MINUTES OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman John Vratil at 9:36 A.M. on February 21, 2006, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present,

Terry Bruce arrived, 9:38 a.m. Kay O'Connor arrived, 9:39 a.m. Phil Journey arrived, 9:40 a.m. Barbara Allen arrived, 9:41 David Haley arrived, 10:07 a.m.

Committee staff present:

Mike Heim, Kansas Legislative Research Department Helen Pedigo, Office of Revisor of Statutes Karen Clowers, Committee Secretary

Others attending:

See attached list.

The Chairman called for final action on **SB 507--Jury fee**.

The Chairman reviewed the bill and results of the hearing heard on February 16.

Senator Goodwin moved, Senator Bruce seconded, to recommend SB 507 favorably for passage as amended in Senator Goodwin's proposed balloon. Motion carried.

The Chairman called for final action on **SB 337--Compensation for certain judicial branch employees**, docket fees.

The Chairman reviewed the bill and results of the hearing heard on February 14. The Chairman proposed that the committee might consider directing excess monies collected toward the court's technology fund and used to fund free electronic access to court records across the State of Kansas.

Senator Schmidt indicated that the subject of judicial pay raises had already passed the Senate and questioned why the issue was being revisited. The Chairman indicated that <u>SB 296</u> received substantial Senate support last year which provides a \$9,000 annual pay increase for all judges and that the bill is currently in the House Appropriations Committee. <u>SB 337</u> is a result of the Interim Judiciary Committee this past summer. Senator Schmidt indicated that <u>SB 296</u> concerning judicial pay raises is alive and well and he was not sure that restating the issue was necessary.

Senator Schmidt moved, Senator O'Connor seconded, to amend **SB 337** by striking Sections 8 and 9 from the bill and inserting the operative language of **SB 353** authorizing electronic access to court records with the understanding that should the motion prevail, further work on the language from **SB 353** would be required. Motion carried.

Senator Schmidt moved, Senator Donovan seconded, to obligate the monies generated by the docket fees collected and deposit them into the court's technology fund to be used for the purpose of establishing, operating and maintaining a system of free, internet electronic access to court records that are otherwise publically available. Motion carried.

Senator Schmidt moved, Senator Donovan seconded, to recommend SB 337 as amended favorably for passage. Motion carried.

The Chairman called for final action on **SB 505--Electronic access to court records**; exemption from fees.

Senator Donovan moved, Senator Goodwin seconded, to adopt the amendment recommended by the Board on Indigent Services in their testimony at the hearing on February 14. Motion carried.

The Chairman indicated a proposed amendment from Whitney Damron on behalf of the Kansas Information Consortium to delete language regarding INK (Kansas Information Network) (<u>Attachment 1</u>).

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate Judiciary Committee at 9:36 A.M. on February 21, 2006, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

Senator Bruce moved, Senator Schmidt seconded, to strike Section 4 of the bill. Motion carried.

Senator Goodwin moved, Senator Donovan seconded, to favorably recommend SB 505 as amended for passage. Motion carried.

The Chairman called for final action on **SB 361--Kansas air quality act, appeal agency action to court of appeals.**

The Chairman reviewed the bill and results of the hearing including a proposed amendment by Sunflower Electric during the hearing on February 7.

Senator Donovan moved, Senator Schmidt seconded, to replace the word "exclusive" with the word "original" on page 1, line 31 of the bill. Motion carried.

Senator Bruce moved, Senator Donovan seconded, to recommend **SB 361** as amended favorably for passage. Motion carried. Senator Haley voted no and requested his vote recorded.

The Chairman called for final action on <u>SB 380--Amendments to the residential landlord and tenant act;</u> inventory of premises, security deposit, automatic renewal clauses.

Senator Umbarger provided a balloon amendment regarding several changes and provided explainations for each change (Attachment 2).

Senator Umbarger moved, Senator Schmidt seconded, to adopt the balloon amendment. Motion carried.

Senator Umbarger moved, Senator seconded, to recommend SB 380 as amended favorably for passage. Motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 10:22 a.m. The next scheduled meeting is February 22, 2006.

