Bill No. HB 61 CS

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

CHAMBER ACTION

Senate

House

1 Representatives Quinones and Boqdanoff offered the following: 2 Amendment (with title amendment) 3 Remove lines 57-249 and insert: 4 that which would exonerate that person or mitigate the sentence 5 6 that person received. 7 2. A person who has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony prior to July 1, 2006, and has been 8 sentenced by a court established by the laws of this state may 9 10 petition that court to order the examination of physical evidence collected at the time of the investigation of the crime 11 12 for which he or she has been sentenced that may contain DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) and that would exonerate that person. 13 (b) A petition for postsentencing DNA testing under 14 15 paragraph (a) may be filed or considered at any time following the date that the judgment and sentence in the case becomes 16

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17 <u>final.</u> Except as provided in subparagraph 2., a petition for 18 postsentencing DNA testing may be filed or considered:

1. Within 4 years following the date that the judgment and 19 20 sentence in the case becomes final if no direct appeal is taken, within 4 years following the date that the conviction is 21 22 affirmed on direct appeal if an appeal is taken, within 4 years following the date that collateral counsel is appointed or 23 24 retained subsequent to the conviction being affirmed on direct appeal in a capital case, or by October 1, 2005, whichever 25 26 occurs later; or

27 2. At any time if the facts on which the petition is
28 predicated were unknown to the petitioner or the petitioner's
29 attorney and could not have been ascertained by the exercise of
30 due diligence.

31

(2) METHOD FOR SEEKING POSTSENTENCING DNA TESTING. --

32 (a) The petition for postsentencing DNA testing must be
33 made under oath by the sentenced defendant and must include the
34 following:

1. A statement of the facts relied on in support of the petition, including a description of the physical evidence containing DNA to be tested and, if known, the present location or the last known location of the evidence and how it was originally obtained;

2. A statement that the evidence was not previously tested
for DNA or a statement that the results of any previous DNA
testing were inconclusive and that subsequent scientific
developments in DNA testing techniques would likely produce a
definitive result establishing that the petitioner is not the
person who committed the crime;

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3. A statement that the sentenced defendant is innocent
and how the DNA testing requested by the petition will exonerate
the defendant of the crime for which the defendant was sentenced
or will mitigate the sentence received by the defendant for that
crime;

4. A statement that identification of the defendant is a
genuinely disputed issue in the case, and why it is an issue;

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5. Any other facts relevant to the petition; and

54 6. A certificate that a copy of the petition has been55 served on the prosecuting authority.

56 (b) Upon receiving the petition, the clerk of the court57 shall file it and deliver the court file to the assigned judge.

(c) The court shall review the petition and deny it if it
is insufficient. If the petition is sufficient, the prosecuting
authority shall be ordered to respond to the petition within 30
days.

(d) Upon receiving the response of the prosecuting
authority, the court shall review the response and enter an
order on the merits of the petition or set the petition for
hearing.

(e) Counsel may be appointed to assist the sentenced
defendant if the petition proceeds to a hearing and if the court
determines that the assistance of counsel is necessary and makes
the requisite finding of indigency.

(f) The court shall make the following findings whenruling on the petition:

72 1. Whether the sentenced defendant has shown that the73 physical evidence that may contain DNA still exists;

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74 2. Whether the results of DNA testing of that physical 75 evidence would be admissible at trial and whether there exists 76 reliable proof to establish that the evidence has not been 77 materially altered and would be admissible at a future hearing; 78 and

3. Whether there is a reasonable probability that the sentenced defendant would have been acquitted or would have received a lesser sentence if the DNA evidence had been admitted at trial.

(g) If the court orders DNA testing of the physical evidence, the cost of such testing may be assessed against the sentenced defendant unless he or she is indigent. If the sentenced defendant is indigent, the state shall bear the cost of the DNA testing ordered by the court.

(h) Any DNA testing ordered by the court shall be carried
out by the Department of Law Enforcement or its designee, as
provided in s. 943.3251.

91 (i) The results of the DNA testing ordered by the court
92 shall be provided to the court, the sentenced defendant, and the
93 prosecuting authority.

94

(3) RIGHT TO APPEAL; REHEARING.--

95 (a) An appeal from the court's order on the petition for
96 postsentencing DNA testing may be taken by any adversely
97 affected party.

98 (b) An order denying relief shall include a statement that
99 the sentenced defendant has the right to appeal within 30 days
100 after the order denying relief is entered.

101 (c) The sentenced defendant may file a motion for 102 rehearing of any order denying relief within 15 days after 382057 4/17/2006 12:52:38 PM

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103 service of the order denying relief. The time for filing an 104 appeal shall be tolled until an order on the motion for 105 rehearing has been entered.

(d) The clerk of the court shall serve on all parties a
copy of any order rendered with a certificate of service,
including the date of service.

