

FINAL BILL REPORT

ESHB 1341

PARTIAL VETO C 175 L 13 Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Creating a claim for compensation for wrongful conviction and imprisonment.

Sponsors: House Committee on Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Orwall, Goodman, Pollet, Jinkins, Carlyle, Roberts, Appleton, Hunt, Upthegrove, Green, Kagi, Seaquist, Moeller, Kirby, Santos, Ryu, Pedersen and Moscoso).

House Committee on Judiciary
House Committee on Appropriations
Senate Committee on Law & Justice
Senate Committee on Ways & Means

Background:

Persons unjustly convicted of federal crimes and subsequently imprisoned are authorized by federal statute to bring an action for damages in the United States Court of Federal Claims. In 2004 Congress increased the damage award limit for persons who successfully bring a claim based on unjust conviction of a federal crime. Successful claimants are eligible for up to \$50,000 per year of incarceration, and \$100,000 per year served on a sentence of death.

Along with the federal government, the District of Columbia and 27 states have statutes offering some form of compensation to the wrongly convicted. Washington law does not provide for a civil cause of action specific to compensation for persons wrongly convicted and incarcerated.

Washington pays judgments, settlements, and defense costs associated with tort claims against the state from a nonappropriated liability account that is funded by premiums assessed against state agencies.

Summary:

Persons wrongly convicted of a felony in superior court and imprisoned as a result may bring a civil suit against the state for money damages and other compensation.

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Who May Bring a Claim.

A person who has been convicted in Washington and imprisoned for one or more felonies of which that person is actually innocent may file a claim. A person is actually innocent of a felony if the person did not engage in any of the illegal activity alleged in the charging documents. A person is wrongly convicted if that person was charged with, convicted of, and imprisoned for one or more felonies of which the person is actually innocent. If the claimant is deceased, the claim survives to the personal representative of the deceased claimant.

Presenting a Claim.

In order to file an actionable claim, a claimant must establish by documentary evidence that:

- the claimant has been convicted of one or more felonies in superior court and has served all or part of a corresponding sentence of imprisonment;
- the claimant is not currently incarcerated for any offense;
- the claimant is not seeking compensation for any period of imprisonment during which they were simultaneously imprisoned on a concurrent sentence for a crime other than the felony or felonies that form the basis of the claim;
- the claimant has been pardoned on grounds consistent with innocence for the felony or felonies upon which the claim is based; or, as a result of significant new exculpatory information, the judgment of conviction was reversed or vacated and the charging document dismissed, or the wrongly convicted person was found not guilty at a new trial or was not retried and the charging document was dismissed; and
- the statute of limitations has not run.

The claim must also set out the following factual assertions in sufficient detail:

- that the claimant did not engage in any illegal conduct alleged in the charging documents; and
- that the claimant did not commit perjury or fabricate evidence to bring about the conviction.

Unless the Attorney General concedes that the claimant was wrongly convicted, any claim not meeting the filing criteria may be dismissed by the court. The court is required to set forth its reasons for dismissal in written findings of fact and conclusions of law.

In order to obtain a judgment, the claimant must show clear and convincing evidence of all of the documentary evidence and factual assertions required at filing.

The Compensation Award.

The award for bringing a successful claim is the following:

- \$50,000 for each year of actual incarceration (including pre-trial incarceration);
- \$50,000 (additional) for each year served under a sentence of death;
- \$25,000 for each year on parole, community custody, or as a registered sex offender;
- compensation for child support that became due and interest on arrearages that accrued while incarcerated;
- reimbursement for restitution, assessments, fees, and court costs associated with the underlying wrongful conviction;
- attorneys' fees for bringing the wrongful conviction claim, not to exceed \$75,000;

- higher education tuition waivers for Washington's state universities and colleges for the claimant and the claimant's children and step-children if they are domiciled in Washington; and
- access to reentry services, upon the claimant's request.

Compensation awards are paid from the state liability account. The award may not be offset by costs the state or any political subdivision of the state incurred in prosecuting and incarcerating the wrongly convicted person, may not include punitive damages, and will not be considered income for tax purposes. The claimant and the Attorney General may agree to a structured settlement of the compensation claim. The structured settlement agreement is subject to court approval.

A court must seal the person's record of conviction upon a finding of wrongful conviction. Upon the claimant's request, the court may order the conviction record vacated.

Prior to receiving a compensation award, the claimant must execute a legal release waiving any other existing remedies, causes of action, and relief related to the wrongful conviction. If the release is held invalid and another award is granted based on the wrongful conviction, the claimant must reimburse the state to the extent of the other award or the amount received by the claimant under the immediate cause of action, whichever is less. The claimant does not have to reimburse the state for compensation associated with child support, costs related to defending the underlying conviction, or attorneys' fees.

Notice.

When a person's conviction has been reversed or vacated or other similar judicial relief has been granted on grounds consistent with innocence, the court must provide the person with a copy of this act.

Statute of Limitations.

Claims must be brought within three years from pardon, grant of judicial relief, release from custody, or this act's effective date, whichever is latest. If the wrongly convicted person is not given proper notice of this act, they have an additional 12 months to file.

Right of Appeal.

Wrongful conviction claimants will have the right to appeal. Review of a superior court dismissal is de novo.

Votes on Final Passage:

House	95	2	
Senate	48	0	(Senate amended)
House	95	0	(House concurred)

Effective: July 28, 2013

Partial Veto Summary: The Governor vetoed the sections requiring payment of compensation claims from the state liability account.