SENATE BILL 965

E2 6lr3632 CF HB 1264

By: Senator McFadden Introduced and read first time: February 5, 2016 Assigned to: Judicial Proceedings Committee Report: Favorable with amendments Senate action: Adopted Read second time: March 17, 2016 CHAPTER AN ACT concerning Criminal Procedure - Right of Appeal - Unlawful Possession of Handgun or Regulated Firearm, Rifle, or Shotgun FOR the purpose of authorizing the State, in a criminal case involving the unlawful possession of certain firearms, to appeal from a decision of a trial court that excludes evidence offered by the State or requires the return of property alleged to have been seized in violation of certain constitutional provisions; and generally relating to right of appeal. BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments, Article – Courts and Judicial Proceedings Section 12–302(c) Annotated Code of Maryland (2013 Replacement Volume and 2015 Supplement) SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows: **Article - Courts and Judicial Proceedings** 12 - 302.

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW.

[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.

<u>Underlining</u> indicates amendments to bill.

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Strike out indicates matter stricken from the bill by amendment or deleted from the law by amendment.

In a criminal case, the State may appeal as provided in this subsection.



- 1 (2) The State may appeal from a final judgment granting a motion to 2 dismiss or quashing or dismissing any indictment, information, presentment, or 3 inquisition.
- 4 (3) The State may appeal from a final judgment if the State alleges that 5 the trial judge:
- 6 (i) Failed to impose the sentence specifically mandated by the Code; 7 or
- 8 (ii) Imposed or modified a sentence in violation of the Maryland 9 Rules.
- 10 (4) (i) In a case involving a crime of violence as defined in § 14–101 of
 the Criminal Law Article, and in cases under §§ 5–602 through 5–609 and §§ 5–612 through
 12 5–614 of the Criminal Law Article, the THE State may appeal from a decision of a trial
 13 court that excludes evidence offered by the State or requires the return of property alleged
 14 to have been seized in violation of the Constitution of the United States, the Maryland
 15 Constitution, or the Maryland Declaration of Rights IN A CASE:
- 16 <u>1. INVOLVING A CRIME OF VIOLENCE, AS DEFINED IN §</u>
 17 14–101 OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARTICLE;
- 18 <u>2. Under §\$ 5–602 through 5–609 or §\$ 5–612</u> 19 <u>Through 5–614 of the Criminal Law Article; or</u>
- 20 <u>3. INVOLVING A VIOLATION OF § 5–133, § 5–205, OR §</u> 21 5–206 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE.
- (ii) The appeal shall be made before jeopardy attaches to the defendant. However, in all cases the appeal shall be taken no more than 15 days after the decision has been rendered and shall be diligently prosecuted.
- 25 (iii) Before taking the appeal, the State shall certify to the court that 26 the appeal is not taken for purposes of delay and that the evidence excluded or the property 27 required to be returned is substantial proof of a material fact in the proceeding. The appeal 28 shall be heard and the decision rendered within 120 days of the time that the record on 29 appeal is filed in the appellate court. Otherwise, the decision of the trial court shall be final.
- 30 (iv) Except in a homicide case, if the State appeals on the basis of this 31 paragraph, and if on final appeal the decision of the trial court is affirmed, the charges 32 against the defendant shall be dismissed in the case from which the appeal was taken. In 33 that case, the State may not prosecute the defendant on those specific charges or on any 34 other related charges arising out of the same incident.

- 1 (v) 1. Except as provided in subsubparagraph 2 of this 2 subparagraph, pending the prosecution and determination of an appeal taken under this 3 paragraph or paragraph (2) of this subsection, the defendant shall be released on personal 4 recognizance bail. If the defendant fails to appear as required by the terms of the 5 recognizance bail, the trial court shall subject the defendant to the penalties provided in § 5–211 of the Criminal Procedure Article.
- A. Pending the prosecution and determination of an appeal taken under this paragraph or paragraph (2) of this subsection, in a case in which the defendant is charged with a crime of violence, as defined in § 14–101 of the Criminal Law Article, the court may release the defendant on any terms and conditions that the court considers appropriate or may order the defendant remanded to custody pending the outcome of the appeal.
- B. The determination and enforcement of any terms and conditions of release shall be in accordance with the provisions of Title 5 of the Criminal Procedure Article.
- 16 (vi) If the State loses the appeal, the jurisdiction shall pay all the 17 costs related to the appeal, including reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the defendant 18 as a result of the appeal.
- 19 (5) In a case involving the unlawful possession of a HANDGUN AS DEFINED IN § 4-201 OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARTICLE OR THE UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A REGULATED FIREARM AS DEFINED IN § 5-101 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE, THE STATE MAY APPEAL FROM A DECISION OF A TRIAL COURT THAT:
- 24 (I) EXCLUDES EVIDENCE OFFERED BY THE STATE; OR
- 25 (H) REQUIRES THE RETURN OF PROPERTY ALLEGED TO HAVE 26 BEEN SEIZED IN VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, THE 27 MARYLAND CONSTITUTION, OR THE MARYLAND DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.
- SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect 29 October 1, 2016.