



# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Joseph Rogers

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## Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

**Bill:** H.B. 719 of the 132nd G.A.

**Status:** As Reported by House State and Local Government

**Sponsor:** Rep. Pelanda

**Local Impact Statement Procedure Required:** No

**Subject:** Statewide sexual assault examination kit tracking system

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### State & Local Fiscal Highlights

- The Attorney General estimates the cost to develop and implement a statewide sexual assault examination kit tracking system at approximately \$1 million over a three-year period, to be covered by federal Victims of Crime Act grant funding. Annually thereafter, the cost to maintain the statewide tracking system will be built into the Attorney General's appropriated operating budget.
- It is likely that political subdivisions can absorb the work and related annual cost to participate in the statewide tracking system utilizing existing personnel and appropriated resources.

### Detailed Fiscal Analysis

The bill requires the Attorney General to create and maintain a statewide tracking system for the processing of sexual assault examination kits. The system is required to track and update the status and location of such kits, and to allow victims to access such information on their kit.

The bill requires the Attorney General to pay for the development and maintenance of the statewide tracking system, and authorizes the Attorney General to contract with state or private software and technology providers for the design, construction, and maintenance of such a system. The Attorney General has already issued a request for proposal (RFP) for this purpose. The Attorney General estimates the development of the statewide tracking system will cost approximately \$1 million over a three-year period, with federal Victims of Crime Act grant money to pay for this expense. The longer term, ongoing annual cost to maintain the statewide tracking system will be built into future operating budgets.

If the statewide tracking system requires certain entities, e.g., public medical facilities, law enforcement agencies, and crime laboratories, to scan a bar code into an Internet-based program when they receive kits and send them back out, then any local costs should easily be absorbed into existing annual operating budgets. There would

not likely be any programming cost for locals and not enough sexual assault examination kits in any given jurisdiction to require hiring new personnel.