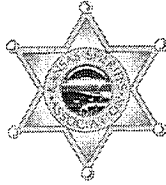




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**Testimony to the Senate Transportation Committee
Regarding SB 451
March 13, 2012**

Chairman Umbarger and Committee Members,

The Kansas Association of Chiefs of Police, Kansas Sheriffs Association, and Kansas Peace Officers Association has reviewed this bill and is offering some additional information for your consideration. Our associations recognize a legitimate need exists for certain medical conditions relative to the exposure to sunlight. We also recognize there are other states that have enacted laws providing for medical exemptions to their window tint laws.

In the process of establishing our position on this bill, we conducted some research not only in regards to the medical conditions but also in relation to tinting materials currently available for addressing the medical concerns. Here is our conclusion to that research.

Most, but not all, of the medical conditions suggest both UVA and UVB ultraviolet light is the cause of the problem. There are currently materials available that are permitted by our current law that will block 99% of the UVA and UVB. Those materials are available that allow up to 80% of the light through the window while offering the same UVA and UVB protection of the darker, currently illegal window tint. We also learned the auto industry has started putting in the UVA and UVB protection in most factory installed windshields since the early 2000's. Why? Because these are also the rays that damage the vinyl dashboards, seat covers, and steering wheels.

We also learned there are a few medical conditions where bright light can cause adverse reactions. Those conditions are pretty limited in number and not all persons suffering from them will have a problem with bright light. The most common one is probably a percentage of migraine headache patients have increased symptoms with exposure to bright light. These are the people that may be justified in a medical exemption.

As you hear a lot, the devil is in the details. In this case those details are left to the Department of Revenue to establish by regulation. We trust these regulations can be well vetted with an adequate degree of medical expertise to determine what diseases really need such an exemption and which ones are only problematic with UVA or UVB exposure which can currently be addressed without an exemption. However, we believe the statute itself should establish the maximum darkness for such an exemption. It appears a 20% shading is the darkest required to address the medical needs.

Senate
Transp.
Att: 2
3-13-12

It is important to law enforcement that we protect the ability for officers to see inside a vehicle we stop as we make our approach to it. This is a very important safety issue for us. While 20% may in some cases infringe on that safety concern, we recognize there must be a balance with legitimate health concerns of person with relevant medical conditions.

We recommend the following amendments to the bill if you choose to proceed with it:

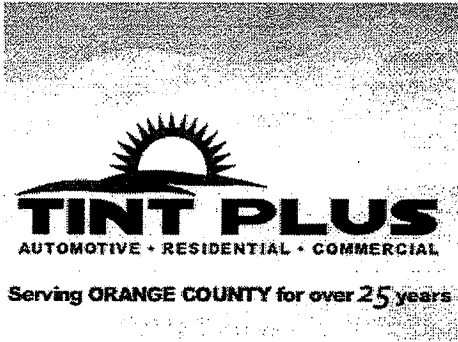
1. On line 23 of page 1, insert "Except as provided in subsection (b)(2), " at the beginning of the line.
2. Strike "*Subsection (a)(3) shall not apply*" on page 1 line 29 and replace it with "the total light transmission required in subsection (a)(3) shall not be less than 20% when a sun screening device is used in conjunction with other existing sun screening devices and applied".
3. Add "bright" before "light" on page 1 line 35.
4. Add "Not more than two such persons shall be authorized and the names of those persons must be included on the certificate. Such medical exemption shall not be available for conditions only requiring limiting exposure to ultraviolet A or ultraviolet B rays." after the period on line 33.
5. Delete "carried by such person" and replace it with "displayed to any law enforcement officer upon request" on page 2 line 7.
6. If you agree with the next paragraph and you adopt the above amendments, you could strike all of lines 10 and 11 on page 2.

The above amendments should provide adequate direction to physicians on the requirements for exemption and allow them to apply the latest medical research and to any medical condition warranting exemption. We also believe by doing this we can avoid the necessity of the director of vehicles to develop any regulations for this provision. They would simply provide a form which gives the physician the guidance about the necessity of the exemption being for bright light requiring less than 35% light transmission in automobile side and back windows and that exposure to UVA or UVB is not a qualifying need. The director would then only have to provide a form the physician is required to use and required to be carried in the vehicle. This will avoid dual agencies developing regulations on the same topic matter. You will note currently the superintendent of the highway patrol also has authority to adopt rules and regulations on tinted windows. (See page 2 lines 12 and 13.)

