

2021 Kansas Statutes

8-2107. Offenses that may require an appearance bond; driver's license deposit and procedures; license suspension for failure to appear; bond in lieu of driver's license deposit; nonresident violator compact; docket fee; authorized only by legislative enactment. (a) (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of the uniform act regulating traffic on highways, when a person is stopped by a police officer for any of the offenses described in subsection (d) and such person is not immediately taken before a judge of the district court, the police officer may require the person stopped, subject to the provisions of subsection (c), to deposit with the officer a valid Kansas driver's license in exchange for a receipt therefor issued by such police officer, the form of which shall be approved by the division of vehicles. Such receipt shall be recognized as a valid temporary Kansas driver's license authorizing the operation of a motor vehicle by the person stopped until the date of the hearing stated on the receipt. The driver's license and a written copy of the notice to appear shall be delivered by the police officer to the court having jurisdiction of the offense charged as soon as reasonably possible. If the hearing on such charge is continued for any reason, the judge may note on the receipt the date to which such hearing has been continued and such receipt shall be recognized as a valid temporary Kansas driver's license until such date, but in no event shall such receipt be recognized as a valid Kansas driver's license for a period longer than 30 days from the date set for the original hearing. Any person who has deposited a driver's license with a police officer under this subsection shall have such license returned upon final determination of the charge against such person.

(2) In the event the person stopped deposits a valid Kansas driver's license with the police officer and fails to appear in the district court on the date set for appearance, or any continuance thereof, and in any event within 30 days from the date set for the original hearing, the court shall forward such person's driver's license to the division of vehicles with an appropriate explanation attached thereto. Upon receipt of such person's driver's license, the division shall suspend such person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state until such person appears before the court having jurisdiction of the offense charged, the court makes a final disposition thereof and notice of such disposition is given by the court to the division. No new or replacement license shall be issued to any such person until such notice of disposition has been received by the division. The provisions of K.S.A. 8-256, and amendments thereto, limiting the suspension of a license to one year, shall not apply to suspensions for failure to appear as provided in this subsection.

(b) No person shall apply for a replacement or new driver's license prior to the return of such person's original license which has been deposited in lieu of bond under this section. Violation of this subsection is a class C misdemeanor. The division may suspend such person's driver's license for a period of not to exceed one year from the date the division receives notice of the disposition of the person's charge as provided in subsection (a).

(c) (1) In lieu of depositing a valid Kansas driver's license with the stopping police officer as provided in subsection (a), the person stopped may elect to give bond in the amount specified in subsection (d) for the offense for which the person was stopped. When such person does not have a valid Kansas driver's license, such person shall give such bond. Such bond shall be subject to forfeiture if the person stopped does not appear at the court and at the time specified in the written notice provided for in K.S.A. 8-2106, and amendments thereto.

(2) Such bond may be a cash bond, a bank card draft from any valid and unexpired credit card approved by the division of vehicles or superintendent of the Kansas highway patrol or a guaranteed arrest bond certificate issued by either a surety company authorized to

transact such business in this state or an automobile club authorized to transact business in this state by the commissioner of insurance. If any of the approved bank card issuers redeem the bank card draft at a discounted rate, such discount shall be charged against the amount designated as the fine for the offense. If such bond is not forfeited, the amount of the bond less the discount rate shall be reimbursed to the person providing the bond by the use of a bank card draft. Any such guaranteed arrest bond certificate shall be signed by the person to whom it is issued and shall contain a printed statement that such surety company or automobile club guarantees the appearance of such person and will, in the event of failure of such person to appear in court at the time of trial, pay any fine or forfeiture imposed on such person not to exceed an amount to be stated on such certificate.

