



According to a spokesperson for the Attorney General's office, there are approximately 10 unidentified dead persons in Ohio annually, and it is estimated that this number will remain constant in the future. The spokesperson further states that implementing these provisions of the bill will cost no more than \$30,000, the "high-end cost" for: (1) programming and coding the existing DNA database to meet the new requirements; (2) covering the actual cost of the DNA tests; and (3) producing reports to send to the coroners and the law enforcement community. The Attorney General's office expects to absorb these costs within its current operating budget.

The bill also requires that in addition to assisting local law enforcement in the prevention and investigation of crimes, BCII shall aid county coroners in the investigation of non-criminal death cases not currently under investigation by a local law enforcement agency. According to a representative of county coroners, this provision could result in the referral to BCII of up to 75 cases per year. The tests that BCII would perform are as a general rule conducted by private laboratories at a cost of between \$100 and \$1,000 each. Assuming an average cost of \$500 per test, this provision of the bill would result in an annual increase in state expenditures of up to \$37,500. As a result of shifting the burden for testing to BCII, counties should experience an equivalent decrease in expenditures.

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