PLEASE CONTINUE TO ROUTE TO NEXT GUEST

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: 2-21-06

NAME	REPRESENTING	
Unitry James	Stopmentis Corsostom	
Steve Miller	Sunthaure Gretzic	
WATEL YELLOO	Suntherver Electric	
TRACY SMITH	Kansas Information Consortium	
Jerry Sloan	Judicial Branch	
Katry Purter	Luciceel Branch	
Tiem Benaka	SCLA	
Buer Luka	Children's allemen	
Melion Dear	Con a clims	
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Rachel Barnes	to Student Legislatine Awarenes 13	oon
Leslie Eldridge	Student legislative alwaren	
Marynell Jones	Student legislative Awareness Bus	and
Josh Bender	tu slab	
In Staples	KU SLAB	
Bin Roc	15505	
Rob Keller	$J_{C}\langle \delta$	
Dong Smith	Pineger, Smith & Associates	

PLEASE CONTINUE TO ROUTE TO NEXT GUEST

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: 2-21-06

NAME	REPRESENTING
Bill Henry	Ks Credit Union Assu, KS Bar Association
Jin Clave	KS Bar Association
300	

Whitney B. Damron, P.A.

919 South Kansas Avenue Topeka, Kansas 66612-1210 (785) 354-1354 • (785) 354-8092 (Fax) E-Mail: wbdamron@aol.com

REQUEST FOR AMENDMENT

TO:

The Honorable John Vratil, Chair

And Members of the Senate Committee on Judiciary

FROM:

Whitney Damron

On behalf of the Kansas Information Consortium

RE:

SB 505

An Act concerning records; relating to electronic access

to court records; exemption from fees.

DATE:

February 20, 2006

Chairman Vratil and Members of the Committee:

Included with this cover letter is a proposed balloon amendment to SB 505, should the Committee take this measure up for consideration.

In summary, the Kansas Information Consortium respectfully requests you delete language found on page 6 of the bill that specifically would prohibit the Information Network of Kansas (INK) from entering into any contract, lease or other form of agreement that may result in the charging of fees for electronic access to court records.

INK currently provides access to court records, some for a fee such as criminal background reports and some for free, such as those found at the KBA sex offender site. Access to these and other court records may be jeopardized if this language remains in SB 505 or otherwise becomes law.

We agree compromise is needed between the Office of Judicial Administration and municipalities currently providing access to court records free of charge. We are hopeful such a compromise will be forthcoming and negate the need for legislation such as SB 505 and SB 353 altogether. We believe OJA is sympathetic to entities such as the Board of Indigent Defense Services and therefore not sure legislation such as SB 505 is needed. However, if it is the will of the Committee to adopt legislation that would mandate entities such as the Board of Indigent Defense Services to receive access to court records for free, we do not believe it is appropriate to specifically prohibit INK from providing access to all court records in all instances for a fee.

Should the Committee have questions when considering this legislation, I will be available to respond. Thank you.

Senate Judiciary

2-21-06

Attachment

Session of 2006

SENATE BILL No. 505

By Committee on Judiciary

2 - 2

AN ACT concerning records; relating to electronic access to court records; exemption from fees; amending K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 22-4504, 22-4506, 22-4507 and 74-9304 and repealing the existing sections.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 22-4504 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4504. (a) When any defendant who is entitled to have the assistance of counsel, under the provisions of K.S.A. 22-4503, and amendments thereto, claims to be financially unable to employ counsel, the court shall require that the defendant file an affidavit containing such information and in the form as prescribed by rules and regulations adopted by the state board of indigents' defense services. The affidavit filed by the defendant shall become a part of the permanent file of the case. The court may interrogate the defendant under oath concerning the contents of the affidavit and may direct the county or district attorney, sheriff, marshal or other officer of the county to investigate and report upon the financial condition of the defendant and may also require the production of evidence upon the issue of the defendant's financial inability to employ counsel.

