HOUSE BILL No. 1144

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 35-33-5-5; IC 35-38-7-14.

Synopsis: Evidence preservation requirements. Establishes additional requirements for the disposition of property held as evidence that may contain biological evidence related to an offense, including matters involving postconviction DNA testing and analysis.

Effective: July 1, 2022.

Steuerwald

January 6, 2022, read first time and referred to Committee on Courts and Criminal Code.



Introduced

Second Regular Session of the 122nd General Assembly (2022)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2021 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

HOUSE BILL No. 1144

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1	SECTION 1. IC 35-33-5-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2007,
2	SECTION 225, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
3	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2022]: Sec. 5. (a) All items of property seized
4	by any law enforcement agency as a result of an arrest, search warrant,
5	or warrantless search, shall be securely held by the law enforcement
6	agency under the order of the court trying the cause, except as provided
7	in this section.
8	(b) Evidence that consists of property obtained unlawfully from its
9	owner may be returned by the law enforcement agency to the owner
10	before trial, in accordance with IC 35-43-4-4(h).

(c) Following the final disposition of the cause at trial level or any other final disposition the following shall be done:

(1) Property which may be lawfully possessed shall be returned
to its rightful owner, if known. If ownership is unknown, a
reasonable attempt shall be made by the law enforcement agency
holding the property to ascertain ownership of the property. After
ninety (90) days from the time:



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1 (A) the rightful owner has been notified to take possession of 2 the property; or 3 (B) a reasonable effort has been made to ascertain ownership 4 of the property; 5 the law enforcement agency holding the property shall, at a 6 convenient time, dispose of this property at a public auction. The 7 proceeds of this property shall be paid into the county general 8 fund. 9 (2) Except as provided in subsection (e), property, the possession of which is unlawful, shall be destroyed by the law enforcement 10 agency holding it sixty (60) days after final disposition of the 11 12 cause. 13 (3) A firearm that has been seized from a person who is 14 dangerous (as defined in IC 35-47-14-1) shall be retained, 15 returned, or disposed of in accordance with IC 35-47-14. 16 (d) Except as provided in subsection (f), if any property described in subsection (c) was admitted into evidence in the cause, the property 17 18 shall be disposed of in accordance with an order of the court trying the 19 cause. 20 (e) A law enforcement agency may destroy or cause to be destroyed 21 chemicals, controlled substances, or chemically contaminated 22 equipment (including drug paraphernalia as described in 23 IC 35-48-4-8.5) associated with the illegal manufacture of drugs or 24 controlled substances without a court order if all the following 25 conditions are met: 26 (1) The law enforcement agency collects and preserves a 27 sufficient quantity of the chemicals, controlled substances, or 28 chemically contaminated equipment to demonstrate that the 29 chemicals, controlled substances, or chemically contaminated equipment was associated with the illegal manufacture of drugs 30 31 or controlled substances. 32 (2) The law enforcement agency takes photographs of the illegal 33 drug manufacturing site that accurately depict the presence and 34 quantity of chemicals, controlled substances, and chemically 35 contaminated equipment. 36 (3) The law enforcement agency completes a chemical inventory 37 report that describes the type and quantities of chemicals, 38 controlled substances, and chemically contaminated equipment 39 present at the illegal manufacturing site. 40 The photographs and description of the property shall be admissible 41 into evidence in place of the actual physical evidence. 42 (f) For purposes of preserving the record of any conviction on



