AN ACT 2 relating to the disposition of property alleged to have been 3 illegally acquired and to the use of the photographic evidence of 4 that property in a criminal action. 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

6 SECTION 1. Article 38.34, Code of Criminal Procedure, is 7 amended to read as follows:

8 Art. 38.34. PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE IN THEFT CASES. (a) <u>In</u> 9 <u>this article</u> [As used herein], [the term] "property" means <u>any</u> 10 tangible personal property [offered for sale or lease by a person 11 engaged in the business of selling goods or services to buyers].

(b) A photograph of property <u>that</u> [which] a person is alleged to have unlawfully appropriated with the intent to deprive the owner of <u>the</u> [such] property is admissible into evidence under rules of law governing the admissibility of photographs. <u>The</u> [and <u>such</u>] photograph is as admissible in evidence as <u>is</u> the property itself.

18 (c) The provisions of Article 18.16 [<del>of this code</del>] 19 concerning the bringing of stolen property before a magistrate for 20 examination are complied with if a photograph of the stolen 21 property is brought before the magistrate.

(d) The defendant's rights of discovery and inspection of tangible physical evidence are satisfied if a photograph of the [tangible] property is made available to the defendant by the state

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1 <u>on</u> [upon] order of any court having jurisdiction over the cause.

2 SECTION 2. Article 47.02, Code of Criminal Procedure, is 3 amended to read as follows:

Art. 47.02. RESTORED ON TRIAL. (a) On [Upon] the trial of any criminal action for theft[ $_{7}$ ] or [for] any other offense involving the illegal acquisition of property [which is by law a penal offense], the court trying the case shall order the property to be restored to the person appearing by the proof to be the owner of the property [same].

10 (b) On written consent of the prosecuting attorney, any magistrate having jurisdiction in the county in which a [Likewise, 11 the judge of any court in which the trial of any] criminal action 12 for theft or any other offense involving the illegal acquisition of 13 property [which is by law a penal offense] is pending may hold a[ $\tau$ 14 15 upon] hearing to determine the right to possession of the property. If[, if] it is proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate [judge 16 17 of said court] that any person is a true owner of the property alleged to have been stolen, and the property [which] is under the 18 19 <u>control</u> [in possession] of a peace officer, the magistrate may, by 20 written order, direct the property to be restored to that person [such owner]. 21

[As to property subject to the Certificate of Title Act (Chapter 501, Transportation Code), any magistrate having jurisdiction in the county in which the criminal action is pending may hold a hearing to determine the right to possession of the property, even if a criminal action is pending, upon written consent of the prosecuting attorney.]

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1 SECTION 3. The changes in law made by this Act apply only to 2 a criminal action filed on or after the effective date of this Act 3 and to the admissibility of evidence in that action. A criminal 4 action filed before the effective date of this Act and the 5 admissibility of evidence in that action are covered by the law in 6 effect when the action was filed, and the former law is continued in 7 effect for that purpose.

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SECTION 4. This Act takes effect September 1, 2009.

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 796 was passed by the House on May 1, 2009, by the following vote: Yeas 138, Nays 0, 1 present, not voting.

Chief Clerk of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 796 was passed by the Senate on May 26, 2009, by the following vote: Yeas 31, Nays 0.

Secretary of the Senate

APPROVED:

Date

Governor