

# DNA RESOURCE REPORT      FEBRUARY 7, 2003

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The February 7, 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

Bills to expand offender DNA databases to include all convicted felons were introduced in Massachusetts, Missouri, and South Dakota. Newspapers reported on DNA database expansion bills in Idaho, North Carolina, South Carolina, and West Virginia (passed the House). A Maine bill expands the current all felons database to include juveniles, and a Louisiana bill includes all felony arrests as well as convictions. Arizona and New York introduced bills to require DNA for any arrest, and other bills relating to DNA database issues were proposed in Kansas, Maryland, and Minnesota.

Crime lab funding is a budget issue in Tennessee and South Carolina, and a crisis in Oregon. Backlogs at crime labs made headlines in Arkansas and the Florida lab defended itself against a recent article on its backlog. Problems and a local lab in Texas and the Montana lab have led to a review of cases. The New Orleans Police Department may have inadvertently destroyed hundreds of pieces of evidence, including rape kits. A rape victims bill of rights was introduced in Massachusetts and bills extending the statute of limitations were introduced in Florida and Oklahoma.

Delaware and New Mexico introduced bills relating to post conviction DNA testing. A Nebraska post conviction DNA testing statute is seeing its first court challenge, a North Carolina inmate has been granted a new trial due to post conviction DNA testing, and a Louisiana man exonerated through DNA evidence has reached a settlement with the district attorney's office.

In international news...Both the International Commission on Missing Persons and the Macedonian government are undertaking efforts to gather family reference samples in its task of identifying missing persons. Germany is considering a law to make it easier for law enforcement to collect suspect DNA. In the search for a killer in England, DNA found on potential evidence from an unrelated church burglary indicates that a parishioner may be involved. London police will review over 1500 unsolved rapes for possible DNA analysis. A Jamaican court has overturned a murder conviction due to concerns with directions given to the jury regarding DNA evidence.

## STATE LEGISLATION

1. Arizona SB 1252 – Requires DNA samples from persons arrested of felony offenses starting in 2005, and from persons arrested for any offense starting in 2006.
2. Delaware SB 32 -- Allows additional time for DNA testing motions for those whose judgment of conviction was final prior to September 1, 2000.

3. Florida SB 608 – Removes the statute of limitations for sexual battery if the perpetrator is identified by DNA evidence that was not known to or in the possession of a law enforcement agency before the applicable period of limitations expired.
4. Kansas HB 2091 – Requires offenders to pay for the costs of DNA sample collection for the DNA database.
5. Louisiana HB 66 – Expands DNA database to include all convicted felons, and arrests for felonies. Retroactive to include currently incarcerated, jails and probation.
6. Louisiana HB 67 -- Expands DNA database to include all convicted felons, and arrests for felonies. Retroactive to include currently incarcerated, jails and probation.
7. Maine HB 300 – Expands current all felons DNA database to include juveniles adjudicated delinquent of felony offenses.
8. Maryland SB 343 – Extends the termination date of the DNA Technology Fund, which is necessary for the all felons DNA database.
9. Maryland SB 363 -- Extends the termination date of the DNA Technology Fund but makes it contingent on the receipt of \$4.5 million grant by September 2003. The fund is necessary for the all felons DNA database.
10. Massachusetts SB 1063 – Bill of rights for victims of rape and sexual assault. Extends the statute of limitations for prosecution of certain offenses if DNA evidence is available.
11. Massachusetts SB 1079 – Expands offender DNA database to include all convicted felons, and anyone convicted of attempt or conspiracy to commit a felony.
12. Minnesota SB 239 – Makes permanent the all felons DNA database statute.
13. Missouri HB 302 – Directs the Department of Public Safety to develop and establish a statewide crime laboratory system. Requires consultation with other public crime labs in the state.
14. Missouri HB 313 – Expands offender DNA database to include all convicted felons, all Class A misdemeanor convictions, and all sexual assault convictions. Includes guilty and no contest pleas. Retroactive to include currently incarcerated, probation and parole.
15. New Mexico HB 425 – Appropriates \$1 million for the state crime lab to contract with New Mexico State University for DNA analysis of unprocessed samples of the corrections department, the state crime laboratory and other state and local law enforcement agencies.
16. New Mexico SB 390 – Provides for procedures for post-conviction consideration of DNA evidence.
17. New York AB 2131 – Expands offender DNA database to include all arrestees and defendants for any crime for which fingerprints would be taken.
18. Oklahoma HB 555 -- Removes the statute of limitations for rape, forcible sodomy, lewd molestation of a child or sexual abuse if DNA evidence was collected from the victim or crime scene within seven years after discovery of the crime.
19. South Dakota SB 184 – Expands offender DNA database to include all convicted felons and juveniles adjudicated delinquent of felonies. Retroactive to include currently incarcerated, probation and parole.
20. Texas HB 661 – Allows 20 days for the execution of a search warrant issued to obtain a DNA sample.

