

OREGON



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§§ 181.080, .085

The state administers its forensic services through the Oregon Department of State Police.

State Studies Addressing Forensic Services§ 192-549

The state's Advisory Committee on Genetic Privacy and Research is responsible for studying the genetic privacy rights of those who have their DNA collected. The committee is required to make biennial reports to the legislature. The most recent [report](#) was issued in March 2013.

Convicted Offender DNA Analysis§§ 137.076, 419C.473

People convicted of any felony or sex crime misdemeanor must submit a DNA sample to state officials. Sample collection applies to juveniles convicted of enumerated felonies.

Post Conviction DNA Analysis§ 138.690

The state allows an individual convicted of aggravated murder, a person felony, murder, or a sex crime to apply for post-conviction DNA testing. Their application must show actual innocence and assert a reasonable possibility of exculpatory evidence. The court may impose reasonable conditions to protect the interests of the state in. Oregon code has specifications for the preservation of biological evidence.

Sexual Assault Evidence and Backlogs§ 147.403

State standards require training for sexual assault examiners.
