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The March 1 and March 8, 2002 DNA legislative and media summary (combined as one) is listed below, and the report is attached.

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COMMENTS

All felons bills were introduced this week in California, Minnesota and West Virginia. An all felons bill in Utah has advanced (and was subsequently enacted), and an Illinois all felons bill is also moving forward. A Maryland all felons bill was discussed in the news, and the Virginia bill for DNA for certain arrestees DNA is ready for the Governor's signature. There were favorable editorials for an Illinois proposal to require DNA from all arrestees, and for a Texas law that requires DNA from certain indictees.

The successes of Wisconsin's all felons DNA database was featured in an article. Cold hits on the DNA database solved several crimes in Wisconsin (robberies), New York (rapes), Virginia (murder), North Carolina (rape). Backlogs made the news in Baltimore and New Jersey. The US Attorney General held a series of press conferences and gave congressional testimony regarding current crime lab backlogs and ongoing federal efforts to assist in easing them.

A bill to extend the statute of limitations for certain crimes when DNA is available was introduced in Florida, and similar bills are under discussion in Oklahoma and Massachusetts. A Missouri bill was enacted. An Oprah Show segment on DNA backlogs is galvanizing many rape victims around the country.

DNA exonerated suspects in Illinois and post conviction DNA testing may result in a pardon in Virginia and has freed an inmate in Oklahoma. A Louisiana post conviction DNA case that exonerated one man has now resulted in the conviction of his brother.

Prosecutors want mitochondrial DNA testing admitted in Minnesota, and the issue of admissibility of proficiency tests of DNA analysts is being revisited in South Carolina.

In international DNA news: DNA will be used to identify riot victims in India, suicide bombing victims in Israel, and Serb war victims in Yugoslavia. A review of the New Zealand DNA database has proven its worth, and the English DNA database now contains 1.5 million profiles with 1,600 matches per week. Australian police of pushing for a missing persons DNA database, and are opposing efforts to require elimination samples from officers. Australian legislators may expand state DNA databases, a DNA exoneration was approved by a German judge, and a Canadian judge has thrown out a suspect's bid to block the admission of DNA evidence based on self-incrimination grounds.

STATE LEGISLATION

Forensic DNA

1. California AB 2105 - Expands offender DNA database to include convicted terrorists.
2. California AB 2488 - Law enforcement may use force to collect DNA samples, if necessary, from convicted offenders as required by law.
3. California AB 2565 -- States findings and declarations of the Legislature with respect to DNA testing in unsolved crimes of sexual assault and the role of the prosecutor in these cases. State's that it is the intent of the Legislature

to authorize district attorney's offices to assign deputy district attorneys to the investigation of unsolved crimes of sexual assault.

4. California AB 2654 - Expands offender DNA database to include convicted felons and persons convicted of misdemeanors if the conviction requires registration as a sex offender.
5. Florida SB 1512 -- Provides that a prosecution for sexual battery may be commenced at any time after the crime is committed when a DNA record exists in connection with the felony and is properly maintained by the appropriate agency.
6. Florida SB 2524 -- Requires those in charge of the final disposition of dead human remains to take specimens for DNA analysis.
7. Illinois HB 6272 & SB 2350 - Appropriates funding for DNA testing - specifically earmarks \$2.3 million for "processing DNA cases."
8. Illinois SB 2408 - Appropriates funding for a study to determine methods by which to reduce the backlog of DNA testing.
9. Minnesota HB 3550 & SB 3290 - Expands offender DNA database to include all convicted felons, plus any misdemeanor convictions if the conviction arises out of felony charges.
10. Mississippi SB 3165 - Appropriations funding for state crime lab and DNA section. Includes estimates on numbers of samples to be processed.
11. West Virginia HB 4583 - Expands offender DNA database to include all convicted felons.

