# Ohio Legislative Service Commission

## Bill Analysis

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# Sub. S.B. 268

129th General Assembly
(As Reported by H. Criminal Justice)

**Sens.** Eklund, Seitz, Patton, LaRose, Jones, Wagoner, Bacon, Coley, Hite, Hughes, Lehner, Niehaus, Widener

**Reps.** Slaby, Hayes, Blessing, Bubp, Young, Winburn, Garland

## BILL SUMMARY

- Provides for the taking of a DNA specimen from a person charged with a felony who is not arrested for the offense or whose DNA specimen related to a felony offense was not taken when otherwise required.

- Provides that if a person is charged with a criminal offense and is found not guilty in the case or the charges are dismissed, if the person files an application with the court for an order sealing the official records in the case, and if the court determines that the person was found not guilty in the case, that the charges in the case were dismissed with prejudice, or that the charges in the case were dismissed without prejudice and the relevant statute of limitations has expired, the court must issue an order to the Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation directing that the Superintendent seal or cause to be sealed the official records in the case consisting of DNA specimens that are in the Bureau's possession and all DNA records and DNA profiles.

- Specifies that any DNA specimens, DNA records, and DNA profiles ordered to be sealed under the sealing mechanism described in the preceding dot point or the existing "official records" sealing mechanism as modified by the bill are not to be sealed if the person with respect to whom the order applies is otherwise eligible to have DNA records or a DNA profile in the national DNA index system.

- Extends provisions that currently apply with respect to the sealing of official records of a person who is charged with a criminal offense and is found not guilty in the case or has the charges dismissed, including provisions with respect to the limited keeping of records and indexes of the sealed records, to inquiries regarding the

sealed records, and to the limited use of the sealed records for law enforcement purposes and in legal proceedings, so that they also apply with respect to an order for the sealing of DNA specimens, DNA records, and DNA profiles issued under the provision described in the second preceding dot point.

- Amends the definition of "official records" that currently applies with respect to the sealing of official records of a person who is charged with a criminal offense and is found not guilty in the case or has the charges dismissed to clarify that the term includes all DNA specimens, DNA records, and DNA profiles.

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## CONTENT AND OPERATION

### Taking of DNA specimen from an adult arrested for, charged with, or sentenced for a felony

#### Existing law – taking of specimen from an arrested adult

Currently, a person who is 18 or older and who is arrested on or after July 1, 2011, for a felony offense is required to submit to a "DNA specimen" collection procedure administered by the "head of the arresting law enforcement agency" (see "**Definitions**," below, for the meaning of the terms in quotations marks). The head of the arresting law enforcement agency is required to cause the DNA specimen to be collected from the person during the intake process at the jail, community-based correctional facility, detention facility, or law enforcement agency office or station to

which the arrested person is taken after the arrest. The DNA specimen is collected in accordance with the procedures described below in "**DNA specimen collection procedures – existing law and under the bill**."[1]

The DNA specimen collection duty described above applies to any person who is 18 or older and who is arrested on or after July 1, 2011, for any felony offense.[2]

Other provisions of existing law, summarized below in "**Background**," provide for the taking of DNA specimens in specified circumstances from persons who are convicted of, plead guilty to, or are adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a felony or specified misdemeanor offense or delinquent act.

### Operation of the bill – taking of specimen from an adult charged with or sentenced for a felony

The bill provides for the taking of a DNA specimen from a person charged with a felony who is not arrested for the offense or whose DNA specimen related to a felony offense was not taken when otherwise required. The provisions apply to any person who is 18 or older and who on or after July 1, 2011, is charged with any felony offense or is in any other circumstance described in the provisions.[3] Specifically, it provides that:[4]

(1) If a person who is charged with a felony on or after July 1, 2011, has not been arrested and first appears before a court or magistrate in response to a summons, or if the "head of the arresting law enforcement agency" has not administered a DNA specimen collection procedure upon the person arrested for a felony in accordance with the above-described existing provision by the time of the arraignment or first appearance of the person, the court must order the person to appear before the sheriff or chief of police of the county or municipal corporation within 24 hours to submit to a "DNA specimen" collection procedure administered by the sheriff or chief of police. The sheriff or chief of police is required to cause the DNA specimen to be collected from the person in accordance with the existing procedures, unchanged by the bill, described below in "**DNA specimen collection procedures – existing law and under the bill**."

