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The November 19, 2004 DNA Resource Report is listed below. This report also covers news and events for the week of November 12.

These reports are prepared by Tim Schellberg and Lisa Hurst of Smith Alling Lane (253) 627-1091, on behalf of Applied Biosystems.

SUMMARY

Missouri and California prepare to implement new all felons DNA laws, but Iowa has not implemented its all felons law due to funding issues. An audit from the US Department of Justice found delays in entering DNA data into the national database, and in distribution of funding to crime labs. Backlogs in Colorado, Indiana and Virginia were covered in the news. Two local labs in Louisiana are seeking additional funding.

Cold hits aided investigations / prosecutions in California (sex assault), Georgia (1996 murder), Kansas (double homicide), Missouri (1983 murder), New York (rape; 2001 murder) and Oklahoma (1998 murder). DNA evidence was also used in cases in California (serial rapist; 1975 murder), Maryland (2 unrelated murders; double homicide) and Pennsylvania (serial rapist). DNA also exonerated a potential suspect in a serial rape case in Pennsylvania.

An inmate in Utah was released based on post conviction DNA tests. Additional DNA tests were ordered in a California post conviction case and were requested in a New York case. A Florida newspaper suggested state funding for the local Innocence Project effort.

In international news... The EU may help Guatemala establish a forensic lab, and Nepal has opened a lab. Japan is establishing a national DNA database; may use DNA in identifying victims abducted by North Korea; and used DNA to connect an American to a second rape. The ICMP will assist in identifying remains in Iraq. An Australian state faces problems with procedures at its lab. A cold hit in Canada linked 3 sex assaults to a known offender and identified two other rapists. DNA is important to the investigation of a burglary at the Defense Minister's house, and to an assault case in Malaysia, and a murder case in Serbia. In England, DNA from a crash helmet led to a jewel thief, and DNA from envelopes are central in a murder threat case. An inmate in Canada may be released as a result of post conviction DNA tests.

STATE LEGISLATION

1. West Virginia HB 305C – Broadens definition of “DNA sample” collected from specified offenders to include “tissue, fluid or other bodily sample.” Current definition only allows blood samples. Establishes a right to DNA testing for imprisoned felons.

NEWS ARTICLES

Forensic DNA

1. "California DNA initiative opponents turn to Internet messages." Genomics & Genetics Weekly, November 19, 2004.
In an unsuccessful effort to defeat the California DNA initiative, the ACLU, the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions e-mailed over 2 million potential voters messages in the hope they would influence the vote. A second shorter message was geared to youth-oriented e-mail lists run by advocacy groups. Proponents of the measure spent more than \$2 million, but most went to qualify the measure for the ballot. Supporters had no radio or television advertising, and relied mostly on endorsements from law enforcement officials and Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger to counter negative newspaper editorials.
2. "Germany pledges Guatemala EU help with violent crime." Agence France Presse, November 16, 2004.
The German Foreign Minister promised greater European aid to combat Guatemala's devastating violent crime. After talks with Guatemala's President, the German Foreign Minister said the European Union would step up its assistance in police training and proposed establishment of a forensic institute that could serve Central America. It is expected that the forensic institute would offer badly needed DNA testing facilities which could solve a range of violent crimes. Only about one percent of crimes currently lead to prosecution.
3. "DNA Profiles Often Languish, Justice Says." Associated Press Online, November 16, 2004.
The US Justice Department's inspector general has found that thousands of DNA profiles in unsolved criminal cases experience long delays before they are added to a national FBI database, jeopardizing their value in identifying suspected murderers, rapists and others. The report identified more than 2,500 completed DNA profiles in unsolved cases that had not been added by state and local crime labs to the FBI's Combined DNA Index System in a timely fashion. Some had been waiting for nearly a year. The report also found that the Justice Department program created to help states reduce a huge backlog of criminal cases awaiting DNA evidence testing - more than 540,000 as of April 2004 - had only seen 41 percent of its original \$28.5 million in funding actually spent nearly two years after the grants were awarded.
4. "New DNA testing ordered in Cooper case." Associated Press State & Local Wire, November 16, 2004.
A federal judge ordered new DNA testing on a blood-smeared T-shirt at issue in the latest appeal by death row inmate Kevin Cooper, who was convicted of killing four people in Chino Hills in 1983. Cooper, who had escaped from Chino state prison and hid for two days near the home where the killings occurred, was convicted of the murders in 1985. The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals granted him a stay of execution in February. The court agreed with Cooper's attorneys that questions about Cooper's guilt could be answered by conducting two tests on the shirt and hairs found at the crime scene. Tests on the hairs found that they most likely belonged to the murder victims.
5. "DNA hit leads to charges in '83 death." Chicago Tribune, November 16, 2004.
In Missouri, a murderer has been identified in a 1983 killing through a cold hit on the DNA database. The DNA sample from the crime was collected from a rape kit, and was recently found to match a man imprisoned for another murder who is already serving a life term. Prosecutors are deciding whether to pursue a death penalty for this case.
6. "DNA helped lead to arrest of rape suspect." San Jose Mercury News, November 16, 2004.
In California, a man accused of sodomy committed during the course of a burglary and other related felony charges was identified as a perpetrator through a cold hit on the DNA database. The man is listed on the database as a "serious" sex offender -- the second highest of three classifications of risk -- for a 1983 rape conviction. The rape occurred on November 5 of this month.
7. "Japan's prime minister unsatisfied with North Korea's investigation into kidnapped Japanese." The Associated Press, November 15, 2004.
Japan's prime minister said he was not satisfied with the outcome of North Korea's investigation into the fate of several Japanese nationals abducted decades ago by the communist country's spies. Japanese negotiators had hoped to match DNA samples from a missing woman's husband with those of her daughter, which Pyongyang had provided in earlier meetings. But the man refused a request to give blood or hair samples. Japan also has an urn which is purported to contain the woman's remains. North Korea admitted in 2002 to kidnapping 12 other

