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The June 13, 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

Louisiana has become the 29th state to authorize DNA samples from all convicted felons (also includes all arrested felons, plus a variety of misdemeanors). A similar bill is pending final legislative approval in New Jersey. New York's Governor is advocating for expanded DNA databasing, and a Massachusetts victim's family has been pushing for similar legislation.

Cold hits solved crimes in Arizona (drunk-driving offender linked to 3 sex assaults), Florida (sex offender linked to 2 child molestations), Idaho (assault felon linked to a murder), Minnesota (sex offender linked to a child molestation) and Washington (kidnapper linked to a murder). DNA testing also aided investigations in California (1982 murder), Delaware (murder linked to a New York suspect), Indiana (murder), Maine (juvenile linked to a series of property crimes), Missouri (prison guard who urinated on inmates), New Jersey (5 rapes), North Carolina (rape). Mislabeling of a blood sample at a Kansas lab in 1991 allowed a rapist to remain free – committing more rapes and a murder. A federal court upheld a conviction in a case where a man claimed religious objections to a warrant for his DNA sample.

Backlogs at crime labs in Louisiana and Tennessee made the news. Mississippi has plans to hire new DNA analysts, and Colorado is having to cut analysts due to funding issues. Some lab analysts at the beleaguered Houston crime lab may be let go. An Indiana court has delayed a murder trial by almost a full year due to DNA analysis delays. A review of a rape case investigation problem in Atlanta indicates that the problem has not yet been rectified.

Post conviction DNA testing cases made headlines in Missouri, Illinois, and Nebraska. Backlogs at the North Carolina lab may slow the release of a man exonerated by DNA testing done through a private lab.

In international news...DNA testing is identifying Kuwaitis missing since the 1990 Iraqi invasion. DNA testing in England identified a suspect in the high profile murder of a peace activist, and complaints over slow DNA testing were heard in Scotland. Kenya has a new policy of not using DNA in rape prosecutions, but at the same time is requiring DNA testing in a possible false identity case. An Australian state is actively gathering DNA samples from its police force. German officials cannot explain why DNA from a crime matches a person who was jailed at the time. Greek prosecutors have defended DNA evidence used in the prosecution of a terrorist group.

NEWS ARTICLES

Forensic DNA

1. "150 Kuwaitis, Saudis executed in Saddam's Iraq." Agence France Presse, June 10, 2003.

DNA testing of mass graves in Iraq is assisting in identifying persons taken prisoner during the 1990 Iraqi occupation of Kuwait. Recently a list of 150 executed prisoners was released. 605 people were reported missing during the occupation. Apart from Kuwaiti nationals, those missing or taken prisoner include 14 Saudis, five Egyptians, five Iranians, four Syrians, three Lebanese, one Bahraini, an Omani and an Indian.

2. "Remains identified as those of teenage lifeguard who disappeared three years ago." The Associated Press, June 10, 2003.

In Massachusetts, the remains of a 16-year-old lifeguard who disappeared nearly three years ago have been identified through DNA testing, but investigators say they have so far provided no clues as to how she died. On the other hand, authorities said the identification has brought a flood of new leads and may help them to narrow the scope of the probe.

3. "8th Circuit upholds conviction in multi-state kidnapping, abuse case." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 10, 2003.

In Arkansas, a federal appeals court has upheld the conviction and life terms given to a man who claimed religious prohibitions should have kept prosecutors from seizing his blood as evidence. The man was convicted of kidnapping and aggravated sexual abuse of a 10-year-old girl. He said his beliefs as a Jehovah's Witness barred prosecutors from taking his blood for DNA testing. The judge rejected this and all other challenges that were brought by the man.

4. "House agrees to DNA test people arrested for felony charges." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 10, 2003.

The Louisiana legislature has approved a bill to require DNA from all convicted and arrested felons. An amendment to require DNA from all convicted and arrested misdemeanants was defeated in the House after passing the Senate. Certain misdemeanors were included, such as peeping. The cost of the legislation is estimated at \$4.8 million which is not included in the current version of the proposed budget.

5. "Police say serial rape suspect in custody." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 10, 2003.

In New Jersey, less than two weeks after arresting the wrong man in a series of sexual assaults in the city, Trenton police announced that a new suspect will be charged. This time, DNA testing has confirmed the suspect's involvement in the crimes. The suspect has been held in a Pennsylvania jail since June 3 on a probation violation. The first suspect was eventually released when DNA cleared him, but the married father of two had already lost his job by that time.

