By: Smith of Tarrant (Senate Sponsor - Hegar)

(In the Senate - Received from the House May 4, 2009;
May 6, 2009, read first time and referred to Committee on Criminal
Justice; May 20, 2009, reported favorably by the following vote:
Yeas 6, Nays 0; May 20, 2009, sent to printer.) 1-1 1**-**2 1**-**3 1-4 1-5

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A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

relating to the disposition of property alleged to have been illegally acquired and to the use of the photographic evidence of that property in a criminal action.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

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

Art. 38.34. PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE IN THEFT CASES. (a) $\underline{\text{In}}$ this article [As used herein], [the term] "property" means $\underline{\text{any}}$ tangible personal property [offered for sale or lease by a person engaged in the business of selling goods or services to buyers].

- (b) A photograph of property that [which] a person is alleged to have unlawfully appropriated with the intent to deprive the owner of the [such] property is admissible into evidence under rules of law governing the admissibility of photographs. The [and such] photograph is as admissible in evidence as is the property
- (c) The provisions of Article 18.16 [of this -code l concerning the bringing of stolen property before a magistrate for examination are complied with if a photograph of the stolen 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 on [upon] order of any court having jurisdiction over the cause.

 SECTION 2. Article 47.02, Code of Criminal Procedure, is

amended to read as follows:

Art. 47.02. RESTORED ON TRIAL. (a) On [Upon] the trial of any criminal action for theft[$_{\tau}$] 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].

(b) On written consent of the prosecuting attorney, any magistrate having jurisdiction in the county in which a [Likewise, the judge of any court in which the trial of any] criminal action for theft or any other offense involving the illegal acquisition of property [which is by law a penal offense] is pending may hold a [- $\frac{\text{upon}}{\text{If}}$] hearing to determine the right to possession of the property. If $[\frac{1}{1}]$ it is proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate $[\frac{1}{1}]$ 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 control [in possession] of a peace officer, the magistrate may, by written order, direct the property to be restored to that person [such owner].

[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 over if a criminal action is pending upon written property, even if a criminal action is pending, upon written consent of the prosecuting attorney.

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

H.B. No. 796 2-1 SECTION 4. This Act takes effect September 1, 2009.

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