



REP. RYAN GUILLEN

Felon DNA Database Act

HB 37 & SB 32

Fiscal Note

State Government Impact

The bill would amend the Government Code and Code of Criminal Procedure to require law enforcement to collect a specimen for DNA testing from certain arrested persons and to require a court to order a collection of specimens for DNA testing from defendants convicted of certain misdemeanors. The bill would clarify that a person would not have to submit a sample for DNA testing if one has already been submitted previously. The bill would also make changes to the collection of court costs for DNA testing. Under current law, a court cost of \$250 is collected upon conviction of certain felonies and a \$50 court cost is collected upon conviction of certain Class A misdemeanors and certain felonies not subject to the \$250 cost. The bill would make all felony convictions subject to a \$250 court cost. The bill would require the director of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to apply for any available federal grant funds applicable to support the creation and storage of DNA records of persons arrested for certain offenses. The bill would take effect September 1, 2019.

Local Government Impact

Under the provisions of the bill, an offender convicted of certain offenses would be required to submit a DNA specimen, which would place increased demands on local law enforcement to collect DNA samples. According to the OCA, counties would receive 10 percent of revenue generated under the bill, estimated to be \$910,012 each fiscal year.

School

George West High School

Senate Committee Laying Out

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