Japanese in the 1970s and 1980s who were forced to train spies in Japanese language and culture. However, North Korea maintains all of these people have now died.

8. "Prosecutors agree to test hair found in 1988 murder victim's hand." Associated Press State & Local Wire, November 15, 2004.
In New York, the Innocence Project has asked for permission to re-examine evidence from a 1988 slaying for semen or other possibly overlooked biological evidence that might exonerate the confessed killer. Prosecutors agreed to allow DNA testing of a single strand of hair found clutched in the victim's left hand. However, they oppose requests to inspect the victim's clothing and a bloodstained BB gun for specks of semen, saliva or skin cells.
9. "Capacity questioned as state prepares to take more DNA samples." Associated Press State & Local Wire, November 15, 2004.
Missouri's new law to require DNA from all convicted felons will come into effect soon, but some in the law enforcement community wonder if enough money and personnel are available for the task. Specifically, the state may not have enough DNA sample collection kits and may not have time to properly train law enforcement in collection techniques. The state crime lab also has indicated that it does not have enough personnel to keep up with the expected workload of entering the data into the DNA database.
10. "Tight budget helps felons in Iowa escape DNA database." Des Moines Register, November 15, 2004.
Iowa's four-year effort to build a DNA database scored its first major victory this month when the state's first murderer identified by a cold hit was sentenced to life in prison. However, funding lags have resulted in a state database that contains only 10 percent of the offenders that it could. A law intended to broaden Iowa's database passed two years ago. But the statute, which was contingent on finding money for the expansion, has been largely ignored in a series of cash-strapped state budgets. Iowa could have used federal grant money to expand the databank. But state officials, fearing extra administrative costs, instead chose to pinch the pennies they already have. Political leaders so far have yet to provide any additional money for the project.
11. "Case backlog at crime lab often delays DNA tests." The Indianapolis Star, November 15, 2004.
In Indiana, a backlog of 55 cases at the Marion County Crime Lab means months could pass again before DNA results are completed in a reported rape. As demand for DNA testing has grown as much as 20 percent a year, staffing at the lab has not kept pace, making results slow to come. The Marion County prosecutor's office determines which cases are handled first. Cases that usually take priority are those going to trial or those in which DNA results can determine a known suspect's guilt or innocence. But this means active investigations can take a back seat.
12. "O.C. Team Leads in New DNA Era." Los Angeles Times, November 15, 2004.
In California, a team of Orange County prosecutors that has been on the cutting edge of DNA profiling is taking a lead role to help police and investigators throughout the state deal with the thousands of samples they will soon be required to collect from convicted and accused criminals. The district attorney's TRACKRS unit, which helped craft the just-passed Proposition 69, will meet with representatives from the Orange County courts and Sheriff's Department and the state Justice Department's crime lab to share and solicit ideas for a statewide model. What sets the TRACKRS database apart is that not only does it keep track of evidence and information from all homicides, sexual assaults and other major crimes in the county, but also the names of convicts who have been ordered to provide DNA samples.
13. "DNA mix-up could affect thousands: opposition." AAP Newsfeed, November 14, 2004.
In New South Wales, Australia, the opposition party suggests that thousands of DNA samples could be affected by a data entry error by police. The Coalition police spokesman urged the government to ensure the DNA testing system was "perfect" after a report that an audit by the NSW Ombudsman of samples taken from serious offenders found discrepancies in almost one in seven cases. "If the mistakes found by the Ombudsman are typical of the entire DNA testing program, that means there could be 1,400 mistakes in the 10,000 DNA samples taken and recorded," he said.
14. "Govt says changes made after DNA recording problems." AAP Newsfeed, November 14, 2004.
In New South Wales, Australia, the government has moved to rectify NSW Police DNA recording methods after a report revealed there were discrepancies in almost one in seven samples from serious offenders. A NSW Ombudsman report said DNA samples had been named differently in records by NSW Police and the Division of Analytical Laboratories. This had resulted in discrepancies being found in 14 per cent, or 23 of 164, of the DNA