Upon the basis of the defendant's affidavit, the defendant's statements under oath, and such other competent evidence as may be brought to the attention of the court, which shall be made part of the record in the case, the court shall determine whether the defendant is financially unable to employ counsel. In making such determination the court shall consider the defendant's assets and income; the amount needed for the payment of reasonable and necessary expenses incurred, or which must be incurred to support the defendant and the defendant's immediate family; the anticipated cost of effective representation by employed counsel; and any property which may have been transferred or conveyed by the defendant to any person without adequate monetary consideration after the commission of the alleged crime. If the defendant's assets and income are not sufficient to cover the anticipated cost of effective representation by employed counsel when the length and complexity of the anticipated proceedings are taken fully into account, the defendant shall be determined indigent in full or in part and the court shall appoint an

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attorney as provided in K.S.A. 22-4503, and amendments thereto. If the court determines that the defendant is financially able to employ counsel, the court shall so advise the defendant and shall give the defendant a reasonable opportunity to employ an attorney of the defendant's own choosing. All determinations by a court as to whether a defendant is financially unable to employ counsel shall be subject to and in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the state board of indigents' defense services under this act.

- (c) The court shall inform the defendant for whom counsel is appointed that the amount expended by the state in providing counsel and other defense services may be entered as a judgment against the defendant if the defendant is convicted and found to be financially able to pay the amount, and that an action to recover such amount may be brought against any person to whom the defendant may have transferred or conveyed any of the defendant's property without adequate monetary consideration after the date of the commission of the alleged crime. A determination by the court that the defendant is financially unable to employ counsel or pay other costs of the defendant's defense may preclude a recovery from the defendant but may not preclude recovery from any person to whom the defendant may have transferred or conveyed any property without adequate monetary consideration after the date of the commission of the alleged crime.
- (d) If found to be indigent in part, the defendant shall be promptly informed of the terms under which the defendant may be expected to pay for counsel. Any payments pursuant to such terms shall apply upon any judgment entered pursuant to K.S.A. 22-4513, and amendments thereto. Payments made for services of appointed counsel provided under K.S.A. 22-4503, and amendments thereto, shall be paid to the clerk of the district court. The clerk of the district court shall remit all moneys received as payment for services of appointed counsel under this section to the state board of indigents' defense services at least monthly and the board shall remit all moneys received under this section to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the state general fund.
- (e) The determination that a defendant is indigent or partially indigent shall be subject to review at any time by any court before whom the cause is then pending.
- (f) The state board of indigents' defense services shall adopt rules and regulations in accordance with K.S.A. 77-415 et seq., and amendments thereto, relating to the income, assets and anticipated costs of representation for the purpose of determining whether a defendant is

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financially able to employ counsel and the ability of a defendant to contribute to the cost of the defendant's legal defense services.

(g) Whenever it is determined that electronic access to court records is necessary to present a defendant's cause adequately and it is further determined that the defendant is indigent, the court having jurisdiction in the matter shall order that the records be supplied to the defendant, at no charge, by the electronic access service. The state board of indigents' defense services shall be exempt from paying user fees to access electronic court records.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 22-4506 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4506. (a) Whenever any person who is in custody under a sentence of imprisonment upon conviction of a felony files a petition for writ of habeas corpus or a motion attacking sentence under K.S.A. 60-1507 and files with such petition or motion such person's affidavit stating that the petition or motion is filed in good faith and that such person is financially unable to pay the costs of such action and to employ counsel therefor, the court shall make a preliminary examination of the petition or motion and the supporting papers.

(b) If the court finds that the petition or motion presents substantial questions of law or triable issues of fact and if the petitioner or movant has been or is thereafter determined to be an indigent person as provided in K.S.A. 22-4504 and amendments thereto, the court shall appoint counsel from the panel for indigents' defense services or otherwise in accordance with the applicable system for providing legal defense services for indigent persons prescribed by the state board of indigents' defense services, to assist such person and authorize the action to be filed without a deposit of security for costs. If the petition or motion in such case raises questions shown by the trial record, the court shall order that the petitioner or movant be supplied with a transcript of the trial proceedings, or so much thereof as may be necessary to present the issue, without cost to such person.

(c) If an appeal is taken in such action and if the trial court finds that the petitioner or movant is an indigent person, the trial court shall appoint counsel to conduct the appeal, order that the appellant be supplied with a record of the proceedings or so much thereof as such counsel determines to be necessary and order that the deposit of security for costs be waived.

