

FINAL BILL REPORT

HB 2637

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Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Concerning records in a criminal case.

Sponsors: By Representatives Pearson, O'Brien, Ericks, Ross and Roach; by request of Attorney General.

House Committee on Judiciary
Senate Committee on Judiciary

Background:

When a crime is committed in this state, witnesses or evidence related to that crime may be located outside the state. Criminal investigators, prosecutors or defense attorneys may have to employ one or more of several methods in attempting to get testimony or other evidence into the state. Warrants, summons, subpoenas, or other legal process may be issued directing an out-of-state (foreign) witness to appear in the state or a foreign entity to send or bring evidence to the state. Legal process may be issued by a Washington court. In other instances, a legal process may be issued by a court in the foreign state at the request of a Washington court.

Washington has adopted the Uniform Act to Secure the Attendance of Witnesses from Without a State in Criminal Proceedings. This law applies reciprocally in states with similar provisions. It allows a Washington court, upon petition by either the prosecution or defense, to recommend to a foreign court that a witness be compelled to appear in a Washington grand jury proceeding or a criminal trial. While a witness is in the state under this procedure, he or she is immune from prosecution or civil or criminal process for matters that arose before his or her appearance.

Without foreign court involvement, enforcement of out-of-state orders may be problematic, and obtaining foreign court involvement may be time consuming, expensive, and difficult.

In certain kinds of criminal cases such as identity theft, it is common for relevant records to be held in a foreign state. Entities doing business in this state may have headquarters and record-keeping facilities in another state. The foreign custodian of those records may be reluctant to comply with a Washington court's legal process for the production of such records. If the custodian is required to accompany the records in order to authenticate them, the time and expense involved may be a deterrent to cooperation.

A relevant business record is admissible in a criminal case if: (1) the custodian of the record testifies to its identity and mode of preparation, (2) it was made in the regular course of business at or near the time of the event in question, and (3) the court determines that the record's sources and method and time of preparation justify its admission.

Summary:

Procedures are established for the production of records through search warrants, subpoenas, and any other criminal process issued by a superior court in any criminal investigation or trial. A law enforcement officer, prosecutor, or defense attorney may apply to a superior court for criminal process ordering the production of records.

The procedures apply to records held inside or outside the state by a business that has conducted business in this state, any natural person, and, where relevant, a corporation, joint stock association, or unincorporated association.

Time to Comply.

When properly served, the recipient of the criminal process must produce the records within 20 business days, unless a shorter period is indicated in the process, or if the court finds reason to suspect an "adverse result."

Compliance after 20 days may be granted, upon a showing of good cause, if a recipient requests a longer period to respond and the court finds that an extension would not cause an adverse result.

Motion to Quash.

A recipient's motion to quash the process must be made in the issuing court and within the time that is required for the recipient's response to the process. The court must hear and decide the motion to quash no later than five court days after the motion is filed.

Authentication.

The applicant for a criminal process may request, or the issuing court may order, that the recipient verify the authenticity of the records by providing an affidavit, declaration, or certification attesting to the following:

- that the record was made at or near the time of the event in question or, if later, was made by a person with knowledge of the matter in question;
- that the record was made in the regular course of business; and
- that any duplicate produced is an accurate reproduction of the original.

An affidavit, declaration or certification that includes the foregoing information satisfies, without the need for testimony from the custodian of records, the requirements of RCW 5.45.020 addressing the admission of business records as evidence.

A party offering a verified record must give opposing parties sufficient notice to allow a challenge. A party may challenge the admissibility of a verified record, but only if the offering party is given sufficient notice to allow an opportunity to produce the record custodian.

Reciprocity and Immunity.

A recipient of foreign criminal process served in Washington must comply with its terms if it appears on its face to be valid criminal process.

Recipients of criminal process are granted civil and criminal immunity for complying with the process and for any failure to notify a person affected by a disclosure made by the recipient. The immunity provisions apply to foreign state recipients of Washington criminal process and Washington recipients of foreign state criminal process.

Votes on Final Passage:

House	96	0
Senate	47	0

Effective: June 12, 2008