

**HOUSE BILL No. 2535**

By Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice

1-24

1 AN ACT concerning crimes, punishment and criminal procedure; relating  
2 to speedy trial; amending K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 22-3402 and repealing the  
3 existing section.  
4

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

6 Section 1. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 22-3402 is hereby amended to read as  
7 follows: 22-3402. (a) If any person charged with a crime and held in jail  
8 solely by reason thereof shall not be brought to trial within ~~150~~ 90 days  
9 after such person's arraignment on the charge, such person shall be entitled  
10 to be discharged from further liability to be tried for the crime charged,  
11 unless the delay shall happen as a result of the application or fault of the  
12 defendant or a continuance shall be ordered by the court under subsection  
13 (e).

14 (b) If any person charged with a crime and held to answer on an  
15 appearance bond shall not be brought to trial within 180 days after  
16 arraignment on the charge, such person shall be entitled to be discharged  
17 from further liability to be tried for the crime charged, unless the delay  
18 shall happen as a result of the application or fault of the defendant, or a  
19 continuance shall be ordered by the court under subsection (e).

20 (c) If any trial scheduled within the time limitation prescribed by  
21 subsection (a) or (b) is delayed by the application of or at the request of the  
22 defendant, the trial shall be rescheduled within 90 days of the original trial  
23 deadline.

24 (d) After any trial date has been set within the time limitation  
25 prescribed by subsection (a), (b) or (c), if the defendant fails to appear for  
26 the trial or any pretrial hearing, and a bench warrant is ordered, the trial  
27 shall be rescheduled within 90 days after the defendant has appeared in  
28 court after apprehension or surrender on such warrant. However, if the  
29 defendant was subject to the 180-day deadline prescribed by subsection (b)  
30 and more than 90 days of the original time limitation remain, then the  
31 original time limitation remains in effect.

32 (e) For those situations not otherwise covered by subsection (a), (b)  
33 or (c), the time for trial may be extended for any of the following reasons:

34 (1) The defendant is incompetent to stand trial. If the defendant is  
35 subsequently found to be competent to stand trial, the trial shall be  
36 scheduled as soon as practicable and in any event within 90 days of such

1 finding;

2 (2) a proceeding to determine the defendant's competency to stand  
3 trial is pending. If the defendant is subsequently found to be competent to  
4 stand trial, the trial shall be scheduled as soon as practicable and in any  
5 event within 90 days of such finding. However, if the defendant was  
6 subject to the 180-day deadline prescribed by subsection (b) and more than  
7 90 days of the original time limitation remain, then the original time  
8 limitation remains in effect. The time that a decision is pending on  
9 competency shall never be counted against the state;

10 (3) there is material evidence which is unavailable; that reasonable  
11 efforts have been made to procure such evidence; and that there are  
12 reasonable grounds to believe that such evidence can be obtained and trial  
13 commenced within the next succeeding 90 days. Not more than one  
14 continuance may be granted the state on this ground, unless for good cause  
15 shown, where the original continuance was for less than 90 days, and the  
16 trial is commenced within 120 days from the original trial date; or

17 (4) because of other cases pending for trial, the court does not have  
18 sufficient time to commence the trial of the case within the time fixed for  
19 trial by this section. Not more than one continuance of not more than 30  
20 days may be ordered upon this ground.

21 (f) In the event a mistrial is declared, a motion for new trial is granted  
22 or a conviction is reversed on appeal to the supreme court or court of  
23 appeals, the time limitations provided for herein shall commence to run  
24 from the date the mistrial is declared, the date a new trial is ordered or the  
25 date the mandate of the supreme court or court of appeals is filed in the  
26 district court.

27 (g) If a defendant, or defendant's attorney in consultation with the  
28 defendant, requests a delay and such delay is granted, the delay shall be  
29 charged to the defendant regardless of the reasons for making the request,  
30 unless there is prosecutorial misconduct related to such delay. If a delay is  
31 initially attributed to the defendant, but is subsequently charged to the state  
32 for any reason, such delay shall not be considered against the state under  
33 subsections (a), (b) or (c) and shall not be used as a ground for dismissing  
34 a case or for reversing a conviction unless not considering such delay  
35 would result in a violation of the constitutional right to a speedy trial or  
36 there is prosecutorial misconduct related to such delay.

37 (h) When a scheduled trial is scheduled within the period allowed by  
38 subsections (a), (b) or (c) and is delayed because a party has made or filed  
39 a motion, or because the court raises a concern on its own, the time  
40 elapsing from the date of the making or filing of the motion, or the court's  
41 raising a concern, until the matter is resolved by court order shall not be  
42 considered when determining if a violation under subsections (a), (b) or (c)  
43 has occurred. If the resolution of such motion or concern by court order

1 occurs at a time when less than 30 days remains under the provisions of  
2 subsections (a), (b) or (c), the time in which the defendant shall be brought  
3 to trial is extended 30 days from the date of the court order.

4 (i) If the state requests and is granted a delay for any reason provided  
5 in this statute, the time elapsing because of the order granting the delay  
6 shall not be subsequently counted against the state if an appellate court  
7 later determines that the district court erred by granting the state's request  
8 unless not considering such delay would result in a violation of the  
9 constitutional right to a speedy trial or there is prosecutorial misconduct  
10 related to such delay.

11 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2017 Supp. 22-3402 is hereby repealed.

12 Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its  
13 publication in the statute book.