(d) (1) The state board of indigents' defense services shall provide by rule and regulation for: (A) The assignment of attorneys to the panel for indigents' defense services to represent indigent persons, who have been convicted of capital murder and are under sentence of death, upon

a filing of a petition for writ of habeas corpus or a motion attacking sen-

tence under K.S.A. 60-1507 and amendments thereto; 43

 (B) standards of competency and qualification for the appointment of counsel in capital cases under this section; and

(C) the reasonable compensation of counsel appointed to represent individuals convicted of capital murder and under a sentence of death, during proceedings conducted pursuant to subsection (a), (b) or (c) and for reasonable and necessary litigation expense associated with such proceedings.

(2) If a petitioner or movant, who has been convicted of capital murder and is under a sentence of death, files a petition for writ of habeas corpus or a motion attacking sentence under K.S.A. 60-1507 and amendments thereto, the district court shall make a determination on the record whether the petitioner or movant is indigent. Upon a finding that the petitioner or movant is indigent and accepts the offer of representation or is unable competently to decide whether to accept or reject the offer, the court shall appoint one or more counsel, in accordance with subsection (d) (1), to represent the petitioner or movant. If the petitioner or movant rejects the offer of representation, the court shall find on the record, after a hearing if necessary, whether the petitioner or movant rejected the offer of representation with the understanding of its legal consequences. The court shall deny the appointment of counsel upon a finding that the petitioner or movant is competent and not indigent.

(3) Counsel appointed to represent the petitioner or movant shall not have represented the petitioner or movant at trial or on direct appeal therefrom unless the petitioner or movant and counsel expressly request continued representation.

(e) Whenever it is determined that electronic access to court records is necessary to present a petitioner's cause adequately and it is further determined that the petitioner or movant is an indigent person, the court having jurisdiction in the matter shall order that the records be supplied to the defendant, at no charge, by the electronic access service. The state board of indigents' defense services shall be exempt from paying user fees to access electronic court records.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 22-4507 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4507. (a) An attorney, other than a public defender or assistant public defender or contract counsel, who performs services for an indigent person, as provided by this act, shall at the conclusion of such service or any part thereof be entitled to compensation for such services and to be reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred by such person in performing such services. Compensation for services shall be paid in accordance with standards and guidelines contained in rules and regulations adopted by the state board of indigents' defense services under this section.

(b) Claims for compensation and reimbursement shall be certified by

the claimant and shall be presented to the court at sentencing. A supplemental claim may be filed at such later time as the court may in the interest of justice determine if good cause is shown why the claim was not presented at sentencing. In accordance with standards and guidelines adopted by the state board of indigents' defense services under this section, all such claims shall be reviewed and approved by one or more judges of the district court before whom the service was performed, or, in the case of proceedings in the court of appeals, by the chief judge of the court of appeals and in the case of proceedings in the supreme court, by the departmental justice for the department in which the appeal originated. Each claim shall be supported by a written statement, specifying in detail the time expended, the services rendered, the expenses incurred in connection with the case and any other compensation or reimbursement received. When properly certified and reviewed and approved, each claim for compensation and reimbursement shall be filed in the office of the state board of indigents' defense services. If the claims meet the standards established by the board, the board shall authorize payment of the claim.

- (c) If the state board of indigents' defense services determines that the appropriations for indigents' defense services or the moneys allocated by the board for a county or judicial district will be insufficient in any fiscal year to pay in full claims filed and reasonably anticipated to be filed in such year under this section, the board may adopt a formula for prorating the payment of pending and anticipated claims under this section.
- (d) The state board of indigents' defense services may make expenditures for payment of claims filed under this section from appropriations for the current fiscal year regardless of when the services were rendered.
- (e) The state board of indigents' defense services shall adopt rules and regulations prescribing standards and guidelines governing the filing, processing and payment of claims under this section.
- (f) An attorney, other than a public defender, assistant public defender or contract counsel, who accesses electronic court records for an indigent person, as provided by this act, shall be exempt from paying fees to access electronic court records.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 74-9304 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-9304. (a) In order to achieve its purpose as provided in this act, INK shall:
- (1) Serve in an advisory capacity to the secretary of administration, division of information services and communications and other state agencies regarding the provision of state data to the citizens and businesses of Kansas;
- (2) seek advice from the general public, its subscribers, professional associations, academic groups and institutions and individuals with knowledge of and interest in areas of networking, electronic mail, public infor-

