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## HOUSE BILL NO. 2606

Offered January 9, 2019

A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 16.1-241 and 32.1-45.1 of the Code of Virginia, relating to exposure to bodily fluids; infection with human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C viruses; expedited testing.

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Patron—Ward

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Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:**

1. That §§ 16.1-241 and 32.1-45.1 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:  
§ 16.1-241. Jurisdiction; consent for abortion.

The judges of the juvenile and domestic relations district court elected or appointed under this law shall be conservators of the peace within the corporate limits of the cities and the boundaries of the counties for which they are respectively chosen and within one mile beyond the limits of such cities and counties. Except as hereinafter provided, each juvenile and domestic relations district court shall have, within the limits of the territory for which it is created, exclusive original jurisdiction, and within one mile beyond the limits of said city or county, concurrent jurisdiction with the juvenile court or courts of the adjoining city or county, over all cases, matters and proceedings involving:

A. The custody, visitation, support, control or disposition of a child:

1. Who is alleged to be abused, neglected, in need of services, in need of supervision, a status offender, or delinquent except where the jurisdiction of the juvenile court has been terminated or divested;

2. Who is abandoned by his parent or other custodian or who by reason of the absence or physical or mental incapacity of his parents is without parental care and guardianship;

2a. Who is at risk of being abused or neglected by a parent or custodian who has been adjudicated as having abused or neglected another child in the care of the parent or custodian;

3. Whose custody, visitation or support is a subject of controversy or requires determination. In such cases jurisdiction shall be concurrent with and not exclusive of courts having equity jurisdiction, except as provided in § 16.1-244;

4. Who is the subject of an entrustment agreement entered into pursuant to § 63.2-903 or 63.2-1817 or whose parent or parents for good cause desire to be relieved of his care and custody;

5. Where the termination of residual parental rights and responsibilities is sought. In such cases jurisdiction shall be concurrent with and not exclusive of courts having equity jurisdiction, as provided in § 16.1-244;

6. Who is charged with a traffic infraction as defined in § 46.2-100; or

7. Who is alleged to have refused to take a blood test in violation of § 18.2-268.2.

In any case in which the juvenile is alleged to have committed a violent juvenile felony enumerated in subsection B of § 16.1-269.1, and for any charges ancillary thereto, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall be limited to conducting a preliminary hearing to determine if there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed the act alleged and that the juvenile was 14 years of age or older at the time of the commission of the alleged offense, and any matters related thereto. In any case in which the juvenile is alleged to have committed a violent juvenile felony enumerated in subsection C of § 16.1-269.1, and for all charges ancillary thereto, if the attorney for the Commonwealth has given notice as provided in subsection C of § 16.1-269.1, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall be limited to conducting a preliminary hearing to determine if there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed the act alleged and that the juvenile was 14 years of age or older at the time of the commission of the alleged offense, and any matters related thereto. A determination by the juvenile court following a preliminary hearing pursuant to subsection B or C of § 16.1-269.1 to certify a charge to the grand jury shall divest the juvenile court of jurisdiction over the charge and any ancillary charge. In any case in which a transfer hearing is held pursuant to subsection A of § 16.1-269.1, if the juvenile court determines to transfer the case, jurisdiction of the juvenile court over the case shall be divested as provided in § 16.1-269.6.

In all other cases involving delinquent acts, and in cases in which an ancillary charge remains after a violent juvenile felony charge has been dismissed or a violent juvenile felony has been reduced to a lesser offense not constituting a violent juvenile felony, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall not be divested unless there is a transfer pursuant to subsection A of § 16.1-269.1.

