## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2001

S 1 **SENATE BILL 95** 

Short Title:	DNA Samples on Arrest.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Senators Rand; Albertson, Allran, Berger, Bingham, Carring Dannelly, Forrester, Garrou, Garwood, Hagan, Hartsell, Hor Kinnaird, Lee, Metcalf, Moore, Odom, Plyler, Purcell, Robins Soles, Swindell, Warren, Weinstein, and Wellons.	ton, Hoyle,
Referred to:	Judiciary I.	

#### February 7, 2001

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED 1 2 AN ACT TO REQUIRE THAT A DNA SAMPLE BE TAKEN FROM ANY PERSON ARRESTED FOR CERTAIN FELONIES AND STORED IN THE STATE DNA 3 4 DATABASE, TO ESTABLISH PILOT PROGRAMS TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROCEDURE, AND TO PROVIDE THAT A DEFENDANT MAY FILE A 5 MOTION FOR APPROPRIATE RELIEF AT ANY TIME AFTER A VERDICT IF 6 DNA EVIDENCE IS AVAILABLE REGARDING THE CRIME FOR WHICH 7 8 THE DEFENDANT WAS CONVICTED BUT THE DNA EVIDENCE WAS NOT ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE AT THE TRIAL. 9 10

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**SECTION 1.** Article 23 of Chapter 15A of the general Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

## "§ 15A-502A. DNA sample.

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- Any person who is arrested for committing any of the following felony offenses must provide his or her DNA sample pursuant to this section for DNA analysis and testing:
  - Any Class A through E felony unless the offense is a violation of (1) Chapter 90 of the General Statutes.
  - Any felony that involves assaultive behavior that results in serious (2) injury or death.
    - Any felony that is a sexual offense. (3)
  - Any felony that is committed against a juvenile, a disabled person, or (4) an elder adult.
- It is the duty of the arresting law enforcement officer to obtain the arrested (b) person's DNA sample and to forward the DNA sample to the appropriate laboratory for

- DNA analysis and testing. A qualified member of the health profession shall take the DNA sample. No unreasonable or unnecessary force shall be used to obtain the DNA sample.
  - (c) The DNA record of identification characteristics resulting from the DNA testing and the DNA sample itself shall be stored and maintained by the State Bureau of Investigation in the State DNA Databank pursuant to Article 13 of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes.
  - (d) Any law enforcement agency that, in the course of a criminal investigation, collects evidence containing DNA shall retain a portion of the evidence sufficient to extract a DNA sample for five years after the conclusion of the prosecution of the crime. At the end of that five-year period of time, the portion of evidence retained in compliance with this subsection may be destroyed unless otherwise provided by law.
    - (e) The following definitions apply in this section:
      - (1) 'DNA. As defined in G.S. 15A-266.2.
      - (2) <u>'DNA Record'. As defined in G.S. 15A-266.2.</u>
      - (3) 'DNA Sample'. A sample of body tissue, blood, or other bodily fluid that is appropriate for DNA testing or analysis by the SBI Laboratory pursuant to Article 13 of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes. The term includes a DNA blood sample as defined in G.S. 15A-266.2 and a DNA fluid or tissue sample as defined in G.S. 15A-266.2.
      - (4) <u>'SBI'. State Bureau of Investigation."</u>

**SECTION 2.** G.S. 15A-266.2 reads as rewritten:

#### "§ 15A-266.2. Definitions.

 As used in this Article, unless another meaning is specified or the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms have the meanings specified:

- (1) 'CODIS' means the FBI's national DNA identification index system that allows the storage and exchange of DNA records submitted by State and local forensic DNA laboratories. The term "CODIS" is derived from Combined DNA Index System.
- (2) 'DNA' means deoxyribonucleic acid. DNA is located in the nucleus of cells and provides an individual's personal genetic blueprint. DNA encodes genetic information that is the basis of human heredity and forensic identification.
- (4)(2a)'DNA <u>Blood</u> Sample' in this Article means a blood sample provided by any person convicted of offenses covered by this Article or submitted to the SBI Laboratory for analysis pursuant to a criminal investigation.
- (2b) 'DNA Fluid or Tissue Sample' in this Article means a sample of saliva, hair, body tissue, or bodily fluid other than blood that is provided by a person arrested for certain felonies and submitted for DNA analysis as required by G.S. 15A-502A.
- (3) 'DNA Record' means DNA identification information stored in the State DNA Database or CODIS for the purpose of generating investigative leads or supporting statistical interpretation of DNA test results. The DNA record is the result obtained from the DNA typing

