

2012 Kansas Statutes

23-2224. Court orders; interlocutory orders; ex parte, when; notice and hearing; temporary support. (a) The court, without requiring bond, may make and enforce orders which:

- (1) Restrain the parties from molesting or interfering with the privacy or rights of each other;
- (2) confirm the existing de facto custody of the child subject to further order of the court;
- (3) appoint an expert to conduct genetic tests for determination of paternity as provided in K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 23-2212, and amendments thereto;

(4) order the mother and child and alleged father to contact the court appointed expert and provide tissue samples for testing within 30 days after service of the order;

(5) order the payment of temporary child support pursuant to subsection (c); or

(6) the court deems necessary to carry the provisions of the Kansas parentage act.

(b) (1) Interlocutory orders authorized by this section that relate to genetic testing may be issued ex parte, if:

(A) The appointed expert is a paternity laboratory accredited by the American association of blood banks; and

(B) the order does not require an adverse party to make advance payment toward the cost of the test.

(2) If such ex parte orders are issued, and if an adverse party requests modification thereof, the court will conduct a hearing within 10 days of such request.

(c) After notice and hearing, the court shall enter an order for child support during the pendency of the action as provided in this subsection. The order shall be entered if the pleadings and the motion for temporary support, if separate from the pleadings, indicate there is only one presumed father and if probable paternity by the presumed father is indicated by clear and convincing evidence. For purposes of this subsection, "clear and convincing evidence" may be presented in any form, including, but not limited to, an uncontested allegation in the pleadings, an uncontested affidavit or an agreement between the parties. For purposes of this subsection, "clear and convincing evidence" means:

(1) The presumed father does not deny paternity;

(2) the mother and the presumed father were married to each other, regardless of whether the marriage was void or voidable, at any time between 300 days before the child's birth and the child's birth;

(3) a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity was completed by the mother and the presumed father more than 60 days before the motion was filed and no request to revoke the voluntary acknowledgment has been filed;

or

(4) results of genetic tests show the probability of paternity by the presumed father is equal to or greater than 97% and the report was received more than 20 days before the motion was filed, unless written notice of intent to challenge the validity of the report has been timely given.

(d) The provisions of this section are part of and supplemental to the Kansas parentage act.

History: L. 1991, ch. 110, § 3; L. 1997, ch. 182, § 65; July 3.