HOUSE BILL No. 2182

By Committee on Judiciary

1-31

AN ACT concerning crimes, punishment, and criminal procedure; relating to grand juries; amending K.S.A. 22-3002 and 22-3006 and K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 22-3001, 22-3008 and 43-107 and repealing the existing sections.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 22-3001 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3001. (a) A majority of the district judges in any judicial district may order a grand jury to be summoned in any county in the district when it is determined to be in the public interest.

- (b) The district or county attorney in such attorney's county may petition the chief judge or the chief judge's designee in such district court to order a grand jury to be summoned in the designated county in the district to investigate alleged violations of an off-grid felony, a severity level 1, 2, 3 or 4 felony or a drug severity level 1 or 2 felony. The chief judge or the chief judge's designee in the district court of the county shall then consider the petition and, if it is found that the petition is in proper form, as set forth in this subsection, shall order a grand jury to be summoned.
- (c) (1) A grand jury shall be summoned in any county within 60 days after a petition praying therefor is presented to the district court, bearing the signatures of a number of electors equal to 100 plus 2% of the total number of votes cast for governor in the county in the last preceding election.
- (2) The petition, upon its face, shall state the subject matter of the prospective grand jury, a reasonably specific identification of areas to be inquired into and sufficient general allegations to warrant a finding that such inquiry may lead to information which, if true, would warrant a true bill of indictment.
 - (3) The petition shall be in substantially the following form:

 The undersigned qualified electors of the county of ______

and state of Kansas hereby request that the district court of _____ county, Kansas, within 60 days after the filing of this petition, cause a grand jury to be summoned in the county to investigate alleged violations of law and to perform such other duties as may be authorized by law.

The signatures to the petition need not all be affixed to one paper, but each paper to which signatures are affixed shall have substantially the foregoing form written or printed at the top thereof. Each signer shall add to such signer's signature such signer's place of residence, giving the street and number or rural route number, if any. One of the signers of each paper shall verify upon oath that each signature appearing on the paper is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be and that such signer believes that the statements in the petition are true. The petition shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court who shall forthwith transmit it to the county election officer, who shall determine whether the persons whose signatures are affixed to the petition are qualified electors of the county. Thereupon, the county election officer shall return the petition to the clerk of the district court, together with such election officer's certificate stating the number of qualified electors of the county whose signatures appear on the petition and the aggregate number of votes cast for all candidates for governor in the county in the last preceding election. The judge or judges of the district court of the county shall then consider the petition and, if it is found that the petition is in proper form and bears the signatures of the required number of electors, a grand jury shall be ordered to be summoned.

- (d) The grand jury shall consist of 15 members and shall be drawn and summoned in the same manner as petit jurors for the district court. Twelve members thereof shall constitute a quorum. The judge or judges ordering the grand jury shall direct that a sufficient number of legally qualified persons be summoned for service as grand jurors.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 22-3002 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3002. (1) The prosecuting attorney may challenge the array of jurors on the ground that the grand jury was not selected, drawn or summoned in accordance with law, and may challenge an individual juror on the ground that the juror is not legally qualified. Challenges by the state shall be made before the administration of the oath to the jurors and shall be tried by the court.
- (2) A motion to dismiss the indictment made by the defendant may be based on objections to the array or on the lack of legal qualification of an individual juror. An indictment shall not be dismissed on the ground that one or more members of the grand jury were not legally qualified if it appears from the record kept pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3004 that 12 or more jurors, after deducting the jurors not legally qualified, concurred in finding the indictment.
- (3) After the prosecutor has conducted an examination of the prospective grand jurors under this section, a list of all remaining legally qualified grand jurors shall be approved by the court and submitted to the clerk of the county of such court for a second drawing of grand juror

names pursuant to K.S.A. 43-107, and amendments thereto.

- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 22-3006 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3006. (1) Persons summoned for service as grand jurors shall be compensated for their service and expenses at the rates provided by law for the compensation of petit jurors in the district court. Such compensation shall be paid from the general fund of the county.
- (2) The grand jury shall employ a certified shorthand reporter who shall make a stenographic record of all testimony and other proceedings before the grand jury. The compensation of the reporter shall be fixed by the district court and paid from the general fund of the county.
- (3) The grand jury may, with the approval of the district court, employ special counsel, investigators, and incur such other expense for services and supplies as it and the court may deem necessary. Compensation for such services and supplies shall be fixed by the district court and shall be paid from the general fund of the county. Any special counsel or investigator employed by the grand jury shall be selected by majority vote of such grand jury only after hearing testimony from the person filing the petition pursuant to K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 22-3001, and amendments thereto. Subject to the provisions of this section, the grand jury shall have all authority to investigate any concerns associated with such petition.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 22-3008 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3008. (1) Whenever required by any grand jury, its presiding juror or the prosecuting attorney, the clerk of the court in which the jury is impaneled shall issue subpoenas and other process to bring witnesses to testify before the grand jury. The person who filed the petition pursuant to K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 22-3001, and amendments thereto, shall be the first witness called by the grand jury for the purpose of presenting evidence and testimony as to the subject matter and allegations of the petition.
- (2) If any witness duly summoned to appear and testify before a grand jury fails or refuses to obey, compulsory process shall be issued to enforce the witness' attendance, and the court may punish the delinquent in the same manner and upon the same proceedings as provided by law for disobedience of a subpoena issued out of the court in other cases.
- (3) If any witness appearing before a grand jury refuses to testify or to answer any questions asked in the course of the witness' examination, the fact shall be communicated to a district judge of the judicial district in writing, on which the question refused to be answered shall be stated. The judge shall then determine whether the witness is bound to answer or not, and the grand jury shall be immediately informed of the decision.
- 41 (4) No witness before a grand jury shall be required to incriminate the 42 witness' self.
 - (5) (a) The county or district attorney, or the attorney general, at any

 time, on behalf of the state, and the district judge, upon determination that the interest of justice requires, and after giving notice to the prosecuting attorney and hearing the prosecuting attorney's recommendations on the matter, may grant in writing to any person:

