SENATE BILL No. 2

By Senators Steffen, Straub, Thompson and Tyson

11-22

AN ACT concerning public health; relating to responses to infectious or contagious disease by certain public and private entities; prohibiting certain acts by business entities, governmental entities or public officials based upon a person's vaccination status or possession of an immunity passport; access to services, goods, facilities and opportunities; proceedings under the revised Kansas code for care of children; proceedings related to legal custody, residency and parenting time of a child under the Kansas family law code; access to healthcare services and prohibiting discrimination in rendering healthcare services; ensuring a right to in-person visitation at medical care facilities and adult care homes; allowing patients to sign a liability waiver to be prescribed off-label use drugs; prohibiting certain public health orders related to isolation and quarantine, stay-at-home orders, curfews and face masks; providing criminal penalties for an individual who disregards an isolation or quarantine recommendation when great bodily harm to another person or death of another person results from such act; clarifying eligibility for benefits under the employment security law related to an employee's unwillingness to receive a vaccination; modifying the Kansas act against discrimination to define unlawful employment practices related to vaccination status or possession of an immunity passport; limiting state of disaster emergency powers of the governor related to stay-at-home orders, curfews and face masks; relating to childhood immunizations required for attendance at a child care facility or school; powers of the secretary of health and environment and local health officers; isolation or quarantine recommendations; amending K.S.A. 38-2269, 44-706, 44-1002, 44-1009, 65-129, 65-129b, 65-129c, 65-129d, 65-508, 65-1637 and 72-6262 and K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 21-5424, 23-3201, 48-925, 65-101, 65-201, 65-202, 65-1120 and 65-2836 and repealing the existing sections

30 31 32

33

34

35

36

1 2

3

4

5

6

7 8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28 29

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

New Section 1. As used in sections 1 through 4, and amendments thereto:

(a) "Business entity" means any person or group of persons performing or engaging in any activity, enterprise, profession or

 occupation for gain, benefit, advantage or livelihood, whether for-profit or not-for-profit. "Business entity" includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) Self-employed individuals, business entities filing articles of incorporation, partnerships, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, foreign corporations, foreign limited partnerships, foreign limited liability companies authorized to transact business in this state, business trusts and any business entity that registers with the secretary of state; and
- (2) any business entity that possesses a business license, permit, certificate, approval, registration, charter or similar form of authorization issued by the state, any business entity that is exempt by law from obtaining such a business license and any business entity that is operating unlawfully without such a business license.
- (b) "Immunity passport" means a document, digital record or software application indicating that a person is immune to a disease, either through vaccination or infection and recovery.
- (c) "Ticket issuer" means an individual or entity providing tickets to an entertainment event including, but not limited to:
 - (1) The operator of the venue where the entertainment event occurs;
 - (2) the sponsor or promoter of an entertainment event;
- (3) a sports team participating in an entertainment event or a league whose teams are participating in an entertainment event;
- (4) a theater company, musical group or similar participant in an entertainment event; or
- (5) an agent of any individual or entity described in paragraphs (1) through (4).
- (d) "Vaccination status" means an indication of whether a person has received one or more doses of a vaccine.
- New Sec. 2. (a) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, it shall be unlawful for:
- (1) A business entity to refuse to provide any service, product, admission to a venue or transportation to a person based on such person's vaccination status or whether such person has an immunity passport;
- (2) a ticket issuer to penalize, discriminate against or deny access to an entertainment event to a ticket holder based on such ticket holder's vaccination status or whether such ticket holder has an immunity passport;
- (3) a business entity, governmental entity or public official to refuse, withhold from or deny to a person any local or state services, goods, facilities, advantages, privileges, licensing, educational opportunities, healthcare access or employment opportunities based on such person's vaccination status or whether such person has an immunity passport;
- (4) a governmental entity or public official to require a person to receive a vaccination or an immunity passport;

(5) a governmental entity or public official to provide any special privilege, financial benefit or other incentive to a person for receiving a vaccination or an immunity passport;

- (6) an employer to refuse employment to a person, to bar a person from employment or to discriminate against a person in compensation or in a term, condition or privilege of employment based on such person's vaccination status or whether such person has an immunity passport; or
- (7) a public accommodation to exclude, limit, segregate, refuse to serve or otherwise discriminate against a person based on such person's vaccination status or whether such person has an immunity passport.
- (b) (1) Violation of any provision of this section is a severity level 7, nonperson felony.
- (2) Upon a finding that a business entity or ticket issuer violated this section, the court shall order the suspension of all licenses issued by the state or any political subdivision of the state that are held by the business entity or ticket issuer for at least 30 days, but not more than one year.
- New Sec. 3. (a) No order shall be issued pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2242, 38-2243 or 38-2244, and amendments thereto, if the sole basis for the threat to the child's safety or welfare is related to the vaccination status of the child or an individual who resides with the child.
- (b) The provisions of this section shall be a part of and supplemental to the revised Kansas code for care of children.
- New Sec. 4. No medical care facility, as defined in K.S.A. 65-425, and amendments thereto, or person licensed, registered, certified or otherwise authorized to practice a profession by the state board of healing arts or the board of nursing pursuant to chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, shall decline to render healthcare services or otherwise discriminate in rendering healthcare services to a person based on such person's vaccination status or whether such person has an immunity passport.
- New Sec. 5. No medical care facility, as defined in K.S.A. 65-425, and amendments thereto, shall take action to prevent a person receiving care at such medical care facility from receiving in-person visitation from the following persons:
- (a) The agent for healthcare decisions established by a durable power of attorney for healthcare decisions pursuant to K.S.A. 58-625 et seq., and amendments thereto; and
 - (b) (1) the spouse of such person receiving care;
- (2) if the person receiving care does not have a spouse or such spouse is unavailable, then the next of kin of such person receiving care; or
- (3) if the person receiving care does not have a next of kin or such next of kin is unavailable, then a person designated by such person receiving care.

 New Sec. 6. No adult care home, as defined in K.S.A. 39-923, and amendments thereto, shall take action to prevent a person receiving care at such adult care home from receiving in-person visitation from the following persons:

- (a) The agent for healthcare decisions established by a durable power of attorney for healthcare decisions pursuant to K.S.A. 58-625 et seq., and amendments thereto; and
 - (b) (1) the spouse of such person receiving care;
- (2) if the person receiving care does not have a spouse or such spouse is unavailable, then the next of kin of such person receiving care; or
- (3) if the person receiving care does not have a next of kin or such next of kin is unavailable, then a person designated by such person receiving care.
- New Sec. 7. (a) A patient desiring to be prescribed a federal food and drug agency approved drug for an off-label use of such prescription drug may sign, or have a legal representative sign, a liability waiver. The waiver shall relieve the physician from liability for any claims arising out of the act of prescribing such drugs for off-label use.
- (b) As used in this section, "off-label use" means utilizing a prescription drug for treatment in a manner other than the manner approved by the federal food and drug administration stated on the labeling.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall relieve a physician of the duty to receive consent from a patient or the patient's legal representative before assisting in the care or treatment of such patient.
- New Sec. 8. (a) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a governmental entity or public official shall not:
- (1) Order or otherwise impose upon a United States citizen any period of isolation or quarantine based on an epidemic or other public health reason;
- (2) order or otherwise require that a United States citizen remain at home based on an epidemic or other public health reason;
- (3) order or otherwise impose upon a United States citizen any curfew based on an epidemic or other public health reason; or
- (4) order or otherwise require that a United States citizen wear a face mask based on an epidemic or other public health reason.
- (b) A governmental entity or public official may recommend that a United States citizen take an action described in subsection (a).

New Sec. 9. The provisions of this act are severable. If any portion of the act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, or the application of any portion of the act to any person or circumstance is held unconstitutional or invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other portions of the act that can be given effect without the invalid portion or application, and the

1 2

 applicability of such other portions of the act to any person or circumstance shall remain valid and enforceable.

- Sec. 10. K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 21-5424 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-5424. (a) It is unlawful for an individual, who knows oneself to be infected with a life threatening communicable disease, to:
- (1) Engage in sexual intercourse or sodomy with another individual with the intent to expose that individual to that life threatening communicable disease;
- (2) sell or donate one's own blood, blood products, semen, tissue, organs or other body fluids with the intent to expose the recipient to a life threatening communicable disease; or
- (3) share with another individual a hypodermic needle, syringe, or both, for the introduction of drugs or any other substance into, or for the withdrawal of blood or body fluids from, the other individual's body with the intent to expose another person to a life threatening communicable disease.
- (b) It is unlawful for an individual to disregard a recommendation from a governmental entity or public official that such individual go to and remain in isolation or quarantine based on an epidemic or other public health reason when:
- (1) A governmental entity or public official communicated the recommendation to the individual in accordance with K.S.A. 65-129c, and amendments thereto; and
- (2) great bodily harm to another person or death of another person results from such individual's disregard of the recommendation.
 - (c) Violation of this section is a severity level 7, person felony.
 - (e) (d) As used in this section:
- (1) "Sexual intercourse" shall not include penetration by any object other than the male sex organ; and
- (2) "sodomy" shall not include the penetration of the anal opening by any object other than the male sex organ.
 - Sec. 11. K.S.A. 23-3201 is hereby amended to read as follows: 23-3201. (a) The court shall determine legal custody, residency and parenting time of a child in accordance with the best interests of the child.
- (b) The court shall not consider the vaccination status, as defined in section 1, and amendments thereto, of any parent or child when determining the legal custody, residency or parenting time of a child.
- Sec. 12. K.S.A. 38-2269 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2269. (a) When the child has been adjudicated to be a child in need of care, the court may terminate parental rights or appoint a permanent custodian when the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the parent is unfit by reason of conduct or condition which renders the parent unable to care properly for a child and the conduct or condition is unlikely

to change in the foreseeable future.

- (b) In making a determination of unfitness the court shall consider, but is not limited to, the following, if applicable:
- (1) Emotional illness, mental illness, mental deficiency or physical disability of the parent, of such duration or nature as to render the parent unable to care for the ongoing physical, mental and emotional needs of the child;
- (2) conduct toward a child of a physically, emotionally or sexually cruel or abusive nature;
- (3) the use of intoxicating liquors or narcotic or dangerous drugs of such duration or nature as to render the parent unable to care for the ongoing physical, mental or emotional needs of the child;
- (4) physical, mental or emotional abuse or neglect or sexual abuse of a child;
 - (5) conviction of a felony and imprisonment;
- (6) unexplained injury or death of another child or stepchild of the parent or any child in the care of the parent at the time of injury or death;
- (7) failure of reasonable efforts made by appropriate public or private agencies to rehabilitate the family;
- (8) lack of effort on the part of the parent to adjust the parent's circumstances, conduct or conditions to meet the needs of the child; and
- (9) whether, as a result of the actions or inactions attributable to the parent and one or more of the factors listed in subsection (c) apply, the child has been in the custody of the secretary and placed with neither parent for 15 of the most recent 22 months beginning 60 days after the date on which a child in the secretary's custody was removed from the child's home.
- (c) In addition to the foregoing, when a child is not in the physical custody of a parent, the court, shall consider, but is not limited to, the following:
- (1) Failure to assure care of the child in the parental home when able to do so;
- (2) failure to maintain regular visitation, contact or communication with the child or with the custodian of the child;
- (3) failure to carry out a reasonable plan approved by the court directed toward the integration of the child into a parental home; and
- (4) failure to pay a reasonable portion of the cost of substitute physical care and maintenance based on ability to pay.

In making the above determination, the court may disregard incidental visitations, contacts, communications or contributions.

(d) A finding of unfitness may be made as provided in this section if the court finds that the parents have abandoned the child, the custody of the child was surrendered pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2282, and amendments

1 2

thereto, or the child was left under such circumstances that the identity of the parents is unknown and cannot be ascertained, despite diligent searching, and the parents have not come forward to claim the child within three months after the child is found.

