

2012 Kansas Statutes

38-2343. Detention hearing; waiver; notice; attorney for juvenile; procedure; removal from custody of parent; audio-video communications. (a) *Basis for extended detention; findings and placement.* Whenever a juvenile is taken into custody, the juvenile shall not remain in detention for more than 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible, from the time the initial detention was imposed, unless the court determines after hearing, within the 48-hour period, that further detention is necessary because detention is warranted in light of all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the criteria listed in K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2331, and amendments thereto, and the juvenile is dangerous to self or others or is not likely to appear for further proceedings.

(1) If the juvenile is in custody on the basis of a new offense which would be a felony or misdemeanor if committed by an adult and no prior judicial determination of probable cause has been made, the court shall determine whether there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed the alleged offense.

(2) If the court finds the juvenile is dangerous to self or others, the juvenile may be detained in a juvenile detention facility or youth residential facility which the court shall designate.

(3) If the court finds the juvenile is not likely to appear for further proceedings, the juvenile may be detained in a juvenile detention facility or youth residential facility which the court shall designate or may be released upon the giving of an appearance bond in an amount specified by the court and on the conditions the court may impose, in accordance with the applicable provisions of article 28 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

(4) In the absence of the necessary findings, the court shall order the juvenile released or placed in temporary custody as provided in subsection (g).

(b) *Waiver of detention hearing.* The detention hearing may be waived in writing by the juvenile and the juvenile's attorney with approval of the court. The right to a detention hearing may be reasserted in writing by the juvenile or the juvenile's attorney or parent at anytime not less than 48 hours prior to trial.

(c) *Notice of hearing.* Whenever it is determined that a detention hearing is required the court shall immediately set the time and place for the hearing. Except as otherwise provided by subsection (c)(1) of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2332, and amendments thereto, notice of the detention hearing shall be given at least 24 hours prior to the hearing, unless waived.

When there is insufficient time to give written notice, oral notice may be given and is completed upon filing a certificate of oral notice with the clerk.

(d) *Attorney for juvenile.* At the time set for the detention hearing if no retained attorney is present to represent the juvenile, the court shall appoint an attorney, and may recess the hearing for 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, to obtain attendance of the attorney appointed.

(e) *Hearing.* The detention hearing is an informal procedure to which the ordinary rules of evidence do not apply. The court may consider affidavits, professional reports and representations of counsel to make the necessary findings, if the court determines that these materials are sufficiently reliable. If probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed an alleged offense is contested, the court shall allow the opportunity to present contrary evidence or information upon request. If the court orders the juvenile to be detained in a juvenile detention facility, the court shall record the specific findings of fact upon which the order is based.

(f) *Rehearing.* (1) If detention is ordered and the parent was not notified of the hearing and did not appear and later requests a rehearing, the court shall rehear the matter without unnecessary delay.

(2) Within 14 days of the detention hearing, if the juvenile had not previously presented evidence regarding the determination of probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed an offense, the juvenile may request a rehearing to contest the determination of probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed an offense. The rehearing request shall identify evidence or information that the juvenile could not reasonably produce at the detention hearing. If the court determines that the evidence or information could not reasonably be produced at the detention hearing, the court shall rehear the matter without unnecessary delay.

(g) *Temporary custody.* If the court determines that detention is not necessary but finds that release to the custody of a parent is not in the best interests of the juvenile, the court may place the juvenile in the temporary custody of some suitable person willing to accept temporary custody or the commissioner. Such finding shall be made in accordance with K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2334 and 38-2335, and amendments thereto.

(h) *Audio-video communications.* Detention hearings may be conducted by two-way electronic audio-video communication between the juvenile and the judge in lieu of personal presence of the juvenile or the juvenile's attorney in the courtroom from any location within Kansas in the discretion of the court. The juvenile may be accompanied by the juvenile's attorney during such proceedings or the juvenile's attorney may be personally present in court as long as a means of confidential communication between the juvenile and the juvenile's attorney is available.

History: L. 2006, ch. 169, § 43; L. 2010, ch. 135, § 51; L. 2012, ch. 69, § 2; July 1.

Revisor's Note:

Section was also amended by L. 2010, ch. 11, § 8, but that version was repealed by L. 2010, ch. 135, § 225.