

**HB0370/108978/1**

BY: Judicial Proceedings Committee

AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL 370  
(Third Reading File Bill)

AMENDMENT NO. 1

On page 1, in line 4, after “Charge” insert “- Postconviction DNA Testing”.

On page 2, in line 15, strike “deems” and substitute “considers”; in line 17, after “collected” insert “by a certain person at the facility where certain charging is processed or”; in line 31, after “persons;” insert “requiring the Director of the Crime Laboratory to adopt certain procedures;”; in lines 32 and 33, strike “records and samples” and substitute “samples and records”; and in line 33, after “be” insert “destroyed or”.

On page 3, strike beginning with “requiring” in line 8 down through “committees;” in line 10 and substitute “providing for the effective date of certain provisions of this Act; providing for the termination of certain provisions of this Act;”; and after line 26, insert:

“BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,

Article – Criminal Procedure

Section 6-232 and 8-201

Annotated Code of Maryland

(2001 Volume and 2007 Supplement)

(As enacted by Section 1 of this Act)

BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,

Article – Public Safety

Section 2-501 and 2-504

Annotated Code of Maryland

(2003 Volume and 2007 Supplement)

(Over)

(As enacted by Section 1 of this Act)

BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,  
Article – Public Safety  
Section 2-506, 2-511, 2-512, 2-513, and 2-514  
Annotated Code of Maryland  
(2003 Volume and 2007 Supplement)  
(As enacted by Section 1 of this Act)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 2

On page 7, strike in their entirety lines 16 through 24, inclusive, and substitute:

**“(II) THE COURT SHALL ORDER A POSTCONVICTION HEARING TO BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUBPARAGRAPH (III) OF THIS PARAGRAPH IF:**

**1. THE COURT DETERMINES AT A HEARING UNDER SUBPARAGRAPH (I) OF THIS PARAGRAPH THAT THE FAILURE TO PRODUCE EVIDENCE WAS THE RESULT OF INTENTIONAL AND WILLFUL DESTRUCTION; AND**

**2. THE COURT MAKES A FINDING THAT:**

**A. THERE IS AN INFERENCE THAT THE RESULTS OF THE POSTCONVICTION DNA TESTING WOULD HAVE BEEN FAVORABLE TO THE PETITIONER; AND**

**B. A SUBSTANTIAL POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT THE PETITIONER WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN CONVICTED IF THE DNA TESTING HAD BEEN KNOWN OR INTRODUCED AT TRIAL.**

(III) 1. A COURT ORDERING A POSTCONVICTION HEARING UNDER SUBPARAGRAPH (II) OF THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL OPEN THE POSTCONVICTION HEARING UNDER § 7-102 OF THIS ARTICLE, IF NO POSTCONVICTION HEARING HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY INITIATED BY THE PETITIONER UNDER § 7-102 OF THIS ARTICLE.

2. A COURT ORDERING A POSTCONVICTION HEARING UNDER SUBPARAGRAPH (II) OF THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL REOPEN THE POSTCONVICTION HEARING UNDER § 7-104 OF THIS ARTICLE, IF NO POSTCONVICTION HEARING HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY INITIATED BY THE PETITIONER UNDER § 7-102 OF THIS ARTICLE.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 3

On page 9, in line 7, after “6-204” insert “OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARTICLE”.

On page 11, strike beginning with “INDIVIDUAL” in line 5 down through “ARTICLE” in line 9 and substitute “DNA RECORD MAY BE EXPUNGED AND THE DNA SAMPLE DESTROYED IN ACCORDANCE WITH § 2-511 OF THIS SUBTITLE.”; in line 11, after “AS” insert “EVIDENCE OF”; in line 12, strike “DEEMS” and substitute “CONSIDERS”; and in line 17, strike “ARREST” and substitute “CHARGING”.

On page 12, in lines 11 and 14, in each instance, strike “OR RETURNED”; and in line 17, after “THAT” insert “:”

(I)”;

in line 18, after “HOSPITAL” insert “; AND”

(II) IS RELATED TO THE CHARGES AGAINST THE INDIVIDUAL”.

