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A WEB SITE FOR ANYONE WHO SEEKS INFORMATION ON THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN FORENSIC DNA POLICY

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The June 4, 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

Michigan and Pennsylvania state legislatures submitted Resolutions to Congress relating to DNA programs. North Carolina will begin testing DNA from all rape cases, including those without suspects. A federal defense bill would improve military rape kit testing. The federal government is discussing ways to make greater use of DNA in testing of unidentified remains.

Cold hits identified offenders in California (19985 murder), Georgia (two rapes), Missouri (1986 rape), New Mexico (1989 murder), and Wisconsin (1990 murder). DNA was also vital to investigations / prosecutions in California (1975 murder), New York (attempted rape), and North Carolina (2002 rape). DNA testing is underway in a new inquiry into the Jimmy Hoffa case. Questions continue to circulate around practices at two local crime labs in Texas, and a review of FBI crime lab practices drew mixed results.

Post conviction DNA tests were denied in Connecticut, and requested in Illinois. A Wisconsin inmate will not get a new trial despite DNA evidence. Massachusetts is forming a group to look at exonerations. A compensation suit resulting from a DNA exoneration was filed in Oklahoma.

In international news...Malaysia may establish a criminal DNA database, and another suspect identified through a familial search was prosecuted in England. Backlogs in Australia continue to make headlines. DNA is central for important cases in Spain, South African, and Kenya. DNA evidence was also in use in Australia (dog hairs in a murder case), and England (cigarette butt in bank robbery; cigarette butt in theft from a car). Anti-terror efforts in Europe will include greater cooperation in exchanging DNA information. Efforts to identify remains of war victims continue in Bosnia and Kuwait.

NEWS ARTICLES

Forensic DNA

1. "Rape accused asked police for DNA test." Courier Mail (Queensland, Australia), June 2, 2004.
In Queensland, Australia, a man accused of raping a woman asked police to let him take a DNA test because he could not remember if he had committed the attack. He told police if he had raped the woman, he wanted to know because he "needed some help". The DNA test confirmed that he was the rapist and he has been jailed for eight years.
2. "Prosecutor may ask federal grand jury to investigate Hoffa case." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 2, 2004.

In Michigan, the Oakland County prosecutor said that he might ask a federal grand jury to interview the surviving parties linked to the disappearance and presumed murder of Teamsters leader Jimmy Hoffa. Interest in the case was revived recently, when authorities removed sections of floorboards from a Detroit house where Delaware Teamsters official and one-time Hoffa ally Frank Sheeran said he shot Hoffa to death. The floorboards are being analyzed by the FBI to determine if they contain DNA that can be matched to Hoffa's. Results are expected in a few weeks.