Genetic Privacy / Research

12. Florida HB 1934 - Requires the Department of Health or a contractual designee to maintain and expand the Florida Birth Defects Registry.
13. Florida SB 2002 -- Authorizes formation of a study group under Children's Medical Services of the Department of Health, made up of members of the Genetics and Infant Screening Advisory Council and a member of the Florida chapter of the March of Dimes designated by the Secretary of Health and a representative from the Florida chapter of the March of Dimes, to research expanded newborn infant screening programs currently operating in other states.
14. Florida SB 2026 -- Creates the "Genetic Counseling Practice Act" to provide for regulation and licensure of the practice of genetic counseling in the state.
15. Hawaii SB 2180 - Regarding genetic non-discrimination in health insurance.
16. Iowa HCR 117 & SCR 113 -- Requests the legislative council to authorize the personal privacy issues study committee to continue deliberations during the 2002 legislative interim. Genetic testing would be considered.
17. New Jersey AB 1933 -- Requires Medicaid coverage of HIV drug resistance testing in the form of phenotype assays and genotype assays for persons diagnosed with HIV infection or AIDS.
18. South Carolina HB 4813 -- Creates a birth defects surveillance study committee.

Paternity

19. California AB 2240 -- Paternity Justice Act of 2002 - allows motions for relief from child support payments in the event that a man is proven to not be the genetic father of a child of which he has previously been ordered to support.

NEWS ARTICLES

Forensic DNA

1. "Man convicted of 1981 murder." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 5, 2002.
In Virginia, DNA testing on cigarette butts found in a 1981 slaying victim's car has led to a murder conviction more than 20 years after the crime. The man was already serving time in prison for a burglary conviction and was scheduled to be released in 2005.
2. "Bill expanding DNA testing to all convicted felons advances." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 5, 2002.
A bill in Utah to expand the offender DNA database to include all convicted felons juveniles considered "serious youth offenders." Once collected, the DNA kits would be frozen until the state receives some federal funding to help assist with the testing. The state budget has allocated \$369,500 for the bill.
3. "DNA test clears Glen Ellyn man accused of rape." Chicago Daily Herald, March 5, 2002.
An Illinois man has had rape charges against him dropped after DNA testing proved he was not the perpetrator. The man, who had been identified as the attacker by the victim, has lost his home, job and a semester in school (he was studying to become a police officer) after being arrested for the rape of a 19-year-old neighbor. He remained in jail for nearly one month on a \$1 million bond until preliminary DNA reports were available. Police now have another man in custody as the suspected rapist.
4. "Press Conference Attorney General John Ashcroft And Deputy Attorney General Larry Thompson." Federal News Service, March 5, 2002.
Transcript of Attorney General's press conference addressing a possible expansion of CODIS to include war detainees. The Deputy Attorney General was asked, but did not answer, a question regarding the civil rights aspect of retaining those DNA samples.
5. "Missouri rape bill gets final approval." Kansas City Star, March 5, 2002.
In Missouri, the legislature has enacted a bill to eliminate the three-year statute of limitations on rape. Before a Court of Appeals ruling in 2000, prosecutors had operated under the assumption that the statute of limitations for rape was unlimited. The bill does not require DNA evidence to have been collected.
6. "Men charged in burglaries." Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel, March 5, 2002.
In Wisconsin, three men have been linked to a spate of burglaries through DNA evidence. All men had previous felony convictions (burglary, robbery, and a sex offender), and at least two were linked to other burglaries through the state database.
7. "No Claimants For Bodies Of Over 120 Riot Victims." The Times of India, March 5, 2002.
In India, authorities are also considering the option to preserve live tissue extracted from 120 people killed in a recent riot in order to establish kinship (and thereby establish identity) through DNA testing.
8. "Ex-convict sent back to prison." The Times Union (Albany, NY), March 5, 2002.
In New York, a man convicted of raping an 83-year-old woman was sentenced to up to seven years in state prison after DNA samples linked him to the 1996 attempted rape of a teenager. The break in the 1996 case came after the man was convicted in 1999 for the attack on the older woman. The crime lab was able to match the DNA from both crime scenes to the man.
9. "FBI Wants to Compile DNA Of Terrorism Suspects." The Washington Post, March 5, 2002.
Attorney General Ashcroft said the law covering collection of DNA should be expanded to permit the indexing of samples taken from people taken into custody in the war against terrorism. Ashcroft also announced plans to

upgrade the speed and capacity of the national DNA database. In addition, the Justice Department plans to offer more than \$ 100 million in federal grants over the next two years to help states analyze DNA samples.