(2) Every court with jurisdiction over a case involving a person with respect to whom the above-described existing provision for taking a DNA specimen from an

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[1] R.C. 2901.07(B)(1).

[2] R.C. 2901.07(D).

[3] R.C. 2901.07(D).

[4] R.C. 2901.07(B)(1)(b) to (d).

arrested adult or the bill's provision described above in paragraph (1) requires the head of a law enforcement agency or a sheriff or chief of police to administer a "DNA specimen" collection procedure upon the person must inquire at the time of the person's sentencing whether or not the person has submitted to a DNA specimen collection procedure pursuant to either of those provisions for the original arrest or court appearance upon which the sentence is based. If the person has not submitted to a DNA specimen collection procedure for the original arrest or court appearance upon which the sentence is based, the court is required to order the person to appear before the sheriff or chief of police of the county or municipal corporation within 24 hours to submit to a DNA specimen collection procedure administered by the sheriff or chief of police. The DNA specimen must be collected in accordance with the procedures described below in "**DNA specimen collection procedures**."

(3) If a person is in the custody of a law enforcement agency or a "detention facility," if the chief law enforcement officer or chief administrative officer of the detention facility discovers that a warrant has been issued or a bill of information has been filed alleging the person to have committed an offense other than the offense for which the person is in custody, and if the other alleged offense is one for which a DNA specimen is to be collected from the person pursuant to the above-described existing provision for taking a DNA specimen from an arrested adult or the bill's provision described above in paragraph (1), the chief law enforcement officer or chief administrative officer is required to cause a DNA specimen to be collected from the person in accordance with the procedures described below in "**DNA specimen collection procedures – existing law and under the bill**."

### DNA specimen collection procedures – existing law and under the bill

Existing law sets forth DNA specimen collection procedures that apply to the collection of any DNA specimen under the provisions described above. The procedures provide that if the DNA specimen is collected by withdrawing blood from the person or a similarly invasive procedure, a physician, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, duly licensed clinical laboratory technician, or other qualified medical practitioner must collect in a medically approved manner the DNA specimen. If the DNA specimen is collected by swabbing for buccal cells or a similarly noninvasive procedure, it is not required that the DNA specimen be collected by a qualified medical practitioner of that nature. No later than 15 days after the date of the collection of the DNA specimen, the head of the arresting law enforcement agency must cause the DNA specimen to be forwarded to the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (BCII) in accordance with procedures established by the Bureau's Superintendent under R.C. 109.573(H), which is not in the bill. BCII is required to provide the specimen vials, mailing tubes, labels, postage, and instructions needed for the collection and forwarding of the DNA specimen to BCII.

The bill conforms the DNA specimen collection procedures to its expansion of the collection duty, with respect to adults charged with or sentenced for a felony, described above. Under the bill, the sheriff or chief of police, the chief law enforcement officer, or the chief administrative officer of the detention facility who causes the specimen to be collected under the bill's provisions described above must cause the specimen to be forwarded to BCII in accordance with procedures established by BCII's Superintendent under R.C. 109.573(H), which is not in the bill.[5]

## Sealing of records of person when person is found not guilty of offense or charges are dismissed

Existing law provides a mechanism pursuant to which a person who is found not guilty of an offense by a jury or a court or who is the defendant named in a dismissed complaint, indictment, or information may apply to the court for an order to seal the person's official records in the case. If the court, upon application, makes specified findings, it orders the official records in the case sealed.[6] The existing mechanism is described below in "**Existing law – sealing mechanism for official records**." Existing law provides a similar mechanism, not further discussed in this analysis, with respect to a person against whom a grand jury enters a "no bill" (i.e., that an indictment is not found against the person).[7]

### Operation of the bill – sealing mechanism for DNA specimens, DNA records, and DNA profiles

The bill modifies the existing mechanism for the sealing of official records to provide new procedures that apply with respect to the DNA specimens, DNA records, and DNA profile of a person, when the person is found not guilty of the offense or when the charges are dismissed. The new procedures retain the provisions of the existing mechanism that pertain to the filing of an application for the sealing of official records. Under those provisions, any person who is found not guilty of an offense by a jury or a court or who is the defendant named in a dismissed complaint, indictment, or information may apply to the court for an order to seal his or her official records in the case. Except when the person was charged with multiple offenses, the application may be filed at any time after the finding of not guilty or the dismissal of the complaint, indictment, or information is entered upon the minutes of the court or the journal, whichever entry occurs first. As under existing law, upon the filing of the application,

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[5] R.C. 2901.07(C).

