## **HOUSE BILL No. 2190**

By Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice

2-1

AN ACT concerning civil actions; relating to habeas corpus; defining successive motions; clarifying what constitutes new evidence and time limitations; amending K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 60-1507 and repealing the existing section.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 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. A motion is a successive motion if it raises issues previously raised in a motion filed pursuant to this section or issues that could have been raised in a previous motion filed pursuant to this section. A successive motion shall not be filed while an appeal is pending on a

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 separate motion filed pursuant to this section or during a time within which an appeal may be perfected.

- (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 corpus in behalf of a prisoner who is authorized to apply for relief by motion pursuant to this section, shall not be entertained if it appears that the applicant has failed to apply for relief, by motion, to the court—which that sentenced—said such applicant; or that such court has denied—said applicant such applicant's relief, unless it also appears that the remedy by motion is inadequate or ineffective to test the legality of—said such applicant's detention.
- (f) *Time limitations*. (1) Any action under this section must be brought within one year of:
- (A) The final order of the last appellate court in this state to exercise jurisdiction on a direct appeal or the termination of such appellate jurisdiction; or
- (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; or
- (C) the decision of the district court denying a prior motion under this section, the opinion of the last appellate court in this state to exercise jurisdiction on such prior motion or the denial of the petition for review on such prior motion, whichever is later.
- (2) The time limitation herein may be extended by the court only to prevent a manifest injustice.
- (A) For purposes of finding manifest injustice under this section, the court's inquiry shall be limited to 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. Evidence shall not be considered new if the prisoner previously based a claim on such evidence but failed to present evidence in support of the prisoner's claim or withdrew the claim.
- (B) If the court makes a manifest-injustice finding, it must state the factual and legal basis for such finding in writing with service to the 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

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- 1 filed.
- 2 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 60-1507 is hereby repealed.
- 3 Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its
- 4 publication in the statute book.