On page 13, in line 1, after "SEARCH" insert "OF THE STATEWIDE DNA DATA BASE"; strike in their entirety lines 2 and 3, inclusive, and substitute "IDENTIFICATION OF AN OFFENDER IN CONNECTION WITH A CRIME FOR WHICH THE OFFENDER MAY BE A BIOLOGICAL RELATIVE OF THE INDIVIDUAL FROM WHOM THE DNA SAMPLE WAS ACQUIRED."; in line 17, strike "RECORDS AND SAMPLES" and substitute "SAMPLES AND RECORDS"; in line 18, after "BE" insert "DESTROYED OR EXPUNGED"; strike in its entirety line 20; in lines 21, 24, and 25, strike "(II)", "(III)", and "(IV)", respectively, and substitute "(I)", "(II)", and "(III)", respectively; in line 27, after "DNA" insert "SAMPLE OR DNA"; in the same line, after "BE" insert "DESTROYED OR"; after line 30, insert:

"(B) IF THE DNA SAMPLE OR DNA RECORD WAS OBTAINED OR GENERATED ONLY IN CONNECTION WITH A CASE IN WHICH ELIGIBILITY FOR EXPUNGEMENT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED, THE DNA SAMPLE SHALL BE DESTROYED AND THE DNA RECORD SHALL BE EXPUNGED.";

in line 31, strike "(B)" and substitute "(C)"; and in the same line, strike "OR SAMPLE".

On page 14, in lines 1, 3, 7, and 13, strike "(C)", "(D)", "(E)", and "(F)", respectively, and substitute "(D)", "(E)", "(F)", and "(G)", respectively; in line 3, strike "SAMPLE" and substitute "RECORD"; in line 7, after "EXPUNGEMENT" insert "OR DESTRUCTION"; and in line 11, after "EXPUNGED" insert "OR DESTROYED".

#### AMENDMENT NO. 4

On page 15, in line 23, strike "DNA" and substitute "A DNA SAMPLE"; after line 25, insert:

"(D) A PERSON MAY NOT WILLFULLY FAIL TO DESTROY A DNA SAMPLE FOR WHICH, UNDER THIS SUBTITLE:

**(1) NOTIFICATION HAS BEEN SENT STATING THAT THE DNA SAMPLE HAS BEEN DESTROYED; OR**

**(2) DESTRUCTION HAS BEEN ORDERED.**”;

in line 26, strike “**(D)**” and substitute “**(E)**”; and after line 28, insert:

**“(F) A PERSON WHO VIOLATES SUBSECTION (D) OF THIS SECTION IS GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR AND ON CONVICTION IS SUBJECT TO IMPRISONMENT NOT EXCEEDING 1 YEAR OR A FINE NOT EXCEEDING \$1,000.”**

On page 16, in line 1, strike “**LOCAL**” and substitute “**ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1, 2009, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER, LOCAL**”; and in line 2, strike “**ANNUALLY ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1**”.

On page 17, in line 10, after “**(A)**” insert “**(1)**”; in line 11, strike “**DEPARTMENTS**” and substitute “**DEPARTMENT OR THE OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF, AS APPROPRIATE,**”; in line 13, after “**JURISDICTIONS**” insert a period; in line 14, strike “**AND THE**” and substitute:

**(2) THE**”;

in lines 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, and 27, strike “**(1)**”, “**(2)**”, “**(3)**”, “**(4)**”, “**(5)**”, and “**(6)**”, respectively, and substitute “**(I)**”, “**(II)**”, “**(III)**”, “**(IV)**”, “**(V)**”, and “**(VI)**”, respectively; and in line 31, after “**DEPARTMENTS**” insert “**AND SHERIFF OFFICES**”.

**AMENDMENT NO. 5**

On page 18, after line 2, insert:

(Over)

“SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That, the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

Article – Criminal Procedure

6-232.

