

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Michael R. O'Neal at 3:30 p.m. on January 29, 2003 in Room 313-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Peggy Long - Excused  
Representative Dale Swenson - Excused

Committee staff present:

Jerry Ann Donaldson, Legislative Research Department  
Jill Wolters, Revisor of Statutes  
Cindy O'Neal, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Charles Harris, Attorney, Wichita, Kansas  
Sandy Barnett, Kansas Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence  
Marg Yaroslaski, Dodge City Crisis Center

Additional written testimony was provided by the City of Wichita and Phillip Mellor on **HB 2032 - Kansas Eminent Domain Act (Attachments 1 & 2)**.

Chairman O'Neal announced that Representative Crow was replaced by Representative Pauls on the subcommittee for **HB 2032 - Amendments to the Kansas Eminent Domain Act**. He then assigned the following committee members on the subcommittee for **HB 2034 - Kansas Power of Attorney Act**; Representative Patterson, Chair; Jack, Long, Pauls and Klein.

Representative O'Neal received a bill request which would allow the non-partisan selection of judges. Representative Loyd made the motion to have the request introduced as a committee bill. Representative Goering seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Hearing on **HB 2033 - amendments to the Protection from Abuse and Protection from Stalking acts**, were opened.

Charles Harris, Attorney, Wichita, Kansas, grew concerned with the number of petitions that had been filed since the acts took effect on July 1, 2002. He believes that the number of filings dramatically increased were due to the fact that there was no time requirements as to when the "act" must occur. He was also concerned that there was no filing fee which allows individuals to file a petition and then not show up at the hearing or dismiss it. He suggested that the word "annoy" be deleted because it was too vague. The proposed bill would require two acts must occur six months apart but within one year of filing a petition (Attachment 3).

Sandy Barnett, Kansas Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence, did not believe that the changes in the proposed bill would reduce the number of petitions filed. She suggested an amendment which would allow a 12-month period to be tolled in situations where the defendant had been incarcerated or had been living 100 miles away from the petitioner (Attachment 4).

Marg Yaroslaski, Dodge City Crisis Center, agreed that the term "annoy" needed to be deleted due to the fact that the action is hard to define, therefore, victims rarely use the word "annoy" to describe an event. In 2002 Dodge City had 93 Protection from Abuse petitions filed, seven Protection from Stalking petitions filed of which two were denied (Attachment 5).

Written testimony from Governor Kathleen Sebelius in support of the bill was provided to the committee (Attachment 6).

Hearing on **HB 2033** were closed.

The committee meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m. The next committee meeting was scheduled for Thursday, February 6, 2002 at 3:30 p.m. in room 313-S.



# Info Brief

Mike Taylor, Government Relations Director  
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## Kellogg Freeway Project Relocation of Affected Property Owners

January 29, 2003

The Kellogg Freeway Project in Wichita is estimated to cost more than \$500-million before it is completed from the westside of the city to the eastside. 78% of the cost has been paid by local taxpayers in the form of a 1-percent countywide sales tax approved by voters in 1985.

The Kellogg Freeway is being built in major sections, as seamlessly as possible, because that is the only way it can be built from both the financial and physical aspects. It is not being built in separate projects to avoid paying relocation costs to affected property owners.

The City of Wichita routinely pays relocation costs to property owners and tenants who are affected by construction of the Kellogg Freeway. Where possible, the City tries to negotiate settlements instead of using eminent domain condemnation. Negotiated settlements offer much more flexibility and in many cases benefits the property owner and tenant more than the rigid federal rules. In most cases, the City has worked out relocation assistance which is tailored to the unique situation of a specific property owner or tenant.

For example, a 96-year old couple in the path of the freeway was unable to buy and move into a new house. Instead of following the mandated rules of eminent domain and relocation, the City negotiated a settlement which paid relocation assistance for the couple to move into an assisted living center. In several other cases, the City agreed to pay the cost for homeowners to remove architecturally significant pieces such as fireplace mantles from their homes before demolition. Attorneys who earn their livings suing the City in formal eminent domain proceedings may object to the flexibility negotiated settlements allow, but not being restricted by federal rules allows the City to better help the citizens relocated by the Kellogg Freeway construction.

