GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2003

H HOUSE DRH70024-LH-1C* (11/13)

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED QUIRE THAT A DNA SAMPLE BE TAKEN FROM ANY PERSON OF A VIOLENT FELONY OR CERTAIN OTHER CRIMINAL AND TO REQUIRE THAT A DNA SAMPLE BE TAKEN FROM ON CONVICTED OF ANY FELONY OR CERTAIN OTHER OFFENSES. embly of North Carolina enacts: ON 1. Article 23 of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes is amended
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section to read:
NA sample.
lowing definitions apply in this section:
DNA'. – As defined in G.S. 15A-266.2.
DNA Record'. – As defined in G.S. 15A-266.2.
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.
SBI'. – State Bureau of Investigation.
erson who is arrested for committing any of the following offenses
or her DNA sample pursuant to this section for DNA analysis and
A Class A dament E falama 1
Any Class A through E felony unless the offense is a violation of
Chapter 90 or Chapter 143 of the General Statutes or is a larceny or embezzlement offense. For purposes of this subdivision, the term

'larceny or embezzlement offense' is a violation of G.S. 14-74, 14-100,

- 1 53-129, 58-2-162, or 105-236(9a)a., or Article 18 of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes.
 - (2) G.S. 14-32.1 Assaults on handicapped persons.
 - (3) G.S. 14-277.3 Stalking.
 - (c) It is the duty of the arresting law enforcement officer to obtain the arrested 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.
 - (d) 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."

SECTION 2. G.S. 15A-266.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-266.1. Policy.

It is the policy of the State to assist federal, State, and local criminal justice and law enforcement agencies in the identification, detection, or exclusion of individuals who are subjects of the investigation or prosecution of <u>felonies or</u> violent crimes against the person. Identification, detection, and exclusion is facilitated by the analysis of biological evidence that is often left by the perpetrator or is recovered from the crime scene. The analysis of biological evidence can also be used to identify missing persons and victims of mass disasters."

SECTION 3. 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 Sample</u>" 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 1 2 results. The DNA record is the result obtained from the DNA typing 3 tests. The DNA record is comprised of the characteristics of a DNA 4 sample which are of value in establishing the identity of individuals. 5 The results of all DNA identification tests on an individual's DNA 6 sample are also collectively referred to as the DNA profile of an 7 individual. 8 "DNA Sample" in this Article means a sample of body tissue, blood, <u>(4)</u> 9 or other bodily fluid that is appropriate for DNA testing or analysis by 10 the SBI Laboratory pursuant to this Article. The term includes both DNA blood samples and DNA fluid or tissue samples. 11 12 "FBI" means the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (5) 13 (6) "SBI" means the State Bureau of Investigation. The SBI is responsible 14 for the policy management and administration of the State DNA 15 identification record system to support law enforcement, and for 16 liaison with the FBI regarding the State's participation in CODIS. 17 **(7)** "State DNA Database" means the SBI's DNA identification record 18 system to support law enforcement. It is administered by the SBI and 19 provides DNA records to the FBI for storage and maintenance in 20 CODIS. The SBI's DNA Database system is the collective capability 21 provided by computer software and procedures administered by the SBI to store and maintain DNA records related to forensic casework, 22 to convicted offenders required to provide a DNA sample under this 23 Article, and to anonymous DNA records used for research or quality 24 25 control. "State DNA Databank" means the repository of DNA samples 26 (8) 27 collected under the provisions of this Article." **SECTION 4.** G.S. 15A-266.4 reads as rewritten: 28 29 "§ 15A-266.4. Blood sample required for DNA analysis upon conviction. 30 On or after 1 July 1994, December 1, 2003, a person who is convicted of any of the crimes listed in subsection (b) of this section shall have a DNA sample drawn 31 upon intake to a jail or prison. In addition, every person convicted on or after 1 July 32 33 1994, December 1, 2003, of any of these crimes, but who is not sentenced to a term of 34 confinement, shall provide a DNA sample as a condition of the sentence. A person who 35 has been convicted and incarcerated as a result of a conviction of one or more of these crimes prior to 1 July 1994 December 1, 2003, shall have a DNA sample drawn before 36 37 parole or release from the penal system. 38 Crimes covered by this Article include:include all of the following: (b) 39 <u>(1)</u> All felonies. G.S. 14-17 40 Murder in the first and second degree. — First degree rape. 41 G.S. 14-27.2

— Second degree rape.

— First degree sexual offense.

Second degree sexual offense.

G.S. 14-27.3

G.S. 14-27.4

G.S. 14-27.5

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1	G.S. 14-28		Malicious castration.
2	G.S. 14-29		Castration or other maiming.
3	G.S. 14-29 G.S. 14-30		Malicious maiming.
4	G.S. 14-30.1		Malicious throwing of corrosive acid or alkali.
5	G.S. 14-31		Malicious assault in secret manner.
6	G.S. 14-32		Felonious assault with deadly weapon with intent
7	5.2 5 -		to kill.
8	(2) G.S. 14-32.1		Assaults on handicapped persons.
9	G.S. 14-34.1		Discharging barreled weapon or firearm into
10			occupied property.
11	G.S. 14-34.2		Assault with firearm or other deadly weapon upon
12			law enforcement officer, fireman, or EMS
13			personnel.
14	G.S. 14-39(a)(3)		Kidnapping for the purpose of doing serious
15			bodily harm to the person.
16	G.S. 14-49		Malicious use of explosive or incendiary.
17	G.S. 14-58.2		Burning of mobile home, manufactured type
18			house, or recreational trailer home.
19	G.S. 14-202.1		Taking indecent liberties with children.
20	G.S. 14-87		Robbery with a dangerous weapon.
21	(3) G.S. 14-277.3		Stalking.
22	G.S. 14-87.1		Common law robbery.
23	G.S. 14-58		First degree arson."
24	SECTION 5. G.S. 1:	5A-2	266.5 reads as rewritten:
25	"§ 15A-266.5. Tests to be per	form	ned on blood sample.<u>blood</u>, other bodily fluid, or
26	<u>tissue samples.</u>		
27		rmed	l on each blood-blood, other bodily fluid, or tissue
28	sample are:		
29		ıl typ	be the genetic markers contained in or derived from
30	the DNA.		
31	(2) For law enforc	emei	nt identification purposes.

- (3) For research and administrative purposes, including:
 - a. Development of a population database when personal identifying information is removed.
 - b. To support identification research and protocol development of forensic DNA analysis methods.
 - c. For quality control purposes.
 - d. To assist in the recovery or identification of human remains from mass disasters or for other humanitarian purposes, including identification of missing persons.
- (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 6. The catch line of G.S. 15A-266.7 reads as rewritten:

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

SECTION 7. G.S. 15A-266.8 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-266.8. DNA database exchange.

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- (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."

SECTION 8. 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

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16 17 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 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 9. G.S. 7B-2201 reads as rewritten:

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

- (a) 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 Bureau of Investigation.
- (b) 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.** This act becomes effective December 1, 2003. Section 1 of this act applies to arrests made on or after December 1, 2003.