3. "Setting up national DNA database for forensics." *New Straits Times (Malaysia)*, June 2, 2004.
Malaysia's Federal Criminal Investigation Department is looking into establishing a DNA database. Plans are being drawn up to upgrade equipment at the federal laboratory and for forensic units in the field, including machinery for DNA testing at a crime scene.
4. "Spanish Judge Issues Warrant for Algerian." *Associated Press Online*, June 1, 2004.
A Spanish judge issued an arrest warrant for an Algerian whose fingerprints were found on a bag linked to the Madrid terror bombings and mistaken for those of an American lawyer. In issuing the warrant, the judge also said DNA samples taken from a rural cottage where the bombs used in the attack were believed to have been assembled have also been traced to the Algerian.
5. "Lawyer: Belgian Worked for Child-Sex Web." *Associated Press Online*, June 1, 2004.
In Belgium, a man accused of abducting young children was a "small fish" in a criminal network to sell children into the sex trade, claiming he did not act alone when he kidnapped and raped six girls, four of whom were killed, in the mid-1990s. The lawyer said some 6,000 hair samples found in the cellar, where some of the victims were held, had led to the discovery of 25 "unknown" DNA profiles. The lawyer urged the jury to throw out the case, claiming the investigation was botched.
6. "Remains of Indiana, Kansas Marines identified 32 years later." *The Associated Press State & Local Wire*, June 1, 2004.
The remains of an Indiana Marine corporal killed in Vietnam 32 years ago have been identified and will be interred at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia, family members said. Kenneth L. Crody had been listed as missing in action or killed in action/body not recovered since his helicopter was struck by a ground-to-air missile on July 11, 1972. Most of the 56 aboard were killed. His remains and those of another crew member were identified five weeks ago through DNA analysis. Crody was three weeks shy of his 19th birthday when he died.
7. "Judge orders court of inquiry into former Houston DNA lab director." *The Associated Press State & Local Wire*, June 1, 2004.
A Texas district judge ordered a court of inquiry into whether a former DNA analyst at the Houston police department's lab committed aggravated perjury. The inquiry, however, will not move forward without approval of a county judge who presides over state court administrative matters as presiding judge of the Second Administrative Judicial Region of Texas. The State District Judge found probable cause exists for an allegation that former DNA director allegedly perjured himself by testifying at a trial in 2002 that he had a doctoral degree. Harris County prosecutors said the court reporter made an error in transcribing the testimony. The former analyst does not have a doctorate and did not lie about having one, prosecutors said.
8. "DNA sample taken of accused's dog." *The Mercury (Australia)*, June 1, 2004.
In Australia, DNA sample taken from a murder suspect's dog may aid in connecting the man to the crime. The reason for taking the dog DNA has not been clarified, but the analyst believed a dog hair may have been found at the crime scene.
9. "Moms meet officials in case of slain girl." *San Jose Mercury News*, June 1, 2004.
In California, Alameda County investigators believe an unidentified body may be that a Mexican girl missing from Northern Mexico. The California detectives recently flew to El Paso to collect DNA samples from the probably victim's mother and six other mothers of missing or slain girls from the cities of Chihuahua and Juarez who roughly fit Jane Doe's description. "We originally were just going to ask to do the DNA testing but were told by a source that they would probably sabotage it for us," one detective said of the Mexican police. Community organizations on both sides of the border are trying to pressure both countries to put more resources into solving the grisly deaths. This investigation marks the first time Mexican women have been allowed into the United States to give DNA samples to homicide investigators.

10. "Chief constables face sack over poor records." The Times (London), June 1, 2004.
In England, six chief constables could face dismissal for failing to cut crime and win public confidence in the police. Under new Home Office assessment powers, forces that are continually graded "poor" face the prospect of having their most senior officer replaced. Among criteria used in grading the forces is whether they make the best use of forensic science such as DNA to solve crimes.
11. "Experts to collect blood samples from Bosnian refugees in western Europe." Associated Press Worldstream, May 31, 2004.
Experts from the International Commission for Missing Persons will travel to western Europe to collect DNA from Bosnians living there, in hopes of identifying the remains of victims from the war in Bosnia. The European Commission is paying for the [euro] 900,000 (US\$1.1 million) campaign, which will send experts to Sweden, Germany and Austria. They are expected to collect an estimated 10,000 to 15,000 blood samples. About 25,000 people still remain unaccounted for from the conflicts that followed the breakup of Yugoslavia in the 1990s. The head of the Bosnian Muslim Commission for Missing Persons, Amor Masovic, said that DNA had helped identify more than 5,000 Bosnian victims.
12. "New Indiana lab to reflect bioterrorism concerns." Chicago Tribune, May 31, 2004.
Indiana is breaking ground on a new state crime lab. Indiana already was looking to expand its DNA crime laboratories to reduce a backlog and increase its Health Department lab capacity when the World Trade Center and Pentagon were attacked. Those attacks and the subsequent anthrax scares nationwide solidified the decision to house state police and health labs in one building.
13. "Like Blood, Prisoner's Exoneration Bid Goes Dry." Connecticut Law Tribune, May 31, 2004.
In Connecticut's first use of last year's legislation allowing post conviction DNA testing, a convicted murderer has failed to convince a judge that decade-old evidence could prove his innocence. The inmate sought DNA testing of two pieces of evidence--blood spots on the floor and stairs leading from the victim's apartment, and a fingerprint on the door knob of the apartment's outer door. The blood, the inmate speculated, may have come from the killers, not the victims as previously believed. The testing, he argued, could reveal other suspects and lead to his exoneration. However, the judge pointed out that state forensic experts testified they were not sure the sample was even blood and, "most importantly, there was no evidence at the hearing that the remaining sample is still in existence and capable of being subjected to DNA testing."
14. "Trial Of Rape, Disembowelment Accused Begins." SAPA (South African Press Association), May 31, 2004.
In South Africa, a man charged with the kidnapping, attempted murder, indecent assault and rape of a six-year-old girl pleaded not guilty in the Johannesburg High Court. The suspect had been "positively linked" to the crimes through DNA tests. A blue jacket and pair of panties found at the crime scene were linked to the accused by DNA tests. The child had been disemboweled, but is has recovered after major surgery.
15. "Kuwait identifies remains of more Gulf War missing in Iraq, raising total to 135." Associated Press Worldstream, May 30, 2004.
Kuwaiti authorities said they have identified the remains through DNA testing of 12 Kuwaitis and one Iranian who were among hundreds missing since the 1991 Gulf War. The announcement raised the number of missing who have been accounted for to 135. The search continues for some 465 others.
16. "1990 Racine murder case gets help from DNA evidence." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, May 30, 2004.
Investigators in Racine, Wisconsin have arrested a 43-year-old man after DNA evidence linked him to a 1990 murder. The man had a DNA sample taken while he was in prison in May 2000 for unrelated crimes. The match to semen taken from the victim's body was made in 2003. Police did not arrest the man immediately because they could not find him. Officers caught him last week after someone called police to complain about men smoking cocaine in a van in Racine. "I would give accolades to the system that takes DNA," Racine Police Chief David Spenner said. "He would not have been a person we would have known otherwise. We had no immediate knowledge of his location. He came to our custody through other actions."
17. "DNA Wait Leaves Victims In Limbo." Sun Herald (Sydney), May 30, 2004.
Massive backlogs on DNA testing of rape cases in New South Wales, Australia mean that victims may wait over a year for the testing to be completed. "We've virtually accepted that DNA samples collected at the scene of a major crime will take a minimum of six to eight weeks to process," said a police source. "But in some cases we are only