The City is currently concluding the process of buying 19 needed business properties for the Kellogg and Rock Road section of the Kellogg Freeway. Several deals are still being finalized, but here are the expected results:

<b>Properties Purchased:</b>	<b>19 businesses</b>
<b>Purchase Price Paid:</b>	<b>\$38.1-million</b>
<b>Relocation Paid:</b>	<b>\$ 7.0-million</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$45.1-million</b>

Depending on the specific property and business involved, relocation costs range from 1% to 32% of the individual purchase price paid. In most phases of the Kellogg Freeway construction, relocation assistance payments add an additional 15% to 25% to the total cost of acquiring the needed property.

H. JUDICIARY

1-29-03

Attachment: 1

FLEESON, GOOING, COULSON & KITCH, L.L.C.

LAWYERS

CARL A. BELL  
GERRIT H. WORMHOUDT  
WILLARD B. THOMPSON  
THOMAS D. KITCH  
J. ERIC ENGSTROM  
STEPHEN E. ROBISON  
RON CAMPBELL  
GREGORY J. STUCKY  
CHARLES E. MILLSAP  
EDWARD J. HEALY  
LINDA K. CONSTABLE  
CHARLES E. COLE, JR.  
WILLIAM P. TRETBAR

SUSAN P. SELVIDGE  
THOMAS J. LASATER  
DAVID G. SEELY  
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HOWARD T. FLEESON  
(1895-1957)  
HOMER V. GOOING  
(1894-1986)  
WAYNE COULSON  
(1910-1985)  
PAUL R. KITCH  
(1911-1987)  
DONALD R. NEWKIRK  
(1919-1997)  
DALE M. STUCKY  
(1919-2002)

Sender's E-mail Address:  
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January 27, 2003

The Honorable Michael O'Neal  
Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee  
Kansas State House, Room 170 - W  
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Chairman Mike and Members  
of the Judiciary Committee:

Thank all of you for your audience of Thursday, January 23.  
As always, I enjoyed the gracious reception I received.

I have asked John Strahan of the KDOT legal office to send  
25 copies of the pamphlet to which I referred, which is  
entitled "Your Rights and Benefits as a Displacee Under the  
Federal Relocation Assistance Program".

A couple of issues were raised during the hearing to which  
I feel a response may be helpful. You suggested that the  
relocation benefits might be included in the Appraisers' Report  
or set by the judge. Certainly, it could be handled that way,  
but it would introduce a degree of speculation which might  
better be avoided. In those cases involving relocation of a  
business, the actual and reasonable costs might not be  
ascertained for two or three months or even longer after the  
condemnation has been completed. Moreover, relocation expenses  
are not subject to income tax while in many circumstances the  
condemnation award is. There is a thirty year history of  
administrative decisions under the federal act which are used  
by relocation officers and they are not likely to be brought to  
the attention of judges or to the court-appointed appraisers

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Attachment: 2

The Honorable Michael O'Neal

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who are not familiar with the relocation concept. I suggest that the program used by KDOT is entirely appropriate, and that if they designate a relocation officer most cities hire a relocation officer when the occasion arises. Such officers normally are highly skilled at what they do because they can get their client, the condemnor, in a lot of trouble if in a federal or state funded project they make a mistake. The state or federal funds may be withdrawn from the city or agency which is responsible for determining the relocation benefits.

The lady from the League of Municipalities raised several points worthy of comment:

- (1) The act should not apply mandatorily to displacements caused by building code enforcement, rehabilitation or demolition programs.

I agree with her on that. The relocation benefits should be mandatory only when the real property is taken. I'm sorry we did not eliminate that language from the statute we were amending which originally permitted benefits to be paid under the circumstances of which she complained on a voluntary basis. I have never heard of a city electing to be brought voluntarily under the relocation act in cases of building code enforcements, rehabilitation or demolition programs. I suggest those can safely be eliminated from Section 3 of the act.

- (2) She says that small cities can't afford to pay relocation expenses.

If small cities can't afford it, why should we suppose the individual landowner can afford it. If the public can't afford the improvement, then maybe the public should pass it by.

- (3) She says many small cities pay relocation benefits in any event.

Name one! And if they are paying relocation costs anyhow, they surely won't be damaged by following the federal and KDOT guidelines.