(3) Such cash bond shall be taken in the following manner: The police officer shall furnish the person stopped a stamped envelope addressed to the judge or clerk of the court named in the written notice to appear and the person shall place in such envelope the amount of the bond, and in the presence of the police officer shall deposit the same in the United States mail. After such cash payment, the person stopped need not sign the written notice to appear, but the police officer shall note the amount of the bond mailed on the notice to appear form and shall give a copy of such form to the person. If the person stopped furnishes the police officer with a guaranteed arrest bond certificate or bank card draft, the police officer shall give such person a receipt therefor and shall note the amount of the bond on the notice to appear form and give a copy of such form to the person stopped. Such person need not sign the written notice to appear, and the police officer shall present the notice to appear and the guaranteed arrest bond certificate or bank card draft to the court having jurisdiction of the offense charged as soon as reasonably possible.

(d) The offenses for which appearance bonds may be required as provided in subsection (c) and the amounts thereof shall be as follows:

On and after July 1, 1996:

Reckless driving \$82

Driving when privilege is canceled, suspended or revoked 82

Failure to comply with lawful order of officer 57

Registration violation (registered for 12,000 pounds or less) 52

Registration violation (registered for more than 12,000 pounds) 92

No driver's license for the class of vehicle operated or violation of restrictions 52

Spilling load on highway 52

Transporting open container of alcoholic liquor or cereal malt beverage accessible while vehicle in motion 223

(e) In the event of forfeiture of any bond under this section, \$75 of the amount forfeited shall be regarded as a docket fee in any court having jurisdiction over the violation of state law.

(f) None of the provisions of this section shall be construed to conflict with the provisions of the nonresident violator compact.

(g) When a person is stopped by a police officer for any traffic infraction and the person is a resident of a state which is not a member of the nonresident violator compact, K.S.A. 8-1219 et seq., and amendments thereto, or the person is licensed to drive under the laws of a foreign country, the police officer may require a bond as provided for under subsection (c). The bond shall be in the amount specified in the uniform fine schedule in K.S.A. 8-2118(c), and amendments thereto, plus \$75 which shall be regarded as a docket fee in any court having jurisdiction over the violation of state law.

(h) When a person is stopped by a police officer for failure to provide proof of financial security pursuant to K.S.A. 40-3104, and amendments thereto, and the person is a resident of another state or the person is licensed to drive under the laws of a foreign country, the

police officer may require a bond as provided for under subsection (c). The bond shall be in the amount of \$75, plus \$75 which shall be regarded as a docket fee in any court having jurisdiction over the violation of state law.

(i) Except as provided further, the docket fee established in this section shall be the only fee collected or moneys in the nature of a fee collected for the docket fee. Such fee shall only be established by an act of the legislature and no other authority is established by law or otherwise to collect a fee. On and after July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2025, the supreme court may impose an additional charge, not to exceed \$22 per docket fee, to fund the costs of non-judicial personnel.

History: L. 1974, ch. 33, § 8-2107; L. 1977, ch. 38, § 2; L. 1977, ch. 304, § 18; L. 1980, ch. 44, § 2; L. 1981, ch. 46, § 4; L. 1982, ch. 46, § 5; L. 1982, ch. 47, § 1; L. 1983, ch. 42, § 1; L. 1984, ch. 148, § 1; L. 1984, ch. 39, § 23; L. 1985, ch. 43, § 2; L. 1986, ch. 47, § 1; L. 1986, ch. 146, § 1; L. 1987, ch. 134, § 1; L. 1987, ch. 50, § 1; L. 1987, ch. 51, § 1; L. 1988, ch. 266, § 4; L. 1989, ch. 239, § 1; L. 1992, ch. 315, § 3; L. 1993, ch. 116, § 1; L. 1994, ch. 24, § 7; L. 1994, ch. 335, § 6; L. 1996, ch. 234, § 5; L. 2000, ch. 177, § 2; L. 2003, ch. 124, § 4; L. 2004, ch. 114, § 4; L. 2006, ch. 215, § 2; L. 2008, ch. 95, § 2; L. 2009, ch. 116, § 2; L. 2010, ch. 62, § 1; L. 2011, ch. 87, § 1; L. 2012, ch. 66, § 1; L. 2013, ch. 125, § 1; L. 2015, ch. 81, § 5; L. 2017, ch. 80, § 1; L. 2019, ch. 58, § 2; July 1.