

AN ACT

To amend sections 109.573, 313.08, 2152.74, 2743.191, 2901.07, 2953.73, 2953.82, and 5120.021 of the Revised Code to require DNA specimen collection from delinquent children and criminal offenders for all felonies; to make other changes relating to the collection and use of DNA specimens; to extend for one year the period of time for certain inmates to request DNA testing; to clarify the applicability of the provisions of Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code to offenders who committed their offense prior to July 1, 1996, and to those who committed their offense on or after that date; to specify who collects DNA specimens from juvenile offenders when the juvenile is not committed to the Department of Youth Services or other specified facilities; and to give the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction rule-making authority over the collection of a DNA specimen from an offender whose supervision is transferred to Ohio from another state.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That sections 109.573, 313.08, 2152.74, 2743.191, 2901.07, 2953.73, 2953.82, and 5120.021 of the Revised Code be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 109.573. (A) As used in this section:

- (1) "DNA" means human deoxyribonucleic acid.
- (2) "DNA analysis" means a laboratory analysis of a DNA specimen to identify DNA characteristics and to create a DNA record.
- (3) "DNA database" means a collection of DNA records from forensic casework or from crime scenes, specimens from anonymous and

unidentified sources, and records collected pursuant to sections 2152.74 and 2901.07 of the Revised Code and a population statistics database for determining the frequency of occurrence of characteristics in DNA records.

(4) "DNA record" means the objective result of a DNA analysis of a DNA specimen, including representations of DNA fragment lengths, digital images of autoradiographs, discrete allele assignment numbers, and other DNA specimen characteristics that aid in establishing the identity of an individual.

(5) "DNA specimen" includes human blood cells or physiological tissues or body fluids.

(6) "Unidentified person database" means a collection of DNA records, and, on and after May 21, 1998, of fingerprint and photograph records, of unidentified human corpses, human remains, or living individuals.

(7) "Relatives of missing persons database" means a collection of DNA records of persons related by consanguinity ~~of the first degree~~ to a missing person.

(8) "Law enforcement agency" means a police department, the office of a sheriff, the state highway patrol, a county prosecuting attorney, or a federal, state, or local governmental body that enforces criminal laws and that has employees who have a statutory power of arrest.

(9) "Administration of criminal justice" means the performance of detection, apprehension, detention, pretrial release, post-trial release, prosecution, adjudication, correctional supervision, or rehabilitation of accused persons or criminal offenders. "Administration of criminal justice" also includes criminal identification activities and the collection, storage, and dissemination of criminal history record information.

(B)(1) The superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation may do all of the following:

(a) Establish and maintain a state DNA laboratory to perform DNA analyses of DNA specimens;

(b) Establish and maintain a DNA database;

(c) Establish and maintain an unidentified person database to aid in the establishment of the identity of unknown human corpses, human remains, or living individuals;

(d) Establish and maintain a relatives of missing persons database for comparison with the unidentified person database to aid in the establishment of the identity of unknown human corpses, human remains, and living individuals.

(2) If the bureau of criminal identification and investigation establishes and maintains a DNA laboratory and a DNA database, the bureau may use

or disclose information regarding DNA records for the following purposes:

(a) The bureau may disclose information to a law enforcement agency for ~~purposes of identification~~ the administration of criminal justice.

(b) The bureau shall disclose pursuant to a court order issued under section 3111.09 of the Revised Code any information necessary to determine the existence of a parent and child relationship in an action brought under sections 3111.01 to 3111.18 of the Revised Code.

(c) The bureau may use or disclose information from the population statistics database, for identification research and protocol development, or for quality control purposes.

(3) If the bureau of criminal identification and investigation establishes and maintains a relatives of missing persons database, all of the following apply:

(a) If a person has disappeared and has been continuously absent from the person's place of last domicile for a thirty-day or longer period of time without being heard from during the period, persons related by consanguinity ~~of the first degree~~ to the missing person may submit to the bureau a DNA specimen, the bureau may include the DNA record of the specimen in the relatives of missing persons database, and, if the bureau does not include the DNA record of the specimen in the relatives of missing persons database, the bureau shall retain the DNA record for future reference and inclusion as appropriate in that database.

(b) The bureau shall not charge a fee for the submission of a DNA specimen pursuant to division (B)(3)(a) of this section.

(c) If the DNA specimen submitted pursuant to division (B)(3)(a) of this section 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 shall conduct the collection procedure for the DNA specimen submitted pursuant to division (B)(3)(a) of this section and shall collect the DNA specimen in a medically approved manner. If the DNA specimen is collected by swabbing for buccal cells or a similarly noninvasive procedure, division (B)(3)(c) of this section does not require that the DNA specimen be collected by a qualified medical practitioner of that nature. No later than fifteen days after the date of the collection of the DNA specimen, the person conducting the DNA specimen collection procedure shall cause the DNA specimen to be forwarded to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation in accordance with procedures established by the superintendent of the bureau under division (H) of this section. The bureau may provide the specimen vials, mailing tubes, labels, postage, and

instruction needed for the collection and forwarding of the DNA specimen to the bureau.