now getting the results back on armed robberies or break and enters, for example, that we were investigating at the end of 2002. The government lab which does all the testing simply hasn't got the money, or the staff, to cope with the number of cases."

18. "DA Will Ask For Death Penalty." Albuquerque Journal (New Mexico), May 29, 2004.
In New Mexico, the Santa Fe District Attorney's Office announced it is seeking the death penalty for a suspect for a 1989 slaying. He is already serving two life sentences at the state penitentiary in Hobbs for a 1999 kidnapping and rape. He was targeted for indictment for the slaying after DNA evidence from the crime scene matched a sample on the DNA database. Investigators expect that more unsolved killings across the state will be solved in the future, as more DNA evidence from old cases is analyzed.
19. "Man convicted in 1960 murders seeks DNA test." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, May 29, 2004.
An Illinois man convicted of stabbing three women and dumping their corpses in a cave 44 years ago, has asked for DNA tests to prove his innocence. He is asking for examination of splattered blood and hair found in the women's clenched fists. A prosecutor in the original case insists the evidence was overwhelming and that he would welcome the DNA tests. "I think if we had DNA at the time, it would have been a slam-dunk," he said.
20. "Man freed by DNA evidence sues." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, May 29, 2004.
In Oklahoma, a man who was freed from prison after nearly two decades in prison is seeking \$45 million from Oklahoma City, a former prosecutor and a fired police chemist. He was released from prison in October 1999 after DNA testing showed it was not his semen collected from the victim of a 1982 kidnapping and rape. He alleges that between 1988 and 1997, the Oklahoma County District Attorney's control over the Oklahoma City police lab blocked efforts to test the semen that eventually freed him. Additionally, the chemist lied when she told the man's lawyer in 1988 that the evidence had been destroyed.
21. "Barnes Cleared Of Allen Murder." Illawarra Mercury (Australia), May 29, 2004.
In Australia, a man suspected of murdering a woman has been found not guilty by a jury. He was arrested in November 2002 after DNA profile was matched to DNA found on the victim's bra, which was used to suffocate her. However, he was eliminated from DNA belonging to one or two unidentified men found on her pants. The court heard there was no evidence the victim was intimate with any man that night, but there was undoubtedly a sexual element to her death and it was undoubtedly non-consensual.
22. "Cigarette stubbed out robber." The Journal (Newcastle, UK), May 29, 2004.
In England, a safe-cracker who tunneled his way into a bank was caught five years later by a cigarette butt he left at the scene. Just as he was about to board a flight to start a new life in Thailand he was arrested by police after a cigarette he smoked during the raid led police to his door.
23. "Hitches As Girl's Body Exhumed." Africa News, May 28, 2004.
In Kenya, the body of a dead girl at the center of a parentage row was exhumed under court orders to facilitate a DNA test which will determine the parents of the dead girl. The girl died of AIDS, but both of her parents are HIV negative. There are doubts that their real baby could have been given to another mother after birth, but the testing is expected to settle the matter. It is expected to take two weeks to analyze the samples.
24. "Five EU nations pledge to improve crime-fighting cooperation." Associated Press Worldstream, May 28, 2004.
Five European Union nations have pledged to intensify cooperation against terrorism and other crimes including by exchanging DNA profiles, fingerprints and personal information on suspects. Ministers from Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria and Luxembourg signed a declaration announcing their commitment to "take cooperation to the highest level possible ... in the fight against terrorism, cross-border crime and illegal migration." They aim to finalize an agreement by the end of this year and invited other members of the 25-nation EU to join them.
25. "DA widens inquiry into FW crime lab." The Dallas Morning News, May 28, 2004.
In Texas, the Tarrant County district attorney's office has broadened its investigation into the Fort Worth Police Department's crime lab after former employees said testing at the facility cannot be trusted. The chief of the criminal division of the district attorney's office said he was about to conclude an investigation of the lab's DNA and blood-testing sections when two people contacted his office. Prosecutors have been assigned to look into the former employees' numerous allegations. The lab stopped its DNA testing more than a year and a half ago and has

