

Substitute for SENATE BILL No. 307

AN ACT concerning crimes, punishment and criminal procedure; relating to the statute of limitations for sexually violent crimes when the victim is a child; lesser included crimes; murder in the first degree; intimidation of a witness; time limitations at trial; amending K.S.A. 22-3402 and K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5107, 21-5109 and 21-5909 and repealing the existing sections.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5107 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-5107. (a) A prosecution for murder, terrorism or illegal use of weapons of mass destruction may be commenced at any time.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (e), a prosecution for any crime shall be commenced within 10 years after its commission if the victim is the Kansas public employees retirement system.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (e), a prosecution for a sexually violent offense as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto, shall be commenced within the limitation of time provided by the law pertaining to such offense or one year from the date on which the identity of the suspect is conclusively established by DNA testing, whichever is later.

(d) Except as provided by subsection (e), a prosecution for any crime, as defined in K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5102, and amendments thereto, not governed by subsections (a), (b) or (c) shall be commenced within five years after it is committed.

(e) The period within which a prosecution shall be commenced shall not include any period in which:

- (1) The accused is absent from the state;
- (2) the accused is concealed within the state so that process cannot be served upon the accused;
- (3) the fact of the crime is concealed;
- (4) a prosecution is pending against the defendant for the same conduct, even if the indictment or information which commences the prosecution is quashed or the proceedings thereon are set aside, or are reversed on appeal;

(5) an administrative agency is restrained by court order from investigating or otherwise proceeding on a matter before it as to any criminal conduct defined as a violation of any of the provisions of article 41 of chapter 25 and article 2 of chapter 46 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, which may be discovered as a result thereof regardless of who obtains the order of restraint; or

(6) whether the fact of the crime is concealed by the active act or conduct of the accused, there is substantially competent evidence to believe two or more of the following factors are present:

(A) The victim was a child under 15 years of age at the time of the crime;

(B) the victim was of such age or intelligence that the victim was unable to determine that the acts constituted a crime;

(C) the victim was prevented by a parent or other legal authority from making known to law enforcement authorities the fact of the crime whether or not the parent or other legal authority is the accused; and

(D) there is substantially competent expert testimony indicating the victim psychologically repressed such witness' memory of the fact of the crime, and in the expert's professional opinion the recall of such memory is accurate and free of undue manipulation, and substantial corroborating evidence can be produced in support of the allegations contained in the complaint or information but in no event may a prosecution be commenced as provided in ~~this section~~ subsection (e)(6) later than the date the victim turns 28 years of age. Corroborating evidence may include, but is not limited to, evidence the defendant committed similar acts against other persons or evidence of contemporaneous physical manifestations of the crime.

(f) An offense is committed either when every element occurs, or, if a legislative purpose to prohibit a continuing offense plainly appears, at the time when the course of conduct or the defendant's complicity therein is terminated. Time starts to run on the day after the offense is committed *except if the offense charged is a sexually violent crime as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto, and the victim was under 18 years of age at the time of the offense, then time shall start to run on the day after the victim's 18th birthday.*

(g) A prosecution is commenced when a complaint or information is

filed, or an indictment returned, and a warrant thereon is delivered to the sheriff or other officer for execution. No such prosecution shall be deemed to have been commenced if the warrant so issued is not executed without unreasonable delay.

(h) As used in this section, “parent or other legal authority” shall include, but not be limited to, natural and stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles or siblings.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5109 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-5109. (a) When the same conduct of a defendant may establish the commission of more than one crime under the laws of this state, the defendant may be prosecuted for each of such crimes. Each of such crimes may be alleged as a separate count in a single complaint, information or indictment.

(b) Upon prosecution for a crime, the defendant may be convicted of either the crime charged or a lesser included crime, but not both. A lesser included crime is:

(1) A lesser degree of the same crime, *except that there are no lesser degrees of murder in the first degree under subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5402, and amendments thereto;*

(2) a crime where all elements of the lesser crime are identical to some of the elements of the crime charged;

(3) an attempt to commit the crime charged; or

(4) an attempt to commit a crime defined under paragraph (1) or (2).