1			tests. The DNA record is comprised of the characteristics of a DNA
2			sample which are of value in establishing the identity of individuals.
3			The results of all DNA identification tests on an individual's DNA
4			sample are also collectively referred to as the DNA profile of an
5			individual.
6		<u>(4)</u>	'DNA Sample' in this Article means a sample of body tissue, blood, or
7			other bodily fluid that is appropriate for DNA testing or analysis by the
8			SBI Laboratory pursuant to this Article. The term includes both DNA
9			blood samples and DNA fluid or tissue samples.
10		(5)	'FBI' means the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
11		(6)	'SBI' means the State Bureau of Investigation. The SBI is responsible
12		` '	for the policy management and administration of the State DNA
13			identification record system to support law enforcement, and for
14			liaison with the FBI regarding the State's participation in CODIS.
15		(7)	'State DNA Database' means the SBI's DNA identification record
16		. ,	system to support law enforcement. It is administered by the SBI and
17			provides DNA records to the FBI for storage and maintenance in
18			CODIS. The SBI's DNA Database system is the collective capability
19			provided by computer software and procedures administered by the
20			SBI to store and maintain DNA records related to forensic casework,
21			to convicted offenders required to provide a DNA sample under this
22			Article, and to anonymous DNA records used for research or quality
23			control.
24		(8)	'State DNA Databank' means the repository of DNA samples collected
25			under the provisions of this Article."
26		SEC	<b>FION 3.</b> G.S. 15A-266.5 reads as rewritten:
27	"§ 15A-2	66.5.	Tests to be performed on blood sample. blood, other bodily fluids, or
28		<u>tissue</u>	e samples.
29	(a)	The t	ests to be performed on each blood blood, other bodily fluid, or tissue
30	sample ar	e:	
31		(1)	To analyze and type the genetic markers contained in or derived from
32			the DNA.
33		(2)	For law enforcement identification purposes.
34		(3)	For research and administrative purposes, including:
35			a. Development of a population database when personal
36			identifying information is removed.
37			b. To support identification research and protocol development of
38			forensic DNA analysis methods.
39			c. For quality control purposes.
40			d. To assist in the recovery or identification of human remains
41			from mass disasters or for other humanitarian purposes,
42			including identification of missing persons.

1 2

 (b) The DNA record of identification characteristics resulting from the DNA testing shall be stored and maintained by the SBI in the State DNA Database. The DNA sample itself will be stored and maintained by the SBI in the State DNA Databank."

**SECTION 4.** The catch line of G.S. 15A-266.7 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-266.7. Procedures for conducting DNA analysis of blood sample.blood, other bodily fluid, or tissue samples."

**SECTION 5.** G.S. 15A-266.8 reads as rewritten:

# "§ 15A-266.8. DNA database exchange: respond to inmate inquiry regarding DNA evidence.

- (a) It shall be the duty of the SBI to receive DNA samples, to store, to analyze or to contract out the DNA typing analysis to a qualified DNA laboratory that meets the guidelines as established by the SBI, classify, and file the DNA record of identification characteristic profiles of DNA samples submitted pursuant to G.S. 15A-266.7 and G.S. 15A-502A and to make such information available as provided in this section. The SBI may contract out DNA typing analysis to a qualified DNA laboratory that meets guidelines as established by the SBI. The results of the DNA profile of individuals in the State Database shall be made available to local, State, or federal law enforcement agencies, approved crime laboratories which serve these agencies, or the district attorney's office upon written or electronic request and in furtherance of an official investigation of a criminal offense. These records shall also be available upon receipt of a valid court order directing the SBI to release these results to appropriate parties not listed above, when the court order is signed by a superior court judge after a hearing. The SBI shall maintain a file of such court orders.
- (b) The SBI shall adopt rules governing the methods of obtaining information from the State Database and CODIS and procedures for verification of the identity and authority of the requester.
- (c) The SBI shall create a separate population database comprised of blood blood, other bodily fluid, and tissue samples obtained under this Article, after all personal identification is removed. Nothing shall prohibit the SBI from sharing or disseminating population databases with other law enforcement agencies, crime laboratories that serve them, or other third parties the SBI deems necessary to assist the SBI with statistical analysis of the SBI's population databases. The population database may be made available to and searched by other agencies participating in the CODIS system.
- (d) The SBI shall respond within a reasonable period of time to any inquiry from an incarcerated defendant convicted of a felony described in G.S. 15A-502A as to whether evidence was collected in the investigation of the crime for which the defendant was convicted from which a DNA sample may be obtained and the identify of the law enforcement agency that retains that evidence."

