SENATE BILL No. 303

By Committee on Judiciary

2-9

AN ACT concerning crimes, criminal procedure and punishment; relating to collection of DNA specimens; limitation of actions; testing; amending K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 21-2511 and 21-3106 and repealing the existing sections.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 21-2511 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-2511. (a) Any person convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of any offense which requires such person to register as an offender pursuant to the Kansas offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901 *et seq.*, or a violation of subsection (a)(1) of K.S.A. 21-3505, 21-3508, 21-3602 or, 21-3609, 21-3715 or 21-3716 and amendments thereto, including an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302 or 21-3303 and amendments thereto, of any such offenses provided in this subsection regardless of the sentence imposed, shall be required to submit specimens of blood and saliva to the Kansas bureau of investigation in accordance with the provisions of this act, if such person is:

- (1) Convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of a crime specified in subsection (a) on or after the effective date of this act:
- (2) ordered institutionalized as a result of being convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of a crime specified in subsection (a) on or after the effective date of this act; or
- (3) convicted as an adult or adjudicated as a juvenile offender because of the commission of a crime specified in this subsection before the effective date of this act and is presently confined as a result of such conviction or adjudication in any state correctional facility or county jail or is presently serving a sentence under K.S.A. 21-4603, 22-3717 or 38-1663, and amendments thereto.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Kansas bureau of investigation is authorized to obtain fingerprints and other identifiers for all persons, whether juveniles or adults, covered by this act.
- (c) Any person required by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) to provide specimens of blood and saliva shall be ordered by the court to have spec-

imens of blood and saliva collected within 10 days after sentencing or adjudication:

- (1) If placed directly on probation, that person must provide specimens of blood and saliva, at a collection site designated by the Kansas bureau of investigation. Failure to cooperate with the collection of the specimens and any deliberate act by that person intended to impede, delay or stop the collection of the specimens shall be punishable as contempt of court and constitute grounds to revoke probation;
- (2) if sentenced to the secretary of corrections, the specimens of blood and saliva will be obtained immediately upon arrival at the Topeka correctional facility; or
- (3) if a juvenile offender is placed in the custody of the commissioner of juvenile justice, in a youth residential facility or in a juvenile correctional facility, the specimens of blood and saliva will be obtained immediately upon arrival.
- (d) Any person required by paragraph (a)(3) to provide specimens of blood and saliva shall be required to provide such samples prior to final discharge or conditional release at a collection site designated by the Kansas bureau of investigation.
- (e) The Kansas bureau of investigation shall provide all specimen vials, mailing tubes, labels and instructions necessary for the collection of blood and saliva samples. The collection of samples shall be performed in a medically approved manner. No person authorized by this section to withdraw blood and collect saliva, and no person assisting in the collection of these samples shall be liable in any civil or criminal action when the act is performed in a reasonable manner according to generally accepted medical practices. The withdrawal of blood for purposes of this act may be performed only by: (1) A person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or a person acting under the supervision of any such licensed person; (2) a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse; or (3) any qualified medical technician including, but not limited to, an emergency medical technician-intermediate or mobile intensive care technician, as those terms are defined in K.S.A. 65-6112, and amendments thereto, or a phlebotomist. The samples shall thereafter be forwarded to the Kansas bureau of investigation for analysis and categorizing into genetic marker groupings.
- (f) The genetic marker groupings shall be maintained by the Kansas bureau of investigation. The Kansas bureau of investigation shall establish, implement and maintain a statewide automated personal identification system capable of, but not limited to, classifying, matching and storing analysis of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) and other biological molecules. The genetic marker grouping analysis information and identification system as established by this act shall be compatible with the procedures

specified by the federal bureau of investigation's combined DNA index system (CODIS). The Kansas bureau of investigation may participate in the CODIS program by sharing data and utilizing compatible test procedures, laboratory equipment, supplies and computer software.

- (g) The genetic marker grouping analysis information obtained pursuant to this act shall be confidential and shall be released only to law enforcement officers of the United States, of other states or territories, of the insular possessions of the United States, or foreign countries duly authorized to receive the same, to all law enforcement officers of the state of Kansas and to all prosecutor's agencies.
- (h) The Kansas bureau of investigation shall be the state central repository for all genetic marker grouping analysis information obtained pursuant to this act. The Kansas bureau of investigation may promulgate rules and regulations for the form and manner of the collection of blood and saliva samples and other procedures for the operation of this act. The provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act shall apply to all actions taken under the rules and regulations so promulgated.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 21-3106 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3106. (1) A prosecution for murder may be commenced at any time.
- (2) Except as provided by subsection subsections (7) and (8), a prosecution for any of the following crimes must be commenced within five years after its commission if the victim is less than 16 years of age: (a) Indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3503 and amendments thereto; (b) aggravated indecent liberties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504 and amendments thereto; (c) enticement of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3509 and amendments thereto; (d) indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3510 and amendments thereto; (e) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3511 and amendments thereto; (f) sexual exploitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516 and amendments thereto; or (g) aggravated incest as defined in K.S.A. 21-3603 and amendments thereto.
- (3) Except as provided in subsection (8), a prosecution for any crime must be commenced within 10 years after its commission if the victim is the Kansas public employees retirement system.
- (4) Except as provided by subsection (8), a prosecution for rape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502 and amendments thereto, or aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506 and amendments thereto, must be commenced within five years after its commission.
- (5) Except as provided in subsection (8), a prosecution for any crime found in the Kansas medicaid fraud control act must be commenced within five years after its commission.
 - (6) Except as provided by subsection (8), a prosecution for the crime

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of arson, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3718 and amendments thereto, or aggravated arson, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3719 and amendments thereto, must be commenced within five years after its commission.

