



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Bill Analysis

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S.B. 316

130th General Assembly
(As Introduced)

Sens. Cafaro, Turner, Brown, Schiavoni

BILL SUMMARY

- Requires a law enforcement agency to review and forward its records pertaining to sexually oriented offenses to the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (BCII) or another crime laboratory within one year and, if it possesses a sexual assault examination kit related to such an offense or another offense committed during the course of such an offense, to forward the contents of the kit to the Bureau or another crime laboratory for DNA analysis if an analysis has not previously been performed.
- Requires a law enforcement agency that initiates an investigation of a sexually oriented offense to forward the contents of a sexual assault examination kit to BCII or another crime laboratory for DNA analysis within 20 days after the agency determines that one or more persons may have committed or participated in a sexually oriented offense or another offense committed during the course of a sexually oriented offense.
- Requires BCII or a contract laboratory to perform a DNA analysis of the biological material contained in a sexual assault examination kit received pursuant to the provisions described above, and requires BCII to enter the resulting DNA record into a DNA database.
- Specifies that DNA records, DNA specimens, and personal identification information attached to a DNA record that BCII receives under the provisions described above are not public records under the state's Public Records Law.
- Requires BCII's Superintendent to establish procedures for the forwarding to BCII of DNA specimens collected pursuant to the provisions described above.

- Specifies that, in conducting DNA analyses of DNA specimens, the state DNA laboratory and any contract laboratory must give DNA analysis of DNA specimens that are received pursuant to the provisions described above priority over DNA analyses of specimens that relate to DNA testing requested by a convicted criminal offender.
- Includes findings and declarations of the General Assembly regarding DNA analysis, sexual assault examination kits, and prosecution of sexually oriented offenses.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Analysis of sexual assault examination kits and DNA testing

Law enforcement agency duties

The bill requires a law enforcement agency to review and forward all of its records and reports pertaining to its investigation of a "sexually oriented offense"¹ to the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (BCII) or another crime laboratory as soon as possible, but not later than one year after the bill's effective date. If the agency's review determines that one or more persons may have committed or participated in a sexually oriented offense or another offense committed during the course of a sexually oriented offense and the agency possesses a sexual assault examination kit secured during the course of its investigation, it must forward the contents of the kit to BCII or another crime laboratory for a "DNA analysis"² of the contents of the sexual assault examination kit if a DNA analysis has not previously been performed on those contents. The law enforcement agency must prioritize the forwarding of the contents of sexual assault examination kits according to the period of time remaining for commencing the prosecution of a criminal offense connected to the agency's investigation as determined in accordance with the state's provisions setting criminal periods of limitations (see "**Background – criminal periods of limitation,**" below).

If an investigation is initiated on or after the bill's effective date, and if a law enforcement agency investigating a sexually oriented offense determines that one or more persons may have committed or participated in a sexually oriented offense or another offense committed during the course of a sexually oriented offense, the agency

¹ As used in the bill, "sexually oriented offense" has the same meaning as in the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law (R.C. 2933.82(A)(6)).

² "DNA analysis" has the same meaning as in the law governing the state DNA laboratory (R.C. 2933.82(A)(3)).

must forward the contents of a sexual assault examination kit in its possession to BCII or another crime laboratory within 20 days.

At the request of a law enforcement agency, BCII must provide such packages, labels, and postage to the agency as are needed for the agency to comply with the provisions described above.³

BCII or contracting laboratory DNA analysis and entry of record into database

BCII or a laboratory under contract with BCII, as authorized under current law, must perform a DNA analysis of the contents of any sexual assault examination kit forwarded to BCII under the provisions described above as soon as possible after BCII receives the contents of the kit. BCII must enter the resulting "DNA record" into a "DNA database"⁴ subject to the applicable DNA index system standards. If the DNA analysis is performed by a laboratory under contract with BCII, the laboratory must forward the biological evidence to BCII immediately after the laboratory performs the DNA analysis. A crime laboratory either must perform a DNA analysis of the contents of any sexual assault examination kit forwarded to it pursuant to the provisions described above or forward the contents of the kit to BCII as soon as possible after the laboratory receives those contents. If a crime laboratory performs DNA analysis on the contents of a sexual assault examination kit submitted pursuant to the provisions described above, it must forward the resulting DNA record to BCII. BCII must enter the crime laboratory's resulting DNA record into a DNA database. Upon the completion of the DNA analysis by BCII or a crime laboratory under contract with BCII, BCII must return the contents of the sexual assault examination kit to the law enforcement agency, and the agency must secure the contents of the kit in accordance with the provisions described below in "**Securing biological evidence**," as applicable.⁵

Possession of sexual assault examination kit by another government evidence-retention entity

A law enforcement agency is considered to possess a sexual assault examination kit that is not in the law enforcement agency's possession for purposes of the provisions described above if the kit contains biological evidence related to the agency's investigation of a sexually oriented offense and is in the possession of another government evidence-retention entity. The law enforcement agency is responsible for

³ R.C. 2933.82(B)(2)(a), (b), and (d).

