

SENATE BILL No. 40

By Committee on Judiciary

Proposed Amendments to SB 40
Senate Judiciary
February 20, 2017
Prepared by: Jason Thompson
Office of Revisor of Statutes

1 AN ACT concerning criminal procedure; relating to appearance bonds;
2 revocation; amending K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 22-2807 and repealing the
3 existing section.

arrest;

4
5 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

6 Section 1. K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 22-2807 is hereby amended to read as
7 follows: 22-2807. (1)(a) If a defendant fails to appear as directed by the
8 court and guaranteed by an appearance bond, the court in which the bond
9 is deposited shall declare a forfeiture of the bail.

(1)

10 (2)(b) An appearance bond may only be forfeited by the court upon a
11 failure to appear. If a defendant violates any other condition of bond, the
12 bond may be revoked and the defendant remanded to custody. An
13 appearance bond is revoked by the execution of a warrant for a defendant's
14 arrest for a violation of a bond condition or by an arrest without a warrant
15 for a violation of a bond condition as provided in this subsection. Any
16 pretrial services supervision officer may arrest the defendant without a
17 warrant or may deputize any other officer with power of arrest to do so by
18 giving the officer a written or verbal statement setting forth that the
19 defendant has, in the judgment of the pretrial services supervision officer,
20 violated the conditions of the defendant's bond. A written statement
21 delivered to the official in charge of a county jail or other place of
22 detention shall be sufficient warrant for the detention of the defendant.
23 After making an arrest, the pretrial supervision officer shall present to the
24 detaining authorities a similar statement of the circumstances of the
25 violation. If an appearance bond is revoked, the magistrate shall forthwith
26 promptly set a new bond pursuant to requirements of K.S.A. 22-2802, and
27 amendments thereto.

may be

28 (3)(c) The court may direct that a forfeiture be set aside, upon such
29 conditions as the court may impose, if it appears that justice does not
30 require the enforcement of the forfeiture. If the surety can prove that the
31 defendant is incarcerated somewhere within the United States prior to
32 judgment of default by providing to the court a written statement, signed
33 by the surety under penalty of perjury, setting forth details of such
34 incarceration, then the court shall set aside the forfeiture. Upon the
35 defendant's return, the surety may be ordered to pay the costs of that
36 return.

(2) When the magistrate sets a bond, such magistrate may
authorize a pretrial services supervision officer to arrest a
defendant without a warrant pursuant to this paragraph, and
such magistrate may authorize a pretrial services supervision
officer to deputize any other officer with power of arrest to
arrest a defendant without a warrant pursuant to this paragraph.
If authorized, a pretrial services supervision officer may arrest
a defendant without a warrant if the defendant has, in the
judgment of the pretrial services supervision officer, violated
the conditions of the defendant's bond. If authorized, a pretrial
services supervision officer may deputize any other officer
with power of arrest to arrest a defendant without a warrant if
the pretrial services supervision officer gives such other officer
a written or verbal statement setting forth that the defendant
has, in the judgment of the pretrial services supervision officer,
violated the conditions of the defendant's bond. If a magistrate
has authorized an arrest without a warrant pursuant to this
paragraph, a written statement delivered to the official in
charge of a county jail or other place of detention shall be
sufficient warrant for the detention of the defendant. After
making an arrest, the pretrial supervision officer shall present
to the detaining authorities a similar statement of the
circumstances of the violation. The defendant shall be detained
for an arrest pursuant to this section only until a magistrate is
available to consider whether the defendant's bond will be
revoked.

(3)

1 ~~(4)~~(d) When a forfeiture has not been set aside, the court shall on
2 motion enter a judgment of default and execution may issue thereon. If the
3 forfeiture has been decreed by a district magistrate judge and the amount
4 of the bond exceeds the limits of the civil jurisdiction prescribed by law
5 for a district magistrate judge, the judge shall notify the chief judge in
6 writing of the forfeiture and the matter shall be assigned to a district judge
7 who, on motion, shall enter a judgment of default. By entering into a bond
8 the obligors submit to the jurisdiction of any court having power to enter
9 judgment upon default and irrevocably appoint the clerk of that court as
10 their agent upon whom any papers affecting their liability may be served.
11 Their liability may be enforced on motion without the necessity of an
12 independent action. The motion and notice thereof may be served on the
13 clerk of the court, who shall forthwith mail copies to the obligors to their
14 last known addresses. No judgment may be entered against the obligor in
15 an appearance bond until more than 60 days after notice is served as
16 provided herein. No judgment may be entered against the obligor in an
17 appearance bond more than two years after a defendant's failure to appear.

18 ~~(5)~~(e) After entry of such judgment, the court may remit it in whole
19 or in part under the conditions applying to the setting aside of forfeiture in
20 subsection ~~(3)~~ (c).

21 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 22-2807 is hereby repealed.

22 Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its
23 publication in the statute book.