreme court, upon request of a party or of any court in which one of the actions is pending and upon finding that a transfer and consolidation will promote the just and efficient conduct of the actions, may order transfer of the pending actions to one of the counties judicial districts in which an action is pending. The actions may be consolidated for discovery, pretrial proceedings and possible trial. The supreme court shall assign the consolidated actions to a judge designated by the supreme court. Actions filed subsequent to the order may be consolidated as provided herein.
- (2) The assigned judge shall have the power to conduct all pretrial and discovery proceedings, issue orders therein, determine questions of law submitted to the court including motions for summary judgment and, when the assigned judge conducts a trial, allocate expenses of the trial among counties.

- (3) In the assigned judge's discretion, the assigned judge may conduct a joint trial of any or all of the consolidated actions, but all parties to the actions jointly tried must consent to joint trial. Trials by jury may be conducted in any county judicial district which would have had venue of any of the consolidated actions, subject to a change of venue under K.S.A. 60-609, and amendments thereto. If the assigned judge determines not to conduct the trial of any one of the consolidated actions or if any party to any of the consolidated actions does not consent to joint trial, the assigned judge shall return that action, and the record in that action, to the district court from which it originated. The assigned judge shall notify the supreme court of the return of the action.
- Sec. 63. K.S.A. 60-601 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-601. The term real property, as used in this section, includes any interest or estate created by an oil, gas or mineral lease, or an oil, gas or mineral royalty. Actions concerning real property must be brought in the county judicial district designated in this section.
- (a) Eminent domain actions. Eminent domain actions must be brought in the county judicial district in which the real estate is situated, except if it be an entire tract situated in two or more counties judicial districts and there is common ownership, the action may be brought in any county judicial district in which a part thereof is situated.
- (b) Generally. The following actions must be brought in the county judicial district in which the real estate is situated, except if it be an entire tract situated in two or more counties judicial districts, or if it consists of separate tracts situated in two or more counties judicial districts, the action may be brought in any county judicial district in which any tract or parts thereof is situated:
- (1) Actions in ejectment or for the recovery of real property or any estate or interest therein, or to determine adverse claims.
- (2) Actions for the partition of real estate or any estate or interest therein.
- (3) Actions for the sale of real property or any estate or interest therein, under a mortgage, lien or other encumbrance or charge.
- (4) Actions to compel the specific performance of a contract for the sale of real property, or any estate or interest therein. Such action may also be brought in any county judicial district where the defendant or any one of the defendants may reside.
- (c) Transcript to other counties. Immediately after final judgment the clerk of the district court in which the action was brought shall transmit a transcript of the proceedings to the clerk of the district court in any other county judicial district wherein any real property may be affected by such proceedings where the same shall be docketed and filed. The cost of such transcript and filing shall be taxed as costs of the case.

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40 41 Sec. 64. K.S.A. 60-602 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-602. Actions for the following causes must be brought in the county judicial district in which the cause, or some part thereof arose:

- (1) Actions for the recovery of a fine, forfeiture or penalty, other than against public utilities or common carriers, except if the act was committed on a road or river which forms the boundary of two or more counties judicial districts the action may be brought in any one of the bordering counties judicial districts opposite the place where the act was committed.
- 10 (2) An action against a public officer for an act done or threatened 11 to be done by such officer by virtue or under color of his or her office, 12 or for neglect of his or her official duties.
  - (3) An action on an official bond or undertaking of a public officer.
- Sec. 65. K.S.A. 60-603 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-603.

  An action against a resident of this state, other than an action for which venue is otherwise specifically prescribed by law may be brought in the county, judicial district:
  - (1) In which the defendant resides<del>, or</del>;
- 19 (2) in which the plaintiff resides if the defendant is served therein; 20 or;
  - (3) in which the cause of action arose, or;
  - (4) in which the defendant has a place of business or of employment if said such defendant is served therein, or;
  - (5) in which the estate of a deceased person is being probated if such deceased person was jointly liable with the defendant and a demand to enforce such liability has been duly exhibited in the probate proceedings; or
  - (6) in which there is located tangible personal property which is the subject of an action for the possession thereof if immediate possession is sought in accordance with K.S.A. 60-1005, and amendments thereto, at the time of the filing of the action.
  - Sec. 66. K.S.A. 60-604 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-604. An action against a domestic corporation, or against a foreign corporation which is qualified to do business in this state, other than an action for which venue is otherwise specifically prescribed by law, may be brought in the county judicial district in which:
    - (1) Its registered office is located;
    - (2) the cause of action arose;
  - (3) the defendant is transacting business at the time of the filing of the petition, if the plaintiff is a resident of such county at the time the cause of action arose;
- 42 (4) there is located tangible personal property which is the subject of 43 an action for the possession thereof if immediate possession is sought in