- (i) Transactional immunity. Any person granted transactional immunity shall not be prosecuted for any crime which has been committed for which such immunity is granted or for any other transactions arising out of the same incident.
- (ii) Use and derivative immunity. Any person granted use and derivative use immunity may be prosecuted for any crime, but the state shall not use any testimony against such person provided under a grant of such immunity or any evidence derived from such testimony. Any defendant may file with the court a motion to suppress in writing to prevent the state from using evidence on the grounds that the evidence was derived from and obtained against the defendant as a result of testimony or statements made under such grant of immunity. The motion shall state facts supporting the allegations. Upon a hearing on such motion, the state shall have the burden to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the evidence was obtained independently and from a collateral source.
- (b) Any person granted immunity under either or both of subsections (5)(a)(i) or (ii) may not refuse to testify on grounds that such testimony may self incriminate unless such testimony may form the basis for a violation of federal law for which immunity under federal law has not been conferred. No person shall be compelled to testify in any proceeding where the person is a defendant.
- (c) No immunity shall be granted for perjury as provided in K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 21-5903, and amendments thereto, which was committed in giving such evidence.
- (6) If the judge determines that the witness must answer and if the witness persists in refusing to answer, the witness shall be brought before the judge, who shall proceed in the same manner as if the witness had been interrogated and had refused to answer in open court.
- (7) Any person may approach the prosecuting attorney or the grand jury and request to testify or retestify in an inquiry before a grand jury or to appear before a grand jury. The prosecuting attorney or the grand jury shall keep a record of all denials of such requests to that prosecuting attorney or grand jury, including the reasons for not allowing such person to testify or appear. If the person making such request is dissatisfied with the decision of the prosecuting attorney or the grand jury, such person may petition the court for hearing on the denial by the prosecuting attorney or the grand jury. If the court grants the hearing, then the court may permit the person to testify or appear before the grand jury, if the court finds that such testimony or appearance would serve the interests of

justice.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 43-107 is hereby amended to read as follows: 43-107. (a) At least 30 days before service is required, the clerk of the county where such court is to be held shall draw from the jury box the names of 30 persons to serve as grand jurors and the names of 24 persons to serve as petit jurors. In the event that a county has appropriate base information programmed as a part of its computer operations so that it might comply with the spirit of the jury selection laws of Kansas, the jury commissioners may by local rule provide alternate methods for securing jury panels directly from the computer without the necessity of drawing names or cards from a wheel manually.

- (b) Upon receipt of a list of the legally qualified grand jurors from the court pursuant to K.S.A. 22-3002, and amendments thereto, the clerk of the county where such court is to be held shall draw for a second time 15 names of persons to serve as grand jurors from such list. In the event that the county in which court is to be held has an alternate method for securing jury panels directly from the computer, the clerk shall use the computer to generate 15 names of persons to serve as grand jurors from such list.
- New Sec. 6. (a) If any party, such party's attorney or any grand juror believes that the judge to whom an action is assigned cannot afford that party a fair trial in the action, the party, party's attorney or grand juror may file a motion for change of judge. The motion shall not state the grounds for the party's, party's attorney's or grand juror's belief. The judge shall promptly hear the motion informally upon reasonable notice to all parties who have appeared in the case. If the judge disqualifies the judge's self, the action shall be assigned to another judge by the chief judge. If the judge refuses to disqualify the judge's self, the party or grand juror seeking a change of judge may file the affidavit provided for in subsection (b). If an affidavit is to be filed it shall be filed immediately.
- (b) If a party, party's attorney or grand juror files an affidavit alleging any of the grounds specified in subsection (c), the chief judge shall at once determine, or refer the affidavit to another district judge for prompt determination of the legal sufficiency of the affidavit. If the affidavit is filed in a district court in which there is no other judge who is qualified to hear the matter, the chief judge shall at once notify the departmental justice for the district and request the appointment of another district judge to determine the legal sufficiency of the affidavit. If the affidavit is found to be legally sufficient, the case shall be assigned to another judge.
- (c) Grounds which may be alleged as provided in subsection (b) for change of judge are that:
- (1) The judge has been engaged as counsel in the action prior to the appointment or election as judge.

- (2) The judge is otherwise interested in the action.
- (3) The judge is related to either party to the action.
- (4) The judge is a material witness in the action.
- (5) The party, party's attorney or grand juror filing the affidavit has cause to believe and does believe that on account of the personal bias, prejudice or interest of the judge such party cannot obtain a fair and impartial trial or fair and impartial enforcement of post-judgment remedies. Such affidavit shall state the facts and the reasons for the belief that bias, prejudice or an interest exists.
- (d) In any affidavit filed pursuant to this section, the recital of previous rulings or decisions by the judge on legal issues or concerning the legal sufficiency of any prior affidavits filed by counsel for a party in any judicial proceeding, or filed by such counsel's law firm, pursuant to this section, shall not be deemed legally sufficient for any belief that bias or prejudice exists.
- (e) This section shall be part of and supplemental to article 30 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 7. K.S.A. 22-3002 and 22-3006 and K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 22-3001, 22-3008 and 43-107 are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.