(d) The superintendent, in the superintendent's discretion, may compare DNA records in the relatives of missing persons database with the DNA records in the unidentified person database.

(4) If the bureau of criminal identification and investigation establishes and maintains an unidentified person database and if the superintendent of the bureau identifies a matching DNA record for the DNA record of a person or deceased person whose DNA record is contained in the unidentified person database, the superintendent shall inform the coroner who submitted or the law enforcement agency that submitted the DNA specimen to the bureau of the match and, if possible, of the identity of the unidentified person.

(5) The bureau of criminal identification and investigation may enter into a contract with a qualified public or private laboratory to perform DNA analyses, DNA specimen maintenance, preservation, and storage, DNA record keeping, and other duties required of the bureau under this section. A public or private laboratory under contract with the bureau shall follow quality assurance and privacy requirements established by the superintendent of the bureau.

(C) The superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall establish procedures for entering into the DNA database the DNA records submitted pursuant to sections 2152.74 and 2901.07 of the Revised Code and for determining an order of priority for entry of the DNA records based on the types of offenses committed by the persons whose records are submitted and the available resources of the bureau.

(D) When a DNA record is derived from a DNA specimen provided pursuant to section 2152.74 or 2901.07 of the Revised Code, the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall attach to the DNA record personal identification information that identifies the person from whom the DNA specimen was taken. The personal identification information may include the subject person's fingerprints and any other information the bureau determines necessary. The DNA record and personal identification information attached to it shall be used only for the purpose of personal identification or for a purpose specified in this section.

(E) DNA records, DNA specimens, fingerprints, and photographs that the bureau of criminal identification and investigation receives pursuant to this section and sections 313.08, 2152.74, and 2901.07 of the Revised Code and personal identification information attached to a DNA record are not public records under section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

(F) The bureau of criminal identification and investigation may charge a reasonable fee for providing information pursuant to this section to any law enforcement agency located in another state.

(G)(1) No person who because of the person's employment or official position has access to a DNA specimen, a DNA record, or other information contained in the DNA database that identifies an individual shall knowingly disclose that specimen, record, or information to any person or agency not entitled to receive it or otherwise shall misuse that specimen, record, or information.

(2) No person without authorization or privilege to obtain information contained in the DNA database that identifies an individual person shall purposely obtain that information.

(H) The superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall establish procedures for all of the following:

(1) The forwarding to the bureau of DNA specimens collected pursuant to division (H) of this section and sections 313.08, 2152.74, and 2901.07 of the Revised Code and of fingerprints and photographs collected pursuant to section 313.08 of the Revised Code;

(2) The collection, maintenance, preservation, and analysis of DNA specimens;

(3) The creation, maintenance, and operation of the DNA database;

(4) The use and dissemination of information from the DNA database;

(5) The creation, maintenance, and operation of the unidentified person database;

(6) The use and dissemination of information from the unidentified person database;

(7) The creation, maintenance, and operation of the relatives of missing persons database;

(8) The use and dissemination of information from the relatives of missing persons database;

(9) The verification of entities requesting DNA records and other DNA information from the bureau and the authority of the entity to receive the information;

(10) The operation of the bureau and responsibilities of employees of the bureau with respect to the activities described in this section.

(I) In conducting DNA analyses of DNA specimens, the state DNA laboratory and any laboratory with which the bureau has entered into a contract pursuant to division (B)(5) of this section shall give DNA analyses of DNA specimens that relate to ongoing criminal investigations or prosecutions priority over DNA analyses of DNA specimens that relate to

applications made pursuant to section 2953.73 or 2953.82 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 313.08. (A) In counties in which a county morgue is maintained, the coroner shall be the official custodian of the morgue.

In all cases of the finding of the body or remains of a deceased person within a county in which a county morgue is maintained, when the identity of the deceased person is unknown, or the deceased person's relatives or other persons entitled to the custody of the body or remains of the deceased person are unknown or not present, the body or remains shall be removed to the county morgue, where it shall be held for identification and disposal.

(B) If the body or remains of a deceased person ~~is~~ are not identified, a coroner shall do all of the following prior to disposing of the body or remains:

(1) Take the fingerprints of the body or remains of the deceased person, or cause the same to be taken, according to the fingerprint system of identification on the forms furnished by the superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation;

(2) Take or cause to be taken one or more photographs of the body or remains of the deceased person;

(3) Collect in a medically approved manner a DNA specimen from the body or remains of the deceased person;

(4) Promptly cause the fingerprints, the photographs, and the DNA specimen to be forwarded to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation for inclusion in the unidentified person database in accordance with procedures established by the superintendent of the bureau under division (H) of section 109.573 of the Revised Code. The bureau shall provide the fingerprint forms, specimen vials, mailing tubes, labels, postage, and instruction needed for the collection and forwarding to the bureau of the fingerprints and the DNA specimen and for the forwarding to the bureau of the photographs.