The authority of the juvenile court to adjudicate matters involving the custody, visitation, support,

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59 control or disposition of a child shall not be limited to the consideration of petitions filed by a mother,  
60 father or legal guardian but shall include petitions filed at any time by any party with a legitimate  
61 interest therein. A party with a legitimate interest shall be broadly construed and shall include, but not  
62 be limited to, grandparents, step-grandparents, stepparents, former stepparents, blood relatives and family  
63 members. A party with a legitimate interest shall not include any person (i) whose parental rights have  
64 been terminated by court order, either voluntarily or involuntarily, (ii) whose interest in the child derives  
65 from or through a person whose parental rights have been terminated by court order, either voluntarily  
66 or involuntarily, including, but not limited to, grandparents, stepparents, former stepparents, blood  
67 relatives and family members, if the child subsequently has been legally adopted, except where a final  
68 order of adoption is entered pursuant to § 63.2-1241, or (iii) who has been convicted of a violation of  
69 subsection A of § 18.2-61, § 18.2-63, subsection B of § 18.2-366, or an equivalent offense of another  
70 state, the United States, or any foreign jurisdiction, when the child who is the subject of the petition was  
71 conceived as a result of such violation. The authority of the juvenile court to consider a petition  
72 involving the custody of a child shall not be proscribed or limited where the child has previously been  
73 awarded to the custody of a local board of social services.

74 B. The admission of minors for inpatient treatment in a mental health facility in accordance with the  
75 provisions of Article 16 (§ 16.1-335 et seq.) and the involuntary admission of a person with mental  
76 illness or judicial certification of eligibility for admission to a training center for persons with  
77 intellectual disability in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 8 (§ 37.2-800 et seq.) of Title 37.2.  
78 Jurisdiction of the involuntary admission and certification of adults shall be concurrent with the general  
79 district court.

80 C. Except as provided in subsections D and H, judicial consent to such activities as may require  
81 parental consent may be given for a child who has been separated from his parents, guardian, legal  
82 custodian or other person standing in loco parentis and is in the custody of the court when such consent  
83 is required by law.

84 D. Judicial consent for emergency surgical or medical treatment for a child who is neither married  
85 nor has ever been married, when the consent of his parent, guardian, legal custodian or other person  
86 standing in loco parentis is unobtainable because such parent, guardian, legal custodian or other person  
87 standing in loco parentis (i) is not a resident of the Commonwealth, (ii) has his whereabouts unknown,  
88 (iii) cannot be consulted with promptness, reasonable under the circumstances, or (iv) fails to give such  
89 consent or provide such treatment when requested by the judge to do so.

90 E. Any person charged with deserting, abandoning or failing to provide support for any person in  
91 violation of law.

92 F. Any parent, guardian, legal custodian or other person standing in loco parentis of a child:

93 1. Who has been abused or neglected;

94 2. Who is the subject of an entrustment agreement entered into pursuant to § 63.2-903 or 63.2-1817  
95 or is otherwise before the court pursuant to subdivision A 4; or

96 3. Who has been adjudicated in need of services, in need of supervision, or delinquent, if the court  
97 finds that such person has by overt act or omission induced, caused, encouraged or contributed to the  
98 conduct of the child complained of in the petition.

99 G. Petitions filed by or on behalf of a child or such child's parent, guardian, legal custodian or other  
100 person standing in loco parentis for the purpose of obtaining treatment, rehabilitation or other services  
101 that are required by law to be provided for that child or such child's parent, guardian, legal custodian or  
102 other person standing in loco parentis. Jurisdiction in such cases shall be concurrent with and not  
103 exclusive of that of courts having equity jurisdiction as provided in § 16.1-244.

104 H. Judicial consent to apply for a work permit for a child when such child is separated from his  
105 parents, legal guardian or other person standing in loco parentis.

106 I. The prosecution and punishment of persons charged with ill-treatment, abuse, abandonment or  
107 neglect of children or with any violation of law that causes or tends to cause a child to come within the  
108 purview of this law, or with any other offense against the person of a child. In prosecution for felonies  
109 over which the court has jurisdiction, jurisdiction shall be limited to determining whether or not there is  
110 probable cause.

111 J. All offenses in which one family or household member is charged with an offense in which  
112 another family or household member is the victim and all offenses under § 18.2-49.1.