(c) Whenever charges are filed against a person, accusing the person of a crime which includes another crime of which the person has been convicted, the conviction of the lesser included crime shall not bar prosecution or conviction of the crime charged if the crime charged was not consummated at the time of conviction of the lesser included crime, but the conviction of the lesser included crime shall be annulled upon the filing of such charges. Evidence of the person’s plea or any admission or statement made by the person in connection therewith in any of the proceedings which resulted in the person’s conviction of the lesser included crime shall not be admissible at the trial of the crime charged. If the person is convicted of the crime charged, or of a lesser included crime, the person so convicted shall receive credit against any prison sentence imposed or fine to be paid for the period of confinement actually served or the amount of any fine actually paid under the sentence imposed for the annulled conviction.

(d) Unless otherwise provided by law, when crimes differ only in that one is defined to prohibit a designated kind of conduct generally and the other to prohibit a specific instance of such conduct, the defendant:

(1) May not be convicted of the two crimes based upon the same conduct; and

(2) shall be sentenced according to the terms of the more specific crime.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5909 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-5909. (a) Intimidation of a witness or victim is preventing or dissuading, or attempting to prevent or dissuade, with an intent to vex, annoy, harm or injure in any way another person or an intent to thwart or interfere in any manner with the orderly administration of justice:

(1) Any witness or victim from attending or giving testimony at any civil or criminal trial, proceeding or inquiry authorized by law; or

(2) any witness, victim or person acting on behalf of a victim from:

(A) Making any report of the victimization of a victim to any law enforcement officer, prosecutor, probation officer, parole officer, correctional officer, community correctional services officer or judicial officer, *the secretary of the department of social and rehabilitation services or any agent or representative of the secretary, or any person required to make a report pursuant to K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 38-2223, and amendments thereto;*

(B) causing a complaint, indictment or information to be sought and prosecuted, or causing a violation of probation, parole or assignment to a community correctional services program to be reported and prosecuted, and assisting in its prosecution;

(C) causing a civil action to be filed and prosecuted and assisting in its prosecution; or

(D) arresting or causing or seeking the arrest of any person in connection with the victimization of a victim.

(b) Aggravated intimidation of a witness or victim is intimidation of a witness or victim, as defined in subsection (a), when the:

(1) Act is accompanied by an expressed or implied threat of force or violence against a witness, victim or other person or the property of any witness, victim or other person;

(2) act is in furtherance of a conspiracy;

(3) the act is committed by a person who has been previously convicted of corruptly influencing a witness or has been convicted of a violation of this section or any federal or other state's statute which, if the act prosecuted was committed in this state, would be a violation of this section;

(4) witness or victim is under 18 years of age; or

(5) act is committed for pecuniary gain or for any other consideration by a person acting upon the request of another person.

(c) (1) Intimidation of a witness or victim is a class B person misdemeanor.

(2) Aggravated intimidation of a witness or victim is a severity level 6, person felony.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 22-3402 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3402. ~~(1)(a)~~ If any person charged with a crime and held in jail solely by reason thereof shall not be brought to trial within 90 days after such person's arraignment on the charge, such person shall be entitled to be discharged from further liability to be tried for the crime charged, unless the delay shall happen as a result of the application or fault of the defendant; or a continuance shall be ordered by the court under subsection ~~(5)(e)~~.

~~(2)(b)~~ If any person charged with a crime and held to answer on an appearance bond shall not be brought to trial within 180 days after arraignment on the charge, such person shall be entitled to be discharged from further liability to be tried for the crime charged, unless the delay shall happen as a result of the application or fault of the defendant, or a continuance shall be ordered by the court under subsection ~~(5)(e)~~.

~~(3)(c)~~ If any trial scheduled within the time limitation prescribed by subsection ~~(1) or (2)(a) or (b)~~ is delayed by the application of or at the request of the defendant, the trial shall be rescheduled within 90 days of the original trial deadline.