10. "Handcuffed by backlog." The Baltimore Sun, March 4, 2002.
The Baltimore Police Department crime lab is facing a backlog of over 1,000 cases (combined total, not just DNA - focus is on fingerprinting). The Phoenix crime lab has about 6,000 backlogged cases. One of the most significant blocks to overcoming the backlogs is staffing shortages.
11. "Military Medical Academy: Yugoslavia's capacity to determine DNA "insufficient"." BBC Monitoring Europe - Political, March 4, 2002.
The exhumations of Serb civilian victims in Sarajevo and Zenica should begin in April. Rather than attempt to identify the bodies themselves, the Yugoslavs will be using international help. "I think that we, at this moment, should accept the fact that we have neither the money nor the personnel to carry out this job and we should let others determine the DNA code and, after that, one should begin with comparing it with the genetic code of the family members whose beloved ones went missing. This is the only way."
12. "DNA to help identify bodies with no names." The Daily Telegraph (Sydney), March 4, 2002.
In New South Wales, Australia, police are unveiling a database that can match the DNA of missing people with human remains within three seconds. The system uses mitochondrial DNA matching. The Missing Persons Unit began to collect DNA profiles in March 2001 by taking samples from family members of long-term missing persons. The NSW Missing Persons Committee said the database could ease the suffering of families.
13. "News Conference With U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft Re: DNA Initiative." Federal News Service, March 4, 2002.
Attorney General's press conference on the nationwide backlog of DNA cases. Discusses the success of the federal funding for DNA backlog elimination (for both offender backlogs and unsolved cases). States participating in the program have had a 19% average hit rate, with Virginia's hit rate reaching 48%. Announcement of the CODIS redesign program that will reduce system server sites from 181 to one.
14. "DNA makes its mark in fight against crime." The Journal (Newcastle, UK), March 4, 2002.
In Northumbria, England, just five years ago police managed only 31 successful "hits" on the national offender DNA database. This figure rose to 510 in 1999, and within just two years to 958. Now, over the past five years, more than 2,000 crimes have been detected across the region, which might have otherwise gone unsolved. The national databank has reached 1.5 million profiles, and the Government expects to reach 3 million by April 2004. Police in England are getting authority to keep DNA of suspects who are released without charge or cleared of the crime.
15. "E-mails to Oprah." The Oprah Winfrey Show, March 4, 2002.
After an Oprah show on the backlog of unanalyzed DNA rape kits around the country, many viewers wrote in expressing outrage and asking what they can do to help. With the help of former New York City Police Commissioner Howard Safir, Oprah has developed a form letter to use in writing to local, state and federal representatives.
16. "Florida Weighs Wider Use Of DNA Science." Sun-Sentinel (Fort Lauderdale, FL), March 4, 2002.
There are more than half a dozen bills regarding DNA uses under consideration in the Florida Legislature. Some would allow prosecutors to make arrests in old cases. One would use it to end paternity squabbles. Others want to require DNA from all of Florida's newborn infants and from its dead. A bill that has already won preliminary approval in the Senate would allow police to use DNA evidence to make arrests in sexual battery cases after the statute of limitations has run out. Originally, this bill would have applied to all crimes.
17. "DOJ acts to ease DNA analysis backlog." United Press International, March 4, 2002.
Attorney General John Ashcroft announced Monday the Justice Department has earmarked \$100 million in mostly new funding to help states reduce their DNA analysis backlog. Of the \$100 million in funds, about \$60 million will go to reduce the backlog in cases in which there is no clear suspect, Ashcroft said.