samples investigated. Police indicate that the samples investigated in the report were taken between January 2001 and July 2002 and procedures had been changed since then. He said police and DAL now had a "receipts report" to identify and rectify any discrepancies.

15. "DA won't charge freed man's brother." Associated Press State & Local Wire, November 13, 2004.
In Louisiana, prosecutors who freed a man held for two years on a capital murder charge because DNA pointed to his brother say they will not charge the brother with murder. The freed man was scheduled for trial for the murder of a clerk killed during a clothes store holdup on New Year's Eve 2001. But DNA on clothes ditched after the killing came from the man's older brother. However, prosecutors will not charge the brother, who is serving 10 years for obstruction of justice - trying to switch DNA samples in the case. Prosecutors do not necessarily believe the wrong brother was arrested as the brothers often shared clothes.
16. "NYPD Daily Blotter." The New York Post, November 13, 2004.
In New York, a cold hit has identified a rapist in a September 2000 rape.
17. "DNA test clears Phila. man in rapes." Philadelphia Inquirer, November 13, 2004.
In Pennsylvania, DNA tests have cleared a man whose girlfriend told police earlier this week that he resembled a sketch of the Fairmount Park rapist, believed to be responsible for 3 rapes. The man was interviewed, voluntarily gave a DNA swab, and was sent home to await the test results.
18. "DNA links inmates to two 1980s rape cases." The Baltimore Sun, November 12, 2004.
In Maryland, two men were charged in separate Baltimore County rapes from the 1980s after their DNA was matched to evidence in the cases. The arrests were part of a larger effort to identify suspects in cases that yielded genetic evidence but occurred before sophisticated DNA testing was available. Both men are currently in prison for unrelated crimes.
19. "Convicted Manitoba murderer seeks bail after DNA evidence found inconclusive." The Canadian Press, November 12, 2004.
In Canada, a convicted murderer who has spent the past 14 years in prison is seeking to be freed on bail while the federal government investigates whether he was wrongfully convicted. The Crown presented a number of pieces of evidence against the man at his trial, including a hair on the victim's clothing that was identified by an RCMP forensic technician as belonging to the suspect. But recent DNA tests have determined the hair sample belonged to someone else.
20. "DNA Links Rape Cases." Edmonton Sun, November 12, 2004.
In Toronto, Canada, DNA evidence has linked three sexual assaults that occurred over a 14-year-period to one suspect. Police credit DNA with bringing together widely disparate clues that involved one attack on a seven-year-old girl. The victims varied widely in age and circumstance and the cases did not seem to fit the usual profile of a serial rapist.
21. "News in brief from California's North Coast." Associated Press State & Local Wire, November 11, 2004.
In California, DNA testing on cigarette butts helped Mendocino County authorities crack a 1975 murder case. DNA linked the murder to a man who is currently serving time in prison for another murder. The man was a "person of interest" in the initial investigation, but there was not enough evidence at the time to link him to the crime.
22. "Council offers helping hand to NOPD." Times Picayune, November 11, 2004.
The New Orleans Police Superintendent has requested \$137,000 to increase salaries for the department's four DNA analysts, who earn about \$38,000 annually. Noting that one of the analysts recently resigned, he said DNA experts can earn as much as \$68,000 in the private sector. He also requested \$98,000 for crime lab supplies, equipment and maintenance.
23. "Estonia: Police Count On DNA To Catch Burglar Who Stole Secret Documents." Baltic News Service, November 11, 2004.
In Estonia, law enforcement agencies hope DNA tests will help them catch the criminal who broke into the house of the Defense Minister one and a half weeks ago as no fingerprints were found on the scene of the burglary. However, there were materials found in the house that have been sent for DNA testing. The minister's briefcase with secret documents was stolen from the house. Security police on have launched a criminal investigation based

