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The April 1, 2005 DNA Resource Report is listed below.

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

SUMMARY

LAW ENFORCEMENT: Investigations and prosecutions aided by DNA evidence include:

- Illinois – DNA database links a Wisconsin sex offender to an 2001 rape in Chicago.
- Maryland – DNA evidence identifies a murderer.
- Massachusetts – DNA database hit identifies a man in prison on gun charges as the rapist in a 1996 crime.
- Nevada – DNA database identifies a suspect in a 1997 murder and 1999 sex assault (linked to battery felon).
- New York – DNA testing on burglary scenes has been so successful in Queens that it is being expanded throughout the city. DNA evidence from a firebomb helped identify a murderer (DNA from pop bottle used for bomb).
- Ohio – DNA helped convict a man of murder in a case that also exonerated a suspect who had previously confessed to the crime. DNA connects a man to at least 7 serial rapes in Ohio and one in Pennsylvania.
- Utah – DNA from an Illinois murder has been linked to a 1990 murder in Utah and a possible homicide in Texas.
- Washington – DNA identifies a 1988 murder suspect.
- England – DNA on a screwdriver tip solved a robbery, and DNA in a car solved a theft.

POLICY AND FUNDING ISSUES: Iowa may require DNA from all registered sex offenders, and Los Angeles County is collecting owed samples from sex offenders. The Kansas Senate passed a bill to collect DNA samples from abortions conducted on minors for child abuse investigations. Funding for crime labs is under discussion in Arizona, Arkansas, North Carolina and Washington, and backlogs in a local Florida lab made headlines.

COURT DECISIONS: The US Supreme Court has let stand a decision to unseal files in a Virginia murder investigation that resulted in the conviction of a man who since has been exonerated through DNA. The Illinois Supreme Court let stand a ruling allowing prosecutors to use a grand jury subpoena to collect a DNA sample rather than a search warrant. A New York jury acquitted a man of raping his daughter, despite DNA evidence found on her bed sheets.

OTHER FORENSIC DNA ISSUES: A victims Bill of Rights legislation was introduced in Massachusetts. Post conviction legislation was introduced in Massachusetts, and post conviction DNA testing motions are underway in Illinois, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Maine. DNA was used to identify missing persons in a Texas oil refinery explosion and remains from a missing CIA expedition into China.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS: Canada is making progress in expanding its DNA database, Irish police continue to push for a DNA database. A new crime lab is opening in Australia. In Thailand, World Health Organization forensic officials will be assisting in tsunami identifications, and paternity testing may resolve a dispute alleging rape by an politician. The UN is considering collecting DNA from peacekeepers to test allegations of rape and paternity. A German community may collect DNA from all dogs to identify culprits of “offending piles.” In England, a clerical error resulted in a missed match in a rape case for eight years.

STATE LEGISLATION

Forensic DNA

1. Kansas HB 2526 -- Requires physicians who perform abortions to retain certain tissue samples for DNA testing.
2. Maine HB 943 -- Amends the DNA collection statute to expand who is authorized to collect DNA samples to any Department of Corrections or county jail staffs who are trained to do so.
3. Massachusetts SB 941 – Provides access to post conviction DNA testing.
4. Massachusetts SB 974 -- Bill Of Rights For Victims Of Rape & Sexual Assault. Includes right to obtain a rape kit.
5. North Carolina HB 890 -- Authorizes the court to assess a fee of \$300.00 for the costs of the services of a municipal crime laboratory
6. North Carolina SB 1097 – Appropriate funds to hire 7 additional DNA crime lab investigators
7. Pennsylvania HB 1106 – Requires the State Police to “accredit, regulate and oversee” all forensic DNA labs that operate in the state.