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accordance with K.S.A. 60-1005, and amendments thereto, at the time of the filing of the action; or

- (5) equipment or facilities for use in the supply of transportation services, or communication services, including, without limitation, telephonic communication services, are located, where the subject of such action relates to transportation services or communication services supplied or rendered, in whole or in part, using such equipment or facilities.
- Sec. 67. K.S.A. 60-605 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-605. An action against a nonresident of this state, or against a corporation which is not qualified to do business in this state, other than an action for which venue is otherwise specifically prescribed by law, may be brought in the eounty judicial district in which:
- (1) The plaintiff resides; or if the plaintiff is a corporation, in the county judicial district of its registered office or in which it maintains a place of business; or if the plaintiff is a partnership, either general or limited, in the county of the residence of a partner, in the county judicial district of the registered office of a corporate partner or in the county judicial district in which the partnership maintains a place of business;
  - (2) the defendant is served;
  - 3) the cause of action arose;
- (4) the defendant is transacting business at the time of the filing of the petition;
- (5) there is property of the defendant, or debts owing to the defendant;
- (6) there is located tangible personal property which is the subject of an action for the possession thereof if immediate possession is sought in accordance with K.S.A. 60-1005, and amendments thereto, at the time of the filing of the action; or
- (7) equipment or facilities for use in the supply of transportation services, or communication services, including, without limitation, telephonic communication services, are located where the subject of such action relates to transportation services or communication services supplied or rendered, in whole or in part, using such equipment or facilities.
- Sec. 68. K.S.A. 60-606 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-606. (a) Except as provided by subsection (b), any action brought against a public utility, common carrier or transportation system for any liability or penalty or forfeiture, may be brought in any eounty judicial district into or through which such public utility, common carrier or transportation system operates regularly.
- (b) Any action brought against a public utility, common carrier or transportation system for damages arising from personal injury, resulting in death or otherwise, shall be brought in either the *county judicial district* in which the injury occurred or in the *county judicial district* in which

1 the plaintiff resided at the time of injury.

Sec. 69. K.S.A. 60-607 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-607. (a) An action for divorce, annulment of marriage or separate maintenance may be brought in:

- (1) The <del>county</del> *judicial district* in which the petitioner is an actual resident at the time of filing the petition;
- 7 (2) the <del>county</del> *judicial district* where the respondent resides or where 8 service may be obtained; or
  - (3) if the petitioner is a resident of or stationed at a United States post or military reservation within the state at the time of filing the petition, any county adjacent to the post or reservation.
  - (b) For the purposes of this section, a spouse may have a residence separate and apart from the residence of the other spouse.
  - Sec. 70. K.S.A. 60-608 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-608. If there are several plaintiffs properly joined and venue is determined by the residence of one of them, it shall be necessary that such plaintiff's claim is a substantial part of the action. If there are several defendants properly joined, venue of the action may be determined at the election of the plaintiff as to any one of the defendants against whom a substantial claim exists. If, before trial of an action on the merits is commenced, a party with reference to whom venue was determined ceases to be a party and venue would no longer be proper as to the remaining parties, on the application of any remaining party promptly made, the cause shall be transferred to a county judicial district of proper venue. If there is more than one such county judicial district, the transfer shall be to a county judicial district selected by the plaintiff.
  - Sec. 71. K.S.A. 60-609 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-609. (a) Upon the motion of a party, a district court may transfer any civil action to any county judicial district where it might have been brought upon a finding that a transfer would better serve the convenience of the parties and witnesses and the interests of justice.
  - (b) In any action in the district court which is commenced pursuant to chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and in which it shall be made to appear that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county judicial district where the action is pending, for reasons other than the disqualification of the judge, the court, upon application of either party, may change the place of trial to some county judicial district where the objection does not exist.
  - (c) When all parties who are not in default agree and the agreement is approved by the court of original venue and the supreme court, a civil action may be transferred to any county judicial district.
- Sec. 72. K.S.A. 60-611 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-611.
  If an action is commenced in good faith and a subsequent timely objection

to the venue is sustained, or if before trial on the merit commences, it is found that no cause of action exists in favor of or against a party upon whom venue was dependent, the action shall be transferred to a court of proper jurisdiction of any county judicial district of proper venue. If there is more than one such county judicial district, the transfer shall be to the court of a county judicial district selected by the plaintiff. In accordance with K.S.A. 60-2001, and amendments thereto, the receiving district court shall require the payment of an appropriate docket fee from the movant.

