

KANSAS



State legislatures consider and enact laws that address the administration and use of forensic science by state justice systems. Issues addressed in these measures include the delegation of oversight responsibilities for forensic services, accreditation standards for forensic laboratories, access to post-conviction DNA testing, the collection and analysis of DNA samples from arrested and convicted individuals and procedures for eyewitness identification. Following is information on this state's legislative activity on forensic science issues. More information on forensic science policy from all 50 states and the District of Columbia is available on the NCSL [forensic science page](#).



Administration of State Forensic Services§§ 75-712, 21-2511

The state administers its forensic services through the Kansas Bureau of Investigation.

Convicted Offender DNA Analysis§ 21-2511

People convicted of any felony or sex crime misdemeanor must submit a DNA sample to state officials. People convicted of enumerated misdemeanors including cruelty to animals and criminal restraint must also submit a DNA sample. Sample collection applies to juveniles.

Arrestee DNA Analysis§ 21-2511

People arrested for all felonies and enumerated misdemeanors must submit a DNA sample to state officials. A probable cause hearing is not required, but if the court later finds a lack of probable cause for arrest, the individual may request expungement. The sample is collected at booking. Sample collection applies to juveniles.

Post Conviction DNA Analysis§ 21-2512

The state allows an individual convicted of first degree murder or rape to apply for post-conviction DNA testing. Their application must assert that the test may produce non-cumulative, exculpatory evidence.

Sexual Assault Evidence and Backlogs§ 65-448

State standards address sexual assault evidence submission protocols for law enforcement and standards for sexual assault evidence collection.

Remote Testimony by Laboratory Analysts§ 22-3437

The state allows experts to testify regarding forensic examinations via two-way interactive video technology, including internet-based videoconferencing.