(C) Upon the request of a coroner who has the duty to take, or cause the taking of, fingerprints and photographs under divisions (B)(1) and (2) of this section, the bureau of criminal identification and investigation shall take, or assist in the taking of, the required fingerprints and photographs.

(D) As used in this section, "DNA specimen" and "unidentified person database" have the same meanings as in section 109.573 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2152.74. (A) As used in this section, "DNA analysis" and "DNA specimen" have the same meanings as in section 109.573 of the Revised Code.

(B)(1) A child who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act listed in division (D) of this section and who is committed to the custody of the department of youth services, placed in a detention facility or district detention facility pursuant to division (A)(3) of section 2152.19 of the Revised Code, or placed in a school, camp, institution, or other facility for delinquent children described in division (A)(2) of section 2152.19 of the Revised Code shall submit to a DNA specimen collection procedure administered by the director of youth services if committed to the department or by the chief administrative officer of the detention facility, district detention facility, school, camp, institution, or other facility for delinquent children to which the child was committed or in which the child was placed. If the court commits the child to the department of youth services, the director of youth services shall cause the DNA specimen to be collected from the child during the intake process at an institution operated by or under the control of the department. If the court commits the child to or places the child in a detention facility, district detention facility, school, camp, institution, or other facility for delinquent children, the chief administrative officer of the detention facility, district detention facility, school, camp, institution, or facility to which the child is committed or in which the child is placed shall cause the DNA specimen to be collected from the child during the intake process for the detention facility, district detention facility, school, camp, institution, or facility. ~~In accordance with division (C) of this section, the director or the chief administrative officer shall cause the DNA specimen to be forwarded to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation no later than fifteen days after the date of the collection of the DNA specimen.~~ The DNA specimen shall be collected from the child in accordance with division (C) of this section.

(2) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act listed in division (D) of this section, is committed to or placed in the department of youth services, a detention facility or district detention facility, or a school, camp, institution, or other facility for delinquent children, and does not submit to a DNA specimen collection procedure pursuant to division (B)(1) of this section, prior to the child's release from the custody of the department of youth services, from the custody of the detention facility or district detention facility, or from the custody of the school, camp, institution, or facility, the child shall submit to, and the director of youth services or the chief administrator of the detention facility, district detention facility, school, camp, institution, or facility to which the child is committed or in which the child was placed shall administer, a DNA specimen collection procedure at the institution operated by or under the

control of the department of youth services or at the detention facility, district detention facility, school, camp, institution, or facility to which the child is committed or in which the child was placed. ~~In accordance with division (C) of this section, the director or the chief administrative officer shall cause the DNA specimen to be forwarded to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation no later than fifteen days after the date of the collection of the DNA specimen.~~ The DNA specimen shall be collected in accordance with division (C) of this section.

(3) If a child is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act listed in division (D) of this section, is not committed to or placed in the department of youth services, a detention facility or district detention facility, or a school, camp, institution, or other facility for delinquent children described in division (A)(2) or (3) of section 2152.19 of the Revised Code, and does not provide a DNA specimen pursuant to division (B)(1) or (2) of this section, the juvenile court shall order the child to report to the county probation department immediately after disposition to submit to a DNA specimen collection procedure administered by the chief administrative officer of the county probation department. The DNA specimen shall be collected from the child in accordance with division (C) of this section.

(C) If the DNA specimen is collected by withdrawing blood from the child or a similarly invasive procedure, a physician, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, duly licensed clinical laboratory technician, or other qualified medical practitioner shall collect in a medically approved manner the DNA specimen required to be collected pursuant to division (B) of this section. If the DNA specimen is collected by swabbing for buccal cells or a similarly noninvasive procedure, this section does not require that the DNA specimen be collected by a qualified medical practitioner of that nature. No later than fifteen days after the date of the collection of the DNA specimen, the director of youth services or the chief administrative officer of the detention facility, district detention facility, school, camp, institution, or other facility for delinquent children to which the child is committed or in which the child was placed shall cause the DNA specimen to be forwarded to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation in accordance with procedures established by the superintendent of the bureau under division (H) of section 109.573 of the Revised Code. The bureau shall provide the specimen vials, mailing tubes, labels, postage, and instruction needed for the collection and forwarding of the DNA specimen to the bureau.