Sec. 73. K.S.A. 60-612 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-612. (a) Without changing venue, a judge may conduct any hearing or nonjury trial in any county judicial district agreed upon by all parties who are not in default.

- (b) If the court finds on motion of any party, that the county where an action was filed does not have a courtroom or other suitable facility which conforms to section 11 of the Americans with disabilities act accessibility guidelines for buildings and facilities (ADAAG) adopted by 28 CFR 36.406 and incorporated in appendix A thereto, as in effect on July 1, 1999, and that such failure to conform would prohibit or limit the participation of a person material to the proceeding, the judge, without changing venue, may conduct any hearing or trial in any county judicial district with an accessible courtroom.
- (c) If the court finds, on motion of any person at least 20 days before the hearing or trial, that the county judicial district where an action was filed does not have a courtroom or other suitable facility which conforms to section 11 of the Americans with disabilities act accessibility guidelines for buildings and facilities (ADAAG) adopted by 28 CFR 36.406 and incorporated in appendix A thereto, as in effect on July 1, 1999, and that such failure to conform would prohibit or limit the attendance of any person, the judge, without changing venue, may conduct the hearing or trial in any county judicial district with an accessible courtroom. Notice of the change of the location shall be given to the parties at least 10 days prior to the date of the first proceeding at the alternate location.
- Sec. 74. K.S.A. 60-613 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-613. (a) *Action involving persons or property*. Any civil action involving either persons residing on or property located upon the Fort Riley military reservation may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction in either the judicial district that includes Geary county or the judicial district that includes Riley county, Kansas.
- (b) Service of process. The respective sheriffs of Geary and Riley county, Kansas, and others authorized to serve process under the laws of this state, in these two named counties, may serve process in any proper action within the boundaries of the Fort Riley military reservation without regard to the county line between Geary and Riley counties as said such

 line existed before the land comprising said such reservation was acquired by the United States of America.

Sec. 75. K.S.A. 60-614 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-614. An action arising from any taking or appropriation, or to enjoin any taking or appropriation, of private or public property, or of any of the rights appertaining thereto, which taking or appropriation was without following the statutory procedures for the exercise of the right of eminent domain, by a public or private corporation, body corporate or body politic, possessing the right of eminent domain under the laws of this state, may be brought in the county judicial district in which the property or the rights appertaining thereto is situated at the time of the taking or appropriation thereof. Any such action now pending may at the discretion of the court in which it is now pending, be transferred to the corresponding court in the <del>county</del> judicial district where the property or rights are situated. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, summons in any such action may be issued by the court and directed to and served by the sheriff of any county wherein the defendant may be found. This act shall create no new rights or causes of action and shall be construed as designating venue for such actions only. This act shall not be construed as waiving any existing sovereign immunity. This act shall be and shall be construed as supplemental to and a part of the code of civil procedure.

Sec. 76. K.S.A. 60-4103 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-4103. (a) The district court has jurisdiction under this act over:

- (1) All interests in property if the property for which forfeiture is sought is within this state at the time the action is filed; or
- (2) the interest of an owner or interest holder in the property if the owner or interest holder is subject to personal jurisdiction in this state.
- (b) In addition to the venue provided for under any other provision of law, a proceeding for forfeiture under this act may be maintained in the eounty judicial district in which any part of the property is found or in the eounty judicial district in which a civil or criminal action could be maintained against an owner or interest holder for the conduct alleged to give rise to the forfeiture.

Sec. 77. K.S.A. 61-2708 is hereby amended to read as follows: 61-2708. The venue of actions commenced under this act shall be as prescribed in article 19 of chapter 61 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, except that the county judicial district in which the cause of action arose shall be proper venue only where it is affirmatively shown that the defendant was a resident of the county judicial district where the cause of action arose at the time the cause of action arose.

Sec. 78. K.S.A. 61-3402 is hereby amended to read as follows: 61-3402. An action against a resident of this state, other than an action for which venue is otherwise specifically prescribed by law, may be brought

in the <del>county</del> *judicial district* in which:

