ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 16-COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

(ON BEHALF OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE TO STUDY DEATH PENALTY AND RELATED DNA TESTING (A.C.R. 3 OF THE 17TH SPECIAL SESSION))

Prefiled January 27, 2003

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Provides for genetic marker analysis of certain evidence related to conviction of certain offenders sentenced to death. (BDR 14-200)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: Contains Appropriation not included in Executive Budget.

EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets formitted material is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to crimes; providing for genetic marker analysis of certain evidence relating to the conviction of certain offenders who have been sentenced to death; providing for a stay of execution pending the results of the analysis; providing that a petitioner may file a motion for a new trial if the analysis is favorable to the petitioner; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 176 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 and 3 of this act.

Sec. 2. 1. A person convicted of a crime and under sentence of death who meets the requirements of this section may file a postconviction petition requesting a genetic marker analysis of evidence within the possession or custody of the State which may contain genetic marker information relating to the investigation or prosecution that resulted in the judgment of conviction and sentence of death. The petition must include,



without limitation, the date scheduled for the execution, if it has been scheduled.

- 2. Such a petition must be filed with the clerk of the district court for the county in which the petitioner was convicted on a form prescribed by the Department of Corrections. A copy of the petition must be served by registered mail upon:
 - (a) The Attorney General; and

- (b) The district attorney in the county in which the petitioner was convicted.
- 3. If a petition is filed pursuant to this section, the court shall determine which person or agency has possession or custody of the evidence and shall immediately issue an order requiring, during the pendency of the proceeding, each person or agency in possession or custody of the evidence to:
- (a) Preserve all evidence within the possession or custody of the person or agency that may be subjected to genetic marker analysis pursuant to this section;
- (b) Within 30 days, prepare an inventory of all evidence within the possession or custody of the person or agency that may be subjected to genetic marker analysis pursuant to this section; and
- (c) Within 30 days, submit a copy of the inventory to the petitioner, the prosecuting attorney and the court.
- 4. Within 30 days after the inventory of all evidence is prepared pursuant to subsection 3, the prosecuting attorney may file a written response to the petition with the court.
- 5. The court shall hold a hearing on a petition filed pursuant to this section.
- 6. The court shall order a genetic marker analysis if the court finds that:
- (a) A reasonable possibility exists that the petitioner would not have been prosecuted or convicted if exculpatory results had been obtained through a genetic marker analysis of the evidence identified in the petition;
 - (b) The evidence to be analyzed exists; and
 - (c) The evidence was not previously subjected to:
 - (1) A genetic marker analysis involving the petitioner; or
- (2) The method of analysis requested in the petition, and the method of additional analysis may resolve an issue not resolved by a previous analysis.
- 7. If the court orders a genetic marker analysis pursuant to subsection 6, the court shall:
- (a) Order the analysis to be conducted promptly under reasonable conditions designed to protect the interest of the State in the integrity of the evidence and the analysis process.



- (b) Select a forensic laboratory to conduct or oversee the analysis. The forensic laboratory selected by the court must:
- (1) Be operated by this state or one of its political subdivisions, when possible; and
- (2) Satisfy the standards for quality assurance that are established for forensic laboratories by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- (c) Order the forensic laboratory selected pursuant to paragraph (b) to perform a genetic marker analysis of evidence. The analysis to be performed and evidence to be analyzed must:
 - (1) Be specified in the order; and

- (2) Include such analysis, testing and comparison of genetic marker information contained in the evidence and the genetic marker information of the petitioner as the court determines appropriate under the circumstances.
- (d) Order the production of any reports that are prepared by a forensic laboratory in connection with the analysis and any data and notes upon which the report is based.
- (e) Order the preservation of evidence used in a genetic marker analysis performed pursuant to this section for purposes of a subsequent proceeding or analysis, if any.
- 8. If the results of a genetic marker analysis performed pursuant to this section are favorable to the petitioner:
- (a) The petitioner may bring a motion for a new trial based on the ground of newly discovered evidence pursuant to NRS 176.515; and
- (b) The restriction on the time for filing the motion set forth in subsection 3 of NRS 176.515 is not applicable.
- 9. The court shall dismiss a petition filed pursuant to this section if:
- (a) The requirements for ordering a genetic marker analysis pursuant to this section are not satisfied; or
- (b) The results of a genetic marker analysis performed pursuant to this section are not favorable to the petitioner.
- 10. For the purposes of a genetic marker analysis pursuant to this section, a person under sentence of death who files a petition pursuant to this section shall be deemed to consent to the:
- (a) Submission of a biological specimen by him to determine his genetic marker information; and
- (b) Release and use of genetic marker information concerning the petitioner.
- 11. The expense of an analysis ordered pursuant to this section is a charge against the Department of Corrections and must be paid upon approval by the Board of State Prison Commissioners as other claims against the State are paid.



12. The remedy provided by this section is in addition to, is not a substitute for and is not exclusive of any other remedy, right of action or proceeding available to a person convicted of a crime and under sentence of death.

- Sec. 3. 1. After a judge grants a petition requesting a genetic marker analysis pursuant to section 2 of this act, if a judge determines that the genetic marker analysis cannot be completed before the date of the execution of the petitioner, the judge shall stay the execution of the judgment of death pending the results of the analysis.
- 2. If the results of an analysis ordered and conducted pursuant to section 2 of this act are not favorable to the petitioner:
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), the Director of the Department of Corrections shall, in due course, execute the judgment of death.
- (b) If the judgment of death has been stayed pursuant to subsection 1, the judge shall cause a certified copy of his order staying the execution of the judgment and a certified copy of the report of genetic marker analysis that indicates results which are not favorable to the petitioner to be immediately forwarded by the clerk of the court to the district attorney. Upon receipt, the district attorney shall pursue the issuance of a new warrant of execution of the judgment of death in the manner provided in NRS 176.495.
 - **Sec. 4.** NRS 176.515 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 176.515 1. The court may grant a new trial to a defendant if required as a matter of law or on the ground of newly discovered evidence.
- 2. If trial was by the court without a jury the court may vacate the judgment if entered, take additional testimony and direct the entry of a new judgment.
- 3. [A] Except as otherwise provided in section 2 of this act, a motion for a new trial based on the ground of newly discovered evidence may be made only within 2 years after the verdict or finding of guilt.
- 4. A motion for a new trial based on any other grounds must be made within 7 days after *the* verdict or finding of guilt or within such further time as the court may fix during the 7-day period.
- **Sec. 5.** The Department of Corrections, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall, on or before August 1, 2003:
- 1. Prescribe the form for a petition requesting the genetic marker analysis of evidence pursuant to section 2 of this act; and
- 2. Provide a copy of the form and a copy of the provisions of section 2 of this act to each person in the custody of the Department who is under a sentence of death.



1 **Sec. 6.** This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.