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(4) PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE.--

(a) Governmental entities that may be in possession of any physical evidence in the case, including, but not limited to, any investigating law enforcement agency, the clerk of the court, the prosecuting authority, or the Department of Law Enforcement shall maintain any physical evidence collected at the time of the crime for which a postsentencing testing of DNA may be requested.

117 (b) Except for a case in which the death penalty is imposed, the evidence shall be maintained for at least the 118 period of time set forth in subparagraph (1)(b)1. In a case in 119 which the death penalty is imposed, the evidence shall be 120 maintained for 60 days after execution of the sentence. In all 121 122 other cases, a governmental entity may dispose of the physical evidence if the term of the sentence imposed in the case has 123 124 expired and

125 (c) A governmental entity may dispose of the physical 126 evidence before the expiration of the period of time set forth 127 in paragraph (1)(b) if all of the conditions set forth below are 128 met.

129 1. The governmental entity notifies all of the following
 130 individuals of its intent to dispose of the evidence: the

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Amendment No. (for drafter's use only) 131 sentenced defendant, any counsel of record, the prosecuting authority, and the Attorney General. 132 2. The notifying entity does not receive, within 90 days 133 134 after sending the notification, either a copy of a petition for postsentencing DNA testing filed pursuant to this section or a 135 136 request that the evidence not be destroyed because the sentenced defendant will be filing the petition before the time for filing 137 138 it has expired. 3. no other provision of law or rule requires that the 139 physical evidence be preserved or retained. 140 141 Section 2. Section 925.12, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 142 143 925.12 DNA testing; defendants entering pleas.--(1) For defendants who have entered a plea of quilty or 144 nolo contendere to a felony on or after July 1, 2006, a 145 defendant may petition for postsentencing DNA testing under s. 146 925.11 under the following circumstances: 147 The facts on which the petition is predicated were 148 (a) unknown to the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney at the 149 150 time the plea was entered and could not have been ascertained by the exercise of due diligence; or 151 The physical evidence for which DNA testing is sought 152 (b) was not disclosed to the defense by the state prior to the entry 153 of the plea by the petitioner. 154 For defendants seeking to enter a plea of guilty or 155 (2) 156 nolo contendere to a felony on or after July 1, 2006, the court 157 shall inquire of the defendant and of counsel for the defendant and the state as to physical evidence containing DNA known to 158 159 exist that could exonerate the defendant prior to accepting a 382057 4/17/2006 12:52:38 PM

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160	plea of guilty or nolo contendere. If no physical evidence
161	containing DNA that could exonerate the defendant is known to
162	exist, the court may proceed with consideration of accepting the
163	plea. If physical evidence containing DNA that could exonerate
164	the defendant is known to exist, the court may postpone the
165	proceeding on the defendant's behalf and order DNA testing upon
166	motion of counsel specifying the physical evidence to be tested.
167	(3) It is the intent of the Legislature that the Supreme
168	Court adopt rules of procedure consistent with this section for
169	a court, prior to the acceptance of a plea, to make an inquiry
170	into the following matters:
171	(a) Whether counsel for the defense has reviewed the
172	discovery disclosed by the state and whether such discovery
173	included a listing or description of physical items of evidence.
174	(b) Whether the nature of the evidence against the
175	defendant disclosed through discovery has been reviewed with the
176	defendant.
177	(c) Whether the defendant or counsel for the defendant is
178	aware of any physical evidence disclosed by the state for which
179	DNA testing may exonerate the defendant.
180	(d) Whether the state is aware of any physical evidence
181	for which DNA testing may exonerate the defendant.
182	(4) It is the intent of the Legislature that the
183	postponement of the proceedings by the court on the defendant's
184	behalf under subsection (2) constitute an extension attributable
185	to the defendant for purposes of the defendant's right to a
186	speedy trial.

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Amendment No. (for drafter's use only) 187 Section 3. Rule 3.853, Florida Rules of Criminal 188 Procedure, is repealed to the extent it is inconsistent with 189 this act. 190 Section 4. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law and shall apply retroactively to October 1, 2005; but section 3 191 192 shall take effect only if this act is passed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the membership of each house of the 193 194 Legislature. 195 ===== TITLE AMENDMENT ====== 196 197 Remove lines 15-43 and insert: require that the evidence be retained; creating s. 925.12, 198 199 F.S.; providing for postsentencing DNA testing under specified circumstances; requiring a court to make 200 201 specified inquiries of a defendant seeking to enter a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony; providing 202 legislative intent that the Supreme Court adopt certain 203 rules; providing that a postponement for specified reasons 204 be considered attributable to the defendant for speedy 205 206 trial purposes; repealing a specified Florida Rule of Criminal Procedure; providing retroactive and certain 207 208 contingent effect; providing effective dates.