

Kansas State Report State Ratings 2014

The Polaris annual state ratings process tracks the presence or absence of 10 categories of state statutes that Polaris believes are critical to a comprehensive anti-trafficking legal framework. It is important to note that these 10 categories are not exhaustive of all the important legislation that helps combat human trafficking in a given state. Moreover, the ratings do not assess the effectiveness or implementation of these laws, nor the anti-trafficking efforts of task forces, law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, service providers, and advocates in the state. The purpose of the annual state ratings process is to document laws on the books, to motivate legislators and policy advocates, and to focus the attention of states on the statutes that still need to be enacted in order to achieve a strong anti-trafficking legal framework.

Rating: Tier One (green)

Total Points: 9.5

Credited Categories: 1 Sex Trafficking; 2 Labor Trafficking; 3(a) Asset Forfeiture; 3(b) Investigative Tools; 4(a) Training for Law Enforcement; 4(b) Human Trafficking Task Force; 5 No Requirement of Force, Fraud, or Coercion for Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking; 6 Posting of a Hotline; 7 Safe Harbor for Minors; and 8 Victim Assistance.

Categories Still Needed: 9 Civil Remedy and 10 Vacating Convictions.

Category By Category Break-Down:

Category 1: Sex Trafficking Statute

§ 21–5426 Human trafficking; aggravated human trafficking

(a) Human trafficking is:

- (1) The intentional recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjecting the person to involuntary servitude or forced labor;
- (2) intentionally benefitting financially or by receiving anything of value from participation in a venture that the person has reason to know has engaged in acts set forth in subsection (a)(1);
- (3) knowingly coercing employment by obtaining or maintaining labor or services that are performed or provided by another person through any of the following:
 - (A) Causing or threatening to cause physical injury to any person;
 - (B) physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person;
 - (C) abusing or threatening to abuse the law or legal process;
 - (D) threatening to withhold food, lodging or clothing; or
 - (E) knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating or possessing any actual or purported government identification document of another person; or
- (4) knowingly holding another person in a condition of peonage in satisfaction of a debt owed the person who is holding such other person.

(b) Aggravated human trafficking is human trafficking, as defined in subsection (a):



- (1) Involving the commission or attempted commission of kidnapping, as defined in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-5408, and amendments thereto;
 - (2) committed in whole or in part for the purpose of the sexual gratification of the defendant or another;
 - (3) resulting in a death; or
 - (4) involving recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing or obtaining, by any means, a person under 18 years of age knowing that the person, with or without force, fraud, threat or coercion, will be used to engage in forced labor, involuntary servitude or sexual gratification of the defendant or another.
- (c)(1) Human trafficking is a severity level 2, person felony.
- (2) Aggravated human trafficking is a severity level 1, person felony, except as provided in subsection (c)(3).
 - (3) Aggravated human trafficking or attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation to commit aggravated human trafficking is an off-grid person felony, when the offender is 18 years of age or older and the victim is less than 14 years of age.
- (d) If the offender is 18 years of age or older and the victim is less than 14 years of age, the provisions of:
- (1) Subsection (c) of K.S.A. 21-5301, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of attempting to commit the crime of aggravated human trafficking pursuant to this section;
 - (2) subsection (c) of K.S.A. 21-5302, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of conspiracy to commit the crime of aggravated human trafficking pursuant to this section; and
 - (3) subsection (d) of K.S.A. 21-5303, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to a violation of criminal solicitation to commit the crime of aggravated human trafficking pursuant to this section.
- (e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the use of the labor of any person incarcerated in a state or county correctional facility or city jail.
- (f) As used in this section, “peonage” means a condition of involuntary servitude in which the victim is forced to work for another person by the use or threat of physical restraint or physical injury, or by the use or threat of coercion through law or the legal process.

Category 2: Labor Trafficking Statute

Yes. See § 21-5426.

Category 3(a): Asset Forfeiture

§60-4104 Covered offenses and conduct giving rise to forfeiture.

Conduct and offenses giving rise to forfeiture under this act, whether or not there is a prosecution or conviction related to the offense, are:

- (q) human trafficking, K.S.A. 21-3446, and amendments thereto, and aggravated human trafficking, K.S.A. 21-3447, and amendments thereto.



Category 3(b): Investigative Tools

2-2515: Same; order; application; crimes for which order may be issued; disclosure and use of contents of wire, oral or electronic communications; effect on privileged communications.