- (e) If a person is convicted of a felony in which sexual intercourse occurred, or if a juvenile is adjudicated a juvenile offender because of an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony in which sexual intercourse occurred, and as a result of the sexual intercourse, a child is conceived, a finding of unfitness may be made.
- (f) The existence of any one of the above factors standing alone may, but does not necessarily, establish grounds for termination of parental rights.
- (g) The court shall not consider the vaccination status, as defined in section 1, and amendments thereto, of any parent or child when making a determination of unfitness.
- $\frac{(g)}{h}$ (1) If the court makes a finding of unfitness, the court shall consider whether termination of parental rights as requested in the petition or motion is in the best interests of the child. In making the determination, the court shall give primary consideration to the physical, mental and emotional health of the child. If the physical, mental or emotional needs of the child would best be served by termination of parental rights, the court shall so order. A termination of parental rights under the code shall not terminate the right of a child to inherit from or through a parent. Upon such termination all rights of the parent to such child, including, such parent's right to inherit from or through such child, shall cease.
- (2) If the court terminates parental rights, the court may authorize adoption pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2270, and amendments thereto, appointment of a permanent custodian pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2272, and amendments thereto, or continued permanency planning.
- (3) If the court does not terminate parental rights, the court may authorize appointment of a permanent custodian pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2272, and amendments thereto, or continued permanency planning.
- (h)(i) If a parent is convicted of an offense as provided in K.S.A. 38-2271(a)(7), and amendments thereto, or is adjudicated a juvenile offender because of an act which if committed by an adult would be an offense as provided in K.S.A. 38-2271(a)(7), and amendments thereto, and if the victim was the other parent of a child, the court may disregard such convicted or adjudicated parent's opinions or wishes in regard to the placement of such child.
 - (i)(j) A record shall be made of the proceedings.
- (j)(k) When adoption, proceedings to appoint a permanent custodian or continued permanency planning has been authorized, the person or agency awarded custody of the child shall within 30 days submit a written

 plan for permanent placement which shall include measurable objectives and time schedules.

- Sec. 13. K.S.A. 44-706 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-706. The secretary shall examine whether an individual has separated from employment for each week claimed. The secretary shall apply the provisions of this section to the individual's most recent employment prior to the week claimed. An individual shall be disqualified for benefits:
- (a) If the individual left work voluntarily without good cause attributable to the work or the employer, subject to the other provisions of this subsection. For purposes of this subsection, "good cause" is cause of such gravity that would impel a reasonable, not supersensitive, individual exercising ordinary common sense to leave employment. Good cause requires a showing of good faith of the individual leaving work, including the presence of a genuine desire to work. Failure to return to work after expiration of approved personal or medical leave, or both, shall be considered a voluntary resignation. After a temporary job assignment, failure of an individual to affirmatively request an additional assignment on the next succeeding workday, if required by the employment agreement, after completion of a given work assignment, shall constitute leaving work voluntarily. The disqualification shall begin the day following the separation and shall continue until after the individual has become reemployed and has had earnings from insured work of at least three times the individual's weekly benefit amount. An individual shall not be disqualified under this subsection if:
- (1) The individual was forced to leave work because of illness or injury upon the advice of a licensed and practicing health care provider and, upon learning of the necessity for absence, immediately notified the employer thereof, or the employer consented to the absence, and after recovery from the illness or injury, when recovery was certified by a practicing health care provider, the individual returned to the employer and offered to perform services and the individual's regular work or comparable and suitable work was not available. As used in this paragraph "health care provider" means any person licensed by the proper licensing authority of any state to engage in the practice of medicine and surgery, osteopathy, chiropractic, dentistry, optometry, podiatry or psychology;
- (2) the individual left temporary work to return to the regular employer;
- (3) the individual left work to enlist in the armed forces of the United States, but was rejected or delayed from entry;
- (4) the spouse of an individual who is a member of the armed forces of the United States who left work because of the voluntary or involuntary transfer of the individual's spouse from one job to another job, which is for the same employer or for a different employer, at a geographic location

which makes it unreasonable for the individual to continue work at the individual's job. For the purposes of this provision the term "armed forces" means active duty in the army, navy, marine corps, air force, coast guard or any branch of the military reserves of the United States;

- (5) the individual left work because of hazardous working conditions; in determining whether or not working conditions are hazardous for an individual, the degree of risk involved to the individual's health, safety and morals, the individual's physical fitness and prior training and the working conditions of workers engaged in the same or similar work for the same and other employers in the locality shall be considered; as used in this paragraph, "hazardous working conditions" means working conditions that could result in a danger to the physical or mental well-being of the individual; each determination as to whether hazardous working conditions exist shall include, but shall not be limited to, a consideration of: (A) The safety measures used or the lack thereof; and (B) the condition of equipment or lack of proper equipment; no work shall be considered hazardous if the working conditions surrounding the individual's work are the same or substantially the same as the working conditions generally prevailing among individuals performing the same or similar work for other employers engaged in the same or similar type of activity;
- (6) the individual left work to enter training approved under section 236(a)(1) of the federal trade act of 1974, provided the work left is not of a substantially equal or higher skill level than the individual's past adversely affected employment, as defined for purposes of the federal trade act of 1974, and wages for such work are not less than 80% of the individual's average weekly wage as determined for the purposes of the federal trade act of 1974;
- (7) the individual left work because of unwelcome harassment of the individual by the employer or another employee of which the employing unit had knowledge and that would impel the average worker to give up such worker's employment;
- (8) the individual left work to accept better work; each determination as to whether or not the work accepted is better work shall include, but shall not be limited to, consideration of: (A) The rate of pay, the hours of work and the probable permanency of the work left as compared to the work accepted; (B) the cost to the individual of getting to the work left in comparison to the cost of getting to the work accepted; and (C) the distance from the individual's place of residence to the work accepted in comparison to the distance from the individual's residence to the work left;
- (9) the individual left work as a result of being instructed or requested by the employer, a supervisor or a fellow employee to perform a service or commit an act in the scope of official job duties which is in violation of an ordinance or statute;

(10) the individual left work because of a substantial violation of the work agreement by the employing unit and, before the individual left, the individual had exhausted all remedies provided in such agreement for the settlement of disputes before terminating. For the purposes of this paragraph, a demotion based on performance does not constitute a violation of the work agreement;

- (11) after making reasonable efforts to preserve the work, the individual left work due to a personal emergency of such nature and compelling urgency that it would be contrary to good conscience to impose a disqualification; or
- (12) (A) the individual left work due to circumstances resulting from domestic violence, including:
- (i) The individual's reasonable fear of future domestic violence at or en route to or from the individual's place of employment;
- (ii) the individual's need to relocate to another geographic area in order to avoid future domestic violence:
- (iii) the individual's need to address the physical, psychological and legal impacts of domestic violence;
- (iv) the individual's need to leave employment as a condition of receiving services or shelter from an agency which provides support services or shelter to victims of domestic violence; or
- (v) the individual's reasonable belief that termination of employment is necessary to avoid other situations which may cause domestic violence and to provide for the future safety of the individual or the individual's family.
- (B) An individual may prove the existence of domestic violence by providing one of the following:
- (i) A restraining order or other documentation of equitable relief by a court of competent jurisdiction;
 - (ii) a police record documenting the abuse;
- (iii) documentation that the abuser has been convicted of one or more of the offenses enumerated in articles 34 and 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, prior to their repeal, or articles 54 or 55 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, or K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 21-6104, 21-6325, 21-6326 or 21-6418 through 21-6422, and amendments thereto, where the victim was a family or household member;
 - (iv) medical documentation of the abuse:
- (v) a statement provided by a counselor, social worker, health care provider, clergy, shelter worker, legal advocate, domestic violence or sexual assault advocate or other professional who has assisted the individual in dealing with the effects of abuse on the individual or the individual's family; or
 - (vi) a sworn statement from the individual attesting to the abuse.

 (C) No evidence of domestic violence experienced by an individual, including the individual's statement and corroborating evidence, shall be disclosed by the department of labor unless consent for disclosure is given by the individual; *or*

- (13) the individual left work due to the employee's unwillingness to receive, as a condition of continued employment, a vaccination required by a rule or requirement of the employer instituted after the individual was hired.
- (b) If the individual has been discharged or suspended for misconduct connected with the individual's work. The disqualification shall begin the day following the separation and shall continue until after the individual becomes reemployed and in cases where the disqualification is due to discharge for misconduct has had earnings from insured work of at least three times the individual's determined weekly benefit amount, except that if an individual is discharged for gross misconduct connected with the individual's work, such individual shall be disqualified for benefits until such individual again becomes employed and has had earnings from insured work of at least eight times such individual's determined weekly benefit amount. In addition, all wage credits attributable to the employment from which the individual was discharged for gross misconduct connected with the individual's work shall be canceled. No such cancellation of wage credits shall affect prior payments made as a result of a prior separation.
- (1) For the purposes of this subsection, "misconduct" is defined as a violation of a duty or obligation reasonably owed the employer as a condition of employment including, but not limited to, a violation of a company rule, including a safety rule, if: (A) The individual knew or should have known about the rule; (B) the rule was lawful and reasonably related to the job; and (C) the rule was fairly and consistently enforced.
- (2) (A) Failure of the employee to notify the employer of an absence and an individual's leaving work prior to the end of such individual's assigned work period without permission shall be considered prima facie evidence of a violation of a duty or obligation reasonably owed the employer as a condition of employment.
- (B) For the purposes of this subsection, misconduct shall include, but not be limited to, violation of the employer's reasonable attendance expectations if the facts show:
 - (i) The individual was absent or tardy without good cause;
- (ii) the individual had knowledge of the employer's attendance expectation; and
- (iii) the employer gave notice to the individual that future absence or tardiness may or will result in discharge.
 - (C) For the purposes of this subsection, if an employee disputes being

1 2

absent or tardy without good cause, the employee shall present evidence that a majority of the employee's absences or tardiness were for good cause. If the employee alleges that the employee's repeated absences or tardiness were the result of health related issues, such evidence shall include documentation from a licensed and practicing health care provider as defined in subsection (a)(1).

- (3) (A) The term "gross misconduct" as used in this subsection shall be construed to mean conduct evincing extreme, willful or wanton misconduct as defined by this subsection. Gross misconduct shall include, but not be limited to: (i) Theft; (ii) fraud; (iii) intentional damage to property; (iv) intentional infliction of personal injury; or (v) any conduct that constitutes a felony.
- (B) For the purposes of this subsection, the following shall be conclusive evidence of gross misconduct:
- (i) The use of alcoholic liquor, cereal malt beverage or a nonprescribed controlled substance by an individual while working;
- (ii) the impairment caused by alcoholic liquor, cereal malt beverage or a nonprescribed controlled substance by an individual while working;
- (iii) a positive breath alcohol test or a positive chemical test, provided:
 - (a) The test was either:
- (1) Required by law and was administered pursuant to the drug free workplace act, 41 U.S.C. § 701 et seq.;
- (2) administered as part of an employee assistance program or other drug or alcohol treatment program in which the employee was participating voluntarily or as a condition of further employment;
- (3) requested pursuant to a written policy of the employer of which the employee had knowledge and was a required condition of employment;
- (4) required by law and the test constituted a required condition of employment for the individual's job; or
- (5) there was reasonable suspicion to believe that the individual used, had possession of, or was impaired by alcoholic liquor, cereal malt beverage or a nonprescribed controlled substance while working;
 - (b) the test sample was collected either:
- (1) As prescribed by the drug free workplace act, 41 U.S.C. \S 701 et seq.;
- (2) as prescribed by an employee assistance program or other drug or alcohol treatment program in which the employee was participating voluntarily or as a condition of further employment;
- (3) as prescribed by the written policy of the employer of which the employee had knowledge and which constituted a required condition of employment;

1 2

(4) as prescribed by a test which was required by law and which constituted a required condition of employment for the individual's job; or

- (5) at a time contemporaneous with the events establishing probable cause;
- (c) the collecting and labeling of a chemical test sample was performed by a licensed health care professional or any other individual certified pursuant to paragraph (b)(3)(A)(iii)(f) or authorized to collect or label test samples by federal or state law, or a federal or state rule or regulation having the force or effect of law, including law enforcement personnel;
- (d) the chemical test was performed by a laboratory approved by the United States department of health and human services or licensed by the department of health and environment, except that a blood sample may be tested for alcohol content by a laboratory commonly used for that purpose by state law enforcement agencies;
- (e) the chemical test was confirmed by gas chromatography, gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy or other comparably reliable analytical method, except that no such confirmation is required for a blood alcohol sample or a breath alcohol test;
- (f) the breath alcohol test was administered by an individual trained to perform breath tests, the breath testing instrument used was certified and operated strictly according to a description provided by the manufacturers and the reliability of the instrument performance was assured by testing with alcohol standards; and
- (g) the foundation evidence establishes, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the test results were from the sample taken from the individual;
- (iv) an individual's refusal to submit to a chemical test or breath alcohol test, provided:
- (a) The test meets the standards of the drug free workplace act, 41 U.S.C. § 701 et seq.;
- (b) the test was administered as part of an employee assistance program or other drug or alcohol treatment program in which the employee was participating voluntarily or as a condition of further employment;
- (c) the test was otherwise required by law and the test constituted a required condition of employment for the individual's job;
- (d) the test was requested pursuant to a written policy of the employer of which the employee had knowledge and was a required condition of employment; or
- (e) there was reasonable suspicion to believe that the individual used, possessed or was impaired by alcoholic liquor, cereal malt beverage or a nonprescribed controlled substance while working;
 - (v) an individual's dilution or other tampering of a chemical test.