#### Genetic Privacy / Research

21. Arizona SB 1311 – Restricted access to “personal health information” includes genetic information about an employee.
22. Hawaii SB 1317 & HB 1164 – Extends current prohibition against genetic discrimination in health insurance to also cover accident insurance and sickness insurance.
23. New Mexico HB 453 – Prohibits use of genetic information in employment-related decisions.
24. New York 2210 – Specifies certain minimum qualifications for directors of genetic testing laboratories.
25. New York AB 2660 – Prohibits employment discrimination based on predisposing genetic characteristics and information.
26. New York SB 1084 – Prohibits health insurance discrimination based on unique genetic defect or genetic predisposition.
27. Oklahoma HB 1130 -- Creates the Human Cloning Prohibition Act.
28. Oregon HB 2538 – Prohibits human cloning.
29. Pennsylvania HRes 32 -- Urges the General Assembly to enact legislation to ban all human cloning.

#### Paternity

30. California AB 252 -- A judgment or order establishing paternity may be set aside if genetic testing indicates that the previously established father of a child is not the biological father of the child.
31. Maryland HB 183 & SB 266 – Provides for genetic paternity testing and associated costs.
32. Massachusetts SB 1095 – Any action to establish paternity commenced prior to 1970 and determined against the plaintiff for reason of insufficient scientific evidence may be re-filed, and any action to establish paternity which accrued prior to 1990 may be filed at any time during the lifetime of the parties to the action. DNA evidence shall be admissible in determination of paternity.
33. Massachusetts SB 1103 – Provides for acknowledgement of paternity forms and genetic paternity testing of putative fathers. Allows for challenges to child support decisions after acknowledgement forms are executed under certain conditions.
34. Michigan HB 4120 – A judgment or order establishing paternity may be set aside if genetic testing indicates that the previously established father of a child is not the biological father of the child.
35. Pennsylvania SB 108 – Permits paternity testing to rebut the presumption of paternity if requests for such testing are filed within five years after the birth of the child.
36. Rhode Island HB 5381 – Requires paternity testing for children born to unwed mothers.

#### **NEWS ARTICLES**

1. “DNA Breakthrough In 1975 Murder Hunt.” Press Association, February 5, 2003.  
In the UK, detectives investigating the murder of an 11-year-old girl 27 years ago revealed they have made a DNA breakthrough in the case. Police believe that they are now in a position to eliminate people from their inquiry using a DNA profile they believe was left at the scene of the crime by the killer. The discovery of DNA came as a surprise as most of the evidence had been disposed of in the 1970s and just a few fragments remained in storage.
2. “Briton Executed In U.S. For Murdering Teenage Girl.” Press Association, February 5, 2003.

A Briton who had spent 16-years on death row for a 1985 rape and murder has been executed after the US Supreme Court rejected a last minute stay of execution for further DNA tests. Attorneys for the man said the evidence they had would have been "more than enough" to reverse the conviction in both Britain and Australia, and the DNA tests would be done as a matter of routine in a case brought to trial today.

