

VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY — CHAPTER

An Act to amend and reenact §§ 19.2-327.2, 19.2-327.3, and 19.2-327.5 of the Code of Virginia, relating to writs of actual innocence.

[S 1381]

Approved

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 19.2-327.2, 19.2-327.3, and 19.2-327.5 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 19.2-327.2. Issuance of writ of actual innocence based on biological evidence.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law or rule of court, upon a petition of a person ~~incarcerated~~ who was convicted of a felony upon a plea of not guilty, or for any person, regardless of the plea, sentenced to death, or convicted of (i) a Class 1 felony, (ii) a Class 2 felony or (iii) any felony for which the maximum penalty is imprisonment for life, the Supreme Court shall have the authority to issue writs of actual innocence under this chapter. The writ shall lie to the circuit court that entered the felony conviction; and that court shall have the authority to conduct hearings, as provided for in § 19.2-327.5, on such a petition as directed by order from the Supreme Court.

§ 19.2-327.3. Contents and form of the petition based on previously unknown or untested human biological evidence of actual innocence.

A. The petitioner shall allege categorically and with specificity, under oath, the following: (i) the crime for which the petitioner was convicted, and that such conviction was upon a plea of not guilty or that the person is under a sentence of death or convicted of (1) a Class 1 felony, (2) a Class 2 felony or (3) any felony for which the maximum penalty is imprisonment for life; (ii) that the petitioner is actually innocent of the crime for which he was convicted; (iii) an exact description of the human biological evidence and the scientific testing supporting the allegation of innocence; (iv) that the evidence was not previously known or available to the petitioner or his trial attorney of record at the time the conviction became final in the circuit court, or if known, the reason that the evidence was not subject to the scientific testing set forth in the petition; (v) the date the test results under § 19.2-327.1 became known to the petitioner or any attorney of record; (vi) that the petitioner or his attorney of record has filed the petition within 60 days of obtaining the test results under § 19.2-327.1; (vii) ~~that the petitioner is currently incarcerated;~~ (viii) the reason or reasons the evidence will prove that no rational trier of fact could have found proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt; and ~~(ix)~~ (viii) for any conviction that became final in the circuit court after June 30, 1996, that the evidence was not available for testing under § 9.1-1104. The Supreme Court may issue a stay of execution pending proceedings under the petition. Nothing in this chapter shall constitute grounds to delay setting an execution date pursuant to § 53.1-232.1 or to grant a stay of execution that has been set pursuant to § 53.1-232.1 (iii) or (iv).

B. Such petition shall contain all relevant allegations of facts that are known to the petitioner at the time of filing and shall enumerate and include all previous records, applications, petitions, appeals and their dispositions. A copy of any test results shall be filed with the petition. The petition shall be filed on a form provided by the Supreme Court. If the petitioner fails to submit a completed form, the court may dismiss the petition or return the petition to the prisoner pending the completion of such form. The petitioner shall be responsible for all statements contained in the petition. Any false statement in the petition, if such statement is knowingly or willfully made, shall be a ground for prosecution and conviction of perjury as provided for in § 18.2-434.

C. The Supreme Court shall not accept the petition unless it is accompanied by a duly executed return of service in the form of a verification that a copy of the petition and all attachments has been served on the attorney for the Commonwealth of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred and the Attorney General or an acceptance of service signed by these officials, or any combination thereof. The Attorney General shall have 30 days after receipt of the record by the clerk of the Supreme Court in which to file a response to the petition. The response may contain a proffer of any evidence pertaining to the guilt of the defendant that is not included in the record of the case, including evidence that was suppressed at trial.

D. The Supreme Court may, when the case has been before a trial or appellate court, inspect the record of any trial or appellate court action, and the Court may, in any case, award a writ of certiorari to the clerk of the respective court below, and have brought before the Court the whole record or any part of any record.

E. In any petition filed pursuant to this chapter, the defendant is entitled to representation by counsel

57 subject to the provisions of Article 3 (§ 19.2-157 et seq.) of Chapter 10 of this title.

58 § 19.2-327.5. Relief under writ.

59 Upon consideration of the petition, the response by the Commonwealth, previous records of the case,
60 the record of any hearing held under this chapter and the record of any hearings held pursuant to
61 § 19.2-327.1, and if applicable, any findings certified from the circuit court pursuant to § 19.2-327.4, the
62 Court shall either dismiss the petition for failure to state a claim or assert grounds upon which relief
63 shall be granted; or upon a hearing the Court shall (i) dismiss the petition for failure to establish
64 allegations sufficient to justify the issuance of the writ, or (ii) only upon a finding of clear and
65 convincing evidence that the petitioner has proven all of the allegations contained in clauses (iv) through
66 ~~(ix)~~ (viii) of subsection A of § 19.2-327.3, and upon a finding that no rational trier of fact could have
67 found proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, grant the writ, and vacate the conviction, or in the
68 event that the Court finds that no rational trier of fact could have found sufficient evidence beyond a
69 reasonable doubt as to one or more elements of the offense for which the petitioner was convicted, but
70 the Court finds that there remains in the original trial record evidence sufficient to find the petitioner
71 guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of a lesser included offense, the court shall modify the conviction
72 accordingly and remand the case to the circuit court for resentencing. The burden of proof in a
73 proceeding brought pursuant to this chapter shall be upon the convicted person seeking relief. If a writ
74 vacating a conviction is granted, the Court shall forward a copy of the writ to the circuit court, where an
75 order of expungement shall be immediately granted.