As Amended by House Committee

Session of 2016

4

HOUSE BILL No. 2502

By Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice

1-21

1 AN ACT concerning civil procedure; relating to habeas corpus; time 2 limitations in motion to attack sentence; amending K.S.A. 60-1507 and 3 repealing the existing section.

5 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: 60-6 7 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 8 9 ground that the sentence was imposed in violation of the constitution or 10 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 11 12 the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is 13 otherwise subject to collateral attack, may, pursuant to the time limitations imposed by subsection (f), move the court which imposed the sentence to 14 15 vacate, set aside or correct the sentence.

16 (b) Hearing and judgment. Unless the motion and the files and 17 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 18 19 attorney, grant a prompt hearing thereon, determine the issues and make 20 findings of fact and conclusions of law with respect thereto. The court 21 may entertain and determine such motion without requiring the production of the prisoner at the hearing. If the court finds that the judgment was 22 rendered without jurisdiction, or that the sentence imposed was not 23 24 authorized by law or is otherwise open to collateral attack, or that there has 25 been such a denial or infringement of the constitutional rights of the 26 prisoner as to render the judgment vulnerable to collateral attack, the court 27 shall vacate and set the judgment aside and shall discharge the prisoner or 28 resentence said prisoner or grant a new trial or correct the sentence as may 29 appear appropriate.

30 (c) *Successive motions.* The sentencing court shall not be required to 31 entertain a second or successive motion for similar relief on behalf of the 32 same prisoner.

(d) *Appeal*. An appeal may be taken to the appellate court as providedby law from the order entered on the motion as from a final judgment on

1 application for a writ of habeas corpus.

2 (e) *Exclusiveness of remedy.* An application for a writ of habeas 3 corpus in behalf of a prisoner who is authorized to apply for relief by 4 motion pursuant to this section, shall not be entertained if it appears that 5 the applicant has failed to apply for relief, by motion, to the court which 6 sentenced said applicant, or that such court has denied said applicant relief, 7 unless it also appears that the remedy by motion is inadequate or 8 ineffective to test the legality of said applicant's detention.

9 (f) *Time limitations*. (1) Any action under this section must be 10 brought within one year of:

11 (i) (A) The final order of the last appellate court in this state to exercise 12 jurisdiction on a direct appeal or the termination of such appellate 13 jurisdiction; or

(ii) (B) the denial of a petition for writ of certiorari to the United States
 supreme court or issuance of such court's final order following granting
 such petition.

17 (2) The time limitation herein may be extended by the court only to18 prevent a manifest injustice.

(A) For purposes of finding manifest injustice under this section, the court's sole inquiry-is shall be limited to-determine determining why the prisoner failed to file the motion within the one-year time limitation or whether the prisoner makes a colorable claim of actual innocence. As used herein, the term actual innocence requires the prisoner to show it is more likely than not that no reasonable juror would have convicted the prisoner in light of new evidence.

26 *(B)* If the court makes a manifest-injustice finding, it must state the 27 factual and legal basis for such finding in writing with service to the 28 parties.

(3) If the court, upon its own inspection of the motions, files and
records of the case, determines the time limitations under this section have
been exceeded and that the dismissal of the motion would not equate with
manifest injustice, the district court must dismiss the motion as untimely
filed.

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Sec. 2. K.S.A. 60-1507 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its
publication in the<u>statute book</u> *Kansas register*.