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The May 2, 2003 DNA Resource Report is listed below.

These reports are prepared by Tim Schellberg and Lisa Hurst of Smith Alling Lane (253) 627-1091, on behalf of Applied Biosystems.

SUMMARY

Several North Carolina bills were introduced to database DNA samples for medical purposes – enactment of these bills could result in a significant increase in research related DNA analysis in the state. Two of the proposals would allow use of offender DNA samples in the research.

The Louisiana Senate unanimously passed all felons DNA database bill (convictions or arrests), and the state has found \$650,000 for DNA backlogs. A Colorado bill for DNA samples from felony arrestees is moving forward. Virginia's new law requiring DNA from certain arrestees has netted 9 database matches so far this year. A North Dakota court upheld the retroactive application of the state's all felons DNA law, and the Montana Supreme Court has upheld the use of DNA population statistics in court.

Cold hits on the DNA database helped to identify suspects in Illinois (rape), Wisconsin (drug trafficker linked to a rape), Florida (sex assault), and Kansas (arrested murder linked to 7 rapes). DNA evidence also helped to solve crimes in Ohio (6 sex assaults / cigarette butt), Florida (child rape), California (3 rapes), Oregon (murder / beer bottle), and Delaware (murder / cigarette butt). Louisiana is exploring determination of physical characteristics through DNA in the search for a serial killer.

A Wisconsin appeals court upheld the use of DNA profiles in charging unidentified suspects. Concern over DNA analysis delays in Arizona resulted in court-ordered use of a private lab. Backlogs at the Georgia crime lab made headlines. A DNA training program for Oklahoma prosecutors was successful.

Post conviction DNA legislation was introduced in South Carolina. Post conviction DNA testing cases made the news in Illinois, Washington, Alabama (US Supreme Court decision), and Ohio. A federal judge has tossed a wrongful conviction suit brought by an Indiana man who was exonerated by post conviction DNA testing.

In international news... Australia, Malaysia, Ireland, and India used DNA to help solve crimes. An Australian court limited police powers to collect offender DNA; meanwhile, the same Australian state's DNA database program has been very successful despite a significant backlog. A Canadian community is reviewing microscopic hair analysis cases for possible new DNA testing. The British professor considered to be the father of modern day forensic DNA technology has called for a population-wide DNA database.

STATE LEGISLATION

Forensic DNA

1. New York SB 4853 – Removes a restriction on post conviction testing that limited eligibility to pre-1996 cases.
2. North Carolina HB 1254 – Requires the Department of Commerce to create a DNA database for medical research purposes from offender samples submitted to the state bureau of investigation.
3. North Carolina HB 1255 -- Requires the Department of Commerce to create a DNA database for medical research purposes from offender samples submitted voluntarily by offenders who are in the criminal database.
4. North Carolina HB 1256 -- Requires the Department of Commerce to create a DNA database for medical research purposes from any person who volunteers to participate in the program.
5. South Carolina HB 4065 -- Enacts a death penalty moratorium Requires a study of post conviction DNA testing issues.
6. South Carolina HB 4068 – “Innocence Protection Act.” Establishes procedures for applications for post conviction DNA testing.

Genetic Privacy / Research

7. Louisiana HB 1810 – Prohibits human cloning.
8. Massachusetts HB 3125 – Prohibits human cloning.
9. New York AB 8278 – Prohibits insurance discrimination based on the results of DNA or other genetic testing.

