

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

Held in Room 519 S, at the Statehouse at 10:00 a. m./~~p.m.~~, on March 6, 1979.

All members were present except: Senator Gaar

The next meeting of the Committee will be held at 10:00 a. m./~~p.m.~~, on March 8, 1979.

~~These minutes of the meeting held on xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 19xx were considered, corrected and approved~~

  
Chairman

The conferees appearing before the Committee were:

- Jim Wallace - Independent Insurance Agents
- Ron Todd - State Department of Insurance

Staff present:

- Art Griggs - Revisor of Statutes
- Jerry Stephens - Legislative Research Department
- Wayne Morris - Legislative Research Department

Senate Bill No. 55

Administrative procedures act; establishing uniform procedures for licensure actions. Senator Hein reported on his visit with Bob Alderson, the Assistant Attorney General, concerning the bill. Committee discussion followed; the consensus was that it would be better not to expand the bill at this time, but see whether the bill gets through the legislative process, and if it does, then ask staff to work during the summer on necessary statutory changes to make it applicable to all agencies. Following further committee discussion, Senator Hein moved to report the bill favorably; Senator Hess seconded the motion, and the motion carried.

Senate Bill No. 326 - Relinquishment of illegitimate children.

A copy of the attached letter from Judge Bruner of the Johnson County District Court was distributed. Following committee discussion, Senator Simpson moved to report the bill favorably as previously amended; Senator Parrish seconded the motion, and the motion carried.

Senate Bill No. 382 - Termination of parental rights.

Senator Parrish distributed ballooned copies showing proposed amendments suggested by the subcommittee. Committee discussion followed, during which it was pointed out that the bill would involve a major policy change. Following further committee discussion, it was the consensus to take no action on the bill this year, but hold it over for further study and possible action early next session. It was suggested that this might be an item for interim study.

Unless specifically noted, the individual remarks recorded herein have not been transcribed verbatim. Individual remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for editing or corrections.

Senate Bill No. 389 - Changes in securities commissioner statutes. Following committee discussion, it was determined that no action should be taken on the bill at this time.

Senate Bill No. 316 - Establishing division of risk management. Senator Hess, the author of the bill, made comments concerning the bill.

Jim Wallace testified with regard to the bill. He pointed out that the bill would establish a state risk manager and a state insurance company. He suggested that a consulting firm be retained. Considerable committee discussion with him followed.

Ron Todd testified that in his opinion, it is a big step to put the state in the insurance business. He stated the reason that the current statute establishing the committee on surety bonds was passed was to put the purchase of the state's insurance in the hands of an elected official.

Committee discussion followed; it was the consensus of the committee that no action should be taken on the bill at this time, but that the Legislative Coordinating Council should monitor the issues presented in the bill.

Senate Bill No. 442 - Violation of traffic laws, giving of appearance bond or deposit of driver's license. Jerry Stephens distributed information regarding compacts or agreements of other states. When Col. Rush had testified concerning this bill, he had referred to an interstate compact concerning the appearance of a person licensed in one state to answer a summons, or an appearance ticket, for a moving traffic violation in another state. Following committee discussion, Senator Steineger moved to report the bill favorably; Senator Hess seconded the motion. Following further committee discussion, the motion carried.

The meeting adjourned.

These minutes were read and approved  
by the committee on 4-25-79.

GUESTS

## SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION
Jim Wallace	Topeka	Indep. Insur. Agents
June E. M. Clayton	Topeka	Kansas Oil Marketing
Ed. [unclear]	"	Fleming Co.
Michael E. Bayer	Topeka	C. C. C. A.
David L. Mann	Junction City	Daily Union
Martin Hoover	Topeka	Daily Capital
Ron Todd	Topeka	Ins. Dept.
Ed. [unclear]	).	League of Women Voters



DISTRICT COURT OF KANSAS  
TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
JOHNSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
OLATHE, KANSAS  
66061

CHAMBERS OF:  
SAM K. BRUNER  
ASSOCIATE DISTRICT JUDGE  
COURT NO. 10

OFFICERS:  
CHARLOTTE CRANE  
SECRETARY/BAILIFF

KRISTEN WAGGONER, C.S.R.  
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

March 2, 1979

(913) 782-5000 EXT. 565

Senator Jan Meyers  
State Capitol  
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Re: Senate Bill No. 326

Dear Senator Meyers:

The time requirements demand brevity in response. Senate Bill 326 is a step in the right direction regarding maternal and paternal parents rights in cases of illegitimacy.

