Sixty-third Legislative Assembly of North Dakota

SENATE BILL NO. 2227

Introduced by

Senators Carlisle, Flakoll, Warner

Representatives Grande, Klemin, Amerman

- 1 A BILL for an Act to amend and reenact sections 29-32.1-01 and 29-32.1-09 of the North
- 2 Dakota Century Code, relating to limitations and summary disposition for postconviction relief
- 3 proceedings.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

5 SECTION 1. AMENDMENT. Section 29-32.1-01 of the North Dakota Century Code is

6 amended and reenacted as follows:

7 29-32.1-01. Remedy - To whom available - Conditions.

- A person who has been convicted of and sentenced for a crime may institute a
 proceeding applying for relief under this chapter upon the ground that:
- a. The conviction was obtained or the sentence was imposed in violation of the laws
 or the Constitution of the United States or of the laws or Constitution of North
 Dakota;
- b. The conviction was obtained under a statute that is in violation of the Constitution
 of the United States or the Constitution of North Dakota, or that the conduct for
 which the applicant was prosecuted is constitutionally protected;
- 16 c. The court that rendered the judgment of conviction and sentence was without
 17 jurisdiction over the person of the applicant or the subject matter;
- 18 d. The sentence is not authorized by law;
- e. Evidence, not previously presented and heard, exists requiring vacation of the
 conviction or sentence in the interest of justice;
- 21f.A significant change in substantive or procedural law has occurred which, in the22interest of justice, should be applied retrospectively;

Sixty-third Legislative Assembly

1		g.	The se	ntence has expired, probation or parole or conditional release was	
2			unlawfu	ully revoked, or the applicant is otherwise unlawfully in custody or	
3			restrair	ned; or	
4		h.	The co	nviction or sentence is otherwise subject to collateral attack upon any	
5			ground	of alleged error available before July 1, 1985, under any common law,	
6			statuto	ry or other writ, motion, proceeding, or remedy.	
7	2.	Exc	cept as provided in subsection 3, an application for relief under this chapter must be		
8		<u>filed</u>	within c	one year of the date the conviction becomes final. A conviction becomes	
9		<u>final</u>	I for purposes of this chapter when:		
10		<u>a.</u>	The tim	ne for appeal of the conviction to the North Dakota supreme court expires;	
11		<u>b.</u>	<u>lf an ap</u>	opeal was taken to the North Dakota supreme court, the time for petitioning	
12			<u>the Uni</u>	ited States supreme court for review expires; or	
13		<u>C.</u>	If reviev	w was sought in the United States supreme court, the date the supreme	
14			<u>court is</u>	ssues a final order in the case.	
15	<u>3.</u>	<u>a.</u>	<u>Notwith</u>	nstanding subsection 2, a court may consider an application for relief under	
16			this cha	apter if:	
17			(<u>1)</u> <u>T</u> l	he petition alleges the existence of newly discovered evidence that,	
18			in	cluding DNA evidence, which if proved and reviewed in light of the	
19			<u>e\</u>	vidence as a whole, would establish that the petitioner did not engage in	
20			<u>th</u>	e criminal conduct for which the petitioner was convicted;	
21			<u>(2)</u> <u>T</u> I	he petitioner establishes that the petitioner suffered from a physical	
22			<u>di</u>	sability or mental disease that precluded timely assertion of the application	
23			fo	or relief; or	
24			<u>(3)</u> <u>T</u> l	he petitioner asserts a new interpretation of federal or state constitutional	
25			or	r statutory law by either the United States supreme court or a North Dakota	
26			ap	ppellate court and the petitioner establishes that the interpretation is	
27			re	troactively applicable to the petitioner's case.	
28		<u>b.</u>	<u>An app</u>	lication under this subsection must be filed within one year of the date the	
29			petition	ner discovers or reasonably should have discovered the existence of the	
30			<u>new ev</u>	vidence, the disability or disease ceases, or the effective date of the	
31			<u>retroac</u>	tive application of law.	

Sixty-third Legislative Assembly

1	<u>4.</u>	A proceeding under this chapter is not a substitute for and does not affect any remedy				
2		incident to the prosecution in the trial court or direct review of the judgment of				
3		conviction or sentence in an appellate court. Except as otherwise provided in this				
4		chapter, a proceeding under this chapter replaces all other common law, statutory, or				
5		other remedies available before July 1, 1985, for collaterally challenging the validity of				
6		the judgment of conviction or sentence. It is to be used exclusively in place of them. A				
7		proceeding under this chapter is not available to provide relief for disciplinary				
8		measures, custodial treatment, or other violations of civil rights of a convicted person				
9		occurring after the imposition of sentence.				
10	SECTION 2. AMENDMENT. Section 29-32.1-09 of the North Dakota Century Code is					
11	amende	nded and reenacted as follows:				
12	29-32.1-09. Summary disposition.					
13	1.	The court, on its own motion, may enter a judgment denying a meritless application on				
14		any and all issues raised in the application before any response by the state. The				
15		court also may summarily deny a second or successive application for similar relief on				
16		behalf of the same applicant and may summarily deny any application when the issues				
17		raised in the application have previously been decided by the appellate court in the				
18	I	same case.				
19	<u> <u> </u></u>	The court, on its own motion, may dismiss any grounds of an application which allege				
20		ineffective assistance of postconviction counsel. An applicant may not claim				
21		constitutionally ineffective assistance of postconviction counsel in proceedings under				
22		this chapter.				
23	<u>3.2.</u>	The court may grant a motion by either party for summary disposition if the application,				
24		pleadings, any previous proceeding, discovery, or other matters of record show that				
25		there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and the moving party is entitled to a				
26		judgment as a matter of law.				
27	2.<u>4.</u>3.	If an evidentiary hearing is necessary, the court may determine which issues of				
28		material fact are in controversy and appropriately restrict the hearing.				