

# HOUSE BILL REPORT

## HB 1341

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**As Reported by House Committee On:**  
Judiciary

**Title:** An act relating to new member training.

**Brief Description:** Brief Desc for HB 1342.

**Sponsors:** Representative Appleton.

**Brief History:**

**Committee Activity:**

Judiciary: 1/4/17, 2/12/17 [DP].

**Brief Summary of Bill**

- Creates a civil cause of action allowing persons wrongly convicted of one or more felonies and incarcerated as a result to bring a civil suit against the state for compensation.

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### HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

**Staff:** Omeara Harrington (786-7136).

**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 \$100,000 per year served on death row and \$50,000 per year of incarceration not on death row.

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**Summary of Bill:**

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*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.*

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

#### 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 accusatory instrument dismissed, or the wrongly convicted person was found not guilty at a new trial or was not retried and the accusatory instrument 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 spent on death row;
- \$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; and
- access to reentry services, upon the claimant's request.

The claimant and the Attorney General may agree to a structured settlement of the compensation claim, subject to court approval. The court may only approve the agreement if the court finds the agreement is in the claimant's best interest and actuarially equivalent to the lump sum compensation before taxation.

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.

The claimant is entitled to pursue any existing remedy related to the wrongful conviction; however, if 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.

The claim 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.

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**Appropriation:** None.

**Fiscal Note:** Requested on January 4, 2017.

**Effective Date:** The bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect immediately.

**Staff Summary of Public Testimony:**

(In support) This issue has been worked on for three years. Washington is one of a minority of states that does not offer a compensation package. People convicted and released receive a

lot of services; people who are exonerated get nothing. This conversation has been going on across the nation because of DNA exonerations. There are three in Washington, and two or three dozen other cases being worked on in some manner. These individuals are victims of a system that did not work for them, and the horrific circumstance does not end when they are released. Some lost up to 17 years while incarcerated, and lost their businesses and the opportunity to earn money for retirement. They have had trouble securing housing and work. They need financial help and medical care. They cannot be given the years back or have the chance to watch their children grow up, but they can be given a package to rebuild their lives. Washington is a national leader in equality and justice, and it is time for bipartisan recognition of these men.

Alternative funding mechanisms are being investigated, but this is a no-fault claim and the state should pay. It is a state criminal justice system, and these cases are rare, but represent some of the worst mistakes a government could make. The state should apologize, and the compensation award is structured and equitable. Nobody would trade a year in prison for \$50,000. The attorneys' fees are low enough that lawyers are not going to jump into this to make money. Right now wrongly convicted people have no other option but to sue, and there are several lawsuits pending now. The compensation package would probably be less than one payoff lawsuit. The question of whether or not wrongly convicted people should have to waive the option to sue in tort in order to obtain a compensation award is under consideration.

The language in the bill is narrow and has been amended to address prosecutor concerns. For instance language was added to account for the fact that evidence is not preserved when a plea is entered. There will not be a flood of litigation from this, and it has not happened in the other states that have enacted these laws.

(Opposed) None.

**Persons Testifying:** Representative Jones, prime sponsor; Lara Zarowsky, Courtney Skiles, and Caroline Bercier, Innocence Project Northwest; Larry Davis; Alan Northrop; James Anderson; Dan Satterberg, King County Prosecutors Office; and Tom McBride, Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys.

**Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying:** None.