113 In prosecution for felonies over which the court has jurisdiction, jurisdiction shall be limited to  
114 determining whether or not there is probable cause. Any objection based on jurisdiction under this  
115 subsection shall be made before a jury is impaneled and sworn in a jury trial or, in a nonjury trial,  
116 before the earlier of when the court begins to hear or receive evidence or the first witness is sworn, or it  
117 shall be conclusively waived for all purposes. Any such objection shall not affect or be grounds for  
118 challenging directly or collaterally the jurisdiction of the court in which the case is tried.

119 K. Petitions filed by a natural parent, whose parental rights to a child have been voluntarily  
120 relinquished pursuant to a court proceeding, to seek a reversal of the court order terminating such

parental rights. No such petition shall be accepted, however, after the child has been placed in the home of adoptive parents.

L. Any person who seeks spousal support after having separated from his spouse. A decision under this subdivision shall not be res judicata in any subsequent action for spousal support in a circuit court. A circuit court shall have concurrent original jurisdiction in all causes of action under this subdivision.

M. Petitions filed for the purpose of obtaining an order of protection pursuant to § 16.1-253.1, 16.1-253.4, or 16.1-279.1, and all petitions filed for the purpose of obtaining an order of protection pursuant to § 19.2-152.8, 19.2-152.9, or 19.2-152.10 if either the alleged victim or the respondent is a juvenile.

N. Any person who escapes or remains away without proper authority from a residential care facility in which he had been placed by the court or as a result of his commitment to the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice.

O. Petitions for emancipation of a minor pursuant to Article 15 (§ 16.1-331 et seq.).

P. Petitions for enforcement of administrative support orders entered pursuant to Chapter 19 (§ 63.2-1900 et seq.) of Title 63.2, or by another state in the same manner as if the orders were entered by a juvenile and domestic relations district court upon the filing of a certified copy of such order in the juvenile and domestic relations district court.

Q. Petitions for a determination of parentage pursuant to Chapter 3.1 (§ 20-49.1 et seq.) of Title 20. A circuit court shall have concurrent original jurisdiction to the extent provided for in § 20-49.2.

R. [Repealed.]

S. Petitions filed by school boards against parents pursuant to §§ 16.1-241.2 and 22.1-279.3.

T. Petitions to enforce any request for information or subpoena that is not complied with or to review any refusal to issue a subpoena in an administrative appeal regarding child abuse and neglect pursuant to § 63.2-1526.

U. Petitions filed in connection with parental placement adoption consent hearings pursuant to § 63.2-1233. Such proceedings shall be advanced on the docket so as to be heard by the court within 10 days of filing of the petition, or as soon thereafter as practicable so as to provide the earliest possible disposition.

V. Petitions filed for the purpose of obtaining the court's assistance with the execution of consent to an adoption when the consent to an adoption is executed pursuant to the laws of another state and the laws of that state provide for the execution of consent to an adoption in the court of the Commonwealth.

W. Petitions filed by a juvenile seeking judicial authorization for a physician to perform an abortion if a minor elects not to seek consent of an authorized person.

After a hearing, a judge shall issue an order authorizing a physician to perform an abortion, without the consent of any authorized person, if he finds that (i) the minor is mature enough and well enough informed to make her abortion decision, in consultation with her physician, independent of the wishes of any authorized person, or (ii) the minor is not mature enough or well enough informed to make such decision, but the desired abortion would be in her best interest.

If the judge authorizes an abortion based on the best interests of the minor, such order shall expressly state that such authorization is subject to the physician or his agent giving notice of intent to perform the abortion; however, no such notice shall be required if the judge finds that such notice would not be in the best interest of the minor. In determining whether notice is in the best interest of the minor, the judge shall consider the totality of the circumstances; however, he shall find that notice is not in the best interest of the minor if he finds that (i) one or more authorized persons with whom the minor regularly and customarily resides is abusive or neglectful, and (ii) every other authorized person, if any, is either abusive or neglectful or has refused to accept responsibility as parent, legal guardian, custodian or person standing in loco parentis.

