First Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

REREVISED

This Version Includes All Amendments Adopted in the Second House

LLS NO. 23-0438.01 Michael Dohr x4347

HOUSE BILL 23-1034

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING MEASURES TO EXPAND POSTCONVICTION DNA TESTING.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

Under current law, an incarcerated person can motion the court for postconviction DNA testing to prove the person's actual innocence if DNA testing was not available at the time of the person's prosecution. The bill changes who can apply for postconviction DNA testing to include a person convicted of or adjudicated not guilty by reason of insanity for a felony offense in Colorado, including a person currently incarcerated; a person on parole or probation for a felony offense; a person subject to sex offender registration; or a person who has

SENATE d Reading Unamended February 22, 2023

SENATE Ind Reading Unamended February 21, 2023

HOUSE 3rd Reading Unamended February 7, 2023

HOUSE Amended 2nd Reading February 6, 2023

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment. <u>Double underlining denotes SENATE amendment.</u>

Capital letters or bold & italic numbers indicate new material to be added to existing law.

Dashes through the words or numbers indicate deletions from existing law.

completed the sentence imposed for the felony offense.

The bill allows an eligible person to apply for postconviction DNA testing:

- To show a reasonable probability that the person would not have been convicted; or
- If evidence was previously available and tested and the evidence now can be subjected to additional DNA testing that provides a reasonable likelihood of more probative results.

The bill permits the court to order postconviction DNA testing if there is a reasonable probability that the petitioner would not have been convicted or would have received a lesser sentence if favorable results had been obtained through DNA testing at the time of the original prosecution.

The bill allows a court to consider a subsequent petition with new or different grounds for relief if the court finds just cause or the interests of justice so requires.

If the results of DNA testing are favorable to the petitioner, the court shall schedule a hearing to determine appropriate relief to be granted including, but not limited to, an order setting aside or vacating the petitioner's conviction.

1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

2 **SECTION 1.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1-411, **add** (3.3)

and (3.5); and **repeal** (1) as follows:

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18-1-411. Postconviction testing of DNA - definitions. As used in this section and in sections 18-1-412 to 18-1-416, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "Actual innocence" means clear and convincing evidence such that no reasonable juror would have convicted the defendant.
- (3.3) "ELIGIBLE PERSON" MEANS A PERSON CONVICTED OF A FELONY OFFENSE IN COLORADO OR ADJUDICATED NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY FOR A FELONY OFFENSE IN COLORADO PURSUANT TO SECTION 16-8-105.5, INCLUDING A PERSON CURRENTLY INCARCERATED; A PERSON ON PAROLE OR PROBATION FOR A FELONY OFFENSE; A PERSON SUBJECT TO

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1	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 16-22-103; OR A
2	PERSON WHO HAS COMPLETED THE SENTENCE IMPOSED FOR THE FELONY
3	OFFENSE;
4	(3.5) "FAVORABLE RESULT" MEANS A RESULT THAT INDICATES A
5	REASONABLE PROBABILITY THAT THE PETITIONER WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN
6	CONVICTED.
7	SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1-412, amend (1),
8	(3), and (9) as follows:
9	18-1-412. Procedure for application for DNA testing -
10	appointment of counsel. (1) An incarcerated ELIGIBLE person may apply
11	AT ANY TIME to the district court in the district where the conviction was
12	secured for DNA testing concerning the conviction and sentence. the
13	person is currently serving.
14	(3) If the motion, files, and record of the case show to the
15	satisfaction of the court that the petitioner is not entitled to relief based on
16	the criteria specified in section 18-1-413, the court shall deny the motion
17	without a hearing and without appointment of counsel. The court may
18	deny a second or subsequent motion requesting relief pursuant to this
19	section.
20	(9) Upon motion of the defendant or his or her THE DEFENDANT'S
21	counsel, the court shall order a database search by a law enforcement
22	agency IN BOTH NATIONAL AND LOCAL DATABASES if the court determines
23	that a reasonable probability exists that the database search will produce
24	exculpatory or mitigating evidence relevant to a claim of wrongful
25	conviction or sentencing. DNA profiles must meet current national DNA
26	database index system eligibility standards and conform to current federal
2.7	bureau of investigation quality assurance standards in order to be eligible