(C) For purposes of this subsection:

- (i) "Alcohol concentration" means the number of grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath;
- (ii) "alcoholic liquor" means the same as provided in K.S.A. 41-102, and amendments thereto;
- (iii) "cereal malt beverage" means the same as provided in K.S.A. 41-2701, and amendments thereto;
- (iv) "chemical test" includes, but is not limited to, tests of urine, blood or saliva;
- (v) "controlled substance" means the same as provided in K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 21-5701, and amendments thereto;
 - (vi) "required by law" means required by a federal or state law, a federal or state rule or regulation having the force and effect of law, a county resolution or municipal ordinance, or a policy relating to public safety adopted in an open meeting by the governing body of any special district or other local governmental entity;
 - (vii) "positive breath test" means a test result showing an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or greater, or the levels listed in 49 C.F.R. part 40, if applicable, unless the test was administered as part of an employee assistance program or other drug or alcohol treatment program in which the employee was participating voluntarily or as a condition of further employment, in which case "positive chemical test" shall mean a test result showing an alcohol concentration at or above the levels provided for in the assistance or treatment program;
 - (viii) "positive chemical test" means a chemical result showing a concentration at or above the levels listed in K.S.A. 44-501, and amendments thereto, or 49 C.F.R. part 40, as applicable, for the drugs or abuse listed therein, unless the test was administered as part of an employee assistance program or other drug or alcohol treatment program in which the employee was participating voluntarily or as a condition of further employment, in which case "positive chemical test" means a chemical result showing a concentration at or above the levels provided for in the assistance or treatment program.
 - (4) An individual shall not be disqualified under this subsection if the individual is discharged under the following circumstances:
 - (A) The employer discharged the individual after learning the individual was seeking other work or when the individual gave notice of future intent to quit, except that the individual shall be disqualified after the time at which such individual intended to quit and any individual who commits misconduct after such individual gives notice to such individual's intent to quit shall be disqualified;
- (B) the individual was making a good-faith effort to do the assigned work but was discharged due to:

(i) Inefficiency;

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

2425

26 27

28

29

30

31

32 33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

- (ii) unsatisfactory performance due to inability, incapacity or lack of training or experience;
 - (iii) isolated instances of ordinary negligence or inadvertence;
 - (iv) good-faith good faith errors in judgment or discretion; or
- (v) unsatisfactory work or conduct due to circumstances beyond the individual's control; or
- (C) the individual's refusal to perform work in excess of the contract of hire; *or*
 - (D) the employer discharged the individual for refusal to comply with a rule or requirement of the employer, instituted after the individual was hired, requiring a vaccination.
- (c) If the individual has failed, without good cause, to either apply for suitable work when so directed by the employment office of the secretary of labor, or to accept suitable work when offered to the individual by the employment office, the secretary of labor, or an employer, such disqualification shall begin with the week in which such failure occurred and shall continue until the individual becomes reemployed and has had earnings from insured work of at least three times such individual's determined weekly benefit amount. In determining whether or not any work is suitable for an individual, the secretary of labor, or a person or persons designated by the secretary, shall consider the degree of risk involved to health, safety and morals, physical fitness and prior training, experience and prior earnings, length of unemployment and prospects for securing local work in the individual's customary occupation or work for which the individual is reasonably fitted by training or experience, and the distance of the available work from the individual's residence. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, an otherwise eligible individual shall not be disqualified for refusing an offer of suitable employment, or failing to apply for suitable employment when notified by an employment office, or for leaving the individual's most recent work accepted during approved training, including training approved under section 236(a)(1) of the trade act of 1974, if the acceptance of or applying for suitable employment or continuing such work would require the individual to terminate approved training and no work shall be deemed suitable and benefits shall not be denied under this act to any otherwise eligible individual for refusing to accept new work under any of the following conditions: (1) If the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lockout or other labor dispute; (2) if the remuneration, hours or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to the individual than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; (3) if as a condition of being employed, the individual would be required to join or to resign from or refrain from joining any labor organization; and (4) if the

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26 27

28

29

30 31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42 43 individual left employment as a result of domestic violence, and the position offered does not reasonably accommodate the individual's physical, psychological, safety, or legal needs relating to such domestic violence; and (5) if the position offered would require the individual to comply with a rule or requirement of the employer requiring a vaccination, and the individual would refuse to comply.

- (d) For any week with respect to which the secretary of labor, or a person or persons designated by the secretary, finds that the individual's unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute or there would have been a work stoppage had normal operations not been maintained with other personnel previously and currently employed by the same employer at the factory, establishment or other premises at which the individual is or was last employed, except that this subsection (d) shall not apply if it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of labor, or a person or persons designated by the secretary, that: (1) The individual is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the labor dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and (2) the individual does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute. If in any case separate branches of work which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purpose of this subsection be deemed to be a separate factory. establishment or other premises. For the purposes of this subsection, failure or refusal to cross a picket line or refusal for any reason during the continuance of such labor dispute to accept the individual's available and customary work at the factory, establishment or other premises where the individual is or was last employed shall be considered as participation and interest in the labor dispute.
- (e) For any week with respect to which or a part of which the individual has received or is seeking unemployment benefits under the unemployment compensation law of any other state or of the United States, except that if the appropriate agency of such other state or the United States finally determines that the individual is not entitled to such unemployment benefits, this disqualification shall not apply.
- (f) For any week with respect to which the individual is entitled to receive any unemployment allowance or compensation granted by the United States under an act of congress to ex-service men and women in recognition of former service with the military or naval services of the United States.
 - (g) If the individual, or another in such individual's behalf with the

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14 15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42 43 knowledge of the individual, has knowingly made a false statement or representation, or has knowingly failed to disclose a material fact to obtain or increase benefits under this act or any other unemployment compensation law administered by the secretary of labor, unless the individual has repaid the full amount of the overpayment as determined by the secretary or the secretary's designee, including, but not limited to, the total amount of money erroneously paid as benefits or unlawfully obtained, interest, penalties and any other costs or fees provided by law. If the individual has made such repayment, the individual shall be disqualified for a period of one year for the first occurrence or five years for any subsequent occurrence, beginning with the first day following the date the department of labor confirmed the individual has successfully repaid the full amount of the overpayment. In addition to the penalties set forth in K.S.A. 44-719, and amendments thereto, an individual who has knowingly made a false statement or representation or who has knowingly failed to disclose a material fact to obtain or increase benefits under this act or any other unemployment compensation law administered by the secretary of labor shall be liable for a penalty in the amount equal to 25% of the amount of benefits unlawfully received. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such penalty shall be deposited into the employment security trust fund. No person who is a victim of identify theft shall be subject to the provisions of this subsection. The secretary shall investigate all cases of an alleged false statement or representation or failure to disclose a material fact to ensure no victim of identity theft is disqualified, required to repay or subject to any penalty as provided by this subsection as a result of identity theft.

- (h) For any week with respect to which the individual is receiving compensation for temporary total disability or permanent total disability under the workmen's compensation law of any state or under a similar law of the United States.
- (i) For any week of unemployment on the basis of service in an instructional, research or principal administrative capacity for an educational institution as defined in K.S.A. 44-703(v), and amendments thereto, if such week begins during the period between two successive academic years or terms or, when an agreement provides instead for a similar period between two regular but not successive terms during such period or during a period of paid sabbatical leave provided for in the individual's contract, if the individual performs such services in the first of such academic years or terms and there is a contract or a reasonable assurance that such individual will perform services in any such capacity for any educational institution in the second of such academic years or terms.
 - (j) For any week of unemployment on the basis of service in any

capacity other than service in an instructional, research, or administrative capacity in an educational institution, as defined in K.S.A. 44-703(v), and amendments thereto, if such week begins during the period between two successive academic years or terms if the individual performs such services in the first of such academic years or terms and there is a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform such services in the second of such academic years or terms, except that if benefits are denied to the individual under this subsection and the individual was not offered an opportunity to perform such services for the educational institution for the second of such academic years or terms, such individual shall be entitled to a retroactive payment of benefits for each week for which the individual filed a timely claim for benefits and for which benefits were denied solely by reason of this subsection.

- (k) For any week of unemployment on the basis of service in any capacity for an educational institution as defined in K.S.A. 44-703(v), and amendments thereto, if such week begins during an established and customary vacation period or holiday recess, if the individual performs services in the period immediately before such vacation period or holiday recess and there is a reasonable assurance that such individual will perform such services in the period immediately following such vacation period or holiday recess.
- (l) For any week of unemployment on the basis of any services, substantially all of which consist of participating in sports or athletic events or training or preparing to so participate, if such week begins during the period between two successive sport seasons or similar period if such individual performed services in the first of such seasons or similar periods and there is a reasonable assurance that such individual will perform such services in the later of such seasons or similar periods.
- (m) For any week on the basis of services performed by an alien unless such alien is an individual who was lawfully admitted for permanent residence at the time such services were performed, was lawfully present for purposes of performing such services, or was permanently residing in the United States under color of law at the time such services were performed, including an alien who was lawfully present in the United States as a result of the application of the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the federal immigration and nationality act. Any data or information required of individuals applying for benefits to determine whether benefits are not payable to them because of their alien status shall be uniformly required from all applicants for benefits. In the case of an individual whose application for benefits would otherwise be approved, no determination that benefits to such individual are not payable because of such individual's alien status shall be made except upon a preponderance of the evidence.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13 14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30 31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

For any week in which an individual is receiving a governmental or other pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment under a plan maintained by a base period employer and to which the entire contributions were provided by such employer, except that: (1) If the entire contributions to such plan were provided by the base period employer but such individual's weekly benefit amount exceeds such governmental or other pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment attributable to such week, the weekly benefit amount payable to the individual shall be reduced, but not below zero, by an amount equal to the amount of such pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment which is attributable to such week; or (2) if only a portion of contributions to such plan were provided by the base period employer, the weekly benefit amount payable to such individual for such week shall be reduced, but not below zero, by the prorated weekly amount of the pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment after deduction of that portion of the pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment that is directly attributable to the percentage of the contributions made to the plan by such individual; or (3) if the entire contributions to the plan were provided by such individual, or by the individual and an employer, or any person or organization, who is not a base period employer, no reduction in the weekly benefit amount payable to the individual for such week shall be made under this subsection; or (4) whatever portion of contributions to such plan were provided by the base period employer, if the services performed for the employer by such individual during the base period, or remuneration received for the services, did not affect the individual's eligibility for, or increased the amount of, such pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment, no reduction in the weekly benefit amount payable to the individual for such week shall be made under this subsection. No reduction shall be made for payments made under the social security act or railroad retirement act of 1974.