18. "Bill may allow Illinois police access to felons' DNA." University Wire, March 4, 2002.
The Illinois Legislature is considering legislation to expand the offender DNA database. Currently, the database includes DNA samples from 19,000 individuals - there are 70,000 felons are convicted each year in Illinois. Legislators hope the program will be modeled after Virginia's and will see the same success. The ACLU is not opposing the bill - ""It does seem to be only for detection and is not something other people will have access to. According to the current wording, it won't be used by the government, employers or health insurance groups."
19. "Grant will help expand sheriff's crime lab." Ventura County Star, March 4, 2002.
The Ventura County Sheriff's Department has won a \$3 million state grant to expand its crime lab, a cash award that all but guarantees the facility will win accreditation for its work. The Sheriff plans to build a \$20 million lab may be scrapped because a new twist in expansion efforts could likely cover the department's long-term needs. The lab is one of only two statewide that's not accredited by the American Society of Crime Lab Directors.
20. "Big legislation moving slowly." Tulsa World, March 3, 2002.
Legislation is moving slowly in the Oklahoma Legislature, but the Senate has approved a measure to remove the statute of limitations on sex crimes, if DNA evidence is present.
21. "Jerusalem Suicide Attack Victims to Be Identified by DNA Testing." Xinhua General News Service, March 3, 2002.
Israeli forensic officials say that none of the nine people killed in a recent suicide bombing in Jerusalem have been identified, and that they hope to use DNA testing to make positive identifications. The head of the Abu Kabir forensic center said he could not recall an occasion when DNA testing had been required to identify bodies after an attack.
22. "Proposal would require DNA samples from anyone convicted of a felony." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 2, 2002.
Maryland lawmakers are seeking to expand the state's databank of DNA samples to include those from criminals convicted of any felony. The Mayor of Baltimore would like to see the databank expanded even further - to require samples from those convicted of misdemeanors. The \$1.5 million annual cost of processing the additional samples could make the expansion difficult to do this year.
23. "DNA Match Leads To Arrest." The Charlotte Observer, March 2, 2002.
In Charlotte, North Carolina, police have arrested a man for rape after identifying him through a DNA match. The man had been arrested for another rape when police obtained the sample.
24. "Flak for police DNA bid." Herald Sun, March 2, 2002.
In Australia, police opposition to a DNA database of officers has been backed by civil libertarians. The Police Federation of Australia said it feared samples could be used for genetic screening. But the director of the National Institute of Forensic Science believes police were protected under existing legislation. Tasmania's police commissioner has started to establish a database and in Victoria, talks are due to begin this month.
25. "Consider Complete DNA Database." The Oregonian, March 2, 2002.
Editorial - "Virginia's plan to take genetic samples from felons is the best new crime-fighting idea in decades ("State wants DNA collecting as routine as fingerprinting," Feb. 17). But it doesn't reach far enough. Crime is so far out of control that we need a complete nationwide DNA database system that has samples from everyone, starting now with all newborns and with anyone entering the United States."
26. "Jury convicts brother of man freed by DNA evidence in 1981 rape." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 1, 2002.
In Louisiana, a jury has found a man guilty in the 1981 rape for which his brother spent 19 years in prison until DNA evidence freed him. Jurors deliberated only about 90 minutes before delivering the unanimous verdict. The brother was released in 1999 after a long court battle for the right to DNA testing - technology that was not available at his trial. His story prompted the Louisiana Legislature to pass a law ensuring prisoners' rights to DNA tests. After the exoneration, the crime scene sample was entered into the national system where it was matched to the brother, who had been convicted of a felony offense in Virginia.