(a) In a criminal case, when all of the charges against the defendant are disposed of by acquittal, dismissal, probation before judgment, nolle prosequi, or stet, the court shall advise the defendant that the defendant may be entitled to expunge the records and any DNA sample and DNA record relating to the charge or charges against the defendant in accordance with Title 10, Subtitle 1 of this article and Title 2, Subtitle 5 of the Public Safety Article.

(b) The failure of a court to comply with subsection (a) of this section does not affect the legality or efficacy of the sentence or disposition of the case.

8-201.

(a) (1) In this section the following words have the meanings indicated.

(2) “Biological evidence” includes, but is not limited to, any blood, hair, saliva, semen, epithelial cells, buccal cells, or other bodily substances from which genetic marker groupings may be obtained.

(3) “DNA” means deoxyribonucleic acid.

(4) “Law enforcement agency” means any of the following:

(i) a municipal or county police department;

(ii) sheriff’s office;

- (iii) the Maryland State Police;
- (iv) any prosecuting authority;
- (v) any state, university, county, or municipal police unit or police force; and
- (vi) any hospital, medical facility, or private entity that is conducting forensic examinations and securing biological evidence related to criminal investigations.

(5) “Scientific identification evidence” means evidence that:

- (i) is related to an investigation or prosecution that resulted in a judgment of conviction;
- (ii) is in the actual or constructive possession of a law enforcement agency or agent of a law enforcement agency; and
- (iii) contains biological evidence from which DNA may be recovered that may produce exculpatory or mitigating evidence relevant to a claim of a convicted person of wrongful conviction or sentencing if subject to DNA testing.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law governing postconviction relief, a person who is convicted of a violation of § 2-201, § 2-204, § 2-207, or §§ 3-303 through 3-306 of the Criminal Law Article may file a petition:

- (1) for DNA testing of scientific identification evidence that the State possesses as provided in subsection (j) of this section and that is related to the judgment of conviction; or

(2) for a search by a law enforcement agency of a law enforcement data base or log for the purpose of identifying the source of physical evidence used for DNA testing.

(c) A petitioner may move for a new trial under this section on the grounds that the conviction was based on unreliable scientific identification evidence and a substantial possibility exists that the petitioner would not have been convicted without the evidence.

(d) (1) Subject to subsection (e) of this section, a court shall order DNA testing if the court finds that:

(i) a reasonable probability exists that the DNA testing has the scientific potential to produce exculpatory or mitigating evidence relevant to a claim of wrongful conviction or sentencing; and

(ii) the requested DNA test employs a method of testing generally accepted within the relevant scientific community.

(2) A court shall order a data base search by a law enforcement agency if the court finds that a reasonable probability exists that the data base search will produce exculpatory or mitigating evidence relevant to a claim of wrongful conviction or sentencing.

(e) (1) A petitioner shall notify the State in writing of the filing of a petition under this section.

(2) The State may file a response to the petition within 15 days after notice of the filing or within the time that the court orders.



(f) If the court orders DNA testing under subsection (d) of this section, the court in its order may issue orders the court considers appropriate, including designation of any of the following:

- (1) the specific evidence to be tested;
- (2) the method of testing to be used;
- (3) the preservation of some of the sample for replicate testing and analysis;
- (4) the laboratory where the testing is to be performed, provided that if the parties cannot agree on a laboratory, the court may approve testing at any laboratory accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors (ASCLAD), the Laboratory Accreditation Board (LAB), or the National Forensic Science Technology Center; and
- (5) release of biological evidence by a third party.

(g) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, DNA testing ordered under subsection (d) of this section shall be conducted as soon as practicable.

(2) Based on a finding of necessity, the court may order the DNA testing to be completed by a date that the court provides.

(h) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, the petitioner shall pay the cost of DNA testing ordered under subsection (d) of this section.

(2) If the results of the DNA testing that the court orders under this section are favorable to the petitioner, the court shall order the State to pay the costs of the testing.

