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## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

### IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### **JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2012**

### AN ACT

## RELATING TO CRIMINAL PROCEDURE -- DNA DETECTION OF SEXUAL AND VIOLENT OFFENDERS

Introduced By: Representatives Kennedy, San Bento, Williams, Palumbo, and E Coderre

Date Introduced: January 10, 2012

Referred To: House Judiciary

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Sections 12-1.5-1, 12-1.5-2, 12-1.5-4, 12-1.5-7, 12-1.5-8, 12-1.5-13, and

12-1.5-17 of the General Laws in Chapter 12-1.5 entitled "DNA Detection of Sexual and Violent

Offenders" are hereby amended to read as follows:

<u>12-1.5-1. Policy. [Contingent amendment; see other version] ---</u> The general assembly finds and declares that DNA databanks and DNA databases are important tools in criminal investigations, in the exclusion of individuals who are the subject of criminal investigations or prosecutions, and in deterring and detecting recidivism. Many states have enacted laws requiring persons <u>arrested for or convicted of a crime of violence, or convicted of any felony, sexual and violent offenses</u> to provide genetic samples for DNA profiling. Moreover, it is the policy of this state to assist federal, state and local criminal justice and law enforcement agencies in the identification and detection of individuals in criminal investigations. It is therefore in the best interest of the state to establish a DNA databank and a DNA database containing DNA samples and DNA records of individuals <u>arrested for convicted of certain sexual and violent offenses</u>, or convicted of any felony as defined in the general laws of Rhode Island any crime of violence as

<u>12-1.5-1. Policy. [Contingent effective date; see note.] --</u> The general assembly finds and declares that DNA databanks and DNA databases are important tools in criminal investigations, in the exclusion of individuals who are the subject of criminal investigations or

<u>defined in section 12-1.5-2</u>, or <u>convicted of any felony</u>, and missing persons.

- prosecutions, and in deterring and detecting recidivism. Many states have enacted laws requiring persons arrested for or convicted of a crime of violence as defined in section 12-1.5-2 sexual and violent offenses to provide genetic samples for DNA profiling. Moreover, it is the policy of this state to assist federal, state, and local criminal justice and law enforcement agencies in the identification and detection of individuals in criminal investigations. It is in the best interest of the state to establish a DNA databank and a DNA database containing DNA samples and DNA records of individuals arrested for a convicted of a crime of violence as defined in section 11-47-2, or convicted of any felony as defined in the general laws of Rhode Island any crime of violence as defined in section 12-1.5-2 or convicted of any felony, and missing persons.
  - <u>12-1.5-2. Definitions. --</u> For the purposes of this chapter:

- (1) "CODIS" is derived from combined DNA index system, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's national DNA identification index system that allows the storage and exchange of DNA records submitted by state and local forensic DNA laboratories;
- (2) "DNA" means deooxyribonucleic acid, which is located in the cells of the body and provides an individual's personal genetic blueprint. DNA encodes genetic information that is the basis of human hereditary and forensic identification;
- (3) "DNA record" means DNA identification information only, which is stored in the state DNA database or the combined DNA index system for the purpose of generating investigative leads or supporting statistical interpretation of DNA test results. The DNA record is the result obtained from the DNA typing tests. The DNA record is comprised of the characteristics of a DNA sample which are of value only in establishing the identity of individuals. The DNA record, however, does not include the DNA sample, and the DNA record may never include the results of tests of any structural genes. The results of all DNA identification tests on an individual's DNA sample are also collectively referred to as the DNA profile of an individual;
- (4) "DNA sample" means a blood or tissue sample provided by any person with respect to offenses covered by this chapter, or submitted to the department of health laboratory pursuant to this chapter for DNA analysis or storage, or both;
- 29 (5) "F.B.I." means the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
- 30 (6) "State DNA databank" means the repository of DNA samples collected under this chapter, which is administered by the department of health; and
- 32 (7) "State DNA database" means the state-level DNA identification record system to 33 support law enforcement which is administered by the department of health and which provides 34 DNA records to the F.B.I. for storage and maintenance in CODIS. It is the collective capability to