not resumed. It is still analyzing ballistics, seized drugs and other evidence in criminal cases.

26. "DNA links inmate to 2 sex assaults, Ware sheriff says." Florida Times Union (Jacksonville), May 28, 2004.
A Georgia prison inmate awaiting trial in a homicide case has been linked through DNA analysis to the rapes of two women in 2002. One of the victims was an elderly woman with Alzheimer's disease whose caretaker reported the assault when she discovered multiple injuries to the woman. Detectives uncovered evidence including DNA showing that the attack occurred after someone illegally entered her home. The rape was linked to a previous rape of a 17 year-old, and eventually to the suspect who is in prison for a 2002 burglary.
27. "DNA Leads To Rape Arrests." News & Record (Greensboro, NC), May 28, 2004.
In North Carolina, the Attorney General has pledged to devote the state's forensic lab to working rape cases statewide, regardless of whether there is a suspect in the case. The announcement came when the AG credited DNA with cracking an 11-year-old Greensboro rape case and turning up a suspect in a series of other rapes in the area. The announcement means that thousands of closed rape cases could be reopened. Evidence in 6,000 rape cases remains unprocessed across the state, according to the State. In Greensboro alone, evidence in more than 300 rapes has never been compared with the more than 42,000 DNA samples in the state's databank.
28. "DNA Identifies Dog-Foiled Park Rapist." The New York Post, May 28, 2004.
In New York, DNA tests have revealed the identity of the would-be Central Park rapist whose intended victim fought off the attack with the help of her dog. Investigators found the attacker's blood on the woman after the May 12 attack, and a crime-lab test resulted in a match.
29. "He may never have been caught." Nottingham Evening Post, May 28, 2004.
In the UK, a man who brutally beat and murdered an elderly woman was identified after a "familial search" of the national DNA database turned up an innocent relative who led police to the killer. The search initially came up with around 2,000 names of innocent people whose DNA had similar characteristics to the sample found in the victim's flat. These were whittled down until the finger of guilt pointed towards the current suspect. He was caught because one of his relative's DNA was already in 'the system' - although police have not said which relative.
30. "Bish joins fed DNA research panel." Telegram & Gazette (Massachusetts), May 28, 2004.
The father of a missing Massachusetts girl whose remains were recently identified through DNA testing has been recruited to work with a US Department of Justice panel looking at ways of using DNA technology to identify the remains of about 5,000 unidentified people throughout the United States. Other studies suggest there may be as many as 40,000 unidentified remains across the country. Some states have coroners. Others have medical examiners. There are different requirements, and currently there is no national DNA database that can be accessed to help identify these remains.
31. "No New Trial In '80 Slaying, Court Rules." Wisconsin State Journal (Madison), May 28, 2004.
In Wisconsin, a court has ruled that a man convicted in the 1980 strangulation of a college student will not receive a new trial, despite DNA evidence that contradicts some testimony from his trial. The inmate argued that incriminating semen and hair evidence presented at his trial was critical to the prosecution because it linked him to the crime scene. Evidence testing of was not as sophisticated then as it is now, and experts then could only say that the hairs were "consistent with" the defendant's and that he could have produced the semen found on the victim's robe. Recent DNA testing found that none of this evidence matches the inmate. However, the court said while the DNA evidence made the man's explanation of his whereabouts that night more credible, there was too much other circumstantial evidence against him. Also, the man never denied being at victim's apartment. The defense plans to appeal to the state Supreme Court.
32. "Justice Finds Oversights at FBI DNA Unit." Associated Press Online, May 27, 2004.
A US Justice Department investigation of an FBI lab where a biologist admitted falsifying DNA reports in more than 100 cases found employee oversight problems but no evidence of flaws in the scientific techniques used. The Justice Department inspector general warned in a report that the DNA unit at the FBI Laboratory will remain vulnerable to employee errors or noncompliance with proper procedures unless changes are made. The review makes 35 recommendations, which said will "help the FBI develop additional safeguards to preserve the integrity of its DNA testing process and reduce the potential for errors or willful misconduct."
33. "DNA match solves 18-year-old rape case." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, May 27, 2004.

