

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2020 REGULAR SESSION

Committee Substitute

for

Senate Bill 665

SENATORS WELD, SYPOLT, AND MARONEY, *original*

sponsors

[Originating in the Committee on the Judiciary;

reported on February 5, 2020]

1 A BILL to amend and reenact §15-2B-6 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating
2 to requiring persons convicted of certain felonies since March 8, 1995, provide a DNA
3 sample; and clarifying that persons and entities supervising or confining felons are
4 required to obtain DNA samples from felons when requested to do so by the State Police.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 2B. DNA DATA.

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

1 (a) Any person convicted of an offense described in §61-2-1, §61-2-4, §61-2-7, §61-2-9,
2 §61-2-9a (when that offense constitutes a felony), §61-2-10, §61-2-10a, §61-2-10b, §61-2-12,
3 §61-2-14, or §61-2-14a of this code, or §61-8-12 of this code (when that offense constitutes a
4 felony), shall provide a DNA sample to be used for DNA analysis as described in this article.
5 Further, any person convicted of any offense described in §61-8B-1 *et seq.* of this code or §61-
6 8D-1 *et seq.* of this code shall provide a DNA sample to be used for DNA analysis as described
7 in this article.

8 (b) Any person presently incarcerated imprisoned in a state correctional facility or confined
9 in jail in this state, after conviction of any offense listed in this section shall provide a DNA sample
10 to be used for purposes of DNA analysis as described in this article.

11 (c) Any person convicted of a violation of §61-2-5 or §61-2-13 of this code, §61-3-1, §61-
12 3-2, §61-3-3, §61-3-4, §61-3-5, §61-3-7, §61-3-11, §61-3-12 (when that offense constitutes a
13 felony), or §61-3-13(a) of this code, §61-3E-3, §61-3E-4, §61-3E-5, or §61-3E-10 of this code, or
14 §61-4-3 of this code shall provide a DNA sample to be used for DNA analysis as described in this
15 article.

16 (d) Any person convicted of an offense which constitutes a felony violation of the
17 provisions of §60A-4-401 *et seq.* of this code; or of an attempt to commit a violation of §61-2-1 or

18 §61-2-14a of this code; or an attempt to commit a violation of §61-8B-1 *et seq.* of this code shall
19 provide a DNA sample to be used for DNA analysis as described in this article.

20 (e) The method of taking the DNA sample is subject to the testing methods used by the
21 West Virginia State Police Forensic Laboratory. The DNA sample will be collected using a postage
22 paid DNA collection kit provided by the West Virginia State Police.

23 (f) When a person required to provide a DNA sample pursuant to this section refuses to
24 comply, the state shall apply to a circuit court for an order requiring the person to provide a DNA
25 sample. Upon a finding of failure to comply, the circuit court shall order the person to submit to
26 DNA testing in conformity with the provisions of this article.

27 (g) The West Virginia State Police may, where not otherwise mandated, require any
28 person convicted of a felony offense under the provisions of this code to provide a DNA sample
29 to be used for the sole purpose of criminal identification of the convicted person who provided the
30 sample: *Provided*, That the person is under the supervision of the criminal justice system at the
31 time the request for the sample is made. Supervision includes prison, the regional jail system,
32 parole, probation, home confinement, community corrections program, and work release. County
33 and local law-enforcement agencies shall, when required to do so by the state police, obtain DNA
34 samples from persons convicted of felony offenses.

35 (h) On the effective date of the amendments to this section enacted during the regular
36 session of the Legislature in 2011, any person required to register as a sex offender in this state
37 and who has not already provided a DNA sample in accordance with this article shall provide a
38 DNA sample as determined by the registration agency in consultation with the West Virginia State
39 Police Forensic Laboratory. The registering agency is responsible for the collection and
40 submission of the sample under this article.

41 (i) When this state accepts a person from another state under any interstate compact, or
42 under any other reciprocal agreement with any county, state, or federal agency or any other
43 provision of law whether or not the person is confined or released, the transferred person must

44 submit a DNA sample, if the person was convicted of an offense in any other jurisdiction which
45 would be considered a qualifying offense as defined in this section if committed in this state, or if
46 the person was convicted of an equivalent offense in any other jurisdiction. The person shall
47 provide the DNA sample in accordance with the rules of the custodial institution or supervising
48 agency. If the transferred person has already submitted a DNA sample that can be found in the
49 national database, the accepting agency is not required to draw a second DNA sample.

50 (j) If a person convicted of a qualifying offense is released without giving a DNA sample
51 due to an oversight or error or because of the person's transfer from another jurisdiction, the
52 person shall give a DNA sample for inclusion in the state DNA database after being notified of
53 this obligation. Any such person may request a copy of the court order requiring the sample prior
54 to the collection of the DNA sample.

55 (k) Duly authorized law-enforcement employees, Regional Jail Authority employees, and
56 Division of Corrections employees may use reasonable force in cases where an individual refuses
57 to provide a DNA sample required under this article, and the employees are not civilly or criminally
58 liable for the use of reasonable force in the collection of the required DNA sample.

59 (l) A DNA sample obtained in accordance with the requirements of this article and its use
60 in accordance with this chapter shall be considered to have been obtained in good faith. Should
61 an error be determined to have occurred which caused a person's DNA to be obtained or
62 submitted improperly, the DNA record shall be removed from CODIS and the DNA sample
63 destroyed unless the individual has another qualifying offense or offenses.

64 (m) Persons authorized to collect DNA samples shall not be civilly or criminally liable for
65 the collection of a DNA sample pursuant to this article if they perform these duties in good faith
66 and in a reasonable manner according to generally accepted medical or other professional
67 practices.

68 (n) Notwithstanding any provision of this article to the contrary, any person convicted of
69 an offense on or after March 8, 1995, requiring the providing of a DNA sample under this section
70 is subject to the requirements of this section.