## As Amended by House Committee

Session of 2016

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## **HOUSE BILL No. 2502**

By Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice

1-21

civil actions; relating to people wrongfully

Senator Haley

March 15, 2016

AN ACT concerning civil procedure; relating to habeas corpus; time limitations in motion to attack sentence; amending K.S.A. 60-1507 and repealing the existing section.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 60-1507 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-1507. (a) Motion attacking sentence. A prisoner in custody under sentence of a court of general jurisdiction claiming the right to be released upon the ground that the sentence was imposed in violation of the constitution or laws of the United States, or the constitution or laws of the state of Kansas, or that the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or that the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack, may, pursuant to the time limitations imposed by subsection (f), move the court which imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside or correct the sentence.

- (b) Hearing and judgment. Unless the motion and the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief, the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon the county attorney, grant a prompt hearing thereon, determine the issues and make findings of fact and conclusions of law with respect thereto. The court may entertain and determine such motion without requiring the production of the prisoner at the hearing. If the court finds that the judgment was rendered without jurisdiction, or that the sentence imposed was not authorized by law or is otherwise open to collateral attack, or that there has been such a denial or infringement of the constitutional rights of the prisoner as to render the judgment vulnerable to collateral attack, the court shall vacate and set the judgment aside and shall discharge the prisoner or resentence said prisoner or grant a new trial or correct the sentence as may appear appropriate.
- (c) Successive motions. The sentencing court shall not be required to entertain a second or successive motion for similar relief on behalf of the same prisoner.
- (d) Appeal. An appeal may be taken to the appellate court as provided by law from the order entered on the motion as from a final judgment on application for a writ of habeas corpus.
  - (e) Exclusiveness of remedy. An application for a writ of habeas

convicted of crimes:

Proposed Amendments for HB 2502

Prepared by: Jason Thompson

Office of Revisor of Statutes

Insert Section 1 from SB 430 (attached)

## SENATE BILL No. 430

## By Senator Haley

2-9

AN ACT concerning civil actions; relating to people wrongfully convicted of crimes; compensation.

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

Section 1. (a) A claimant may bring an action in an appropriate state court seeking damages from the state pursuant to this section and shall be entitled to recover such damages if the claimant establishes the following by clear and convincing evidence:

(1) The claimant was convicted of a felony under the Kansas criminal

- (1) The claimant was convicted of a felony under the Kansas criminal code and served all or any part of their sentence in a state correctional facility;
- (2) the claimant did not commit the crime which resulted in such conviction; and
- (3) the claimant did not plead guilty or no contest to the crime which resulted in such conviction.
- (b) The suit, accompanied by a statement of the facts concerning the claim for damages, verified in the manner provided for in the rules of civil procedure, shall be brought by the claimant within two years after such claimant's release from imprisonment.
- (c) (1) A claimant entitled to damages pursuant to subsection (a) shall be awarded damages in an amount equal to \$80,000 multiplied by the number of years the claimant was incarcerated, expressed as a fraction to reflect partial years.
- (2) In addition to such damages, the claimant shall be entitled to receive the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees.
- (3) Damages, costs and fees awarded pursuant to this section shall be paid from the state general fund.
- (d) Any award of damages to the claimant in an action against the state or any political subdivision thereof, or against any employee of the state or of any political subdivision thereof, with respect to the same subject matter shall be offset by any award of damages awarded pursuant to this section.
- Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.