(a) An ex parte order authorizing the interception of a wire, oral or electronic communication may be issued by a judge of competent jurisdiction. The attorney general, district attorney or county attorney may make an application to any judge of competent jurisdiction for an order authorizing the interception of a wire, oral or electronic communication by an investigative or law enforcement officer and agency having responsibility for the investigation of the offense regarding which the application is made, when such interception may provide evidence of the commission of any of the following offenses:

- (20) human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking;
- (21) sexual exploitation of a child;
- (22) commercial sexual exploitation of a child;

21-6328. Same; definitions. As used in the Kansas racketeer influenced and corrupt organization act:

(a) "Beneficial interest" means:

- (1) The interest of a person as a beneficiary under any trust arrangement pursuant to which a trustee holds legal or record title to real property for the benefit of such person; or
- (2) the interest of a person under any other form of express fiduciary arrangement pursuant to which any other person holds legal or record title to real property for the benefit of such person.

The term "beneficial interest" does not include the interest of a stock holder in a corporation or the interest of a partner in either a general partnership or a limited partnership. A beneficial interest shall be deemed to be located where the real property owned by the trustee is located.

(b) "Covered person" means any person who:

- (1) Is a criminal street gang member or criminal street gang associate, as defined in K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-6313, and amendments thereto;
- (2) has engaged in or is engaging in any conduct prohibited by K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking; or
- (3) has engaged in or is engaging in any conduct prohibited by K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-5703, and amendments thereto, unlawful manufacturing of controlled substances, or K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-5705, and amendments thereto, unlawful cultivation or distribution of controlled substances.

(c) "Documentary material" means any book, paper, document, writing, drawing, graph, chart, photograph, phonorecord, magnetic tape, computer printout, other data compilation from which information can be obtained or from which information can be translated into usable form, or other tangible item.

(d) "Enterprise" means any individual, sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, business trust, union chartered under the laws of this state, or other legal entity, or any unchartered union, association, or group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity; and it



includes illicit as well as licit enterprises and governmental, as well as other, entities. A criminal street gang, as defined in K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-6313, and amendments thereto, constitutes an enterprise.

(e) "Pattern of racketeering activity" means engaging in at least two incidents of racketeering activity that have the same or similar intents, results, accomplices, victims or methods of commission or that otherwise are interrelated by distinguishing characteristics and are not isolated incidents, provided at least one of such incidents occurred after the effective date of this act and that the last of such incidents occurred within 5 years, excluding any period of imprisonment, after a prior incident of racketeering activity.

(f) "Racketeering activity" means to commit, attempt to commit, conspire to commit or to solicit, coerce or intimidate another person to commit:

- (1) Any felony or misdemeanor violation of:... human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking; K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-5428, and amendments thereto..., or
- (2) any conduct defined as "racketeering activity" under 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1).

Category 4(a): Training for Law Enforcement

K.S.A. 75-756.

The attorney general, in consultation with other appropriate state agencies, is authorized to coordinate training regarding human trafficking for law enforcement agencies throughout Kansas.

Category 4(b): Human Trafficking Task Force

75-757. Human trafficking advisory board

(a) The human trafficking advisory board established by the attorney general is hereby designated the official human trafficking advisory board for the state of Kansas.

(b) The board shall include representatives from:

- (1) The office of the governor;
- (2) the attorney general's office;
- (3) the department of labor;
- (4) the department for children and families;
- (5) the department of health and environment;
- (6) the juvenile justice authority;
- (7) the Kansas association of chiefs of police;
- (8) the Kansas sheriffs' association;
- (9) the highway patrol;
- (10) the Kansas bureau of investigation;
- (11) local law enforcement agencies;
- (12) the legislature;
- (13) nongovernmental organizations focused on human trafficking issues, organizations representing diverse communities disproportionately affected by human trafficking and organizations focused on child services and runaway services;
- (14) academic researchers who are dedicated to the subject of human trafficking;
- (15) any other federal, state, or local government entity deemed necessary by the attorney general; and



(16) any other private sector or nongovernmental organization deemed necessary by the attorney general.

Category 5: No Requirement of Force, Fraud, or Coercion for Sex Trafficking of Minors

Yes. See § 21-5426(b)(4).

