

2021 Kansas Statutes

- 44-1016. Same; unlawful acts in connection with sale or rental of real property.** Subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 44-1018 and amendments thereto, it shall be unlawful for any person:
- (a) To refuse to sell or rent after the making of a bona fide offer, to fail to transmit a bona fide offer or refuse to negotiate in good faith for the sale or rental of, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, real property to any person because of race, religion, color, sex, disability, familial status, national origin or ancestry.
 - (b) To discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions or privileges of sale or rental of real property, or in the provision of services or facilities in connection therewith, because of race, religion, color, sex, disability, familial status, national origin or ancestry.
 - (c) To make, print, publish, disseminate or use, or cause to be made, printed, published, disseminated or used, any notice, statement, advertisement or application, with respect to the sale or rental of real property that indicates any preference, limitation, specification or discrimination based on race, religion, color, sex, disability, familial status, national origin or ancestry, or an intention to make any such preference, limitation, specification or discrimination.
 - (d) To represent to any person because of race, religion, color, sex, disability, familial status, national origin or ancestry that any real property is not available for inspection, sale or rental when such real property is in fact so available.
 - (e) For profit, to induce or attempt to induce any person to sell or rent any real property by representation regarding the entry or prospective entry into the neighborhood of a person or persons of a particular race, religion, color, sex, disability, familial status, national origin or ancestry.
 - (f) To deny any person access to or membership or participation in any multiple-listing service, real estate brokers' organization or other service, organization or facility relating to the business of selling or renting real property, or to discriminate against such person in the terms or conditions of such access, membership or participation, because of race, religion, color, sex, disability, familial status, national origin or ancestry.
 - (g) To discriminate against any person in such person's use or occupancy of real property because of the race, religion, color, sex, disability, familial status, national origin or ancestry of the people with whom such person associates.
 - (h) (1) To discriminate in the sale or rental, or to otherwise make unavailable or deny, residential real property to any buyer or renter because of a disability of:
 - (A) That buyer or renter;
 - (B) a person residing in or intending to reside in such real property after it is sold, rented or made available; or
 - (C) any person associated with that buyer or renter.
 - (2) To discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions or privileges of sale or rental of residential real property or in the provision of services or facilities in connection with such real property because of a disability of:
 - (A) That person;
 - (B) a person residing in or intending to reside in that real property after it is so sold, rented or made available; or
 - (C) any person associated with that person.
 - (3) For purposes of this subsection (h), discrimination includes:
 - (A) A refusal to permit, at the expense of the person with a disability, reasonable modifications of existing premises occupied or to be occupied by such person if such modifications may be necessary to afford such person full enjoyment of the premises;

(B) a refusal to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices or services, when such accommodations may be necessary to afford such person equal opportunity to use and enjoy residential real property; or

(C) in connection with the design and construction of covered multifamily residential real property for first occupancy on and after January 1, 1992, a failure to design and construct such residential real property in such a manner that:

(i) The public use and common use portions of such residential real property are readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities;

(ii) all the doors designed to allow passage into and within all premises within such residential real property are sufficiently wide to allow passage by persons with disabilities who are in wheelchairs; and

(iii) all premises within such residential real property contain the following features of adaptive design: An accessible route into and through the residential real property; light switches, electrical outlets, thermostats and other environmental controls in accessible locations; reinforcements in bathroom walls to allow later installation of grab bars; and usable kitchens and bathrooms such that an individual in a wheelchair can maneuver about the space.

(4) Compliance with the appropriate requirements of the American national standard for buildings and facilities providing accessibility and usability for physically handicapped people, commonly cited as "ANSI A 117.1," suffices to satisfy the requirements of subsection (h)(3)(C)(iii).

(5) As used in this subsection (h), "covered multifamily residential real property" means:

(A) Buildings consisting of four or more units if such buildings have one or more elevators; and

(B) ground floor units in other buildings consisting of four or more units.

(6) Nothing in this act shall be construed to invalidate or limit any state law or ordinance that requires residential real property to be designed and constructed in a manner that affords persons with disabilities greater access than is required by this act.

(7) Nothing in this subsection (h) requires that residential real property be made available to an individual whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals or whose tenancy would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others.

History: L. 1970, ch. 193, § 2; L. 1972, ch. 194, § 8; L. 1991, ch. 147, § 8; L. 1992, ch. 142, § 1; July 1.