(i) (1) If the results of the postconviction DNA testing are unfavorable to the petitioner, the court shall dismiss the petition.

(2) If the results of the postconviction DNA testing are favorable to the petitioner, the court shall:

(i) if no postconviction proceeding has been previously initiated by the petitioner under § 7-102 of this article, open a postconviction proceeding under § 7-102 of this article;

(ii) if a postconviction proceeding has been previously initiated by the petitioner under § 7-102 of this article, reopen a postconviction proceeding under § 7-104 of this article; or

(iii) on a finding that a substantial possibility exists that the petitioner would not have been convicted if the DNA testing results had been known or introduced at trial, order a new trial.

(3) If the court finds that a substantial possibility does not exist under paragraph (2)(iii) of this subsection, the court may order a new trial if the court determines that the action is in the interests of justice.

(4) If a new trial is granted, the court may order the release of the petitioner on bond or on conditions that the court finds will reasonably assure the presence of the petitioner at trial.

(j) (1) The State shall preserve scientific identification evidence that:

(i) the State has reason to know contains DNA material; and

(ii) is secured in connection with an offense described in subsection (b) of this section.

(2) The State shall preserve scientific identification evidence described in paragraph (1) of this subsection for the time of the sentence, including any consecutive sentence imposed in connection with the offense.

(3) (i) If the State is unable to produce scientific identification evidence described in paragraph (1) of this subsection, the court shall hold a hearing to determine whether the failure to produce evidence was the result of intentional and willful destruction.

(ii) The court shall order a post conviction hearing to be conducted in accordance with subparagraph (iii) of this paragraph if:

1. the court determines at a hearing under subparagraph (i) of this paragraph that the failure to produce evidence was the result of intentional and willful destruction; and

2. the court makes a finding that:

A. there is an inference that the results of the postconviction DNA testing would have been favorable to the petitioner; and

B. a substantial possibility exists that the petitioner would not have been convicted if the DNA testing had been known or introduced at trial.

(iii) 1. A court ordering a postconviction hearing under subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph shall open the postconviction hearing under § 7-

102 of this article, if no postconviction hearing has been previously initiated by the petitioner under § 7-102 of this article.

2. A court ordering a postconviction hearing under subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph shall reopen the postconviction hearing under § 7-104 of this article, if no postconviction hearing has been previously initiated by the petitioner under § 7-102 of this article.

(4) The State shall make the scientific identification evidence available to parties in the case under terms that are mutually agreed on between them.

(5) If an agreement cannot be reached, the party requesting the testing may file an application in the circuit court that entered the judgment for an order setting the terms under which the evidence will be made available for testing.

(k) (1) The State may dispose of scientific identification evidence before the expiration of the time period described in subsection (j) of this section if the State notifies the following persons:

(i) the person who is incarcerated in connection with the case;

(ii) any attorney of record for the person incarcerated; and

(iii) the Office of Public Defender for the judicial district in which the judgment of conviction was entered.

(2) The notification required in paragraph (1) of this subsection shall include:

(i) a description of the scientific identification evidence;

(ii) a statement that the State intends to dispose of the evidence;

(iii) a statement that the State will dispose of the evidence unless a party files an objection in writing within 120 days from the date of service in the circuit court that entered the judgment; and

(iv) the name and mailing address of the circuit court where an objection may be filed.

(3) Unless another law or court order requires the preservation of the scientific identification evidence, if no objection to the disposition of the evidence is filed within 120 days of the notice required under this subsection, the State may dispose of the evidence.

(4) If a person files written objections to the State's notice that it intends to dispose of scientific identification evidence, the court shall hold a hearing on the proposed disposition of the evidence and at the conclusion of the hearing, if the court determines by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(i) the evidence has no significant value for forensic science analysis, the court may order the return of the evidence to its rightful owner, the destruction of the evidence, or other disposition as provided by law; or

(ii) the evidence is of such size, bulk, or physical character that it cannot practicably be retained by a law enforcement agency, on a showing of need, the court shall order that the evidence be made available to the party objecting to the disposition of the evidence for the purpose of obtaining representative samples from the evidence in the form of cuttings, swabs, or other means, prior to the release or destruction of the evidence.