Category 6: Posting of a Human Trafficking Hotline

K.S.A. § 75-759

(a) A notice offering help to victims of human trafficking shall be accessible on the official website of the attorney general, the official website of the department for children and families and the official website of the department of labor, and may be posted in a prominent and accessible location in workplaces.

(b) The notice shall provide such information as the attorney general determines appropriate to help and support victims of human trafficking, including, but not limited to, information regarding the national human trafficking resource center (NHTRC) hotline as follows: "If you or someone you know is being forced to engage in any activity and cannot leave -- whether it is commercial sex, housework, farm work or any other activity -- call the toll-free National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline at 1-888-373-7888 to access help and services. The toll-free hotline is:

- Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- Operated by a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization
- Anonymous and confidential
- Accessible in 170 languages
- Able to provide help, referral to services, training, and general information."

Category 7: Safe Harbor

K.S.A. 75-758. Human trafficking victim assistance fund established; expenditures

There is hereby established in the state treasury the human trafficking victim assistance fund. All moneys credited to such fund shall be used to pay for the training authorized by section 1, and amendments thereto, and to support care, treatment and other services for victims of human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of a child. All expenditures from such fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts, upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the attorney general or the attorney general's designee.

HB 2034 (2013) Sec. 5.

(a) Whenever a child is in custody, as defined in K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto, and such child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by section 4, and amendments thereto, or the child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto, the court shall refer the child to the secretary of the department for children and families for an assessment to determine safety, placement and



treatment needs for the child. The secretary shall use a research-based assessment tool to assess such needs and shall make appropriate recommendations to the court.

(b) When any law enforcement officer takes into custody any child as provided in subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2231, and amendments thereto, the law enforcement officer shall contact the department for children and families to begin an assessment to determine safety, placement and treatment needs for the child. The secretary of the department for children and families shall use a rapid response team to begin such assessment for appropriate and timely placement.

HB 2034 (2013) Sec. 6.

(a) A staff secure facility shall:

- (1) Not include construction features designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of residents, but shall have a design, structure, interior and exterior environment, and furnishings to promote a safe, comfortable and therapeutic environment for the residents;
- (2) implement written policies and procedures that include the use of a combination of supervision, inspection and accountability to promote safe and orderly operations;
- (3) rely on locked entrances and delayed-exit mechanisms to secure the facility, and implement reasonable rules restricting entrance to and egress from the facility;
- (4) implement written policies and procedures for 24-hour-a-day staff observation of all facility entrances and exits;
- (5) implement written policies and procedures for the screening and searching of both residents and visitors;
- (6) implement written policies and procedures for knowing the whereabouts of all residents at all times and for handling runaways and unauthorized absences; and
- (7) implement written policies and procedures for determining when the movements and activities of individual residents may, for treatment purposes, be restricted or subject to control through the use of intensive staff supervision.

(b) A staff secure facility shall provide the following services to children placed in such facility:

- (1) Case management;
- (2) life skills training;
- (3) health care;
- (4) mental health counseling;
- (5) substance abuse screening and treatment; and
- (6) any other appropriate services.

(c) Service providers in a staff secure facility shall be trained to counsel and assist victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation.

(d) The person responsible for 24-hour-a-day staff observation of all facility entrances and exits shall be a retired or off-duty law enforcement officer.

- (1) As used in this subsection, “retired law enforcement officer” means any former member of any duly organized federal, state, county or municipal law enforcement organization who by virtue of office or public employment was vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty extended to all crimes or was limited to specific crimes.
- (2) As used in this subsection, “off-duty law enforcement officer” means any off-duty member of any duly organized federal, state, county or municipal law enforcement organization who by virtue of office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to



maintain public order or to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes.

(e) If the staff secure facility is on the same premises as that of an- other licensed facility, the living unit of the staff secure facility shall be maintained in a separate, self-contained unit. No staff secure facility shall be in a city or county jail.

(f) The secretary of health and environment, in consultation with the attorney general, shall promulgate rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this section on or before January 1, 2014.

(g) This section shall be part of and supplemental to article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 31. 38-2202.

As used in the revised Kansas code for care of children, unless the context otherwise indicates:

(bb) “Secretary” means the secretary of social and rehabilitation services the department for children and families or the secretary’s designee.

(cc) “Secure facility” means a facility, other than a staff secure facility which is operated or structured so as to ensure that all entrances and exits from the facility are under the exclusive control of the staff of the facility, whether or not the person being detained has freedom of movement within the perimeters of the facility, or which relies on locked rooms and buildings, fences or physical restraint in order to control behavior of its residents. No secure facility shall be in a city or county jail.