- (o) For any week of unemployment on the basis of services performed in any capacity and under any of the circumstances described in subsection (i), (j) or (k) that an individual performed in an educational institution while in the employ of an educational service agency. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "educational service agency" means a governmental agency or entity which is established and operated exclusively for the purpose of providing such services to one or more educational institutions.
- (p) For any week of unemployment on the basis of service as a school bus or other motor vehicle driver employed by a private contractor to transport pupils, students and school personnel to or from school-related

functions or activities for an educational institution, as defined in K.S.A. 44-703(v), and amendments thereto, if such week begins during the period between two successive academic years or during a similar period between two regular terms, whether or not successive, if the individual has a contract or contracts, or a reasonable assurance thereof, to perform services in any such capacity with a private contractor for any educational institution for both such academic years or both such terms. An individual shall not be disqualified for benefits as provided in this subsection for any week of unemployment on the basis of service as a bus or other motor vehicle driver employed by a private contractor to transport persons to or from nonschool-related functions or activities

- (q) For any week of unemployment on the basis of services performed by the individual in any capacity and under any of the circumstances described in subsection (i), (j), (k) or (o) which are provided to or on behalf of an educational institution, as defined in K.S.A. 44-703(v), and amendments thereto, while the individual is in the employ of an employer which is a governmental entity, Indian tribe or any employer described in section 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code of 1986 which is exempt from income under section 501(a) of the code.
- (r) For any week in which an individual is registered at and attending an established school, training facility or other educational institution, or is on vacation during or between two successive academic years or terms. An individual shall not be disqualified for benefits as provided in this subsection provided:
- (1) The individual was engaged in full-time employment concurrent with the individual's school attendance;
- (2) the individual is attending approved training as defined in K.S.A. 44-703(s), and amendments thereto; or
- (3) the individual is attending evening, weekend or limited day time classes, which would not affect availability for work, and is otherwise eligible under K.S.A. 44-705(c), and amendments thereto.
- (s) For any week with respect to which an individual is receiving or has received remuneration in the form of a back pay award or settlement. The remuneration shall be allocated to the week or weeks in the manner as specified in the award or agreement, or in the absence of such specificity in the award or agreement, such remuneration shall be allocated to the week or weeks in which such remuneration, in the judgment of the secretary, would have been paid.
- (1) For any such weeks that an individual receives remuneration in the form of a back pay award or settlement, an overpayment will be established in the amount of unemployment benefits paid and shall be collected from the claimant.
 - (2) If an employer chooses to withhold from a back pay award or

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41 42

43

settlement, amounts paid to a claimant while they claimed unemployment benefits, such employer shall pay the department the amount withheld. With respect to such amount, the secretary shall have available all of the collection remedies authorized or provided in K.S.A. 44-717, and amendments thereto.

- (t) (1) Any applicant for or recipient of unemployment benefits who tests positive for unlawful use of a controlled substance or controlled substance analog shall be required to complete a substance abuse treatment program approved by the secretary of labor, secretary of commerce or secretary for children and families, and a job skills program approved by the secretary of labor, secretary of commerce or the secretary for children and families. Subject to applicable federal laws, any applicant for or recipient of unemployment benefits who fails to complete or refuses to participate in the substance abuse treatment program or job skills program required under this subsection shall be ineligible to receive unemployment benefits until completion of such substance abuse treatment and job skills programs. Upon completion of both substance abuse treatment and job skills programs, such applicant for or recipient of unemployment benefits may be subject to periodic drug screening, as determined by the secretary of labor. Upon a second positive test for unlawful use of a controlled substance or controlled substance analog, an applicant for or recipient of unemployment benefits shall be ordered to complete again a substance abuse treatment program and job skills program, and shall be terminated from unemployment benefits for a period of 12 months, or until such applicant for or recipient of unemployment benefits completes both substance abuse treatment and job skills programs. whichever is later. Upon a third positive test for unlawful use of a controlled substance or controlled substance analog, an applicant for or a recipient of unemployment benefits shall be terminated from receiving unemployment benefits, subject to applicable federal law.
- (2) Any individual who has been discharged or refused employment for failing a preemployment drug screen required by an employer may request that the drug screening specimen be sent to a different drug testing facility for an additional drug screening. Any such individual who requests an additional drug screening at a different drug testing facility shall be required to pay the cost of drug screening.
- (u) If the individual was found not to have a disqualifying adjudication or conviction under K.S.A. 39-970 or 65-5117, and amendments thereto, was hired and then was subsequently convicted of a disqualifying felony under K.S.A. 39-970 or 65-5117, and amendments thereto, and discharged pursuant to K.S.A. 39-970 or 65-5117, and amendments thereto. The disqualification shall begin the day following the separation and shall continue until after the individual becomes

1 2

 reemployed and has had earnings from insured work of at least three times the individual's determined weekly benefit amount.

- (v) Notwithstanding the provisions of any subsection, an individual shall not be disqualified for such week of part-time employment in a substitute capacity for an educational institution if such individual's most recent employment prior to the individual's benefit year begin date was for a non-educational institution and such individual demonstrates application for work in such individual's customary occupation or for work for which the individual is reasonably fitted by training or experience.
- Sec. 14. K.S.A. 44-1002 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-1002. When used in this act:
- (a) "Person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, organizations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy or receivers.
- (b) "Employer" includes any person in this state employing four or more persons and any person acting directly or indirectly for an employer, labor organizations, nonsectarian corporations, organizations engaged in social service work and the state of Kansas and all political and municipal subdivisions thereof, but shall not include a nonprofit fraternal or social association or corporation.
- (c) "Employee" does not include any individual employed by such individual's parents, spouse or child or in the domestic service of any person.
- (d) "Labor organization" includes any organization which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms or conditions of employment or of other mutual aid or protection in relation to employment.
- (e) "Employment agency" includes any person or governmental agency undertaking, with or without compensation, to procure opportunities to work or to procure, recruit, refer or place employees.
- (f) "Commission" means the Kansas human rights commission created by this act.
- (g) "Unlawful employment practice" includes only those unlawful practices and acts specified in K.S.A. 44-1009, and amendments thereto, and includes segregate or separate.
- (h) "Public accommodations" means any person who caters or offers goods, services, facilities and accommodations to the public. Public accommodations include, but are not limited to, any lodging establishment or food service establishment, as defined by K.S.A. 36-501, and amendments thereto; any bar, tavern, barbershop, beauty parlor, theater, skating rink, bowling alley, billiard parlor, amusement park, recreation park, swimming pool, lake, gymnasium, mortuary or cemetery which is open to the public; or any public transportation facility. Public

accommodations do not include a religious or nonprofit fraternal or social association or corporation.

- (i) "Unlawful discriminatory practice" means: (1) Any discrimination against persons, by reason of their race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin or ancestry:
 - (A) In any place of public accommodations; or
- (B) in the full and equal use and enjoyment of the services, facilities, privileges and advantages of any institution, department or agency of the state of Kansas or any political subdivision or municipality thereof; and
- (2) any discrimination against persons in regard to membership in a nonprofit recreational or social association or corporation by reason of race, religion, sex, color, disability, national origin or ancestry if such association or corporation has 100 or more members and: (A) Provides regular meal service; and (B) receives payment for dues, fees, use of space, use of facility, services, meals or beverages, directly or indirectly, from or on behalf of nonmembers.

This term shall not apply to a religious or private fraternal and benevolent association or corporation.

- (j) "Disability" means, with respect to an individual:
- (1) A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such individual;
 - (2) a record of such an impairment; or
 - (3) being regarded as having such an impairment.

Disability does not include current, illegal use of a controlled substance as defined in section 102 of the federal controlled substance act (21 U.S.C. § 802), in housing discrimination. In employment and public accommodation discrimination, "disability" does not include an individual who is currently engaging in the illegal use of drugs where possession or distribution of such drugs is unlawful under the controlled substance act (21 U.S.C. § 812), when the covered entity acts on the basis of such use.

- (k) (1) "Reasonable accommodation" means:
- (A) Making existing facilities used by employees readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities; and
- (B) job restructuring; part-time or modified work schedules; reassignment to a vacant position; acquisition or modification of equipment or devices; appropriate adjustment or modifications of examinations, training materials or policies; provision of qualified readers or interpreters; and other similar accommodations for individuals with disabilities.
- (2) A reasonable accommodation or a reasonable modification to policies, practices or procedures need not be provided to an individual who meets the definition of disability in K.S.A. 44-1002(j)(3), and amendments thereto.

(l) "Regarded as having such an impairment" means the absence of a physical or mental impairment but regarding or treating an individual as though such an impairment exists. An individual meets the requirement of "being regarded as having such an impairment" if the individual establishes that such individual has been subjected to an action prohibited under this act because of an actual or perceived physical or mental impairment whether or not the impairment limits or is perceived to limit a major life activity. Subsection (j)(3) shall not apply to impairments that are transitory or minor. A transitory impairment is an impairment with an actual or expected duration of six months or less.

- (m) "Major life activities" means:
- (1) Major life activities include, but are not limited to, caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, seeing, hearing, eating, sleeping, walking, standing, lifting, bending, speaking, breathing, learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, and working.
- (2) It also includes the operation of a major bodily function, including, but not limited to, functions of the immune system, normal cell growth, digestive, bowel, bladder, neurological, brain, respiratory, circulatory, endocrine and reproductive functions.
- (n) "Genetic screening or testing" means a laboratory test of a person's genes or chromosomes for abnormalities, defects or deficiencies, including carrier status, that are linked to physical or mental disorders or impairments, or that indicate a susceptibility to illness, disease or other disorders, whether physical or mental, which test is a direct test for abnormalities, defects or deficiencies, and not an indirect manifestation of genetic disorders.
- (o) "Immunity passport" means a document, digital record or software application indicating that a person is immune to a disease, either through vaccination or infection and recovery.
- (p) "Vaccination status" means an indication of whether a person has received one or more doses of a vaccine.
 - Sec. 15. K.S.A. 44-1009 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-1009. (a) It shall be an unlawful employment practice:
- (1) For an employer, because of the race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin or ancestry of any person to refuse to hire or employ such person to bar or discharge such person from employment or to otherwise discriminate against such person in compensation or in terms, conditions or privileges of employment; to limit, segregate, separate, classify or make any distinction in regards to employees; or to follow any employment procedure or practice which, in fact, results in discrimination, segregation or separation without a valid business necessity.
- (2) For a labor organization, because of the race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin or ancestry of any person, to exclude or to expel

1 2

from its membership such person or to discriminate in any way against any of its members or against any employer or any person employed by an employer.

- (3) For any employer, employment agency or labor organization to print or circulate or cause to be printed or circulated any statement, advertisement or publication, or to use any form of application for employment or membership or to make any inquiry in connection with prospective employment or membership, which expresses, directly or indirectly, any limitation, specification or discrimination as to race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin or ancestry, or any intent to make any such limitation, specification or discrimination, unless based on a bona fide occupational qualification.
- (4) For any employer, employment agency or labor organization to discharge, expel or otherwise discriminate against any person because such person has opposed any practices or acts forbidden under this act or because such person has filed a complaint, testified or assisted in any proceeding under this act.
- (5) For an employment agency to refuse to list and properly classify for employment or to refuse to refer any person for employment or otherwise discriminate against any person because of such person's race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin or ancestry; or to comply with a request from an employer for a referral of applicants for employment if the request expresses, either directly or indirectly, any limitation, specification or discrimination as to race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin or ancestry.
- (6) For an employer, labor organization, employment agency, or school which provides, coordinates or controls apprenticeship, on-the-job, or other training or retraining program, to maintain a practice of discrimination, segregation or separation because of race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin or ancestry, in admission, hiring, assignments, promotion, upgrading, transfers. lavoff. apprenticeship or other training or retraining program, or in any other privileges of employment, membership, conditions or apprenticeship or training; or to follow any policy or procedure which, in fact, results in such practices without a valid business motive.
- (7) For any person, whether an employer or an employee or not, to aid, abet, incite, compel or coerce the doing of any of the acts forbidden under this act, or attempt to do so.
- (8) For an employer, labor organization, employment agency or joint labor-management committee to: (A) Limit, segregate or classify a job applicant or employee in a way that adversely affects the opportunities or status of such applicant or employee because of the disability of such applicant or employee; (B) participate in a contractual or other

SB₂ 26

1 arrangement or relationship, including a relationship with an employment or referral agency, labor union, an organization providing fringe benefits to 2 an employee or an organization providing training and apprenticeship 3 programs that has the effect of subjecting a qualified applicant or 4 5 employee with a disability to the discrimination prohibited by this act; (C) 6 utilize standards criteria, or methods of administration that have the effect 7 of discrimination on the basis of disability or that perpetuate the 8 discrimination of others who are subject to common administrative 9 control; (D) exclude or otherwise deny equal jobs or benefits to a qualified individual because of the known disability of an individual with whom the 10 qualified individual is known to have a relationship or association; (E) not 11 12 make reasonable accommodations to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an 13 14 applicant or employee, unless such employer, labor organization, 15 employment agency or joint labor-management committee can 16 demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of the business thereof; (F) deny employment opportunities 17 18 to a job applicant or employee who is an otherwise qualified individual 19 with a disability, if such denial is based on the need to make reasonable 20 accommodation to the physical or mental impairments of the employee or 21 applicant; (G) use qualification standards, employment tests or other 22 selection criteria that screen out or tend to screen out an individual with a 23 disability or a class of individuals with disabilities unless the standard, test 24 or other selection criteria, as used, is shown to be job-related for the 25 position in question and is consistent with business necessity; or (H) fail to 26 select and administer tests concerning employment in the most effective 27 manner to ensure that, when such test is administered to a job applicant or 28 employee who has a disability that impairs sensory, manual or speaking 29 skills, the test results accurately reflect the skills, aptitude or whatever 30 other factor of such applicant or employee that such test purports to 31 measure, rather than reflecting the impaired sensory, manual or speaking 32 skills of such employee or applicant—, except where such skills are the 33 factors that the test purports to measure). 34