Paternity

8. Florida SB 1884 -- Addresses various provisions regarding genetic testing in paternity cases.

NEWS ARTICLES

Forensic DNA

1. “Lawmakers vow to press for tougher sex offender law.” The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 30, 2005.
Iowa may consider requiring DNA from anyone listed on the state’s sex offender registry. The legislation is in response to a recent child abduction case that ended in murder. The suspect is a known sex offender.
2. “Coast gets forensic centre.” Courier Mail (Queensland, Australia), March 30, 2005.
In Queensland, Australia, police will open a new forensic testing centre on the Gold Coast next month to speed up the processing of scientific evidence. The \$600,000 Gold Coast Forensic Facility will process fingerprints and biological samples collected from crime scenes. A police spokesman said the new facility was not built in response to recent criticism of the John Tonge Centre but would help increase the quality of evidence submitted for DNA analysis. The facility was built to satisfy accreditation requirements set by the National Association of Testing Authorities. Photographic, physical and fingerprint evidence will make up the bulk of material tested at the new facility.
3. “Details of the Senate Democrats' proposed budget.” The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 29, 2005.
The Washington state budget proposed by the Senate includes \$4.6 million to improve the state crime lab and DNA analysis.
4. “Prison inmate charged with killing Seattle prostitute in 1988.” The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 29, 2005.
In Washington, a man who attempted to commit suicide last year after "cold case" murder detectives visited him in prison to obtain a DNA sample has been charged with killing a young prostitute in the city in 1988. Before he tried to kill himself, the man reportedly told other inmates after the detectives' visit that he had an old case pending and "DNA got him." The man became a suspect many years ago after another prostitute identified him as a man who had also threatened her life. A warrant for a DNA sample was recently obtained when detectives reopened the case.

5. "Man charged with unsolved 1996 rape after DNA match." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 29, 2005.
In Massachusetts, a Boston man nearing the completion of a three- to five-year prison sentence on a gun conviction now faces the possibility of additional time behind bars after his DNA samples was matched of the offender DNA database to the DNA recovered from the victim of a 1996 rape. At the time of the match, the man was serving a sentence that ended in February. But two days before he was scheduled to be released, prosecutors and police obtained an arrest warrant charging him with rape. Authorities served the warrant in prison, ensuring that he was held upon completion of his sentence.
6. "DNA in girl's slaying disputed." Chicago Tribune, March 29, 2005.
In Illinois, two of Lake County's top law-enforcement officials insisted that a defendant is guilty of the 1992 sexual assault and murder of an 11-year-old baby-sitter despite new DNA tests that his lawyers say exonerate him. Defense lawyers intend to file a motion next month requesting a new trial, citing DNA tests completed late last week that exclude the man as the source of genetic evidence found on the body of the victim. Police said the DNA could be explained by the possibility that another man had sex with the victim earlier on the day she died. Prosecutors are expected to rely heavily on the man's confession in order to preserve his conviction and life sentence.
7. "Murder Suspect No. 2 Convicted." Columbus Dispatch, March 29, 2005.
In Ohio, a jury convicted a man of aggravated murder in the slaying of a 38-year-old woman three years ago. The victim died in front of her 2-year-old daughter after being stabbed 19 times in the chest and neck with a steak knife. The murder investigation at one time centered on another man, who confessed to police. He later recanted, saying the confession was coerced, but the local police chief testified for the defense in the newly-convicted man's trial. This man is linked to the slaying through DNA and other evidence.
8. "DNA Test Buoy Rob Busts." Daily News (New York), March 29, 2005.
In New York, a successful DNA program that has caught hardened burglars in Queens is going citywide, authorities said. "Ordinarily it's tough to make a burglary case - there's rarely an eyewitness, many are careful career criminals, so only about one in five get caught," said the Queens District Attorney. "Now we can catch people with skin cells on tools, saliva on a cigarette," he said. Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly told City Council members that DNA samples have been taken at more than 300 Queens burglaries. Arrests were made in 28 cases, all with DNA work paid for with a grant from the National Institute of Justice. One burglar is doing eight years in prison because of flakes of skin he left on the pocketknife he used to jimmy open the rectory window of a church.
9. "Mass DNA test plan to trap child rapist." Daily Mail (London), March 29, 2005
In England, black men in a town where a child was raped in her bedroom may be asked for DNA samples by police. While officers remain confident that the rapist will be caught, they say testing DNA samples will help eliminate potential suspects and build up a clearer profile of the man. The DNA collection would be voluntary, but possible because the Afro-Caribbean community is relatively small in the town. Police are confident that the child rapist is from the area because he knew which house to target on a local estate.
10. "Sex Scandal: MP faces expulsion over 'rape' charge." The Nation (Thailand), March 29, 2005.
In Thailand, an MP at the center of a sex scandal will face expulsion from the ruling Thai Rak Thai Party if the rape allegations against him prove to be true. The woman involved claimed the MP raped her before pressuring her to have an abortion once he learned she was five months' pregnant. The Deputy House Speaker has urged the MP to arrange for a DNA check to verify his relationship to the fetus.
11. "Dinosaur DNA? New Patent Covers Prehistoric and Aged DNA; Technology Could Solve Ancient Puzzles, Criminal Cold Cases." PR Newswire, March 29, 2005.
The US Patent Office issued a patent to covering methods for recovering and reconstituting genes from "degraded" DNA samples, and could allow scientists to reassemble everything from prehistoric, extinct animals to unsolved crime scenes. By reconstituting nucleic acid molecules that have been degraded but still contain useful information scientists at MatrixDesign are able to create a template from which to multiply the genetic material. That process is repeated until the genetic material is substantially representative -- at microscopic levels -- of the species from which the degraded sample was obtained.