The minor may participate in the court proceedings on her own behalf, and the court may appoint a guardian ad litem for the minor. The court shall advise the minor that she has a right to counsel and shall, upon her request, appoint counsel for her.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the provisions of this subsection shall govern proceedings relating to consent for a minor's abortion. Court proceedings under this subsection and records of such proceedings shall be confidential. Such proceedings shall be given precedence over other pending matters so that the court may reach a decision promptly and without delay in order to serve the best interests of the minor. Court proceedings under this subsection shall be heard and decided as soon as practicable but in no event later than four days after the petition is filed.

An expedited confidential appeal to the circuit court shall be available to any minor for whom the court denies an order authorizing an abortion without consent or without notice. Any such appeal shall be heard and decided no later than five days after the appeal is filed. The time periods required by this subsection shall be subject to subsection B of § 1-210. An order authorizing an abortion without consent

182 or without notice shall not be subject to appeal.

183 No filing fees shall be required of the minor at trial or upon appeal.

184 If either the original court or the circuit court fails to act within the time periods required by this  
185 subsection, the court before which the proceeding is pending shall immediately authorize a physician to  
186 perform the abortion without consent of or notice to an authorized person.

187 Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to authorize a physician to perform an  
188 abortion on a minor in circumstances or in a manner that would be unlawful if performed on an adult  
189 woman.

190 A physician shall not knowingly perform an abortion upon an unemancipated minor unless consent  
191 has been obtained or the minor delivers to the physician a court order entered pursuant to this section  
192 and the physician or his agent provides such notice as such order may require. However, neither consent  
193 nor judicial authorization nor notice shall be required if the minor declares that she is abused or  
194 neglected and the attending physician has reason to suspect that the minor may be an abused or  
195 neglected child as defined in § 63.2-100 and reports the suspected abuse or neglect in accordance with  
196 § 63.2-1509; or if there is a medical emergency, in which case the attending physician shall certify the  
197 facts justifying the exception in the minor's medical record.

198 For purposes of this subsection:

199 "Authorization" means the minor has delivered to the physician a notarized, written statement signed  
200 by an authorized person that the authorized person knows of the minor's intent to have an abortion and  
201 consents to such abortion being performed on the minor.

202 "Authorized person" means (i) a parent or duly appointed legal guardian or custodian of the minor or  
203 (ii) a person standing in loco parentis, including, but not limited to, a grandparent or adult sibling with  
204 whom the minor regularly and customarily resides and who has care and control of the minor. Any  
205 person who knows he is not an authorized person and who knowingly and willfully signs an  
206 authorization statement consenting to an abortion for a minor is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor.

207 "Consent" means that (i) the physician has given notice of intent to perform the abortion and has  
208 received authorization from an authorized person, or (ii) at least one authorized person is present with  
209 the minor seeking the abortion and provides written authorization to the physician, which shall be  
210 witnessed by the physician or an agent thereof. In either case, the written authorization shall be  
211 incorporated into the minor's medical record and maintained as a part thereof.

212 "Medical emergency" means any condition which, on the basis of the physician's good faith clinical  
213 judgment, so complicates the medical condition of the pregnant minor as to necessitate the immediate  
214 abortion of her pregnancy to avert her death or for which a delay will create a serious risk of substantial  
215 and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function.

216 "Notice of intent to perform the abortion" means that (i) the physician or his agent has given actual  
217 notice of his intention to perform such abortion to an authorized person, either in person or by  
218 telephone, at least 24 hours previous to the performance of the abortion; or (ii) the physician or his  
219 agent, after a reasonable effort to notify an authorized person, has mailed notice to an authorized person  
220 by certified mail, addressed to such person at his usual place of abode, with return receipt requested, at  
221 least 72 hours prior to the performance of the abortion.

222 "Perform an abortion" means to interrupt or terminate a pregnancy by any surgical or nonsurgical  
223 procedure or to induce a miscarriage as provided in § 18.2-72, 18.2-73, or 18.2-74.

224 "Unemancipated minor" means a minor who has not been emancipated by (i) entry into a valid  
225 marriage, even though the marriage may have been terminated by dissolution; (ii) active duty with any  
226 of the Armed Forces of the United States; (iii) willingly living separate and apart from his or her  
227 parents or guardian, with the consent or acquiescence of the parents or guardian; or (iv) entry of an  
228 order of emancipation pursuant to Article 15 (§ 16.1-331 et seq.).