(D) The director of youth services and the chief administrative officer of a detention facility, district detention facility, school, camp, institution, or

other facility for delinquent children shall cause a DNA specimen to be collected in accordance with divisions (B) and (C) of this section from each child in its custody who is adjudicated a delinquent child for committing any of the following acts:

~~(1) A violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.11, 2905.01, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.05, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code~~ An act that would be a felony if committed by an adult;

~~(2) A violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996;~~

~~(3) An attempt to commit a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2907.02, 2907.03, or 2907.05 of the Revised Code or to commit a violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996;~~

~~(4) A violation of any law that would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult and that~~ arose out of the same facts and circumstances and same act as did a charge against the child of a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2905.01, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.05, or 2911.11 of the Revised Code that previously was dismissed or amended or as did a charge against the child of a violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996, that previously was dismissed or amended;

~~(5)(3) A violation of section 2905.02 or 2919.23 of the Revised Code that would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult and~~ that would have been a violation of section 2905.04 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to July 1, 1996, had the violation been committed prior to that date;

~~(6) A felony violation of any law that arose out of the same facts and circumstances and same act as did a charge against the child of a violation of section 2903.11, 2911.01, 2911.02, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code that previously was dismissed or amended;~~

~~(7) A violation of section 2923.01 of the Revised Code involving a conspiracy to commit a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2905.01, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code;~~

~~(8)(4) A violation of section 2923.03 of the Revised Code involving complicity in committing a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.11, 2905.01, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code or a violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996~~ that would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult.

~~(E) The director of youth services and the chief administrative officer of a detention facility, district detention facility, school, camp, institution, or other facility for delinquent children is not required to comply with this~~

~~section in relation to the following acts until the superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation gives agencies in the juvenile justice system, as defined in section 181.51 of the Revised Code, in the state official notification that the state DNA laboratory is prepared to accept DNA specimens of that nature:~~

~~(1) A violation of section 2903.11, 2911.01, 2911.02, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code;~~

~~(2) An attempt to commit a violation of section 2903.01 or 2903.02 of the Revised Code;~~

~~(3) A felony violation of any law that arose out of the same facts and circumstances and same act as did a charge against the child of a violation of section 2903.11, 2911.01, 2911.02, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code that previously was dismissed or amended;~~

~~(4) A violation of section 2923.01 of the Revised Code involving a conspiracy to commit a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2905.01, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code;~~

~~(5) A violation of section 2923.03 of the Revised Code involving complicity in committing a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.11, 2905.01, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code or a violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996.~~

Sec. 2743.191. (A)(1) There is hereby created in the state treasury the reparations fund, which shall be used only for the following purposes:

(a) The payment of awards of reparations that are granted by the attorney general;

(b) The compensation of any personnel needed by the attorney general to administer sections 2743.51 to 2743.72 of the Revised Code;

(c) The compensation of witnesses as provided in division (J) of section 2743.65 of the Revised Code;

(d) Other administrative costs of hearing and determining claims for an award of reparations by the attorney general;

(e) The costs of administering sections 2907.28 and 2969.01 to 2969.06 of the Revised Code;

(f) The costs of investigation and decision-making as certified by the attorney general;

(g) The provision of state financial assistance to victim assistance programs in accordance with sections 109.91 and 109.92 of the Revised Code;

(h) The costs of paying the expenses of sex offense-related examinations and antibiotics pursuant to section 2907.28 of the Revised

Code;

(i) The cost of printing and distributing the pamphlet prepared by the attorney general pursuant to section 109.42 of the Revised Code;

(j) Subject to division (D) of section 2743.71 of the Revised Code, the costs associated with the printing and providing of information cards or other printed materials to law enforcement agencies and prosecuting authorities and with publicizing the availability of awards of reparations pursuant to section 2743.71 of the Revised Code;

(k) The payment of costs of administering a DNA specimen collection procedure pursuant to ~~section sections~~ 2152.74 ~~of the Revised Code in relation to any act identified in division (E)(1) to (5) of that section and pursuant to section~~ 2901.07 of the Revised Code ~~in relation to any act identified in division (E)(1) to (5) of that section~~, of performing DNA analysis of those DNA specimens, and of entering the resulting DNA records regarding those analyses into the DNA database pursuant to section 109.573 of the Revised Code;

(l) The payment of actual costs associated with initiatives by the attorney general for the apprehension, prosecution, and accountability of offenders, and the enhancing of services to crime victims. The amount of payments made pursuant to division (A)(1)(l) of this section during any given fiscal year shall not exceed five per cent of the balance of the reparations fund at the close of the immediately previous fiscal year.

(2) All costs paid pursuant to section 2743.70 of the Revised Code, the portions of license reinstatement fees mandated by division (F)(2)(b) of section 4511.191 of the Revised Code to be credited to the fund, the portions of the proceeds of the sale of a forfeited vehicle specified in division (C)(2) of section 4503.234 of the Revised Code, payments collected by the department of rehabilitation and correction from prisoners who voluntarily participate in an approved work and training program pursuant to division (C)(8)(b)(ii) of section 5145.16 of the Revised Code, and all moneys collected by the state pursuant to its right of subrogation provided in section 2743.72 of the Revised Code shall be deposited in the fund.

(B) In making an award of reparations, the attorney general shall render the award against the state. The award shall be accomplished only through the following procedure, and the following procedure may be enforced by writ of mandamus directed to the appropriate official:

(1) The attorney general shall provide for payment of the claimant or providers in the amount of the award only if the amount of the award is fifty dollars or more.

(2) The expense shall be charged against all available unencumbered

moneys in the fund.