**SECTION 6.** G.S. 15A-266.10(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Any person whose DNA record or profile has been included in the State Database and whose DNA sample is stored in the State Databank may apply for expungement on the grounds that the felony <u>arrest or conviction</u> that resulted in the inclusion of the person's DNA record or profile in the State Database or the inclusion of

1 2

 the person's DNA sample in the State Databank has been reversed and the case dismissed. The person, either individually or through an attorney, may apply to the court for expungement of the record as provided in G.S. 15A-146. A copy of the application for expungement shall be served on the district attorney for the judicial district in which the felony conviction was obtained not less than 20 days prior to the date of the hearing on the application. A certified copy of the order reversing and dismissing the conviction shall be attached to an order of expungement."

**SECTION 7.** G.S. 15A-1382 reads as rewritten:

### "§ 15A-1382. Reports of disposition; fingerprints.fingerprints and DNA samples.

- (a) When the defendant is fingerprinted pursuant to G.S. 15A-502 prior to the disposition of the case, a report of the disposition of the charges shall be made to the State Bureau of Investigation on a form supplied by the State Bureau of Investigation within 60 days following disposition. When a DNA sample is taken from the defendant pursuant to G.S. 15A-502A prior to the disposition of the case, a report of the disposition of the charges shall be made to the State Bureau of Investigation on a form supplied by the State Bureau of Investigation within 60 days following disposition.
- (b) When a defendant is found guilty of any felony, regardless of the class of felony, a report of the disposition of the charges shall be made to the State Bureau of Investigation on a form supplied by the State Bureau of Investigation within 60 days following disposition. If a convicted felon was not fingerprinted pursuant to G.S. 15A-502 prior to the disposition of the case, his fingerprints shall be taken and submitted to the State Bureau of Investigation along with the report of the disposition of the charges on forms supplied by the State Bureau of Investigation.
- (c) If a convicted felon did not have a DNA sample taken pursuant to G.S. 15A-502A prior to the disposition of the case, then a DNA sample shall be taken from the felon in accordance with Article 13 of this Chapter of the General Statutes and submitted to the State Bureau of Investigation along with the report of the disposition of the charges on forms supplied by the State Bureau of Investigation as provided by Article 13 of this Chapter.

**SECTION 8.** G.S. 15A-1415 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(c1) Notwithstanding the time limitations herein, a defendant at any time after a verdict may by a motion for appropriate relief, raise the ground that DNA evidence is available, that the DNA evidence was not admitted into evidence at the trial, and that the DNA evidence has a direct and material bearing upon the defendant's eligibility for the death penalty or the defendant's quilt or innocence. A motion based on this ground must be filed within a reasonable time after notification of the defendant by a law enforcement agency that the DNA sample exists and the location of the databank in which that DNA sample is stored."

**SECTION 9.** G.S. 7B-2201 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7B-2201. Fingerprinting <u>and DNA sample from juvenile</u> transferred to superior court.

- 1 2 3
- Bureau of Investigation.
- 4 5 6
- 7 8
- 9 10 11
- 12 13
- 14 15
- 16
- 17 18
- 19

- When jurisdiction over a juvenile is transferred to the superior court, the juvenile shall be fingerprinted and the juvenile's fingerprints shall be sent to the State
- When jurisdiction over a juvenile is transferred to the superior court, a DNA sample shall be taken from the juvenile pursuant to G.S. 15A-502A."
- **SECTION 10.** By January 1, 2002, the Administrative Office of the Courts in cooperation with the Department of Justice shall develop a pilot program to implement this act. The Administrative Office of the Courts after consulting with the Department of Justice shall designate three counties to participate in the pilot program.
- SECTION 11. There is appropriated from the General Fund to the Administrative Office of the Courts the sum of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for the 2001-2002 fiscal year and the sum of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for the 2002-2003 fiscal year to implement the pilot program established in Section 10 of this act.
- **SECTION 12.** Sections 10 and 12 of this act are effective when it becomes law. Section 11 of this act becomes effective July 1, 2001. The remainder of this act becomes effective December 1, 2001, and applies to arrests made on or after that date in those counties designated by the Administrative Office of the Courts as participants in the pilot program.