

1 AN ACT concerning local government.

2 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,**
3 **represented in the General Assembly:**

4 Section 5. The Missing Persons Identification Act is
5 amended by changing Sections 5, 10, 20, and 25 as follows:

6 (50 ILCS 722/5)

7 Sec. 5. Missing person reports.

8 (a-1) Law enforcement policy. Law enforcement agencies
9 shall adopt a policy regarding missing person investigations
10 and missing person reporting and follow-up actions.

11 (a-5) Report acceptance. Law enforcement agencies shall
12 accept without delay any report of a missing person. A law
13 enforcement agency may not establish or maintain a policy that
14 requires the observance of a waiting period before accepting a
15 missing person report, and it may not refuse to accept a
16 missing person report:

17 (1) on the basis that the missing person is an adult;

18 (2) on the basis that the circumstances do not
19 indicate foul play;

20 (3) on the basis that the person has been missing for a
21 short period of time;

22 (4) on the basis that the person has been missing for a
23 long period of time;

1 (5) on the basis that there is no indication that the
2 missing person was in the jurisdiction served by the law
3 enforcement agency at the time of the disappearance;

4 (6) on the basis that the circumstances suggest that
5 the disappearance may be voluntary;

6 (7) (blank);

7 (8) on the basis that the reporting individual cannot
8 provide all of the information requested by the law
9 enforcement agency;

10 (9) on the basis that the reporting individual lacks a
11 familial or other relationship with the missing person; or

12 (9-5) on the basis of the missing person's mental
13 state or medical condition.

14 (a-10) Multiple reports for same missing person. If the
15 law enforcement agency learns through investigation that a
16 missing person report has been filed by another law
17 enforcement agency for the same missing person and is under
18 active investigation by that agency and if a missing person
19 entry is active in the Law Enforcement Agencies Data System
20 (LEADS), then the law enforcement agency may not draft an
21 additional missing person report but shall draft an
22 informational report detailing the interview of the reporting
23 individual. The informational report shall be forwarded to the
24 original law enforcement agency handling the missing person
25 case without delay. A second or subsequent agency is not
26 prohibited from entering a duplicate missing person report in

1 LEADS; however, only one LEADS missing person report is
2 required. Any existing LEADS missing person report may be
3 modified by the originating agency to include additional or
4 updated information.

5 (b) Manner of reporting. All law enforcement agencies
6 shall accept missing person reports in person. Law enforcement
7 agencies are encouraged to accept reports by phone or by
8 electronic or other media to the extent that such reporting is
9 consistent with law enforcement policies or practices.

10 (c) Contents of report. In accepting a report of a missing
11 person, the law enforcement agency shall attempt to gather
12 relevant information relating to the disappearance. The law
13 enforcement agency shall attempt to gather at the time of the
14 report information that shall include, but shall not be
15 limited to, the following:

16 (1) the name of the missing person, including
17 alternative names used;

18 (2) the missing person's date of birth;

19 (3) the missing person's identifying marks, such as
20 birthmarks, moles, tattoos, and scars;

21 (4) the missing person's height and weight;

22 (5) the missing person's gender;

23 (6) the missing person's race;

24 (7) the missing person's current hair color and true
25 or natural hair color;

26 (8) the missing person's eye color;

1 (9) the missing person's prosthetics, surgical
2 implants, or cosmetic implants;

3 (10) the missing person's physical anomalies;

4 (11) the missing person's blood type, if known;

5 (12) the missing person's driver's license number, if
6 known;

7 (13) the missing person's social security number, if
8 known;

9 (14) a photograph of the missing person; recent
10 photographs are preferable and the agency is encouraged to
11 attempt to ascertain the approximate date the photograph
12 was taken;

13 (15) a description of the clothing the missing person
14 was believed to be wearing;

15 (16) a description of items that might be with the
16 missing person, such as jewelry, accessories, and shoes or
17 boots;

18 (17) information on the missing person's electronic
19 communications devices, such as cellular telephone numbers
20 and e-mail addresses;

21 (18) the reasons why the reporting individual believes
22 that the person is missing;

23 (19) the name and location of the missing person's
24 school or employer, if known;

25 (20) the name and location of the missing person's
26 dentist or primary care physician or provider, or both, if

1 known;

2 (21) any circumstances that may indicate that the
3 disappearance was not voluntary;