(5) If the court orders that representative samples be made available under paragraph (4)(ii) of this subsection, the court shall further order that the samples be obtained by a qualified crime scene technician acting on behalf of the party seeking to obtain the samples or by the law enforcement agency in possession of the evidence, which also shall preserve and store the representative samples until the representative samples are released to the custody of a DNA testing facility.

(6) An appeal to the court of appeals may be taken from an order entered under this section.

Article – Public Safety

2-501.

(a) In this subtitle the following words have the meanings indicated.

(b) “Burglary” includes the crimes enumerated in §§ 6-202, 6-203, and 6-204 of the Criminal Law Article.

(c) (1) “CODIS” means the Federal Bureau of Investigation's "Combined DNA Index System" that allows the storage and exchange of DNA records submitted by federal, state and local forensic DNA laboratories.

(2) “CODIS” includes the national DNA index administered and operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(d) “Crime Laboratory” means the Forensic Sciences Division of the Department.

(e) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, “crime of violence” has the meaning stated in § 14-101 of the Criminal Law Article.

(2) “Crime of violence” does not include mayhem.

(f) “Director” means the Director of the Crime Laboratory or the Director's designee.

(g) “DNA” means deoxyribonucleic acid.

(h) (1) “DNA record” means DNA information stored in CODIS or the statewide DNA data base system.

(2) “DNA record” includes the information commonly referred to as a DNA profile.

(i) “DNA sample” means a body fluid or tissue sample that is:

(1) provided by an individual who is convicted of a felony or a violation of § 6-205 or § 6-206 of the Criminal Law Article;

(2) provided by an individual who [is] **WAS** charged **ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2009, BUT BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2014**, with:

(i) a crime of violence or an attempt to commit a crime of violence; or

(ii) burglary or an attempt to commit burglary; or

(3) submitted to the statewide DNA data base system for testing as part of a criminal investigation.

(j) “Statewide DNA data base system” means the DNA record system administered by the Department for identification purposes.

(k) "Statewide DNA repository" means the State repository of DNA samples collected under this subtitle.

2-504.

(a) (1) In accordance with regulations adopted under this subtitle, an individual who is convicted of a felony or a violation of § 6-205 or § 6-206 of the Criminal Law Article shall:

(i) have a DNA sample collected either at the time of sentence or on intake to a correctional facility, if the individual is sentenced to a term of imprisonment; or

(ii) provide a DNA sample as a condition of sentence or probation, if the individual is not sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

(2) An individual who was convicted of a felony or a violation of § 6-205 or § 6-206 of the Criminal Law Article on or before October 1, 2003 and who remains confined in a correctional facility on or after October 1, 1999, shall submit a DNA sample to the Department.

[(3) (i) In accordance with regulations adopted under this subtitle, a DNA sample shall be collected from an individual who is charged with:

1. a crime of violence or an attempt to commit a crime of violence; or

2. burglary or an attempt to commit burglary.

(ii) At the time of collection of the DNA sample under this paragraph, the individual from whom the sample is collected shall be given notice that



the DNA record may be expunged and the DNA sample destroyed in accordance with § 2-511 of this subtitle.

(iii) A DNA sample collected from a crime scene or collected as evidence of sexual assault [evidence] at a hospital that a law enforcement investigator considers relevant to the identification or exoneration of a suspect shall be tested as soon as reasonably possible following collection of the sample.]

(b) In accordance with regulations adopted under this subtitle, each DNA sample required to be collected under this section shall be collected:

(1) [at the facility where the charging of the individual is processed by:

(i) the arresting agency; or

(ii) the booking facility responsible for processing the arrest;

(2) at a facility specified by the Secretary, if the individual is charged but not arrested;

(3)] at the correctional facility where the individual is confined, if the individual is confined in a correctional facility on or after October 1, 2003, or is sentenced to a term of imprisonment on or after October 1, 2003;

[(4)] (2) at a facility specified by the Director, if the individual is on probation or is not sentenced to a term of imprisonment; or

[(5)] (3) at a suitable location in a circuit court following the imposition of sentence.