- (a) The defendant resides;
- (b) the plaintiff resides if the defendant is served therein;
- (c) the cause of action arose;
- 5 (d) the defendant has a place of business or of employment if the 6 defendant is served therein;
  - (e) the estate of a deceased person is being probated if such deceased person was jointly liable with the defendant and a demand to enforce such liability has been duly exhibited in the probate proceedings of such decedent's estate; or
  - (f) there is located tangible personal property which is the subject of an action for the possession thereof if immediate possession is sought in accordance with K.S.A. 61-3701, and amendments thereto, at the time of the filing of the action.
  - Sec. 79. K.S.A. 61-3403 is hereby amended to read as follows: 61-3403. An action against a domestic corporation, or against a foreign corporation which is qualified to do business in this state, other than an action for which venue is otherwise specifically prescribed by law, may be brought in the county judicial district in which:
  - (a) Its registered office is located;
    - (b) the cause of action arose;
  - (c) the defendant is transacting business at the time of the filing of the petition; or
  - (d) there is located tangible personal property which is the subject of an action for the possession thereof if immediate possession is sought in accordance with K.S.A. 61-3701, and amendments thereto, at the time of the filing of the action.
  - Sec. 80. K.S.A. 61-3404 is hereby amended to read as follows: 61-3404. An action against a nonresident of this state, or against a corporation which is not qualified to do business in this state, other than an action for which venue is otherwise specifically prescribed by law, may be brought in the county judicial district in which:
  - (a) The plaintiff resides, or if the plaintiff is a corporation, in the county *judicial district* of its registered office or in which it maintains a place of business;
    - (b) the defendant is served;
    - (c) the cause of action arose;
  - (d) the defendant is transacting business at the time of the filing of the petition;
  - (e) there is property of the defendant, or debts owing to the defendant; or
- 42 (f) there is located tangible personal property which is the subject of 43 an action for the possession thereof if immediate possession is sought in

accordance with K.S.A. 61-3701, and amendments thereto, at the time of the filing of the action.

Sec. 81. K.S.A. 61-3405 is hereby amended to read as follows: 61-3405. Any action brought against a public utility, common carrier or transportation system for any liability or penalty or forfeiture, may be brought in any county judicial district into or through which such public utility, common carrier or transportation system operates regularly.

Sec. 82. K.S.A. 61-3406 is hereby amended to read as follows: 61-3406. If there are several plaintiffs properly joined and venue is determined by the residence of one of them, it shall be necessary that such plaintiff's claim is a substantial part of the action. If there are several defendants properly joined, venue of the action may be determined at the election of the plaintiff as to any one of the defendants against whom a substantial claim exists. If, before trial of an action on the merits is commenced, a party with reference to whom venue was determined ceases to be a party and venue would no longer be proper as to the remaining parties, on the application of any remaining party promptly made, the cause shall be transferred to a court of a county judicial district of proper jurisdiction and venue. If there is more than one such county judicial district, the transfer shall be to a county judicial district selected by the plaintiff.

Sec. 83. K.S.A. 61-3407 is hereby amended to read as follows: 61-3407. In all cases pursuant to the provisions of the code of civil procedure for limited actions in which it shall be made to appear that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county judicial district where the suit is pending, for reasons other than the disqualification of the judge, the court, upon application of either party, may change the place of trial to the district court of some county judicial district where the objection does not exist.

Sec. 84. K.S.A. 61-3409 is hereby amended to read as follows: 61-3409. If an action is commenced in good faith and a subsequent timely objection to the venue is sustained, or if before trial on the merit commences, it is found that no cause of action exists in favor of or against a party upon whom venue was dependent, the action shall be transferred to a court of proper jurisdiction of any county judicial district of proper venue. If there is more than one such county judicial district, the transfer shall be to the court of a county judicial district selected by the plaintiff. In accordance with K.S.A. 61-4001, and amendments thereto, the receiving district court shall require the payment of an appropriate docket fee from the movant.

Sec. 85. K.S.A. 66-118e is hereby amended to read as follows: 66-118e. In any case where the application for review might be taken to the district court of more than one county judicial district, any party inter-

ested in said such action may, within ten (10) days after the transcript is filed with the clerk of the district court, apply to the district court in which such application was originally filed for a change of venue, and if it shall be made to appear. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the convenience of the parties will be best served and a speedy, fair and economical trial be secured by transferring such proceeding to another county judicial district of this state in which the order or the decision of the commission is to become effective, or if it appears that the application should have been filed in the district court of some other county judicial district, it shall be the duty of the court to make an order transferring such proceeding to such other county for trial or decision, and. Upon such order being made, the files of the case shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the clerk of the court of the county judicial district to which the proceeding is transferred, and thereupon the proceeding shall be docketed in the district court of the county judicial district to which it is transferred and. All subsequent proceedings shall be had as if the application for review had been originally filed in the last named county. Provided, That judicial district. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to restrict or prevent an application for change of venue upon any other statutory ground.