27. "Major provisions of anti-terrorism bill." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 1, 2002.
In Kansas the legislature is considering an anti-terrorism package which includes a requirement for terrorism offenders to submit DNA samples and be registered with a national databank.
28. "Tory anger as 'urgent' bills are delayed." The Guardian (London), March 1, 2002.
In England, several bills have been delayed in Parliament, including one that would change the double jeopardy ruling in the light of DNA technology where murder is the issue.
29. "Virginia lawmakers approve bill to allow DNA testing of suspects arrested for violent crimes." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, February 28, 2002.
Virginia lawmakers have passed a bill that will allow police to take DNA samples from anyone arrested for a violent crime. The Governor initially objected to the measure but said he was more comfortable when lawmakers added an amendment providing for the destruction of samples in the case of an acquittal or dismissal.
30. "Croatia, Yugoslavia Exchange Information On Missing Persons." BBC Monitoring International Reports, February 28, 2002.
Yugoslavia will soon start collecting blood and tissue samples from relatives of Serbs missing in Croatia for DNA typing in an effort to identify the remains of these people. The cost of the analyses will be defrayed by Croatia. Samples from around 1,130 families are planned to be taken.
31. "Fiscal 2003 Appropriations." Federal Document Clearing House Congressional Testimony, February 28, 2002.
Statement of Attorney General John Ashcroft Attorney before US House Justice Appropriations Subcommittee. This year's budget also seeks an additional \$867 thousand for the Federal Convicted Offender Program to manage and type federal convicted offender DNA samples, purchase equipment, and fund miscellaneous expenses related to this effort.
32. "Prosecutor Backs Plea For Pardon." The Richmond Times-Dispatch, February 28, 2002.
In Virginia, a county prosecutor is supporting a bid for a pardon for a local man who spent about 15 years in prison for a rape he apparently didn't commit. Recent DNA testing has exonerated the man of the crime. The man was convicted based on the victim's eye witness testimony. The man was the first beneficiary of a new Virginia law allowing qualified inmates access to scientific analysis of previously untested evidence if it could have a bearing on their guilt or innocence.
33. "Murder charge soldier cleared after 17 years." The Daily Telegraph (London), February 27, 2002.
In Germany, a former British soldier who spent eight years in prison for the rape and murder of a schoolgirl has been cleared after a 17-year battle for justice. A judge in Munster said the man could not have committed the crime because DNA samples submitted at his retrial showed another man's semen on the girl's body. He will now receive compensation from the German authorities of more than pounds 10,000.
34. "Suspects could be forced to give DNA under Opps proposal." AAP Newsfeed, February 26, 2002.
In Victoria, Australia, suspects would be forced to give DNA samples under proposed amendments to current crimes legislation. The samples would be destroyed if a suspect was proved innocent, and could only be taken if police had a reasonable suspicion that a person had committed an offence that warranted a sample. Currently, police must obtain a court order to take a DNA sample from a suspect.
35. "David Westerfield charged with murder in case of missing girl; Prosecutor George Clarke discusses DNA evidence." ABC News (Good Morning America), February 26, 2002.
Prosecutors in California were intending to charge a neighbor in the disappearance and murder of a child based on DNA evidence - even though the body had not been found. Traces of blood found on the man's clothes and on his property were linked to the DNA of the missing girl. The Deputy District Attorney discussed the challenges of prosecuting such a case with no body.
36. "Judge orders man freed from prison after DNA test clears him in rape case." AP Worldstream, February 26, 2002.

In Oklahoma, a judge has ruled that a man who has been in prison for 14 years for rape should be freed immediately because DNA tests show he did not commit the crime. The assistant district attorney had asked for the man's release.

