1	State of Arkansas	A Bill	
2	93rd General Assembly	A DIII	
3	Regular Session, 2021		HOUSE BILL 1731
4			
5	By: Representatives Underwo	od, Pilkington	
6	By: Senator Hester		
7			
8	For An Act To Be Entitled		
9	AN ACT CONCERNING THE SENTENCING PROCEDURE DURING A		
10	CAPITAL MURDER TRIAL IN THE EVENT OF ERROR OCCURRING		
11	DURING THE SENTENCING PHASE OF THE TRIAL; AND FOR		
12	OTHER PURP	'OSES.	
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15		Subtitle	
16		ERNING THE SENTENCING PROCEDURE	
17		NG A CAPITAL MURDER TRIAL IN THE	
18		I OF ERROR OCCURRING DURING THE	
19	SENTI	ENCING PHASE OF THE TRIAL.	
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22	BE IT ENACTED BY THE G	GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF AR	KANSAS:
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24		ansas Code § 5-4-602 is amended to	read as follows:
25	5-4-602. Capita	al murder charge — Trial procedure.	
26	The following pr	cocedures govern a trial of a perso	n charged with
27	capital murder:		
28	-	ury shall first hear all evidence	
29	-	retire to reach a verdict of guilt	
30		ne defendant is found not guilty of	-
31	charged but guilty of	a lesser included offense, the sen	tence shall be
32	determined and imposed	l as provided by law;	
33	(3)(A) <u>(i)</u>	If the defendant is found guilty	of capital murder,
34	the same jury shall sit again in order to: the sentencing hearing shall be		
35	conducted before the s	same jury unless it is impossible o	<u>r impracticable to</u>
36	conduct the sentencing	<u>g hearing before the same jury.</u>	



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1	(ii) If it is impossible or impracticable to conduct		
2	the sentencing hearing before the same jury, if a mistrial occurs during the		
3	sentencing phase, or if the case is remanded under § 5-4-616, the sentencing		
4	hearing shall be conducted before a new jury.		
5	(iii) The selection of the new jury shall be		
6	according to the laws and rules governing the selection of a jury for the		
7	trial of capital cases;		
8	(4)(A) A sentencing jury shall sit in order to:		
9	(i) Hear additional evidence as provided by		
10	subdivisions (4) and (5) <u>and (6)</u> of this section; and		
11	(ii) Determine the sentence in the manner provided		
12	by § 5-4-603.		
13	(B) However, if the state waives the death penalty,		
14	stipulates that no aggravating circumstance exists, or stipulates that		
15	mitigating circumstances outweigh aggravating circumstances, then:		
16	(i) A hearing under subdivision (3)(A)(A) (A) of this		
17	section is not required; and		
18	(ii) The trial court shall sentence the defendant to		
19	life imprisonment without parole.		
20	(C) If the defendant was less than eighteen (18) years of		
21	age at the time of the offense, then a hearing under subdivision $(3)(A)(4)(A)$		
22	of this section is not required;		
23	(4)(A)(5)(A) If the defendant and the state are accorded an		
24	opportunity to rebut the evidence, in determining the sentence evidence may		
25	be presented to the jury as to any:		
26	(i) Matter relating to an aggravating circumstance		
27	enumerated in § 5-4-604;		
28	(ii) Mitigating circumstance; or		
29	(iii) Other matter relevant to punishment,		
30	including, but not limited to, victim impact evidence.		
31	(B)(i) Evidence as to any mitigating circumstance may be		
32	presented by either the state or the defendant regardless of the evidence's		
33	admissibility under the rules governing admission of evidence in a trial of a		
34	criminal matter.		
35	(ii) However, mitigating circumstance evidence shall		
36	be relevant to the issue of punishment, including, but not limited to, the		

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nature and circumstances of the crime, and the defendant's character, background, history, and mental and physical condition as set forth in § 5-4-605. (C) The admissibility of evidence relevant to an aggravating circumstance set forth in § 5-4-604 is governed by the rules governing the admission of evidence in a trial of a criminal matter. (D) Any evidence admitted at the trial relevant to punishment may be considered by the jury without the necessity of reintroducing the evidence at the sentencing proceeding; and (5)(6) The state and the defendant or his or her counsel are permitted to present argument respecting sentencing: (A) The state shall open the argument; (B) The defendant is permitted to reply; and (C) The state is then permitted to reply in rebuttal.