Parental relinquishment is a statutory creature found in two places in Chapter 38 and this bill should be supplemental to parental relinquishment to the State Department under 38-125 through 38-128. I would caution that an impact on 38-113 and 114 could be forthcoming.

Resolution of parental rights at the earliest possible time is appropriate and Senate Bill 326 would advance that end.

Very truly yours,

Sam K. Bruner  
Judge of the District Court

SKB:cc

# SENATE BILL No. 382

By Committee on Judiciary

(By Request)

2-15

0017 AN ACT supplementing the Kansas juvenile code; concerning the  
0018 termination of parental rights to children adjudged to be de-  
0019 prived children.

0020 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

0021 Section 1. (a) The provisions of this act shall be a part of and  
0022 supplemental to the juvenile code and shall apply to any child  
0023 under the age of eighteen (18) adjudged a deprived child pursuant  
0024 to the juvenile code.

~~0025 (b) The purpose of this act is to provide stability in the lives of  
0026 children who must be removed from their homes, to acknowledge  
0027 that the time perception of children differs from that of adults,  
0028 and to make the ongoing physical, mental, and emotional needs  
0029 of the child the decisive considerations in proceedings under this  
0030 act.~~

0031 (c) In all proceedings under this act, the standard of proof to  
0032 be adduced shall be a preponderance of the evidence.

0033 (d) The rights of one parent may be terminated without af-  
0034 fecting the rights of the other parent.

0035 ~~(e) As used in this act:~~

~~0036 (1) "Minimally adequate care" means that care, control, sub-  
0037 sistence, or education without which or those actions the pres-  
0038 ence of which empower the court to take jurisdiction of the child  
0039 as a deprived child.~~

~~0040 (2) "Reasonable period of time" means a period of time rea-  
0041 sonable for the child, as based on the child's age, time perception,  
0042 and needs, not to exceed one (1) year from the time of the filing of  
0043 the petition alleging the child to be deprived.~~

0044 (e) "Terminate parental rights" means to issue an order per-

0045 manently depriving a parent or parents of parental rights,  
 0046 ~~(f) Prior to terminating parental rights, due consideration~~  
 0047 ~~shall be given to reasonable alternatives available to effect ad-~~  
 0048 ~~justment of the parent's conduct, condition, or circumstances,~~  
 0049 ~~which may otherwise render the parent unfit; but the foregoing~~  
 0050 ~~shall not limit the court's ability to terminate parental rights~~  
 0051 ~~pursuant to this act without attempting such an adjustment if it~~  
 0052 ~~would be the least detrimental alternative for the child.~~

0053 ~~Sec. 2. (a) The rights of a parent or parents may be terminated~~  
 0054 ~~if the court finds that the parent or parents are unfit by reason of~~  
 0055 ~~conduct, condition, or circumstances which preclude or are not~~  
 0056 ~~commensurate with the provision of minimally adequate care of~~  
 0057 ~~the child in the parental home and integration of the child into~~  
 0058 ~~the home of the parent or parents is improbable in a reasonable~~  
 0059 ~~period of time due to conduct, condition, or circumstances~~  
 0060 ~~likely to change. In determining such conduct, circumstances,~~  
 0061 ~~and conditions the court shall consider but is not limited to, the~~  
 0062 ~~following:~~

0063 (1) Mental disorder or mental deficiency of the parent of such  
 0064 duration or nature as to render the parent unable to provide  
 0065 ~~minimally~~ adequate care of the child for extended periods of  
 0066 time. In determination of parental condition, the court may order  
 0067 and consider an evaluation by a party or parties found qualified  
 0068 by the court. The expense of the evaluation shall be borne by the  
 0069 department of social and rehabilitation services.

0070 (2) Physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual  
 0071 abuse by or allowed by the parent.

0072 (3) Lack of effort of the parent or parents to adjust his or her  
 0073 conduct, condition, or circumstances to make the return of the  
 0074 child possible <sup>and</sup> ~~or~~ failure of the parents to effect a lasting adjust-  
 0075 ment after reasonable efforts by available social agencies.