(3) If sufficient unencumbered moneys do not exist in the fund, the attorney general shall make application for payment of the award out of the emergency purposes account or any other appropriation for emergencies or contingencies, and payment out of this account or other appropriation shall be authorized if there are sufficient moneys greater than the sum total of then pending emergency purposes account requests or requests for releases from the other appropriations.

(4) If sufficient moneys do not exist in the account or any other appropriation for emergencies or contingencies to pay the award, the attorney general shall request the general assembly to make an appropriation sufficient to pay the award, and no payment shall be made until the appropriation has been made. The attorney general shall make this appropriation request during the current biennium and during each succeeding biennium until a sufficient appropriation is made. If, prior to the time that an appropriation is made by the general assembly pursuant to this division, the fund has sufficient unencumbered funds to pay the award or part of the award, the available funds shall be used to pay the award or part of the award, and the appropriation request shall be amended to request only sufficient funds to pay that part of the award that is unpaid.

(C) The attorney general shall not make payment on a decision or order granting an award until all appeals have been determined and all rights to appeal exhausted, except as otherwise provided in this section. If any party to a claim for an award of reparations appeals from only a portion of an award, and a remaining portion provides for the payment of money by the state, that part of the award calling for the payment of money by the state and not a subject of the appeal shall be processed for payment as described in this section.

(D) The attorney general shall prepare itemized bills for the costs of printing and distributing the pamphlet the attorney general prepares pursuant to section 109.42 of the Revised Code. The itemized bills shall set forth the name and address of the persons owed the amounts set forth in them.

(E) As used in this section, "DNA analysis" and "DNA specimen" have the same meanings as in section 109.573 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2901.07. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "DNA analysis" and "DNA specimen" have the same meanings as in section 109.573 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Jail" and "community-based correctional facility" have the same meanings as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.

(3) "Post-release control" has the same meaning as in section 2967.01 of

the Revised Code.

(B)(1) A person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony offense ~~listed in division (D) of this section~~ and who is sentenced to a prison term or to a community residential sanction in a jail or community-based correctional facility pursuant to section 2929.16 of the Revised Code, and a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a misdemeanor offense listed in division (D) of this section and who is sentenced to a term of imprisonment shall 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 person is serving the term of imprisonment. If the person serves the prison term in a state correctional institution, the director of rehabilitation and correction shall cause the DNA specimen to be collected from the person during the intake process at the reception facility designated by the director. If the person serves the community residential sanction or term of imprisonment in a jail, a community-based correctional facility, or another county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal detention facility, the chief administrative officer of the jail, community-based correctional facility, or detention facility shall cause the DNA specimen to be collected from the person during the intake process at the jail, community-based correctional facility, or detention facility. ~~In accordance with division (C) of this section, the director or the chief administrative officer shall cause the DNA specimen to be forwarded to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation no later than fifteen days after the date of the collection of the DNA specimen.~~ The DNA specimen shall be collected in accordance with division (C) of this section.

(2) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to ~~an~~ a felony offense or a misdemeanor offense listed in division (D) of this section, is serving a prison term, community residential sanction, or term of imprisonment for that offense, and does not provide a DNA specimen pursuant to division (B)(1) of this section, prior to the person's release from the prison term, community residential sanction, or imprisonment, the person shall submit to, and the director of rehabilitation and correction or the chief administrative officer of the jail, community-based correctional facility, or detention facility in which the person is serving the prison term, community residential sanction, or term of imprisonment shall administer, a DNA specimen collection procedure at the state correctional institution, jail, community-based correctional facility, or detention facility in which the person is serving the prison term, community residential sanction, or term of imprisonment. ~~In accordance with division (C) of this section, the director or~~

~~the chief administrative officer shall cause the DNA specimen to be forwarded to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation no later than fifteen days after the date of the collection of the DNA specimen. The DNA specimen shall be collected in accordance with division (C) of this section.~~

~~(3)(a) If a person sentenced to a term of imprisonment or serving a prison term or community residential sanction for committing an is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony offense or a misdemeanor offense listed in division (D) of this section and the person is on probation, is released on parole, under transitional control, or on another type of release, or is on community control, on post-release control, if the person is or under any other type of supervised release under the supervision of a probation department or the adult parole authority, if the person shall submit to a DNA specimen collection procedure administered by the chief administrative officer of the probation department or the adult parole authority. The DNA specimen shall be collected in accordance with division (C) of this section. If the person refuses to submit to a DNA specimen collection procedure as provided in this division, the person may be subject to the provisions of section 2967.15 of the Revised Code.~~

