1	Senate Bill No. 431
2	(By Senators Palumbo, Edgell, K. Facemyer, Jenkins,
3	Barnes, Klempa, Unger, Plymale, Yost and Nohe)
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5	[Introduced February 4, 2011; referred to the Committee on the
6	Judiciary; and then to the Committee on Finance.]
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10	A BILL to amend and reenact §15-2B-3, §15-2B-6, §15-2B-7, §15-2B-9,
11	15-2B-10 and $15-2B-12$ of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as
12	amended; and to amend said code by adding thereto two new
13	sections, designated $\$15-2B-15$ and $\$15-2B-16$ , all relating to
14	DNA data collection generally; providing definitions;
15	authorizing the West Virginia State Police to administer DNA
16	identification system; authorizing the West Virginia State
17	Police to enter into certain cooperative agreements; requiring
18	DNA sample be obtained upon conviction; identifying tests to
19	be performed on DNA samples; providing authority to maintain
20	samples; providing procedure for withdrawing and analyzing
21	samples; providing procedure for exchanging samples with
22	others; providing procedure for removing sample from database
23	by expungement; providing for destruction of samples;
24	providing penalties; and authorizing the West Virginia State
25	Police to collect certain fees for DNA testing.
26	Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

1 That §15-2B-3, §15-2B-6, §15-2B-7, §15-2B-9, §15-2B-10 and 2 §15-2B-12 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be 3 amended and reenacted; and that said code be amended by adding 4 thereto two new sections, designated §15-2B-15 and §15-2B-16, all 5 to read as follows:

6 ARTICLE 2B. DNA DATA.

7 §15-2B-3. Definitions.

8 As used in this article: the following terms mean:

9 (a) <u>"CODIS" means the Federal Bureau of Investigation's</u> 10 <u>Combined DNA Index System that allows the storage and exchange of</u> 11 <u>DNA records submitted by federal, state and local forensic DNA</u> 12 <u>laboratories. The term "CODIS" includes the National DNA Index</u> 13 <u>System administered and operated by the Federal Bureau of</u> 14 Investigation.

15 <u>"Conviction" includes convictions by a jury or court, guilty</u>
16 plea, plea of nolo contendere or a finding of not guilty by reason
17 of insanity or mental disease or defect. A finding of not guilty
18 by reason of insanity or mental disease or defect is considered a
19 conviction solely for purposes of this article insofar as the
20 finding requires a person to provide a DNA sample.

21 <u>"Criminal justice agency" means an agency or institution of a</u> 22 <u>federal, state or local government, other than the office of public</u> 23 <u>defender, which performs as part of its principal function,</u> 24 <u>relating to the apprehension, investigation, prosecution,</u> 25 <u>adjudication, incarceration, supervision or rehabilitation of</u> 26 <u>criminal offenders.</u>

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## "Division" means the West Virginia State Police.

2 "DNA" means deoxyribonucleic acid. DNA is located in the 3 nucleus of cells and provides an individual's personal genetic 4 blueprint. DNA encodes genetic information that is the basis of 5 human heredity and forensic identification.

6 (b) "DNA record" means DNA identification information stored 7 in any state DNA database pursuant to this article. The DNA record 8 is the result obtained from DNA typing tests. The DNA record is 9 comprised of the characteristics of a DNA sample which are of value 10 in establishing the identity of individuals. The results of all 11 DNA identification tests on an individual's DNA sample are also 12 included as a "DNA record".

13 (c) "DNA sample" means a tissue, fluid or other bodily sample, 14 suitable for testing, provided pursuant to this article or 15 submitted to the division laboratory for analysis pursuant to a 16 criminal investigation.

17 (d) "FBI" means the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

18 <u>"Interim plan" means the plan used currently by the Federal</u>
19 Bureau of Investigation for Partial Match Protocol and to be
20 adopted under the management rules of this article.

21 <u>"Juvenile" and "child" refer to a person who has not attained</u>
22 the age of eighteen years or a person who is otherwise subject to
23 the juvenile jurisdiction of a court pursuant to this article.
24 <u>"Management rules" means the rules promulgated by the West</u>

25 <u>Virginia State Police that define all policy and procedures in the</u> 26 administration of this article.

1 "Partial match" means that two DNA profiles, while not an
2 exact match, share a sufficient number of characteristics to
3 indicate the possibility of a biological relationship.

<u>"Qualifying offense" means any felony offense as defined in</u>
<u>the penal code in any jurisdiction of the person and any offense</u>
<u>requiring a person to register as a sex offender under this code or</u>
the federal law.

8 "Registering Agency" means the West Virginia State Police.

9 <del>(e)</del> "State DNA database" means all DNA identification records 10 included in the system administered by the West Virginia State 11 Police.