(dd) “Sexual abuse” means any contact or interaction with a child in which the child is being used for the sexual stimulation of the perpetrator, the child or another person. Sexual abuse shall include allowing, permitting or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution the sale of sexual

relations or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, or to be photographed, filmed or depicted in pornographic material.

(ee) “Shelter facility” means any public or private facility or home, other than a juvenile detention facility or staff secure facility, that may be used in accordance with this code for the purpose of providing either temporary placement for children in need of care prior to the issuance of a dispositional order or longer term care under a dispositional order.

(ff) “Staff secure facility” means a facility described in section 6, and amendments thereto: (1) That does not include construction features designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juvenile residents who are placed therein; (2) that may establish reasonable rules restricting entrance to and egress from the facility; and (3) in which the movements and activities of individual juvenile residents may, for treatment purposes, be restricted or subject to control through the use of intensive staff supervision. No staff secure facility shall be in a city or county jail.

Sec. 32. 38-2231.

(a) A law enforcement officer or court services officer shall take a child under 18 years of age into custody when:

(1) The law enforcement officer or court services officer has a court order commanding that the child be taken into custody as a child in need of care; or

(2) the law enforcement officer or court services officer has probable cause to believe that a court order commanding that the child be taken into custody as a child in need of care has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction.



(b) A law enforcement officer shall take a child under 18 years of age into custody when the officer:

- (1) The law enforcement officer reasonably believes the child will be harmed if not immediately removed from the place or residence where the child has been found; or
- (2) when the officer has probable cause to believe that the child is a missing person and a verified missing person entry for the child can be found in the national crime information center missing person system; or
- (3) reasonably believes the child is a victim of human trafficking, aggravated human trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of a child.

Sec. 33. 38-2232.

(2) When any law enforcement officer takes into custody any child as provided in subsection (b)(3) of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2231, and amendments thereto, the law enforcement officer shall place the child in protective custody and may deliver the child to a staff secure facility. The law enforcement officer shall contact the department for children and families to begin an assessment to determine safety, placement and treatment needs for the child. Such child shall not be placed in a juvenile detention facility or other secure facility, except as authorized by this section and by K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2242, 38-2243 and 38-2260, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 34. 38-2242.

(a) The court, upon verified application, may issue ex parte an order directing that a child be held in protective custody and, if the child has not been taken into custody, an order directing that the child be taken into custody. The application shall state for each child:

- (1) The applicant's belief that the child is a child in need of care;
- (2) that the child is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;
- (3) that allowing the child to remain in the home is contrary to the welfare of the child; and
- (4) the facts relied upon to support the application, including efforts known to the applicant to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home, or the specific facts supporting that an emergency exists which threatens the safety of the child.

- (b) (1) The order of protective custody may be issued only after the court has determined there is probable cause to believe the allegations in the application are true. The order shall remain in effect until the temporary custody hearing provided for in K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2243, and amendments thereto, unless earlier rescinded by the court.
- (2) No child shall be held in protective custody for more than 72 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible, unless within the 72- hour period a determination is made as to the necessity for temporary custody in a temporary custody hearing. The time spent in custody pursuant to K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2232, and amendments thereto, shall be included in calculating the 72-hour period. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to mean that the child must remain in protective custody for 72 hours. If a child is in the protective custody of the secretary, the secretary shall allow at least one supervised visit between the child and the parent or parents within such time period as the child is in protective custody. The court may prohibit such supervised visit if the court determines it is not in the best interest of the child.