0076 (b) The rights of a parent or parents may be terminated if the  
 0077 court finds that the parent or parents ~~have failed without reason-~~  
 0078 ~~able and lawful cause to provide for the basic physical and~~  
 0079 ~~psychological~~ needs of the child for one (1) year ~~prior to the order~~  
 0080 ~~of termination~~. In determining such failure, the court shall con-  
 0081 sider, but is not limited to, ~~one or more~~ of the following:

Sec. 2 (a) The rights of a parent or parents may be terminated if the court finds the parent or parents are unfit by reason of conduct, conditions or circumstances which empower the court to find or adjudge the child to be a deprived child, and the court further finds that

are unfit by reason of having failed without reason-  
 following the child's placement outside of the home as a result of the finding or adjudications by the court that the child is deprived.

0082 (1) Failure to assume care of the child in the parental home  
0083 when able to do so.

0084 (2) Failure to maintain regular visitation with the child.

0085 (3) Failure to maintain regular contact or communication  
0086 with the child or with the custodian of the child.

0087 (4) Failure to carry out a reasonable plan approved by the  
0088 court directed toward the integration of the child into the parental  
0089 home.

0090 (5) Failure to pay a reasonable portion of substitute physical  
0091 care and maintenance based on ability to pay. Failure to pay, in  
0092 itself will not be grounds to terminate parental rights.

0093 (6) In making the above determination, the court may disre-  
0094 gard incidental visitations, contacts, communications or contri-  
0095 butions.

0096 (c) The rights of a parent or parents may be terminated if the  
0097 court finds that the parent or parents have abandoned the child or  
0098 the child was left under circumstances such that the identity of  
0099 the parent or parents of the child was unknown and could not be  
0100 ascertained, despite diligent searching, and the parent or parents  
0101 have not come forward to claim the child within six (6) months  
0102 following the finding of the child if the child is thirty (30) months  
0103 of age or older at the time of abandonment, or within two (2)  
0104 months if the child is less than thirty (30) months of age.

~~0105 Sec. 3. In considering any of the bases for terminating the  
0106 rights of a parent in section 2, the court shall give primary  
0107 consideration to the physical, mental, or emotional needs and  
0108 conditions of the child.~~

0109 Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after  
0110 its publication in the official state paper.

*are unfit by reason of abandoning the child or*

**Suggested Legislation (short form)**

(Title, enacting clause, etc.)

1 Section 1. The Motor Vehicle Administrator [or other designated  
2 official] is authorized and directed to execute all documents and perform  
3 all other acts necessary to enter into and carry out the provisions of the  
4 Nonresident Violator Compact.

1 Section 2. [Insert, as deemed appropriate by the enacting jurisdiction,  
2 selected portions of the Nonresident Violator Compact.]

1 Section 3. [Insert effective date.]

**Suggested Legislation (long form)**

(Title, enacting clause, etc.)

1 Section 1. The Nonresident Violator Compact, hereinafter called "the  
2 compact," is hereby enacted into law and entered into with all other juris-  
3 dictions legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

Article I

[Findings, Declaration of Policy, and Purpose]

1 (a) The party jurisdictions find that:

2 (1) In most instances, a motorist who is cited for a traffic violation  
3 in a jurisdiction other than his home jurisdiction:

4 (i) Must post collateral or bond to secure appearance for trial at  
5 a later date; or

6 (ii) If unable to post collateral or bond, is taken into custody until  
7 the collateral or bond is posted; or

8 (iii) Is taken directly to court for his trial to be held.

9 (2) In some instances, the motorist's driver's license may be de-  
10 posited as collateral to be returned after he has complied with the terms  
11 of the citation.

12 (3) The purpose of the practices described in paragraphs (1) and (2)  
13 above is to ensure compliance with the terms of a traffic citation by the  
14 motorist who, if permitted to continue on his way after receiving the  
15 traffic citation, could return to his home jurisdiction and disregard his  
16 duty under the terms of the traffic citation.

17 (4) A motorist receiving a traffic citation in his home jurisdiction is  
18 permitted, except for certain violations, to accept the citation from the  
19 officer at the scene of the violation and to immediately continue on his

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20 way after promising or being instructed to comply with the terms of the  
21 citation.

22 (5) The practice described in paragraph (1) above causes unneces-  
23 sary inconvenience and, at times, a hardship for the motorist who is  
24 unable at the time to post collateral, furnish a bond, stand trial, or pay  
25 the fine, and thus is compelled to remain in custody until some arrange-  
26 ment can be made.