12 (f) "State DNA databank" means the repository of DNA samples 13 collected under the provisions of this article.

14 (g) "Division" means the West Virginia State Police.

15 §15-2B-6. DNA sample required for DNA analysis upon conviction;
 DNA sample required for certain prisoners.

1 (b) Any person presently incarcerated in a state correctional 2 facility or a county or regional <u>in</u> jail in this state after 3 conviction of any offense listed in subsection (a) of this section 4 shall provide a DNA sample to be used for purposes of DNA analysis 5 as described in this article.

6 (c) Any person convicted of a violation of section five or 7 thirteen, article two, chapter sixty-one of this code, section one, 8 two, three, four, five, seven, eleven, twelve(when that offense 9 constitutes a felony) or subsection (a), section thirteen, article 10 three of said chapter, section three, four, five or ten, article 11 three-e of said chapter or section three, article four of said 12 chapter, shall provide a DNA sample to be used for DNA analysis as 13 described in this article.

(d) Any person convicted of an offense which constitutes a felony violation of the provisions of article four, chapter sixty-a of this code; or of an attempt to commit a violation of section one restriction fourteen-a, article two, chapter sixty-one of this code; an attempt to commit a violation of article eight-b of said phapter shall provide a DNA sample to be used for DNA analysis as described in this article.

(e) The method of taking the DNA sample is subject to the 22 testing methods <u>utilized</u> <u>used</u> by the West Virginia State Police 23 Crime Lab. <u>The DNA sample will be collected using a postage paid</u> 24 <u>DNA collection kit provided by the West Virginia State Police.</u>

25 (f) When a person required to provide a DNA sample pursuant to 26 this section refuses to comply, the state shall apply to a circuit

1 court for an order requiring the person to provide a DNA sample. 2 Upon a finding of failure to comply, the circuit court shall order 3 the person to submit to DNA testing in conformity with the 4 provisions of this article.

(g) The West Virginia State Police may, where not otherwise mandated, require any person convicted of a felony offense under the provisions of this code, to provide a DNA sample to be used for the sole purpose of criminal identification of the convicted person who provided the sample: *Provided*, That the person is under the supervision of the criminal justice system at the time the request for the sample is made. Supervision includes prison, the regional system, parole, probation, home confinement, community corrections program, and work release.

(h) No part of the genetic information that is authorized to be collected pursuant to this article may be used for any purpose other than to establish the identity of the individual. The biological sample obtained to conduct the identity test not necessary to conduct a present or future identity test shall be gestroyed following the performance of the initial identity test analysis.

(h) Duly authorized law enforcement and state personnel designated by the collecting agency may employ reasonable force in cases where a person refuses to provide a DNA sample required under this article after first obtaining a court order requiring the person to provide a DNA sample. Those duly authorized law enforcement and state personnel designated by the collecting agency

1 are not civilly or criminally liable for the use of reasonable
2 force.

3 <u>(i) On the effective date of the amendments to this section</u> 4 <u>enacted during the regular session of the Legislature in 2011, any</u> 5 <u>person required to register as a sex offender in this state and who</u> 6 <u>has not already provided a DNA sample in accordance with this</u> 7 <u>article, shall provide a DNA sample as determined by the</u> 8 <u>registration agency in consultation with the West Virginia State</u> 9 <u>Police Laboratory. The registering agency is responsible for the</u> 10 collection and submission of the sample under this article.

11 (j) Effective January 1, 2012, any juvenile under the supervision of the state as a result of an action which would be a 12 13 qualifying crime if committed by an adult or if a juvenile commits an act which would be a qualifying crime if committed by an adult, 14 15 and the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent for that act, is required to provide a DNA sample for the sole purpose of criminal 16 identification. The expungement requirements and procedures shall 17 18 be provided pursuant to section eleven of this article. A person 19 who is convicted or adjudicated delinquent for a qualifying offense 20 shall provide a DNA sample as a condition for any sentence or 21 adjudication which disposition will not involve a period of 22 incarceration. The confidentiality of juvenile records will comply 23 with the standards described in section ten, article two-b, chapter 24 fifteen of the code, as well as section seventeen, article five, 25 chapter forty-nine and section one, article seven, chapter forty 26 nine. The handling of the personal information associated with 1 juvenile DNA records will comply with section eighteen, article
2 five, chapter forty-nine where appropriate.

(k) When this state accepts a person from another state under 3 any interstate compact, or under any other reciprocal agreement 4 5 with any county, state or federal agency or any other provision of 6 law whether or not the person is confined or released, the 7 acceptance is conditional on the person providing a DNA sample if 8 the person was convicted of an offense in any other jurisdiction which would be considered a qualifying offense as defined in 9 10 section six if committed in this state, or if the person was 11 convicted of an equivalent offense in any other jurisdiction. The 12 person shall provide the DNA sample in accordance with the rules of 13 the custodial institution or supervising agency. However, if the 14 West Virginia State Police determines that such person has already 15 submitted a DNA sample that is stored in the national database, the 16 accepting agency is not required to draw a second DNA sample.