NEWS ARTICLES

Forensic DNA

1. “Burglary spree ends in jail sentence.” Canberra Times (Australia), April 30, 2003.
In Australia, a man who went on an 18-month burglary spree has been sentenced after pleading guilty to 26 charges including 14 burglaries. Most of the offenses were linked to him after DNA evidence was discovered at re-examined crime scenes.
2. “Indon jailed 16 years for raping stepdaughter.” New Straits Times (Malaysia), April 30, 2003.
In Malaysia, the Sessions Court sentenced a 38-year-old Indonesian to 16 years' jail and ordered him to be given 16 strokes of the rotan after he pleaded guilty to raping his stepdaughter two years ago. A DNA test revealed that he was the father of a child born to the girl.
3. “House surplus to fund DNA tests.” The Advocate (Baton Rouge, LA), April 29, 2003.
In Louisiana, House leaders said they will use \$650,000 of surplus funds to help find the south Louisiana serial killer. The money will be used to analyze DNA from about backlogged 900 rape cases, and comes from unspent funds for House operations, including cuts in travel and employees.
4. “Senate backs sampling convicted felons' DNA.” The Advocate (Baton Rouge, LA), April 29, 2003.
The Louisiana Senate has unanimously approved a bill to require DNA from all felony convictions and arrests. Although the state may not be able to fully fund the anticipated \$4.5 million cost during the next budget year, the state plans to get the law on the books and seek federal assistance.
5. “Wisconsin appeals court says DNA is enough to charge unidentified attacker.” The Associated Press, April 29, 2003.
In Wisconsin, a state appeals court has ruled that a DNA profile by itself gives prosecutors enough evidence to charge an unidentified suspect. The defendant was appealing an earlier conviction, arguing that prosecutors must name or describe a suspect before issuing an arrest warrant and criminal complaint. He was picked up in 2001 on documents that named him but had originally identified the attacker solely by his DNA. The appeals court said DNA is the best means of identification available, better even than a physical description or a name. The man also argued that his right to due process had been violated because of the long delay between the assault and his

prosecution. However, the appeals court ruled that the prosecutors had acted before the statute of limitations expired; even if they hadn't, the opinion stated, sexual assault prosecutions are important enough to allow them to proceed after the statute expires if the state has an unidentified offender's DNA.

6. "DNA tests exclude men serving life as source of evidence." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 29, 2003.
In Illinois, for the second time, DNA testing has excluded two inmates as the source of evidence found at the scene of a 1990 sexual assault and murder. Previous testing done on fingernail scrapings excluded the two men, and recent testing on hairs have produced similar results. The Cook County Prosecutor is reviewing the results.
7. "Court upholds conviction for Livingston murder." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 29, 2003.
The Montana Supreme Court has upheld the murder conviction of a man who was contesting use of DNA evidence that linked him to the crime. In his appeal, the defense argued that the DNA expert should not have been allowed to testify about the probability of the DNA sample belonging to the man. The jury was told that the DNA was 330,000 times more likely to have come from the victim and the defendant than from the victim and some unknown person. The high court concluded that such estimates are a legitimate scientific technique that was properly used in the trial. What's more, the court said, the defendant never offered his own expert witness to challenge the prosecution's evidence.
8. "Opinion - In Our View: DNA Disqualified." The Columbian (Vancouver, WA), April 29, 2003.
Editorial suggests that problems seen at several crime labs around the country, including the FBI, means that "the rest of us must be wary about what science can really offer us in criminal investigations." Indicates that defense attorneys are planning to challenge efforts to expand the national DNA database.
9. "Hunt For Rapist." Daily News (New York), April 29, 2003.
In New York City (Queens), cops are hunting for a serial rapist who preys on middle-aged women out alone early in the morning. The armed suspect has struck three times this month, and DNA evidence has linked him to a 1998 rape in the neighborhood.
10. "Criminals escape DNA cops." Herald Sun (Melbourne, Australia), April 29, 2003.
In Victoria, Australia, a Supreme Court decision that a killer was denied natural justice has stalled the collection of DNA from more than 1200 prisoners. The decision overturns a previous ruling that meant applications for DNA orders could be heard in the absence of the offender. In the new ruling a judge found that the convicted killer was denied natural justice by not being given the chance to be heard when a police application for his DNA was made to a magistrate. Police said the decision would stop the execution of orders affecting 1214 convicted offenders, most of whom had been released from jail before police were able to take DNA samples.
11. "Inmate Says DNA Proves His Innocence." The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, April 29, 2003.
A Washington State jury has begun to consider the first state case in which a former Death Row inmate has maintained his innocence through DNA testing. However, an expert for the prosecution analyzed the DNA evidence, and prosecutors now argue the analysis is worthless and have presented new DNA evidence. According to the prosecution, previously tested evidence had degraded and been contaminated. But blood-stained woodchips taken from a garage where the man allegedly beat the victim to death are a match to the victim.
12. "FBI's DNA lab subject of probe." Toronto Star, April 29, 2003.
The U.S. Justice Department inspector general is examining the FBI lab unit that analyzes DNA in hundreds of cases a year because a technician failed to follow proper procedure for two years. The inquiry, expected to last several more months, prompted changes in the lab's DNA unit in response to advice from outside scientists brought in by investigators. Defense lawyers are now planning challenges to the database and to DNA evidence in cases involving the FBI lab technician and the local crime labs accused of wrongdoing.
13. "Judge throws out part of man's wrongful conviction lawsuit." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 28, 2003.
In an Indiana case, a federal judge has thrown out part of a wrongful conviction lawsuit filed by a man sentenced to 70 years in prison for rapes he did not commit, but allowed to stand the man's allegation that authorities conspired to deprive him of his rights because he is black. The man was released from prison in December 2001 after the DNA test not available when he was convicted cleared him. He had served about 5 1/2 years of a 70-year sentence.