3. "Unsolved rapes face DNA review." The Times (London), February 5, 2003.  
Police in London will reopen than 1,544 unsolved rape cases over 16 years because improvements in forensic analysis could now link rapists to the crime. The "cold cases review", dating back to 1987, will include DNA samples from clothes and other materials that could not be tested at the time. The review is the biggest ever undertaken by a force.
4. "Court to hear first challenge under Nebraska's DNA-testing law." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, February 4, 2003.  
The Nebraska Supreme Court will hear what is believed to be the first challenge to a new law requiring the state to perform post conviction DNA tests. The state's DNA-testing law requires prosecutors to preserve DNA evidence and give notice if they plan to discard it. It also allows the state to pay for DNA testing if the person is indigent. The court might use this case to clarify the parameters for when a DNA testing should be granted. The inmate is asking for DNA tests on a cigarette butt which allegedly link him to the scene of the crime. The prosecution has denied requests for additional testing saying that such testing "would not and could not" determine if he was innocent.
5. "Tuesday at the General Assembly." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, February 4, 2003.  
In North Carolina, a state Senator (Tony Rand, D) has filed a bill to require a DNA sample from anyone arrested for various violent felonies. The sample would be placed in the state's DNA databank. Only felons convicted of violent crimes are currently tested.
6. "Bredesen holds first open budget hearings." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, February 4, 2003.  
Responding to budget cut requests by the Governor, the director of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation proposed closing new crime labs in Jackson and Chattanooga, moving their duties to facilities in Memphis and Knoxville, and cutting a few agents and staff to make nearly \$2 million in budget reductions. He also proposed abolishing an entire division that generates reports that can help attract federal grants.
7. "Delaware military mortuary awaits astronaut remains." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, February 4, 2003.  
Remains from the crew of the space shuttle Columbia will be brought to a military mortuary in Delaware for examination and identification. Identifying the remains likely will include DNA analysis.
8. "Use of DNA to track down serial killers." National Public Radio (Morning Edition), February 4, 2003.  
Discussion of the investigation into serial killings in Louisiana. Police have collected more than 700 DNA samples, but none have revealed the true identity of the killer. Police say only a small number of men have refused to provide DNA samples, but some residents feel that their rights have been violated. ACLU warns obtaining a DNA sample under these circumstances may jeopardize the prosecution and that the evidence might be suppressed by a judge. A victim's mother adds, "I realize that it is their constitutional right [to deny a sample], so legally that is their right. But what is their responsibility morally?"
9. "Use of DNA to track down serial killers." Times Colonis (Victoria), February 4, 2003.  
Police in Vancouver, Canada are investigating a serial killer. Police have used DNA testing and other means to eliminate 60 potential suspects – all meeting certain physical criteria who were known to police for crimes ranging from sexual assault to breaking and entering.
10. "Evidence missing at NOPD storage." The Times-Picayune, February 4, 2003.  
The New Orleans Police Department is reviewing the destruction of evidence from old cases, some dating back 10 years or more. Potentially hundreds, perhaps thousands, of individual items were destroyed, sold or discovered missing during a major cleanup of the Central Evidence and Property Room about two years ago. The effort began as a routine purge of evidence that was no longer needed, but it expanded into a massive shelf-clearing in which items allegedly were destroyed after being listed in an inventory or moved to smaller containers. The missing evidence includes rape kits.