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1 mation access, gateway services, add-on services and electronic filing of 2 information; and

(3) develop charges for the services provided to subscribers, which include the actual costs of providing such services, except that INK shall not enter into any contract, lease or other form of agreement which may result in the charging of fees for electronic access to court records.

(b) All state agencies shall cooperate with INK in providing such assistance as may be requested for the achievement of its purpose. Agencies may recover actual costs incurred by providing such assistance. Services and information to be provided by any agency shall be specified pursuant to contract between INK and such agency and shall comply with the provisions of K.S.A. 45-215 et seq. and K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 45-230, and amendments thereto.

14 Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 22-4504, 22-4506, 22-4507 and 74-9304 are hereby repealed.

16 Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Delete this proposed amendment

Proposed amendments Senator Umbarger February 20, 2006

Senate Judiciary

Attachment

SENATE BILL No. 380

By Committee on Judiciary

1 - 18

AN ACT concerning the residential landlord and tenant act; amending K.S.A. 58-2548, 58-2550 and 58-2570 and repealing the existing sections.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 58-2548 is hereby amended to read as follows: 58-2548. Within five (5) days of the initial date of occupancy or upon delivery of possession, the landlord, or such landlord's designated representative, and the tenant shall jointly inventory the premises. A written record detailing the condition of the premises and any furnishings or appliances provided shall be completed. Duplicate copies of the record shall be signed by the landlord and the tenant as an indication the inventory was completed. The tenant shall be given a copy of the inventory.

(b) The landlord shall not be allowed to assert a claim against the tenant or the security deposit for damages, as allowed by K.S.A. 58-2550, and amendments thereto, unless the landlord or the landlord's designated representative completes an initial inventory of the premises with the tenant within such five days or makes a good faith effort to complete the inventory within such five days. If such claim is levied against a tenant or the security deposit without the completion of such inventory, the tenant shall recover damages in the amount of two months rent

(c) (1) Within a reasonable time after notification of either party's intention to terminate the tenancy, or before the end of the lease term, the landlord shall notify the tenant in writing of the tenant's option to request an initial inspection and of the tenant's right to be present at the a pre-termination inspection. At a reasonable time, no earlier than Hadays, but no later than seven days, before the termination or the end of lease date, the landlord, or the landlord's designated representative, upon the request of the tenant, shall make an initial inspection of the premises prior to any final inspection the landlord makes after the tenant has vacated the premises. The landlord shall give at least 48 hours prior written notice of the date and time of the inspection if a mutual time is agreed upon, or if a mutually agreed time cannot be scheduled but the tenant still requests an inspection.

The landlord shall proceed with the inspection at such date and time

whether the tenant is present or not, unless the tenant previously with-

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drew the request for the inspection. The purpose of the intital inspection shall be to allow the tenant an opportunity to remedy identified deficiencies in a manner consistent with the right and obligations of the parties under the rental agreement, in order to avoid damages being deducted from the security deposit.

(2) If a tenant does not request an initial inspection, the duties of the

landlord under this subsection are discharged.

(3) Based on the Initial Inspection, the landlord shall give the tenent an itemized statement identifying deficiencies specifically any repairs or cleaning that are proposed to be the basis of any being deducted from the security deposit that the landlord intends to make pursuant to K.S.A. 58-2550, and amendments thereto. If the tenant is not present at the finitial inspection and the inspection is completed pursuant to paragraph (1), the itemized statement shall be left inside the premises.

(4) The tenant shall have the opportunity during the period following the initial inspection until termination of the tenancy to remedy identified deficiencies, in a manner consistent with the rights and obligations of the parties under the rental agreement, in order to avoid damages being deducted from the security deposit.