Mr. Hall, of Olathe, stated that "very often" cities volunteer to pay "extra". Name one! His primary objection was that cities do not need another mandated regulation. That

The Honorable Michael O'Neal

January 27, 2003

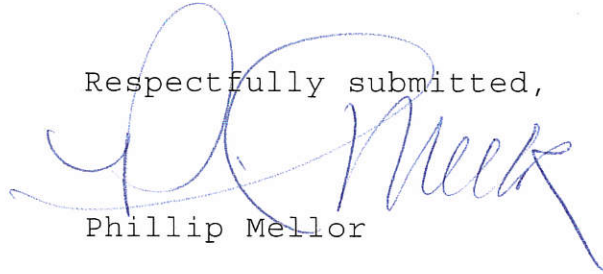
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seems to me to be a little ingenuous since Olathe, especially, is familiar with the concept of relocation benefits for it has and does participate on a regular basis with federal and KDOT programs.

The real question to be answered is not whether relocation is expensive, of course it is, the question is who should bear the cost? The landowner who thus becomes a victim, or the condemnor which caused the cost to be incurred. There is an old rule of law that applied in many cases and should apply here: When one of two innocent parties must suffer a loss, the one who created the situation should be the one who bears it.

None of the persons who testified to the committee, nor anyone else that I know of, has taken a position that the present system which permits condemnors to sidestep the cost of relocation is fair or equitable.

Respectfully submitted,



Phillip Mellor

PSM:ljv



## PROTECTION FROM ABUSE/PROTECTION FROM STALKING DISCUSSION SHEET

The Protection from Abuse act has been a law in Kansas since 1979. The Protection from Stalking Act was added as a law in Kansas in 2002. Since the enactment of the latter, the number of new PFA and PFS filings constitute approximately one-third all the new case filings in the Family Law Department, in the District Court, Sedgwick County, Kansas. In other words, an additional layer of approximately 46 new PFA/PFS cases per week have been added to an already overloaded system

The PFA/PFS intake process involves substantial clerical work because the applicants are mostly pro se litigants who must be assisted thru the process. The process is made especially appealing to frivolous applicants because no up front filing fee is required for either the PFA or the PFS. The process also involves an interview with a judge before the temporary order can be issued. Because of the volume, these meetings can take the judge away from pending hearings for considerable periods. After the judge has approved the Temporary Order, the paperwork must then be processed so that the applicant has a restraining order that can be served on the defendant.

In Sedgwick County, a separate Thursday afternoon docket has been established to hear the PFAs and now the PFSs. This docket starts at 1:00 PM and has usually been handled by one judge up to the enactment of the PFS in June 2002. With the increase in the volume due to the PFS cases, the docket is now running past 5:00PM and taking two or more judges if contested hearings are requested. The built in limitations of the PFA, that the parties must have lived together or had a child together, do not exist in the PFS. This has the effect of lowering the bar for applicants for the PFS. The failure to include time limits in either the PFA or the PFS has permitted the applicants to base their claims on stale, difficult to defend allegations. The court must still sort thru these allegations in handling legitimate claims of stalking and abuse.

The attached proposed amendments to the Protection from Abuse and Protection from Stalking acts impose time limits on the claims that can be asserted. These time limits are broad enough to permit the assertion of claims that are worthy of the characterization of "stalking" or "abuse" but filter out the stale and nuisance claims that are filling the system. The proposed amendment to the PFS also eliminates the term "annoy" because it is too vague and insignificant to constitute conduct that should be legally proscribed. The amendments continue to preserve relief for legitimate claims of abuse and stalking.

  
Charles F. Harris

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Attachment: 3

**COMPARISON OF  
PROTECTION FROM ABUSE (KSA 60-3101)  
AND PROTECTION FROM STALKING (Sess. Laws 2002, Ch. 141, p 796)**

**PROTECTION FROM ABUSE**

**PROTECTION FROM STALKING**

**Abuse Defined:**

Willfully attempting or causing  
bodily harm  
Willfully placing by physical  
threat, in fear of  
imminent bodily harm  
Sexual intercourse with minor  
under 16  
Lewd fondling, touching of or  
by minor under 16  
with intent to arouse

**Stalking Defined:**

Intentional harassment of another that  
places other in reasonable fear  
of safety  
Two or more separate acts evidencing  
continuity of purpose, causing  
person to suffer substantial  
emotional distress