11. "House panel curbs state police proposals." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, February 3, 2003.  
In Idaho, a bill that would have expanded the offender DNA database to include burglars was defeated in committee. The ACLU opposed the bill, saying the original act was intended to catch violent felons. A republican legislator who voted against the bill said the bill "really reminds me of 'Big Brother.' Now we're going to get DNA on everybody?" However, some on the committee hoped to return with a bill even broader in scope that would require DNA testing on anyone convicted of any felony.
12. "Bill Urges Convict DNA Sampling." The Augusta Chronicle, February 3, 2003.  
In South Carolina, a State Senator (Tommy Moore, D-Clearwater) has filed a bill to expand the DNA database to include all convicted felons. Currently, those convicted of violent crimes such as murder and criminal sexual conduct are required to give a sample of their DNA. The senator said he has been thinking about filing such a bill for a few years but was spurred on by a recent DNA match of a Georgia inmate charged in the killing of a 17-year-old South Carolina girl -- Georgia expanded its DNA database from sexual offenders to all inmates the same year girl was killed. "Let's look at what Georgia has done because it obviously has created a tremendous relief for all Aiken County citizens."
13. "Grants To Help Victims Of Rape." The Ledger (Lakeland, FL), February 3, 2003.  
In Florida, a local rape treatment center has teamed with county health officials to encourage more women to report the crime and seek medical help. In October of last year the center received \$52,000 in grants from the Florida Attorney General's Office which allows it to conduct medical examinations to collect DNA evidence of a possible crime. Free medical exams are conducted at the center even if the victim does not want the police involved.
14. "Evidence - Admissibility DNA evidence need not conclusively identify a man accused of rape to meet the evidentiary balancing test." Pennsylvania Discovery and Evidence Reporter, February 3, 2003.  
A Pennsylvania court has ruled that evidence that supports a reasonable inference that the person accused of crime committed that crime is admissible because it possesses a high degree of relevance and the prejudice to the defendant is not undue. DNA evidence which supports this inference need not conclusively implicate the accused for a trial court to find it admissible. In this case, the court ruled that the DNA evidence supported the reasonable inference that the suspect had sexual intercourse with the victim, and the DNA evidence did not have to conclusively identify the suspect to meet the necessary standards of relevance and lack of undue prejudice.
15. "Evidence - Newly Discovered Evidence Inability to test missing skirt fragment is not enough to grant alleged murderer new trial." Pennsylvania Discovery and Evidence Reporter, February 3, 2003.  
A criminal defendant was not entitled to a new trial based upon missing after-discovered evidence because the defendant did not show that a police department acted in bad faith in losing the piece of evidence and did not prove that a DNA test of the evidence would definitely exculpate him.
16. "Oregon lays off troopers, lab techs." The Seattle Times, February 2, 2003.  
In Oregon, the first round of layoffs due to budget cuts have hit the state patrol and crime lab. Oregon State Police will lose 286 positions, including almost 100 scientists and technicians in crime laboratories. In Portland, the 11-member staff at the state DNA lab has been cut to four. They no longer will enter DNA data from convicts into a national database that last year matched offenders to 143 crimes. Some troopers may be rehired if the Legislature quickly approves a new state-police budget. But the technicians likely will end up moving to other states where demand for their skills is high, and many may be reluctant to return.
17. "Legislator proposes DNA testing." Argus Leader (Sioux Falls, SD), February 1, 2003.  
A South Dakota legislator has introduced a bill to expand the offender DNA database to include all convicted felons. The ACLU had no official comment yet, but felt that the bill may go too far. "I think it may be an unnecessary intrusion into personal privacy. You are being forced, essentially, to give evidence against yourself." The state currently takes about 350 DNA samples from convicts a year and the proposal would increase the number to an estimated 2,000 to 2,500 a year.
18. "Experts review case of convicted rapist." The Houston Chronicle, February 1, 2003.  
In Texas, the 1999 rape conviction of a 16-year-old boy, which relied primarily on DNA evidence, has been called into question because samples were processed at the Houston Police Department crime lab. Forensic scientists say the evidence against the inmate was handled so poorly that the lab more likely than not came up with incorrect results. This case is one of hundreds under review after an audit by outside experts uncovered widespread

deficiencies at the lab, where DNA testing has been temporarily suspended.