(d) At the termination of the tenancy, the landlord shall act in a manner as described in K.S.A. 58-2550, and amendments thereto, concerning the return of the security deposit.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 58-2550 is hereby amended to read as follows: 58-2550. (a) A landlord may not demand or receive a security deposit for an unfurnished dwelling unit in an amount or value in excess of one month's periodic rent. If the rental agreement provides for the tenant to use furniture owned by the landlord, the landlord may demand and receive a security deposit not to exceed 11/2 months' rent, and if the rental agreement permits the tenant to keep or maintain pets in the dwelling unit, the landlord may demand and receive an additional security deposit not to exceed ½ of one month's rent. A municipal housing authority created under the provisions of K.S.A. 17-2337 et seq., and amendments thereto, which is wholly or partially subsidized by aid from the federal government, pursuant to a rental agreement in which rent is determined solely by the personal income of the tenant, may demand and receive a security deposit in accordance with a schedule established by the housing authority, which is based on the bedroom unit size of the dwelling unit. Any such municipal housing authority which establishes such a schedule shall provide a deferred payment plan whereby the tenant may pay the deposit in reasonable increments over a period of time.

(b) Whenever money is deposited or advanced by a tenant on a rental agreement as security for performance of the rental agreement, the landlord shall not earn interest on a deposit without the earnings benefiting

necessary to return the unit to the same level of cleanliness it was in at the initial date of occupancy or upon delivery of possession

, the rental agreement is terminated for material noncompliance pursuant to K.S.A. 58-2564, and amendments thereto, or the tenant abandons the dwelling unit pursuant to K.S.A. 58-2565, and amendments thereto,

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the tenant.

(c) Upon termination of the tenancy, any security deposit held by the landlord may be applied to the payment of accrued rent and the amount of damages which the landlord has suffered by reason of the tenant's noncompliance with K.S.A. 58-2555, and amendments thereto, and the rental agreement, all as itemized by the landlord in a written notice delivered to the tenant. Used for any purpose, including, but not limited to, any of the following:

(1) The compensation of a landlord for a tenant's default in the payment of rent.

(2) The actual cost of repairs for damages to the premises, exclusive of ordinary wear and tear, which the landlord suffered by reason of the tenant's noncompliance with K.S.A. 58-2555, and amendments thereto, and the rental agreement.

(3) The cleaning of the premises upon termination of the tenancy necessary to return the unit to the same level of cleanliness it was in at the mitial date of occupancy or upon delivery of possession.

- (d) If the landlord proposes to retain any portion of the security deposit for expenses, damages or other legally allowable charges under the provisions of the rental agreement, other than rent, the landlord shall return the balance of the security deposit to the tenant within 14 days after the determination of the amount of such expenses, clamages or other eharges, but in no event to exceed 30 27 days after termination of the tenancy, delivery of possession and demand by the tenant. If the tenant 30 does not make such demand within 30 21 days after termination of the tenancy, the landlord shall mail that portion of the security deposit due the tenant to the tenant's last known address. Accompanying the balance of the security deposit, the landlord shall submit an itemized statement that lists the amounts of any deductions from the security deposit and the reasons for the deductions. If the deductions are in an amount greater than five percent of the security deposit, invoices which document the actual cost of material, supplies and labor shall be provided to the tenant. In no case shall a landlord withhold any amount from the security deposit:
- (1) Above the amount of actual damages suffered by the landlord; or
- (2) based off a predetermined list of costs for materials, supplies or labor.
- $\frac{(c)}{(e)}(e)$ If the landlord fails to comply with subsection $\frac{(b)}{(c)}$ of this section $\frac{(c)}{(c)}$ or $\frac{(d)}{(c)}$, the tenant $\frac{(c)}{(c)}$ recover that portion of the security deposit due together with damages in an amount equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the amount wrongfully withheld two months rent.
- $\frac{d}{d}(f)$ Except as otherwise provided by the rental agreement, a tenant shall not apply or deduct any portion of the security deposit from the last month's rent or use or apply such tenant's security deposit at any time in

-applied to the payment of accrued rent, damages the landlord has suffered by reason of the tenant's noncompliance with K.S.A. 58-2555, and amendments thereto, and damages the landlord has suffered by reason of the tenant's noncompliance with the rental agreement, all as itemized by the landlord in a written notice delivered to the tenant.

or actual estimates and quotes

lieu of payment of rent. If a tenant fails to comply with this subsection, the security deposit shall be forfeited and the landlord may recover the rent due as if the deposit had not been applied or deducted from the rent due.