17 <u>(1) If a person convicted or adjudicated of a qualifying</u> 18 <u>offense is released without giving a DNA sample due to an oversight</u> 19 <u>or error or because of the person's transfer from another</u> 20 <u>jurisdiction, the person shall give a DNA sample for inclusion in</u> 21 <u>the state DNA database after being notified by the West Virginia</u> 22 <u>State Police Laboratory and, upon request by the person, being</u> 23 <u>provided a copy of the court order prior to the DNA sample being</u> 24 collected.

## 25 §15-2B-7. Tests to be performed on blood sample.

26 The tests to be performed on each blood DNA sample shall

1 analyze and type the genetic markers contained in or derived from 2 the DNA sample in accordance with rules promulgated under this 3 article. Any such rule regarding the typing and analysis of the 4 blood <u>DNA</u> sample shall be consistent with any specifications 5 required by federal law.

# 6 §15-2B-9. Procedures for withdrawal of blood sample for DNA 7 analysis and for conducting analysis.

8 (a) Upon incarceration, the Division of Corrections, regional 9 jails county jails and felon facilities shall ensure that the blood 10 <u>DNA sample</u> is drawn collected from all persons described in section 11 six of this article. When any person convicted of an offense 12 described in said section <u>six</u> is not incarcerated, the sheriff in 13 such the county where the person is convicted shall ensure that 14 blood the DNA sample is drawn collected from such the person at the 15 regional facility: *Provided*, That blood <u>a DNA sample</u> may be drawn 16 collected at <u>a county jail or at</u> a prison, regional facility or 17 local hospital unit when so ordered by the sentencing court <u>or</u> 18 other location determined by the sheriff. The sheriff shall 19 transport such persons who are not incarcerated to the facility 20 where the blood is drawn.

(b) The superintendent of the division <u>West Virginia State</u> 22 <u>Police</u> shall promulgate a legislative rule pursuant to chapter 23 twenty-nine-a of this code establishing which persons may withdraw 24 blood and further establishing procedures to withdraw blood. At a 25 minimum, these procedures shall require that when blood is 26 withdrawn for the purpose of DNA identification testing, a

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1 previously unused and sterile needle and sterile vessel shall be 2 used, the withdrawal shall otherwise be in strict accord with 3 accepted medical practices and in accordance with any recognized 4 medical procedures employing universal precautions as may be 5 outlined by the national Centers for Disease Control and 6 Prevention. No civil liability attaches to any person when the 7 blood was drawn according to recognized medical procedures 8 employing such the universal precautions. No person is relieved of 9 liability for negligence in the drawing of blood for purposes of 10 DNA testing.

11 (c) The superintendent of the division <u>West Virginia State</u> 12 <u>Police</u> shall promulgate legislative rules pursuant to chapter 13 twenty-nine-a of this code governing the procedures to be used in 14 the withdrawal of blood <u>collection of DNA</u> samples, submission, 15 identification, analysis and storage of DNA samples and typing 16 results of DNA samples submitted under this article which shall be 17 compatible with recognized federal standards.

18 (d) The agency having control, custody or supervision of 19 persons convicted or adjudicated delinquent for qualifying offenses 20 may, in consultation with and approval of the West Virginia State 21 Police Laboratory, promulgate rules or policies specifying the time 22 and manner of collection of the DNA samples as well as any other 23 matter necessary to carry out its responsibilities under this 24 article.

25 <u>(e) The agency or institution having custody, control or</u> 26 providing supervision of persons convicted or adjudicated

1 delinquent for qualifying offenses, as appropriate, is authorized
2 to contract with third parties to provide for the collection of the
3 DNA samples described in section six of this article.

4 (f) A person, convicted of a qualifying offense and not 5 incarcerated in a facility described in subsection (a) of this 6 section, who has not submitted a court ordered DNA sample at the 7 request of a law-enforcement agency, shall be responsible for 8 notifying the agency designated in the court order and complying 9 with that agency's directives for submitting a DNA sample. The 10 person shall have thirty days from the receipt of the court order 11 to comply unless there is a documented exception from the agency 12 responsible for the DNA sample collection. A person refusing to 13 comply with a court order directing that person submit a DNA sample 14 may be considered in contempt.

# 15 §15-2B-10. DNA database exchange.

(a) The division West Virginia State Police shall receive DNA
17 samples, store, analyze, classify and file the DNA records
18 consisting of all identification characteristics of DNA profiles
19 from blood DNA samples submitted pursuant to the procedures for
20 conducting DNA analysis of blood DNA samples.