(c) A DNA sample shall be collected by an individual who is:

(1) designated by the Director; and

(2) trained in the collection procedures that the Crime Laboratory uses.

(d) (1) A DNA sample collected from an individual charged **ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2009, BUT BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2014**, with a crime [under subsection (a)(3) of this section] **OF VIOLENCE, AN ATTEMPT TO COMMIT A CRIME OF VIOLENCE, BURGLARY, OR AN ATTEMPT TO COMMIT BURGLARY** may not be tested or placed in the statewide DNA data base system prior to the first scheduled arraignment date unless requested or consented to by the individual as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection.

(2) If a criminal charge is determined to be unsupported by probable cause:

(i) the DNA sample shall be immediately destroyed; and

(ii) notice shall be sent to the defendant and counsel of record for the defendant that the sample was destroyed.

(3) An individual may request or consent to have the individual's DNA sample processed prior to arraignment for the sole purpose of having the sample checked against a sample that:

(i) has been processed from the crime scene or the hospital; and

(ii) is related to the charges against the individual.

(e) A second DNA sample shall be taken if needed to obtain sufficient DNA for the statewide DNA data base system or if ordered by the court for good cause shown.

(f) Failure of an individual who is not sentenced to a term of imprisonment to provide a DNA sample within 90 days after notice by the Director is a violation of probation.

2-506.

(a) Each DNA record of identification characteristics that results from DNA testing under this subtitle shall be stored and maintained only by the Crime Laboratory in the statewide DNA data base system, except as necessary to participate in CODIS.

(b) Each DNA sample obtained under this subtitle shall be stored securely and maintained only by the Crime Laboratory in the statewide DNA repository.

(c) Typing results shall be stored securely in the statewide DNA data base system.

(d) A person may not perform a search of the statewide DNA data base for the purpose of identification of an offender in connection with a crime for which the offender may be a biological relative of the individual from whom the DNA sample was acquired.

2-511.

(a) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, any DNA samples and records generated as part of a criminal investigation or prosecution shall be destroyed or expunged automatically from the State DNA data base if:

(i) a criminal action begun against the individual relating to the crime does not result in a conviction of the individual;

(ii) the conviction is reversed or vacated; or

(iii) the individual is granted an unconditional pardon.

(2) A DNA sample or DNA record may not be destroyed or expunged automatically from the State DNA data base if the criminal action is put on the stet docket or the individual receives probation before judgment.

(b) If the DNA sample or DNA record was obtained or generated only in connection with a case in which eligibility for expungement has been established, the DNA sample shall be destroyed and the DNA record shall be expunged.

(c) Any DNA record expunged in accordance with this section shall be expunged from every data base into which it has been entered, including local, State, and federal data bases.

(d) An expungement or destruction of sample under this section shall occur within 60 days of an event listed in subsection (a) of this section.

(e) A letter documenting expungement of the DNA record and destruction of the DNA sample shall be sent by the Director to the defendant and the defendant's attorney at the address specified by the court in the order of expungement.

(f) A record or sample that qualifies for expungement or destruction under this section and is matched concurrent with or subsequent to the date of qualification for expungement:

(1) may not be utilized for a determination of probable cause regardless of whether it is expunged or destroyed timely; and

(2) is not admissible in any proceeding for any purpose.

(g) The Director shall adopt procedures to comply with this section.

2-512.

(a) A person who, by virtue of employment or official position, has possession of or access to individually identifiable DNA information contained in the statewide DNA data base system or statewide DNA repository may not willfully disclose the information in any manner to a person or agency not entitled to receive the information.

(b) A person may not, without authorization, willfully obtain individually identifiable DNA information from the statewide DNA data base system or statewide DNA repository.

(c) A person may not willfully test a DNA sample for information that does not relate to the identification of individuals as specified in this subtitle.