37. "Families Offer Blood As Corpse Count Rises." The Augusta Chronicle, February 26, 2002.
In Georgia, distraught families are giving blood at a civic center down the road from the crematory where more than 300 corpses have been discovered, hoping their DNA samples will help investigators identify more of the bodies.
38. "DNA In Attack Brings Arrest." Daily News (New York, NY), February 26, 2002.
In New York, a parolee has been arraigned on rape charges after his DNA was linked to a 1995 sex attack on a Brooklyn woman. The man was in the state DNA database due to a prior robbery conviction.
39. "Give Police DNA Weapon." The Dominion (Wellington), February 26, 2002.
Editorial from a New Zealand newspaper discusses the effectiveness of forensic DNA in solving crimes. Questions why the Government has not enacted legislation proposed a year ago by the Justice Minister to allow the police to take DNA samples from burglary suspects and to authorize mouth swabs.
40. "U.S. Senator Ernest Hollings (D-SC) Holds Hearing On FY 2003 Justice Department Appropriations." FDCH Political Transcripts, February 26, 2002.
At a committee hearing, Senator Leahy questions Attorney General Ashcroft on post conviction DNA funding that was redirected to identifying victims in the attacks on New York. Ashcroft responds, "the director of the National Institute of Justice has some concerns about the \$750,000 project, about the methodology and the usefulness of the eventual findings from the proposed research project, which would have provided almost no funding for the actual testing of convicted offenders' DNA. And moving this resource to provide and meet these other needs, I think, reflects not a repudiation of the value of post-conviction DNA studies, but it reflects the fact that this does not appear to be a study which was going to return the kind of value on post-conviction DNA that was appropriate and therefore was seen as an opportunity to support the effort to assist..."
41. "Parly resumes with little new legislation." AAP Newsfeed, February 25, 2002.
In Victoria, Australia, the state parliament is expected to take up legislation to allow Victorian criminals' DNA to be included in a national database.
42. "DNA Data Bank Boost Proposed." Connecticut Law Tribune, February 25, 2002
A bill in Connecticut would add persons convicted of murder, manslaughter, felony assault, robbery, kidnapping, and burglary to the list of felony offenders who must submit blood samples to the state DNA data bank. The state crime lab director said although such legislation would also require more laboratory resources and other financial backing, it was the "right thing to do" for the state. A separate bill also introduced in the legislature would create a DNA Data Bank Panel that would, among other things, oversee the handling of DNA samples for the bank, and tackle legal issues relating to the authorization of DNA samples and maintenance of the data bank.
43. "Bloodbank use pays off for police." The Evening Post (Wellington), February 25, 2002.
In New Zealand, DNA taken from crime scenes that was matched against the DNA databank gave a 47.3% hit rate for Northland, and a national average of 37.8%.
44. "Funds for Fairchild school in budget." The Spokesman-Review (Spokane, WA), February 25, 2002.
The Washington state construction budget proposal includes \$470,000 for design of new crime labs in Spokane and Vancouver.
45. "Wide DNA tests far off--if ever." Chicago Tribune, February 24, 2002.
In Illinois, a bill has been proposed to require DNA samples from arrestees, but the proposal is likely years from becoming a reality without enormous financial support and answers to many questions, including whether taking a swab from the inside of an individual's cheek is an unconstitutional invasion of privacy. Statutes in Louisiana and Texas to allow DNA samples prior to conviction have been enacted, but in Louisiana the state has not funded the crime lab well, and in Texas police have not yet received the collection kits.