- (c) (1) Whenever the court determines the necessity for an order of protective custody, the court may place the child in the protective custody of:
- (A) A parent or other person having custody of the child and may enter a restraining order pursuant to subsection (e);
 - (B) a person, other than the parent or other person having custody, who shall not be required to be licensed under article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;
 - (C) a youth residential facility;
 - (D) a shelter facility; or
 - (E) a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by section 4, and amendments thereto, or the child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto; or
 - (F) the secretary, if the child is 15 years of age or younger, or 16 or 17 years of age if the child has no identifiable parental or family resources or shows signs of physical, mental, emotional or sexual abuse.
- (2) If the secretary presents the court with a plan to provide services to a child or family which the court finds will assure the safety of the child, the court may only place the child in the protective custody of the secretary until the court finds the services are in place. The court shall have the authority to require any person or entity agreeing to participate in the plan to perform as set out in the plan. When the child is placed in the protective custody of the secretary, the secretary shall have the discretionary authority to place the child with a parent or to make other suitable placement for the child. When the child is placed in the temporary custody of the secretary and the child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by section 4, and amendments thereto, or the child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto, the secretary shall have the discretionary authority to place the child in a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other provision of law. When the child is presently alleged, but not yet adjudicated, to be a child in need of care solely pursuant to subsection (d)(9) or (d)(10) of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto, the child may be placed in a juvenile detention facility or other secure facility pursuant to an order of protective custody for a period of not to exceed 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible.
- (d) The order of protective custody shall be served pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2237, and amendments thereto, on the child's parents and any other person having legal custody of the child. The order shall prohibit the removal of the child from the court's jurisdiction without the court's permission.
- (e) If the court issues an order of protective custody, the court may also enter an order restraining any alleged perpetrator of physical, sexual, mental or emotional abuse of the child from residing in the child's home; visiting, contacting, harassing or intimidating the child, other family member or witness; or attempting to visit, contact, harass or intimidate the child, other family member or witness. Such restraining order shall be served by personal service pursuant



to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2237, and amendments thereto, on any alleged perpetrator to whom the order is directed.

- (f) (1) The court shall not enter the initial order removing a child from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds probable cause that:
 - (A) (i) The child is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;
 - (ii) allowing the child to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the child; or
 - (iii) immediate placement of the child is in the best interest of the child; and
 - (B) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety to the child.
- (2) Such findings shall be included in any order entered by the court. If the child is placed in the custody of the secretary, the court shall provide the secretary with a written copy of any orders entered upon making the order.

Sec. 35. 38-2243.

- (a) Upon notice and hearing, the court may issue an order directing who shall have temporary custody and may modify the order during the pendency of the proceedings as will best serve the child's welfare.
- (b) A hearing pursuant to this section shall be held within 72 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible, following a child having been taken into protective custody.
- (c) Whenever it is determined that a temporary custody hearing is required, the court shall immediately set the time and place for the hearing. Notice of a temporary custody hearing shall be given to all parties and interested parties.
- (d) Notice of the temporary custody hearing shall be given at least 24 hours prior to the hearing. The court may continue the hearing to afford the 24 hours prior notice or, with the consent of the party or interested party, proceed with the hearing at the designated time. If an order of temporary custody is entered and the parent or other person having custody of the child has not been notified of the hearing, did not appear or waive appearance and requests a rehearing, the court shall rehear the matter without unnecessary delay.
- (e) Oral notice may be used for giving notice of a temporary custody hearing where there is insufficient time to give written notice. Oral notice is completed upon filing a certificate of oral notice.
- (f) The court may enter an order of temporary custody after determining there is probable cause to believe that the: (1) Child is dangerous to self or to others; (2) child is not likely to be available within the jurisdiction of the court for future proceedings; or (3) health or welfare of the child may be endangered without further care; (4) child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by section 4, and amendments thereto; or (5) child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto.
- (g) (1) Whenever the court determines the necessity for an order of temporary custody the court may place the child in the temporary custody of:



- (A) A parent or other person having custody of the child and may enter a restraining order pursuant to subsection (h);
- (B) a person, other than the parent or other person having custody, who shall not be required to be licensed under article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;
- (C) a youth residential facility;
- (D) a shelter facility; or
- (E) a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by section 4, and amendments thereto, or the child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto; or
- (F) the secretary, if the child is 15 years of age or younger, or 16 or 17 years of age if the child has no identifiable parental or family resources or shows signs of physical, mental, emotional or sexual abuse.

(2) If the secretary presents the court with a plan to provide services to a child or family which the court finds will assure the safety of the child, the court may only place the child in the temporary custody of the secretary until the court finds the services are in place. The court shall have the authority to require any person or entity agreeing to participate in the plan to perform as set out in the plan. When the child is placed in the temporary custody of the secretary, the secretary shall have the discretionary authority to place the child with a parent or to make other suitable placement for the child. When the child is placed in the temporary custody of the secretary and the child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by section 4, and amendments thereto, or the child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto, the secretary shall have the discretionary authority to place the child in a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other provision of law. When the child is presently alleged, but not yet adjudicated to be a child in need of care solely pursuant to subsection (d)(9) or (d)(10) of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2202, and amendments thereto, the child may be placed in a juvenile detention facility or other secure facility, but the total amount of time that the child may be held in such facility under this section and K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2242, and amendments thereto, shall not exceed 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible. The order of temporary custody shall remain in effect until modified or rescinded by the court or an adjudication order is entered but not exceeding 60 days, unless good cause is shown and stated on the record.