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1 appeal, the following shall be done: 2 (1) Subject to subdivision (2), a photograph demonstrating the 3 nature of the property, and an adequate description of the property 4 must be obtained before the disposition of the property. In the 5 event of a retrial, the photograph and description of the property 6 shall be admissible into evidence in place of the actual physical 7 evidence. All other rules of law governing the admissibility of 8 evidence shall apply to the photographs. 9 (2) All evidence for a violent offense (as defined in 10 IC 11-12-3.7-6) in the law enforcement agency's possession or control that could be subjected to DNA testing and analysis 11 12 shall be preserved by the law enforcement agency for twenty 13 (20) years from the date the defendant's conviction becomes 14 final. If: 15 (A) an investigation did not result in a conviction, the evidence shall be preserved until the expiration of the 16 17 statute of limitations for the alleged offense; or 18 (B) the preservation of the evidence is impracticable, the 19 law enforcement agency shall remove portions of the 20 material evidence likely to contain biological evidence 21 related to the offense, in a quantity sufficient to permit 22 future DNA testing before returning or disposing of the 23 physical evidence. 24 Any records, notes, identification numbers, photographs, and 25 other documentation relating to the process of preserving 26 DNA described in this subdivision shall be admissible into 27 evidence at any subsequent hearing or trial. 28 (g) The law enforcement agency disposing of property in any 29 manner provided in subsection (b), (c), or (e), or (f), shall maintain 30 certified records of any disposition under subsection (b), (c), or (e), or 31 (f). Disposition by destruction of property shall be witnessed by two (2) 32 persons who shall also attest to the destruction. 33 (h) This section does not affect the procedure for the disposition of 34 firearms seized by a law enforcement agency. 35 (i) A law enforcement agency that disposes of property by auction 36 under this section shall permanently stamp or otherwise permanently 37 identify the property as property sold by the law enforcement agency. 38 (j) Upon motion of the prosecuting attorney, the court shall order 39 property seized under IC 34-24-1 transferred, subject to the perfected 40 liens or other security interests of any person in the property, to the 41 appropriate federal authority for disposition under 18 U.S.C. 981(e), 19 42 U.S.C. 1616a, or 21 U.S.C. 881(e) and any related regulations adopted



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1 by the United States Department of Justice. 2 (k) The law enforcement agency responsible for disposing of 3 property under subsection (f)(2), shall do the following: 4 (1) Maintain a record of the preserved evidence. 5 (2) Schedule a disposal date for the preserved evidence. 6 (3) Provide notice to the last known address of the defendant 7 or the defendant's attorney when: 8 (A) the preserved evidence is removed from its secure 9 location; or 10 (B) the date the preserved evidence has been marked for disposal. 11 12 The defendant or the defendant's attorney must provide the most 13 current address of the defendant or the defendant's attorney to the 14 law enforcement agency responsible for disposing of property in 15 order to effectively receive proper notice. If the law enforcement 16 agency responsible for disposing of property does not have the 17 defendant's or the defendant's attorney's most current address on 18 file, then the notice requirement is deemed waived. 19 (1) Failure of a law enforcement agency to follow the procedures 20 described in this section may constitute contempt of court. 21 However, failure to follow the procedures described in this section 22 shall not be grounds for reversal of a conviction unless the 23 defendant proves a violation of the defendant's due process rights. 24 SECTION 2. IC 35-38-7-14 IS AMENDED TO READ AS 25 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2022]: Sec. 14. (a) If a petition for 26 DNA testing and analysis is filed under this chapter: 27 (1) except as provided in IC 35-33-5-5(f), the court shall order 28 the state to preserve during the pendency of the proceeding all 29 evidence in the state's possession or control that could be 30 subjected to DNA testing and analysis for an additional twenty 31 (20) years; 32 (2) the state shall: 33 (A) prepare an inventory of the evidence in the possession or 34 control of the state that could be subjected to DNA testing and 35 analysis; and 36 (B) submit a copy of the inventory to defense counsel and the 37 court; and 38 (3) if evidence is intentionally destroyed after the court orders its 39 preservation, the court may impose appropriate sanctions. 40 (b) Except as provided in IC 35-33-5-5(f), the evidence described 41 in this section shall be preserved for an additional twenty (20) 42 years from the defendant's:

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- 1 (1) termination of the appeal;
- 2 (2) retrial; or 3 (3) subsequen
 - (3) subsequent appeal and termination;
- 4 whichever is later, unless an action challenging the conviction or
- 5 sentence or postconviction action is pending.