on charges dealing with disclosure of state secrets because of negligence. The minister has announced his resignation from the post of defense minister in the wake of the investigation.

24. "DNA leads to arrest in shop sex assault." Times Colonist (Victoria, British Columbia), November 11, 2004. In Victoria, Canada, DNA evidence has helped police to make an arrest in a robbery and sex assault that raised major concerns about public safety. Investigators immediately sent a DNA sample found at the crime scene to the national DNA databank. In late October, the databank came up with a hit: the sample matched DNA from a stabbing committed in Alberta. The suspect has a criminal record for various types of offenses.
25. "Bloodstain On Mug Matched Nirmala's DNA Profile, Court Told." Malaysia General News, November 11, 2004. In Malaysia, the Sessions Court was told that DNA from bloodstain on a steel mug found in a dustbin outside a housewife's house matched the DNA profile of the Indonesian maid she is alleged to have abused. Three of the charges against the housewife carry a maximum 20 years jail and liability of a fine or whipping while the fourth carries a maximum seven years jail and fine on conviction.
26. "Where The Newspaper Stands." Daily Press (Newport News, Virginia), November 8, 2004. Editorial in Virginia newspaper urging better funding for the Division of Forensic Science to address backlogs and increased caseloads. "And this is a good time for Warner to start on the job of making the case -- in his budget and through his visible leadership -- for increased funding for the crime lab, not just to handle the drug workload but also to run harder at using DNA technology to reveal the truth within old biological evidence. The argument will be more persuasive to assembled budget makers if the Crime Commission, commonwealth's attorneys, police chiefs, judges and trial lawyers add their voices and insights. Then, when the legislature convenes, it should find the money to add the necessary capacity to the crime lab. Virginia simply has no other choice. There's too much at stake to sidestep the obligation to restore the effectiveness of this critical cog in the judicial system."
27. "Possibility of DNA match warrants production of sample." Federal Discovery News, November 1, 2004. A federal court has ruled that a supervisor who allegedly raped an employee had to give a DNA sample to see whether it matched DNA collected from the location where the purported rape occurred. Not only did the employee show that the minimally intrusive test could reveal a DNA match, but she demonstrated that she had no other means of establishing liability. The judge observed that allowing a technician to swab the inside of the accused's cheek was a minimal intrusion on his privacy. The judge also pointed out that protections were in place to limit the use of the DNA information.
28. "Crimefighters fight backlog." Fort Collins Coloradan, November 8, 2004. In Colorado, growing caseloads and limited resources have investigators at the state lab drowning in a deluge of requests for evidentiary testing. And with a steady two- to three-month backlog on many cases, local authorities say the delay in test results bogs down justice and proves costly to law enforcement and the criminal justice system. The state forensics lab has become a victim of its own success as agencies increase their use of CBI testing and the lab itself continuously expands its testing capabilities. While DNA testing previously was used only in high-profile cases, it is now a useful tool in just about any crime in which physical evidence might be left, including burglaries or robberies. Citing understaffing and continually growing caseloads as reasons for the backlog, the lab is working with the Legislature to find ways to alleviate the problem. One potential option is the addition of a robotics lab that would use an automated system to load approximately 1,000 new DNA samples into the national offender database each month.
29. "Worker Threatened Colleague Over Factory Scam, Court Told." Press Association, November 8, 2004. In England, a computer expert threatened to kill a woman colleague and blow up a food factory after she nearly discovered his £100,000 payroll scam. Counsel told the jury that fingerprints taken from the suspect provided matches with three of the death threat envelopes, while a DNA profile from a saliva sample showed he had "licked the flaps" of all five.
30. "Strong Guidelines Need To Be Established First." The Asahi Shimbun, November 6, 2004. Japan's National Police Agency is going ahead with plans to create a nationwide database of DNA types taken from arrested people. The aim is to identify suspects by matching DNA types taken from blood, hair and other tissue samples found at crime scenes. Prefecture police already take blood samples from arrested people but judicial authorization is necessary. Last year, DNA type analysis was used in over 1,000 criminal investigations. These DNA type records are kept and maintained by the police headquarters of each prefecture. If that prefectural barrier is removed and a national database like the one for fingerprints is created, it would facilitate investigations