4 (22) any circumstances that may indicate that the
5 missing person may be at risk of injury or death;

6 (23) a description of the possible means of
7 transportation of the missing person, including make,
8 model, color, license number, and Vehicle Identification
9 Number of a vehicle;

10 (24) any identifying information about a known or
11 possible abductor or person last seen with the missing
12 person, or both, including:

13 (A) name;

14 (B) a physical description;

15 (C) date of birth;

16 (D) identifying marks;

17 (E) the description of possible means of
18 transportation, including make, model, color, license
19 number, and Vehicle Identification Number of a
20 vehicle;

21 (F) known associates;

22 (25) any other information that may aid in locating
23 the missing person; and

24 (26) the date of last contact.

25 (c-5) Collection of evidence. Nothing prohibits the
26 collection of photographs, documents, biological samples,

1 dental charts, radiographs, or fingerprints at the start of a
2 missing person investigation.

3 (c-10) LEADS entry requirement. Using the information
4 gathered in subsection (c) for the missing person report, the
5 law enforcement agency shall immediately enter a missing
6 person report in LEADS.

7 (d) Notification and follow up action.

8 (1) Notification. The law enforcement agency shall
9 notify the person making the report, a family member, a
10 person responsible for the missing person's welfare, or
11 other person in a position to assist the law enforcement
12 agency in its efforts to locate the missing person of the
13 following:

14 (A) general information about the handling of the
15 missing person case or about intended efforts in the
16 case to the extent that the law enforcement agency
17 determines that disclosure would not adversely affect
18 its ability to locate or protect the missing person or
19 to apprehend or prosecute any person criminally
20 involved in the disappearance;

21 (A-5) information regarding the collection of
22 documents and biological samples that could assist in
23 the identification of a missing person, including
24 dental charts and radiographs, medical records,
25 fingerprints, and biological samples from the person's
26 personal items or from the missing person's ~~immediate~~

1 biological family members;

2 (B) that the person should promptly contact the
3 law enforcement agency if the missing person remains
4 missing ~~in order~~ to provide additional information and
5 materials that will aid in locating the missing person
6 such as the missing person's credit cards, debit
7 cards, banking information, and cellular telephone
8 records; and

9 (C) that any biological ~~DNA~~ samples provided for
10 the missing person case are provided on a voluntary
11 basis and will be used solely to help locate or
12 identify the missing person and will not be used for
13 any other purpose.

14 The law enforcement agency, upon acceptance of a
15 missing person report, shall inform the reporting citizen
16 of one of 2 resources, based upon the age of the missing
17 person. If the missing person is under 18 years of age,
18 contact information for the National Center for Missing
19 and Exploited Children shall be given. If the missing
20 person is age 18 or older, contact information for the
21 National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)
22 organization shall be given.

23 The law enforcement agency is encouraged to make
24 available informational materials, through publications or
25 electronic or other media, that advise the public about
26 how the information or materials identified in this

1 subsection are used to help locate or identify missing
2 persons.

3 (2) Follow up action. If the missing person remains
4 missing for 60 days after the date of the report, then the
5 law enforcement agency shall immediately generate a report
6 of the missing person within the National Missing and
7 Unidentified Persons System (NamUs), and the law
8 enforcement agency shall attempt to obtain all of the
9 following additional information and materials that have
10 not been received:

11 (A) Additional photographs of the missing person
12 that may aid the investigation or identification of an
13 unidentified person, including photographs of the
14 missing person's scars, marks, and tattoos. All
15 photographs of the missing person that the law
16 enforcement agency collected shall be added to the
17 National Missing and Unidentified Persons System
18 (NamUs) record. The law enforcement agency is not
19 required to obtain written authorization before it
20 releases publicly a photograph that would aid in the
21 investigation or location of the missing person.

22 (B) Fingerprint records of the missing person from
23 a competent authority or from a criminal history
24 database, if available. If a missing person remains
25 missing for 30 days after the date of the police
26 report, then the missing person's fingerprint record

1 shall be added to the missing person entry in the Law
2 Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS). If a missing
3 person remains missing for 60 days after the date of
4 the police report, then the missing person's
5 fingerprint record shall be entered in the National
6 Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs). The
7 fingerprint records may be used for direct comparison
8 to the fingerprint records of unidentified persons
9 only.