~~(b) If the person is sent to jail or is returned to a jail, community-based correctional facility, or state correctional institution for a violation of the terms and conditions of the probation, parole, transitional control, other release, or post-release control, if the person was or will be serving a term of imprisonment, prison term, or community residential sanction for committing a a felony offense or for committing a misdemeanor offense listed in division (D) of this section, and if the person did not provide a DNA specimen pursuant to division (B)(1) or (2) or (3)(a) of this section, the person shall submit to, and the director of rehabilitation and correction or the chief administrative officer of the jail or community-based correctional facility shall administer, a DNA specimen collection procedure at the jail, community-based correctional facility, or state correctional institution in which the person is serving the term of imprisonment, prison term, or community residential sanction. In accordance with division (C) of this section, the director or the chief administrative officer shall cause the DNA specimen to be forwarded to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation no later than fifteen days after the date of the collection of the DNA specimen. The DNA specimen shall be collected from the person in accordance with division (C) of this section.~~

~~(4) If a person is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony offense or a misdemeanor offense listed in division (D) of this section, the person 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 the person does not provide a DNA specimen pursuant to division (B)(1), (2), (3)(a), or (3)(b) of this section, the sentencing court shall 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 person is incarcerated at the time of sentencing, the person shall 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 person is incarcerated. The DNA specimen shall be collected in accordance with division (C) of this section.

(C) 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 shall collect in a medically approved manner the DNA specimen required to be collected pursuant to division (B) of this section. If the DNA specimen is collected by swabbing for buccal cells or a similarly noninvasive procedure, this section does not require that the DNA specimen be collected by a qualified medical practitioner of that nature. No later than fifteen days after the date of the collection of the DNA specimen, the director of rehabilitation and correction or the chief administrative officer of the jail, community-based correctional facility, or other county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal detention facility, in which the person is serving the prison term, community residential sanction, or term of imprisonment shall cause the DNA specimen to be forwarded to the bureau of criminal identification and investigation in accordance with procedures established by the superintendent of the bureau under division (H) of section 109.573 of the Revised Code. The bureau shall provide the specimen vials, mailing tubes, labels, postage, and instructions needed for the collection and forwarding of the DNA specimen to the bureau.

(D) The director of rehabilitation and correction ~~and~~, the chief administrative officer of the jail, community-based correctional facility, or other county, multicounty, municipal, municipal-county, or multicounty-municipal detention facility, or the chief administrative officer of a county probation department or the adult parole authority shall cause a DNA specimen to be collected in accordance with divisions (B) and (C) of

this section from a person in its custody or under its supervision who is convicted of or pleads guilty to any felony offense or to any of the following misdemeanor offenses:

(1) A misdemeanor violation, an attempt to commit a misdemeanor violation, or complicity in committing a misdemeanor violation of section ~~2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.11, 2905.01, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12~~ of the Revised Code;

(2) A ~~violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996;~~

(3) An ~~attempt to commit a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, or 2907.05 of the Revised Code or to commit a violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996;~~

(4) A misdemeanor violation of any law that arose out of the same facts and circumstances and same act as did a charge against the person of a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2905.01, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, or 2911.11 of the Revised Code that previously was dismissed or amended or as did a charge against the person of a violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996, that previously was dismissed or amended;

(5)(3) A misdemeanor violation of section ~~2905.02 or~~ 2919.23 of the Revised Code that would have been a violation of section 2905.04 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to July 1, 1996, had it been committed prior to that date;

(6)(4) A sexually oriented offense or a child-victim oriented offense, both as defined in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code, that is a misdemeanor, if, in relation to that offense, the offender has been adjudicated a sexual predator ~~or a~~ child-victim predator, ~~both~~ habitual sex offender, or habitual child-victim offender, all as defined in section 2950.01 of the Revised Code;

(7) A ~~felony violation of any law that arose out of the same facts and circumstances and same act as did a charge against the person of a violation of section 2903.11, 2911.01, 2911.02, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code that previously was dismissed or amended;~~

(8) A ~~conspiracy to commit a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2905.01, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code;~~

(9) ~~Complicity in committing a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.11, 2905.01, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code or a violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996.~~

~~(E) The director of rehabilitation and correction or a chief administrative officer of a jail, community based correctional facility, or other detention facility described in division (B) of this section in relation to the following offenses is not required to comply with this section until the superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification and investigation gives agencies in the criminal justice system, as defined in section 181.51 of the Revised Code, in the state official notification that the state DNA laboratory is prepared to accept DNA specimens of that nature:~~

~~(1) A violation of section 2903.11, 2911.01, 2911.02, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code;~~

~~(2) An attempt to commit a violation of section 2903.01 or 2903.02 of the Revised Code;~~

~~(3) A felony violation of any law that arose out of the same facts and circumstances and same act as did a charge against the person of a violation of section 2903.11, 2911.01, 2911.02, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code that previously was dismissed or amended;~~

~~(4) A conspiracy to commit a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2905.01, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code;~~

~~(5) Complicity in committing a violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, 2903.11, 2905.01, 2907.02, 2907.03, 2907.04, 2907.05, 2911.01, 2911.02, 2911.11, or 2911.12 of the Revised Code or a violation of section 2907.12 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to September 3, 1996 may prescribe rules in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code to collect a DNA specimen, as provided in this section, from an offender whose supervision is transferred from another state to this state in accordance with the interstate compact for adult offender supervision described in section 5149.21 of the Revised Code.~~

Sec. 2953.73. (A) An eligible inmate who wishes to request DNA testing to be conducted under sections 2953.71 to 2953.81 of the Revised Code shall submit an application for DNA testing on a form prescribed by the attorney general for this purpose and shall submit the form to the court of common pleas that sentenced the inmate for the offense for which the inmate is an eligible inmate and is requesting DNA testing. The eligible inmate shall submit the application to that court of common pleas not later than ~~one year~~ two years after ~~the effective date of this section~~ October 29, 2003. No court of common pleas shall accept an application under this section after the expiration of the period of time specified in this division.