6. "Stringent DNA sampling proposed to assist in fighting crime." The Daily Record of Rochester, June 10, 2003.

New York's Governor is proposing legislation to expand the state DNA Databank by requiring all felons, as well as those convicted of Class A and Class B misdemeanors, to submit a DNA sample. The proposal would require DNA samples to be collected after a conviction in any case in which police now take fingerprints, and would likely increase New York's DNA Databank by an estimated 85,000 samples per year. The Governor also proposes to removed the five-year statute of limitation for prosecution of Class B violent felonies (first degree rape, first degree manslaughter, first degree assault and first degree robbery).

7. "Crime Investigations Hampered." The Scotsman, June 10, 2003.

In Scotland, the Crown Office has been accused of dragging its heels in the public inquiry into Scotland's growing pathology crisis. Senior police sources have expressed concerns that an acute shortage of forensic pathologists is continuing to hamper crime-scene investigations, but the Crown Office has yet to offer a solution. Serious delays that are commonplace in many murder cases are directly linked to a lack of resources, particularly with regard to DNA analysis.

8. "Law requiring DNA samples from criminals may help reduce backlog." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 9, 2003.

The New Jersey Assembly is expected to give final approval to a bill to required DNA from anyone convicted of a crime (including persons currently on probation or parole). The measure creates a \$2 surcharge on traffic tickets that is expected to yield \$8.2 million a year for the collection of DNA. Officials said some of the money would be used to hire 40 scientists at the state police lab, bringing its staff of 63. In anticipation of the bill's passage, the Attorney General's Office has formed a multiagency group that has been holding monthly meetings for the past year. It includes representatives from the Department of Corrections, sheriff's and police chief associations, prosecutors, and probation and parole officials.

9. "State Crime Lab to hire analysts, resume DNA testing." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 9, 2003. The Mississippi Crime Lab plans to hire three new analysts and to resume stalled DNA testing in August when the lab lost its only analyst. At the time, there were almost 40 cases awaiting the tests. The state lab director said that in addition to the three analysts being hired in August, he plans to add three more later. Once before, the state Crime Lab had to stop DNA testing. The work was halted in 1996 because of budget cuts, a lack of equipment and loss of personnel. Testing resumed in 2002.
10. "Court: Possible error not enough to affect murder verdict." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 9, 2003.
The New Hampshire state Supreme Court has ruled that evidence in the trial of a man convicted of murdering his roommate was so overwhelming that a possible error in admitting state DNA tests was harmless and didn't affect the verdict. Two DNA analyses were done of bloodstained clothing found in the apartment, one by a lab company, the other by the state laboratory. The defendant's lawyer filed a motion requesting a pretrial hearing on the reliability of the state's test. The court denied the motion.
11. "Budget cuts delay work at state crime agency." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 9, 2003.
Budget cuts to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation has meant the loss of one DNA analyst, elimination of overtime pay, and scrapped plans to lease new laboratory equipment. A bill this year to expand DNA testing to all the estimated 50,000 suspects arrested annually for felonies in Colorado had to be tabled because it would have cost an extra \$2.1 million.
12. "Backlog for DNA tests delays freedom for Jacksonville man." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 9, 2003.
In North Carolina, post conviction DNA testing by a private lab has shown that a man who has spent 21 years in jail may not have committed the rape for which he was convicted. And now, he might have to wait another two months before the state can confirm the validity of a DNA test that could exonerate him. DNA analyses for current investigations take precedence over older cases. The State Attorney General has asked the General Assembly for more resources for the crime lab and budgets proposed by the House and Senate for the upcoming two fiscal years contain funds for new DNA section employees.
13. "Genetic Detectives." Daily Press (Newport News, VA), June 9, 2003.
A CBS News production crew has begun work on a documentary for the History Channel about Virginia's unique DNA database and advances in forensic science that make it possible for police to solve rapes and murders decades later. With new technology, old evidence can now be tested for DNA matches with the database. The show is to be called "Dead Reckoning: DNA"
14. "Sex crime follow-ups fall short." The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, June 8, 2003.
In Georgia, police records show that the reopening of 32 rape cases that weren't fully investigated by Atlanta police hasn't resulted in any new arrests. Detectives reopened the investigation after an audit in 2001 found that police sometimes put rape reports in a separate file if they believed the victims were untruthful or uncooperative. New safeguards were ordered to ensure reports of sexual assaults would be handled correctly in the future, but a recent review of the 32 cases indicates that little came from the new police work. Police delivered only eight of 21 rape kits to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation Crime Lab for testing. Two suspects were identified through the DNA analysis but neither reached trial. Victims' advocates say it is important to fully investigate all reports of rape, even if the alleged victim is questionable. Those investigations, coupled with advances in DNA analysis, can identify suspects in other cases and take potential serial offenders off the street.
15. "Concord man: Son is innocent." Contra Cost Times, June 8, 2003.
In California, the father of a suicide victim investigated in connection with a murder said that a DNA test has exonerated his son. Local police, meanwhile, say forensic testing has not been completed, and the man remains a "person of interest".
16. "Prosecutor Seeks To Hold Man Whose Murder Conviction Was Overturned." St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 8, 2003.
Documents filed with the Missouri Supreme Court indicate that prosecutors have found new evidence of blood on clothes worn by a man whose murder conviction was overturned recently when three inmate witnesses who initially implicated the man in the killing recanted their stories. The Cole County Prosecutor is asking the court for 90 days

