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The March 19, 2004 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

West Virginia enacted legislation to require DNA from all convicted felons (bringing the total to 32 states). A Pennsylvania bill would ensure DNA samples are collected from life and death row sentences. US Congressmen and interest groups are urging passage of a bill to authorize the President's DNA Initiative.

Cold hits have linked unsolved crimes in Louisiana (48) and a Texas city (12) to known offenders. A DNA sample volunteered in a rape case linked a man to an unsolved murder in Florida. DNA evidence aided investigations / prosecutions in Nevada (baseball cap linked to murderer), New York (fake mustache linked to robber; 3 rapes linked to a burglar), Oklahoma (9 sex assaults linked to one man), Wisconsin (3 sex assaults linked to one man), Indiana (double murder), Illinois (quadruple murder), Pennsylvania (6 rapes linked to one man), Massachusetts (child rape), North Carolina (murder). A Louisiana man exonerated of a rape through post conviction DNA testing has now been linked to another rape through DNA.

A sexual assault exam program may end at a Virginia hospital, and a Texas editorial laments the absence of such a program in its community. A Minnesota court indicated refusal to give a voluntary DNA sample should not be construed as probable cause for a search warrant. Probation revocation was affirmed for a Tennessee inmate refusing to give a mandated DNA sample.

Minnesota introduced a bill providing for post conviction DNA testing. The first case using DNA to convict will be retested with new DNA testing methods. Other post conviction DNA testing cases made headlines in Ohio, Louisiana, and Texas. Exonerated inmates in Virginia and Illinois are receiving substantial compensation. San Francisco's public defender is seeking additional funds for DNA experts. Problems at a state lab in Texas may mean the review of some cases.

In international news...Hong Kong is reviewing cold cases for DNA evidence. A Canadian court decision entitles hundreds of criminals to court dates before DNA samples can be ordered. A new grant will help the Philippines study the use of DNA in sexual assault cases. Police in Scotland seek authority to keep DNA samples collected from sex abuse suspects, and are facing a shortage of lab personnel. DNA testing will identify victims from the train bombing in Spain, and the World War II remains of Japanese soldiers. Backlogs in South Africa have become a concern for the criminal justice system.

STATE LEGISLATION

Forensic DNA

1. Connecticut HB 5662 – Makes refusal to submit a DNA sample for the database, as required by law, a class D felony.
2. Iowa HB 2524 -- Repeals current all-felons DNA database statute and re-enacts statute to include felony convictions through burglary.
3. Minnesota SB 2817 -- Provides procedures for persons convicted of crimes to establish innocence by petitioning the court for DNA analysis.
4. Pennsylvania HB 2429 – Clarifies that the DNA database statute applies to those persons serving life sentences or on death row. Matches made to DNA samples that are in the database by mistake are not invalidated.

Genetic Research / Privacy

5. Minnesota HB 3027 – Creates the “Genetic Insurance Discrimination Act.”

NEWS ARTICLES

Forensic DNA

1. “AP DNA helping police review old cases.” South China Morning Post, March 17, 2004.
In Hong Kong, police have begun reviewing biological evidence collected from old crime cases using DNA analysis, and have also expanded the use of DNA technology in current investigations. Police have had the power to take DNA samples for identification purposes from suspects, persons convicted for serious arrestable offences and volunteers. In Hong Kong last year, the DNA crime scene section at the government laboratory in Ho Man Tin examined thousands of exhibits collected from over 4,000 cases. The figure represented a 100 per cent increase compared with 2002.
2. “Family hopes DNA testing will show man wrongfully convicted.” The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 16, 2004.
In Ohio, the family of a man serving a life sentence for allegedly killing his mother-in-law has raised \$25,000 to conduct DNA testing in hopes of clearing him. The man was sentenced in June 1999 after being found guilty of murder, rape and other charges. There was no physical evidence against the man other than the identification of a 6 year old, which was later recanted. However, the judge ruled in that the recantation lacked credibility and that the girl was pressured. The family believes another man, who was once spurned by the victim, is responsible for the crime. In addition to the evidence, reference samples were also collected from both the inmate and newly accused man for comparison.
3. “Lawyer wants evidence dismissed because of lab closure.” The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 16, 2004.
In Texas, a Houston attorney wants a judge to throw out DNA evidence against his client accused in a 1993 murder after learning about the “clandestine” closure of the Texas Department of Public Safety's DNA lab last summer. The regional lab where this case was processed was shut down for three months after an internal audit revealed several procedural problems at the lab, but the lab did not inform law enforcement officials and attorneys. DPS auditors found many problems at the lab, including sexual assault kits awaiting analysis that were not properly sealed and chemical reagents used in DNA tests that were not properly labeled and, in one case, had expired. They also discovered the sensitivity of an instrument used to determine DNA profiles was not established before doing work on evidence; a chemical in a DNA test kit used to assign the identity of genetic markers in samples was reused, a violation of standard procedures; and samples that gave no DNA profiles were not documented.
4. “DNA matches made on 48 unsolved crimes.” The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 16, 2004.