46. "Cops Nab Rape Suspect." The New York Post, February 25, 2002.
In New York, a man believed responsible for 15 rapes over four years was being questioned by police after the DNA database linked him to all but one of the crimes.
47. "No DNA match in Cody High School vandalism case." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, February 23, 2002.
In Wyoming, the state crime lab has reported that DNA from the scene of a costly vandalism spree at a high school last summer does not match that of the main suspect.
48. "DNA laboratory to be ready in May." The Dominion (Wellington), February 24, 2002.
In New Zealand, a new \$ 3 million purpose-built laboratory for forensic DNA testing will open in May. Last year police contributed \$ 900,000 to help build the institute's new laboratory after complaints about delays in receiving test results relating to serious crime.
49. "Judge uphold DNA warrant." Edmonton Journal, February 24, 2002.
In Canada, a judge upheld a warrant for a DNA sample in a sex-assault case, despite an argument from the accused that he was being forced to incriminate himself. The man first raised police suspicions when he was the only person on a list of suspects who refused to supply a blood sample for genetic testing.
50. "Both sides can win in tape, DNA debates." Chicago Tribune, February 23, 2002.
The Chicago Police Superintendent has proposed taking DNA samples from all convicted felons. Recommends that though expensive--an estimated \$15 million a year in Chicago alone--the proposal stands to be a high-yield investment in public safety. Further recommends that "If citizens are going to give up this measure of privacy, we've got to insist on the redoubling of already stringent safeguards and limitations on the use of forensic DNA...Let's bring all the skeptics together and cut a deal.
51. "First Man Sentenced In DNA Arrests." Akron Beacon-Journal, February 22, 2002.
In Wisconsin, a man was sentenced to 120 years in prison for a 1994 rape case in which prosecutors had issued an unusual "John Doe" arrest warrant based on a DNA profile.
52. "DNA databank is boon to police." Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel, February 22, 2002.
In Wisconsin, the state DNA databank has linked felons to 84 unsolved crimes, including 60 sexual assault cases and six homicides. Of the six homicides linked to felons through the databank, two were in Minnesota and one was in Florida. Felons have also been linked to property crimes, including 15 burglaries, one arson and an attempted assault and battery. Police recently linked an unsolved burglary to a man in prison for driving stolen cars. Also, DNA testing recently exonerated four men who were suspects in a sexual assault case.
53. "Governor names new heads of corrections, state police." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, February 21, 2002.
In Michigan, the newly appointed state police deputy director mentioned that he plans to redirect more resources to gathering DNA evidence.
54. "New N.J. law eliminates statute of limitations when DNA is found." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, February 21, 2002.
In New Jersey last year, a law was enacted to completely remove the statute of limitations on prosecutions of any crime for which DNA evidence is available to try identify the suspect. The State Police do not have an estimate on how many more samples will be tested because of the law, but believe the number could be significant. In 2000, New Jersey recorded 288 murders and 1,352 rapes, along with 17,086 aggravated assaults and 13,550 robberies. The State Police DNA lab got 523 samples from local police last year more than twice the 221 submitted in 2000.
55. "DNA Bank; Texas is safer with criminal deposits." The Dallas Morning News, February 21, 2002.
Editorial suggests that the Texas law to require DNA samples from certain arrestees upon indictment is not strong enough. Each year in Texas, more than 100,000 arrests are made for violent crimes and nearly 200,000

for burglaries. Arrested adults get fingerprinted. The Legislature needs to go further next session and require more of those arrested for violent offenses to contribute DNA samples.”

56. “Blunkett To Announce DNA Crime-Fighting Breakthrough.” Press Association, February 21, 2002.
In England, the Government reports that every week around 1,600 DNA matches are made from the DNA database either connecting a suspect to a crime scene or linking crime scenes together. There is currently more than a 40% chance of a stain found at a crime scene being matched to a name on the database. Last month the Forensic Science Service analyzed more than 40,000 DNA samples from suspects of crime and issued 6,380 match reports of suspects to undetected crime scenes, including 49 murders, 75 rapes and 165 other violent crimes.
57. “Burglar Stitched Up By DNA On Woolly Hat.” South Wales Echo, February 21, 2002.
In England, police connected a man to a burglary after DNA testing was done on a hat found in a handbag handed in to police. The man pled guilty to the crime when faced with the evidence.
58. “Prosecutors want to use new DNA testing in Rice County case.” The Associated Press State & Local Wire, February 22, 2002.
State prosecutors in Minnesota have asked a judge to allow evidence from mitochondrial DNA testing in the trial of a man charged with killing his co-worker 12 years ago. If the evidence is allowed, it's believed to be the first time such evidence will be used in Minnesota courts. A defense expert is expected to testify that mitochondrial testing "is not much more discriminating than a standard blood test."
59. “New Law May Require Kidnapping Suspect To Provide DNA.” San Jose Mercury News, February 20, 2002.
In California, an alleged kidnapper may be one of the first Californians required to provide a DNA sample under a new state law that added robbery, arson, burglary and carjacking to other crimes eligible for DNA testing. The suspect, who is accused of grabbing a teenager, as she walked to school and forcing her into his car trunk, has four prior burglary convictions.
60. “Senator Prods House On Abuse Bill Measure Would Require Clergy To Report Sex Cases.” The Boston Globe, February 19, 2002.
In Massachusetts, legislation, passed in the Senate about two months ago, would create a one-year extension of the statute of limitations from the time a positive match is discovered involving DNA genetic material of suspects. The bill is part of a package response to the clergy scandal facing the state.
61. “Evidence dispute revives serial rapist's legal battle.” The Post and Courier (Charleston, SC), January 7, 2002.
In a 1998 South Carolina rape case, a judge found that the proficiency tests of DNA analysts at the State Law Enforcement Division could not be admitted as evidence. However, a three-judge appellate court panel recently ruled early that the trial judge erred, and the court ordered a circuit court review. The state Attorney General has asked the full nine-member Court of Appeals to reconsider the panel's decision. The defense had argued that no crime lab in the nation is perfect, and state lab's testimony indicated no mistakes were ever made. The lab and other law enforcement agencies declined to release the test results because of invasion of privacy concerns about personnel performance. That policy changed several months ago.