27 (6) The deposit of a driver's license as a bail bond, as described in  
28 paragraph (2) above, is viewed with disfavor.

29 (7) The practices described herein consume an undue amount of law  
30 enforcement time.

31 (b) It is the policy of the party jurisdictions to:

32 (1) Seek compliance with the laws, ordinances, and administrative  
33 rules and regulations relating to the operation of motor vehicles in each  
34 of the jurisdictions.

35 (2) Allow motorists to accept a traffic citation for certain violations  
36 and proceed on their way without delay whether or not the motorist is a  
37 resident of the jurisdiction in which the citation was issued.

38 (3) Extend cooperation to its fullest extent among the jurisdictions  
39 for obtaining compliance with the terms of a traffic citation issued in one  
40 jurisdiction to a resident of another jurisdiction.

41 (4) Maximize effective utilization of law enforcement personnel and  
42 assist court systems in the efficient disposition of traffic violations.

43 (c) The purpose of this compact is to:

44 (1) Provide a means through which the party jurisdictions may partic-  
45 ipate in a reciprocal program to effectuate the policies enumerated  
46 in paragraph (b) above in a uniform and orderly manner.

47 (2) Provide for the fair and impartial treatment of traffic violators  
48 operating within party jurisdictions in recognition of the motorist's  
49 right of due process and the sovereign status of a party jurisdiction.

Article II  
[Definitions]

1 (a) In the Nonresident Violator Compact, the following words have the  
2 meaning indicated, unless the context requires otherwise.

3 (b)(1) "Citation" means any summons, ticket, or other official docu-  
4 ment issued by a police officer for a traffic violation containing an order  
5 which requires the motorist to respond.

6 (2) "Collateral" means any cash or other security deposited to secure  
7 an appearance for trial, following the issuance by a police officer of a  
8 citation for a traffic violation.

9 (3) "Court" means a court of law or traffic tribunal.

10 (4) "Driver's license" means any license or privilege to operate a  
11 motor vehicle issued under the laws of the home jurisdiction.

12 (5) "Home jurisdiction" means the jurisdiction that issued the

13 driver's license of the traffic violator.

14 (6) "Issuing jurisdiction" means the jurisdiction in which the traffic  
15 citation was issued to the motorist.

16 (7) "Jurisdiction" means a state, territory, or possession of the  
17 United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto  
18 Rico.

19 (8) "Motorist" means a driver of a motor vehicle operating in a  
20 party jurisdiction other than the home jurisdiction.

21 (9) "Personal recognizance" means an agreement by a motorist  
22 made at the time of issuance of the traffic citation that he will comply  
23 with the terms of that traffic citation.

24 (10) "Police officer" means any individual authorized by the party  
25 jurisdiction to issue a citation for a traffic violation.

26 (11) "Terms of the citation" means those options expressly stated  
27 upon the citation.

### Article III

#### [Procedure for Issuing Jurisdiction]

1 (a) When issuing a citation for a traffic violation, a police officer  
2 shall issue the citation to a motorist who possesses a driver's license issued  
3 by a party jurisdiction and shall not, subject to the exceptions noted in  
4 paragraph (b) of this article, require the motorist to post collateral to  
5 secure appearance, if the officer receives the motorist's signed, personal  
6 recognizance that he or she will comply with the terms of the citation.

7 (b) Personal recognizance is acceptable only if not prohibited by law.  
8 If mandatory appearance is required, it must take place immediately  
9 following issuance of the citation.

10 (c) Upon failure of a motorist to comply with the terms of a traffic  
11 citation, the appropriate official shall report the failure to comply to the  
12 licensing authority of the jurisdiction in which the traffic citation was  
13 issued. The report shall be made in accordance with procedures specified  
14 by the issuing jurisdiction and shall contain information as specified in  
15 the Compact Manual as minimum requirements for effective processing  
16 by the home jurisdiction.

17 (d) Upon receipt of the report, the licensing authority of the issuing  
18 jurisdiction shall transmit to the licensing authority in the home juris-  
19 diction of the motorist the information in a form and content as contained  
20 in the Compact Manual.

21 (e) The licensing authority of the issuing jurisdiction may not suspend  
22 the privilege of a motorist for whom a report has been transmitted.