to complete DNA analysis on the blood. This case has received national and international media coverage, and in 2000 the inmate was featured in an anti-death-penalty publication put together by United Colors of Benetton.

17. "DNA clue leads to suspect in killing of peace activist." Sunday Times (London), June 8, 2003.
In England, a DNA sample has led to the arrest of a man in connection with the 1984 murder of a 79-year-old peace activist. The development in the case follows a national review of unsolved murders. The activist's killing has spawned various conspiracy theories, including linkage to an MI5 plot, the sinking of the Belgrano in the Falklands war and dirty tricks by the nuclear power industry. However, the latest police review of the case has centered not on these conspiracies but on residents at a local psychiatric hospital.
18. "DNA test frees man after 10 years in prison." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 7, 2003.
In Illinois, a man who spent 10 years in prison for a sexual assault and an attempted murder and armed robbery is free after a DNA test cleared him. The man had already been cleared of the sexual assault because he did not match a DNA sample. And recently he was released from jail after he was acquitted of the separate attempted murder and robbery. Police linked the crimes because one victim's wallet was found at the scene of the other crime. Investigators initially determined there the evidence sample was too small for a DNA profile, though a private lab later examined the same evidence and developed a profile.
19. "N.Y. man convicted of killing teen over debt." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 7, 2003.
In Delaware, a Superior Court jury has convicted a New York man of killing a teenager over a \$600 drug debt. The man is the second who has been convicted in this murder. Both men were charged with the crime after their DNA samples were found in cigarette butts left near the crime scene.
20. "Juvenile arrested in vandalism." Kenebec Journal, June 7, 2003.
In Maine, cigarette butts and broken beer bottles discarded a year ago have led police to a 16-year-old boy who they say toppled more than 120 gravestones - many from the 19th century. DNA analysis was matched to a juvenile with a criminal record. 'For the people who had loved ones in the cemeteries, it's a closure,' said a detective on the case. 'Sometimes in these cases you don't have leads. It's not uncommon for these types of cases - without a witness - to go unsolved. Without the assistance of the crime lab, this would have been extremely difficult to solve. We were just lucky to have them.'
21. "Rough justice." New Scientist, June 7, 2003.
Interview with Peter Neufeld of the Innocence Project. Since starting post-conviction DNA testing in the US, 130 people have been exonerated, including 12 on death row. The Innocence Project was counsel for about 65 per cent of them. DNA testing exonerates Innocence Project clients about 50 percent of the time. In the other 50 percent, the DNA testing confirms guilt.
22. "Police Jury asked to pay for crime lab." Saturday State-Times/Morning Advocate, June 7, 2003.
In Louisiana, the St. Landry Parish Police Jury was asked to pay \$39,075 that law enforcement authorities say will help reduce a \$268,000 Acadiana Criminalistics Laboratory deficit. The lab's 2003 \$1.3 million operating budget costs have been covered so far by \$700,000 in projected revenues from court costs and another \$344,000 in state funding, which leaves a deficit of about \$268,000. The lab's financial resources were further drained by DNA work related to the south Louisiana serial killer investigation. Parishes that don't pay their shares of the deficit by June 30 will have requests for evidence processing withheld by the lab until the money is paid.
23. "Sex offender charged with raping boy, 3." Star Tribune (Minneapolis, MN), June 7, 2003.
In Minnesota, a convicted sex offender accused of raping a 3-year-old boy in St. Paul last month has been charged with kidnapping and first-degree criminal sexual conduct. He was arrested at his probation officer's office after authorities matched his DNA profile with the DNA collected from the boy.
24. "KBI error a 'wake-up call' to lawyers." The Wichita Eagle, June 7, 2003.
In Kansas, lawyers say that the Kansas Bureau of Investigation's admission that it made a mistake that allowed a rape suspect to go unprosecuted may send some ripples through the legal community, but it will have little impact, if any, on local court cases. A defense lawyer agreed that the admission isn't likely to result in any overturned convictions or dismissed charges. But he said the mistake demonstrates that DNA testing isn't perfect. Earlier in the week, the KBI Director said that the mislabeling of a blood sample in October 1991 eliminated a man as a suspect in a rape. When the sample was later retested, it linked him to the crime. The man has since been charged with a series of rapes and a June 2002 murder. Had the error not been made, the man could have been convicted of

