

## **K.S.A. 74-7333: Kansas Victims' Bill of Rights**

As a victim, it is crucial to understand your rights to ensure you are receiving the assistance that will best serve you. Per K.S.A. 74-7333, these rights are characterized by the following:

1. Victims should be treated with courtesy, compassion, and with respect for their dignity and privacy; and should suffer the minimum of necessary inconvenience from their involvement with the criminal just system.
2. Victims should receive, through formal and informal procedures, prompt and fair redress for the harm which they have suffered.
3. Information regarding the availability of criminal restitution, recovery of damages in a civil cause of action, the crime victims compensation fund and other remedies and the mechanisms to obtain such remedies should be made available to victims.
4. Information should be made available to victims about their participation in criminal proceedings and the scheduling, progress, and ultimate disposition of the proceedings.
5. The views and concerns of victims should be ascertained and the appropriate assistance provided throughout the criminal process.
6. When the personal interests of victims are affected, the views or concerns of the victim should, when appropriate and consistent with criminal law and procedure, be brought to the attention of the court.
7. Measures may be taken when necessary to provide for the safety of victims and their families and to protect them from intimidation and retaliation.
8. Enhanced training should be made available to sensitize criminal justice personnel to the needs and concerns of victims and guidelines should be developed for this purpose.
9. Victims should be informed of the availability of health and social services and other relevant assistance that they might continue to receive the necessary medical, psychological and social assistance through existing programs and services.
10. Victims should report the crime and cooperate with law enforcement authorities.

## **Kansas Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline Numbers**

### **Kansas Crisis Hotline (888) 363-2287**

<b>Dodge City</b>	(866) 270-2270 or (620) 225-6510
<b>El Dorado</b>	(800) 870-6967 or (316) 321-7104
<b>Emporia</b>	(800) 825-1295 or (620) 342-1870
<b>Garden City</b>	(620) 275-5911
<b>Great Bend</b>	(866) 792-1885 or (620) 792-1885
<b>Hays</b>	(800) 794-4624 or (785) 625-4202
<b>Hutchinson</b>	(800) 701-3630 or (620) 663-2522
<b>Iola</b>	(620) 365-7566
<b>Kansas City, KS</b>	
<b>El Centro, Inc. ¡Si Se Puede! (DV)</b>	(913) 677-0177
<b>Friends of Yates/Joyce H. Williams Center (DV)</b>	(913) 321-0951
<b>Kansas City, MO</b>	
<b>MOCSA (SV)</b>	(913) 642-0233 or (816) 531-0233
<b>Lawrence</b>	
<b>The Sexual Trauma and Abuse Care Center (SV)</b>	(785) 843-8985
<b>The Willow Domestic Violence Center (DV)</b>	(800) 770-3030 or (785) 843-3333
<b>Leavenworth</b>	(913) 675-7217
<b>Liberal</b>	(888) 417-7273 or (620) 624-8818
<b>Manhattan</b>	(800) 727-2785 or (785) 539-2785
<b>Mayetta</b>	(866) 966-0173 or (785) 966-8331
<b>Newton</b>	(800) 487-0510 or (316) 283-0350
<b>Overland Park</b>	(888) 432-4300 or (913) 262-2868
<b>Pittsburg</b>	(800) 794-9148 or (620) 231-8251
<b>Salina</b>	(800) 874-1499 or (785) 827-5862
<b>Topeka</b>	(888) 822-2983 or (785) 354-7927
<b>Wichita</b>	
<b>Catholic Charities Harbor House (DV)</b>	(866) 899-5522 or (316) 263-6000
<b>StepStone (DV)</b>	(316) 265-1611
<b>Wichita Area Sexual Assault Center (SV)</b>	(316) 263-3002 (877) 927-2248 por español: (316) 263-2044
<b>Wichita Family Crisis Center (DV)</b>	(316) 267-SAFE (7233)

# Information for Stalking Victims



**Office of the Kansas Attorney General  
Victim Services Division**  
120 SW 10th Ave., 2nd Floor  
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1597  
(785) 291-3950

**Crime Victim Information & Referral**  
1-800-828-9745  
8 A.M. - 5 P.M., Monday - Friday

Provided by  
**Kansas Attorney General  
Kris W. Kobach**

[www.ag.ks.gov](http://www.ag.ks.gov)

## What is stalking?

In Kansas, as in most other states, stalking is a crime. Criminal stalking is “...engaging in a course of conduct targeted at a specific person which would cause a reasonable person [...] to fear for such person’s safety or the safety of a member of such person’s immediate family and the targeted person is actually placed in such fear.