23 (f) The licensing authority of the issuing jurisdiction shall not transmit  
24 a report on any violation if the date of transmission is more than six  
25 months after the date on which the traffic citation was issued.

26 (g) The licensing authority of the issuing jurisdiction shall not transmit  
27 a report on any violation where the date of issuance of the citation pre-

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28 dates the most recent of the effective dates of entry for the two juris-  
29 dictions affected.

Article IV  
[Procedure for Home Jurisdiction]

1 (a) Upon receipt of a report of a failure to comply from the licensing  
2 authority of the issuing jurisdiction, the licensing authority of the home  
3 jurisdiction shall notify the motorist and initiate a suspension action, in  
4 accordance with the home jurisdiction's procedures, to suspend the  
5 motorist's driver's license until satisfactory evidence of compliance with  
6 the terms of the traffic citation has been furnished to the home jurisdiction  
7 licensing authority. Due process safeguards will be accorded.

8 (b) The licensing authority of the home jurisdiction shall maintain a  
9 record of actions taken and make reports to issuing jurisdictions as pro-  
10 vided in the Compact Manual.

Article V  
[Applicability of Other Laws]

1 Except as expressly required by provisions of this compact, nothing  
2 contained herein shall be construed to affect the right of any party juris-  
3 diction to apply any of its other laws relating to licenses to drive to any  
4 person or circumstance, or to invalidate or prevent any driver license  
5 agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a party jurisdiction  
6 and a nonparty jurisdiction.

Article VI  
[Compact Administrator Procedures]

1 (a) For the purpose of administering the provisions of this compact  
2 and to serve as a governing body for the resolution of all matters relating  
3 to the operation of this compact, a Board of Compact Administrators is  
4 established. The board shall be composed of one representative from each  
5 party jurisdiction to be known as the compact administrator. The compact  
6 administrator shall be appointed by the jurisdiction executive and will  
7 serve and be subject to removal in accordance with the laws of the juris-  
8 diction he represents. A compact administrator may provide for the dis-  
9 charge of his duties and the performance of his functions as a board  
10 member by an alternate. An alternate may not be entitled to serve unless  
11 written notification of his identity has been given to the board.

12 (b) Each member of the Board of Compact Administrators shall be  
13 entitled to one vote. No action of the board shall be binding unless taken  
14 at a meeting at which a majority of the total number of votes on the  
15 board are cast in favor. Action by the board shall be only at a meeting  
16 at which a majority of the party jurisdictions are represented.

17 (c) The board shall elect annually, from its membership, a chairman  
18 and a vice chairman.

19 (d) The board shall adopt bylaws, not inconsistent with the provisions  
20 of this compact or the laws of a party jurisdiction, for the conduct of its  
21 business and shall have the power to amend and rescind its bylaws.

22 (e) The board may accept for any of its purposes and functions under  
23 this compact any and all donations, and grants of money, equipment,  
24 supplies, materials, and services, conditional or otherwise, from any  
25 jurisdiction, the United States, or any other governmental agency, and  
26 may receive, utilize, and dispose of the same.

27 (f) The board may contract with, or accept services or personnel from,  
28 any governmental or intergovernmental agency, person, firm, or corpora-  
29 tion, or any private nonprofit organization or institution.

30 (g) The board shall formulate all necessary procedures and develop  
31 uniform forms and documents for administering the provisions of this  
32 compact. All procedures and forms adopted pursuant to board action shall  
33 be contained in the Compact Manual.

Article VII

[Entry into Compact and Withdrawal]

1 (a) This compact shall become effective when it has been adopted by  
2 at least two jurisdictions.

3 (b)(1) Entry into the compact shall be made by a Resolution of Rati-  
4 fication executed by the authorized officials of the applying jurisdiction  
5 and submitted to the chairman of the board.

6 (2) The resolution shall be in a form and content as provided in  
7 the Compact Manual and shall include statements that in substance are  
8 as follows:

9 (i) A citation of the authority by which the jurisdiction is em-  
10 powered to become a party to this compact.

11 (ii) Agreement to comply with the terms and provisions of the  
12 compact.

13 (iii) That compact entry is with all jurisdictions then party to the  
14 compact and with any jurisdiction that legally becomes a party to the  
15 compact.