(h) If the court issues an order of temporary custody, the court may also enter an order restraining any alleged perpetrator of physical, sexual, mental or emotional abuse of the child from residing in the child's home; visiting, contacting, harassing or intimidating the child; or attempting to visit, contact, harass or intimidate the child, other family members or witnesses. Such restraining order shall be served by personal service pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2237, and amendments thereto, on any alleged perpetrator to whom the order is directed.

(i) (1) The court shall not enter the initial order removing a child from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds probable cause that:



(A)

- (i) The child is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;
- (ii) allowing the child to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the child; or
- (iii) immediate placement of the child is in the best interest of the child; and

(B) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety to the child.

(2) Such findings shall be included in any order entered by the court. If the child is placed in the custody of the secretary, upon making the order the court shall provide the secretary with a written copy.

(j) If the court enters an order of temporary custody that provides for placement of the child with a person other than the parent, the court shall make a child support determination pursuant to K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2277, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 36. 38-2255.

(a) Considerations. Prior to entering an order of disposition, the court shall give consideration to:

- (1) The child's physical, mental and emotional condition;
- (2) the child's need for assistance;
- (3) the manner in which the parent participated in the abuse, neglect or abandonment of the child;
- (4) any relevant information from the intake and assessment process; and
- (5) the evidence received at the dispositional hearing.

(b) Custody with a parent. The court may place the child in the custody of either of the child's parents subject to terms and conditions which the court prescribes to assure the proper care and protection of the child, including, but not limited to:

- (1) Supervision of the child and the parent by a court services officer;
- (2) participation by the child and the parent in available programs operated by an appropriate individual or agency; and
- (3) any special treatment or care which the child needs for the child's physical, mental or emotional health and safety.

(c) Removal of a child from custody of a parent. The court shall not enter the initial order removing a child from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds probable cause that:

(1)

(A) The child is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;

(B) allowing the child to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the child; or

(C) immediate placement of the child is in the best interest of the child; and

(2) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety to the child. The court shall not enter an order removing a child from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section based solely on the finding that the parent is homeless.

(d) Custody of a child removed from the custody of a parent. If the court has made the findings required by subsection (c), the court shall enter an order awarding custody to:



A relative of the child or to a person with whom the child has close emotional ties who shall not be required to be licensed under article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, to; any other suitable person, to; a shelter facility, to; a youth residential facility; a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by section 4, and amendments thereto, or the child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto; or, if the child is 15 years of age or younger, or 16 or 17 years of age if the child has no identifiable parental or family resources or shows signs of physical, mental, emotional or sexual abuse, to the secretary. Custody awarded under this subsection shall continue until further order of the court.

- (1) When custody is awarded to the secretary, the secretary shall consider any placement recommendation by the court and notify the court of the placement or proposed placement of the child within 10 days of the order awarding custody. After providing the parties or interested parties notice and opportunity to be heard, the court may determine whether the secretary's placement or proposed placement is contrary to the welfare or in the best interests of the child. In making that determination the court shall consider the health and safety needs of the child and the resources available to meet the needs of children in the custody of the secretary. If the court determines that the placement or proposed placement is contrary to the welfare or not in the best interests of the child, the court shall notify the secretary, who shall then make an alternative placement.
 - (2) The custodian designated under this subsection shall notify the court in writing at least 10 days prior to any planned placement with a parent. The written notice shall state the basis for the custodian's belief that placement with a parent is no longer contrary to the welfare or best interest of the child. Upon reviewing the notice, the court may allow the custodian to proceed with the planned placement or may set the date for a hearing to determine if the child shall be allowed to return home. If the court sets a hearing on the matter, the custodian shall not return the child home without written consent of the court.
 - (3) The court may grant any person reasonable rights to visit the child upon motion of the person and a finding that the visitation rights would be in the best interests of the child.
 - (4) The court may enter an order restraining any alleged perpetrator of physical, mental or emotional abuse or sexual abuse of the child from residing in the child's home; visiting, contacting, harassing or intimidating the child, other family member or witness; or attempting to visit, contact, harass or intimidate the child, other family member or witness. Such restraining order shall be served by personal service pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2237, and amendments thereto, on any alleged perpetrator to whom the order is directed.
 - (5) The court shall provide a copy of any orders entered within 10 days of entering the order to the custodian designated under this subsection.
- (e) Further determinations regarding a child removed from the home. If custody has been awarded under subsection (d) to a person other than a parent, a permanency plan shall be provided or prepared pursuant to K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2264, and amendments thereto. If a permanency plan is provided at the dispositional hearing, the court may determine whether reintegration is a viable alternative or, if reintegration is not a viable alternative, whether the