~~(4)(d)~~ After any trial date has been set within the time limitation prescribed by subsection ~~(1) or (2)(a), (b) or (c)~~, if the defendant fails to appear for the trial or any pretrial hearing, and a bench warrant is ordered, the trial shall be rescheduled within 90 days after the defendant ~~has been surrendered~~ *appeared in court after apprehension or surrender* on such warrant. However, if the defendant was subject to the 180-day deadline prescribed by subsection ~~(2)(b)~~ and more than 90 days of the original time limitation remain, then the original time limitation remains in effect.

~~(5)(e)~~ *For those situations not otherwise covered by subsections (a), (b) or (c), the time for trial may be extended beyond the limitations of subsections (1) and (2) for any of the following reasons:*

~~(a)(1)~~ The defendant is incompetent to stand trial. If the defendant is subsequently found to be competent to stand trial, the trial shall be scheduled *as soon as practicable and in any event* within 90 days of such finding;

~~(b)(2)~~ A proceeding to determine the defendant's competency to stand trial is pending and a determination thereof may not be completed ~~within the time limitations fixed for trial by this section~~. If the defendant is subsequently found to be competent to stand trial, the trial shall be scheduled *as soon as practicable and in any event* within 90 days of such finding. *However, if the defendant was subject to the 180-day deadline prescribed by subsection (b) and more than 90 days of the original time limitation remain, then the original time limitation remains in effect. The time that a decision is pending on competency shall never be counted against the state;*

~~(c)(3)~~ There is material evidence which is unavailable; that reasonable efforts have been made to procure such evidence; and that there are reasonable grounds to believe that such evidence can be obtained and trial commenced within the next succeeding 90 days. Not more than one continuance may be granted the state on this ground, unless for good

cause shown, where the original continuance was for less than 90 days, and the trial is commenced within 120 days from the original trial date;

~~(d)~~(4) Because of other cases pending for trial, the court does not have sufficient time to commence the trial of the case within the time fixed for trial by this section. Not more than one continuance of not more than 30 days may be ordered upon this ground.

~~(e)~~(f) In the event a mistrial is declared, *a motion for new trial is granted* or a conviction is reversed on appeal to the supreme court or court of appeals, the time limitations provided for herein shall commence to run from the date the mistrial is declared, *the date a new trial is ordered* or the date the mandate of the supreme court or court of appeals is filed in the district court.

(g) *If a defendant, or defendant's attorney in consultation with the defendant, requests a delay and such delay is granted, the delay shall be charged to the defendant regardless of the reasons for making the request, unless there is prosecutorial misconduct related to such delay. If a delay is initially attributed to the defendant, but is subsequently charged to the state for any reason, such delay shall not be considered against the state under subsections (a), (b) or (c) and shall not be used as a ground for dismissing a case or for reversing a conviction unless not considering such delay would result in a violation of the constitutional right to a speedy trial or there is prosecutorial misconduct related to such delay.*

(h) *When a scheduled trial is scheduled within the period allowed by subsections (a), (b) or (c) and is delayed because a party has made or filed a motion, or because the court raises a concern on its own, the time elapsing from the date of the making or filing of the motion, or the court's raising a concern, until the matter is resolved by court order shall not be considered when determining if a violation under subsections (a), (b) or (c) has occurred. If the resolution of such motion or concern by court order occurs at a time when less than 30 days remains under the provisions of subsections (a), (b) or (c), the time in which the defendant shall be brought to trial is extended 30 days from the date of the court order.*

(i) *If the state requests and is granted a delay for any reason provided in this statute, the time elapsing because of the order granting the delay shall not be subsequently counted against the state if an appellate court later determines that the district court erred by granting the state's request unless not considering such delay would result in a violation of the constitutional right to a speedy trial or there is prosecutorial misconduct related to such delay.*

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 22-3402 and K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5107, 21-5109 and 21-5909 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above BILL originated in the SENATE, and passed that body

SENATE adopted
Conference Committee Report _____

President of the Senate.

Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the HOUSE
as amended _____

HOUSE adopted
Conference Committee Report _____

Speaker of the House.

Chief Clerk of the House.

APPROVED _____

Governor.