16 (3) The effective date of entry shall be specified by the applying  
17 jurisdiction, but it shall not be less than 60 days after notice has been  
18 given by the chairman of the Board of Compact Administrators or by the  
19 secretariat of the board to each party jurisdiction that the resolution  
20 from the applying jurisdiction has been received.

21 (c) A party jurisdiction may withdraw from this compact by official  
22 written notice to the other party jurisdictions, but a withdrawal shall not  
23 take effect until 90 days after notice of withdrawal is given. The notice  
24 shall be directed to the compact administrator of each member jurisdiction.

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25 No withdrawal shall affect the validity of this compact as to the remaining  
26 party jurisdictions.

Article VIII  
[Exceptions]

1 The provisions of this compact shall not apply to parking or standing  
2 violations, highway weight limit violations, and violations of law govern-  
3 ing the transportation of hazardous materials.

Article IX  
[Amendments to the Compact]

1 (a) This compact may be amended from time to time. Amendments  
2 shall be presented in resolution form to the chairman of the Board of  
3 Compact Administrators and may be initiated by one or more party  
4 jurisdictions.

5 (b) Adoption of an amendment shall require endorsement of all party  
6 jurisdictions and shall become effective 30 days after the date of the last  
7 endorsement.

8 (c) Failure of a party jurisdiction to respond to the compact chairman  
9 within 120 days after receipt of the proposed amendment shall constitute  
10 endorsement.

Article X  
[Construction and Severability]

1 This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes  
2 stated herein. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any  
3 phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this compact is declared to be  
4 contrary to the constitution of any party jurisdiction or of the United  
5 States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or  
6 circumstance, the compact shall not be affected thereby. If this compact  
7 shall be held contrary to the constitution of any jurisdiction party thereto,  
8 the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining  
9 jurisdictions and in full force and effect as to the jurisdiction affected as  
10 to all severable matters.

Article XI  
[Title]

1 This compact shall be known as the Nonresident Violator Compact  
2 of 1977.

1 Section 2. [Insert effective date.]

# NEW YORK

## VEHICLE AND TRAFFIC LAW

### § 510. Suspension, revocation and reissuance of licenses and certificates of registration

4. Suspension pursuant to interstate compact. Such licenses may be suspended where pursuant to any compact or agreement authorized by section five hundred seventeen of this chapter the holder thereof is issued a summons for a moving traffic violation, is not detained or required to furnish bail or collateral and fails to appear in response to such summons. Such suspension shall remain in effect only until such holder submits to the jurisdiction of the court in which such summons is returnable.

4-a. Suspension for failure to answer an appearance ticket. Upon receipt of a court notification of the failure of a person to appear within three months of the return date or new subsequent adjourned date, pursuant to an appearance ticket charging said person with a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter (except one for parking, stopping, or standing) or of any lawful ordinance or regulation made by a local or public authority, relating to traffic (except one for parking, stopping, or standing) the commissioner or his agent may suspend the driver's license or privileges of such person pending receipt of notice from the court that such person has appeared in response to such appearance ticket. Such suspension shall take effect no less than thirty days from the day upon which notice thereof is sent by the commissioner to the person whose driver's license or privileges are to be suspended.

### § 517. Interstate compact guaranteeing appearance

a. The commissioner may execute a reciprocal compact or agreement not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter with the motor vehicle administrator or other authorized official of another state concerning the appearance of a person licensed in one state to answer a summons or an appearance ticket for a moving traffic violation issued by the other state. Such compact shall provide that if a person licensed by either state is issued a summons or an appearance ticket by the other state for a moving traffic violation covered by the compact or agreement, he shall not be detained or required to furnish bail or collateral, and that if he fails to appear in response to such summons or appearance ticket, his license may be suspended by the state that issued the license until he submits to the jurisdiction of the court or administrative tribunal in which such summons or appearance ticket is returnable. Such compact shall also provide such terms and procedures as are necessary and proper to facilitate its administration.

b. Such interstate compacts may also provide that if a registration or renewal of a motor vehicle would be denied pursuant to subdivision five-a of section four hundred one of this chapter, for failing to answer summonses or other processes issued for parking infractions, returnable in any court or for failing to comply with the rules and regulations of any administrative tribunal of appropriate jurisdiction following entry of a final determination with respect to such summons or process, the state issuing the registration or renewal shall likewise deny the registration or renewal, until such applicant submits to the jurisdiction of the court or administrative tribunal in which such summonses or other processes are returnable.