**Relationship Required**

Must have resided together or  
had a child together

None

**Verified Petition Required**

Yes

Yes

**Number of Incidents Required**

One

Two or more separate acts evidencing a  
continuity of purpose

**Proximity to Filing of Petition**

None

None

**Time for Hearing**

Within twenty days of Petition

Within twenty days of Petition

**Filing Fee**

None

None

**Temporary Order Available**

Yes, can deal with residency of children,  
personal property, possession of  
residence, eviction

Yes, all final relief options available on  
temporary basis

## PROTECTION FROM ABUSE

### Relief Available

Restraining the parties from abusing, molesting or interfering with privacy or rights of each other or children of parties

Granting possession of residence to exclusion of other

Requiring one party to provide suitable housing for spouse and children

Award temporary custody, residency and parenting time with minor children

Order law enf. to evict a party

Order child support

Award personal property and law enf. to assist

Order counseling for abuser

### Costs

May be awarded to either party

### Attorney Fees

May be awarded to either party

### Duration of Order

One year

### Provision for extension

Yes

### Discovery Permitted

No mention

## PROTECTION FROM STALKING

Restraining defendant from following, harassing, telephoning, contacting or otherwise communicating

Restraining the defendant from abusing molesting, interfering with privacy rights of the other

Restraining defendant from entering upon or in victims residence or immediate vicinity

Shall be awarded to Plaintiff

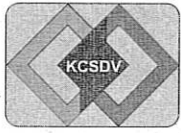
May be awarded to plaintiff if order issued:  
to defendant if action without merit

One year

Yes

No mention





UNITED AGAINST VIOLENCE

**KANSAS COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

220 SW 33rd Street, Suite 100 Topeka, Kansas 66611  
785-232-9784 • FAX 785-266-1874 • coalition@kcsdv.org

January 29, 2003

RE: **House Bill 2033**  
House Judiciary Committee  
Contact : Sandy Barnett

Dear Chairman O'Neal and Members of the Committee:

The Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence is not opposing House Bill 2033, **as presented**, however, **we believe in some instances the bill will decrease the safety of victims of abuse and stalking.** By limiting the allegations of abuse to those instances occurring within the 12 months preceding the filing of the petition, House Bill 2033 fails to recognize the dynamics of domestic violence and stalking that may lead some victims to need a protection order even if the abuse has not been on-going or recent. Perpetrators of domestic violence and stalking do not usually cease their behavior voluntarily. Some have been known to harbor anger and resentment for years after the last incident of physical abuse, stalking, or intimidation. It would not be an unlikely scenario for a perpetrator to leave prison or jail, travel to his former partner's home, and attack her.

**It is with these situations in mind that we are proposing an amendment to House Bill 2033.** Specifically, that the 12-month period be tolled in situations where the defendant has been incarcerated or has lived more than 100 miles away from the petitioner. A victim who has lived free from abuse or stalking may suddenly find herself in fear of imminent bodily injury or in fear for her safety when her abuser or stalker is released from jail or prison. In the same way, if her abuser or stalker has lived in a distant city or town and suddenly decides to move back to the victim's home community, she may find herself in need of a protection order.

Additionally, the district court may need to hear evidence of the more distant instances of abuse and stalking in order to understand the petitioner's current fear for her safety. Take, for example, a victim who was beaten and injured 18 months prior to the filing of her petition. She now is filing for a protection order because her abuser recently threatened to "take care" of her like he did before. Without the evidence of the prior abuse, the recent threat may not rise to the level required for a protection order. The proposed amendment to HB2033 would allow the court to hear the evidence of prior abuse under the "totality of the circumstances," the current standard under Kansas case law.

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Attachment: 4

**What follows are some scenarios and comments given to us by some of our member programs when we asked how this proposed legislation would impact victims of stalking, domestic violence and sexual assault:**

"Recently . . . we [helped a woman get] . . . a PFA on someone who had moved out of town and now was moving back to town after a year. He had raped her right after their divorce and continued to sexually harass her in the context of calls around their [child]. She was terrified that when he returned to town he would immediately become dangerous to her. The last violent incident was several years prior but the threat was new because he had not had an ability to do more than phone harassment until now. This is a pretty rare case for us but she really really needed the protection and I would hate for her to have to get hurt again to get help."