the 1991 rape, and perhaps would have been behind bars when the subsequent crimes were committed.

25. "Kenya; Govt Vows to Punish 'Mathenge' Con Men." Africa News, June 6, 2003.
In Kenya, the Government warned that stern action will be taken against some individuals if the man being touted as General Stanley Mathenge turns out to be someone else. DNA tests were in the pipeline to establish the true identity of the Ethiopian being touted as Gen Mathenge. The warning came a day after the Government Chemist denied knowledge of blood samples, which he said were yet to be received by his office.
26. "Kenya; Govt Rejects Use of DNA in Rape Cases." Africa News, June 6, 2003.
Kenya's Government has ruled out DNA tests in rape cases as proof of guilt, saying the process was time-consuming. An Assistant Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs said that DNA tests took time and if they were adopted as standard practice, there would not be any "successful prosecution of cases". The remarks by the minister came just days after a rape matter raised eyebrows after a suspect was declared not guilty on grounds that no tests were done to ascertain whether specimens taken from the victim were similar to those from the accused.
27. "DNA provides suspect in 21-year-old slaying case." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 6, 2003.
In Washington State, DNA from an old pillowcase found with the body of a murdered 15-year-old girl led investigators to identify a suspect in her slaying. Just days before the man's parole hearing in an unrelated case, the DNA evidence linked the convicted kidnapper and rapist to the 1982 slaying. Sheriff's detectives eventually interviewed nearly 1,000 people, but were never able to bring charges in the slaying. The pillow case, which had been tested in 1989 and 1998 for DNA, finally yielded results after it was sent to a private lab this year. A hit on the DNA database linked the felon to the crime.
28. "DNA helps 6-year-old win settlement." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 6, 2003.
In Illinois, a Cook County judge has ruled that a \$230,000 settlement in the shooting death of a 17-year-old should go to his daughter, not her grandmother, after reviewing DNA analysis. The village of Riverdale had settled with the child's mother after one of its police officers shot and killed the father in 1998. The victim's mother questioned whether child was her son's daughter and the rightful recipient of the settlement. The judge called for DNA testing to decide who should get the money.
29. "News in brief from Northern California." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 6, 2003.
In California, a man has been arrested on murder charges for a 1982 slaying. Detectives say they reopened the case last year and found DNA evidence on an item left at the crime scene that led them to the suspect, whose DNA is on file with the state in an unrelated crime. The man is a former family friend who was identified as a potential suspect early in the investigation, but he couldn't be linked directly to the crime at the time.
30. "DNA leads to charges in woman's death." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 6, 2003.
In Idaho, a prison inmate has been charged with murder in a 1999 stabbing death after DNA evidence was tested. The man is currently serving a 30 year-to-life sentence in prison for aggravated assault on another woman. The man was identified through a hit on the state's DNA database.
31. "Police claim 'no chance of error' in evidence against Greek terror suspects." Associated Press Worldstream, June 6, 2003.
In Greece, a senior police investigator defended physical evidence used to bring suspected members of a Greek terrorist group to trial. The head of the Greek police's criminal investigation lab presented details of DNA tests and fingerprint matches of suspects from the deadly November 17 urban guerrillas. Nineteen suspects are standing trial inside a maximum security prison in Athens for 23 murders and scores of bombings blamed on the far-left group since 1975. The long-elusive organization was exposed by a bungled bomb attack last summer which led police to two November 17 safe houses, where most of the evidence was gathered.
32. "Anguished kin push to enlarge DNA database." The Boston Herald, June 6, 2003.
In Massachusetts, the parents of a missing teenager, now presumed dead through DNA testing, are urging support for legislation that would expand the state's criminal DNA database to include all convicted felons. The family was joined by the fathers of two other victims who were abducted and murdered.
33. "OP-ED; Bishes may yet defeat evil." The Boston Herald, June 6, 2003.
Editorial concerning the involvement of a victim's family (see article above) in the push for legislation to require DNA from all convicted felons in Massachusetts. Article concludes, "Now as they try to prepare themselves for the

worst, the Bishes ask one last thing of this community: That we begin to protect ourselves and our children with legislation that will make predators easier to find, and much easier to put away. It is really not much to ask.”

