

22-3102. Privilege against self-incrimination; grants of immunity. (a) No person called as a witness at an inquisition shall be required to make any statement which will incriminate such person.

(b) The county or district attorney, or the attorney general, may at any time, on behalf of the state, grant in writing to any person:

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(c) Any person granted immunity under either or both subsections (b)(1) or (2) 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.

(d) No immunity shall be granted for perjury as provided in K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 21-5903, and amendments thereto, which was committed in giving such evidence.

History: L. 1970, ch. 129, § 22-3102; L. 1999, ch. 56, § 2; L. 2011, ch. 30, § 124; July 1.