In Louisiana, 48 unsolved crimes, mostly rapes, have been tentatively linked by a statewide DNA database to people already in jail. The matches are the product of private labs in New Orleans, Virginia and Texas analyzing evidence that had not been processed in about 500 cases. Another 500 cases are scheduled to be tested. So far, About 41,500 offender samples have been collected and 15,000 uploaded into the database.

5. "Grand jury transcripts sheds light on killing of Sparks judge's ex-husband." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 16, 2004.
In Nevada, a court was told that DNA evidence links the boyfriend of a judge to the murder of her ex-husband. DNA evidence includes white surgical glove and a bloody surgical glove fragment with the suspect's blood. Investigators also said that a baseball cap found in the victim's kitchen, where a struggle took place, was matched through DNA to the suspect.
6. "National DNA data bank of criminals questioned." The Gazette (Montreal, Canada), March 16, 2004.
In Canada, Ontario's top court has ruled in favor of two repeat sexual offenders who argued they were not informed, and should have been, when judges ordered their DNA to be taken for the national data bank. Under the Criminal Code, a group of 2,500 people may be required to provide a DNA sample to the databank even though they were convicted and sentenced prior to the 2000 amendment. The judgment means 800 of the 2,500 people will have the right to be notified that an application will be made before a judge and the right to be heard in court. He said he could not comment on whether the judgment affected the 1,700 have already had applications made for their DNA.
7. "Rape victims deserve prompt medical care." San Antonio Express-News, March 16, 2004.
Editorial: "The lack of a sexual assault nurse examiner program at McKenna Memorial Hospital in Comal County [Texas] means that the evidence needed to prosecute assailants often is not collected in a timely manner - or at all... sexual assault victims in Comal County are handed a map and referred to a San Antonio hospital if they want the evidence collected. Understandably, many traumatized sexual assault victims refuse to make the drive... Without a rape kit, prosecution becomes more difficult. Collection of DNA and other physical evidence is crucial during the first few hours after a sexual assault. It is unconscionable to allow sexual predators to remain loose because evidence isn't collected."
8. "A baptism under fire, a pay raise that was, Legislators finally sort out a lot of things." Charleston Daily News, March 15, 2004.
Among bills that were enacted this year by the West Virginia legislature is a bill allowing the State Police to collect DNA samples from all convicted felons.
9. "DNA's double standard." The Journal News (Westchester County, NY), March 15, 2004.
Editorial: "The Bush administration plans to spend \$800 million over the next five years on system upgrades for DNA analysis to find suspects in old, unsolved major crimes. That's commendable, because it brings criminals to justice and offers justice to victims. The effort, however, has a double standard because it overlooks DNA as a tool to prove innocence as well as guilt."
10. "Minnesota Supreme Court reverses first-degree murder conviction." The Minnesota Lawyer, March 15, 2004.
The Minnesota Supreme Court recently found that there was sufficient cause to obtain a search warrant for a DNA sample from a suspect who had refused to voluntarily give a sample. However, the opinion noted that the court was concerned about the possibility that a suspect's refusal to voluntarily produce his DNA may be used to establish probable cause for a seizure of the evidence. (State of Minnesota v. Kent Richard Jones)
11. "Rape Kits Could Tell The True Story." Philippine Daily Inquirer, March 15, 2004.
In the Philippines, the DNA Analysis Laboratory of Natural Sciences Institute of the University of the Philippines has won a grant for a project proposal: "Incorporating DNA Evidence in the Resolution of Sexual Assault Cases in the Philippines." The DNA lab can now implement what it had proposed: validate a prototype investigation kit, establish an integrated system for rape investigations and storage of evidence, and train the lawyers/judiciary on the proper interpretation of forensic DNA evidence in the courtroom.
12. "Police Warn Over Pathology Crisis Delays." The Scotsman, March 15, 2004.
In Scotland, senior police sources have expressed concern that an acute shortage of forensic pathologists is continuing to hamper crime-scene investigations. Latest figures show only six dedicated forensic officers are covering the four major population centers of Aberdeen, Dundee, Glasgow and Edinburgh. One forensic

pathologist said that he agreed with growing police concerns - and that without sufficiently resourced forensic experts on the ground, vital DNA evidence could be missed. A Crown Office spokesman confirmed the problem, but claimed that moves to resolve the shortage of forensic cover were ongoing.