In Missouri, a man was charged with breaking into a woman's apartment and raping her at knifepoint after DNA evidence linked him to the 18-year-old crime. Swabs obtained during a sexual assault examination were kept in storage until advances in DNA technology allowed crime lab workers to retest them in 2003. The test revealed the genetic profile of an unknown man. The profile was put into the FBI's DNA database, and the crime lab learned in March that it matched the suspect's genetic profile. The suspect was scheduled to be released from prison after completing a sentence for a 1991 rape conviction. The man also had been convicted of crimes ranging from indecent exposure to phone harassment to burglary.

34. "News in brief from Northern California." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, May 27, 2004.
In California, a convicted rapist has been charged in the 1975 murder of a Sacramento teenager after investigators linked him to the case through DNA evidence. In 2000, he was convicted of raping a 15-year-old girl and was sentenced based on previous convictions, including three armed robberies in 1969.
35. "Expanding DNA sampling." Long Beach Press-Telegram (Long Beach, CA), May 27, 2004.
Editorial: "DNA matching has revolutionized law enforcement in the past decade, but California's system has lagged behind its counterparts in most East Coast states. Legislation approved this week by the state Senate could help California catch up... If SB 1737 passes, it should make Californians think twice about an initiative that is likely to qualify for the November ballot. The more far-reaching DNA measure would require samples from all adults and juveniles arrested for any felony, not just those convicted. It's an expensive, intrusive proposition that may not even be cost effective or practical. The DNA system should be expanded in logical steps, not overreaching leaps. DNA collection is an indispensable tool in crime-solving, but fresh evidence is only as good as the database it can be matched against. SB 1737 would be a proper step forward for California's DNA database efforts."
36. "Convict Charged in '85 Anaheim Death." Los Angeles Times, May 27, 2004.
In California, a drifter within days of completing a prison sentence for a 1988 kidnapping and molestation has been arrested in the 1985 murder of a teenager. The man was identified as a murder suspect after he provided DNA for the state database. Because the state DNA database has a two-year backlog of samples, the results of the man's tests were not known to prosecutors until a week before his scheduled May 18 release from the state prison. Other than DNA, there was no evidence linking the man to the crime.
37. "Increased use of DNA ." National Public Radio (Talk of the Nation), May 27, 2004.
Discussion with New York City medical examiner's office on their plan to use Low Copy Number DNA testing for non-violent crimes, and interviews with defense attorneys regarding low copy number testing.. Also includes discussion with Virginia's crime lab director on the state's DNA program successes.
38. "Greensboro News Briefs." News & Record (Greensboro, NC), May 27, 2004.
In North Carolina, police charged a Greensboro man with a 2002 rape after DNA tests linked him to evidence from the crime. It is the fourth rape tied to the same man using DNA evidence. Detectives linked the case to the suspect after a DNA sample obtained from him matched DNA evidence from the rape. He was charged last month in three other rapes after DNA matches came back in those cases. The DNA from these cases was sent in for testing after a bizarre robbery caught the attention of a detective who noticed similarities in the cases.
39. "Prosecutors push self-policing plan." The Boston Herald, May 26, 2004.
In Massachusetts, state law enforcement officials announced the formation of the Justice Initiative -- a group including the Attorney General and district attorneys from across the commonwealth. By Aug. 1 the group will compile a preliminary report examining how and why nearly two dozen innocent men spent years in prison for crimes they did not commit - and how those mistakes can be avoided in the future. The group will focus on ways police, prosecutors, defense attorneys and others can improve eyewitness identification and expand the use of DNA testing and criminal justice training. The group is also pushing the Legislature for better funding for crime labs and the Massachusetts medical examiner, as well as the creation of a statewide undersecretary for forensic sciences.
40. "Cigarette butt evidence caught out CD player thief." Lincolnshire Echo, May 26, 2004.
In England, a cigarette butt led to the arrest of a man who stole a CD player from a student's car. When officers searched a suspicious vehicle, they found the CD player in the passenger's footwell. The passenger told police he had paid £50 for the Sony stereo but the cigarette butt found at the scene of the crime had his DNA on it.
41. "DNA Evidence Links Rapist To Series Of Sex Attacks." Press Association, May 26, 2004.