He originally was charged with four rapes based solely on the identification of victims and witnesses.

14. "High court rejects Alabama appeal in death row case." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 28, 2003. The U.S. Supreme Court has upheld a ruling that allows an Alabama death-row inmate to seek DNA testing on evidence used to convict him of capital murder. The high court, without comment, rejected the state's appeal in the capital murder case. Alabama had asked the court to throw out a unanimous ruling by the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and allow the execution to proceed. The 11th Circuit earlier ruled that the man could seek DNA testing on all the biological evidence in his case, which he believes will prove he did not kill his stepdaughter in 1983. However, the Alabama attorney general's office has said the evidence is lost, and it is not clear what effect the ruling would have if the evidence can't be found.
15. "Backlogged GBI Crime Lab forced to 'prioritize' cases." The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, April 28, 2003. As of March, the Georgia crime lab had nearly 8,000 backlogged. The goal is a 30-day turnaround, but one detective has already waited 10 months for evidence to be analyzed in a murder case. Forty-two of 266 authorized positions at the crime lab are vacant due to budget cutbacks, and during the past 10 months alone, scientists fielded nearly 90,000 requests from the state's 700 law enforcement. Deeper cuts to the GBI's budget for next year are expected.
16. "SRG Partnership completes initial work on crime lab." Daily Journal of Commerce (Portland, OR), April 28, 2003. SRG Partnership Inc. has completed pre-design and schematic design of a new \$10 million Southwest Washington Regional Crime Laboratory for the Washington State Patrol to be located in Vancouver, Washington. The plan provides for the future inclusion of a federally funded Mitochondrial DNA laboratory that will be used jointly by Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The new 32,000-square-foot, two-story laboratory will enable staff to increase from five to 27 people with commensurate expansion of services.
17. "4500 crime samples to be tested." Herald Sun (Melbourne, Australia), April 28, 2003. In Australia, the Victoria Forensic Science Centre has a backlog of more than 4500 crime scene samples awaiting DNA analysis. The delay in DNA profiling ranges from six to eight weeks in most homicide investigations to about 12 months for less serious crimes. The delay in most routine burglary cases is indefinite. A pilot program which would accelerate DNA profiling in selected cases is being tested by Victoria Police. The pilot is modeled on a highly successful scheme in West Yorkshire, England, but resource issues could limit its effectiveness.
18. "DNA nabs 400 crims." Herald Sun (Melbourne, Australia), April 28, 2003. In Victoria, Australia, DNA sampling of prisoners has linked more than 400 offenders to unsolved crimes. The offenders have been charged with more than 2300 crimes, including murders, rapes and abductions, according to new police figures. And not one offender has disputed DNA database evidence in the past 2 1/2 years. Police plan to ask the State Government for expanded DNA powers requiring suspects to provide a sample when charged, rather than after conviction. Article includes a break-down of types of crimes solved.
19. "FAISAL (New Elite Force to combat Modern Crimes)." The Pakistan Newswire, April 28, 2003. Pakistan's Interior Minister said modern forensic laboratories having facility of DNA testing would be set up in Islamabad and the four provinces during the next financial year.
20. "Homicides in state up 11% in 2002." The San Francisco Chronicle, April 28, 2003. California's homicide rate rose nearly 11 percent last year, according to the state attorney general's office. Among other responses, Attorney General Lockyer has renewed his request to lawmakers and the governor to continue full funding of crime labs and to drop a budget proposal that would require local agencies to pay a service fee.
21. "Scientist fired from Fort Worth police crime lab." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 27, 2003. A senior forensic scientist that was recently fired from the embattled Fort Worth police crime lab has said that she was made the scapegoat for the troubled operation. The scientist said she was fired for practices that are common in the DNA lab, and points out that she was trained at the lab to carry out many of the questionable practices cited by experts in her proficiency test.
22. "New DNA Program A Hit For Law Enforcement." Daily Press (Newport News, VA), April 27, 2003. Virginia's new law requiring DNA upon arrest for certain violent felonies has resulted in two database hits for the city of Newport News – naming suspects for a car theft and a commercial burglary. Statewide, there have been

nine hits due to the new law. The director of the Virginia ACLU, said his greatest worry isn't exactly with a law that takes DNA from arrestees, but for what might come next.