13. "Broadening DNA use." *Telegram & Gazette (Massachusetts)*, March 15, 2004.
Editorial: "Federal legislation pending in the U.S. Senate would give a much-needed boost to the use of DNA analysis in criminal cases... The bill before the Judiciary Committee would boost significantly the funding for DNA analysis now available to local law enforcement agencies. To start, the \$775 million grant program would focus on eliminating the backlog of unanalyzed DNA samples in crime labs throughout the United States. It also would fund expansion and upgrading of local, state and federal crime labs and train personnel to do DNA analysis. It would ensure access to DNA testing for federal and state prisoners, including those who are indigent. It is unconscionable that many people may be wrongfully imprisoned for crimes they did not commit and that the actual perpetrators remain free to commit more crimes. DNA analysis is a scientific tool that can help to avoid such mistakes, but the wherewithal contained in the legislation is vital to implement it widely and fully."
14. "Man refuses DNA sampling." *Chattanooga Times Free Press*, March 14, 2004.
The Court of Criminal Appeals of Tennessee has affirmed revocation of probation for a man who pleaded guilty in to sexual battery. In 1999, the man was ordered to serve a two-year suspended sentence, with four years of intensive probation, and to submit to DNA testing. However, the man has refused to submit to DNA testing and subsequently had his probation revoked. The case will be appealed to the state Supreme Court.
15. "Grant for database has aided the police." *Fort Worth Star Telegram*, March 14, 2004.
In Texas, state and national DNA databases have matched 12 unsolved Fort Worth rapes and 1 homicide to convicted offenders and linked four sexual assaults to other unsolved rapes. DNA analysis on these cases was made possible through a federal grant administered by the National Institute of Justice. Under a law that went into effect in September 2001, there is no statute of limitations on sexual assaults in cases where DNA evidence has been collected and processed. In Texas, CODIS has aided 565 investigations, with 245 hits linking an unsolved case to a known offender.
16. "Police Bid To Keep Sex Pest Suspects' DNA." *Scotland on Sunday*, March 14, 2004.
Scotland's most senior officer who handles DNA issues for the Association of Chief Police Officers believes that thousands of potential sex abusers are escaping having their DNA registered with the police because of a number of loopholes. Although police officers in Scotland take DNA samples from everyone they arrest, the records are kept only if the case goes to trial and the accused person is convicted. If the suspect is cleared, or if the case does not go to court, then the DNA record is destroyed. The new proposal would allow these DNA profiles to be maintained on the database. The proposal would also require DNA samples from persons convicted before the database was started in 1996.
17. "Man gets new DNA testing." *Chattanooga Times Free Press*, March 14, 2004.
In Tennessee, a Hamilton County Criminal Court judge granted a defense lawyer's request for more DNA testing before the murder trial of a man accused of first-degree murder in a Feb. 17, 2002, death. The judge said in court she would "reluctantly" grant the testing because she wanted to provide the defense a fair trial that is not open to an appeal. The defense lawyer argued for his own DNA expert because he is challenging the validity of the current DNA results, which prosecutors said place the man with the victim at the time of her death.
18. "3 rape victims take stand at hearing." *The Daily Oklahoman*, March 13, 2004.
In Oklahoma, a man has been charged with 29 counts of rape, kidnapping, assault with a dangerous weapon, robbery with a dangerous weapon, sodomy and first-degree burglary, after DNA evidence linked him to sexual assaults of nine women dating back to 1996. Police got a break in a six-year-old investigation last fall when the crime lab found that DNA evidence linked the seven cases to the same attacker. The suspect had been arrested in 1997 on a rape complaint under similar circumstances. The victim in 1997 identified the suspect, but she refused to cooperate with the police investigation.
19. "Massacre In Madrid: Forensics Identifying The Victims." *The Independent (London)*, March 13, 2004.
In Spain, forensic scientists will probably have to resort to DNA analysis as they attempt to identify the more severely damaged victims of the Madrid explosions. To facilitate identification, friends and relatives may be asked to provide personal effects of the missing people that may contain remnants of DNA - such as toothbrushes or

combs.