"[I]f there is a one year statute of limitations so to speak - does that mean that in the Petition the client would not be allowed to include historical data on the violence over the course of the relation that was over a year old? Often the petitions start with the latest incident but then include some historical data to create a better understanding of the context of the relationship to avoid the assumption that it was 'just a one time loss of temper.'"

"A 'statute of limitations', if implemented at all, should not be set in stone. Many women are again in danger when [the] abuser is released from prison after several years or [when he] comes back to town after running from the police. . . ."

"Stalking is a peculiar activity that is not always done (from what stalking victims are telling me) on a daily, weekly or even monthly basis. One woman I worked with did not hear from her stalker again for over 4 months after she first realized what he was doing and confronted him with an order. Another said that he would just call her every Christmas and birthday; another gets an unsigned card every holiday, including her birthday for the last five years. It's easy to find out from post marks that it is him, . . . his employer verifies . . . the post marks [as he travels for his employment.] If we time limit the abuse orders, we are putting many women at risk of being killed when their abusers reappear after a long absence."

HOUSE BILL No. 2033

By Committee on Judiciary

1-17

AN ACT concerning civil procedure; relating to protection from abuse and protection from stalking; amending K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 60-3102 and 60-31a02 and repealing the existing sections.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 60-3102 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-3102. As used in the protection from abuse act:

(a) "Abuse" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between intimate partners or household members:

(1) Intentionally attempting to cause bodily injury, or intentionally or recklessly causing bodily injury.

(2) Intentionally placing, by physical threat, another in fear of imminent bodily injury.

(3) Engaging in any of the following acts with a minor under 16 years of age who is not the spouse of the offender:

(A) The act of sexual intercourse; or

(B) any lewd fondling or touching of the person of either the minor or the offender, done or submitted to with the intent to arouse or to satisfy the sexual desires of either the minor or the offender, or both.

*Such acts shall have occurred within one year preceding the filing of the petition.*

(b) "Intimate partners or household members" means persons who are or have been in a dating relationship, persons who reside together or who have formerly resided together or persons who have had a child in common.

(c) "Dating relationship" means a social relationship of a romantic nature. A dating relationship shall be presumed if a plaintiff verifies, pursuant to K.S.A. 53-601, and amendments thereto, that such relationship exists. In addition to any other factors the court deems relevant, the court shall consider the following factors in making a determination of whether a relationship exists or existed include:

(1) Nature of the relationship;

(2) length of time the relationship existed;

(3) frequency of interaction between the parties; and

(4) time since termination of the relationship, if applicable.

, except that this period is tolled if the defendant has been incarcerated, has lived 100 or more miles from the petitioner, or for other good cause. Acts of abuse occurring prior to this 12 month period may be considered by the district court as evidence of conduct that would cause petitioner to be placed in fear of imminent bodily injury.

1 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 60-31a02 is hereby amended to read as  
2 follows: 60-31a02. As used in the protection from stalking act:

3 (a) "Stalking" means an intentional harassment of another person that  
4 places the other person in reasonable fear for that person's safety.

5 (b) "Harassment" means a knowing and intentional course of conduct  
6 directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, ~~annoys~~, torments or  
7 terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose.

8 (c) "Course of conduct" means conduct consisting of two or more  
9 separate acts over a *six month* period of time, ~~however short~~, evidencing  
10 a continuity of purpose which would cause a reasonable person to suffer  
11 substantial emotional distress. *Such acts shall have occurred within one*  
12 *year preceding the filing of the petition.* Constitutionally protected activity  
13 is not included within the meaning of "course of conduct."

14 Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 60-3102 and 60-31a02 are hereby  
15 repealed.

16 Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its  
17 publication in the statute book.  
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, except that this period is tolled if the defendant has been incarcerated, has lived 100 or more miles from the petitioner, or for other good cause. Acts of stalking occurring prior to this 12 month period may be considered by the district court as evidence of conduct that would cause petitioner to be placed in reasonable fear for petitioner's safety.



RISIS  
CENTER of Dodge City, Inc.

Office: (620) 225-6987

Serving Ford, Gray, Hodgeman, Meade, Clark, Edwards, and Ness Counties.