12. "Supreme Court lets stand ruling unsealing Earl Washington files." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 28, 2005.
In Virginia, the US Supreme Court has let stand the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals' ruling that Virginia State Police must unseal most of the files in the 1982 investigation of the rape and murder of Rebecca Lynn Williams. The case involves Earl Washington, who was exonerated of committing the crime after coming within nine days of being executed. Washington sought the files in a further attempt to clear his name, but authorities have said Washington remains a suspect and that release of the files would jeopardize their investigation. Files that were released in November showed that state police have known for at least three years that a convicted rapist whose DNA was found in seminal fluid on a blanket in Williams' apartment was not at work the day of her murder.
13. "Man whose case inspired DNA law tries for new trial." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 28, 2005.
In Nebraska, the man whose case inspired passage of a state post conviction DNA testing law four years ago is trying to use the law to get his murder conviction set aside. The Legislature passed the DNA law in 2001 after the Nebraska Supreme Court rejected the inmate's argument that the state should pay for DNA tests on evidence in the case to see if the results could prove his innocence. The DNA tests did not exist when he was convicted. No Nebraska inmate has yet received a new trial or release from prison under the law. The Nebraska Supreme Court will soon hear an appeal.
14. "WHO Forensic Experts Helps Thailand's Identification Of Tsunami Victims." Thai Press Reports, March 28, 2005.
Thai health officials and forensic specialists are scheduled to consult three American experts from the World Health Organization (WHO) on how to speed up identifying the remaining tsunami bodies. The corpses of the remaining over 2,000 tsunami victims are badly damaged and decayed, making DNA tests the only reliable means of identifying them. The government's Thai Tsunami Victims Identification Centre (TTVIC) is overseeing the identification process.
15. "State court will not review its own ruling on DNA evidence." Chicago Daily Law Bulletin, March 27, 2005.
The Illinois Supreme Court declined to revisit a January ruling that allowed prosecutors to use DNA evidence ordered by a grand jury subpoena rather than a search warrant. The court, without comment, denied the Cook County public defender's petition for rehearing in the case involving a man convicted of raping a jogger in 1989. In a decision written by Chief Justice Mary Ann G. McMorrow, the high court determined that blood samples taken from the man were properly admitted as evidence, even though they were obtained without a warrant. The court, without dissent, determined that the grand jury's subpoena for those samples was supported by probable cause.
16. "Kansas Senate passes abortion bills." The Kansas City Star, March 26, 2005.
The Kansas Senate passed a bill to require abortion clinics to retrieve tissue samples from fetuses aborted by girls under the age of 14. The bill, which must be approved by the House, would make it a crime for abortion providers not to take a fetal DNA sample to be handed over to prosecutors for use in investigations into child molestation. Supporters say the tissue sample bill gives law enforcement another piece of evidence to be used against child molesters. Opponents say it is another means to attack abortion. The law already requires medical providers to report suspected child abuse.
17. "Jury says dad didn't rape his 13-year-old daughter." Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, March 26, 2005.
In New York, jurors have acquitted a man of raping his 13-year-old daughter, who claimed she attempted to collect samples of his sperm because she feared no one would believe her. Jurors accepted the father's testimony that semen on the girl's bed sheet, which was confirmed as his through a DNA test, was deposited when he had an impromptu sexual romp with his former girlfriend. The prosecution argued the girl's attempt to collect evidence showed how badly the girl wanted to be believed. "Ninety-five percent of sexual abuse cases have no physical evidence at all," she said. "We had DNA in this case and it still was not enough for this jury. It's heartbreaking. What am I going to tell this child?" The defense pointed out inconsistencies in testimony by the girl and her mother, saying the two concocted the rape to get rid of his client. While the girl testified, the mother sat in court with a new boyfriend at her side.
18. "Spiraling DNA Tests Strain County's Lab." Sun-Sentinel, March 26, 2005.
In Florida, increasing demands for DNA tests are straining resources at the Palm Beach County crime lab. The backlog can be as long as six months for some cases. The nine-person staff has seen requests to find DNA strands nearly double in the past two years, supervisors said. Law enforcement agencies are now asked to limit the types of