In England, a man serving 10 years for raping a woman in 1995 was jailed for life after a police forensic operation identified him as a serial sex offender dating back 25 years. The man was further jailed following Northumbria Police's ongoing Operation Phoenix investigation which looks at historic, unsolved sex attacks. The man was arrested in 2000 for an alleged burglary in Northumberland and DNA taken then linked him to the unsolved rape of a woman five years earlier in which she was attacked after disturbing a burglar. He was jailed for 10 years for that rape and while in prison police linked his DNA to two other rapes dating back to 1979 and 1987.

Genetic Privacy / Research

42. "Proposal for state DNA database modified because of budget constraints." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, May 26, 2004.
Authors of a bill to start a voluntary, state-run DNA database said they are modifying the proposal because of budget constraints. The bill, passed by the state House last year, would give universities and companies access to thousands of DNA samples and medical records. That, say proponents, could create new jobs by luring companies to the state to access records for their studies. The center could also help researchers cure deadly diseases.

Paternity

43. "\$59,000 for duped man." The Advertiser, June 1, 2004.
A South Korean court has ordered a woman to pay her husband \$59,500 in compensation for having another man's baby. The woman told the man in 2002 she was pregnant with his baby, and demanded that they marry. The baby was born in November 2002. The man became suspicious when relatives said the baby did not look like him. A DNA test proved the baby was not his.
44. "Ahmad Fishawi denies being the father of Hind Hinawi's unborn child." Al-Bawaba, June 1, 2004.
In Egypt, an actor has denied rumors accusing him of getting married to a woman under civil law, a marriage that is not officially registered, and asserted that he had never asked to marry her. The woman reported to the police that the actor had married her and accused him of asking her to abort the child after he discovered that she was pregnant. The actor claims the charges against him are not true, asserting that he is a religious person, and would never think of doing anything against the teachings of Islam. The woman has demanded DNA tests to prove paternity.
45. "Study on impact of DNA paternity tests." Cranbourne Leader (Australia), May 26, 2004
In Australia, Cranbourne residents involved in DNA paternity testing are the targets of a new Swinburne University study. Researchers are seeking volunteers for Australia's first study into the impact of DNA paternity testing on family and personal relationships.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

1. US House of Representatives. Amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2005 directs the Secretary of Defense to eliminate the backlog in rape and sexual assault evidence collection kits, reduce the processing time of those kits, and provide an adequate supply of those kits at all domestic and overseas military installations and military academies. Offered by Rep. Maloney.
2. Senate Budget Resolution for FY 2005 includes \$175 million for the DNA Initiative, as proposed in the President's budget.
3. Presentation of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania relative to DNA identification information. Memorializes Congress to allow the inclusion in CODIS of DNA profiles of "other persons, whose DNA samples are collected under applicable legal authorities."
4. Presentation of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Michigan relative funding for DNA testing. Memorializes Congress to increase the level of federal funds available to the states for DNA testing.