34. “Accused wants DNA test in murder case.” Calgary Herald, June 6, 2003.
In Nebraska, a lawyer for a man sentenced to death for the murder that inspired the movie Boys Don't Cry asked for DNA testing to prove his client's innocence in the killing of a cross-dressing woman. The death-row inmate claims that another man convicted in the crime actually murdered Teena Brandon and two witnesses on New Year's Eve 1993. The man's lawyer asked the Nebraska Supreme Court to order DNA testing on gloves that the other man wore the night of the killings.
35. “Retests support crime lab's findings in 7 cases.” The Houston Chronicle, June 6, 2003.
New DNA tests on evidence from seven criminal cases, including one capital murder, support the original findings of the Houston Police Department's crime lab. In six of the cases, the retests conducted by a private lab identify the defendants with a high degree of certainty. But in one, the case against a former Houston police officer who pleaded guilty to sexually assaulting a teenage girl on the back seat of his patrol car, the match is not as strong.
36. “Connecticut Legislators End With New Bills, but No Budget.” The New York Times, June 6, 2003.
The Connecticut legislature has enacted a bill to require the Department of Public Safety to collect DNA samples from all convicted felons. The bill was supported by the state's chief state's attorney.
37. “Sexual offender days away from leaving area.” The News-Press (Fort Myers, FL), June 6, 2003.
A registered sex offender in Florida was just days away from moving to North Carolina when sheriff's detectives arrested him on child kidnapping and sexual battery charges. He was arrested and jailed a day after his DNA was matched to two separate kidnappings of 6 year-old boys. In both cases was made through a state law enforcement information system.
38. “Man sentenced to 35 years after DNA database matches him to three rapes.” The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 5, 2003.
In Arizona, a man serving time for a drunken-driving conviction and forced to provide DNA samples to a database was sentenced to 35 years in prison after the DNA database linked him to three other crimes. The man pleaded guilty in March to three counts of sexual assault and one count of attempted sexual assault for three rapes; two of which occurred in 1996 and one in 2000. 57 days were left on the man's DUI sentence when the match was made.
39. “Money delay causes backlog of testing DNA rape samples.” The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 5, 2003.
Slow federal funding has created a backlog of more than 2,500 DNA samples from rape investigations in Tennessee. A Justice Department grant that was expected in March but has not been approved has caused the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation to delay processing DNA evidence samples that are in police departments statewide. The more than 2,500 samples are from investigations in which police have no suspects. Congress approved the grant program money in February, several months later than expected, said a spokesman for the federal Justice Department's Office of Justice Programs. Nashville police have at least 300 rape kits that are waiting to be processed.
40. “Guard Convicted of Urinating on Inmates.” Associated Press Online, June 5, 2003.
In Missouri, a former prison guard who stood on a jail roof and urinated on four inmates playing basketball below was convicted of misdemeanor assault. Charges against another guard were dropped after prosecutors said DNA evidence linked urine samples collected from the roof to the man now convicted. Both guards have resigned. And the county paid a total of \$100,000 to the four inmates.
41. “Man gets 96-year sentence in rape.” The Herald-Sun (Durham, NC), June 5, 2003.
In North Carolina, a jury took just 36 has found a man guilty of raping a woman in March 2002. The man carefully hid evidence, taking the sheets from both the March and an alleged September 2002 victim and telling them to wash after he assaulted them. His DNA sample was found on the pajama pants of one of the victims. The incident was one of eight sexual assaults and attempts in the same area in spring 2002. The man is not charged in the other cases, but the March rape came 10 months after he was paroled after serving nearly 13 years of a 40-year prison term for two earlier rape convictions.
42. “Nine workers at HPD could be disciplined.” The Houston Chronicle, June 5, 2003.

Disciplinary action against as many as nine Houston Police Department employees connected to the ongoing crisis at the department's DNA laboratory. The department's Internal Affairs Division has completed two long-awaited investigations into problems at the lab, where DNA testing was suspended after questions about the quality of the work. One probe focused on the reasons behind the problems at the lab. The other dealt with the department's infrequent use of the FBI's national DNA database.