23. "Crime Uncovered: Coded Revelations: DNA The Second Revolution." The Observer, April 27, 2003.
Extremely thorough article on the history of England's offender DNA database. Discusses pros and cons of DNA testing and brings up possible contamination issues.
24. "9 months after links, DNA still probed." Sunday Advocate (Baton Rouge, LA), April 27, 2003.
The Louisiana task force searching for a serial killer is investigating whether physical characteristics can be determined through DNA. The task force has gone as far as Scotland Yard for consultation and sent DNA samples to about 20 labs in the United States. If the task force ever feels confident of a lab's results, it might update the killer's profile.
25. "INLA gun used in attack." Belfast Telegraph, April 26, 2003.
In Ireland, a gun used in a punishment shooting in Strabane was also used in an INLA murder in Derry, a court has heard. Police found a home-made mask in the suspect's house and a DNA test matched it to the suspect. The odds of it being anyone else were a billion to one.
26. "Man Gets Life Term In 2 'Vicious' Rapes." Buffalo News, April 26, 2003.
In New York, a Buffalo man, recently convicted of two violent rapes through DNA evidence, was sentenced to life in prison for treating his victims as "less than animals." The man is the first local defendant ever convicted by DNA-linked evidence beyond the state's normal five-year statute of limitations. Prosecutors obtained the indictment against the man in October with the DNA evidence, only two months before he could have been granted a conditional release from prison for a robbery conviction.
27. "Evidence argued in death case." The Cincinnati Enquirer, April 26, 2003.
In Ohio, new DNA evidence was at the center of a clemency hearing for death row inmate who was convicted of killing an elderly man during a Christmas Eve robbery in 1988. DNA evidence revealed last year that human blood on the defendant's white gym shoe was his own. Jurors in his murder case saw that bloody shoe, but never knew whose blood was on it. Prosecutors say that blood was never a key part of the case, and instead have eye witnesses, fingerprints, and an inmate informant.
28. "Pa. man guilty in drug-debt killing." The News Journal (Wilmington, DE), April 26, 2003.
In Delaware, New Castle County police charged two men with murder after finding DNA samples belonging to both men in a cigarette butt discovered near the victim's body. One man has been convicted, and the other awaits trial.
29. "Ski mask holds doubt in murder verdict." Times-Picayune (New Orleans), April 26, 2003.
In Louisiana, a man was found guilty of murdering a grocer, although DNA recovered from the ski mask he allegedly wore was not his. There was no other physical evidence against him, but two eyewitnesses persuaded the jury of his guilt. The DNA turns out to match another man who is in prison for a murder in the same neighborhood eight months earlier. The other man has reportedly also been heard bragging about the crime.
30. "ACLU Says Rules Not Fair To Sex Offenders." Albuquerque Journal, April 25, 2003.
The American Civil Liberties Union has gone to court to bar enforcement of the sex-offender registry ordinance signed by Albuquerque, New Mexico's Mayor. Among other measures, the Sexual Offender Alert Program calls for sex offenders convicted since 1970 to register with the city. Police may record the registrants' shoe sizes and collect DNA.
31. "FBI dedicates new \$155 million crime lab." The Associated Press, April 25, 2003.
The FBI has opened a new crime lab in Quantico, Virginia, giving the bureau state-of-the-art technology for forensic police work ranging from analyzing fingerprints to the latest DNA matching. The FBI lab processes about 1,200 DNA samples each year, with many more handled by 190 state and local labs around the country.
32. "Indictment names man linked to crimes by DNA on cigarette." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 25, 2003.

In Ohio, DNA on a cigarette that was linked to a series of rapes has resulted in indictment of a suspect on 21 counts – including six sexual assaults dating back to 1993. Earlier this month, while canvassing the area where the latest attacks occurred, an investigator saw the man smoking and picked up a cigarette he discarded.