[6] R.C. 2953.52(A)(1) and (B).

[7] R.C. 2953.52(A)(2) and (B).

the court sets a date for a hearing and notifies the prosecutor in the case of the hearing on the application, and the prosecutor may object to the granting of the application.[8]

Under the bill's provisions with respect to DNA specimens, DNA records, and DNA profiles, the court must determine whether the person was found not guilty in the case, whether the complaint, indictment, or information in the case was dismissed, if it was dismissed, whether it was dismissed with prejudice or without prejudice and, if it was dismissed without prejudice, whether the relevant statute of limitations has expired. The other determinations that a court must make under current law with respect to an application to seal official records do not apply under the bill's provisions with respect to DNA specimens, DNA records, and DNA profiles.[9]

Under the bill's provisions with respect to DNA specimens, DNA records, and DNA profiles, if the court determines after complying with the provisions described in the preceding paragraph that the person was found not guilty in the case, that the complaint, indictment, or information in the case was dismissed with prejudice, or that the complaint, indictment, or information in the case was dismissed without prejudice and that the relevant statute of limitations has expired, it must issue an order to BCII's Superintendent directing that the Superintendent seal or cause to be sealed the official records in the case consisting of DNA specimens that are in BCII's possession and all DNA records and DNA profiles.[10]

The bill specifies that the determinations described in the preceding paragraph are separate from the determinations required under existing law with respect to an application to seal official records in a case. If the court makes the determinations described in the preceding paragraph and the separate determinations required under existing law with respect to an application to seal official records in a case, the court must issue an order to seal official records in the case, in addition to the sealing order with respect to DNA specimens, DNA records, and DNA profiles described in the preceding paragraph.[11]

The bill specifies that any DNA specimens, DNA records, and DNA profiles ordered to be sealed under the sealing mechanism as modified by the bill are not to be

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[8] R.C. 2953.52(A)(1) and (B)(1).

[9] R.C. 2953.52(B)(2)and (3).

[10] R.C. 2953.52(B)(3).

[11] R.C. 2953.52(B)(4).

sealed if the person with respect to whom the order applies is otherwise eligible to have DNA records or a DNA profile in the national DNA index system.[12]

If the court issues an order for the sealing of DNA specimens, DNA records, and DNA profiles under the bill's provisions described above, it must send notice of the order to BCII, by certified mail return receipt requested. Upon receipt of the order or upon otherwise becoming aware of an applicable order to seal official records, BCII must comply with the order and, if applicable, with separate existing provisions regarding law enforcement specific investigatory work product that is excepted from the definition of "official records,"[13] except that it may maintain a record of the case that is the subject of the order if the record is maintained for the purpose of compiling statistical data only and does not contain any reference to the person who is the subject of the case and the order. BCII also may maintain an index for the limited purposes provided under existing law with respect to the sealing of official records in a case. Other provisions of existing law that apply with respect to the sealing of official records in the case, and with respect to inquiries regarding the sealed records, the use of the sealed records for law enforcement purposes, and the use of the sealed records in legal proceedings, also apply with respect to an order for the sealing of DNA specimens, DNA records, and DNA profiles issued under the bill's provisions described above.[14]

Finally, the bill amends the existing definition of "official records" that applies to the existing mechanism for the sealing of official records to clarify that the term includes all DNA specimens, DNA records, and DNA profiles.[15] The effect of this change is to ensure that the existing sealing mechanism for official records applies with respect to DNA specimens, DNA records, and DNA profiles.

### Existing law – sealing mechanism for official records

Under existing law, any person who is found not guilty of an offense by a jury or a court or who is the defendant named in a dismissed complaint, indictment, or information may apply to the court for an order to seal his official records in the case. Except when the person was charged with multiple offenses, the application may be filed at any time after the finding of not guilty or the dismissal of the complaint, indictment, or information is entered upon the minutes of the court or the journal, whichever entry occurs first. Upon the filing of the application, the court must set a

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[12] R.C. 2953.52(B)(5).