43. "New push on police DNA." The Mercury (Australia), June 5, 2003.
Police in Tasmania, Australia are embarking on a statewide tour seeking voluntary DNA samples from the state's 1083 officers. About 100 officers have so far agreed to provide DNA samples, which will be used to rule out accidental contamination at crime scenes. The move to collect DNA from police is controversial and has drawn resistance. The Police Commissioner said transfer out of an operational area was the third option in a three-step procedure. He said all officers had been asked to volunteer a sample. If they refuse, those who attend a crime scene where a DNA sample is found will be directed to supply a one-off sample to check against the sample found. If the officer again refuses to provide a sample, they may be found to have refused to obey a lawful order and could face a range of disciplinary sanctions, including transfer.
44. "EDITORIAL State crime labs need long-term fix." The Times (Shreveport, LA), June 5, 2003.
Editorial: Short term: Legislature should restore funding. The state's crime laboratories are overwhelmed, underfunded and the Legislature's problem to fix... The public must decide what it's willing to pay to fight crime, to conduct justice. Without owning up to that responsibility, our crime labs face layoffs, backlogs and ultimately justice delayed.
45. "Gov. Pataki, John Walsh urge action on expanded DNA bill." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 4, 2003.
TV star, and victim's father, John Walsh joined the New York Governor to urge state lawmakers to pass a bill that would eliminate the statute of limitations for prosecuting certain violent crimes (like rape), and to require DNA from everyone convicted of a felony or misdemeanor. Pataki said he had been unable to get answers from Democratic leaders on why the legislation was stalled. A spokesman for the Assembly Speaker said an alternative to lifting the statute of limitations – John Doe warrants – was preferred. Expanding the DNA databank and adding missing persons were ideas that "we are willing to take a look at."
46. "Trial in Barce case off until Feb." Journal and Courier (Lafayette, IN), May 31, 2003.
In Indiana, a murder and kidnapping trial has been postponed until February 2004, after prosecutors reported that the Indiana State Police crime lab is still months from completing its DNA analysis of physical evidence.
47. "Police want to exhume suspect for DNA sample." The Tennessean, May 30, 2003.
In Tennessee, Nashville investigators want to exhume the body of the main suspect in the August 1981 fatal stabbing and rape of a 63-year-old woman. Police believe that DNA testing may finally be able to determine the man's guilt, but they will need a DNA sample from his remains in order to exclude or include him.
48. "DNA mystery in German murder probe." Deutsche Presse-Agentur, May 23, 2003.
German justice officials investigating a murder six years ago are faced with a baffling problem after a DNA sample appeared to confirm the killer. Prosecutors said Friday the sample found in connection with the murder fitted the DNA profile of a 40-year-old man. But their sole suspect had the perfect alibi - he was in jail at the time. The prosecutor said there could be no doubt about the accuracy of the DNA sample which had been tested by several institutes. Neither was there any reason to believe the evidence had somehow appeared on the bicycle after the crime.
49. "Scientist says DNA tests link Spagnola, Fein." South Bend Tribune, May 22, 2003.
In Indiana, a forensic expert has testified that the amount of DNA found under a victim's fingernails couldn't have gotten there by casual contact with the suspect. The expert testified that the suspect's DNA matched all 13 test areas on DNA strands found under the victim's nails. Tests revealed there was more of the suspect's DNA under the nails than the victim's. For the suspect to be the major DNA donor and the victim the minor donor, it would take more than casual contact between the two.

Genetic Privacy

50. "GPs to offer all patients DNA tests." Sunday Times, June 8, 2003.
In England, the health secretary will publish a white paper that proposes to offer routine free genetic testing to all patients. The proposal would build a multi-million-pound national network of DNA testing labs and spend tens of millions more on training consultants, scientists and genetic counselors.
51. "Legislative committee to expand identity theft statutes." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 7, 2003.
In Wisconsin, a legislative committee is considering a bill that would expand definitions of personal information as part of a sweeping effort to clamp down on identity theft. The bill also includes a DNA profile in the definition of personal information.

Paternity

52. "The Merits of DNA-Testing Bill." New Jersey Law Journal, June 9, 2003.
Article argues in favor of a bill in New Jersey (AB 2374) which would address paternity fraud through allowing more challenges to child support based on DNA testing. Statistical evidence shows that in nearly one out of every three cases where DNA testing is performed, the child is not the biological offspring of the man alleged to be the father. This statistic shows that when no DNA testing is performed, men of all races, creeds and economic circumstances acknowledge paternity of children who are not their own.