

SESSION OF 2018

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT BRIEF
HOUSE BILL NO. 2579**

As Agreed to April 30, 2018

Brief*

HB 2579 would create and amend law regarding compensation for wrongful conviction and imprisonment and create law regarding contact with jurors in civil cases.

***Compensation for Wrongful Conviction and
Imprisonment***

The bill would create a civil cause of action allowing claimants to seek damages from the State for wrongful conviction.

Establishing Eligibility for Damages

A claimant would be entitled to damages if he or she establishes by a preponderance of evidence:

- The claimant was convicted of a felony crime and subsequently imprisoned;
- The claimant's judgment of conviction was reversed or vacated and either the charges were dismissed or on retrial the claimant was found to be not guilty;

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- The claimant did not commit the crime or crimes for which the claimant was convicted and was not an accessory or accomplice to the acts that were the basis of the conviction and resulted in a reversal or vacation of the judgment of conviction, dismissal of the charges, or finding of not guilty on retrial; and
- The claimant did not commit or suborn perjury, fabricate evidence, or by the claimant's own conduct cause or bring about the conviction.

For these purposes, neither a confession nor admission later found to be false or a guilty plea would constitute committing or suborning perjury, fabricating evidence, or causing or bringing about the conviction. Additionally, the bill would allow the court, in exercising its discretion as permitted by law regarding the weight and admissibility of evidence submitted pursuant to this section, in the interest of justice, to give due consideration to difficulties of proof caused by the passage of time, the death or unavailability of witnesses, the destruction of evidence, or other factors not caused by such person or those acting on their behalf.

The bill would require the suit, accompanied by a statement of the facts concerning the claim for damages and verified by the claimant, to be brought by the claimant within a period of two years after the dismissal of the criminal charges against the claimant, finding of not guilty on retrial, or grant of a pardon to the claimant. A claimant convicted, imprisoned, and released from custody before July 1, 2018, would be required to commence an action under this section no later than July 1, 2020.

The bill would specify the caption form for pleadings and require any claim filed under the bill be served on the Attorney General in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure. The claim would be tried by the court and no request for jury trial would be permitted. The decision of the district court could be appealed directly to the Supreme Court pursuant to the Code of Civil Procedure.

Monetary Damages

A claimant entitled to damages would receive \$65,000 for each year of imprisonment, as well as not less than \$25,000 for each additional year served on parole or postrelease supervision or each additional year the claimant was required to register as an offender under the Kansas Offender Registration Act, whichever is greater. A claimant would not receive compensation for any period of incarceration during which the claimant was concurrently serving a sentence for a conviction of another crime for which such claimant was lawfully incarcerated. The bill would require the court to order the award be paid as a combination of an initial payment not to exceed \$100,000 or 25 percent of the award, whichever is greater, and the remainder as an annuity not to exceed \$80,000 per year. The bill would allow the claimant to designate a beneficiary or beneficiaries for the annuity by filing such designation with the court. Alternatively, the bill would allow the court to order one lump sum payment if it finds it is in the best interests of the claimant.

If, at the time the judgment for the award is entered, the claimant has won a monetary award against or has entered into a settlement with the State or any political subdivision thereof in a civil action related to the same subject, the amount of the award in the action or received in the settlement agreement, minus any sums paid to attorneys or for costs in litigating the other civil action or obtaining the settlement agreement, would be deducted from the sum of money to which the claimant is entitled pursuant to the bill. The court would include in the judgment entry an award to the State of any amount deducted.

If, after the judgment is entered, the claimant wins a monetary award against or enters into a settlement with the State or any political subdivision thereof in a civil action related to the same subject, the claimant would be required to reimburse the State for the sum of money paid pursuant to the claim under the bill, minus any sums paid to attorneys or for costs in litigating the other civil action or obtaining the

settlement agreement. The amount of the reimbursement would not exceed the amount of the monetary award the claimant wins for damages in the other civil action or receives in the settlement agreement.

