

## OKLAHOMA



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** ..... **Title 74 §§ 150.37, 27a**

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

### **Laboratory Accreditation Requirements** ..... **Title 74 § 150.37**

The state requires accreditation for forensic laboratories in numerous forensic disciplines. Accreditation is not required for breath tests for alcohol, field testing, crime scene processing, latent print identification, and marijuana identification. All laboratories established after 2005 must be accredited within two years of establishment.

### **Convicted Offender DNA Analysis** ..... **Title 74 § 150.27a**

People convicted of any felony or sex crime misdemeanor must submit a DNA sample to state officials. The state also collects DNA for those convicted of enumerated misdemeanors, including assault and battery, domestic abuse, and stalking, subject to the availability of funds.

### **Arrestee DNA Analysis** ..... **Title 74 § 150.27a**

Undocumented immigrants arrested for any crime must submit a DNA sample to state officials. The Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation is required to make rules concerning collection, storing, and expungement of DNA samples.

### **Post Conviction DNA Analysis** ..... **Title 22 §§ 1373 through 1373.7**

The state allows an individual convicted of a violent felony or sentenced for 25 or more years to apply for post-conviction DNA testing. Their application must raise a reasonable probability the results of the test would have resulted in non-conviction. Oklahoma code has specifications for the preservation of biological evidence.