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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

JERRY ALBERT POOL,

Defendant.

CR. NO. S-09-0015 EJG

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO AMEND  
RELEASE ORDER AND UPHOLDING  
DNA TESTING CONDITION

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This matter is before the court on defendant's motion to amend the conditions of his pre-trial release. The motion was filed pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3145(a)(2) and seeks to have the court strike a condition requiring him to submit to DNA testing. After reviewing the record, the documents filed in connection with the motion, and the law, the court has determined that oral argument will not be of material assistance. Accordingly, the hearing set for July 31, 2009 is VACATED. For the reasons set forth below, the motion to amend is DENIED.

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1 Background

2 Defendant was indicted January 8, 2009, on one count of  
3 possession, and one count of receipt of child pornography, in  
4 violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2252(a)(4)(B) and (a)(2). On January  
5 23, 2009, following his initial appearance and arraignment before  
6 the magistrate judge, defendant was released on bond, subject to  
7 various conditions, one of which required him to submit a DNA  
8 sample. Defendant sought to stay imposition of the condition  
9 while seeking review before the magistrate judge. The request  
10 for a stay was granted and the parties submitted briefs on the  
11 issue of the DNA testing condition. On May 27, 2009, the  
12 magistrate judge issued his order rejecting the defendant's  
13 constitutional challenges and upholding the condition of DNA  
14 collection. Defendant filed an "appeal" of that order,<sup>1</sup> as well  
15 as a request for oral argument, and a request for an extension of  
16 the stay. The magistrate judge extended the stay pending further  
17 order of the district court.

18 Discussion

19 The condition at issue was imposed pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§  
20 3142(b) and (c)(1)(A), statutory amendments to the Bail Reform  
21 Act which make cooperation in DNA collection a mandatory

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22  
23 <sup>1</sup> Although captioned an "appeal", statutory and case law provide that the motion is really  
24 one to amend the conditions of release. See 18 U.S.C. § 3145(a)(2) ("If a person is ordered  
25 released by a magistrate judge . . . the person may file, with the court having original jurisdiction  
over the offense, a motion for amendment of the conditions of release."); United States v. Smith,  
87 F.R.D. 693, 698 (E.D. Cal. 1980) ("the mechanism by which the magistrate's disposition . . .  
is considered by the district court is the 'motion to amend the order' provided by the Bail Act.")

1 condition of pretrial release. Defendant argues that the  
2 mandatory extraction of DNA from one who has not been convicted  
3 of an offense, violates his fourth, fifth and eighth amendment  
4 rights and, in addition, is an unconstitutional extension of  
5 federal power and violates the doctrine of separation of powers.  
6 The issues were well-briefed before the magistrate judge and the  
7 parties have submitted the matter to the district court on the  
8 basis of those briefs. Although defendant has requested oral  
9 argument, the court does not believe it will be of any benefit,  
10 given the purely legal nature of the issue and the exhaustive  
11 nature of the briefs filed to date.

12 Having conducted a de novo review<sup>2</sup>, the court finds the  
13 magistrate judge's findings and analysis exhaustive, well-  
14 reasoned and supported by the record and the law. Further, the  
15 court concurs with and adopts his conclusion:

16 [A]fter a judicial or grand jury determination of probable  
17 cause has been made for felony criminal charges against a  
18 defendant, no Fourth Amendment or other Constitutional  
19 violation is caused by a universal requirement that a  
20 charged defendant undergo a 'swab test', or blood test when  
21 necessary, for the purposes of DNA analysis to be used  
22 solely for criminal law enforcement identification purposes.

23 Order, 2:5-10, filed May 27, 2009.<sup>3</sup>

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24 <sup>2</sup> “[T]he district court is to exercise *de novo* consideration of all the facts properly before  
25 it when a motion to amend a review order is made.” United States v. Smith, 87 F.R.D. at 699.

26 <sup>3</sup> On June 23, 2009, after the filing of the briefs in the instant case, the Ninth Circuit  
issued an opinion reversing a grant of summary judgment to Nevada law enforcement officers on  
the basis of qualified immunity in which the court found the forcible extraction of a DNA sample  
from a pre-trial detainee violative of the Fourth Amendment. Friedman v. Boucher, No. 05-  
15675 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir., June 23, 2009). This court finds Friedman distinguishable and inapplicable to

1 Conclusion

2 Defendant's motion to amend the conditions of his pre-trial  
3 release to strike the condition of DNA testing is DENIED. The  
4 stay of imposition of that condition is lifted and the matter is  
5 referred back to Magistrate Judge Hollows for issuance of a  
6 modified order of release adding the afore-mentioned special  
7 condition of DNA testing.

8 IT IS SO ORDERED.

9 Dated: July 15, 2009

10 /s/ Edward J. Garcia  
11 EDWARD J. GARCIA, JUDGE  
12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
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the facts of the instant case.

20 Friedman involved Nevada authorities requesting a DNA sample from a pre-trial  
21 detainee on the basis of a Montana statute that required persons convicted of certain offenses to  
22 provide such a sample. Although plaintiff in that case had a prior conviction in Montana  
23 subjecting him to the statute, he was being held in Nevada on unrelated charges. The DNA  
24 sample was sought by Nevada authorities absent any judicial justification and only "as an aid to  
25 solve cold cases". In contrast, the DNA test in the instant case was authorized by court order  
based on a federal statute mandating extraction as a condition of pre-trial release, and its use is  
limited by the magistrate judge's holding, adopted in full by this court, to "criminal law  
enforcement identification purposes." Order, 2: 9-10, filed May 27, 2009. Finally, the court in  
Friedman did not analyze the issue under the "totality of circumstances" test found applicable in  
the instant case.