Genetic Privacy / Research

62. “Support grows for cloning ban.” Financial Times (London), March 6, 2002.
The passage of a US law banning all cloning, including for therapeutic purposes, seemed more likely after sponsors of a Senate bill said they had pulled together a broad coalition in support of the legislation. The Senate plans to take up debate later in March.
63. “Opposition grows to total ban on cloning,” United Press International, March 5, 2002.
Christopher Reeve joined senators and other activists on Capitol Hill to rally opposition to legislation that would ban any technology for replicating human genetic material, including methods considered crucial to possible cures for paralysis and other conditions.

64. "National Council on Disability Releases Genetic Discrimination Legislation Paper." US Newswire, March 4, 2002.
The National Council on Disability (NCD) today released a position paper (<http://www.ncd.gov/whatsnew.html>) calling for federal legislation providing strong antidiscrimination protection to people with genetic predispositions as well as those with already-manifested disabilities and health conditions.
65. "Bid to outlaw DNA trophy hunters." The Observer, March 3, 2002.
In England, the Human Genetics Commission (HGC) will urge Ministers in a report next month to outlaw obtaining samples by deceit or testing them. The new law would protect ordinary patients as well as public figures from finding their material used in medical trials without their consent. It would also stop parents secretly testing their own children to check whether a partner has been unfaithful.
66. "Senate panel approves blood sample controls." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, February 27, 2002.
In South Carolina, newborns would still be tested by the state for genetic diseases but parents could order the blood samples be destroyed after two years under a bill approved by a Senate panel. While every state in the nation screens infants for genetic diseases, South Carolina law requires the state Department of Health and Environmental Control to keep the samples in a freezer indefinitely.
67. "House refuses to exempt medical research from cloning ban." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, February 27, 2002.
In Florida, a move to exempt medical research from legislation that would ban human cloning failed in the state House.
68. "UN At first-ever meeting, Committee on Convention to Ban Human Cloning hears expert views on science, ethics involved." M2 Presswire, February 26, 2002.
Transcript from the United Nation's first meeting of the Committee on Convention to Ban Human Cloning.
69. "Companies To Obtain DNA Specimens To Study Diseases In U.S. Hispanics." Obesity, Fitness & Wellness Week, February 23, 2002.
GenoMed, Inc has entered into a Letter of Agreement with Muna, Inc. to obtain blood samples for genetic research from Hispanic patients with a variety of common diseases.

Paternity

70. "DNA tests show Mexican pop singer Gloria Trevi's manager is father of baby conceived in prison." AP Worldstream, March 5, 2002.
In Brazil, DNA testing has shown that the baby a Mexican pop singer conceived behind bars was fathered by her manager. The two have been jailed separately for nearly two years while awaiting extradition to Mexico on sex abuse charges. How the singer became pregnant in a prison where male and female inmates are strictly segregated and conjugal visits are not allowed is a mystery that has complicated extradition efforts. The singer claims she was raped by a police agent while in custody and has refused to reveal the man's identity, saying she feared retribution.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

1. US Senate, February 15.
"The Innocence Protection Act And Another Death Row Milestone." Floor statement from Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT). Discusses the 100th DNA exoneration and criticizes the Administration for not spending enough on DNA grants and post conviction testing.