enormously. Article suggests that “we need a law to define the parameters of the DNA database and to establish guidelines. It would be too uncertain and ambiguous to allow the police to take blood samples "whenever necessary for investigative purposes." Also, it must be made clear that collected DNA types should be restricted solely to criminal investigations.”

31. “DNA test solves eight-year-old homicide case.” Associated Press State & Local Wire, November 6, 2004.
In Georgia, a blood sample sent for a routine DNA check helped Liberty County authorities close the books on an eight-year-old homicide case. Nobody witnessed the death, and a passerby found the body one morning. Police could not even tell how he was killed until an autopsy showed he had been strangled. However, a sample of blood found at the crime scene was sent to an FBI crime lab in Atlanta for analysis about six months ago, and a hit was made on the DNA database. The suspect was serving time in the Ware County Jail for assault.
32. “Inmate charged in 1998 Ponca City murder.” Associated Press State & Local Wire, November 6, 2004.
In Oklahoma, prosecutors have charged a prison inmate with first-degree murder after DNA tests linked her to the scene of a 1998 Ponca City murder. Investigators in July linked the woman to the death using DNA tests on hairs the victim pulled from the head of her attacker during the killing. The suspect is now serving a sentence on a 2003 burglary conviction from Oklahoma County.
33. “Nepal sets up first DNA lab.” BBC Monitoring South Asia – Political, November 6, 2004.
The National Forensic Science Laboratory of Nepal has set up the country's first DNA laboratory near the capital. The laboratory will analyze body fluids, blood and hair samples from the crime scene and try to match the DNA with that of the suspect's. "We hope the lab will help control crime, provide justice to rape victims and help in verifying the DNA of parents and child in controversial cases," said a spokesman. "We will also conduct DNA sequencing to find hereditary diseases," he noted, adding that the ministry will provide training to scientists for efficient services in the laboratory.
34. “Sample Turns Cold Case Hot.” The Toronto Sun, November 6, 2004.
In Canada, a Toronto man who refused to provide a DNA sample in a rape he was innocent of has been found guilty of an attack two years earlier through the use of his DNA. "Ironically, his own intransigence caught him," said the Crown Attorney. "If he had given up his sample voluntarily for the 1999 case, that sample would have to be destroyed after it was tested for that case alone, nothing else." Detectives had sought a sample from the man because he has a previous break-and-enter conviction, was charged with prowling outside a woman's home in 2000 and loosely matched the suspect's description. He refused to submit his DNA. But he agreed to take a polygraph test, during which he admitted committing crimes for which he had not been arrested. After he left, police picked up his discarded cigarettes. That DNA could be legally tested for other cases and linked him to the semen found on the 1997 victim's pajamas.
35. “Balkans mass graves know-how to help find missing in Iraq.” Agence France Presse, November 5, 2004.
Techniques developed to identify thousands of people missing after the Balkans wars in the 1990s are to be used in northern Iraq, the International Commission for Missing People (ICMP) said. The Sarajevo-based ICMP said in a statement it had signed an agreement with the authorities of the northern Kurdish region to assist the country in its efforts to reveal truth about thousands who went missing during the Saddam Hussein's dictatorship. The commission is to donate a sophisticated forensic database that matches victims' DNA with that from blood samples of living relatives.
36. “British driving instructor and pupil rewarded for helping catch jewel thieves.” Associated Press Worldstream, November 5, 2004.
In England, a driving instructor and his pupil who gave chase to a pair of jewel thieves were rewarded for helping British police catch the crooks. The instructor quickly took over the driver's seat from his pupil and gave chase, while the pupil called police on his mobile phone. The instructor eventually lost the pair when they dumped their getaway car and continued their escape by motorbike and then on foot. Police later tracked down the thieves through DNA evidence taken from a crash helmet one of the men had abandoned. Police said if there had been no pursuit it was unlikely the helmet would have been recovered.
37. “DNA initiative opponents to sue to block database expansion.” Associated Press State & Local Wire, November 5, 2004.
In California, state officials are moving ahead with plans to implement a voter-approved measure expanding California's DNA database to all suspected felons regardless of whether they are convicted even as opponents plan

