CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2491

Chapter 92, Laws of 2000

56th Legislature 2000 Regular Session

DNA--POSTCONVICTION TESTING

EFFECTIVE DATE: 6/8/00

Passed by the House March 9, 2000 CERTIFICATE Yeas 98 Nays 0 We, Timothy A. Martin and Cynthia Zehnder, Co-Chief Clerks of the House CLYDE BALLARD of Representatives of the State of Speaker of the House of Representatives Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2491 passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the FRANK CHOPP dates hereon set forth. Speaker of the House of Representatives TIMOTHY A. MARTIN Passed by the Senate March 8, 2000 Chief Clerk Yeas 44 Nays 0 CYNTHIA ZEHNDER Chief Clerk BRAD OWEN President of the Senate Approved March 24, 2000 FILED March 24, 2000 - 2:43 p.m.

GARY LOCKE

Governor of the State of Washington

Secretary of State

State of Washington

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2491

AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 2000 Regular Session

State of Washington 56th Legislature

2000 Regular Session

By House Committee on Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Schindler, Ballasiotes, Koster, Sullivan, Esser, Wood, Crouse, Cairnes, Rockefeller, Edmonds, Mulliken, Clements, Ruderman, McDonald and Dunn)

Read first time 02/08/2000. Referred to Committee on .

- AN ACT Relating to DNA testing of evidence; amending RCW 10.37.050;
- 2 adding a new section to chapter 10.73 RCW; and creating new sections.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 10.73 RCW 5 to read as follows:
- 6 (1) On or before December 31, 2002, a person in this state who has
- been sentenced to death or life imprisonment without possibility of
- 8 release or parole and who has been denied postconviction DNA testing
- 9 may submit a request to the county prosecutor in the county where the
- 10 conviction was obtained for postconviction DNA testing, if DNA evidence
- 11 was not admitted because the court ruled DNA testing did not meet
- 12 acceptable scientific standards or DNA testing technology was not
- 13 sufficiently developed to test the DNA evidence in the case. On and
- 14 after January 1, 2003, a person must raise the DNA issues at trial or
- 15 on appeal.
- 16 (2) The prosecutor shall screen the request. The request shall be
- 17 reviewed based upon the likelihood that the DNA evidence would
- 18 demonstrate innocence on a more probable than not basis. Upon
- 19 determining that testing should occur and the evidence still exists,

- 1 the prosecutor shall request DNA testing by the Washington state patrol
- 2 crime laboratory. Contact with victims shall be handled through
- 3 victim/witness divisions.
- 4 (3) A person denied a request made pursuant to subsections (1) and
- 5 (2) of this section has a right to appeal his or her request within
- 6 thirty days of denial of the request by the prosecutor. The appeal
- 7 shall be to the attorney general's office. If the attorney general's
- 8 office determines that it is likely that the DNA testing would
- 9 demonstrate innocence on a more probable than not basis, then the
- 10 attorney general's office shall request DNA testing by the Washington
- 11 state patrol crime laboratory.
- 12 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 2.** By December 1, 2001, the office of public
- 13 defense shall prepare a report detailing the following: (1) The number
- 14 of postconviction DNA test requests approved by the respective
- 15 prosecutor; (2) the number of postconviction DNA test requests denied
- 16 by the respective prosecutor and a summary of the basis for the
- 17 denials; (3) the number of appeals for postconviction DNA testing
- 18 approved by the attorney general's office; (4) the number of appeals
- 19 for postconviction DNA testing denied by the attorney general's office
- 20 and a summary of the basis for the denials; and (5) a summary of the
- 21 results of the postconviction DNA tests conducted pursuant to section
- 22 1 (2) and (3) of this act. The report shall also provide an estimate
- 23 of the number of persons convicted of crimes where DNA evidence was not
- 24 admitted because the court ruled DNA testing did not meet acceptable
- 25 scientific standards or where DNA testing technology was not
- 26 sufficiently developed to test the DNA evidence in the case.
- 27 **Sec. 3.** RCW 10.37.050 and 1891 c 28 s 29 are each amended to read
- 28 as follows:
- 29 The indictment or information is sufficient if it can be understood
- 30 therefrom--
- 31 (1) That it is entitled in a court having authority to receive
- 32 (([it.])) <u>it;</u>
- 33 (2) That it was found by a grand jury or prosecuting attorney of
- 34 the county in which the court was held;
- 35 (3) That the defendant is named, or if his name cannot be
- 36 discovered, that he is described by a fictitious name or by reference

- 1 to a unique genetic sequence of deoxyribonucleic acid, with the 2 statement that his real name is ((to the jury)) unknown;
- 3 (4) That the crime was committed within the jurisdiction of the 4 court, except where, as provided by law, the act, though done without 5 the county in which the court is held, is triable therein;
- 6 (5) That the crime was committed at some time previous to the 7 finding of the indictment or filing of the information, and within the 8 time limited by law for the commencement of an action therefor;
- 9 (6) That the act or omission charged as the crime is clearly and 10 distinctly set forth in ordinary and concise language, without 11 repetition, and in such a manner as to enable a person of common 12 understanding to know what is intended;
- 13 (7) The act or omission charged as the crime is stated with such a 14 degree of certainty as to enable the court to pronounce judgment upon 15 a conviction according to the right of the case.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Nothing in this act is intended to create a legal right or cause of action. Nothing in this act is intended to deny or alter any existing legal right or cause of action. Nothing in this act should be interpreted to deny postconviction DNA testing requests under existing law by convicted and incarcerated persons who were sentenced to confinement for a term less than life or the death penalty.

Passed the House March 9, 2000. Passed the Senate March 8, 2000. Approved by the Governor March 24, 2000. Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 24, 2000.