33. “Court rejects appeal over DNA sample.” Bismarck Tribune, April 25, 2003.
The North Dakota Supreme Court has rejected the appeal of a convicted murderer who fought a court order that he give a DNA sample. The man argued that the state law requiring the DNA sample did not apply to him because he was convicted before it was passed. He also said it violates his rights. However, the Supreme Court ruled that the law applies to people in prison after July 31, 2001, for violent crimes, even if they were convicted earlier, and that it does not violate his right against self-incrimination. The justices also rejected his argument that his refusal to give a sample would delay his release from prison.
34. “MAMC Case: DNA Samples Match.” The Economic Times, April 25, 2003.
In India, a DNA test in a campus gangrape case has proved that the semen sample recovered from the victim's clothes matched that of primary suspect. The report was prepared at the Hyderabad-based centre for DNA fingerprinting and diagnostics.
35. “Man gets 15 years for raping Cape teenager.” The News-Press (Fort Meyers, FL), April 25, 2003.
In Florida, a man whose DNA linked him to the sexual assault of a 13-year-old girl was sentenced to 15 years in prison. Prosecutors at one point dropped their case against the suspect, saying they couldn't put him on trial because of conflicting statements and lack of evidence. The case was refiled after DNA evidence proved semen collected from the girl matched the suspect. He has prior convictions for grand theft, escape and carrying a concealed firearm, and served a little less than three years in prison after being convicted in 1996 of lewd sexual battery. The girl's mother said, "DNA is all that saved us. Thank God there was DNA."
36. “Beloit man guilty of rape.” Rockford Register Star (Rockford, IL), April 25, 2003.
In Illinois, a jury has convicted a man of sexual assault, kidnapping, reckless endangerment and substantial battery. The man was charged with the 1998 beating and rape after the state DNA database spit identified him.
37. “Expand DNA Files, But Carefully.” Rocky Mountain News, April 25, 2003.
A Colorado bill that would allow local law enforcement agencies to gather DNA samples from everyone arrested on suspicion of a felony, may undergo a revision in the House. The editorial expresses some concerns with privacy issues, and supports an amendment that only authorizes the collection of DNA on arrest; it doesn't mandate it.
38. “Beloit Man Guilty Of 1998 Beating, Rape.” Wisconsin State Journal, April 25, 2003.
In Wisconsin, a man has been found guilty of raping a woman in 1998, thanks to a DNA match on the database. The man was an inmate and had to give a DNA sample due to the state's all felons requirement for the database. His qualifying offense for the database was drug trafficking.
39. “Judge orders state lab to send evidence to private lab.” The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 24, 2003.
In Arizona, a Yuma County judge has ordered the state crime lab to forward DNA evidence gathered in a local murder case to a private Virginia lab for testing there. The Superior Court Judge said the move was necessary to keep the case on track to be tried by Sept. 9. The judge asked a state analyst about the expected timeframe, and the analyst said she had 12 cases on her desk, including one involving a possible serial killer, and that she believed the case in question "was ready to go." She said she had already tested all of the evidence she thought was relevant in the case. However, the Judge informed the analyst that it wasn't up to her to decide what was relevant and ordered the evidence sent to a private lab.
40. “Manitoba To Review Cases.” Daily Miner And News (Kenora, Ontario), April 24, 2003.
In Canada, Manitoba will comb through 15 years of homicide trials to see whether hair microscopic hair analysis was key in reaching guilty verdicts and may have led to any miscarriage of justice. DNA testing may be performed if there are cases which raise questions.
41. “Thousand Oaks Man Faces Rape Charges.” The Daily News of Los Angeles, April 24, 2003.
In Ventura County, California, a man has been ordered to stand trial on charges of raping three women after entering their homes. The man, a paroled bank robber, was arrested in August 2002 after DNA testing linked him to the first two attacks. Investigators testified at his preliminary hearing that tests from the third victim also linked

him to the string of rapes. The rapes began in 1998.