to sue to block Proposition 69. "Certainly we'll be challenging the provision where the government takes DNA from people who have never even been charged with a crime," said a staff attorney with the American Civil Liberties Union. The same battle was fought 90 years ago when fingerprints first came into use as identifiers, and opponents have lost every legal challenge since, said Bruce Harrington, who funded the initiative. Even if a judge throws out the arrestee testing provision, the measure requires that the rest of the initiative proceed -- requiring DNA from all convicted felons.

38. "Serbian police complain court ignored request to take suspects' DNA samples." BBC Monitoring Europe – Political, November 5, 2004.

The Serbian MUP Interior Ministry is testing the DNA samples of some persons suspected of having been involved in the murder of a former DB Serbian State Security employee. DNA traces were being tested for persons who so far did not have the status of indictees. So far, charges for the murder have been pressed against two men only, and their DNA samples have already been taken. The police said that the Directorate for Fighting Organized Crime UBPOK had on several occasions demanded that judicial institutions give consent for forcible DNA sampling of seven persons. However, the special court ignored this police request to take DNA samples twice already.

39. "Crime lab faces budget shortfall." Daily World, November 5, 2004.

For the third year in a row, the Acadiana Crime Laboratory faces a budget short fall and has to go to the eight parishes it serves for additional cash. The costs for crime fighting science, particularly in the terms of DNA testing, has escalated while funding for the lab has remained stagnant. Up \$50,000 from last year's shortfall, the projected short fall for 2005 is \$600,000. The lab, which processes about 6,000 cases per year, must meet its budget obligations before June 30, 2005 or discontinue taking cases.

40. "Man charged in store slayings." Kansas City Star, November 5, 2004.

The DNA database led authorities to charge a Kansas felon with a violent history in the murders of two Christian bookstore owners. Neither the murder weapon nor any witness has been found. However, police said they found the suspect after they ran a blood sample found at the scene and compared it with a DNA database of felons. The man was convicted in 1994 of robbery and aggravated burglary. He was imprisoned in January 1995 and paroled Oct. 30, 2001. In April 2002, he was charged in a domestic-violence case and pleaded guilty in June 2002 to criminal damage to property. He returned to prison, and his sentence expired in November 2003, though he was paroled earlier. While in the Lansing Correctional Facility, he repeatedly got into trouble. In 1996, he was cited for sodomy, aggravated sodomy and aggravated sexual acts. In 1997, he was cited for 22 disciplinary problems, including lewd acts and disobeying orders. Other problems cited in his prison record included fighting, battery, threatening or intimidating others, and dangerous contraband.

41. "DNA and Crime." National Public Radio (Talk of the Nation/Science Friday), November 5, 2004.

Discussion with Peter Neufeld and Barry Steinhardt regarding funding for DNA programs, problems at crime labs, and efforts to expand DNA testing to include more criminals.

42. "U.S. man faces 2nd rape charge in Japan." United Press International, November 5, 2004.

In Japan, an American civilian working for the military in Okinawa faces a second rape charge. The man was arrested on Oct. 15 and charged with entering a woman's house in August and raping her as she slept. Now authorities say that his DNA matches that of a man who raped a woman in 1998.

43. "Kenya; Claimants of 'Miracle Babies' Fail DNA Tests." Africa News, November 4, 2004.

In Kenya, DNA testing has proven that none of the 53 couples who laid claim to 21 "miracle" babies are their parents. The babies were supposedly born to women after evangelist Gilbert Deya prayed for them. Additional samples have been taken for more rigorous tests abroad to confirm the findings. Archbishop Deya is currently being investigated over child trafficking claims.

44. "Police charge man with eight rapes linked by DNA." Associated Press State & Local Wire, November 4, 2004.