(9) For any employer to:

35 36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

- (A) Seek to obtain, to obtain or to use genetic screening or testing information of an employee or a prospective employee to distinguish between or discriminate against or restrict any right or benefit otherwise due or available to an employee or a prospective employee; or
- (B) subject, directly or indirectly, any employee or prospective employee to any genetic screening or test.
 - (10) For any employer to:
- (A) Seek to obtain, to obtain or to use the vaccination status of an employee or prospective employee to distinguish between or discriminate

 against or restrict any right or benefit otherwise due or available to an employee or a prospective employee; or

- (B) require, directly or indirectly, any employee or prospective employee to receive a vaccination or an immunity passport.
- (b) It shall not be an unlawful employment practice to fill vacancies in such way as to eliminate or reduce imbalance with respect to race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin or ancestry.
 - (c) It shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice:
- (1) For any person, as defined herein being the owner, operator, lessee, manager, agent or employee of any place of public accommodation to refuse, deny or make a distinction, directly or indirectly, in offering its goods, services, facilities, and accommodations to any person as covered by this act because of race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin or ancestry, except where a distinction because of sex is necessary because of the intrinsic nature of such accommodation.
- (2) For any person, whether or not specifically enjoined from discriminating under any provisions of this act, to aid, abet, incite, compel or coerce the doing of any of the acts forbidden under this act, or to attempt to do so.
- (3) For any person, to refuse, deny, make a distinction, directly or indirectly, or discriminate in any way against persons because of the race, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin or ancestry of such persons in the full and equal use and enjoyment of the services, facilities, privileges and advantages of any institution, department or agency of the state of Kansas or any political subdivision or municipality thereof.
- Sec. 16. K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 48-925 is hereby amended to read as follows: 48-925. (a) During any state of disaster emergency declared under K.S.A. 48-924, and amendments thereto, the governor shall be commander-in-chief of the organized and unorganized militia and of all other forces available for emergency duty. To the greatest extent practicable, the governor shall delegate or assign command authority by prior arrangement, embodied in appropriate executive orders or in rules and regulations of the adjutant general, but nothing shall restrict the authority of the governor to do so by executive orders issued at the time of a disaster.
- (b) Under the provisions of this act and for the implementation of this act, the governor may issue executive orders to exercise the powers conferred by subsection (c) that have the force and effect of law during the period of a state of disaster emergency declared under K.S.A. 48-924(b), and amendments thereto, or as provided in K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 48-924b, and amendments thereto. The chairperson of the legislative coordinating council shall call a meeting of the council to occur within 24 hours of the issuance of an executive order issued pursuant to this section for the

purposes of reviewing such order. Such executive orders shall be null and void after the period of a state of disaster emergency has ended. Such executive orders may be revoked at any time by concurrent resolution of the legislature or, when the legislature is not in session or is adjourned during session for three or more days, such orders may be revoked by the legislative coordinating council with the affirmative vote of five members thereof.

- (c) Except as provided in K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 48-924b, and amendments thereto, during a state of disaster emergency declared under K.S.A. 48-924, and amendments thereto, in addition to any other powers conferred upon the governor by law and subject to the provisions of subsections (d) and (e), the governor may:
- (1) Suspend the provisions of any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conduct of state business, or the orders or rules and regulations of any state agency which implements such statute, if strict compliance with the provisions of such statute, order or rule and regulation would prevent, hinder or delay in any way necessary action in coping with the disaster;
- (2) utilize all available resources of the state government and of each political subdivision as reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster;
- (3) transfer the supervision, personnel or functions of state departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency management activities;
- (4) subject to any applicable requirements for compensation under K.S.A. 48-933, and amendments thereto, commandeer or utilize any private property if the governor finds such action necessary to cope with the disaster;
- (5) direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any area of the state stricken or threatened by a disaster, if the governor deems this action necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response or recovery;
- (6) prescribe routes, modes of transportation and destinations in connection with such evacuation;
- (7) control ingress and egress of persons and animals to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons and animals within the area and the occupancy by persons and animals of premises therein;
- (8) suspend or limit the sale, dispensing or transportation of alcoholic beverages, explosives and combustibles;
- (9) make provision for the availability and use of temporary emergency housing;
- (10) require and direct the cooperation and assistance of state and local governmental agencies and officials; and
 - (11) perform and exercise such other functions, powers and duties in

conformity with the constitution and the bill of rights of the state of Kansas and with the statutes of the state of Kansas, except any regulatory statute specifically suspended under the authority of subsection (c)(1), as are necessary to promote and secure the safety and protection of the civilian population.

- (d) The governor shall not have the power or authority to limit or otherwise restrict the sale, purchase, transfer, ownership, storage, carrying or transporting of firearms or ammunition, or any component or combination thereof, including any components or combination thereof used in the manufacture of firearms or ammunition, or seize or authorize the seizure of any firearms or ammunition, or any component or combination thereto, except as otherwise permitted by state or federal law pursuant to subsection (c)(8) or any other executive authority.
- (e) The governor shall not have the power under the provisions of the Kansas emergency management act or the provisions of any other law to:
- (1) Alter or modify any provisions of the election laws of the state including, but not limited to, the method by which elections are conducted or the timing of such elections;
- (2) order or otherwise impose upon a United States citizen any period of isolation or quarantine based on an epidemic or other public health reason;
- (3) order or otherwise require that a United States citizen remain at home based on an epidemic or other public health reason;
- (4) order or otherwise impose upon a United States citizen any curfew based on an epidemic or other public health reason; or
- (5) order or otherwise require that a United States citizen wear a face mask based on an epidemic or other public health reason.
- (f) The governor shall exercise the powers conferred by subsection (c) by issuance of executive orders under subsection (b). Each executive order issued pursuant to the authority granted by subsection (b) shall specify the provision or provisions of subsection (c) by specific reference to each paragraph of subsection (c) that confers the power under which the executive order was issued. The adjutant general, subject to the direction of the governor, shall administer such executive orders.
- (g) (1) Any party aggrieved by an executive order issued pursuant to this section that has the effect of substantially burdening or inhibiting the gathering or movement of individuals or the operation of any religious, civic, business or commercial activity, whether for-profit or not-for-profit, may file a civil action in the district court of the county in which such party resides or in the district court of Shawnee county, Kansas, within 30 days after the issuance of such executive order. Notwithstanding any order issued pursuant to K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 20-172(a), and amendments thereto, the court shall conduct a hearing within 72 hours after receipt of a petition

in any such action. The court shall grant the request for relief unless the court finds such executive order is narrowly tailored to respond to the state of disaster emergency and uses the least restrictive means to achieve such purpose. The court shall issue an order on such petition within seven days after the hearing is conducted. If the court does not issue an order on such petition within seven days, the relief requested in the petition shall be granted.

- (2) Relief under this section shall not include a stay or injunction concerning the contested executive order that applies beyond the county in which the petition was filed.
- (3) The supreme court may adopt emergency rules of procedure to facilitate the efficient adjudication of any hearing requested under this subsection, including, but not limited to, rules for consolidation of similar hearings.
- (h) (1) The board of county commissioners of any county may issue an order relating to public health that includes provisions that are less stringent than the provisions of an executive order effective statewide issued by the governor. Any board of county commissioners issuing such an order must make the following findings and include such findings in the order:
- (A) The board has consulted with the local health officer or other local health officials regarding the governor's executive order;
- (B) following such consultation, implementation of the full scope of the provisions in the governor's executive order are not necessary to protect the public health and safety of the county; and
 - (C) all other relevant findings to support the board's decision.
- (2) If the board of county commissioners of a county issues an order pursuant to paragraph (1), such order shall operate in the county in lieu of the governor's executive order.
- Sec. 17. K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 65-101 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-101. (a) *Except as provided in sections 2 and 8, and amendments thereto,* the secretary of health and environment shall exercise general supervision of the health of the people of the state and may:
- (1) Where authorized by any other statute, require reports from appropriate persons relating to the health of the people of the state so a determination of the causes of sickness and death among the people of the state may be made through the use of these reports and other records;
- (2) investigate the causes of disease, including especially, epidemics and endemics, the causes of mortality and effects of locality, employments, conditions, food, water supply, habits and other circumstances affecting the health of the people of this state and the causes of sickness and death;
- (3) advise other offices and agencies of government concerning location, drainage, water supply, disposal of excreta and heating and

ventilation of public buildings;

- (4) make sanitary inspection and survey of such places and localities as the secretary deems advisable;
- (5) take action to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious disease into this state and to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious disease within this state;
- (6) provide public health outreach services to the people of the state including educational and other activities designed to increase the individual's awareness and appropriate use of public and other preventive health services.
- (b) The secretary of health and environment may adopt rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of subsection (a). In addition to other remedies provided by law, the secretary is authorized to apply to the district court, and such court shall have jurisdiction upon a hearing and for cause shown to grant a temporary or permanent injunction to compel compliance with such rules and regulations.
- (c) In the event of a state of disaster emergency declared by the governor pursuant to K.S.A. 48-924, and amendments thereto, or a state of local disaster emergency declared pursuant to K.S.A. 48-932, and amendments thereto, the legislature may revoke an order issued by the secretary to take action related to such disaster emergency as provided in this subsection. Such order may be revoked at any time by concurrent resolution of the legislature or, when the legislature is not in session or is adjourned during session for three or more days, such order may be revoked by the legislative coordinating council with the affirmative vote of five members thereof.
- Sec. 18. K.S.A. 65-129 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-129. Any person violating, refusing or neglecting to obey any of the rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of health and environment for the prevention, suppression and control of infectious or contagious diseases, or who leaves any isolation area of a hospital or other quarantined area-without the consent of the local health officer having jurisdiction, or who evades or breaks quarantine or knowingly-conecals concealing a case of infectious or contagious disease shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor.
- Sec. 19. K.S.A. 65-129b is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-129b.—(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of K.S.A. 65-119, 65-122, 65-123, 65-126 and 65-128, and amendments thereto, and any rules or regulations adopted thereunder, in investigating actual or potential exposures to an infectious or contagious disease that is potentially life-threatening, the local health officer or the secretary:
- (1) (A)(a) May issue an order requiring a recommendation advising an individual who the local health officer or the secretary has reason to believe has been exposed to an infectious or contagious disease to seek

 appropriate and necessary evaluation and treatment;

(B)(b) when the local health officer or the secretary determines that it is medically necessary and reasonable to prevent or reduce the spread of the disease or outbreak believed to have been caused by the exposure to an infectious or contagious disease, may—order issue a recommendation advising an individual or group of individuals to go to and remain in places of isolation or quarantine until the local health officer or the secretary determines that the individual no longer poses a substantial risk of transmitting the disease or condition to the public;

- (C)(c) if a competent individual of 18 years of age or older or an emancipated minor refuses vaccination, medical examination, treatment or testing under this section, may-require issue a recommendation advising the individual to go to and remain in a place of isolation or quarantine until the local health officer or the secretary determines that the individual no longer poses a substantial risk of transmitting the disease or condition to the public; and
- $(\mathcal{D})(d)$ if, on behalf of a minor child or ward, a parent or guardian refuses vaccination, medical examination, treatment or testing under this section, may-require issue a recommendation advising the minor child or ward to go to and remain in a place of isolation or quarantine and must allow the parent or guardian to accompany the minor child or ward until the local health officer or the secretary determines that the minor child or ward no longer poses a substantial risk of transmitting the disease or condition to the public; and
- (2) may order any sheriff, deputy sheriff or other law enforcement officer of the state or any subdivision to assist in the execution orenforcement of any order issued under this section.
- Sec. 20. K.S.A. 65-129c is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-129c. (a) If the local health officer or the secretary—requires issues a recommendation advising an individual or a group of individuals to go to and remain in places of isolation or quarantine under K.S.A. 65-129b, and amendments thereto, the local health officer or the secretary shall issue—an order the recommendation to the individual or group of individuals.
 - (b) The order recommendation shall specify:
- (1) The identity of the individual or group of individuals subject to isolation or quarantine;
 - (2) the premises subject to isolation or quarantine;
 - (3) the date and time at which isolation or quarantine commences;
- 39 (4) the suspected infectious or contagious disease causing the 40 outbreak or disease, if known;
 - (5) the basis upon which isolation or quarantine is justified; and
 - (6) the availability of a hearing to contest the order recommendation.
 - (c) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of subsection (e), the

 order recommendation shall be in writing and given to the individual or group of individuals prior to the individual or group of individuals being required advised to go to and remain in places of isolation and quarantine.