- (7) (a) Except as provided in subsection (8), and notwithstanding any other limitation of time provided by law, a prosecution for any offense provided in subsection (2) or a sexually violent offense as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto, where the limitations period has not expired as of July 1, 2001, or the offense is committed on or after July 1, 2001, shall be 10 years from the commission of the offense, or one year from the date on which the identity of the suspect is conclusively established by DNA testing, whichever is later. The one-year period from the establishment of the identity of the suspect shall only apply when either of the following conditions is met:
- (i) For an offense committed prior to January 1, 2001, biological evidence collected in connection with the offense is analyzed for DNA type no later than January 1, 2004; and
- (ii) for an offense committed on or after January 1, 2001, biological evidence collected in connection with the offense is analyzed for DNA type no later than two years from the date of the offense.
- (b) In the event the conditions set forth in subsection (7)(a)(i) or (7)(a)(ii) are not met, a prosecution for any offense provided in subsection (2) or a sexually violent offense as defined in K.S.A. 22-3717, and amendments thereto, where the limitations period provided in this section has not expired as of January 1, 2001, or the offense is committed on or after January 1, 2001, shall be 10 years from the commission of the offense.
 - (c) For purposes of this section, "DNA" means deoxyribonucleic acid.
- (8) Except as provided by subsection (8), a prosecution for any crime not governed by subsections (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and, (6) and (7) must be commenced within two years after it is committed.
- (8) (9) The period within which a prosecution must be commenced shall not include any period in which:
 - (a) The accused is absent from the state;
- (b) the accused is concealed within the state so that process cannot be served upon the accused;
 - (c) the fact of the crime is concealed;
- (d) 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;
- (e) 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

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which may be discovered as a result thereof regardless of who obtains the order of restraint; or

- (f) whether or not 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: (i) The victim was a child under 15 years of age at the time of the crime; (ii) the victim was of such age or intelligence that the victim was unable to determine that the acts constituted a crime; (iii) 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 (iv) 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 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. "Parent or other legal authority" shall include but not be limited to natural and stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles or siblings.
- (9) (10) 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.
- (10) (11) 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.
- New Sec. 3. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person in state custody, at any time after conviction, may petition the court that entered the judgment for forensic DNA testing (deoxyribonucleic acid testing) of any biological material that:
- (1) Is related to the investigation or prosecution that resulted in the conviction;
 - (2) is in the actual or constructive possession of the state; and
- (3) was not previously subjected to DNA testing, or can be subjected to retesting with new DNA techniques that provide a reasonable likelihood of more accurate and probative results.

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- (b) (1) The court shall notify the prosecuting attorney of a petition made under subsection (a) and shall afford the prosecuting attorney an opportunity to respond.
- (2) Upon receiving notice of a petition made under subsection (a), the prosecuting attorney shall take such steps as are necessary to ensure that any remaining biological material that was secured in connection with the case is preserved pending the completion of proceedings under this section.
- (c) The court shall order DNA testing pursuant to a petition made under subsection (a) upon a determination that testing may produce non-cumulative, exculpatory evidence relevant to the claim of the petitioner that the petitioner was wrongfully convicted or sentenced.
- (d) The cost of DNA testing ordered under subsection (c) shall be borne by the state or the petitioner, as the court may order in the interests of justice, if it is shown that the petitioner is not indigent and possesses the means to pay.
- (e) The court may at any time appoint counsel for an indigent applicant under this section.
- (f) (1) If the results of DNA testing conducted under this section are unfavorable to the petitioner, the court:
 - (A) Shall dismiss the petition; and
- (B) in the case of a petitioner who is not indigent, may assess the petitioner for the cost of such testing.
- (2) If the results of DNA testing conducted under this section are favorable to the petitioner, the court shall:
- (A) order a hearing, notwithstanding any provision of law that would bar such a hearing; and
- (B) enter any order that serves the interests of justice, including, but not limited to, an order:
 - (i) Vacating and setting aside the judgment;
 - (ii) discharging the petitioner if the petitioner is in custody;
 - (iii) resentencing the petitioner; or
 - (iv) granting a new trial.
- (g) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the circumstances under which a person may obtain DNA testing or other postconviction relief under any other provision of law.
 - Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 21-2511 and 21-3106 are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.