1 store and maintain DNA records related to forensic casework, the DNA records of those arrested 2 for crimes of violence as defined in section 12-1.5-2 and/or convicted offenders required to 3 provide a DNA sample under state law, and anonymous DNA records used for research, quality 4 control, and other DNA analysis support systems. 5 (8) "Crimes of violence" include murder, manslaughter, first degree arson, kidnapping with intent to extort, robbery, larceny from the person, first degree sexual assault, second degree 6 7 sexual assault, first and second degree child molestation, assault with intent to murder, assault 8 with intent to rob, assault with intent to commit first degree sexual assault, burglary, and entering 9 a dwelling house with intent to commit murder, robbery, sexual assault, or larceny. 10 <u>12-1.5-4. State DNA database. --</u> There is established the state DNA database. It shall be 11 administered by the department of health and provide DNA records for the F.B.I. for storage and 12 maintenance by CODIS. The state DNA database shall have the capability provided by computer 13 software and procedures administered by the department of health to store and maintain DNA 14 records related to: 15 (1) Forensic casework, including the identification of missing persons; 16 (2) Individuals arrested for any crime of violence as defined in section 12-1.5-2 and convicted Convicted felony offenders required to provide a DNA sample under this chapter; and 17 18 (3) Anonymous DNA records used for research on identification technologies or quality 19 control. 20 12-1.5-7. Scope and applicability. [Contingent amendment; see other version] -- For 21 law enforcement purposes, this chapter is applicable to adult persons arrested for crimes of 22 violence as defined in section 12-1.5-2 and/or convicted to a period of probation for any of the 23 following offenses: sections 11-37-2, 11-37-4, 11-37-8, 11-37-8.1, 11-37-8.3, 11-23-1 and 11-23-24 3, and for of any felony as defined in the general laws of Rhode Island in this chapter. 25 12-1.5-7. Scope and applicability. [Contingent effective date; see note.] -- For law enforcement purposes, this chapter is applicable to adult persons arrested for any crime of 26 27 violence as defined in section 12-1.5-2 and/or convicted of or sentenced to a period of probation 28 for any of the following offenses: sections 11 37 2, 11 37 4, 11 37 8, 11 37 8.1, 11 37 8.3, 11 29 23-1, and 11-23-3, for any crime of violence as defined in section 11-47-2 for offenses committed 30 after July 1, 2001, and for any felony as defined in the general laws of Rhode Island for any 31 felony. 32 12-1.5-8. DNA sample required upon conviction DNA sample required upon arrest 33 or conviction for any crime of violence. -- (a) Every person arrested for a crime of violence as defined in section 12-1.5-2, who pleads guilty or nolo contendere, or is convicted of an offense as 34

1 listed in section 12-1.5 7 after June 29, 1998, any felony shall have a DNA sample taken for 2 analysis as follows: 3 (1) Every person who is sentenced to a term of confinement to prison, for an offense as 4 listed in section 12 1.5 7 any crime of violence as defined in section 12-1.5-2 or any felony shall 5 not be released prior to the expiration of his or her maximum term of confinement unless and 6 until a DNA sample has been taken; 7 (2) Every person convicted of an offense or sentenced to probation as listed in section 8 12-1.5-7 any crime of violence as defined in section 12-1.5-2 or any felony or who is sentenced 9 thereon to any term of probation, or whose case is referred to a diversion program or upon whose 10 case sentencing is deferred shall have a DNA sample taken for analysis by the department of the 11 health as a condition for of any sentence which disposition will not involve an intake into prison. 12 (b) Every person arrested for any crime of violence as defined in section 12-1.5-2 shall, at 13 the time of booking, have a DNA sample taken for analysis and included in the Rhode Island 14 DNA database and DNA databank respectively as required by this chapter and every such person 15 shall be notified of his or her expungement rights under section 12-1.5-13 at or near the time the 16 DNA sample is taken. 17 (c)(b) All DNA samples taken pursuant to this section shall be taken in accordance with 18 regulations promulgated by the department of health. 19 (d) The director of the department of health shall promulgate rules and regulations 20 governing the periodic review of the DNA identification database to determine whether or not the 21 database contains DNA profiles that should not be in the database, including the steps necessary 22 to expunge any profiles which the department determines should not be in the database. 23 (e) The requirements of this chapter are mandatory. In the event that an arrestee's DNA 24 sample is not adequate for any reason, the arrestee shall provide another DNA sample for 25 analysis. 26 (f) A sample dues does not need to be collected if the person has previously provided a 27 sample sufficient for DNA testing pursuant to the provisions of this section. 28 <u>12-1.5-13. Expungement. --</u> (a) A person whose DNA record or profile has been 29 included in the databank pursuant to this act may request expungement, on the grounds that the 30 conviction on which authority for including that person's DNA record or profile was based, has 31 been reversed. The department of health shall purge all records and identifiable information in the 32 database pertaining to the person and destroy all samples from the person upon receipt of a 33 written request for expungement pursuant to this section and a certified copy of the final court

order reversing the conviction. The department of health shall purge and destroy all records and

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identifiable information in its database and all DNA samples taken pursuant to this chapter from convicted persons upon official proof that the person has been deceased for a period of at least three (3) years. Official proof shall include, but not be limited to, a certified copy of a death certificate.

