FEB 2 1 1996 JUDICIARY

HOUSE	FILE	2286

BY BERNAU, MORELAND, and DINKLA

Passed	House, Date	2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Passed	Senate,	Date	
Vote:	Ayes	Nays	Vote:	Ayes	Nays	
	Appro	ved				

## A BILL FOR

	l An 2	Act relating to compensation for certain miscarriages of	
		justice.	
2		IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:	
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		TISB 3918VH 76	

TLSB 3918YH 70 mk/jj/8

S.F. H.F. **2286** 

1 Section 1. Section 669.14, Code 1995, is amended by adding 2 the following new subsection:

3 <u>NEW SUBSECTION</u>. 14. A claim to compensate for the 4 miscarriage of justice for a person innocent of a criminal 5 offense who is erroneously convicted of the offense. For 6 purposes of this section, damages shall include only lost 7 income and other economic damages incurred during the person's 8 incarceration following conviction, attorney's fees and court 9 costs incurred by the person defending the criminal action, 10 and victim restitution paid by the person subsequent to 11 conviction. A claim under this subsection must be brought 12 only after the person has been released from incarceration and 13 released from probation or parole.

14 Sec. 2. <u>NEW SECTION</u>. 669.25 LIABILITY FOR ERRONEOUS 15 CONVICTIONS.

16 Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the 17 contrary, claims against the state which request the payment 18 of damages under section 669.14, subsection 14, shall be 19 permitted and may be filed directly in the district court in 20 the county in which the plaintiff resides or in which the 21 erroneous conviction occurred. To recover damages for an 22 erroneous conviction the plaintiff must prove by a 23 preponderance of the evidence only that the plaintiff did not 24 commit the offense for which the plaintiff was convicted. 25 Negligence or misconduct on the part of either the government 26 or the defense attorney in the criminal action is not an 27 element which must be proved to be able to recover damages. 28 The state may seek indemnification from the defense attorney 29 or from the political subdivision which employed the 30 prosecuting attorney if the state is required to pay a claim 31 under this section that resulted from the negligence or 32 misconduct of the defense attorney or prosecuting attorney. 670.4A INDEMNIFICATION FOR 33 Sec. 3. NEW SECTION. 34 ERRONEOUS CONVICTIONS.

35 Notwithstanding section 670.4, a municipality shall be

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1 liable for a claim for indemnification by the state if the 2 state proves that, due to the negligence or misconduct of a 3 prosecuting attorney, the state paid a claim under section 4 669.25.

## EXPLANATION

S.F. \_\_\_\_\_ H.F. 2286

6 This bill waives state tort immunity in situations where a 7 person is erroneously convicted of a criminal offense. The 8 person need not prove negligence or misconduct on the part of 9 the government or the person's defense attorney, but must 10 prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the person did 11 not commit the criminal offense. A person who is erroneously 12 convicted may recover lost income and other economic damages 13 as a result of imprisonment following the conviction, 14 attorney's fees and court costs incurred defending the 15 criminal action, and victim restitution paid.

16 The bill provides that a person who claims to have been 17 erroneously convicted may file the action in the district 18 court for the county in which the person resides or the county 19 in which the conviction occurred after the person is released 20 from incarceration and probation or parole.

The state may seek indemnification from the defense attorney or political subdivision which employed the prosecuting attorney if negligence or misconduct by either resulted in the claim against the state. The political subdivision cannot claim immunity from an indemnification action under chapter 670.

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