19. "Scandal in the forensic labs: Hundreds of cases undergoing review in Montana." National Post, February 1, 2003. The Montana state crime laboratory has become the subject of an unprecedented audit of past cases, involving hundreds of files. One advocate for the wrongfully accused describes it as "potentially the biggest forensic science scandal in U.S. history." The lab director repeatedly used an invalid system of hair analysis to place defendants at the scenes of Montana's most heinous crimes, from rapes to assaults to multiple murders. When DNA testing exonerated a man convicted through this hair analysis, previous cases came under scrutiny.
20. "Fiscal discipline works to benefit Florida budget." St. Petersburg Times, February 1, 2003. A letter to the editor from the head of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement argues that a previous article "Awaiting DNA tests, cases pile up failed to put the increased requests for DNA testing at our crime laboratories into perspective. The commissioner explains that "While FDLE is projecting an all-time high in terms of incoming samples this fiscal year, we are managing the demand well and steadily reducing both the turnaround time and the backlog. FDLE's DNA/Serology backlog is expected to drop to less than 500 cases by the end of the fiscal year, and the turnaround time should meet the statutory standard of 111 days. The DNA Database has already augmented its analysis capacity, currently processing 33 percent more samples each month than it receives."
21. "Bosnians urged to give blood to speed up war victims identification." Agence France Presse, January 31, 2003. The International Commission for Missing Persons (ICMP) is urging Bosnians, whose relatives went missing during the Bosnian war and are believed dead, to give blood samples to speed up the identification process. ICMP currently has DNA profiles of over 2,000 bodies but not reference samples from the family members. The commission will soon start collecting blood samples of Bosnians who fled to other countries during the 1992-95 war. According to ICMP figures some 30,000 people went missing during the war in Bosnia. Some 12,000 exhumed bodies are in mortuaries across the country awaiting identification.
22. "House votes to broaden DNA collection." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, January 31, 2003. In West Virginia the State House has passed legislation to expand the offender DNA database to include all convicted felons. The measure passed unanimously. One public defender against the bill stated, "It doesn't make sense. It would include perjury, felony shoplifting, felony worthless checks, cases that don't involve DNA evidence at all." The state crime lab has submitted 1,000 samples to the database since 1996, and an additional 3,000 samples await quality control checks. The database has helped West Virginia solve at least one crime, a rape that was linked to a burglary suspect in Florida, who has since confessed.
23. "Milly: Freak DNA Breakthrough." The Mirror, January 31, 2003. In England's hunt for the murderer of a young girl, police have taken DNA samples from 46 men who attend a church 300 miles from the murder scene. A mystery sample of male DNA on the victim's clothing found in her bedroom months after her disappearance has matched a saliva sample found on a coffee cup at the church after a theft. Detectives originally tested the cup to see if it could identify the church burglars, and instead wound up with a match to the murder. The thieves who raided the church have been apprehended and ruled out as suspects in the murder.
24. "DNA samples intact, not contaminated, court told." New Straits Times-Management Times, January 31, 2003. In Malaysia, a high profile murder trial was told that the DNA samples extracted from cigarette butts for profiling were intact and not contaminated. A previous witness had testified that the DNA characteristics found on the cigarette butts had become contaminated after the accused's DNA came in direct contact with chemicals from tobacco.
25. "Man held for trial in attacks on 4 women." Philadelphia Daily News, January 31, 2003. In Pennsylvania, investigators used blood and a cap left at the scene of a rape to obtain DNA samples from the attacker. The DNA matched a profile police had on file from a 1993 attempted rape charge. The man is on trial for three counts of rape, one count of attempted rape, aggravated assault, unlawful restraint, burglary and related charges.
26. "Forensic backlog at Crime Lab letting trails go cold, investigators say." The Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, January 30, 2003. The Arkansas crime lab has 105 employees who handled 24,074 cases in 2001. That figures represents about 10,000 more cases than a decade ago. The lab serves 500-600 law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

Legislation passed last year allows crime lab analysts to testify via television, but so far only one county is taking advantage of this option. Other pressures on the state budget mean that relief is not likely in sight for the crime lab.

27. "Man imprisoned 21 years gets new trial on rape charge after DNA doesn't match crime scene." The Associated Press, January 30, 2003  
In North Carolina, a man imprisoned more than 21 years for rape was granted a new trial after tests showed his DNA did not match evidence from the crime scene. The man has always maintained his innocence and testified at his 1982 trial that he did not attack the woman. He was sentenced to life in prison.
28. "Exonerated inmate gets \$200,000 for years spent in prison." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, January 30, 2003.  
In Louisiana, a man who spent nearly two decades in prison for a rape committed by his brother has received a \$200,000 settlement for the time he spent in the Louisiana State Penitentiary. The man's suit against the district attorney's office was dismissed by a federal judge who said the man had voluntarily waived compensation as a condition of his release from prison. The case was appealed to the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, but the case had not been acted on by the time the settlement was reached. The District Attorney is not certain whether the money will come from his budget, an insurance policy or some other type of funding.
29. "Germany to toughen sex crimes legislation." Agence France Presse, January 29, 2003.  
The German government has introduced draft legislation to toughen measures against sex crimes, increasing prison terms and putting new offences on the statute books, including child pornography. The proposal would also make it easier to obtain DNA specimens from suspects. At present, they can only be taken from serial offenders.
30. "SLED chief asks for more money in tight budget year." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, January 29, 2003.  
South Carolina's statewide police force is asking lawmakers for an extra \$6.5 million in next year's budget – which is only what the department believes it absolutely needs to get out of debt. Part of the money will be used to hire new agents and other workers. The new employees are mainly needed to keep the crime labs open and running. Without the money, the court system could become severely backlogged because less evidence could be tested. "We're keeping the doors open with federal grants," he said. "If something was to happen to those, we'd have a serious problem."
31. "Fee impositions or increases proposed in 2003-04 Executive Budget." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, January 29, 2003.  
The New York Governor's proposed budget includes new fees of up to \$50 for sex offenders to enter the DNA databank and the state's sex offender registry (\$800,000).
32. "Proposed Legislative To-Do List For 2003." News & Record (Greensboro, NC), January 29, 2003.  
A North Carolina local newspaper's proposed "to do" list for the state legislature includes the item "Expand state crime lab capacity."
33. "Macedonian government to transform Lions unit into antiterrorist unit." BBC Monitoring Europe – Political, January 28, 2003.  
Macedonia's Interior Ministry is said to be negotiating with the relatives of 12 kidnapped Macedonians on analyses of their DNA. The analyses would be performed at the Macedonia Academy for Science and Art and in foreign countries.
34. "Jamaica: Privy Council overturns murder conviction." BBC Monitoring Latin America – Political, January 28, 2003.  
In overturning a 1998 murder and rape conviction, the Privy Council, Jamaica's highest Court, expressed concern over the DNA testing and the direction given to the jury by the trial judge. The Privy Council contended that the jury had been misled about the DNA results even though the British law lords accepted that the DNA test showed that the defendant could have been the person who raped and murdered the victim. However, the Privy Council noted that the trial judge did not tell the jury that it was also possible that another person with a similar DNA could have committed the crime.
35. "DNA test on saliva found on tape links man to rape, jury told." Yorkshire Post, January 28, 2003.