Fees, Costs, and Other Relief

In addition to monetary damages, the bill allows the court to award other non-monetary relief as sought in the complaint, including, but not limited to, counseling, housing assistance, and personal financial literacy assistance as appropriate. Further, the bill states claimants would be entitled to receive reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in the action brought pursuant to the bill, not to exceed a total of \$25,000, unless a greater reasonable total is authorized by the court upon a showing of good cause; receive tuition assistance; and participate in the state health care benefits program (Program).

Tuition assistance. Claimants awarded tuition assistance would receive a waiver of tuition and required fees for attendance at a “postsecondary educational institution” (defined in the bill) for up to 130 credit hours and could attend either full time or part time. The Kansas Board of Regents (KBOR) would be authorized to make expenditures to reimburse each individual awarded tuition assistance for additional fees, including, but not limited to, fees for room and board, technical equipment, and course-required books. Further, the bill would prohibit delayed enrollment of an individual who is awarded tuition assistance because appropriations are not available for any additional fees provided to such individual. To remain eligible for tuition and fees waiver, the individual would be required to remain in good standing at the institution where the individual is enrolled and provide a written electronic copy of the court order awarding relief in the form of tuition assistance to the institution or KBOR. KBOR would be required to adopt rules and regulations to administer this tuition assistance.

State health care benefits. On and after July 1, 2018, a claimant would have 31 calendar days from the date of judgment entered to complete or decline enrollment in the Program for the remainder of the plan year and for the next ensuing plan year. A claimant would be qualified to participate in the Program for the remainder of the claim year and the next ensuing plan year. A claimant would not be qualified to elect a high-deductible health plan and health savings account under the Program. The cost of premiums would be paid from the Tort Claims Fund and would not be charged to the claimant. The claimant would pay any applicable copayments, deductibles, and other related costs, however, and could elect to include the claimant's dependents, in which case the claimant would be responsible for costs of premiums, copayments, deductibles, and other costs for covered dependents. The Secretary of Health and Environment or the Secretary's designee would be required to provide assistance to obtain and maintain coverage including enrollment, maintenance of records, and other assistance.

Certificate of Innocence; Expungement Orders

If the court finds the claimant is entitled to a judgment, the bill would require the court to enter a certificate of innocence finding the claimant was innocent of all crimes for which the claimant was mistakenly convicted and order the associated convictions and arrest records expunged and purged from all applicable state and federal systems. The court would be required to enter the expungement order regardless of whether the claimant has prior criminal convictions. The bill would outline the required contents of the order of expungement, which would include a direction to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) to purge the conviction and arrest information from the criminal justice information system central repository and all applicable state and federal databases. The clerk of the court would send a certified copy of the order to the KBI, which would then be required to carry out the order and notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation,

the Secretary of Corrections, and any other criminal justice agency that may have a record of the conviction and arrest. The KBI would be required to provide confirmation of such action to the court. If a certificate of innocence and an order of expungement are entered, the bill states the claimant would be treated as not having been arrested or convicted of the crime.

Upon entry of a certificate of innocence, the bill would also require the court to order the expungement and destruction of the associated biological samples authorized by and given to the KBI in accordance with state law requiring collection of such samples in certain circumstances. The order would direct the KBI to expunge and destroy such samples and profile record. The clerk of the court would send a certified copy of the order to the KBI, which would be required to carry out the order and provide confirmation of such action to the court. The bill would state the KBI would not be required to expunge and destroy any samples or profile record associated with the claimant related to any offense other than the offense for which the court has entered a certificate of innocence.

The bill states the decision to grant or deny a certificate of innocence would not have a *res judicata* effect on any other proceedings.

Kansas Department of Corrections Reentry Services

The bill would state nothing in the bill would preclude the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) from providing reentry services to a claimant that are provided to other persons, including, but not limited to, financial assistance, housing assistance, mentoring, and counseling. Such services would be provided while an action under this section is pending and after any judgment is entered, as appropriate for such claimant.

Additional Responsibilities of the Attorney General

Upon receiving a certified copy of the certificate of innocence and the judgment entry from the clerk of the court, the Attorney General would be required to pay any judgment through the procedure established in the Tort Claims Act.

The bill would amend the statute governing the Tort Claims Fund administered by the Attorney General to provide moneys in that fund could be used to pay judgments arising under the bill. The bill would state payment of a judgment arising from a claim under the bill would be subject to review by the State Finance Council, and the Attorney General would be required to notify the State Finance Council of the need for such review and ensure that payment of the judgment occurs without unnecessary delay.

