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HOUSE BILL NO. 2663**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE**(Proposed by the House Committee for Courts of Justice
on February 4, 2005)(Patrons Prior to Substitute—Delegates McDonnell, Janis [HB1976], McDougle [HB2306] and Shannon
[HB1858])*A BILL to amend and reenact § 19.2-243 of the Code of Virginia, relating to limitation on prosecution
of felony due to lapse of time after finding probable cause.***Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:****1. That § 19.2-243 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:**§ 19.2-243. Limitation on prosecution of felony due to lapse of time after finding of probable cause;
misdemeanors; exceptions.Where a general district court has found that there is probable cause to believe that the accused has
committed a felony, the accused, if he is held continuously in custody thereafter *for such offense*, shall
be forever discharged from prosecution for such offense if no trial is commenced in the circuit court
within five months from the date such probable cause was found by the district court; and if the accused
is not held in custody but has been recognized for his appearance in the circuit court to answer for such
offense, he shall be forever discharged from prosecution therefor if no trial is commenced in the circuit
court within nine months from the date such probable cause was found.If there was no preliminary hearing in the district court, or if such preliminary hearing was waived
by the accused, the commencement of the running of the five and nine months periods, respectively, set
forth in this section, shall be from the date an indictment or presentment is found against the accused.If an indictment or presentment is found against the accused but he has not been arrested for the
offense charged therein, the five and nine months periods, respectively, shall commence to run from the
date of his arrest thereon.Where a case is before a circuit court on appeal from a conviction of a misdemeanor or traffic
infraction in a district court, the accused shall be forever discharged from prosecution for such offense if
the trial de novo in the circuit court is not commenced (i) within five months from the date of the
conviction if the accused has been held continuously in custody or (ii) within nine months of the date of
the conviction if the accused has been recognized for his appearance in the circuit court *to answer for
such offense*.The provisions of this section shall not apply to such period of time as the failure to try the accused
was caused:

1. By his insanity or by reason of his confinement in a hospital for care and observation;
2. By the witnesses for the Commonwealth being enticed or kept away, or prevented from attending
by sickness or accident;
3. By the granting of a separate trial at the request of a person indicted jointly with others for a
felony;
4. By continuance granted on the motion of the accused or his counsel, or by concurrence of the
accused or his counsel in such a motion by the attorney for the Commonwealth, or by the failure of the
accused or his counsel to make a timely objection to such a motion by the attorney for the
Commonwealth, or by reason of his escaping from jail or failing to appear according to his
recognizance; or
5. By the inability of the jury to agree in their verdict.
6. *By a natural disaster, civil disorder, or act of God.*

But the time during the pendency of any appeal in any appellate court shall not be included as
applying to the provisions of this section.For the purposes of this section, *an arrest on an indictment or warrant or information or
presentment is deemed to have occurred only when such indictment, warrant, information, or
presentment or the summons or capias to answer such process is served or executed upon the accused
and a trial is deemed commenced at the point when jeopardy would attach or when a plea of guilty or
nolo contendere is tendered by the defendant. The lodging of a detainer or its equivalent shall not
constitute an arrest under this section.*