We are also a little concerned the provision on page 1 lines 31-33 which includes "a motor vehicle owned or operated by a person who is responsible for the transportation of such a Kansas resident" is pretty broad and may be open for abuse. But if the other amendments are adopted, the number of these exemptions should be minimal. If they do become a problem we can come back and ask you to address them. However, we do feel they should have to list who those persons are on the form and that they be limited in number.

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Automotive - Car Window Tinting UV Shield - Tint Plus



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First, select your type of vehicle:



2 door coupe



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5 door hatchback



5 door wagon



SUV



Minivan



Reg cab pick-up

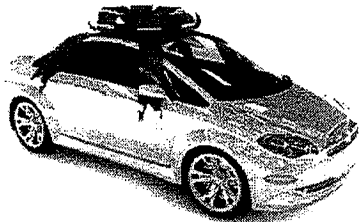


Extra cab pick-up



4 door pick-up

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The film that is virtually invisible for the driver who wants UV protection without a tinted appearance. Offering the highest level of protection from UV A and B rays at 99%. UV Shield is the only automotive window film recommended by the Skin Cancer Foundation.

UV Shield is effective on clear or factory tinted glass to improve occupant protection from UV rays.

Automotive Film UV Shield Features:

- National manufacturer's lifetime warranty against color change
- Scratch-resistant surface
- Maximum ultraviolet protection
- No hindrance to vehicle electronic systems
- Will not interfere with radio frequencies
- Maximum heat rejection in a non-metallized film



Automotive Film UV Shield Specifications:

Product	UV Protection	Visible Light Transmitted	Heat Rejection
UV Shield 75	99.9%	78%	21%
UV Shield 85	99.9%	85%	16%

*NOTE: These values are intended for design use only, and would be typical of production runs, subject to normal manufacturing tolerances.

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CR40 Crystalline 40

60% TSER

Visible Light Transmitted	39%	Visible Light Reflection	7%
Total Solar Energy Rejected	60%	UV Rejection	99.9%
Infrared Rejection*	97%	Glare Reduction	55%

CR50 Crystalline 50

56% TSER

Visible Light Transmitted	50%	Visible Light Reflection	7%
Total Solar Energy Rejected	56%	UV Rejection	99.9%
Infrared Rejection*	97%	Glare Reduction	44%

CR60 Crystalline 60

53% TSER

Visible Light Transmitted	60%	Visible Light Reflection	8%
Total Solar Energy Rejected	53%	UV Rejection	99.9%
Infrared Rejection*	97%	Glare Reduction	32%

CR70 Crystalline 70

50% TSER

Visible Light Transmitted	69%	Visible Light Reflection	9%
Total Solar Energy Rejected	50%	UV Rejection	99.9%
Infrared Rejection*	97%	Glare Reduction	22%

CR90 Crystalline 90

34% TSER

Visible Light Transmitted	86%	Visible Light Reflection	10%
Total Solar Energy Rejected	34%	UV Rejection	99.9%
Infrared Rejection*	90%	Glare Reduction	3%

TSER (Total Solar Energy Rejected)

visible light transmitted

The percentage of visible light that passes directly through filmed glass; the higher the number, the lighter the film.

total solar energy rejected

The percentage of total solar energy rejected by filmed glass. The higher this value, the less solar heat energy is transmitted by the glass.

infrared rejected

The percent of infrared light rejected by the film on the glass. Infrared light is primarily responsible for the heat you feel when driving.

visible light reflection

The percentage of visible light reflected back from the glass.

uv rejection

The percentage of ultraviolet light that is rejected by filmed glass. Ultraviolet light contributes sunburn and other harmful skin conditions from the sun and to the fading and deterioration of fabrics and leather.

glare reduction

The percentage by which visible light is reduced by the addition of film.

* Performance data generated using applicable industry test methods and standards. Infrared rejection measured on film only from 900nm - 1000nm.

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