⁴ "DNA record" and "DNA database" have the same meanings as in the law governing the state DNA laboratory (R.C. 2933.82(A)(3)).

⁵ R.C. 2933.82(B)(2)(e).



retrieving the sexual assault examination kit from the government evidence-retention entity and forwarding the contents of the kit to BCII or another crime laboratory as required under the provisions described above.⁶

Securing biological evidence

Existing law

Existing law, unchanged by the bill except as described below, requires each governmental evidence-retention entity that secures any biological evidence in relation to an investigation or prosecution of the offense of rape, sexual battery, or any other of a list of specified serious criminal offenses or delinquent acts to secure the biological evidence for a specified period of time. The provisions apply to evidence likely to contain biological material that was possessed by any governmental evidence-retention entity during the investigation and prosecution of any of the specified offenses or acts. In specified circumstances (see "**Background – exceptions allowing destruction,**" below), a governmental evidence-retention entity that possesses biological evidence that includes biological material may destroy the evidence before the expiration of the specified period of time that otherwise would be applicable. A governmental evidence-retention entity that possesses biological evidence must retain the evidence in the amount and manner *sufficient to develop a DNA "profile"* from the biological material contained or included in the evidence.⁷

A governmental evidence-retention entity that must secure biological evidence under the provisions described above must do so for whichever of the following periods of time is applicable:⁸

(1) If the offense or act is aggravated murder or murder, as long as the offense or act remains unsolved.

(2) If the offense or act is voluntary manslaughter, is involuntary manslaughter, aggravated vehicular homicide, vehicular homicide, or vehicular manslaughter that is a first or second degree felony, is rape or sexual battery, is gross sexual imposition when the victim is a specified category of minor, or is an attempt to commit rape, for 30 years if the offense or act remains unsolved.

(3) If any person is convicted of, pleads guilty to, or is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing the offense or act, for the earlier of the following: (a) the expiration

⁶ R.C. 2933.82(B)(2)(c).

⁷ R.C. 2933.82(B)(1), (2), (3), and (5).

⁸ R.C. 2933.82(B)(1).



of the latest of the following that applies to the person: the duration of the sentence, order of disposition, probation or parole, judicial release or supervised release, or post-release control for that offense or act, the period of time the person is involved in civil litigation in connection with that offense or act, or the period of time the person is subject to Sex Offender Registration and Notification Law duties based on that offense or act, or (b) 30 years. If after the 30-year period the person remains incarcerated, the entity must secure the biological evidence until the person is released or dies.

Operation of the bill

The bill modifies the biological evidence retention provisions described above by replacing the reference to DNA "profile" with a reference to "DNA record." Under the bill, a governmental evidence-retention entity that possesses biological evidence must retain the evidence in the amount and manner *sufficient to develop a "DNA record"* (instead of a "profile") from the biological material contained or included in the evidence. Related to this, the bill repeals the existing definition of "profile."⁹

BCII's DNA analysis and DNA database

Operation of the bill

Existing law provides for BCII's establishment and maintenance of a state DNA laboratory to perform DNA analysis of DNA specimens and of a DNA database. BCII must follow specified procedures and criteria in establishing and maintaining the laboratory and database. The bill modifies several of the procedures and criteria as follows:

(1) Currently, DNA records, DNA specimens, fingerprints, and photographs that BCII receives pursuant to any of a list of specified DNA-related Revised Code sections and personal identification information attached to a DNA record are not public records under the state's Public Records Law. The bill expands this Public Records Law-exclusion so that it also applies with respect to DNA records, DNA specimens, and personal identification information attached to a DNA record that BCII received under the bill's provisions described above in "**BCII or contracting laboratory DNA analysis and entry of record into database**" under "**Analysis of sexual assault examination kits and DNA testing**."¹⁰

(2) Currently, BCII's Superintendent must establish procedures for several specified functions. One of the functions is the forwarding to BCII of DNA specimens

⁹ R.C. 2933.82(B)(4) and repeal of R.C. 2933.82(A)(4).