[13] R.C. 2953.54, not in the bill.

[14] R.C. 2953.53, and R.C. 2953.55 and 2953.56, not in the bill.

[15] R.C. 2953.51(D) and (E).

date for a hearing and notify the prosecutor in the case of the hearing. The prosecutor may object to the granting of the application by filing an objection with the court prior to the date set for the hearing. The prosecutor must specify in the objection the reasons he or she believes justify a denial of the application.

The court must do each of the following: (1) determine whether the person was found not guilty in the case, or the complaint, indictment, or information in the case was dismissed, (2) determine whether criminal proceedings are pending against the person, (3) if the prosecutor has filed an objection, consider the reasons against granting the application specified by the prosecutor in the objection, and (4) weigh the interests of the person in having the official records pertaining to the case sealed against the legitimate needs, if any, of the government to maintain those records.

If the court determines after complying with the procedures described in the preceding paragraph that the person was found not guilty in the case or that the complaint, indictment, or information in the case was dismissed; that no criminal proceedings are pending against the person; and the interests of the person in having the records pertaining to the case sealed are not outweighed by any legitimate governmental needs to maintain such records, the court must issue an order directing that all official records pertaining to the case be sealed and that, except as described below, the proceedings in the case be deemed not to have occurred.[16]

The court must send notice of any order to seal official records issued as described above to any public office or agency that the court knows or has reason to believe may have any record of the case, whether or not it is an official record, that is the subject of the order. The notice must be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested. Also, a person whose official records have been sealed pursuant to the order may present a copy of that order and a written request to comply with it, to a public office or agency that has a record of the case that is the subject of the order. An order to seal official records issued as described above applies to every public office or agency that has a record of the case that is the subject of the order, regardless of whether it receives notice of the hearing on the application for the order to seal the official records or receives a copy of the order to seal the official records under either circumstances described in this paragraph.

Upon receiving a copy of an order to seal official records under either circumstances described in the preceding paragraph or upon otherwise becoming aware of an applicable order to seal official records issued as described above, a public office or agency must comply with the order and, if applicable, with separate existing

[16] R.C. 2953.52(A)(1) and (B).

provisions regarding law enforcement specific investigatory work product that is excepted from the definition of "official records,"[17] except that it may maintain a record of the case that is the subject of the order if the record is maintained for the purpose of compiling statistical data only and does not contain any reference to the person who is the subject of the case and the order. A public office or agency also may maintain an index of sealed official records, in a form similar to that for sealed records of conviction, access to which may not be afforded to any person other than the person who has custody of the sealed official records. The sealed official records to which the second type of index pertains cannot be available to any person, except that the official records of a case that have been sealed may be made available to the person who is the subject of the records upon written application, and to any other person named in the application, for any purpose; to a law enforcement officer who was involved in the case, for use in the officer's defense of a civil action arising out of the officer's involvement in that case; or to a prosecuting attorney or the prosecuting attorney's assistants to determine a defendant's eligibility to enter a pre-trial diversion program.[18]

In any application for employment, license, or any other right or privilege, any appearance as a witness, or any other inquiry, a person may not be questioned with respect to any record that has been sealed under the provisions described above. If an inquiry is made in violation of this prohibition, the person whose official record was sealed may respond as if the arrest underlying the case to which the sealed official records pertain and all other proceedings in that case did not occur, and the person whose official record was sealed cannot be subject to any adverse action because of the arrest, the proceedings, or his or her response. An officer or employee of the state or any of its political subdivisions who knowingly releases, disseminates, or makes available for any purpose involving employment, bonding, licensing, or education to any person or to any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the state, or of any of its political subdivisions, any information or other data concerning any arrest, complaint, indictment, information, trial, adjudication, or correctional supervision, the records of which have been sealed under the provisions described above, is guilty of divulging confidential information, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. It is not a violation of these provisions for BCII or any authorized BCII employee participating in the investigation of criminal activity to release, disseminate, or otherwise make available to, or discuss with, a person directly employed by a law enforcement agency

[17] R.C. 2953.54, not in the bill.

[18] R.C. 2953.53.