- (2) (A) If the local health officer or the secretary determines that the notice required under paragraph (1)—of subsection (e) is impractical because of the number of individuals or geographical areas affected, the local health officer or the secretary shall ensure that the affected individuals are fully informed of the—order recommendation using the best possible means available.
- (B) If the order recommendation applies to a group of individuals and it is impractical to provide written individual copies under paragraph (1)—of subsection (e), the written—order recommendation may be posted in a conspicuous place in the isolation or quarantine premises.
- (d) (1) An individual or group of individuals—isolated or quarantined subject to a recommendation under this section may request a hearing in district court contesting the isolation or quarantine, as provided in article 15 of chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, but the provisions of this section shall apply to any—order-recommendation issued under K.S.A. 65-129a to 65-129b through 65-129d, inclusive, and amendments thereto, notwithstanding any conflicting provisions contained in that article.
- (2) A request for a hearing may not stay or enjoin an isolation or quarantine-order recommendation.
- (3) Upon receipt of a request under this subsection (d), the court shall conduct a hearing within 72 hours after receipt of the request.
- (4) (A) In any proceedings brought for relief under this subsection (d), the court may extend the time for a hearing upon a showing by the local health officer or the secretary or other designated official that extraordinary circumstances exist that justify the extension.
- (B) In granting or denying an extension, the court shall consider the rights of the affected individual, the protection of the public health, the severity of the health emergency and the availability, if necessary, of witnesses and evidence.
- (C) (i) The court shall grant the request for relief unless the court determines that the isolation or quarantine—order recommendation is necessary and reasonable to prevent or reduce the spread of the disease or outbreak believed to have been caused by the exposure to an infectious or contagious disease.
- (ii) If feasible, in making a determination under this paragraph (C) subparagraph, the court may consider the means of transmission, the degree of contagion, and, to the extent possible, the degree of public exposure to the disease.
 - (5) An order of the court authorizing the isolation or quarantine

issued under this section shall:

1 2

- (A) Identify the isolated or quarantined individual or group of individuals by name or shared characteristics;
 - (B) specify factual findings warranting isolation or quarantine; and
- (C) except as provided in—paragraph (2) of subsection (c)(2), be in writing and given to the individual or group of individuals.
- (6) If the court determines that the notice required in paragraph (C) of subsection (d)(5) is impractical because of the number of individuals or geographical areas affected, the court shall ensure that the affected individuals are fully informed of the order using the best possible means available.
- (7) An order of the court authorizing isolation or quarantine shall be effective for a period not to exceed 30 days. The court shall base its decision on the standards provided under this section.
- (8) In the event that an individual cannot personally appear before the court, proceedings may be conducted:
 - (A) By an individual's authorized representative; and
- (B) through any means that allows other individuals to fully participate.
- (9) In any proceedings brought under this section, the court may order the consolidation of individual claims into group claims where:
- (A) The number of individuals involved or affected is so large as to render individual participation impractical;
- (B) there are questions of law or fact common to the individual claims or rights to be determined;
- (C) the group claims or rights to be determined are typical of the affected individual's claims or rights; and
- (D) the entire group will be adequately represented in the consolidation.
- (10) The court shall appoint counsel to represent individuals or a group of individuals who are not otherwise represented by counsel.
- (11) The supreme court of Kansas may develop emergency rules of procedure to facilitate the efficient adjudication of any proceedings brought under this section.
- Sec. 21. K.S.A. 65-129d is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-129d. It shall be unlawful for any public or private employer to discharge an employee solely because the employee or an immediate family member of the employee is under—an order a recommendation of isolation or quarantine. The violation of this section is punishable as a violation of K.S.A. 65-129, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 22. K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 65-201 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-201. (a) The board of county commissioners of each county shall act as the county board of health for the county. Each county board

1 2

 shall appoint a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery, preference being given to persons who have training in public health, who shall serve as the local health officer and who shall act in an advisory capacity to the county board of health. The appointing authority of city-county, county or multicounty health units with less than 100,000 population may appoint a qualified local health program administrator as the local health officer if a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or person licensed to practice dentistry is designated as a consultant to direct the administrator on program and related medical and professional matters. The local health officer or local health program administrator shall hold office at the pleasure of the board.

- (b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), any—order—recommendation issued by the local health officer, including—orders—recommendations issued as a result of an executive order of the governor, may be reviewed, amended or revoked by the board of county commissioners of the county affected by such—order recommendation at a meeting of the board. Any order reviewed or amended by the board shall include an expiration date set by the board and may be amended or revoked at an earlier date by a majority vote of the board.
- (2) Except as provided in sections 2 and 8, and amendments thereto, if a local health officer determines it is necessary to issue—an ordermandating the wearing of face masks, a recommendation limiting the size of gatherings of individuals, curtailing the operation of business, controlling the movement of the population of the county or limiting religious gatherings, the local health officer shall propose such—an order a recommendation to the board of county commissioners. At the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board or at a special meeting of the board, the board shall review such—proposed order recommendation and may take any action related to the—proposed order recommendation the board determines is necessary. The—order recommendation shall become effective if approved by the board or, if the board is unable to meet, if approved by the chairperson of the board or the vice chairperson of the board in the chairperson's absence or disability.
- (c) The board of county commissioners in any county having a population of less than 15,000 may contract with the governing body of any hospital located in such county for the purpose of authorizing such governing body of the hospital to supply services to a county board of health
- (d) (1) Any party aggrieved by—an order a recommendation issued pursuant to subsection (b)(2) may file a civil action in the district court of the county in which the order recommendation was issued within 30 days after such—order recommendation is issued. Notwithstanding any order issued pursuant to K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 20-172(a), and amendments thereto,

the court shall conduct a hearing within 72 hours after receipt of a petition in any such action. The court shall grant the request for relief unless the court finds such-order recommendation is narrowly tailored to the purpose stated in the order recommendation and uses the least restrictive means to achieve such purpose. The court shall issue an order on such petition within seven days after the hearing is conducted. If the court does not issue an order on such petition within seven days, the relief requested in the petition shall be granted.

- (2) Relief under this section shall not include a stay or injunction concerning the contested action that applies beyond the county in which the action was taken.
- (3) The supreme court may adopt emergency rules of procedure to facilitate the efficient adjudication of any hearing requested under this subsection, including, but not limited to, rules for consolidation of similar hearings.
- Sec. 23. K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 65-202 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-202. (a) (1) The local health officer in each county throughout the state, immediately after such officer's appointment, shall take the same oath of office prescribed by law for the county officers, shall give bond of \$500 conditioned for the faithful performance of the officer's duties, shall keep an accurate record of all the transactions of such office, shall turn over to the successor in office or to the county or joint board of health selecting such officer, on the expiration of such officer's term of office, all records, documents and other articles belonging to the office and shall faithfully account to the board of county commissioners and to the county and state for all moneys coming into the office. Such officer shall notify the secretary of health and environment of such officer's appointment and qualification, and provide the secretary with such officer's contact information.
- (2) Such officer shall receive and distribute without delay in the county all forms from the secretary of health and environment to the rightful persons, all returns from persons licensed to practice medicine and surgery, assessors and local boards to said secretary, shall keep an accurate record of all of the transactions of such office and shall turn over all records and documents kept by such officer, the successor in office, or to the county or joint board electing such officer, on the expiration of the term of office.
- (3) The local health officer shall upon the opening of the fall term of school, make a sanitary inspection of each school building and grounds, and shall make such additional inspections as are necessary to protect the public health of the students of the school.
- (e)(b) (1) Such The local health officer shall make an investigation of each case of smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, acute

1 2

anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis and such other acute infectious, contagious or communicable diseases as may be required, and, except as provided in sections 2 and 8, and amendments thereto, shall: (A) Use all known measures to prevent the spread of any such infectious, contagious or communicable disease; and shall (B) perform such other duties as this act, the county or joint board, board of health or the secretary of health and environment may require.

- (2) Any—order recommendation issued by the local health officer, including—orders recommendations issued as a result of an executive order of the governor, on behalf of a county regarding the remediation of any infectious, contagious or communicable disease may be reviewed,—amended or revoked by the board of county commissioners of any county affected by such—order recommendation in the manner provided by K.S.A. 65-201(b), and amendments thereto.
- (c) Such officer shall receive compensation as set by the board and with the approval of the board of health may employ a skilled professional nurse and other additional personnel whenever deemed necessary for the protection of the public health.
- (d) For any failure or neglect of the local health officer to perform any of the duties prescribed in this act, the officer may be removed from office by the county board of health. In addition to removal from office, for any failure or neglect to perform any of the duties prescribed by this act, the local health officer shall be deemed guilty of a an unclassified misdemeanor and, upon conviction, be fined not less \$10 nor more than \$100 for each and every offense.
- Sec. 24. K.S.A. 65-508 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-508. (a) Any maternity center or child care facility subject to the provisions of this act shall:
 - (1) Be properly heated, plumbed, lighted and ventilated;
- (2) have plumbing, water and sewerage systems—which that conform to all applicable state and local laws; and
 - (3) be operated with strict regard to the health, safety and welfare of any woman or child.
 - (b) Every maternity center or child care facility shall furnish or cause to be furnished for the use of each resident and employee individual towel, wash cloth, comb and individual drinking cup or sanitary bubbling fountain, and toothbrushes for all other than infants, and shall keep or require such articles to be kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition. Every maternity center or child care facility shall comply with all applicable fire codes and rules and regulations of the state fire marshal.
 - (c) (1) The secretary of health and environment with the cooperation of the secretary for children and families shall develop and adopt rules and regulations for the operation and maintenance of maternity centers and

1 2

child care facilities. The rules and regulations for operating and maintaining maternity centers and child care facilities shall be designed to promote the health, safety and welfare of any woman or child served in such facilities by ensuring safe and adequate physical surroundings. healthful food, adequate handwashing, safe storage of toxic substances and hazardous chemicals, sanitary diapering and toileting, home sanitation, supervision and care of the residents by capable, qualified persons of sufficient number, after-hour care, an adequate program of activities and services, sudden infant death syndrome and safe sleep practices training, prohibition on corporal punishment, crib safety, protection from electrical hazards, protection from swimming pools and other water sources, fire drills, emergency plans, safety of outdoor playground surfaces, door locks, safety gates and transportation and such appropriate parental participation as may be feasible under the circumstances. Boarding schools are excluded from requirements regarding the number of qualified persons who must supervise and provide care to residents.

- (2) Rules and regulations developed under this subsection shall include provisions for the competent supervision and care of children in day care facilities. For purposes of such rules and regulations, competent supervision as this term relates to children less than five years of age includes, but is not limited to, direction of activities, adequate oversight including sight or sound monitoring, or both, physical proximity to children, diapering and toileting practices; and for all children, competent supervision includes, but is not limited to, planning and supervision of daily activities, safe sleep practices, including, but not limited to, visual or sound monitoring, periodic checking, emergency response procedures and drills, illness and injury response procedures, food service preparation and sanitation, playground supervision, pool and water safety practices.
- (d) In addition to any rules and regulations adopted under this section for safe sleep practices, child care facilities shall ensure that all of the following requirements are met for children under 12 months of age:
- (1) A child shall only be placed to sleep on a surface and in an area that has been approved for use as such by the secretary of health and environment;
- (2) the sleep surface shall be free from soft or loose bedding, including, but not limited to, blankets, bumpers and pillows; and
- (3) the sleep surface shall be free from toys, including mobiles and other types of play equipment or devices.
- (e) Child care facilities shall ensure that children over 12 months of age only be placed to sleep on a surface and in an area that has been approved for use as such by the secretary of health and environment.
- (f) The secretary of health and environment may exercise discretion to make exceptions to requirements in subsections (d) and (e) where

1 special health needs exist.