20. "Rapist search nets slaying clues." The Miami Herald, March 13, 2004.
In Florida, Miami investigators recently discovered that a DNA sample submitted voluntarily in the search for a serial rapist has linked the man instead to a double-homicide. Thousands of men in the city's northern end have given DNA samples to police who are hunting the rapist. In the homicide case, one of a gang of men who killed a couple dropped his mask as he was fleeing the scene. The DNA from the mask matched the sample volunteered by the suspect. After speaking with the man's friends and witnesses, police have now located two other men suspected in the murders.
21. "Man, 20, charged in sexual assaults." Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, March 13, 2004.
In Wisconsin, criminal charges have been filed against a Milwaukee man accused of committing three sexual assaults. The first two attacks occurred in November, and the latest attack was March 1. Investigators were able to identify the suspect through a DNA sample from a condom found at the scene of the March 1 attack.
22. "DNA clears man, later nets his arrest." Saturday State Times/Morning Advocate (Baton Rouge, Louisiana), March 13, 2004.
In Louisiana, a man who was freed in 2002 by a DNA test after spending 16 years in prison for a rape he did not commit, was arrested recently after DNA matched him to a different rape. While searching for the evidence which eventually exonerated the man in the 1986 rape, police also came across a 1985 rape in which the man had been named as a suspect. The 1985 case was submitted for testing in 2003 and a match was made in June 2003. Authorities waited nine months to arrest the man again in order to look for the victim and so the prosecutor's office could recuse itself from the case. The man sued Baton Rouge police two weeks ago in U.S. District Court, claiming investigators fabricated and hid evidence and lied on the stand to frame him for the 1986 rape.
23. "Maryview Might Stop Taking Rape Evidence." The Virginian-Pilot (Norfolk, Va.), March 13, 2004.
In Virginia, nurses at Bon Secours Maryview Medical Center may no longer gather evidence in rape and sexual assault cases beginning in April. Eight people have required the service in the past six months - too few to ensure that nurses' skills remain sharp and to justify the costs, said a hospital spokeswoman. Portsmouth's commonwealth's attorney's office pays Maryview up to \$1,500 per victim. The hospital pays an on-call forensic nurse about \$72,000 a year but does not pay for benefits. A prosecutor said the 40-minute drive to another city would be a further indignity for victims.
24. "Va. Assembly Awards Ruffin \$1.22 Million." The Virginian-Pilot (Norfolk, Va.), March 13, 2004.
Virginia's General Assembly awarded \$1.225 million to a man who spent 21 years in prison for a rape he did not commit. Julius Earl Ruffin will receive \$325,000 in cash up front and an annuity that will pay \$900,000 over 30 years. The measure also includes \$10,000 toward tuition at a Virginia community college. He spent years fighting for DNA testing, and, in 2002, a Norfolk judge agreed to allow it. The testing cleared Ruffin and instead implicated a man who is currently serving a life sentence for another rape.
25. "DNA evidence links suspect to victim in double murder, prosecutor says." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 12, 2004.
In Indiana, prosecutors presented showing that DNA from blood found in an Indianapolis man's car came from a child he is accused of killing along with her mother. The man also faces a hearing on unrelated charges stemming from a pair of sexual assaults.
26. "Retests back crime lab findings." The Houston Chronicle, March 12, 2003.
Recently released DNA retests support the findings of the Houston Police Department's troubled crime lab in 14 cases, including a capital murder in which earlier retests were inconclusive. The latest batch of tests brings the number of HPD cases that have been reanalyzed to 186. Of those, 153 retests support HPD's decision to include the defendant as a suspect and 33 retests have revealed problems such as inaccurate statistics and insufficient evidence for analysis.
27. "New manager of crime lab is 'a rare find'." The Miami Herald, March 12, 2004.
In Florida, a former public defender, James Ongley, is taking over as the director for the Broward County Crime Lab. Ongley will succeed Cmdr. John Pennie, 61, who is retiring May 1 after serving almost 35 years with the Sheriff's office. Ongley has a degree in pathology and has worked for a Medical Examiner's office, and is also a former adjunct professor.