evidence brought in for testing because scientists cannot get to everything. The lab's space will nearly triple in the coming months, but adding extra staff isn't planned for anytime soon.

19. "Pentagon determines that remains found in China are US spy pilot's." The Associated Press, March 25, 2005.
The Pentagon has confirmed that human remains unearthed in China last summer at a remote site where a CIA-sponsored spy plane was shot down in 1952 are those of a civilian pilot whose CIA connection was kept secret for decades. The identification was made through DNA testing of bone fragments and teeth. The DNA tests were also not found to match a man who was at the controls of the plane when it was shot down. Two other men on board spent several decades in a Chinese prison before being released. The CIA initially went to considerable lengths to cover up the failed mission.
20. "Families of plant workers trapped between hope and despair." The Associated Press, March 25, 2005.
In Texas, authorities expect that they will need to use DNA testing to identify some of the remains in the oil refinery explosion that is thought to have killed 15 and injured more than 100.
21. "New DPS director expected to make department changes next week." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 25, 2005.
The new director of the Arizona Department of Public Safety is planning on making important to changes as he takes over administration of the department. In the past five years, crime lab submissions have grown by 9 percent annually, according to the DPS budget request for 2006-07. The department also is said to be struggling with antiquated technology, crime labs that need more lab technicians and better facilities to deal with the backlog of DNA samples and a communications system in place doesn't allow DPS officers to communicate with other law enforcement agencies.
22. "Governor fears fight over funds will complicate rest of session." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 25, 2005.
In Arkansas, the Governor says he fears fights over limited money in the state's General Improvement Fund will complicate the remaining days of the legislative session. His plan would include additional funding for state police, the state Crime Lab.
23. "DNA tests link Illinois inmate to deaths in Utah, Texas." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 25, 2005.
DNA tests on a trucker convicted in Illinois of strangling a 14-year-old girl link him to a 1990 slaying in Utah and a possible homicide in Texas, prosecutors say. The tests were at Utah officials' request, as the man "fell into a crack in the system. There would have been no DNA tests done on him until his release date, which is the 12th of never," she said.
24. "News briefs from Southern California." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, March 25, 2005.
In California, the Los Angeles Sheriff, promising an aggressive campaign to enforce sex-offender registration laws, launched the county's first ever task force targeting sex offenders who fail to tell authorities their whereabouts. The seven-person team is made up of sheriff's deputies, county probation officers, state parole officers and the state Department of Justice. The team will organize sweeps, cross check jail, prison, deportation and death records and take DNA samples from sex offenders. There are about 15,000 sex offenders in the county and 3,300 live within Sheriff's Department jurisdiction. Some 330 of them haven't been located.
25. "Courage Leads To Justice For Crime Victims." Buffalo News (New York), March 25, 2005.
In New York, a man has been convicted of tossing firebombs into a house that resulted in the death of two people. A Fire Investigator helped to solve the crime when he requested DNA testing on one of the unexploded firebombs. He thought that perhaps somebody drank from the pop bottle before turning it into a bomb. DNA from the mouth of the bottle matched a sample from the live-in girlfriend of a man who had become a suspect in the case
26. "Commission slaps police." The Miami Herald, March 25, 2005.
In Florida, the Miami City Commission ordered an independent investigation into the case of two police officers relieved of duty for supposedly leaking information to The Herald about the city's questionable handling of evidence during the search for a serial rapist. The two officers are accused of providing The Herald with an internal report showing that evidence from dozens of sexual assault investigations had not been sent to the police lab for DNA analysis in a timely manner. The revelation came in the summer of 2003, as public attention was riveted on the department's hunt for a serial rapist whose victims included three schoolgirls and a 79-year-old