DNA records collected in the DNA database or fingerprints filed for record by BCII's Superintendent.[19]

Violations of any of the provisions that govern the sealing of official records of a person when the person has been found not guilty or when the charges have been dismissed does not provide the basis to exclude or suppress any of the following evidence that is otherwise admissible in a criminal proceeding, delinquent child proceeding, or other legal proceeding: (1) DNA records collected in the DNA database, (2) fingerprints filed for record by BCII's Superintendent, or (3) other evidence obtained or discovered as the direct or indirect result of divulging or otherwise using the records described in clauses (1) and (2) of this paragraph.[20]

With respect to the mechanism for sealing official records, under existing law:[21]

"**Court**" means the court in which a case is pending at the time a finding of not guilty in the case or a dismissal of the complaint, indictment, or information in the case is entered on the minutes or journal of the court, or the court to which the foreperson or deputy foreperson of a grand jury reports that the grand jury has returned a no bill.

"**Official records**" means all records that are possessed by any public office or agency that relate to a criminal case, including, but not limited to: the notation to the case in the criminal docket; all subpoenas issued in the case; all papers and documents filed by the defendant or the prosecutor in the case; all records of all testimony and evidence presented in all proceedings in the case; all court files, papers, documents, folders, entries, affidavits, or writs that pertain to the case; all computer, microfilm, microfiche, or microdot records, indices, or references to the case; all index references to the case; all fingerprints and photographs; all records and investigative reports pertaining to the case that are possessed by any law enforcement officer or agency, except that any records or reports that are the specific investigatory work product of a law enforcement officer or agency are not and shall not be considered to be official records when they are in the possession of that officer or agency; and all investigative records and reports other than those possessed by a law enforcement officer or agency pertaining to the case. "Official records" does not include records or reports maintained pursuant to R.C. 2151.421 by a public children services agency or the department of job and family services.

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[19] R.C. 2953.55, not in the bill.

[20] R.C. 2953.56, not in the bill.

[21] R.C. 2953.51.

## Definitions

Current law and the bill define the following terms that are used in the DNA specimen collection provisions described above:

(1) "DNA specimen" includes human blood cells or physiological tissues or body fluids ("DNA" means human deoxyribonucleic acid).[22]

(2) "Head of the arresting law enforcement agency" means whichever of the following is applicable regarding the arrest in question:[23] (a) if the arrest was made by a sheriff or a deputy sheriff, the sheriff who made the arrest or who employs the deputy sheriff who made the arrest, (b) if the arrest was made by a law enforcement officer of a municipal corporation law enforcement agency, the chief of police, marshal, or other chief law enforcement officer of the agency that employs the officer who made the arrest, (c) if the arrest was made by a constable or a law enforcement officer of a township police department or police district police force, the constable who made the arrest or the chief law enforcement officer of the department or agency that employs the officer who made the arrest, (d) if the arrest was made by the Superintendent or a trooper of the State Highway Patrol, the Patrol's Superintendent, or (e) if the arrest was made by a law enforcement officer not identified in clauses (a) to (d) of this paragraph, the chief law enforcement officer of the law enforcement agency that employs the officer who made the arrest.

(3) "Detention facility" means any public or private place used for the confinement of a person charged with or convicted of any crime in Ohio or another state or under the laws of the United States or alleged or found to be a delinquent child or unruly child in Ohio or another state or under the laws of the United States.[24]

## Background

### Taking of DNA specimens from persons who are convicted of or plead guilty to a felony or specified misdemeanor offense

Several existing provisions, described in the five succeeding paragraphs, provide for the taking of DNA specimens in specified circumstances from persons who are convicted of or plead guilty to a felony or specified misdemeanor offense. The bill does not amend these provisions, but the internal cross-references they make to "division (B)(1)" of R.C. 2901.07 automatically include references to the bill's provisions described

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[22] R.C. 2901.07(A)(1), unchanged by the bill, by reference to R.C. 109.573, not in the bill.

[23] R.C. 2901.07(A)(4), unchanged by the bill.

[24] R.C. 2901.07(A)(5), added by the bill, by reference to R.C. 2921.01, not in the bill.

above. A DNA specimen collected under any of these provisions must be collected in accordance with the procedures described above in "**DNA specimen collection procedures**."