10 (C) (Blank).

11 (D) Dental charts and radiographs of the missing
12 person, if available. If a missing person remains
13 missing for 30 ~~60~~ days after the date of the police
14 report ~~and missing for 60 days after the date of the~~
15 ~~police report in the National Missing and Unidentified~~
16 ~~Persons System (NamUs),~~ then the missing person's
17 dental record shall be added to the missing person
18 entry in the Law Enforcement Agencies Data System
19 (LEADS). If a missing person remains missing for 60
20 days after the date of the police report, then the
21 missing person's dental record shall be entered in the
22 National Missing and Unidentified Persons System
23 (NamUs). The dental records may be used ~~only~~ for
24 direct comparison to the dental records of
25 unidentified persons only.

26 (E) Biological samples from ~~closely related family~~

1 ~~members of the missing person or biological samples~~
2 ~~from personal items of the missing person, along with~~
3 any consent forms, required for the entry of a DNA
4 profile into ~~in~~ the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS).
5 If biological samples are not available from the
6 missing person, then biological samples may be used
7 from biological relatives of the missing person.
8 Biological samples from relatives must be provided
9 voluntarily, and all consent and information forms
10 must be completed and submitted with the samples,
11 ~~including, but not limited to, the Local DNA Index~~
12 ~~System (LDIS), State DNA Index System (SDIS), and~~
13 ~~National DNA Index System (NDIS).~~

14 (3) Biological samples collected for DNA analysis, if
15 any, shall be submitted to an accredited forensic
16 laboratory for DNA testing for entry by a National DNA
17 Index System (NDIS) participating laboratory ~~a Combined~~
18 ~~DNA Index System (CODIS) or other accredited laboratory~~
19 ~~where DNA profiles are entered into local, State, and~~
20 ~~national DNA Index Systems~~ within 90 days from the date of
21 the police report. Illinois State Police laboratories
22 shall establish procedures for determining how to
23 prioritize analysis of the samples relating to missing
24 person cases. All biological samples and subsequent DNA
25 profiles, if any, obtained in missing person cases from
26 family members of the missing person or from ~~personal~~

1 ~~items of~~ the missing person may not be retained after the
2 location or identification of the remains of the missing
3 person unless there is a search warrant signed by a court
4 of competent jurisdiction.

5 (4) This subsection shall not be interpreted to
6 preclude a law enforcement agency from attempting to
7 obtain the materials identified in this subsection before
8 the expiration of the specified periods.

9 (5) Law enforcement agencies are encouraged to
10 establish written protocols for the handling of missing
11 person cases to accomplish the purposes of this Act. Law
12 enforcement agencies may not close a missing person case
13 until the missing person has returned or been located,
14 either alive or deceased. Law enforcement agencies shall
15 keep cases under active investigation until the missing
16 person is located or returned. Reasons for closing a
17 missing person case may not include exhaustion of leads or
18 termination of the anticipated life span of the missing
19 person.

20 (Source: P.A. 104-339, eff. 1-1-26.)

21 (50 ILCS 722/10)

22 Sec. 10. Law enforcement analysis and reporting of missing
23 person information.

24 (a) Prompt determination and definition of a high-risk
25 missing person.

1 (1) Definition. "High-risk missing person" means a
2 person whose whereabouts are not currently known and whose
3 circumstances indicate that the person may be at risk of
4 injury or death. The circumstances that indicate that a
5 person is a high-risk missing person include, but are not
6 limited to, any of the following:

7 (A) the person is missing as a result of a stranger
8 abduction;

9 (B) the person is missing under suspicious
10 circumstances;

11 (C) the person is missing under unknown
12 circumstances;

13 (D) the person is missing under known dangerous
14 circumstances;

15 (E) the person is missing more than 60 days;

16 (F) the person has already been designated as a
17 high-risk missing person by another law enforcement
18 agency;

19 (G) there is evidence that the person is at risk
20 because:

21 (i) the person is in need of medical
22 attention, including but not limited to persons
23 with dementia-like symptoms, or prescription
24 medication;

25 (ii) the person does not have a pattern of
26 running away or disappearing;

1 (iii) the person may have been abducted by a
2 non-custodial parent;

