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| BILL ANALYSIS |

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| H.B. 3424 |
| By: Thompson, Senfronia |
| Criminal Jurisprudence |
| Committee Report (Unamended) |

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| **BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE**  It has been suggested that DNA evidence that does not belong to a defendant in a criminal case but can be matched with a DNA profile in a law enforcement agency's database should be considered exculpatory evidence and meets the requirements for a defendant to obtain post‑conviction forensic DNA testing. H.B. 3424 seeks to make DNA evidence more available for consideration by the criminal justice system. |
| **CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPACT**  It is the committee's opinion that this bill does not expressly create a criminal offense, increase the punishment for an existing criminal offense or category of offenses, or change the eligibility of a person for community supervision, parole, or mandatory supervision. |
| **RULEMAKING AUTHORITY**  It is the committee's opinion that this bill does not expressly grant any additional rulemaking authority to a state officer, department, agency, or institution. |
| **ANALYSIS**  H.B. 3424 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure to establish that, for purposes of forensic DNA testing ordered by a convicting court, exculpatory results include DNA test results that indicate a match between an unidentified DNA profile on the evidence tested and another individual's DNA profile contained in a DNA database or otherwise in the possession of a law enforcement agency. |
| **EFFECTIVE DATE**  September 1, 2019. |