28. "Convict's attorneys to argue for new trial." Times-Picayune (New Orleans, LA), March 12, 2004.
In Louisiana, hearings will begin in April for a man convicted of a 1999 murder. Recent DNA tests show that evidence collected from the crime scene belongs to another inmate (incarcerated for manslaughter). At the time of the original trial, the jury was told that the evidence (a ski mask) did not match the man, but he was found guilty anyway. Subsequent tests on the ski mask and on gloves matched the other inmate instead. This other inmate has reportedly told other inmates that he committed the crime.
29. "Exhumed body ties man to '83 slayings." Chicago Tribune, March 11, 2004.
In Illinois, a week after exhuming the body of a Chicago man suspected of killing a woman and three girls with a military trenching tool in a 1983 quadruple slaying, authorities have confirmed DNA testing has linked him to the crime.
30. "Man charged with posing as cop, attacking 6 women." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 11, 2004.
In Pennsylvania, a former security guard was charged with posing as a police officer to perpetrate sexual assaults against six women in early 2001. He was identified as the attacker in two of the cases through DNA evidence. In the other four cases, "the link was the result of time and date, description (of the attacker) and ... the method of operation." The man became a suspect after he was arrested in May, when a woman told police that the then-security guard abducted her from the street and sexually assaulted her inside a guard shack. The alleged victim failed to appear in court and that case was dismissed - but DNA taken from the suspect for that case provided a "partial match" to the two 2001 cases. A second mouth swab was taken from the man last month, and that DNA test conclusively linked him to the two other cases.
31. "Senators tell board to step in for Sutton." The Houston Chronicle, March 11, 2004.
In Texas, State senators said they will seek a legislative solution if a man exonerated through DNA is not formally cleared soon. The man remains a convicted sex offender one year after new DNA tests excluded him as a suspect in a 1998 rape for which he served more than four years in prison. He was convicted largely on DNA evidence processed by the Houston Police Department's troubled crime laboratory, but that evidence was discredited by new tests ordered after the exposure of widespread problems in Houston's DNA lab and the lab's closure. He has filed a clemency petition with the pardons and parole board, but it has not been considered because, according to the board's chairwoman, proper paperwork was not filed.
32. "DNA identifies 8 Japanese soldiers entombed in Russia." Japan Economic Newswire, March 11, 2004.
Eight Japanese soldiers who had been entombed in cemeteries for those held prisoner in the Soviet Union during and after World War II were identified through state-financed DNA analyses of their remains on March 4. This is the first time such soldiers have been identified in such tests conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare in a government initiative to identify unknown soldiers that began last fall. Since fiscal 1999, the ministry has brought back specimens of about 5,500 people from the former Soviet Union, Mongolia, New Guinea and Okinawa without cremating part of their remains. About 970 families have expressed their desire to apply for the DNA tests, according to the sources.
33. "Ex-inmate charged with assault." Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, March 11, 2004.
In Wisconsin, DNA evidence collected after a June 2002 rape was matched with the DNA of a former state prison inmate who has now been charged in the assault. After a hit was made on the DNA database, police questioned the man who denied having sex with the woman.
34. "'Bearded Lady' Admits Robbing Bank In Auburn." The Post-Standard (Syracuse, NY), March 11, 2004.
In New York, a DNA profile generated by a fake mustache police believed was worn during a robbery was matched to a female suspect. The woman was captured in the getaway car, but witnesses had claimed a man was responsible for the robbery. The woman offered to help police find the robber and even offered them a name. However, after she was asked for a DNA test, she confessed to the crime.
35. "Man's bail raised on DNA evidence." Telegram & Gazette, March 11, 2004.
In Massachusetts, a man accused of raping a 13-year-old girl was returned to custody after a prosecutor told a judge DNA testing had linked the suspect to the alleged sexual assault. The man had been free on \$1,000 cash bail while awaiting trial on a charge of rape of a child with force. However, the he prosecutor recently told the judge that DNA testing matched the suspect and the analyst put the chance of such a match occurring at random in the Hispanic population at "1 in 378.2 quintillion." The judge then increased the bail to \$10,000.