3 (iv) the person is mentally impaired,
4 including, but not limited to, a person having a
5 developmental disability, as defined in Section
6 1-106 of the Mental Health and Developmental
7 Disabilities Code, or a person having an
8 intellectual disability, as defined in Section
9 1-116 of the Mental Health and Developmental
10 Disabilities Code;

11 (v) the person is under the age of 21;

12 (vi) the person has been the subject of past
13 threats or acts of violence;

14 (vii) the person has gone missing from a
15 facility licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act;

16 (G-5) the person is a veteran or active duty
17 member of the United States Armed Forces, the National
18 Guard, or any reserve component of the United States
19 Armed Forces who is believed to have a physical or
20 mental health condition that is related to his or her
21 service; or

22 (H) any other factor that may, in the judgment of
23 the law enforcement official, indicate that the
24 missing person may be at risk.

25 (b) Law enforcement risk assessment.

26 (1) Upon initial receipt of a missing person report,

1 the law enforcement agency shall immediately determine
2 whether there is a basis to determine that the missing
3 person is a high-risk missing person.

4 (2) If a law enforcement agency has previously
5 determined that a missing person is not a high-risk
6 missing person, but obtains new information, it shall
7 immediately determine whether the information indicates
8 that the missing person is a high-risk missing person.

9 (3) Law enforcement agencies are encouraged to
10 establish written protocols for the handling of missing
11 person cases to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

12 (c) Law enforcement reporting.

13 (1) Upon receipt of a missing person report, the
14 responding local law enforcement agency shall enter all
15 collected information relating to the missing person case
16 in the Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS) and
17 the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The database
18 entries shall remain on file indefinitely or until action
19 is taken by the originating agency to clear or cancel the
20 record. In addition, if the missing person remains missing
21 for 60 days after the date of the report, the law
22 enforcement agency shall immediately generate a report of
23 the missing person within the National Missing and
24 Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) as required under
25 paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of Section 5. The
26 information shall be entered as follows:

1 (A) For Illinois State Police laboratories or
2 other accredited forensic laboratories for DNA
3 testing, ~~all laboratories~~, all appropriate DNA
4 profiles, ~~as determined by the Illinois State Police~~,
5 shall be uploaded into the missing person database
6 ~~appropriate index~~ of the State DNA Index System (SDIS)
7 and National DNA Index System (NDIS) after completion
8 of the DNA analysis and other procedures required for
9 database entry. The responding local law enforcement
10 agency shall attempt to collect and submit any DNA
11 samples voluntarily obtained from family members to an
12 accredited forensic ~~Combined DNA Index System (CODIS)~~
13 laboratory for DNA testing for entry by a National DNA
14 Index System (NDIS) participating laboratory analysis
15 within 90 days from the date of the police report. A
16 notation of DNA submission may be made within the
17 National Missing and Unidentified Persons System
18 (NamUs) record.

19 (B) If the missing person remains missing for 60
20 days from the date of the report and if reporting
21 requirements for entry into the Federal Bureau of
22 Investigation's Violent Criminal Apprehension Program
23 are met, the law enforcement agency shall enter the
24 missing person case into the Federal Bureau of
25 Investigation's Violent Criminal Apprehension Program
26 database.

1 (C) The Illinois State Police or other assigned
2 law enforcement agency shall ensure that persons
3 entering data relating to medical or dental records in
4 State or federal databases are specifically trained to
5 understand and correctly enter the information sought
6 by these databases. The Illinois State Police shall
7 either use a person with specific expertise in medical
8 or dental records for this purpose or consult with a
9 chief medical examiner, forensic anthropologist, or
10 odontologist to ensure the accuracy and completeness
11 of information entered into the State and federal
12 databases.

13 (2) The Illinois State Police shall immediately notify
14 all law enforcement agencies within this State and the
15 surrounding region of the information that will aid in the
16 prompt location and safe return of the high-risk missing
17 person.

18 (3) The local law enforcement agencies that receive
19 the notification from the Illinois State Police shall
20 notify officers to be on the lookout for the missing
21 person or a suspected abductor.

22 (4) Pursuant to any applicable State criteria, local
23 law enforcement agencies shall also provide for the prompt
24 use of an Amber Alert in cases involving abducted
25 children; or use of the Endangered Missing Person Advisory
26 in appropriate high-risk missing person cases.

1 (Source: P.A. 104-339, eff. 1-1-26; revised 11-20-25.)