(B) If an eligible inmate submits an application for DNA testing under division (A) of this section, upon the submission of the application, all of the following apply:

(1) The eligible inmate shall serve a copy of the application on the prosecuting attorney and the attorney general.

(2) The application shall be assigned to the judge of that court of common pleas who was the trial judge in the case in which the eligible inmate was convicted of the offense for which the inmate is requesting DNA testing, or, if that judge no longer is a judge of that court, it shall be assigned according to court rules. The judge to whom the application is assigned shall decide the application. The application shall become part of the file in the case.

(C) If an eligible inmate submits an application for DNA testing under division (A) of this section, regardless of whether the inmate has commenced any federal habeas corpus proceeding relative to the case in which the inmate was convicted of the offense for which the inmate is an eligible inmate and is requesting DNA testing, any response to the application by the prosecuting attorney or the attorney general shall be filed not later than forty-five days after the date on which the eligible inmate submits the application. The prosecuting attorney or the attorney general, or both, may, but are not required to, file a response to the application. If the prosecuting attorney or the attorney general files a response under this division, the prosecuting attorney or attorney general, whoever filed the response, shall serve a copy of the response on the eligible inmate.

(D) If an eligible inmate submits an application for DNA testing under division (A) of this section, the court shall make the determination as to whether the application should be accepted or rejected. The court shall expedite its review of the application. The court shall make the determination in accordance with the criteria and procedures set forth in sections 2953.74 to 2953.81 of the Revised Code and, in making the determination, shall consider the application, the supporting affidavits, and the documentary evidence and, in addition to those materials, shall consider all the files and records pertaining to the proceedings against the applicant, including, but not limited to, the indictment, the court's journal entries, the journalized records of the clerk of the court, and the court reporter's transcript and all responses to the application filed under division (C) of this section by a prosecuting attorney or the attorney general, unless the application and the files and records show the applicant is not entitled to DNA testing, in which case the application may be denied. The court is not required to conduct an evidentiary hearing in conducting its review of, and in making its determination as to whether to accept or reject, the application. Upon making its determination, the court shall enter a judgment and order that either accepts or rejects the application and that includes within the

judgment and order the reasons for the acceptance or rejection as applied to the criteria and procedures set forth in sections 2953.71 to 2953.81 of the Revised Code. The court shall send a copy of the judgment and order to the eligible inmate who filed it, the prosecuting attorney, and the attorney general.

(E) A judgment and order of a court entered under division (D) of this section is appealable only as provided in this division. If an eligible inmate submits an application for DNA testing under section 2953.73 of the Revised Code and the court of common pleas rejects the application under division (D) of this section, one of the following applies:

~~(a)~~(1) If the inmate was sentenced to death for the offense for which the inmate claims to be an eligible inmate and is requesting DNA testing, the inmate may seek leave of the supreme court to appeal the rejection to the supreme court. Courts of appeals do not have jurisdiction to review any rejection if the inmate was sentenced to death for the offense for which the inmate claims to be an eligible inmate and is requesting DNA testing.

~~(b)~~(2) If the inmate was not sentenced to death for the offense for which the inmate claims to be an eligible inmate and is requesting DNA testing, the rejection is a final appealable order, and the inmate may appeal it to the court of appeals of the district in which is located that court of common pleas.

(F) Notwithstanding any provision of law regarding fees and costs, no filing fee shall be required of, and no court costs shall be assessed against, an eligible offender who is indigent and who submits an application under this section.

(G) If a court rejects an eligible inmate's application for DNA testing under division (D) of this section, unless the rejection is overturned on appeal, no court shall require the state to administer a DNA test under sections 2953.71 to 2953.81 of the Revised Code on the eligible inmate.

Sec. 2953.82. (A) An inmate who pleaded guilty or no contest to a felony offense that was committed prior to ~~the effective date of this section~~ October 29, 2003 may request DNA testing under this section regarding that offense if all of the following apply:

(1) The inmate was sentenced to a prison term or sentence of death for that felony and, on ~~the effective date of this section~~ October 29, 2003, is in prison serving that prison term or under that sentence of death.

(2) On the date on which the inmate files the application requesting the testing with the court as described in division (B) of this section, the inmate has at least one year remaining on the prison term described in division (A)(1) of this section, or the inmate is in prison under a sentence of death as

described in that division.