36. "Carole Black Holds A Lifetime Television Congressional Forum On The Violence Against Women Act." FDCH Political Transcripts, March 11, 2004.
President And CEO, Lifetime Entertainment Services holds a Lifetime Television Congressional Forum on the Violence Against Women Act. Enactment of the Advancing Justice through DNA Technology Act is urged.
37. "Retesting allowed in first criminal conviction on DNA evidence." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 10, 2004.
In Florida, the first man convicted in the United States based on DNA evidence was allowed to have the biological evidence used in his 1988 rape trial retested to determine if he was the perpetrator. The judge decided that several pieces of evidence, including saliva and a vaginal smear, should be retested by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. Experts who have reviewed the case have said the evidence and analysis used during his trial would prove inconclusive by modern DNA-testing standards.
38. "DNA links murder suspect to 2001 killing of young mother." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 10, 2004.
In North Carolina, testimony in the trial of a man charged with murdering a young Air Force wife linked him to the killing through DNA. An FBI DNA analyst testified that blood found on a shoe taken from the suspect after his arrest matched that of the victim. She also testified that DNA tests revealed the suspect's semen was found on the murder victim. The lowest odds that the semen belonged to anyone else but the suspect is 87 trillion to 1.
39. "DNA Fingers Teen In 3 Sex Crimes." The New York Post, March 10, 2004.
In New York, a DNA match has linked a jailed teenager to three Manhattan sex attacks last year. The young man, now 18, was serving a sentence for a March 2003 burglary conviction when the match was made.
40. "Adachi wants funding for homicide unit." The Recorder, March 10, 2004.
In San Francisco, the public defender's office is asking for additional funding to help it pay for more DNA expert witnesses to defend clients in "cold hit" cases. The public defender predicts more homicides will come to his office as a result of a "cold hit" program, in which police have recently begun identifying suspects in decades-old sexual assaults and homicides using relatively new DNA technology. Unfortunately, the request comes at a time when the city is asking departments to identify cuts for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The city projects a \$260 million shortfall in its \$2.2 billion general fund budget next year.
41. "\$2.5 million deal in rape case suit." Chicago Tribune, March 9, 2004.
In Illinois, Chicago and Cook County are set to pay a combined \$2.5 million to a man who spent more than eight years in prison after he was wrongfully convicted for two rapes at beauty shops on the South Side in 1990. The City Council's Finance Committee voted unanimously Monday to pay \$1.25 million to settle a lawsuit filed by John Willis, who was exonerated through DNA testing and was released from prison in February 1999. DNA testing indicated that the "beauty-shop rapist" responsible for at least one of the two crimes blamed on Willis was another man, who is serving a 40-year prison term for five armed robberies and sexual assaults in 1991 and 1992.
42. "Reps. Green, Maloney, 30 Others Urge Senate To Schedule Immediate Vote On H.R. 3214 To Get Rapists Off Streets." States News Service, March 9, 2004.
Reps. Mark Green (R-WI) and Carolyn B. Maloney (D-NY) were joined by thirty of their colleagues in sending a letter to Senate Majority Leader Frist and Minority Leader Daschle asking them to schedule H.R. 3214, the "Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology Act of 2003," for a vote in the Senate as soon as possible. The legislation, which will bring long overdue justice to rape victims and their families, passed the House of Representatives overwhelmingly on November 5, 2003, by a vote of 357-67 and was endorsed by a bipartisan group of Senators in an introductory press conference in the fall.
43. "U.S. Representative John N. Hostettler (R-IN) Holds Hearing On Deportation Of Alien Child Predators." FDCH Political Transcripts, March 4, 2004.
US House Judiciary Subcommittee on Border Security and Claims holds a hearing on the Deportation Of Alien Child Predators. John Walsh urged better use of forensic DNA databases.
44. "Slow DNA tests let criminals walk free." Sunday Times (South Africa), February 29, 2004.
In South Africa, DNA testing backlogs can take up to 8-10 months for analysis. The Women's Legal Centre in Cape Town said communities were losing faith in the justice system because cases were being withdrawn because

of delays in DNA testing. A national police spokesman said the laboratory's caseload was growing rapidly, and that DNA analysis is only completed when requested by the state prosecutor.

Genetic Research / Privacy

45. "Canadians want genetic privacy protected." Edmonton Journal, March 15, 2004.

In Canada, a federal study has shown that even though most people think genetic research is a good thing, they do not want the data used for commercial purposes. Fully 91 per cent of those polled last March said insurance companies should not have the right of access to existing genetic information. That was an increase from 86 per cent when the question was first asked four years ago. Employers fared no better, with 90 per cent of people interviewed saying bosses should not have access to genetic information of workers or job applicants.