2 (50 ILCS 722/20)

3 Sec. 20. Unidentified persons or human remains
4 identification responsibilities.

5 (a) In this Section, "assisting law enforcement agency"
6 means a law enforcement agency with jurisdiction acting under
7 the request and direction of the medical examiner or coroner
8 to assist with human remains identification.

9 (a-5) If the official with custody of the human remains is
10 not a coroner or medical examiner, the official shall
11 immediately notify the coroner or medical examiner of the
12 county in which the remains were found. The coroner or medical
13 examiner shall go to the scene and take charge of the remains.

14 (b) Notwithstanding any other action deemed appropriate
15 for the handling of the human remains, the assisting law
16 enforcement agency, medical examiner, or coroner shall make
17 reasonable attempts to promptly identify human remains. This
18 does not include historic or prehistoric skeletal remains.
19 These actions shall include, but are not limited to, obtaining
20 the following when possible:

21 (1) photographs of the human remains (prior to an
22 autopsy);

23 (2) dental and skeletal radiographs;

24 (3) photographs of items found on or with the human
25 remains;

- 1 (4) fingerprints from the remains;
- 2 (5) tissue samples suitable for DNA analysis;
- 3 (6) (blank); and
- 4 (7) any other information that may support
- 5 identification efforts.

6 (c) No medical examiner or coroner or any other person

7 shall dispose of, or engage in actions that will materially

8 affect the unidentified human remains before the assisting law

9 enforcement agency, medical examiner, or coroner obtains items

10 essential for human identification efforts listed in

11 subsection (b) of this Section.

12 (d) Cremation of unidentified human remains is prohibited.

13 (e) (Blank).

14 (f) The assisting law enforcement agency, medical

15 examiner, or coroner shall seek support from appropriate State

16 and federal agencies, including National Missing and

17 Unidentified Persons System resources to facilitate prompt

18 identification of human remains. This support may include, but

19 is not limited to, fingerprint comparison; forensic

20 odontology; nuclear or mitochondrial DNA analysis, or both;

21 and forensic anthropology.

22 (f-5) In this subsection, "local, State, and federal

23 automated fingerprint identification system databases"

24 includes:

- 25 (1) local criminal history repositories;
- 26 (2) the Illinois State Police Automated Biometric

1 Identification System (ABIS), both criminal and civil, and
2 any successor databases; and

3 (3) the Next Generation Integrated Automated
4 Fingerprint Identification System (NGI) and other federal
5 fingerprint databases, including immigration and military
6 databases and the Repository for Individuals of Special
7 Concern (RISC), and any successor databases.

8 It is the responsibility of the submitting agency to
9 ensure the following steps are completed in the following
10 order:

11 (1) Fingerprints from unidentified human remains,
12 including partial prints, if any, shall be submitted for
13 analysis within 7 days of recovery of the remains by the
14 assisting law enforcement agency, medical examiner, or
15 coroner to all local, State, and federal automated
16 fingerprint identification system databases.

17 (2) The submitting agency shall ensure fingerprints
18 are appropriately searched for identification purposes.

19 If there are no matches in any of the local, State, and
20 federal automated fingerprint identification system databases,
21 the unidentified fingerprint records shall be uploaded to the
22 National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)
23 within 60 days after recovery of the remains. If no matches are
24 made in the local, State, and federal automated fingerprint
25 identification system databases, the submitting agency may
26 contact the International Criminal Police Organization

1 (INTERPOL) to search through the automated fingerprint
2 identification system databases of member countries if remains
3 are believed to have an international nexus. If the
4 fingerprint analysis does not aid in the identification of the
5 remains, then the assisting law enforcement agency, coroner,
6 or medical examiner shall cause a dental examination to be
7 performed by a forensic odontologist within 45 days of
8 recovery of the remains for the purpose of dental charting,
9 direct comparison to missing person dental records, and
10 uploading to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and
11 National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs). If
12 the fingerprint and dental analysis does not aid in the
13 identification of the remains, then blood, tissue, or bone
14 samples from the unidentified remains shall be submitted for
15 DNA analysis within 90 days of the recovery of the remains to a
16 an ~~Combined DNA Index System (CODIS)~~ accredited forensic
17 laboratory for DNA testing for entry by a National DNA Index
18 System (NDIS) participating laboratory where DNA profiles are
19 entered into the National DNA Index System upon completion of
20 testing. In the case of markedly decomposed or skeletal
21 remains, a forensic anthropological analysis of the remains,
22 authorized by the coroner or medical examiner, shall also be
23 performed within 60 days from the recovery and preparation of
24 the remains for the analysis.