- (g) Each child cared for in a child care facility, including children of the person maintaining the facility, shall be required to have current such immunizations as the secretary of health and environment considersneessary as specified in subsection (h). The person maintaining a child care facility shall maintain a record of each child's immunizations and shall provide to the secretary of health and environment such information relating thereto, in accordance with rules and regulations of the secretary, but the person maintaining a child care facility shall not have such person's license revoked solely for the failure to have or to maintain the immunization records required by this subsection.
- (h) Except as provided in subsections (i) and (j), the following immunizations are required for each child cared for in a child care facility pursuant to subsection (g):
 - (1) Diphtheria;
 - (2) hepatitis A;
- *(3) hepatitis B;*
 - (4) measles (rubeola);
 - (5) meningitis;
- 20 (6) mumps;
- 21 (7) pertussis (whooping cough);
 - (8) poliomyelitis;
 - (9) rubella (German measles):
- 24 (10) tetanus; and
 - (11) varicella (chicken pox).
 - (i) The secretary may deem any immunization specified in subsection (h) as no longer required if the secretary determines that such immunization is not necessary or is unsafe.
 - (j) The immunization requirement of subsection (g) shall not apply if one of the following is obtained:
 - (1) Certification from a licensed physician stating that the physical condition of the child is such that immunization would endanger the child's life or health: or
 - (2) a written statement signed by a parent or guardian that the requirement would violate sincerely held religious beliefs of the parent or guardian is an adherent of a religious denomination whose teachings are opposed to immunizations.
 - (k) The person maintaining a child care facility shall grant an exemption requested in accordance with subsection (j) based on sincerely held religious beliefs without inquiring into the sincerity of the request.
 - (1) As used in this section, "religious beliefs" includes, but is not limited to, theistic and non-theistic moral and ethical beliefs as to what is right and wrong that are sincerely held with the strength of traditional

religious views.

 Sec. 25. K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 65-1120 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1120. (a) *Grounds for disciplinary actions*. The board may deny, revoke, limit or suspend any license or authorization to practice nursing as a registered professional nurse, as a licensed practical nurse, as an advanced practice registered nurse or as a registered nurse anesthetist that is issued by the board or applied for under this act, or may require the licensee to attend a specific number of hours of continuing education in addition to any hours the licensee may already be required to attend or may publicly or privately censure a licensee or holder of a temporary permit or authorization, if the applicant, licensee or holder of a temporary permit or authorization is found after hearing:

- (1) To be guilty of fraud or deceit in practicing nursing or in procuring or attempting to procure a license to practice nursing;
- (2) to have been guilty of a felony or to have been guilty of a misdemeanor involving an illegal drug offense unless the applicant or licensee establishes sufficient rehabilitation to warrant the public trust, except that notwithstanding K.S.A. 74-120, and amendments thereto, no license or authorization to practice nursing as a licensed professional nurse, as a licensed practical nurse, as an advanced practice registered nurse or registered nurse anesthetist shall be granted to a person with a felony conviction for a crime against persons as specified in article 34 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, prior to their repeal, or article 54 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, or K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 21-6104, 21-6325, 21-6326 or 21-6418, and amendments thereto;
- (3) has to have been convicted or found guilty or has entered into an agreed disposition of a misdemeanor offense related to the practice of nursing as determined on a case-by-case basis;
- (4) to have committed an act of professional incompetency as defined in subsection (e);
- (5) to be unable to practice with skill and safety due to current abuse of drugs or alcohol;
- (6) to be a person who has been adjudged in need of a guardian or conservator, or both, under the act for obtaining a guardian or conservator, or both, and who has not been restored to capacity under that act;
- (7) to be guilty of unprofessional conduct as defined by rules and regulations of the board;
- (8) to have willfully or repeatedly violated the provisions of the Kansas nurse practice act or any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to that act, including K.S.A. 65-1114 and 65-1122, and amendments thereto;
- (9) to have a license to practice nursing as a registered nurse or as a practical nurse denied, revoked, limited or suspended, or to be publicly or privately censured, by a licensing authority of another state, agency of the

United States government, territory of the United States or country or to have other disciplinary action taken against the applicant or licensee by a licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country. A certified copy of the record or order of public or private censure, denial, suspension, limitation, revocation or other disciplinary action of the licensing authority of another state, agency of the United States government, territory of the United States or country shall constitute prima facie evidence of such a fact for purposes of this paragraph (9); or

- (10) to have assisted suicide in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 21-5407, and amendments thereto, as established by any of the following:
- (A) A copy of the record of criminal conviction or plea of guilty for a felony in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 21-5407, and amendments thereto-;
- (B) a copy of the record of a judgment of contempt of court for violating an injunction issued under K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 60-4404, and amendments thereto.; *or*
- (C) a copy of the record of a judgment assessing damages under K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 60-4405, and amendments thereto; *or*
- (11) to have declined to render healthcare services or otherwise discriminated in rendering healthcare services to a person in violation of section 4, and amendments thereto.
- (b) *Proceedings*. Upon filing of a sworn complaint with the board charging a person with having been guilty of any of the unlawful practices specified in subsection (a), two or more members of the board shall investigate the charges, or the board may designate and authorize an employee or employees of the board to conduct an investigation. After investigation, the board may institute charges. If an investigation, in the opinion of the board, reveals reasonable grounds for believing the applicant or licensee is guilty of the charges, the board shall fix a time and place for proceedings, which shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act.
- (c) *Witnesses*. No person shall be excused from testifying in any proceedings before the board under this act or in any civil proceedings under this act before a court of competent jurisdiction on the ground that such testimony may incriminate the person testifying, but such testimony shall not be used against the person for the prosecution of any crime under the laws of this state except the crime of perjury as defined in K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 21-5903, and amendments thereto.
- (d) Costs. If final agency action of the board in a proceeding under this section is adverse to the applicant or licensee, the costs of the board's proceedings shall be charged to the applicant or licensee as in ordinary

civil actions in the district court, but if the board is the unsuccessful party, the costs shall be paid by the board. Witness fees and costs may be taxed by the board according to the statutes relating to procedure in the district court. All costs accrued by the board, when it is the successful party, and which the attorney general certifies cannot be collected from the applicant or licensee shall be paid from the board of nursing fee fund. All moneys collected following board proceedings shall be credited in full to the board of nursing fee fund.

- (e) *Professional incompetency defined.* As used in this section, "professional incompetency" means:
- (1) One or more instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care to a degree which constitutes gross negligence, as determined by the board;
- (2) repeated instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care to a degree which constitutes ordinary negligence, as determined by the board; or
- (3) a pattern of practice or other behavior which demonstrates a manifest incapacity or incompetence to practice nursing.
- (f) Criminal justice information. The board upon request shall receive from the Kansas bureau of investigation such criminal history record information relating to arrests and criminal convictions as necessary for the purpose of determining initial and continuing qualifications of licensees of and applicants for licensure by the board.
- Sec. 26. K.S.A. 65-1637 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1637. (a) The pharmacist shall exercise professional judgment regarding the accuracy, validity and authenticity of any prescription order consistent with federal and state laws and rules and regulations. Except as provided in K.S.A. 65-1635(e), and amendments thereto, and as may otherwise be provided by law, a pharmacist shall not dispense a prescription drug if the pharmacist, in the exercise of professional judgment, determines that the prescription is not a valid prescription order.
- (b) The prescriber may authorize an agent to transmit to the pharmacy a prescription order orally, by facsimile transmission or by electronic transmission, provided that the first and last names of the transmitting agent are included in the order.
- (c) (1) A new written or electronically prepared and transmitted prescription order shall be manually or electronically signed by the prescriber. If transmitted by the prescriber's agent, the first and last names of the transmitting agent shall be included in the order.
- (2) If the prescription is for a controlled substance and is written or printed from an electronic prescription application, the prescription shall be manually signed by the prescriber prior to delivery of the prescription to the patient or prior to facsimile transmission of the prescription to the

pharmacy.

- (3) An electronically prepared prescription shall not be electronically transmitted to the pharmacy if the prescription has been printed prior to electronic transmission. An electronically prepared and transmitted prescription that is printed following electronic transmission shall be clearly labeled as a copy, not valid for dispensing.
- (4) The board is hereby authorized to conduct pilot projects related to any new technology implementation when deemed necessary and practicable, except that no state moneys shall be expended for such purpose.
- (d) An authorization to refill a prescription order or to renew or continue an existing drug therapy may be transmitted to a pharmacist through oral communication, in writing, by facsimile transmission or by electronic transmission initiated by or directed by the prescriber.
- (1) If the transmission is completed by the prescriber's agent, and the first and last names of the transmitting agent are included in the order, the prescriber's signature is not required on the fax or alternate electronic transmission.
- (2) If the refill order or renewal order differs in any manner from the original order, such as a change of the drug strength, dosage form or directions for use, the prescriber shall sign the order as provided by subsection (c)(1).
- (e) Regardless of the means of transmission to a pharmacy, only a pharmacist or a pharmacist intern shall be authorized to receive a new prescription order from a prescriber or transmitting agent. A pharmacist, a pharmacist intern or a registered pharmacy technician may receive a refill or renewal order from a prescriber or transmitting agent if such registered pharmacy technician's supervising pharmacist has authorized that function.
- (f) (1) A refill is one or more dispensings of a prescription drug or device that results in the patient's receipt of the quantity authorized by the prescriber for a single fill as indicated on the prescription order.
- (2) A prescription for a schedule III, IV or V controlled substance may authorize no more than five refills within six months following the date on which the prescription is issued.
- (g) All prescriptions shall be filled or refilled in strict conformity with any directions of the prescriber, except that:
- (1) A pharmacist who receives a prescription order for a brand name drug product, excluding a biological product, may exercise brand exchange with a view toward achieving a lesser cost to the purchaser unless:
- (A) The prescriber, in the case of a prescription electronically signed by the prescriber, includes the statement "dispense as written" on the prescription;

 (B) the prescriber, in the case of a written prescription signed by the prescriber, writes in the prescriber's own handwriting "dispense as written" on the prescription;

- (C) the prescriber, in the case of a prescription other than one in writing signed by the prescriber, expressly indicates the prescription is to be dispensed as communicated; or
- (D) the federal food and drug administration has determined that a drug product of the same generic name is not bioequivalent to the prescribed brand name prescription medication;
- (2) a pharmacist may provide up to a three-month supply of a prescription drug that is not a controlled substance or psychotherapeutic drug when a practitioner has written a drug order to be filled with a smaller supply but included sufficient numbers of refills for a three-month supply; or
- (3) a pharmacist who receives a prescription order for a biological product may exercise brand exchange with a view toward achieving a lesser cost to the purchaser unless:
- (A) The prescriber, in the case of a prescription signed by a prescriber and written on a blank form containing two signature lines, signs the signature line following the statement "dispense as written";
- (B) the prescriber, in the case of a prescription signed by the prescriber, writes in the prescriber's own handwriting "dispense as written" on the prescription;
- (C) the prescriber, in the case of a prescription other than the one in writing signed by the prescriber, expressly indicates the prescription is to be dispensed as communicated; or
- (D) the biological product is not an interchangeable biological product for the prescribed biological product.
- (h) A pharmacist who selects an interchangeable biological product shall inform the patient or the patient's representative that an interchangeable biological product has been substituted for the prescribed biological product.
- (i) If a prescription order contains a statement that during any particular time the prescription may be refilled at will, there shall be no limitation as to the number of times that such prescription may be refilled, except that it may not be refilled after the expiration of the time specified or one year after the prescription was originally issued, whichever occurs first
- (j) Prescription orders shall be recorded in writing by the pharmacist and the record so made by the pharmacist shall constitute the original prescription to be dispensed by the pharmacist. This record, if telephoned by other than the prescriber, shall bear the full name of the person so telephoning. Nothing in this section shall be construed as altering or

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20 21

22

23

24

25

26 27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

affecting in any way laws of this state or any federal act requiring a written prescription order.