In England, a man has been linked to a rape through DNA found on adhesive tape that was used to bind and gag the victim. The ends of the tape were tested for the presence of saliva, in case the man, who was wearing gloves, had used his teeth to tear off the pieces.

36. "Discrepancies in forensic evidence and the impact on trials." National Public Radio (Weekend Edition Sunday), January 26, 2003.  
NPR reporter: "But just how good are the labs and the scientists who work in them? There are no mandatory proficiency exams, no mandatory certification requirements and no standardized curriculum for forensic scientists. Only the state of New York requires that labs be accredited, and only New York has a regulatory agency responsible for setting standards and ensuring compliance. Of the 600 or so forensic labs in the country, just 240 have been accredited by the American Society of Crime Lab Directors."
37. "Crime Scene Forensic Evidence Need Not Be Preserved After Appeals Are Exhausted." New York Law Journal, January 24, 2003.  
The New York Supreme Court has ruled that the prosecution is not required to preserve crime scene forensic evidence after appeals are exhausted and that there is no statutory obligation to preserve crime scene items for future forensic testing. The ruling was made in the case of a defendant who moved for an order directing the district attorney, the police department and a hospital to search for forensic DNA evidence to prove his claim of innocence. Neither the prosecution, the police nor the hospital were able to locate evidence.

#### Genetic Privacy / Research

38. "Fed: Athletes' blood worth bottling." AAP Newsfeed, February 4, 2003.  
In Australia, geneticists at the University of Sydney are starting to study the DNA of elite athletes to pinpoint genes responsible for improved performance. They hope the research will also provide new insights into debilitating diseases and lead to improved treatments. Instead of following the traditional model of studying only those with genetic abnormalities, Sydney scientists are examining the country's fittest to identify important genes in heart and muscle function.

#### Paternity

39. "Testing overturns paternity ruling: 55 years later, man receives redemption." Calgary Herald, February 1, 2003.  
In Sweden, the Supreme Court has ended the country's longest-running paternity dispute, overturning a 1949 ruling that was based on blood tests and circumstantial evidence, before the advent of DNA technology.
40. "Woman accuses football star Sapp of faking paternity test." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, January 31, 2003.  
A professional football player who is facing allegations that he cheated on a previous paternity test will have a new DNA sample taken at a county courthouse. Two DNA tests last year produced different results – one indicated that he is not the father, and another indicated that he is.

### **CONGRESSIONAL RECORD**

#### Forensic DNA

1. US Senate, January 15, 2003. The Committee Report for the Fiscal Year 2003 appropriations bill includes numerous earmarks for forensic DNA programs.
2. US Senate, January 14, 2003. Senator Biden's floor statement on the "DNA Sexual Assault Justice Act of 2003."