(d) A person may not willfully fail to destroy a DNA sample for which, under this subtitle:

(1) notification has been sent stating that the DNA sample has been destroyed; or

(2) destruction has been ordered.

(e) A person who violates subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 5 years or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or both.

(f) A person who violates subsection (d) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

2-513.

(a) (1) (i) On or before December 31, 2009, and annually thereafter, the Department shall report to the Governor and, in accordance with § 2-1246 of the State Government Article, the General Assembly, on the status of the statewide DNA data base system as specified in subsection (b) of this section.

(ii) On or before September 1, 2009, and annually thereafter, local law enforcement agencies shall report to the Department with the information necessary for the Department to comply with the requirements of subsection (b) of this section.

(2) The annual report shall be posted on the Department website on or before December 31 of each year.

(b) The annual report shall include:

(1) total expenses incurred for the operation and management of the DNA data base and DNA testing program, specifying the actual and human resource costs of DNA collection and transport, DNA analyses, data base operation and oversight, and State laboratory personnel and maintenance;

(2) total funding provided by the State to each forensic crime laboratory in the preceding year;

(3) a statistical analysis of the racial demographics of:

(i) individuals who have been charged with a crime of violence or burglary, or attempt to commit a crime of violence or burglary, as defined in § 2-501 of this subtitle; and

(ii) victims of crimes alleged to have been committed by those individuals, when known;

(4) the number of biological samples collected from individuals;

(5) the sufficiency of protocols and procedures adopted to prevent the unlawful testing of DNA and ensure the expungement of DNA as required under this subtitle; and

(6) a detailed analysis of the investigations aided by DNA profiles that includes:

(i) the number of matches;

(ii) the number of matches that resulted in investigation of the person identified;

(iii) the number of matches that resulted in formal charges;

(iv) the number of matches that resulted in convictions;

(v) the number of matches that resulted in exonerations;

(vi) the number of matches that resulted in convictions for persons not already incarcerated; and

(vii) the prior offenses for which a person has been convicted where a match occurred.

2-514.

(a) (1) On or before December 31, 2009, and annually thereafter, the police department or the office of the Sheriff, as appropriate, of each county and the police department of Baltimore City shall report to the Office of Legislative Audits on the status of crime scene DNA collection and analysis in their respective jurisdictions.

(2) The Department shall report to the Office of Legislative Audits on the status of crime scene DNA collection statewide, including:

(i) the crimes for which crime scene DNA samples are routinely collected;

(ii) the approximate number of crime scene DNA samples collected during the preceding year for each category of crime;

(iii) the average time between crime scene DNA sample collection and analysis;

(iv) the number of crime scene DNA samples collected and not analyzed at the time of the study;

(v) the number of crime scene DNA samples submitted to the statewide DNA data base during the preceding year; and

(vi) the number of crime scene DNA samples, including sexual assault evidence, collected by hospitals in the county during the preceding year.

(b) The Office of Legislative Audits shall compile and evaluate the information reported by the police departments and sheriff offices under subsection (a)



of this section and submit an annual summary report to the Governor and, in accordance with § 2-1246 of the State Government Article, the General Assembly.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 6

On page 18, in line 3, strike “2.” and substitute “3.”; in line 5, after “person” insert “from whom a DNA sample is required to be collected in compliance with this Act and”; strike in their entirety lines 7 through 13, inclusive, and substitute:

“SECTION 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That, Section 1 of this Act shall take effect January 1, 2009. It shall remain effective for a period of 5 years and, at the end of December 31, 2013, with no further action required by the General Assembly, Section 1 of this Act shall be abrogated and of no further force and effect.

SECTION 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That, Section 2 of this Act shall take effect on the taking effect of the termination provision specified in Section 4 of this Act. If that termination provision takes effect, Section 1 of this Act shall be abrogated and of no further force and effect.

SECTION 6. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That, subject to the provisions of Section 5 of this Act, this Act shall take effect January 1, 2009.”.