- (k) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), no prescription shall be refilled unless authorized by the prescriber either in the original prescription or by oral order that is reduced promptly to writing and filled by the pharmacist.
- (2) A pharmacist may refill a prescription order issued on or after the effective date of this act for any prescription drug, except a drug listed on schedule II of the uniform controlled substances act or a narcotic drug listed on any schedule of the uniform controlled substances act, without the prescriber's authorization when all reasonable efforts to contact the prescriber have failed and when, in the pharmacist's professional judgment, continuation of the medication is necessary for the patient's health, safety and welfare. Such prescription refill shall only be in an amount judged by the pharmacist to be sufficient to maintain the patient until the prescriber can be contacted, but in no event shall a refill under this paragraph be more than a seven-day supply or one package of the drug. However, if the prescriber states on a prescription that there shall be no emergency refilling of that prescription, then the pharmacist shall not dispense any emergency medication pursuant to that prescription. A pharmacist who refills a prescription order under this paragraph shall contact the prescriber of the prescription order on the next business day subsequent to the refill or as soon thereafter as possible. No pharmacist shall be required to refill any prescription order under this paragraph. A prescriber shall not be subject to liability for any damages resulting from the refilling of a prescription order by a pharmacist under this paragraph unless such damages are occasioned by the gross negligence or willful or wanton acts or omissions by the prescriber.
- (l) If any prescription order contains a provision that the prescription may be refilled a specific number of times within or during any particular period, such prescription shall not be refilled except in strict conformity with such requirements.
- (m) Any pharmacist who exercises brand exchange and dispenses a less expensive drug product shall not charge the purchaser more than the regular and customary retail price for the dispensed drug.
- (n)—Except as provided in K.S.A. 65-1635(e), and amendments-thereto, and as may otherwise be provided by law, nothing contained in this section shall be construed as preventing a pharmacist from refusing to fill or refill any prescription if, in the pharmacist's professional judgment and discretion, such pharmacist is of the opinion that it should not be filled or refilled.
- (o) Within five business days following the dispensing of a biological product, the dispensing pharmacist or the pharmacist's designee shall make

an entry of the specific product provided to the patient, including the name of the product and the manufacturer. The communication shall be conveyed by making an entry that is electronically accessible to the prescriber through:

- (1) An inter-operable electronic medical records system;
- (2) an electronic prescribing technology;
- (3) a pharmacy benefits management system; or
- (4) a pharmacy record.

1 2

- (p)(o) Entry into an electronic records system as described in subsection (o) (n) shall be presumed to provide notice to the prescriber. Otherwise, the pharmacist shall communicate the biological product dispensed to the prescriber using facsimile, telephone, electronic transmission or other prevailing means, provided that communication shall not be required where:
- (1) There is no FDA-approved interchangeable biological product for the product prescribed; or
- (2) a refill prescription is not changed from the product dispensed on the prior filling of the prescription.
- $\frac{(q)}{(p)}$ A pharmacist shall maintain a record of any biological product dispensed for at least five years.
- (r)(q) The board shall maintain a link on its website to the current lists of all biological products that the FDA has determined to be interchangeable biological products.
- Sec. 27. K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 65-2836 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-2836. A licensee's license may be revoked, suspended or limited, or the licensee may be publicly censured or placed under probationary conditions, or an application for a license or for reinstatement of a license may be denied upon a finding of the existence of any of the following grounds:
- (a) The licensee has committed fraud or misrepresentation in applying for or securing an original, renewal or reinstated license.
- (b) The licensee has committed an act of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct or professional incompetency, except that the board may take appropriate disciplinary action or enter into a non-disciplinary resolution when a licensee has engaged in any conduct or professional practice on a single occasion that, if continued, would reasonably be expected to constitute an inability to practice the healing arts with reasonable skill and safety to patients or unprofessional conduct as defined in K.S.A. 65-2837, and amendments thereto.
- (c) The licensee has been convicted of a felony or class A misdemeanor, or substantially similar offense in another jurisdiction, whether or not related to the practice of the healing arts, or the licensee has been convicted in a special or general court-martial, whether or not related

1 2

to the practice of the healing arts. The board shall revoke a licensee's license following conviction of a felony or substantially similar offense in another jurisdiction, or following conviction in a general court-martial occurring after July 1, 2000, unless a ²/₃ majority of the board members present and voting determine by clear and convincing evidence that such licensee will not pose a threat to the public in such person's capacity as a licensee and that such person has been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust. In the case of a person who has been convicted of a felony or convicted in a general court-martial and who applies for an original license or to reinstate a canceled license, the application for a license shall be denied unless a ²/₃ majority of the board members present and voting on such application determine by clear and convincing evidence that such person will not pose a threat to the public in such person's capacity as a licensee and that such person has been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust.

- (d) The licensee has used fraudulent or false advertisements.
- (e) The licensee is addicted to or has distributed intoxicating liquors or drugs for any other than lawful purposes.
- (f) The licensee has willfully or repeatedly violated this act, the pharmacy act of the state of Kansas or the uniform controlled substances act, or any rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or any rules and regulations of the secretary of health and environment that are relevant to the practice of the healing arts.
- (g) The licensee has unlawfully invaded the field of practice of any branch of the healing arts in which the licensee is not licensed to practice.
- (h) The licensee has engaged in the practice of the healing arts under a false or assumed name, or the impersonation of another practitioner. The provisions of this subsection relating to an assumed name shall not apply to licensees practicing under a professional corporation, under a business entity that holds a certificate of authorization pursuant to K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 65-28,134, and amendments thereto, or under any other legal entity duly authorized to provide such professional services in the state of Kansas.
- (i) The licensee's ability to practice the healing arts with reasonable skill and safety to patients is impaired by reason of physical or mental illness, or condition or use of alcohol, drugs or controlled substances. All information, reports, findings and other records relating to impairment shall be confidential and not subject to discovery by or release to any person or entity outside of a board proceeding.
- (j) The licensee has had a license to practice the healing arts revoked, suspended or limited, has been censured or has had other disciplinary action taken, or an application for a license denied, by the proper licensing authority of another state, territory, District of Columbia, or other country.

 (k) The licensee has violated any lawful rule and regulation promulgated by the board or violated any lawful order or directive of the board previously entered by the board.

- (l) The licensee has failed to report or reveal the knowledge required to be reported or revealed under K.S.A. 65-28,122, and amendments thereto.
- (m) The licensee, if licensed to practice medicine and surgery, has failed to inform in writing a patient suffering from any form of abnormality of the breast tissue for which surgery is a recommended form of treatment, of alternative methods of treatment recognized by licensees of the same profession in the same or similar communities as being acceptable under like conditions and circumstances.
- (n) The licensee has cheated on or attempted to subvert the validity of the examination for a license.
- (o) The licensee has been found to be mentally ill, disabled, not guilty by reason of insanity, not guilty because the licensee suffers from a mental disease or defect or incompetent to stand trial by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (p) The licensee has prescribed, sold, administered, distributed or given a controlled substance to any person for other than medically accepted or lawful purposes.
- (q) The licensee has violated a federal law or regulation relating to controlled substances.
- (r) The licensee has failed to furnish the board, or its investigators or representatives, any information legally requested by the board.
- (s) Sanctions or disciplinary actions have been taken against the licensee by a peer review committee, healthcare facility, a governmental agency or department or a professional association or society for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct that would constitute grounds for disciplinary action under this section.
- (t) The licensee has failed to report to the board any adverse action taken against the licensee by another state or licensing jurisdiction, a peer review body, a healthcare facility, a professional association or society, a governmental agency, by a law enforcement agency or a court for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct that would constitute grounds for disciplinary action under this section.
- (u) The licensee has surrendered a license or authorization to practice the healing arts in another state or jurisdiction, has surrendered the authority to utilize controlled substances issued by any state or federal agency, has agreed to a limitation to or restriction of privileges at any medical care facility or has surrendered the licensee's membership on any professional staff or in any professional association or society while under investigation for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct that would

constitute grounds for disciplinary action under this section.

- (v) The licensee has failed to report to the board surrender of the licensee's license or authorization to practice the healing arts in another state or jurisdiction or surrender of the licensee's membership on any professional staff or in any professional association or society while under investigation for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct that would constitute grounds for disciplinary action under this section.
- (w) The licensee has an adverse judgment, award or settlement against the licensee resulting from a medical liability claim related to acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct that would constitute grounds for disciplinary action under this section.
- (x) The licensee has failed to report to the board any adverse judgment, settlement or award against the licensee resulting from a medical malpractice liability claim related to acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct that would constitute grounds for disciplinary action under this section.
- (y) The licensee has failed to maintain a policy of professional liability insurance as required by K.S.A. 40-3402 or 40-3403a, and amendments thereto.
- (z) The licensee has failed to pay the premium surcharges as required by K.S.A. 40-3404, and amendments thereto.
- (aa) The licensee has knowingly submitted any misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent representation on a claim form, bill or statement.
- (bb) The licensee as the supervising physician for a physician assistant has failed to adequately direct and supervise the physician assistant in accordance with the physician assistant licensure act or rules and regulations adopted under such act.
- (cc) The licensee has assisted suicide in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 21-5407, and amendments thereto, as established by any of the following:
- (1) A copy of the record of criminal conviction or plea of guilty for a felony in violation of K.S.A. 21-3406, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2021 Supp. 21-5407, and amendments thereto.
- (2) A copy of the record of a judgment of contempt of court for violating an injunction issued under K.S.A. 60-4404, and amendments thereto.
- (3) A copy of the record of a judgment assessing damages under K.S.A. 60-4405, and amendments thereto.
- 39 (dd) The licensee has given a worthless check or stopped payment on a debit or credit card for fees or moneys legally due to the board.
- 41 (ee) The licensee has knowingly or negligently abandoned medical records.
 - (ff) The licensee has declined to render healthcare services or

1

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14 15

16

17 18

19

20 21

22

23

25

27

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42 43 otherwise discriminated in rendering healthcare services to a person in violation of section 4, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 28. K.S.A. 72-6262 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-6262. (a) In each school year, every—pupil student enrolling or enrolled in any school for the first time in this state, and each child enrolling or enrolled for the first time in a preschool or day care program operated by a school, and such other-pupils students as may be designated by the secretary, prior to admission to and attendance at school, shall present to the appropriate school board certification from a physician or local health department that the pupil student has received such tests deemed necessary by the secretary by such means as are approved by the secretary, and inoculations such immunizations as are deemed necessary by the secretary by such means as are approved by the secretary specified in subsection (b). Pupils Students who have not completed the required-inoculationsimmunizations may enroll or remain enrolled while completing the required—inoculations immunizations if a physician or local health department certifies that the pupil student has received the most recent, appropriate-inoculations immunizations in all required series. Failure to timely complete all required series shall be deemed non-compliance.

- (b) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d), the following immunizations are required for school attendance pursuant to subsection (a):
- (1) Diphtheria;
- 24 *(2) hepatitis A*;
 - (3) hepatitis B:
- 26 (4) measles (rubeola);
 - (5) meningitis;
- 28 *(6) mumps*;
- 29 (7) pertussis (whooping cough);
- 30 (8) poliomyelitis;
- 31 (9) rubella (German measles);
 - (10) tetanus: and
 - (11) varicella (chicken pox).
 - (c) The secretary may deem any immunization specified in subsection (b) as no longer required for school attendance if the secretary determines that such immunization is not necessary for school attendance or is unsafe.
 - (d) As an alternative to the certification required under subsection (a), a-pupil student shall present:
 - (1) An annual written statement signed by a licensed physician stating the physical condition of the child to be such that the tests or inoculations immunizations would-seriously endanger the life or health of the child; or
 - (2) a written statement signed by one parent or guardian that the

requirement would violate sincerely held religious beliefs of the child-is an adherent of a religious denomination whose religious teachings are opposed to such tests or inoculations.

- (e) The board of education of a school district shall grant an exemption requested in accordance with subsection (d) based on sincerely held religious beliefs without inquiring into the sincerity of the request.
- (e)(f) On or before May 15 of each school year, the school board of every school affected by this act shall notify the parents or guardians of all known-pupils *students* who are enrolled or who will be enrolling in the school of the provisions this act and any policy regarding the implementation of the provisions of this act adopted by the school board.
- (d)(g) If a pupil student transfers from one school to another, the school from which the pupil student transfers shall forward with the pupil's student's transcript the certification or statement showing evidence of compliance with the requirements of this act to the school to which the pupil student transfers.
- (h) As used in this section, "religious beliefs" includes, but is not limited to, theistic and non-theistic moral and ethical beliefs as to what is right and wrong that are sincerely held with the strength of traditional religious views.
- 21 Sec. 29. K.S.A. 38-2269, 44-706, 44-1002, 44-1009, 65-129, 65-22 129b, 65-129c, 65-129d, 65-508, 65-1637 and 72-6262 and K.S.A. 2021 23 Supp. 21-5424, 23-3201, 48-925, 65-101, 65-201, 65-202, 65-1120 and 24 65-2836 are hereby repealed.
 - Sec. 30. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas register.