child should be placed for adoption or a permanent custodian appointed. In determining whether reintegration is a viable alternative, the court shall consider:

- (1) Whether a parent has been found by a court to have committed one of the following crimes or to have violated the law of another state prohibiting such crimes or to have aided and abetted, attempted, conspired or solicited the commission of one of these crimes: (A) Murder in the first degree, K.S.A. 21-3401, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5402, and amendments thereto; (B) murder in the second degree, K.S.A. 21-3402, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5403, and amendments thereto; (C) capital murder, K.S.A. 21-3439, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5401, and amendments thereto; (D) voluntary manslaughter, K.S.A. 21-3403, prior to its repeal, or K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5404, and amendments thereto; or (E) a felony battery that resulted in bodily injury;
 - (2) whether a parent has subjected the child or another child to aggravated circumstances;
 - (3) whether a parent has previously been found to be an unfit parent in proceedings under this code or in comparable proceedings under the laws of another state or the federal government;
 - (4) whether the child has been in extended out of home placement;
 - (5) whether the parents have failed to work diligently toward reintegration;
 - (6) whether the secretary has provided the family with services necessary for the safe return of the child to the home; and
 - (7) whether it is reasonable to expect reintegration to occur within a time frame consistent with the child's developmental needs.
- (f) Proceedings if reintegration is not a viable alternative. If the court determines that reintegration is not a viable alternative, proceedings to terminate parental rights and permit placement of the child for adoption or appointment of a permanent custodian shall be initiated unless the court finds that compelling reasons have been documented in the case plan why adoption or appointment of a permanent custodian would not be in the best interests of the child. If compelling reasons have not been documented, the county or district attorney shall file a motion within 30 days to terminate parental rights or a motion to appoint a permanent custodian within 30 days and the court shall hold a hearing on the motion within 90 days of its filing. No hearing is required when the parents voluntarily relinquish parental rights or consent to the appointment of a permanent custodian.
- (g) Additional Orders. In addition to or in lieu of any other order authorized by this section:
- (1) The court may order the child and the parents of any child who has been adjudicated a child in need of care to attend counseling sessions as the court directs. The expense of the counseling may be assessed as an expense in the case. No mental health provider shall charge a greater fee for court-ordered counseling than the provider would have charged to the person receiving counseling if the person had requested counseling on the person's own initiative.
 - (2) If the court has reason to believe that a child is before the court due, in whole or in part, to the use or misuse of alcohol or a violation of K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5701 through 21-5717, and amendments thereto, by the child, a parent of the child, or another person responsible for the care of the child, the court may order the child, parent of the child or other person responsible for the care of the child to submit to and complete an alcohol and drug evaluation by a qualified person or agency and comply with any recommendations. If the evaluation is performed by a community-based alcohol and



drug safety program certified pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1008, and amendments thereto, the child, parent of the child or other person responsible for the care of the child shall pay a fee not to exceed the fee established by that statute. If the court finds that the child and those legally liable for the child's support are indigent, the fee may be waived. In no event shall the fee be assessed against the secretary.

(3) If child support has been requested and the parent or parents have a duty to support the child, the court may order one or both parents to pay child support and, when custody is awarded to the secretary, the court shall order one or both parents to pay child support. The court shall determine, for each parent separately, whether the parent is already subject to an order to pay support for the child. If the parent is not presently ordered to pay support for any child who is subject to the jurisdiction of the court and the court has personal jurisdiction over the parent, the court shall order the parent to pay child support in an amount determined under K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2277, and amendments thereto. Except for good cause shown, the court shall issue an immediate income withholding order pursuant to K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 23-3101 et seq., and amendments thereto, for each parent ordered to pay support under this subsection, regardless of whether a payor has been identified for the parent. A parent ordered to pay child support under this subsection shall be notified, at the hearing or otherwise, that the child support order may be registered pursuant to K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 38-2279, and amendments thereto. The parent shall also be informed that, after registration, the income withholding order may be served on the parent's employer without further notice to the parent and the child support order may be enforced by any method allowed by law. Failure to provide this notice shall not affect the validity of the child support order.