¹⁰ R.C. 109.573(E).



collected pursuant to any of a list of specified DNA-related Revised Code sections. The bill expands this provision so that it also requires the Superintendent to establish procedures for the forwarding to BCII of DNA specimens collected under the bill's provisions described above in "**Analysis of sexual assault examination kits and DNA testing.**"¹¹

(3) Currently, in conducting DNA analyses of DNA specimens, the state DNA laboratory and any laboratory with which BCII has entered into a contract must give DNA analyses of DNA specimens that relate to ongoing criminal investigations or priority over DNA analyses of DNA specimens that relate to applications made by a convicted offender who is requesting DNA testing under a state program for such offender testing. The bill expands this provision to also require that DNA analysis of DNA specimens forwarded to BCII by law enforcement agencies pursuant to the bill's provisions described above in "**Law enforcement agency duties**" under "**Analysis of sexual assault examination kits and DNA testing**" also must be given such priority. Related to this, the bill also requires that the state DNA laboratory and any laboratory under contract with BCII to perform DNA analyses must prioritize DNA analysis of the DNA specimens forwarded by law enforcement agencies pursuant to those provisions of the bill according to the period of time remaining under the state's criminal periods of limitation, described below in "**Background – criminal periods of limitation,**" for commencing the prosecution of a criminal offense related to the DNA specimens.¹²

Findings and declaration of the General Assembly

The bill specifies that, in enacting the bill to make the changes in law it contains, the General Assembly finds and declares all of the following:¹³

(1) DNA analysis is a powerful law enforcement tool for identifying and prosecuting sex offenders.

(2) Victims of sexually oriented offenses have a strong interest in the investigation and prosecution of their cases.

(3) The privacy of victims of sexually oriented offenses should be protected to the full extent permissible under the law.

¹¹ R.C. 109.573(H)(1).

¹² R.C. 109.573(I).

¹³ Section 3.



(4) Law enforcement agencies have an obligation to victims of sexually oriented offenses in the proper handling, retention, and timely DNA analysis of DNA specimens and to be responsive to victims of sexually oriented offenses concerning the development of DNA records and the investigation of their cases.

(5) BCII's entry of DNA records resulting from DNA analyses of DNA specimens obtained from the contents of sexual assault examination kits into a DNA database makes it possible for many sex offenders to be identified, provided that the contents of sexual assault examination kits are analyzed in a timely manner.

(6) Timely DNA analysis of DNA specimens obtained from the contents of sexual assault examination kits facilitates the prosecution of sexually oriented offenses within the statute of limitation for the offense and furthers public safety in Ohio.

Background – criminal periods of limitation

Existing law, unchanged by the bill, specifies that, except for aggravated murder and murder, a criminal prosecution generally is barred unless it is commenced within the following periods after an offense is committed: for a felony, six years; for a misdemeanor other than a minor misdemeanor, two years; and for a minor misdemeanor, six months. There is no limitations period for the prosecution of aggravated murder or murder. Existing law provides a special 20-year limitations period for certain specified offenses. Under the 20-year provision, a prosecution of rape, sexual battery, or any of a list of other specified serious offenses (e.g., voluntary manslaughter, kidnapping, unlawful sexual conduct with a minor, etc.) or a prosecution of a conspiracy to commit, attempt to commit, or complicity in committing rape, sexual battery, or any of those other specified offenses generally is barred unless it is commenced within 20 years after the offense is committed.

Existing law, unchanged by the bill, specifies periods of time when the period of limitation does not run and specifies when, for purposes of criminal periods of limitation, a criminal offense is considered to have been committed.¹⁴

Background – exceptions allowing destruction

Under existing law, unchanged by the bill, a governmental evidence-retention entity that possesses biological evidence that includes biological material generally may destroy the evidence before the expiration of the specified period of time that otherwise would be applicable if all of the following apply: (1) no other provision of federal or state law requires the state to preserve the evidence, (2) the entity provides notice of

¹⁴ R.C. 2901.13, not in the bill.



intent to destroy the evidence to: all persons who remain in custody, incarcerated, in a DYS institution or other juvenile facility, under a community control sanction, under any order of disposition, on probation or parole, under judicial release or supervised release, under post-release control, involved in civil litigation, or subject to registration and other duties imposed for that offense or act under the SORN Law as a result of a criminal conviction, delinquency adjudication, or commitment related to the evidence in question; the attorney of record for each person who is in custody in any of those circumstances if that attorney can be located; the State Public Defender; the office of the prosecutor in the case that resulted in the person being in custody in any of those circumstances; and the Attorney General, and (3) no person who is notified under the provision described in clause (2), within one year after the date on which the person receives the notice, files a motion for testing of evidence under the state's law governing DNA testing of convicted offenders or submits a written request for retention of evidence to the governmental evidence-retention entity that provided notice of its intent to destroy evidence. Existing law includes procedures that must be followed if a governmental evidence-retention entity intends to destroy evidence under the provision.

Existing law also authorizes a governmental evidence-retention entity to destroy the evidence five years after a person pleads guilty or no contest to a violation with respect to which the retention requirements apply and all appeals have been exhausted, subject to a specified exception. A governmental evidence-retention entity is not required to preserve physical evidence pursuant to retention requirements that is of such a size, bulk, or physical character as to render retention impracticable, provided the entity preserves specified portions of the material.¹⁵

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	03-31-14

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¹⁵ R.C. 2933.82(B)(5) to (8), redesignated by the bill as R.C. 2933.82(B)(6) to (9).