woman, among others. The official justification for the firings is that the officers are guilty of "impeding an investigation," said a police spokesman.

27. "Court: Drug Addict Went On A Shoplifting Spree." Peterborough Evening Telegraph, March 25, 2005.
In England, a drug addict went on a shoplifting spree and broke into a car in a bid to make cash to feed his habit, a court recently heard. The thief stole merchandise worth about GBP450, including a DVD player. But security staff saw the theft and alerted the police, who arrested him following the incident. He admitted stealing to fund his drugs habit and was released on bail, pending a court hearing. However, a few weeks later he stole a pair of shoes and childrens' clothes worth more than GBP100 from a shopping center. Again he was arrested, and admitted to police what he had done. Then again, a few weeks later he broke into a car and stole goods worth about GBP150. He initially escaped detection this time, but left a sample of blood behind after cutting his hand. A DNA test proved the blood was his.
28. "Former probation officer linked to rapes; DNA tests ordered on Akron suspect." Plain Dealer (Cleveland), March 25, 2005.
In Ohio, Cleveland police plan to arrest an Akron man in seven rapes after connecting his DNA to the scene of each attack. There is also a DNA link to an attack in Pennsylvania. Authorities had thought a ninth sexual assault last year in Cleveland was connected but now say there is no link. The man, a former probation officer, has begun serving a 30-day sentence for a probation violation not connected to the rape cases. Cleveland police said they received a break soon after announcing the DNA link. A caller connected the man to Pennsylvania, and investigators then found a link between the man and Cleveland State. Akron police, Cleveland police and the FBI arrested the man on his probation violation and obtained the man's DNA. He was on probation after pleading guilty in October 2001 to aggravated disorderly conduct for harassment, and has been charged in separate incidents with indecent exposure, making terroristic threats, and soliciting a prostitute.
29. "State, defense argue over DNA tests in Tempest case." The Providence Journal, March 25, 2005.
In Rhode Island, five months after a Superior Court judge ordered DNA testing in a 1982 murder case that convicted a man, lawyers are still wrangling over how to conduct the tests. The inmate's lawyers have argued that DNA tests could clear their client in the bludgeoning death. The judge ordered the testing done with the stipulation that the defense lawyers and those for the state first agree on the extent and location of the testing. Since then, both sides have sought to control the parameters of the testing, stalling the process. Health Department officials admit their testing capabilities are limited, but say they are equipped to test at least some of the samples using in-house STR testing. The state has also rejected the proposed California lab, saying it will only agree to send the materials to a lab with a proven reputation.
30. "DNA to help find doggydoo culprits." UPI, March 25, 2005.
Officials in Dresden, Germany, are going to resort to DNA testing to try to solve their "doggy doo dilemma." The advisory council for a Dresden city district received resounding support for a proposal to take saliva samples from all local dogs. DNA tests would then be used to locate the dogs responsible for the offending piles, so their owners can be punished for neglecting to scoop. The district's proposal is not yet binding, however. For it to become law, the idea has to pass a vote in the city council.
31. "Report on Abuse Urges DNA Tests for Peacekeepers." The Washington Post, March 25, 2005.
A report to the United Nations proposed forcing peacekeepers to submit to DNA tests to establish whether they have sexually abused women or girls and to ensure that those who have fathered children while on a mission pay child support. The proposal reflects mounting concern that large numbers of "peacekeeper babies" are being abandoned, tarnishing the reputation of blue-helmeted U.N. peacekeepers in the communities they were sent to help. The issue has come to light through investigations into sexual exploitation by U.N. personnel in Congo.
32. "Frenchman jailed for raping daughter, fathering three of her children." Agence France Presse, March 25, 2005.
In France, a 62-year-old man was jailed for 14 years after being convicted of raping his daughter over a 10-year period and fathering at least three of her children. The assaults on the victim started in 1991, when she was 19, and continued for 10 years, the court heard. DNA tests on her children found the man was both father and grandfather to three of them. A fourth child died because of genetic problems. The man admitted to having sex with his daughter, now aged 40, with whom he lived in a caravan in the Burgundy region southeast of Paris, but claimed it was consensual.
33. "Creation of DNA database is supported by gardai." The Irish Times, March 24, 2005.