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1	for search against the state index system.
2	SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1-413, amend (1)
3	introductory portion, (1)(a), (1)(b), and (1)(c); and add (2) as follows:
4	18-1-413. Content of application for DNA testing. (1) A cour
5	shall not order DNA testing unless the petitioner demonstrates by a
6	preponderance of the evidence that THE COURT SHALL ORDER DNA
7	TESTING IF:
8	(a) Favorable results of the DNA testing will demonstrate the
9	petitioner's actual innocence IT FINDS A REASONABLE PROBABILITY THAT
10	THE PETITIONER WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN CONVICTED IF FAVORABLE
11	RESULTS HAD BEEN OBTAINED THROUGH DNA TESTING AT THE TIME OF
12	THE ORIGINAL PROSECUTION;
13	(b) IT FINDS BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE THAT a law
14	enforcement agency collected biological evidence pertaining to the
15	offense; and retains actual or constructive possession of the evidence that
16	allows for reliable DNA testing;
17	(c) (I) Conclusive It finds by a preponderance of the
18	EVIDENCE THAT DNA results were not available prior to the petitioner's
19	conviction and OR, IF PREVIOUSLY AVAILABLE AND TESTED, THE EVIDENCE
20	CAN BE SUBJECTED TO MORE ADVANCED, SCIENTIFICALLY RELIABLE DNA
21	TESTING THAT PROVIDES A REASONABLE LIKELIHOOD OF MORE PROBATIVE
22	RESULTS; OR
23	(II) The petitioner did not secure THE REQUESTED DNA testing
24	prior to his or her THE PETITIONER'S conviction because DNA testing was
25	not reasonably available or for reasons that constitute justifiable excuse
26	ineffective assistance of counsel, or excusable neglect; and
27	(2) A PETITIONER MAY ONLY FILE A SUBSEQUENT PETITION WITH

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2	PETITIONER EXERCISED DUE DILIGENCE TO RAISE ALL VIABLE CLAIMS AT
3	THE TIME OF THE INITIAL PETITION OR IF THE PETITIONER WAS NOT
4	GRANTED A HEARING ON THE INITIAL PETITION AND THE SUBSEQUENT
5	PETITION RAISES VIABLE GROUNDS FOR RELIEF. IF THE COURT DETERMINES
6	THESE CRITERIA ARE SATISFIED, THE COURT MAY CONSIDER THE
7	SUBSEQUENT PETITION IF THE PETITIONER ESTABLISHES GOOD CAUSE WHY
8	A SUCCESSIVE PETITION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED OR THE COURT FINDS
9	THAT THE INTERESTS OF JUSTICE SO REQUIRE. IF THE COURT CONSIDERS
10	THE SUBSEQUENT PETITION, THE COURT SHALL DETERMINE WHETHER TO
11	GRANT THE PETITION PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION.
12	SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1-414, add
13	(2)(d) as follows:
14	18-1-414. Preservation of evidence. (2) (d) WHEN A MOTION
15	FOR POSTCONVICTION DNA TESTING IS GRANTED, THE PRIMARY
16	INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY THAT HANDLED THE CASE SHALL PREPARE AN
17	INVENTORY OF THE EVIDENCE RELATED TO THE CASE AND ISSUE A COPY OF
18	THE INVENTORY TO THE PETITIONER AND THE COURT.
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20	SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 18-1-415 as
21	follows:
22	18-1-415. Testing - payment. All testing shall be performed at a
23	law enforcement facility, and the petitioner shall pay for the testing. IF
24	THE COURT ORDERS DNA TESTING, THE TESTING MUST BE CONDUCTED BY
25	THE COLORADO BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION; EXCEPT THAT THE COURT,
26	UPON REQUEST OF THE PETITIONER AND AFTER THE PETITIONER
27	ESTABLISHING GOOD CAUSE, MAY ORDER TESTING BY ANOTHER TESTING