25 (g) (Blank).

26 (g-2) The medical examiner~~r~~ or coroner shall cause the

1 entry of a National Crime Information Center Unidentified
2 Person record within 5 days of the discovery of the remains. In
3 the case of markedly decomposed or skeletal remains, the
4 creation of a National Crime Information Center (NCIC)
5 Unidentified Person File shall be made upon receipt of the
6 anthropological analysis report. The medical examiner or
7 coroner shall provide the assisting law enforcement agency
8 with all information required for the National Crime
9 Information Center (NCIC) entry. Upon receipt of this
10 information, the assisting law enforcement agency shall create
11 the Unidentified Person record without unnecessary delay. In
12 the case of markedly decomposed or skeletal remains, the
13 creation of a National Crime Information Center (NCIC)
14 Unidentified Person File shall be made upon receipt of the
15 anthropological analysis report. If an anthropological
16 analysis report determines the remains to be historic or
17 prehistoric, then no NCIC entry is required.

18 (g-5) The medical examiner or coroner shall obtain a
19 National Crime Information Center number from the assisting
20 law enforcement agency to verify entry and maintain this
21 number within the unidentified human remains case file. A
22 National Crime Information Center Unidentified Person record
23 shall remain on file indefinitely or until action is taken by
24 the originating agency to clear or cancel the record. The
25 medical examiner or coroner shall notify the assisting law
26 enforcement agency of necessary record modifications or

1 cancellation if identification is made.

2 (h) (Blank).

3 (h-5) No later than 60 days following the discovery of the
4 remains, the assisting law enforcement agency, medical
5 examiner, or coroner shall create an unidentified person
6 record in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System
7 if no identification has been made. The entry shall include
8 all available case information, including fingerprint data and
9 dental radiographs and charts. A notation of DNA submission
10 shall be made within the National Missing and Unidentified
11 Persons System Unidentified Person record.

12 (i) Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted to preclude
13 any assisting law enforcement agency, medical examiner,
14 coroner, or the Illinois State Police from pursuing other
15 efforts to identify human remains including efforts to
16 publicize information, descriptions, or photographs related to
17 the investigation. An assisting law enforcement agency, a
18 medical examiner, a coroner, or the Illinois State Police may
19 not close an unidentified person case until the individual has
20 been identified. Law enforcement agencies, medical examiners,
21 and coroners shall keep such cases under active investigation
22 until the person is identified. Reasons for closing an
23 unidentified person case may not include exhaustion of leads
24 or termination of the anticipated life span of the missing
25 person's next of kin.

26 (j) For historic or prehistoric human skeletal remains

1 determined by an anthropologist to be older than 100 years,
2 jurisdiction shall be transferred to the Department of Natural
3 Resources for further investigation under the Archaeological
4 and Paleontological Resources Protection Act.

5 (Source: P.A. 104-339, eff. 1-1-26; revised 11-20-25.)

6 (50 ILCS 722/25)

7 Sec. 25. Unidentified deceased persons. The coroner,
8 medical examiner, or assisting law enforcement agency shall
9 obtain a biological sample from any individual whose remains
10 are not identifiable. The biological sample shall be forwarded
11 to an accredited forensic laboratory for DNA testing for entry
12 by a National DNA Index System (NDIS) participating ~~Combined~~
13 ~~DNA Index System (CODIS)~~ laboratory where eligible DNA
14 profiles are entered into the Combined DNA Index System
15 (CODIS) ~~the appropriate State and National DNA Index System~~
16 within 90 days from the discovery of the remains.

17 Prior to the burial or interment of any unknown
18 individual's remains or any unknown individual's body part,
19 the medical examiner or coroner in possession of the remains
20 or body part must assign a case number to the unknown
21 individual or body part. The medical examiner or coroner shall
22 place a stainless-steel tag that is stamped or inscribed with
23 the assigned case number on the individual or body part and on
24 the outside of the burial container.

25 (Source: P.A. 104-339, eff. 1-1-26.)