(b) Upon receipt of a written request for expungement from the person whose DNA record or profile has been included in the database pursuant to this chapter and notification of the underlying case not being charged through information or indictment, or voluntary dismissal by the state, or dismissal by a court, or by a not guilty verdict after trial, or upon the vacating or the reversal of a conviction in which the state does not retry the defendant or appeal the decision, or loses such appeal upon hearing, or upon any plea or conviction of a lesser offense that would not give rise to the mandatory sampling of the individual's DNA, or upon the completion of a program of diversion or the completion of the term of a sentence of deferment, or of the granting of a pardon, the record or profile shall be expunged from the state DNA identification database, regardless of any prior record for which DNA sampling would not have been authorized, except pursuant to subsection (e), herein and such individual may apply to the court for an order directing the expungement of their DNA record and any samples, analyses, or other documents relating to the DNA testing of such individual in connection with the investigation, arrest and/or prosecution of the crime which resulted in the arrest of the person.

(c) A copy of the expungement motion shall be served on the attorney general and the arresting police department with ten (10) days notice prior to hearing, and an order directing expungement shall be granted if the court finds any of the appropriate conditions of subsection (b) are satisfied; or in the case of a mistrial or dismissal of such charges by the court, that all appeals relating to the charges have been concluded; that such individual will not be retried, or if a retrial has occurred, the trier of fact has rendered a verdict of complete acquittal of the charges that gave rise to the requirement to collect the DNA sample.

(d) The department of health shall, by rule or regulation, prescribe procedures to ensure that the DNA record in the state DNA identification database, and any samples, analyses, or other documents relating to such record, whether in the possession of the division, or any law enforcement or police agency, or any forensic DNA laboratory, including any duplicates or copies thereof are destroyed, including any records from CODIS. The director of health shall also adopt by rule and regulation a procedure for the expungement in other appropriate circumstances of DNA records contained in the database.

(e) No expungement shall be granted where an individual has a prior conviction requiring a DNA sample, or a pending charge for which collection of a sample was authorized pursuant to

1	the provisions of this chapter.
2	(f) The detention, arrest, or conviction of a person based upon a database match or
3	database information is not invalidated if it is determined that the sample was obtained or placed
4	in the database by mistake. Any identification, warrant, or probable cause to arrest based upon a
5	database match is not invalidated due to a failure to expunge or a delay in expunging records.
6	12-1.5-17. Convicted persons Refusal to give DNA sampleBailed and convicted
7	persons – Refusal to give DNA sample Any person who is required to have a DNA sample
8	taken after having been arrested and charged with any crime of violence as defined in section 12-
9	1.5-2 or convicted of any felony, who refuses to do so, and who knowingly violently resists the
10	taking of a DNA sample duly authorized by medical personnel, shall be in violation of the terms
11	of his or her release, regardless of whether or not the term was a special condition of his or her
12	bail, release on probation, parole, or home confinement or other form of supervised release.
13	SECTION 2. Chapter 12-1.5 of the General Laws entitled "DNA Detection of Sexual and
14	Violent Offenders" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:
15	12-1.5-19. Limitation on liability Persons authorized to collect DNA samples shall
16	not be civilly or criminally liable for the collection of a DNA sample pursuant to this chapter if
17	they perform these duties in good faith and in a reasonable manner according to generally
18	accepted medical or other professional practices.
19	SECTION 3. This act shall take effect on January 1, 2013.
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## EXPLANATION

### BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

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# RELATING TO CRIMINAL PROCEDURE -- DNA DETECTION OF SEXUAL AND VIOLENT OFFENDERS

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1	This act would require the collection of DNA samples for any person arrested for a crime
2	of violence as defined in this act or any felony. This act would expand the list of crimes for which
3	a DNA sample is required. The samples would be included in the Rhode Island DNA database to
4	be administered by the FBI's national DNA identification index system, which allows for the
5	storage and exchange of DNA records submitted by state and local forensic DNA laboratories for
6	the identification and/or exclusion of individuals who are the subject of criminal investigations or
7	prosecutions.
8	This act would take effect on January 1, 2013.

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