Any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony offense, who is sentenced to a prison term or to a community residential sanction in a jail or community-based correctional facility for that offense or is convicted of or pleads guilty to any of a list of specified misdemeanor offenses and who is sentenced to a term of imprisonment for that offense, and who does not provide a DNA specimen under the provisions described above in "**Existing law – taking of specimen from an arrested adult**" must submit to a DNA specimen collection procedure. The DNA specimen collection procedure must be administered by the Director of Rehabilitation and Correction or the chief administrative officer of the jail or detention facility in which the offender is serving the term of imprisonment. If the offender serves the prison term in a state correctional institution, the Director must cause the DNA specimen to be collected during the intake process at the Department's reception facility. If the offender serves the community residential sanction or term of imprisonment in a jail, community-based correctional facility, or another local detention facility, the chief administrative officer of the jail or facility must cause the DNA specimen to be collected during the intake process at the jail or facility.[25]

If an offender who is subject to the DNA specimen collection procedure described in the preceding paragraph does not provide a DNA specimen as described in that paragraph or under the provisions described above in "**Existing law – taking of specimen from an arrested adult**," the offender must submit prior to the offender's release from the prison term, community residential sanction, or term of imprisonment to a DNA specimen collection procedure administered by the Director of Rehabilitation and Correction or the chief administrative officer of the jail, correctional facility, or detention facility in which the offender is serving the term of imprisonment, community residential sanction, or prison term.[26]

If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony offense or any of the list of specified misdemeanor offenses is on probation, released on parole, under transitional control, on community control or post-release control, or under any other type of supervised release under the supervision of a probation department or the Adult Parole Authority, and did not provide a DNA specimen as described in either of the two preceding paragraphs or under the provisions described above in "**Existing law – taking of specimen from an arrested adult**," the offender must submit to a

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[25] R.C. 2901.07(B)(2), and R.C. 2929.13(A) and 2929.23(A), not in the bill.

[26] R.C. 2901.07(B)(3).

DNA specimen collection procedure administered by the chief administrative officer of the probation department or the Adult Parole Authority. If the offender refuses to submit to the DNA specimen collection procedure, the offender is in violation of a condition of parole, probation, transitional control, other release, or post-release control and is subject to arrest.[27]

If an offender to whom the provision described in the preceding paragraph applies is sent to jail or is returned to a jail, correctional facility, or prison for a violation of a condition of parole, probation, transitional control, other release, or post-release control, if the offender was or will be serving a term of confinement for committing a felony offense or any of the list of specified misdemeanor offenses, and if the offender did not provide a DNA specimen as described in any of the three preceding paragraphs or under the provisions described above in "**Existing law – taking of specimen from an arrested adult**," the offender must submit to a DNA specimen collection procedure administered by the Director of Rehabilitation and Correction or chief administrative officer of the jail, correctional facility, or correctional institution.[28]

If an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to any felony offense or any of the list of specified misdemeanor offenses is not sentenced to a prison term, a community residential sanction in a jail or community-based correctional facility, a term of imprisonment, or any type of supervised release under the supervision of a probation department or the Adult Parole Authority and has not provided a DNA specimen as described in any of the four preceding paragraphs or under the provisions described above in "**Existing law – taking of specimen from an arrested adult**," the sentencing court must order the person to report to the county probation department immediately after sentencing to submit to a DNA specimen collection procedure administered by the chief administrative officer of the county probation office. If the offender is incarcerated at the time of sentencing, the offender must submit to a DNA specimen collection procedure administered by the Director of Rehabilitation and Correction or the chief administrative officer of the jail or other detention facility in which the offender is incarcerated.[29]

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[27] R.C. 2901.07(B)(4)(a).

[28] R.C. 2901.07(B)(4)(b).

[29] R.C. 2901.07(B)(5).

### Taking of DNA specimens from persons who are adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a delinquent act that would be a felony or specified misdemeanor offense if committed by an adult

Several provisions of existing law, not in the bill, provide for the taking of DNA specimens in specified circumstances from persons who are adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a delinquent act that would be a felony or a specified misdemeanor offense if committed by an adult.[30] Those provisions are not directly related to the bill and are not further discussed in this analysis.

## HISTORY

| ACTION | DATE |
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| Introduced | 12-08-11 |
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[30] R.C. 2152.74, not in the bill.