K.S.A. 21-5427

Stalking is defined differently for purposes of Kansas Protection from Stalking, Sexual Assault, or Human Trafficking Act. Under this act, stalking is the “intentional harassment of another person that places the other person in reasonable fear for that person’s safety.

K.S.A. 60-31a02

## What can I do if I am being stalked?

**DV** = Domestic Violence / **SV** = Sexual Violence

First and foremost, you should think about your safety. Keep in mind, different stalkers respond differently.

Actions taken that increase safety for one victim can, in different circumstances, increase risk for another. An advocate can assist you in developing a safety plan that takes into consideration your specific circumstances.

You can contact your local **DV/SV** programs in Kansas, (see list on reverse side), for this service. The following suggestions are recommended by experts to increase the safety of victims:

### Report each incident of stalking to your local law enforcement agency.

While officers may not have enough evidence to arrest the stalker, it is important to develop this “official” record of the stalking behavior. Keep in mind that if a law enforcement report is made, the information may become public.

### Is your stalker a former intimate or dating partner?

Often a victim tries to call off a relationship without success. If you have been clear and firm about ending the relationship or not dating, don’t succumb to the harassment of the stalker to “meet one last time” or pleas of “if you just talk with me, I will leave you alone.” Harassment that continues, even after you make clear that you do not want a relationship, is a red flag for potentially dangerous and escalating behavior.

### Cease communication & avoid contact.

Instead, let the “system” communicate with the stalker through a law enforcement officer, probation officer, or through a protection order. A formal letter from you, given to your stalker by law enforcement, can document your fear and demand for no contact. Try to avoid mediation, joint therapy, shared custody, face-to-face child exchanges, or other forms of contact.

### Consider obtaining a protection from stalking order.

A protection from stalking order may or may not be effective in ending the stalking. These orders tend to be most effective if issued when the stalking behavior first begins, and where violations of the order are taken very seriously by law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges. Keep in mind that the face-to-face hearing could be detrimental contact.

### Keep a log of all stalking behaviors, & retain and record all communications possible.

Retaining communications may include, but is not limited to phone calls, voice and text messages, as well as emails. As for a log of stalking behaviors, you will want to include to the following:

- Date of incident.
- Times and places the incidents occurred.
- Description of stalking behavior.
- Witnesses to the incident.
- Responding law enforcement agency and officers.

### Prepare for your safety, & things to consider.

- Have critical phone numbers available, such as law enforcement, friends, **DV** or **SV** programs, and other important people or services you may need after reaching a safe location. (e.g. neighbors, attorneys, prosecutors, medical care, child care, pet care, et cetera.)
  - Keep a reserve of necessities in case you have to leave home quickly. (e.g. A suitcase in the trunk of your car or at a friend’s house. Include money, medication, and toys/items important to the children.
  - Have important documents readily accessible. (birth certificates, passports, social security cards, immigration documents.)
- Alert people who may be a part of your safety plan such as law enforcement, employers, coworkers, family, and friends.
- Have a cell phone for 911 access. (If you do not have one, one can be provided to you by your local **DV/SV** program.)

**Important to note:** If your cell phone was purchased by your stalker on their plan, or they have had access to your phone, your stalker may be able to use the GPS features to locate you.

## Other Safety Measures

**For your consideration, see below for a list of other safety measures that you might employ to help decrease or prevent some of your danger:**

- Changing your locks and securing any spare keys.
- Installing outside lighting.
- Trimming bushes and vegetation around your residence.
- Identifying locations that be safe for you, such as police stations, residences of family & friends, local churches, or other public spaces.
- Getting an unlisted phone number, or, if you have the financial resources, using a “dummy” answering machine connected to your published phone line. The private or unlisted number can be reserved for family and close friends, and the stalker may not realize you have another line.
- Varying travel routes and other routine activities.
- Limiting time walking or jogging alone.
- Informing a trusted neighbor about the situation and, if possible, giving them a description or a photo of the stalker, & asking them to call law enforcement if they see anything unusual.
- Trying not to be alone at places the stalker typically contacts you.
- Arranging for others to be with you when arriving and leaving work.

## Can I receive compensation for my losses as a crime victim?

The Division of Crime Victims Compensation (**DCVC**) in the Office of the Attorney General handles applications from victims of violent crimes seeking compensation for loss of earnings and out-of-pocket expenses as a direct result of the incident.

Contact the **DCVC** by mail at 120 SW 10th Ave., Topeka KS, 66612-1597, or call (785) 296-2359 for an application or further information.

Provided by  
**Kansas Attorney General**  
**Kris W. Kobach**

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