229 X. Petitions filed pursuant to Article 17 (§ 16.1-349 et seq.) relating to standby guardians for minor  
230 children.

231 *Y. Petitions involving minors filed pursuant to § 32.1-45.1 relating to obtaining a blood specimen or*  
232 *test results.*

233 The ages specified in this law refer to the age of the child at the time of the acts complained of in  
234 the petition.

235 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no fees shall be charged by a sheriff for the service of  
236 any process in a proceeding pursuant to subdivision A 3, except as provided in subdivision A 6 of  
237 § 17.1-272, or subsection B, D, M, or R.

238 Notwithstanding the provisions of § 18.2-71, any physician who performs an abortion in violation of  
239 subsection W shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor.

240 **§ 32.1-45.1. Deemed consent to testing and release of test results related to infection with**  
241 **human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C viruses.**

242 A. Whenever any health care provider, or any person employed by or under the direction and control  
243 of a health care provider, is directly exposed to body fluids of a patient in a manner that may, according

to the then current guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, transmit human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C viruses, the patient whose body fluids were involved in the exposure shall be deemed to have consented to testing for infection with human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C viruses. Such patient shall also be deemed to have consented to the release of such test results to the person who was exposed. In other than emergency situations, it shall be the responsibility of the health care provider to inform patients of this provision prior to providing them with health care services which create a risk of such exposure.

B. Whenever any patient is directly exposed to body fluids of a health care provider, or of any person employed by or under the direction and control of a health care provider, in a manner that may, according to the then current guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, transmit human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C viruses, the person whose body fluids were involved in the exposure shall be deemed to have consented to testing for infection with human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C viruses. Such person shall also be deemed to have consented to the release of such test results to the patient who was exposed.

C. For the purposes of this section, "health care provider" means any person, facility or agency licensed or certified to provide care or treatment by the Department of Health, Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, Department of Rehabilitative Services, or the Department of Social Services, any person licensed or certified by a health regulatory board within the Department of Health Professions except for the Boards of Funeral Directors and Embalmers and Veterinary Medicine or any personal care agency contracting with the Department of Medical Assistance Services.

D. "Health care provider," as defined in subsection C, shall be deemed to include any person who renders emergency care or assistance, without compensation and in good faith, at the scene of an accident, fire, or any life-threatening emergency, or while en route therefrom to any hospital, medical clinic or doctor's office during the period while rendering such emergency care or assistance. The Department of Health shall provide appropriate counseling and opportunity for face-to-face disclosure of any test results to any such person.

E. Whenever any law-enforcement officer, salaried or volunteer firefighter, or salaried or volunteer emergency medical services provider is directly exposed to body fluids of a person in a manner that may, according to the then current guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, transmit human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C viruses, the person whose body fluids were involved in the exposure shall be deemed to have consented to testing for infection with human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C viruses. Such person shall also be deemed to have consented to the release of such test results to the person who was exposed.

F. Whenever a person is directly exposed to the body fluids of a law-enforcement officer, salaried or volunteer firefighter, or salaried or volunteer emergency medical services provider in a manner that may, according to the then current guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, transmit human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C viruses, the person whose body fluids were involved in the exposure shall be deemed to have consented to testing for infection with human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C viruses. The law-enforcement officer, salaried or volunteer firefighter, or salaried or volunteer emergency medical services provider shall also be deemed to have consented to the release of such test results to the person who was exposed.

G. For the purposes of this section, "law-enforcement officer" means a person who is both (i) engaged in his public duty at the time of such exposure and (ii) employed by any sheriff's office, any adult or youth correctional facility, or any state or local law-enforcement agency, or any agency or department under the direction and control of the Commonwealth or any local governing body that employs persons who have law-enforcement authority.

