

(3) select the laboratory where the testing is to be performed from a listing of accredited laboratories to be maintained by the Office of the Attorney General.] MAY ISSUE ORDERS THE COURT CONSIDERS APPROPRIATE, INCLUDING DESIGNATION OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

(1) THE SPECIFIC EVIDENCE TO BE TESTED;

(2) THE METHOD OF TESTING TO BE USED;

(3) THE PRESERVATION OF SOME OF THE SAMPLE FOR REPLICATE TESTING AND ANALYSIS;

(4) THE LABORATORY WHERE THE TESTING IS TO BE PERFORMED, PROVIDED THAT IF THE PARTIES CANNOT AGREE ON A LABORATORY, THE COURT MAY APPROVE TESTING AT ANY LABORATORY ACCREDITED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIME LABORATORY DIRECTORS (ASCLAD), THE LABORATORY ACCREDITATION BOARD (LAB), OR THE NATIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY CENTER; AND

(5) RELEASE OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE BY A THIRD PARTY.

(f) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, DNA testing ordered under subsection (C) of this section shall be conducted as soon as practicable.

(2) Based on a finding of necessity, the court may order the DNA testing to be completed by a date that the court provides.

(g) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, the petitioner shall pay the cost of DNA testing ordered under SUBSECTION (C) OF this section.

(2) If the results of the DNA testing that the court orders under this section are favorable to the petitioner, the court shall order the State to pay the costs of the testing.

(h) (1) If the results of the postconviction DNA testing are unfavorable to the petitioner, the court shall dismiss the petition.

(2) If the results of the postconviction DNA testing are favorable to the petitioner, the court shall:

(i) if no postconviction proceeding has been previously initiated by the petitioner under § 7-102 of this article, open a postconviction proceeding under § 7-102 of this article; or

(ii) if a postconviction proceeding has been previously initiated by the petitioner under § 7-102 of this article, reopen a postconviction proceeding under § 7-104 of this article.

(i) (1) The State shall preserve scientific identification evidence that:

(i) the State has reason to know contains DNA material; and

(ii) is secured in connection with an offense described in subsection (b) of this section.