January 29, 2003

RE: **House Bill 2033**  
House Judiciary Committee

Contact : Marg Yaroslaski  
Crisis Center of Dodge City  
P.O. Box 1173  
Dodge City, Kansas 67801  
620-225-6987

Dear Chairman O'Neal and Members of the Committee:

I am Marg Yaroslaski – the director of the Crisis Center of Dodge City. I stand before you today to share information about the critical role PFAs and PFSAs play in the lives of the people who live in our state. Further, I ask that as you consider changes to these laws that limit the scope and application of these laws, that you leave enough flexibility to allow the local Courts the ability to respond to the needs of your constituents.

In 2002, we assisted 93 clients seeking PFAs and 7 clients seeking PFSAs.

It seems very reasonable to expect someone to file a petition within one year of the abuse or stalking. Sometimes though, there are very valid reasons why that didn't happen. Recently we worked with a woman to receive a PFA. The last violent incident had occurred over 2 years prior to her coming to our office. He had beaten her shortly before he moved out of town. After his leaving the community his only contact with her was by phone when he called to talk to their young son. She tolerated his verbal abuse to allow her son contact with his father. When he informed her he was moving back into our community she became terrified. The man who had beaten her, raped her and degraded her in so many ways was now not just a scary voice. She truly believed that she would wake up one night to find him in her house. Suddenly her door didn't seem strong enough, her windows too fragile and her peace of mind gone. She came to our office asking for help. We were able to get her a new door, locks on her window and help her apply for a PFA. She was granted a PFA despite the lack of recent violence. The judge understood that this new change in status impacted her immediate safety and felt it was unreasonable to wait for a new violent incident before granting the petition.

Other cases we have dealt with involve a batterer getting out of prison and returning to the community. PFA's are issued for one year and can only be extended if there is an ongoing threat – this makes it impossible for a victim to maintain a current PFA if the batterer is in prison for

P.O. Box 1173, Dodge City, Kansas 67801

Member KCSDV and the Dodge City United Way

HOT LINE: (620) 225-6510

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Attachment: 5

any length of time. A one year limit is reasonable if the legislation is flexible enough to allow Judges to make exceptions with these status changes.

The Protection From Abuse Orders and the Protection From Stalking Orders are a critical piece in the safety net of our communities. There are some days when I am overwhelmed by the number of people asking for our help and it is easy to start to create barriers – we are too busy, we are short staffed, we are underfunded – as excuses to not see every person. Then I realize that the person asking for our help has faced weeks, months and years of violence and has overcome tremendous obstacles to walk in to my office. Who am I to make her path to safety any more difficult because I am short staffed and tired? Who are we to legislate for convenience when we are dealing with the safety of a human being?

Our clients have complicated lives and as you try to find reasonable limits on these statutes I ask you to remember that sometimes that even with reasonable limits there must be exceptions to ensure someone's safety despite the complications. Please ensure that major status changes such as the batterer returning to the community can be covered without a new violent incident.





OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

January 28, 2003

Representative Mike O'Neal, Chair  
House Judiciary Committee  
State Capitol  
Topeka, KS 66612

RE: House Bill 2033

Dear Chairperson O'Neal and Members of the House Judiciary Committee:

The Kansas Legislature has passed numerous laws that protect victims of domestic violence and stalking. The Protection from Abuse Order and the Protection from Stalking Order have been instrumental in keeping victims safe. All too often those who are victimized need assistance in obtaining orders to keep the defendant away from them. According to the Office of Judicial Administration, 8,548 protection from abuse orders were filed in calendar year 2002 and 1,073 protection from stalking orders were filed during July 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002. House Bill 2033 would impose a period of time restricting when a person may obtain a Protection from Abuse Order and a Protection from Stalking Order. It is believed that that these changes may prevent unnecessary orders from being filed.

I do not think that this bill would have any impact on the Courts in regard to increasing the number of filings for either order. However, I do think that the Committee must be sure that any changes to these laws reflect the safety for victims of these crimes. The amendments provided by the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence (KCSDV) allow the Court the opportunity to hear evidence in circumstances where a time limit may not be beneficial to the safety of the victim.

If the House Judiciary Committee moves forward with House Bill 2033 I would strongly ask for your support of the proposed amendments of KCSDV. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Sebelius  
Governor of the State of Kansas

H. JUDICIARY

Capitol, 300 SW 10th Ave., Ste. 212S, Topeka, KS 66612

Voice 785-296-3232 Fax 785-296-7973 www.ksgovernor.org

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