H. Whenever any school board employee is directly exposed to body fluids of any person in a manner that may, according to the then current guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, transmit human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C viruses, the person whose body fluids were involved in the exposure shall be deemed to have consented to testing for infection with human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C viruses. Such person shall also be deemed to have consented to the release of such test results to the school board employee who was exposed. If the person whose blood specimen is sought for testing is a minor, the parent, guardian, or person standing in loco parentis of such minor shall be notified prior to initiating such testing. In other than emergency situations, it shall be the responsibility of the school board employee to inform the person of this provision prior to the contact that creates a risk of such exposure.

I. Whenever any person is directly exposed to the body fluids of a school board employee in a manner that may, according to the then current guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, transmit human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C viruses, the school board employee whose body fluids were involved in the exposure shall be deemed to have consented to testing for infection with human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B or C viruses. The school board

305 employee shall also be deemed to have consented to the release of such test results to the person.

306 J. For the purposes of this section, "school board employee" means a person who is both (i) acting in  
307 the course of employment at the time of such exposure and (ii) employed by any local school board in  
308 the Commonwealth.

309 K. For purposes of this section, if the person whose blood specimen is sought for testing is a minor,  
310 and that minor refuses to provide such specimen, consent for obtaining such specimen shall be obtained  
311 from the parent, guardian, or person standing in loco parentis of such minor prior to initiating such  
312 testing. If the parent or guardian or person standing in loco parentis withholds such consent, or is not  
313 reasonably available, the person potentially exposed to the human immunodeficiency virus or hepatitis B  
314 or C viruses, or the employer of such person, may petition the juvenile and domestic relations district  
315 court in the county or city where the minor resides or resided, or, in the case of a nonresident, the  
316 county or city where the health care provider, law-enforcement agency or school board has its principal  
317 office or, in the case of a health care provider rendering emergency care pursuant to subsection D, the  
318 county or city where the exposure occurred, for an order requiring the minor to provide a blood  
319 specimen or to submit to testing and to disclose the test results in accordance with this section.

320 L. Except as provided in subsection K, if the person whose blood specimen is sought for testing  
321 refuses to provide such specimen, any person *identified by this section who was* potentially exposed to  
322 the human immunodeficiency virus or *the* hepatitis B or C viruses *in the manner prescribed by this*  
323 *section*, or the employer of such person, may petition, *on a form to be provided by the Office of the*  
324 *Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia*, the general district court of the county or city in  
325 which the person whose specimen is sought resides or resided, or, in the case of a nonresident, the  
326 county or city where the health care provider, law-enforcement agency or school board has its principal  
327 office or, in the case of a health care provider rendering emergency care pursuant to subsection D, the  
328 county or city where the exposure occurred, for an order requiring the person to provide a blood  
329 specimen or to submit to testing and to disclose the test results in accordance with this section. A  
330 *hearing on such a petition shall be advanced on the docket so as to be heard by the court within 48*  
331 *hours of the filing of the petition, or if no judge is sitting, by a general district court of any adjoining*  
332 *county or city or within the same judicial district. A copy of the petition, which shall specify the date*  
333 *and location of the hearing, shall be provided to the person whose specimen is sought.* At any hearing  
334 before the court, the person whose specimen is sought or his counsel may appear. The court shall be  
335 advised by the Commissioner or his designee prior to entering any testing order. *If the general district*  
336 *court determines that there is probable cause to believe that a person identified by this section has been*  
337 *exposed in the manner prescribed by this section, the court shall issue an order requiring the person to*  
338 *provide a blood specimen or to submit to testing and to disclose the test results in accordance with this*  
339 *section.* If a testing order is issued, both the petitioner and the person from whom the blood specimen is  
340 sought shall receive counseling and opportunity for face-to-face disclosure of any test results by a  
341 licensed practitioner or trained counselor.

342 M. *No specimen obtained pursuant to this section shall be tested for any purpose other than for the*  
343 *purpose provided for in this section, nor shall the specimen or the results of any testing pursuant to this*  
344 *section be used for any purpose in any criminal matter or investigation. Any violation of this subsection*  
345 *shall constitute reversible error in any criminal case in which the specimen or results were used.*