- (e) (g) Nothing in this section shall preclude the landlord or tenant from recovering other damages to which such landlord or tenant may be entitled under this act.
- (f) (h) The holder of the landlord's interest in the premises at the time of the termination of the tenancy shall be bound by this section.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 58-2570 is hereby amended to read as follows: 58-2570. (a) The landlord or the tenant may terminate a week-to-week tenancy by a written notice given to the other at least seven days prior to the termination date specified in the notice.
- (b) The landlord or the tenant may terminate a month-to-month tenancy by a written notice given to the other party stating that the tenancy shall terminate upon a periodic rent-paying date not less than 30 days after the receipt of the notice, except that not more than 15 days' written notice by a tenant shall be necessary to terminate any such tenancy where the tenant is in the military service of the United States and termination of the tenancy is necessitated by military orders. Any rental agreement for a definite term of more than 30 days shall not be construed as a month-to-month tenancy, even though the rent is reserved payable at intervals of 30 days.
- (c) If the tenant remains in possession without the landlord's consent after expiration of the term of the rental agreement or its termination, the landlord may bring an action for possession. In addition, if the tenant's holdover is willful and not in good faith the landlord may recover an amount not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ months' periodic rent or not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the actual damages sustained by the landlord, whichever is greater. If the landlord consents to the tenant's continued occupancy subsection (d) of K.S.A. 58-2545, and amendments thereto, shall govern.
- (d) In any action for possession, the landlord may obtain an order of the court granting immediate possession of the dwelling unit to the landlord by filing a motion therefor in accordance with subsection (b) of K.S.A. 60-207, and amendments thereto, and service thereof on the tenant pursuant to K.S.A. 60-205, and amendments thereto. After a hearing and presentation of evidence on the motion, and if the judge is satisfied that granting immediate possession of the dwelling unit to the landlord is in the interest of justice and will properly protect the interests of all the parties, the judge may enter or cause to be entered an order for the immediate restitution of the premises to the landlord upon the landlord giving an undertaking to the tenant in an amount and with such surety as the court may require, conditioned for the payment of damages or oth-

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- 1 erwise if judgment be entered in favor of the tenant.
- (e) If a lease contains an automatic renewal clause or a provision for the automatic extension of the rental agreement:
- (1) The date such clause or provision takes effect shall not be more than 90 days before the termination date specified in the rental agreement.
 - (2) Such clause or provision is not enforceable against the tenant unless the landlord, at least 30 days but not more than 60 days prior to the specified date for the giving of such notice to the landlord, gives to the tenant written notice, calling to the attention of the tenant the existence of such clause or provision in the rental agreement.
 - (3) Such clause or provision shall be on a separate page of the rental agreement and require that the tenant sign such page indicating the tenant has read and understands the clause or provision before signing the rental agreement.
 - (f) If a landlord provides to a tenant a document which, if signed by the landlord or tenant or both, would constitute the tenant's written notice to the landlord that the tenant intends to vacate the premises, and if such document contains any additional terms that are not contained in the rental agreement between the landlord and tenant, then the document shall include the following statement in no less than ten-point bold-face type: 'YOUR SIGNATURE ON THIS DOCUMENT MAY BIND YOU TO ADDITIONAL TERMS NOT IN YOUR ORIGINAL LEASE AGREEMENT. IF YOUR LEASE REQUIRES YOU TO GIVE WRITTEN NOTICE OF YOUR INTENT TO VACATE, YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO DECLINE TO SIGN THIS DOCUMENT AND TO PROVIDE WRITTEN NOTICE IN ANOTHER FORM.' If such statement does not appear in such document, a tenant's signature on such document shall not bind the tenant to any additional terms that are not contained in the rental agreement.
- 30 Sec. 4. K.S.A. 58-2548, 58-2550 and 58-2570 are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.