In Pennsylvania, DNA tests and old-fashioned detective work yielded a suspect in the rapes of eight women whose seemingly isolated cases were recently linked by DNA. The man has been in custody in Philadelphia since July on an unrelated burglary charge; the last attack in the 18-month spree occurred in June. Test results that could match the man's DNA to the rape kit samples are not completed yet, but police said they feel confident they charged the right man. Police might never have linked the cases without DNA because they occurred in parts of both South and North Philadelphia and the victims' descriptions varied widely. However, he said, the DNA match let them rethink

the cases and find commonalities they may have overlooked.

45. "Conviction of man in rape-murder is vacated due to DNA evidence." Associated Press State & Local Wire, November 4, 2004.
In Utah, a judge has vacated the conviction of Bruce Dallas Goodman, who has spent 19 years in prison for a rape and murder he says he did not commit. DNA testing done by the Salt Lake City-based Rocky Mountain Innocence Center last month concluded samples taken from Williams and the crime scene did not match Goodman's DNA. Prosecutors have not decided whether to retry Goodman.
46. "Glen Burnie man convicted in killings." The Baltimore Sun, November 4, 2004.
In Maryland, an Anne Arundel County judge convicted a man of three counts of capital murder and five related charges in the slaying of his landlady and her daughter-in-law in January 2002, raising the possibility that the man could face the death penalty for the crimes. The man - who agreed to a prosecution statement that DNA linked him to the killings and waived his right to a trial - said he wants to be sentenced by the judge, not a jury. Prosecutors listed evidence that they maintained tied the man to the slayings, saying that police found a partially smoked Newport cigarette with the man's DNA on it in the victim's car.
47. "DNA Rape Test Nails 'Murderer'." The New York Post, November 4, 2004.
In New York, a Brooklyn man was busted for a 3-year-old murder, thanks to the DNA cops obtained for a rape charge that did not stick. The man, who has a rap sheet for robbery, burglary and grand larceny, was arrested in the rape of a woman in April. When his DNA was retrieved for that case, it went into the NYPD database. He was released when his alleged victim refused to press charges, but last month his DNA was matched to the blood from the 2001 murder. Authorities said he confessed when confronted with the DNA evidence.
48. "Shurtleff plans DNA-based Cold Case Task Force." Salt Lake Tribune, November 4, 2004.
The Utah Attorney General plans to harness the latest in DNA technologies to crack cases long since filed away. He says the soon-to-be formed Cold Case Task Force will be the cornerstone of his second term as Utah's top prosecutor. To create the task force, Utah is seeking \$ 13.5 million in federal grant money from the Justice for All Act, which President Bush signed into law last weekend. With Utah's share, Shurtleff plans to hire new DNA lab technicians, investigators, victim advocates and possibly prosecutors to zero in on about 1,000 cold cases for the next five years.
49. "DNA Ties Suspect To Rape Cases." Modesto Bee, November 3, 2004.
In California, authorities at Sonoma State University have arrested a 22-year-old man whose DNA sample matched evidence collected in four Modesto-area rape cases dating back to June 7, 2003. "The DNA is what solidified the case, because none of the victims could identify the suspect," said an investigator.
50. "Innocence Initiative Needs State Help." Tampa Tribune, November 1, 2004.
Florida editorial urging the state legislature to provide funding to the Innocence Initiative at Florida State University. "Most of the 30 Innocence Project programs nationwide began with support from a law school or other academic setting, but funding has been a struggle. They have depended on grants and the generosity of contributors to keep going. Some have closed because of the lack of resources. Only California has offered state help to support innocence projects as part of postconviction DNA testing legislation. Now Florida should do the same...
Historically, a conviction will be challenged by the Innocence Initiative in only about 10 percent of the cases it reviews, and not all of those result in the release of a prisoner. But when the state that prosecuted and convicted a prisoner turns out to be wrong, the state owes it to that person to make things right. The Innocence Initiative provides an invaluable service by correcting errors and saving the lives of innocent prisoners like Dedge, men failed by the system who deserve to be set free.

Paternity

51. "Identical Twin Seeks Paternity Of Child." The Brockville Recorder & Times (Ontario, Canada), November 13, 2004.
In Canada, an identical twin in Quebec is trying to prove he is the father of a five-year-old boy. The judge has so far only asked the man seeking paternity to undergo a DNA test by Dec. 1. The brother may then be tested to determine if they are identical twins. The mother apparently had sex with both twins at the time of conception.