NEW GROUNDS FOR RELIEF NOT RAISED IN THE PRIOR PETITION IF THE

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1	LABORATORY OR AGENCY THAT CONFORMS TO THE CURRENT VERSION OF
2	ISO/IEC 17025 REQUIREMENTS, THE APPROPRIATION QUALITY ASSURANCE
3	STANDARDS REQUIRED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, AND
4	FORENSIC-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS AND IS ACCREDITED BY AN
5	ORGANIZATION THAT IS SIGNATORY TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABORATORY
6	ACCREDITATION COOPERATION MUTUAL RECOGNITION ARRANGEMENTS
7	FOR TESTING LABORATORIES. THE PETITIONER SHALL PAY FOR THE
8	TESTING. THE PARTIES SHALL CONSULT AND NEGOTIATE ON AN
9	AGREEMENT ON TESTING METHODS AND TECHNIQUES. IF THE PARTIES
10	CANNOT AGREE, THE COURT SHALL DESIGNATE THE TESTING METHODS
11	AND TECHNIQUES, CONSIDERING THE TOTALITY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES.
12	IN CONSIDERING THE TOTALITY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES, THE COURT
13	SHALL CONSIDER WHETHER THE TESTING WOULD BE CONSUMPTIVE IN
14	NATURE, WHETHER THE TESTING WOULD ALLOW FOR THE BEST POSSIBLE
15	COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE, AND WHETHER THE TESTING WOULD ALLOW
16	FOR THE MOST PROBATIVE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED. If the petitioner is
17	indigent and represented by either the public defender or alternate defense
18	counsel, and with the approval of the public defender or the alternate
19	defense counsel, the costs of the testing shall be paid from their THE
20	PUBLIC DEFENDER'S BUDGET OR THE ALTERNATE DEFENSE COUNSEL'S
21	budget.
22	SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1-416, amend (1);
23	and add (1.5) and (3) as follows:
24	18-1-416. Results of the DNA test. (1) Notwithstanding any law
25	or rule of procedure that bars a motion for postconviction review as
26	untimely OR SUCCESSIVE, a petitioner may use the results of a DNA test
27	ordered pursuant to section 18-1-413 as the grounds for filing a motion

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1	for postconviction review under PURSUANT TO section 18-1-410 and the
2	Colorado rules of criminal procedure.
3	$(1.5)\ If forensic DNA\ testing ordered\ provides\ a\ favorable$
4	RESULT TO THE PETITIONER, THE COURT SHALL SCHEDULE A HEARING
5	WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE RESULT TO DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE
6	$\label{eq:relief} \textbf{RELIEF TO BE GRANTED. } \textbf{B} \textbf{ASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE TESTING AND ANY}$
7	EVIDENCE OR OTHER INFORMATION PRESENTED AT THE HEARING, THE
8	COURT SHALL ENTER AN ORDER WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE HEARING
9	THAT SERVES THE INTERESTS OF JUSTICE, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO,
10	AN ORDER SETTING ASIDE OR VACATING THE PETITIONER'S JUDGMENT OF
11	CONVICTION.
12	(3) THE COURT SHALL ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE
13	NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES AND RIGHTS AFFORDED TO VICTIMS PROVIDED
14	FOR IN SECTIONS 24-4.1-301 TO 24-4.1-305.
15	SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 24-4.1-302, amend
16	(2)(u); and add $(2)(u.5)$ as follows:
17	24-4.1-302. Definitions. As used in this part 3, and for no other
18	purpose, including the expansion of the rights of any defendant:
19	(2) "Critical stages" means the following stages of the criminal
20	justice process:
21	(u) The decision, whether by court order, stipulation of the parties,
22	or otherwise, to conduct postconviction DNA testing to establish the
23	actual innocence of the person convicted of a crime against the victim
24	pursuant to section 18-1-413, the results of any such postconviction DNA
25	testing, and court proceedings initiated based on the result of the
26	postconviction DNA testing. An inmate's written or oral request for such
27	testing is not a "critical stage".

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1	(u.5) A HEARING HELD PURSUANT TO SECTION 18-1-416 (1.5) ;
2	SECTION 8. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 24-4.1-303, amend
3	(11)(b) as follows:
4	24-4.1-303. Procedures for ensuring rights of victims of
5	crimes. (11) The district attorney shall inform a victim of the following:
6	(b) Any of the critical stages specified in section 24-4.1-302 (2)(a)
7	to (2)(j), and (2)(l), AND (2)(u.5) of a criminal proceeding relating to a
8	person accused of a crime against the victim; except that the district
9	attorney shall not be obligated to inform the victim of any appellate
10	review undertaken by the attorney general's office;
11	SECTION 9. Effective date - applicability. This act takes effect
12	on October 1, 2023, and applies to petitions filed on or after said date.
13	SECTION 10. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds,
14	determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
15	preservation of the public peace, health, or safety.

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