Contact With Jurors in Civil Cases

The bill would add provisions to the Code of Civil Procedure concerning contact with jurors following civil actions. Immediately following discharge of the jury, the bill would allow the defendant, the defendant's attorney or representative, the plaintiff, or the plaintiff's attorney or representative (the parties) to discuss the jury deliberations or verdict with a member of the jury only if the juror consents to the discussion.

If a discussion occurs at any time other than immediately following the discharge of the jury, prior to discussing the jury deliberations or verdict with a member of a jury, the contacting party would be required to inform the juror of the identity of the case, the party in the case that the person represents, the subject of the interview, the absolute right of the juror to discuss or not discuss the deliberations or verdict in the case with the person, and the juror's right to review and have a copy of any declaration filed with the court.

The bill would require any unreasonable contact with a juror by the parties without the juror's consent to be immediately reported to the trial court. Any violation would be considered a violation of a lawful court order, which could be punished as contempt of court.

The bill would require the judge, on completion of a jury trial and before the jury is discharged, to inform the jurors they have an absolute right to discuss or not to discuss the deliberations or verdict with anyone. Further, before the jury is discharged, the bill would require the judge to inform jurors of the consent required for a discussion with the parties, the obligation to report unreasonable contact, and that violation of the court order can be punished as contempt of court.

Finally, the bill would state nothing in the section would prohibit a law enforcement officer from discussing the deliberations or verdict with a juror for the purpose of investigating an allegation of criminal conduct or the court from discussing the deliberations or verdict with a juror for any lawful purpose.

Conference Committee Action

The Conference Committee agreed to the Senate amendments to HB 2579, with the following modifications:

- Raise the compensation amount from \$50,000 to \$65,000 for each year of imprisonment;
- Allow the initial payment to be 25 percent of the award, if such payment would be greater than \$100,000;
- Add a limit of \$25,000 for attorney fees, unless a greater reasonable total is authorized by the court upon a finding of good cause shown;

- Remove a provision requiring the Attorney General to seek to recover damages and prosecute ouster and criminal proceedings;
- Add provisions regarding notification to and review by the State Finance Council of the payment of judgments under the bill;
- Change the responsibility for providing health care-related assistance to claimants from the Attorney General to the Secretary of Health and Environment or the Secretary's designee; and
- Make technical amendments.

The Conference Committee further agreed to add provisions modified from SB 409, regarding contact with jurors in civil cases.

Background

The bill contains contents of HB 2579, amended by the Senate Committee on Judiciary, regarding compensation for wrongful conviction and imprisonment, and provisions modified from SB 409, regarding contact with jurors in civil cases.

HB 2579 (Compensation for Wrongful Conviction and Imprisonment)

HB 2579 was introduced by the House Committee on Judiciary at the request of the Innocence Project. In the House Committee hearing, three exonerated individuals, as well as representatives of the Innocence Project, the Midwest Innocence Project, and the American Civil Liberties Union of Kansas testified in support of the bill. Additional written-only proponent testimony was provided by representatives of the Kansas Association of Counties and the Paul E. Wilson

Project for Innocence and Post-Conviction Remedies at the University of Kansas School of Law. No other testimony was provided.

The House Committee amended the bill to:

- Clarify claimants would be entitled to reasonable attorneys fees and costs “incurred in the action brought pursuant to the bill,” rather than fees and costs “related to the litigation”;
- Clarify that related settlement agreements would be set off against claims;
- Remove a redundant provision regarding treatment as gross income; and
- Specify caption and service requirements and add a direct appeal provision.[*Note*: The Conference Committee retained these amendments.]

In the Senate Committee on Judiciary hearing, a representative of the Midwest Innocence Project submitted written-only testimony supporting the bill.

[*Note*: Because the Senate Committee had previously heard SB 336, regarding similar subject matter, conferees on HB 2579 were asked to submit written-only testimony. Further information regarding SB 336 may be found in the supplemental note for that bill.]