(b) The division West Virginia State Police may furnish DNA records to authorized law-enforcement and governmental agencies of the United States and its territories, of foreign countries duly authorized to receive the same them, of other states within the United States and of the State of West Virginia upon proper request that the DNA records requested will be used solely:

(1) For law-enforcement identification purposes by criminal
 2 justice agencies;

3 (2) In judicial proceedings, if otherwise expressly permitted
4 by state or federal laws; or

5 (3) If personal identifying information is removed, for a 6 population statistics database, for identification research and 7 protocol development purposes, or for quality control purposes<u>; or</u>

8 <u>(4) For the identification of unidentified human remains,</u> 9 missing persons and relatives of missing persons.

10 (c) The superintendent of the division <u>West Virginia State</u> 11 <u>Police</u> shall promulgate further legislative rules pursuant to 12 chapter twenty-nine-a of this code governing the methods by which 13 any law-enforcement agency or other authorized entity may obtain 14 information from the state DNA database consistent with this 15 section and federal law.

16 (d) The division <u>West Virginia State Police</u> may release DNA 17 samples, without personal identifying information, to any agency or 18 entity with which the division <u>West Virginia State Police</u> contracts 19 pursuant to section five of this article.

20 (e) The West Virginia State Police may release DNA samples for 21 criminal defense and appeal purposes, to a defendant who is 22 entitled to access to samples and analysis performed in connection 23 with the case in which the defendant is charged or was convicted. 24 (f) Searches of the state DNA database shall be performed in 25 accordance with state and federal law and procedures.

26 (g) If a DNA match is developed and it is later determined

1 that the person's DNA sample was collected under this law by
2 mistake, the West Virginia State Police may, upon completion of the
3 confirmation process, still release the identification information
4 to the investigation agency. The detention arrest or conviction of
5 an individual based on this match is not invalidated.

6 §15-2B-12. Confidentiality; unauthorized uses of DNA databank;
7 penalties.

8 (a) All DNA profiles and samples submitted to the division of 9 public safety <u>West Virginia State Police</u> pursuant to this article 10 shall be treated as confidential except as provided in this 11 article.

12 (b) Any person who, by virtue of employment or official 13 position has possession of or access to individually identifiable 14 DNA information contained in the state DNA database or databank and 15 who willfully discloses it in any manner to any person or agency 16 not entitled to receive it is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon 17 conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than 18 \$500 or be imprisoned in the county or regional jails <u>confined in</u> 19 <u>jail</u> for a period not to exceed one year, or both fined and 20 <u>imprisoned confined.</u>

(c) Any person who, without authorization, willfully obtains individually identifiable DNA information from the state DNA adatabase or databank is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than be imprisoned in the county or regional jails <u>confined in</u> confined in the county or regional jails <u>confined in</u> for a period not to exceed one year, or both fined and

1 imprisoned confined.

2 <u>(d) DNA records and DNA samples submitted to the West Virginia</u> 3 <u>State Police Laboratory pursuant to this article are exempt from</u> 4 <u>disclosure under the provisions of article one, chapter twenty-</u> 5 <u>nine-b of this code, or any other statutory provision or court</u> 6 opinion requiring the disclosure of public records.

7 <u>(e) In case of a criminal proceeding, a request to access a</u> 8 person's DNA record must be made in accordance with rules for 9 criminal discovery as provided in the West Virginia Code and the 10 <u>Rules of Criminal Procedure. The West Virginia State Police</u> 11 <u>Laboratory is not required to provide the state DNA database for</u> 12 <u>criminal discovery purposes.</u>

13 §15-2B-15. Collection of fees to cover the cost of DNA profile 14 entry into the DNA database and DNA databank; cost 15 of collecting and analyzing DNA sample.

Unless the court finds that undue hardship would result, a mandatory fee of \$150, which is in addition to any other costs imposed pursuant to statutory authority, shall automatically be assessed on any person convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent for, a qualifying offense. Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, amounts collected as a result of this fee shall be transferred to a special revenue account within the West Virginia State Police entitled the West Virginia State Police DNA Database Account. Funds deposited are only available for expenditures for purposes associated with the processing of DNA samples for the DNA database.

## 1 §15-2B-16. Partial matches and the DNA database.

In cases limited to murder, kidnapping and first and second degree sexual assault, as defined in this code, where all investigated leads have been exhausted and under the guidance of the management rules, the partial match analysis may be used as an investigative tool. The same standards and procedures defined in the management rules and in this section apply to requests for partial match information from criminal justice agencies from outside the state.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to authorize the West Virginia State Police to administer DNA identification system and the collection of DNA generally.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from the present law, and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.

15-2B-15 and 15-2B-16 are new; therefore, strike-throughs and underscoring have been omitted.