

2020 Kansas Statutes

38-2330. Juvenile taken into custody, when; procedure; release; detention in jail; notice to appear. (a) A law enforcement officer may take a juvenile into custody when:

- (1) Any offense has been or is being committed in the officer's view;
- (2) the officer has a warrant commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody;
- (3) the officer has probable cause to believe that a warrant or order commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction for an act committed therein;
- (4) the officer has probable cause to believe that the juvenile is committing or has committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute:
 - (A) A felony; or
 - (B) a misdemeanor and:
 - (i) The juvenile will not be apprehended or evidence of the offense will be irretrievably lost unless the juvenile is immediately taken into custody; or
 - (ii) the juvenile may cause injury to self or others or damage to property or may be injured unless immediately taken into custody;
- (5) the officer has probable cause to believe that the juvenile has violated an order for electronic monitoring as a term of probation; or
- (6) the officer receives a written statement pursuant to subsection (c).

(b) A court services officer, juvenile community corrections officer or other person authorized to supervise juveniles subject to this code, may take a juvenile into custody when: (1) There is a warrant commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody; or (2) the officer has probable cause to believe that a warrant or order commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction for an act committed therein.

(c) Any court services officer, juvenile community corrections officer or other person authorized to supervise juveniles subject to this code, may request a warrant by giving the court a written statement setting forth that the juvenile, in the judgment of the court services officer, juvenile community corrections officer or other person authorized to supervise juveniles subject to this code:

- (1) (A) Has violated the condition of the juvenile's conditional release from detention or probation, for the third or subsequent time; and
- (B) poses a significant risk of physical harm to another or damage to property; or
- (2) has absconded from supervision.

(d) (1) A juvenile taken into custody by a law enforcement officer or other person authorized pursuant to subsection (b) shall be brought without unnecessary delay to the custody of the juvenile's parent or other custodian, unless there are reasonable grounds to believe that such action would not be in the best interests of the child or would pose a risk to public safety or property.

(2) If the juvenile cannot be delivered to the juvenile's parent or custodian, the officer may:

- (A) Issue a notice to appear pursuant to subsection (g);
- (B) contact or deliver the juvenile to an intake and assessment worker for completion of the intake and assessment process pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023, and amendments thereto; or
- (C) if the juvenile is determined to not be detention eligible based on a standardized detention risk assessment tool and is experiencing a mental health crisis, deliver a juvenile to a juvenile crisis intervention center, as described in K.S.A. 65-536, and amendments thereto, after written authorization by a community mental health center.

(3) It shall be the duty of the officer to furnish the county or district attorney and the juvenile intake and assessment worker if the officer has delivered the juvenile to the worker or issued a notice to appear consistent with subsection (g), with all of the information in the officer's possession pertaining to the juvenile, the juvenile's parent or other persons interested in or likely to be interested in the juvenile and all other facts and circumstances which caused the juvenile to be arrested or taken into custody.

(e) In the absence of a court order to the contrary, the court or officials designated by the court, the county or district attorney or the law enforcement agency taking a

juvenile into custody shall direct the release prior to the time specified by K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 38-2343(a), and amendments thereto. In addition, pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023 and K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 38-2346, and amendments thereto, a juvenile intake and assessment worker shall direct the release of a juvenile prior to a detention hearing after the completion of the intake and assessment process.

(f) Whenever a person 18 years of age or more is taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for an alleged offense which was committed prior to the time the person reached the age of 18, the officer shall notify and refer the matter to the court for proceedings pursuant to this code, except that the provisions of this code relating to detention hearings shall not apply to that person. If such person is eligible for detention, and all suitable alternatives to detention have been exhausted, the person shall be detained in jail. Unless the law enforcement officer took the person into custody pursuant to a warrant issued by the court and the warrant specifies the amount of bond or indicates that the person may be released on personal recognizance, the person shall be taken before the court of the county where the alleged act took place or, at the request of the person, the person shall be taken, without delay, before the nearest court. The court shall fix the terms and conditions of an appearance bond upon which the person may be released from custody. The provisions of article 28 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and K.S.A. 22-2901, and amendments thereto, relating to appearance bonds and review of conditions and release shall be applicable to appearance bonds provided for in this section.

(g) (1) Whenever a law enforcement officer detains any juvenile and such juvenile is not immediately taken to juvenile intake and assessment services, the officer may serve upon such juvenile a written notice to appear. Such notice to appear shall contain the name and address of the juvenile detained, the crime charged and the location and phone number of the juvenile intake and assessment services office where the juvenile will need to appear with a parent or guardian.

(2) The juvenile intake and assessment services office specified in such notice to appear must be contacted by the juvenile or a parent or guardian no more than 48 hours after such notice is given, excluding weekends and holidays.

(3) The juvenile detained, in order to secure release as provided in this section, must give a written promise to call within the time specified by signing the written notice prepared by the officer. The original notice shall be retained by the officer and a copy shall be delivered to the juvenile detained and that juvenile's parent or guardian if such juvenile is under 18 years of age. The officer shall then release the juvenile.

(4) The law enforcement officer shall cause to be filed, without unnecessary delay, a complaint with juvenile intake and assessment services in which a juvenile released pursuant to paragraph (3) is given notice to appear, charging the crime stated in such notice. A copy shall also be provided to the district or county attorney. If the juvenile released fails to contact juvenile intake and assessment services as required in the notice to appear, juvenile intake and assessment services shall notify the district or county attorney.

(5) The notice to appear served pursuant to paragraph (1) and the complaint filed pursuant to paragraph (4) may be provided to the juvenile in a single citation.

History: L. 2006, ch. 169, § 30; L. 2016, ch. 46, § 33; L. 2017, ch. 90, § 3; L. 2018, ch. 107, § 6; July 1.