(B) An inmate who pleaded guilty or no contest to a felony offense that was committed prior to ~~the effective date of this section~~ October 29, 2003, who satisfies the criteria set forth in division (A) of this section, and who wishes to request DNA testing under this section shall submit, in accordance with this division, an application for the testing to the court of common pleas and the prosecuting attorney. The inmate shall specify on the application the offense or offenses for which the inmate is requesting the DNA testing under this section. Along with the application, the inmate shall submit an acknowledgment that is signed by the inmate. The application and acknowledgment required under this division shall be the same application and acknowledgment as are used by eligible inmates who request DNA testing under sections 2953.71 to 2953.81 of the Revised Code.

The inmate shall file the application with the court of common pleas not later than ~~one year~~ two years after ~~the effective date of this section~~ October 29, 2003. Upon filing the application, the inmate shall serve a copy on the prosecuting attorney.

(C) Within forty-five days after the filing of an application for DNA testing under division (B) of this section, the prosecuting attorney shall file a statement with the court that indicates whether the prosecuting attorney agrees or disagrees that the inmate should be permitted to obtain DNA testing under this section. If the prosecuting attorney agrees that the inmate should be permitted to obtain DNA testing under this section, all of the following apply:

(1) The application and the written statement shall be considered for all purposes as if they were an application for DNA testing filed under section 2953.73 of the Revised Code that the court accepted, and the court, the prosecuting attorney, the attorney general, the inmate, law enforcement personnel, and all other involved persons shall proceed regarding DNA testing for the inmate pursuant to sections 2953.77 to 2953.81 of the Revised Code, in the same manner as if the inmate was an eligible inmate for whom an application for DNA testing had been accepted.

(2) Upon completion of the DNA testing, section 2953.81 of the Revised Code applies.

(D) If the prosecuting attorney disagrees that the inmate should be permitted to obtain DNA testing under this section, the prosecuting attorney's disagreement is final and is not appealable by any person to any court, and no court shall have authority, without agreement of the prosecuting attorney, to order DNA testing regarding that inmate and the offense or offenses for which the inmate requested DNA testing in the

application.

(E) If the prosecuting attorney fails to file a statement of agreement or disagreement within the time provided in division (C) of this section, the court may order the prosecuting attorney to file a statement of that nature within fifteen days of the date of the order.

Sec. 5120.021. (A) The provisions of Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code, as it ~~they~~ existed prior to July 1, 1996, ~~applies and that address the duration or potential duration of incarceration or parole or other forms of supervised release, apply to a person~~ all persons upon whom a court imposed a term of imprisonment prior to July 1, 1996, and ~~a person~~ all persons upon whom a court, on or after July 1, 1996, and in accordance with law existing prior to July 1, 1996, imposed a term of imprisonment for an offense that was committed prior to July 1, 1996.

(B) The provisions of Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code, as ~~it exists they exist~~ on ~~and or~~ after ~~the effective date of this section~~ July 1, 1996, ~~applies and that address the duration or potential duration of incarceration or supervised release, apply to a person~~ all persons upon whom a court imposed a stated prison term for an offense committed on or after ~~the effective date of this section~~ July 1, 1996.

(C) Nothing in this section limits or affects the applicability of any provision in Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code, as amended or enacted on or after July 1, 1996, that pertains to an issue other than the duration or potential duration of incarceration or supervised release, to persons in custody or under the supervision of the department of rehabilitation and correction.

SECTION 2. That existing sections 109.573, 313.08, 2152.74, 2743.191, 2901.07, 2953.73, 2953.82, and 5120.021 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. The General Assembly hereby declares that its purpose in amending section 5120.021 of the Revised Code in Sections 1 and 2 of this act is to clarify the applicability of the provisions in Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code that address the duration or potential duration of incarceration and supervision of offenders by the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, and to clarify the applicability of any other provision in Chapter 5120. of the Revised Code amended or enacted on or after July 1, 1996, to persons in custody or under supervision of the Department. The General Assembly believes that the amendments to section 5120.021 of the Revised

Code made in Sections 1 and 2 of this act are not substantive in nature, that these amendments do not affect any substantive right of any offender, and that the version of section 5120.021 of the Revised Code resulting from this act is substantively the same as the version of that section in existence immediately prior to the effective date of this act.

SECTION 4. Section 2743.191 of the Revised Code is presented in this act as a composite of the section as amended by both Am. Sub. H.B. 95 and Am. Sub. S.B. 5 of the 125th General Assembly. The General Assembly, applying the principle stated in division (B) of section 1.52 of the Revised Code that amendments are to be harmonized if reasonably capable of simultaneous operation, finds that the composite is the resulting version of the section in effect prior to the effective date of the section as presented in this act.

Speaker _____ of the House of Representatives.

President _____ of the Senate.

Passed _____, 20____

Approved _____, 20____

Governor.

The section numbering of law of a general and permanent nature is complete and in conformity with the Revised Code.

Director, Legislative Service Commission.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus, Ohio, on the
____ day of _____, A. D. 20____.

Secretary of State.

File No. _____ Effective Date _____