42. "HHS Secretary And Attorney General Address National Advisory Committee On Violence Against Women." FDCH Federal Documents and Agency Documents, April 24, 2004.
The US Attorney General spoke recently to the National Advisory on Violence Against Women. His speech covered the President's DNA initiative, Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology. The initiative is to enhance the use of DNA evidence across the criminal justice system. DNA evidence often results in prompt verdicts and often leads to guilty pleas, which can spare fragile sexual assault victims the trauma of a court trial.
43. "\$ 150,000 more OK'd for private lab's DNA work." The Houston Chronicle, April 24, 2003.
The city of Houston has received bids for a long-term contract for DNA work from five accredited labs in Texas and Louisiana. The Police Department is considering whether to shut down its lab permanently or revamp it. The contract is expected to go before council within 60 days.
44. "Crime: DNA Pioneer Advocates Information Database." National Journal's Technology Daily, April 24, 2003.
British professor Alec Jeffreys, considered the inventor of the modern forensic use of DNA, has proposed that a DNA database for all citizens would greatly improve the ability of police to solve crime and improve security. He argued that collection of DNA evidence is useless if there is no database for comparing samples. Jeffreys said he would feel "very uncomfortable" if such a database were run by the police. "That would give entirely the wrong perception," he said. "But I would certainly be in favor of a database like that being established by a quite independent agency." Jeffreys' proposed database would contain individual DNA profiles and certification of their identities.
45. "Victim's Mother Describes Bloody Triple-Slaying Scene." Orlando Sentinel, April 24, 2003.
In a Florida case, a defense attorney for a man accused of murdering three people began what's expected to be a two- to three-week attack on how crime-scene technicians handled the samples and DNA experts analyzed them. The examination is expected to be tedious -- already one juror has nodded off. The judge responded by threatening to take away the woman's chair if it happened again.
If the man is convicted, it will be on the strength of blood and DNA evidence.
46. "Suspect In Assault Arrested." Orlando Sentinel, April 24, 2003.
In Florida, A 43-year-old man has been arrested in connection with the December sexual assault of a teenager. A DNA match led the investigators to name this man as their suspect.
47. "Seven rape charges filed against murder suspect." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 23, 2003.
In Sedgwick County, Kansas, a jail inmate who's awaiting trial for first-degree murder now also faces seven charges of rape. The rape charges are for a series of attacks between 1989 and 1994 in four Kansas counties. Investigators said DNA evidence links him to the crimes.
48. "Man Convicted In Forest Park Murder." The Oregonian, April 23, 2003.
In an Oregon murder trial, the prosecution's case included DNA found on a beer bottle at the scene that matched the suspect's DNA. Prosecutors said the man had to change his story to explain how a beer bottle with his DNA ended up at the murder scene. "The defendant's DNA was doing him in, and he wasn't smart enough to see it coming," said a prosecutor.
49. "Local DNA evaluation used in slay trial." The News Journal (Wilmington, DE), April 22, 2003.
In Delaware, DNA found in a cigarette butt near the body of an 18-year-old more than two years ago matches that of a man prosecutors said killed the teen over a \$600 drug debt. The cigarette also contains the DNA of another suspect who is awaiting trial. The DNA evidence was evaluated in Delaware, marking the first time local analysis was used in the state to make an arrest. Previously, the testing was performed out of state, at times delaying the process by several months. A backlog of about 120 cases, however, has slowed down Delaware's three DNA analysts.
50. "Whibby v. Commonwealth." The Legal Intelligencer, April 21, 2003.
A Pennsylvania court has ruled that the Department of Corrections was not entitled to draw a second DNA sample from a man who was convicted of rape because the provisions of the Act of June 19, 2002, allow the drawing of only one sample of DNA per inmate unless special circumstances indicate the need for an additional sample.

51. "Delivering Evidence; Prosecutors swish, swish away learning nitty-gritty of DNA." Daily Oklahoman, April 19, 2003.

In Oklahoma, prosecutors received DNA training at a forensic genetics workshop offered by the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation. One prosecutor said he was excited to take the one-day session because he routinely has to prosecute homicide cases. "We've used DNA in a number of cases already," he said. "But this is so scientific that unless you've seen the process hands-on then you really don't understand things like the terminology and the reliability. I'm definitely going to be a better prosecutor."

Paternity

52. "Paternity Fraud Legislation Sweeps Nation." US Newswire, April 29, 2003.

Paternity fraud legislation bills are now winding their way through state legislatures across the country, including New Jersey where a vote on paternity fraud bill, Assembly Bill 2374, is scheduled for May, 2003. A group supporting the paternity fraud bill is holding a press conference and as door prizes, five men under New Jersey jurisdiction will be awarded free DNA tests.

53. "DNA proves he's not dad, but he still owes support." Plain Dealer (Cleveland, OH), April 27, 2003.

Discusses paternity fraud and specifically reviews an Ohio case where a man determined not to be the biological father was ordered to continue paying child support.