The Senate Committee adopted amendments similar to those it and the Senate Committee of the Whole had adopted for SB 336, including:

- Reduce from \$80,000 to \$50,000 the amount of damages awarded for each year of imprisonment and provide for an initial payment not to exceed \$100,000 and an annuity not to exceed \$80,000 per year;

- In the subsection outlining those items the court may award to a claimant, remove vocational training, tuition assistance, and health insurance coverage and add “personal financial literacy assistance”;
- State the claimant would be entitled to tuition assistance and outline how such assistance would be provided;
- State the claimant would be entitled to participate in the Program and specify the extent of eligibility;
- Require the Attorney General to seek to recover damages for the State of Kansas for the benefit of the SGF from any persons who knowingly contributed to the wrongful conviction and imprisonment of the claimant and to prosecute ouster and criminal proceedings as the evidence warrants;
- Require the KBI to provide confirmation of expungement and to expunge and destroy associated biological samples authorized by and given to the KBI; and
- State nothing in the bill would preclude KDOC from providing reentry services to a claimant. [Note: The Conference Committee retained all of these amendments except the modifications noted above regarding the award amount and payment and removal of the provisions requiring the Attorney General to seek recovery of damages and ouster or criminal proceedings.]

According to the fiscal note prepared by the Division of the Budget on HB 2579, as introduced, the Office of the Attorney General indicates enactment of the bill could increase SGF expenditures by at least \$4.2 million in FY 2019, mostly for compensation of two wrongful convictions currently before the court. The estimate includes \$3.2 million

of recovery calculated by multiplying \$80,000 per year of incarceration by 40 years and \$1.0 million in legal fees, non-monetary damages, and other unknown cases that may emerge if the bill is enacted. The Office of the Attorney General indicates there is an unknown number of legal cases that could lead to substantial payouts in the future, but their fiscal effect cannot be estimated at this time.

The Office of Judicial Administration indicates enactment of the bill could increase costs from additional time spent by judicial and nonjudicial personnel processing, researching, and hearing new cases and appeals in district court and appellate court related to wrongful convictions. Likewise, the court could see increased docket fee revenues from the additional filings. The precise fiscal impact cannot be estimated. The Kansas Department of Corrections and KBI indicate enactment of the bill, as introduced, would have no fiscal effect.

Any fiscal effect associated with enactment of HB 2579 is not reflected in *The FY 2019 Governor's Budget Report*.

A fiscal note was not available on the bill as amended by the Senate Committee.

SB 409 (Contact with Jurors)

SB 409 was introduced by Senator Pettey. In the Senate Committee on Judiciary hearing, staff of the Office of Revisor of Statutes explained that currently, contact with jurors is governed by Supreme Court Rule 169, which requires instruction on completion of a jury trial and before the jury is discharged that whether jurors talk to anyone is entirely their own decision; jurors may talk to attorneys but need not; and attorney contact over a juror's objections or that becomes critical of the juror's service should be reported to the court. Senator Pettey appeared as a proponent and stated she introduced the bill after hearing from a judge who expressed concerns about contact after a trial when a defendant who

was convicted sent letters to jurors and the court had no recourse. The judge offered written-only proponent testimony. No other testimony was provided.

The Senate Committee amended the bill to distinguish requirements based upon whether the discussion occurs “immediately following the discharge of the jury,” rather than upon the passage of 24 hours from the verdict. [Note: This approach was maintained in the language added by the Conference Committee.]

[Note: As introduced and amended by the Senate Committee, SB 409 applied to contact with jurors in both criminal and civil cases. The Conference Committee on HB 2579 added only provisions applying to civil cases to the conference report. Similar provisions applying to criminal cases were previously added by the Senate Committee on Judiciary to HB 2479, which was still in Conference Committee as of the date of Conference Committee agreement on HB 2579.]

According to the fiscal note prepared by the Division of the Budget on SB 409, as introduced, the Office of Judicial Administration indicates enactment of the bill could affect the number of appeals filed and could impact district courts because jurors would have the right to any copy of a declaration filed with the court. Any fiscal effect associated with enactment of the bill is not reflected in *The FY 2019 Governor’s Budget Report*.

wrongful conviction and imprisonment; compensation; juror contact

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