Sec. 86. K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 74-711 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-711. The records of the secretary of labor, compiled and maintained for administration of the employment security law, shall be made available to the director of workers' compensation for comparison with respect to matters of payroll, payroll tax, number and type of employees of all employers doing business in the state of Kansas who have not qualified as self-insurers or group-funded workers' compensation pools and who have not filed statements of insurance with the director of workers' compensation. The director shall order employers coming under this act and who have not qualified as self-insurers or group-funded workers' compensation pools and who have not filed a statement of insurance as provided by this act to so qualify or to file such statement or to cease doing business in the state of Kansas within a period to be set by the director but not less than 10 days from the date of the order.

In the event that such an employer fails to comply with the order of the director of workers' compensation issued as provided in this section, the attorney general or the district attorney or county attorney of any county in such judicial district in which such employer is doing business shall prepare and file in the district court of any county judicial district in which such employer is doing business a petition in the name of the state signed and verified by the director of workers' compensation, and asking that such employer be enjoined from doing business in this state for such period of time as the director may deem proper and until such

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employer has complied with the workers' compensation law, and the district court shall have jurisdiction and venue to enter its order without requiring bond or evidence to be filed or presented. In all other respects such action shall be governed by the laws governing civil procedure.

Sec. 87. K.S.A. 75-6907 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-6907. Whenever it appears that an awarding authority is attempting to enforce any contract based upon a bid in which a mistake has been made contrary to the provisions of this act, an action may be brought in the district court of the county judicial district in which the contract was awarded to enjoin such enforcement and, upon a proper showing, a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order or other equitable relief shall be granted in an action brought by the bidder, the attorney general or any county or district attorney.

Sec. 88. K.S.A. 77-609 is hereby amended to read as follows: 77-609. (a) The district court shall conduct judicial review except when:

- (1) A statute specifically provides for review of an agency action by appeal directly to the court of appeals; or
  - otherwise provided by law.
- Except as otherwise provided by K.S.A. 8-259, 31-144, 44-556, 72-5430a and 74-2426, and amendments thereto, venue is in the county judicial district in which the order or agency action is entered or is effective or the rule and regulation is promulgated.
- Sec. 89. K.S.A. 77-624 is hereby amended to read as follows: 77-624. (a) In addition to other remedies provided by law, an agency may seek enforcement of its rule and regulation or order by filing a petition for civil enforcement in the district court.
- The petition shall name, as defendants, each alleged violator against whom the agency seeks to obtain civil enforcement.
- A party to an agency hearing may seek enforcement of a subpoena, discovery order or protective order by filing a petition for civil enforcement in the district court. The petition shall name, as defendants, each person against whom the party seeks to obtain civil enforcement.
  - Venue shall be in the <del>county</del> *judicial district*:
- (1) In which the order is entered or the rule and regulation is promulgated: or
- (2) determined in the manner provided for determination of venue in other civil cases.
- (e) A petition for civil enforcement may request, and the court may grant, declaratory relief, temporary or permanent injunctive relief, any other civil remedy provided by law or any combination of the foregoing.
- Sec. 90. K.S.A. 5-417, 16a-6-116, 17-1775, 17-7301, 17-7307, 17-41 42 76,121, 17-76,129, 20-301, 20-301b, 20-327, 20-329, 20-331, 20-333, 20-
- 336, 20-338, 20-348, 20-354, 20-2908, 20-3107, 20-3108, 20-3109, 20-

- 1 3110, 22-2602, 22-2603, 22-2604, 22-2605, 22-2606, 22-2607, 22-2608,
- 2 22-2609, 22-2610, 22-2611, 22-2612, 22-2613, 22-2614, 22-2615, 22-
- 3 2616, 22-2617, 22-2902, 22-3428, 22-3428a, 38-1116, 43-162, 43-163, 43-
- $4 \quad 164,\, 47\text{-}421,\, 50\text{-}110,\, 50\text{-}638,\, 55\text{-}1617,\, 56\text{-}1a502,\, 56\text{-}1a510,\, 59\text{-}2126,\, 59\text{-}1617,\, 56\text{-}1617,\, 56\text{-}1$
- 5 2138, 59-2203, 59-2207, 59-2403, 60-242, 60-601, 60-602, 60-603, 60-604,
- 6 60-605, 60-606, 60-607, 60-608, 60-609, 60-611, 60-612, 60-613, 60-614,
- 7 60-4103, 61-2708, 61-3402, 61-3403, 61-3404, 61-3405, 61-3406, 61-
- 8 3407, 61-3409, 66-118e, 72-6776, 75-6907, 77-609 and 77-624 and K.S.A.
- 9 2009 Supp. 8-259, 8-1020 26-501, 38-2204, 38-2305, 40-218, 43-107, 43-
- 10 112a, 43-112b, 43-158, 59-2136 59-2971, 59-29b71 and 74-711 are hereby
- 11 repealed.
- 12 Sec. 91. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its
- 13 publication in the statute book.