Category 8: Victim Assistance

75-453. Substitute mailing address; application requirements; procedure; certification into program; notification; penalty

(a) An adult person, an adult family member residing with the victim, a parent or guardian acting on behalf of a minor, or a guardian acting on behalf of an incapacitated person, may apply by and through an enrolling agent to have an address designated by the secretary of state serve as the person's address or the address of the minor or incapacitated person. Program participants shall not apply directly to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall approve an application if it is filed in the manner and on the form prescribed by the secretary of state signed by the applicant and enrolling agent under penalty of perjury and providing:

(1) A statement by the applicant that the applicant has good reason to believe that the applicant, or the minor or incapacitated person on whose behalf the application is made, is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking or stalking and:

(i) That the applicant fears for the applicant's safety or the applicant's children's safety or the safety of the minor or incapacitated person on whose behalf the application is made; or

(ii) that by virtue of living with an enrolled program participant, the applicant fears that the knowledge or publication of the applicant's whereabouts will put the enrolled participant in danger.

(2) A designation of the secretary of state as agent for purposes of service of process and for the purpose of receipt of mail.



- (3) The confidential mailing address where the applicant can be contacted by the secretary of state, and the phone number or numbers where the applicant can be called by the secretary of state.
 - (4) The confidential address or addresses that the applicant requests not be disclosed for the reason that disclosure will increase the risk of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking or stalking.
 - (5) Evidence that the applicant or the minor or incapacitated person on whose behalf the application is made, is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking or stalking, or is an adult family member residing with the victim. This evidence may include any of the following:
 - (A) Law enforcement, court or other federal, state or local government records or files.
 - (B) Documentation from a public or private entity that provides assistance to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking or stalking.
 - (C) Documentation from a religious, medical or other professional from whom the applicant has sought assistance in dealing with the alleged domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking or stalking.
 - (D) Other forms of evidence as determined by the secretary of state.
 - (6) A statement of whether there are any existing court orders involving the applicant for child support, child custody or child visitation and whether there are any active court actions involving the applicant for child support, child custody or child visitation, the name and address of legal counsel of record and the last known address of the other parent or parents involved in those court orders or court actions.
 - (7) The signature of the applicant and of any individual or representative of any enrolling agent who assisted in the preparation of the application, and the date on which the applicant signed the application.
- (b) Applications shall be filed in accordance with procedures prescribed by the secretary of state.
- (c) Upon filing a properly completed application, the secretary of state shall certify the applicant as a program participant. Applicants shall be certified for four years following the date of filing unless the certification is withdrawn or invalidated before that date. The secretary of state shall by rule and regulation establish a renewal procedure.
- (d) Upon certification in the program, in any case where there are court orders or court actions identified in subsection (a)(6), the secretary of state shall, within 10 days, notify the other parent or parents of the address designated by the secretary of state for the program participant and the designation of the secretary of state as agent for purpose of service of process. The notice shall be given by mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, to the last known address of the other parent to be notified. A copy shall also be sent to that parent's counsel of record.
- (e) A person who falsely attests in an application that disclosure of the applicant's address would endanger the applicant's safety or the safety of the applicant's children or the minor or incapacitated person on whose behalf the application is made, or who knowingly provides false or incorrect information upon making an application, shall be punishable under K.S.A. 21-5824, and amendments thereto, or other applicable statutes.

75-758. Human trafficking victim assistance fund established; expenditures

There is hereby established in the state treasury the human trafficking victim assistance fund. All moneys credited to such fund shall be used to pay for the training authorized by K.S.A. 75-756, and amendments thereto, and to support care, treatment and other services for victims



of human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of a child. All expenditures from such fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts, upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the attorney general or the attorney general's designee.

Category 9: Civil Remedy

None.

Category 10: Vacating Convictions

None.

If you would like assistance in enacting laws to fill in the gaps, please contact the Polaris Policy Program at policy@polarisproject.org.