GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2003

H HOUSE BILL 79*

Short Title:	DNA Registry. (Public
Sponsors:	Representatives Alexander; Saunders and Pate.
Referred to:	Judiciary I.
	February 25, 2003
ARREST OFFENS ANY P CRIMIN	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED O REQUIRE THAT A DNA SAMPLE BE TAKEN FROM ANY PERSON TED OF A VIOLENT FELONY OR CERTAIN OTHER CRIMINAL TES AND TO REQUIRE THAT A DNA SAMPLE BE TAKEN FROM TERSON CONVICTED OF ANY FELONY OR CERTAIN OTHER TERSON CONVICTED OF ANY FELONY OR CERTAIN OTHER TERSON CONVICTED OF ANY AND TELONY OR CERTAIN OTHER TERSON CONVICTED OF ANY FELONY OR CERTAIN OTHER TERSON CONVICTED OF ANY FELONY OR CERTAIN OTHER TERSON CONVICTED OF THE TERSON OF THE TERSO
Sl	ECTION 1. Article 23 of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes is amended
•	new section to read: A. DNA sample.
	ne following definitions apply in this section:
must provid	'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.
testing: (1	Any Class A through E felony unless the offense is a violation of
<u>(2</u>	Chapter 90 or Chapter 143 of the General Statutes or is a larceny of embezzlement offense. For purposes of this subdivision, the term 'larceny or embezzlement offense' is a violation of G.S. 14-74, 14-100 53-129, 58-2-162, or 105-236(9a)a., or Article 18 of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes.

- 1 (3) <u>G.S. 14-277.3</u> <u>Stalking.</u>
 - (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 results. The DNA record is the result obtained from the DNA typing tests. The DNA record is comprised of the characteristics of a DNA

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

Second degree rape.

Malicious castration.

Malicious maiming.

First degree sexual offense.

Second degree sexual offense.

Castration or other maining.

G.S. 14-27.3

G.S. 14-27.4

G.S. 14-27.5

G.S. 14-28

G.S. 14-29

G.S. 14-30

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1	G.S. 14-30.1 — Malicious throwing of corrosive acid or alkali.
2	G.S. 14-31 — Malicious assault in secret manner.
3	G.S. 14-32 — Felonious assault with deadly weapon with intent
4	t o kill.
5	(2) G.S. 14-32.1 — Assaults on handicapped persons.
6	G.S. 14-34.1 — Discharging barreled weapon or firearm into
7	occupied property.
8	G.S. 14-34.2 — Assault with firearm or other deadly weapon upon
9	law enforcement officer, fireman, or EMS
10	personnel.
11	G.S. 14-39(a)(3) — Kidnapping for the purpose of doing serious
12	bodily harm to the person.
13	G.S. 14-49 — Malicious use of explosive or incendiary.
14	G.S. 14-58.2 — Burning of mobile home, manufactured type
15	house, or recreational trailer home.
16	G.S. 14-202.1 — Taking indecent liberties with children.
17	G.S. 14-87 — Robbery with a dangerous weapon.
18	(3) G.S. 14-277.3 — Stalking.
19	G.S. 14-87.1 — Common law robbery.
20	G.S. 14-58 — First degree arson."
21	SECTION 5. G.S. 15A-266.5 reads as rewritten:
22	"§ 15A-266.5. Tests to be performed on blood sample.blood, other bodily fluid, o
23	tissue samples.
24	(a) The tests to be performed on each blood <u>blood</u> , other bodily fluid, or tissu
25	sample are:
26	(1) To analyze and type the genetic markers contained in or derived from
27	the DNA.
28	(2) For law enforcement identification purposes.
29	(3) For research and administrative purposes, including:
30	a. Development of a population database when persona
31	identifying information is removed.
32	b. To support identification research and protocol development of
33	forensic DNA analysis methods.
34	c. For quality control purposes.
35	d. To assist in the recovery or identification of human remain
36	from mass disasters or for other humanitarian purposes
37	including identification of missing persons.
38	(b) The DNA record of identification characteristics resulting from the DNA
39	testing shall be stored and maintained by the SBI in the State DNA Database. The DNA
40	sample itself will be stored and maintained by the SBI in the State DNA Databank."
41	SECTION 6. The catch line of G.S. 15A-266.7 reads as rewritten:
42	"§ 15A-266.7. Procedures for conducting DNA analysis of blood sample.blood
43	other bodily fluid, or tissue samples."
44	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 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

1	the felon in accordance with Article 13 of this Chapter and submitted to the State
2	Bureau of Investigation along with the report of the disposition of the charges on forms
3	supplied by the State Bureau of Investigation as provided by Article 13 of this Chapter."
4	SECTION 9. G.S. 7B-2201 reads as rewritten:
5	"8 7R-2201. Fingernrinting and DNA sample from juvenile transferred to superior

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

- (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.

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