In Ireland, the creation of a DNA database had greatly enhanced crime fighting in other jurisdictions, and would have the same effect in the Republic, according to the Association of Garda Sergeants and Inspectors (ASTI). ASTI spoke after delegates heard calls for the association's national executive to press Minister for Justice Michael McDowell to establish a database. Mr. McDowell has indicated he would be in favor of such a move, saying he did not believe the taking of DNA from criminals would violate their human rights. The plan is currently under preliminary review. The AGSI is in favor of DNA being taken from any person convicted of an offence that carries a prison sentence of five years or more.

34. "Bogus cab driver jailed for series of violent robberies." UK Newsquest Regional Press - This is Local London, March 24, 2005.
In England, a bogus minicab driver who robbed his passengers was caught after a victim's DNA was found on the tip of a screwdriver that had been pointed at his throat. Police stopped the man while he was driving with a potential victim and a car search found the screwdriver in the driver's footwell area. The screwdriver was taken for forensic examination and crucial evidence revealed one of his victim's DNA on the tip. The man initially pleaded not guilty but later admitted the robberies claiming he needed cash for his drug addiction.
35. "DNA Leads to Arrest In Death at Hopkins." The Washington Post, March 24, 2005.
In Maryland, a former restaurant cook who casually knew a university senior was charged in her death, two months after her partially clothed body was discovered in her apartment near the university's Baltimore campus. The 21-year-old biomedical engineering student was the second student in nine months to be killed, prompting fear among students and heightened security measures at the school. The man was charged with first-degree murder in this death, several weeks after he allowed police to take a DNA sample from him. Police said DNA matching the suspect's was discovered in the victim's apartment, though they declined to specify where it was found.
36. "DNA sample from felon results in murder charge." Las Vegas Review-Journal, March 23, 2005.
In Nevada, authorities have arrested and charged a felon in an 8-year-old murder. Police credit the capture to DNA evidence gathered at the 1997 homicide scene and from a separate, 1999 sexual assault on a high school girl. In March 2001 analysts linked the 1997 crime and the 1999 crime to the same perpetrator, but still had no named suspect. In 2002 the man was convicted of battery with substantial bodily harm and sentenced to the Nevada State Prison. He was released in February 2003, but his release was contingent upon his providing a DNA sample. Two years later, his DNA sample was finally matched to the two attacks.
37. "Ottawa to expand DNA data bank." National Post, March 23, 2005.
In Canada, the Liberal government has agreed in principle to make its DNA data bank retroactive to include offenders now in prison. Liberals and opposition parties are trying to clinch a deal by early April to amend the government's DNA data bank bill. The justice critics said the minority government bowed to opposition pressure to change the bill to force inmates convicted of a single murder or sexual assault or manslaughter, to provide blood, hair and saliva samples to the DNA data bank. That change alone, which was on a longer list of demands by the Conservatives, could substantially expand the size of the data bank. As the bill stands now, it would add 28 Criminal Code offences to the list of crimes for which courts can order offenders to surrender blood, saliva or hair samples. Those offences include luring children on the Internet, and making, possessing or distributing child pornography.
38. "Lawyer: Test aids bid for new trial." Portland Press Herald, March 23, 2005.
In Maine, a lawyer for a man who was convicted of murder in 1989, says new DNA test results will help her client's bid for a new trial. She said lab results indicate that male DNA found on the thumbnails of the victim does not belong to any of the men who handled evidence in the case. The inmate had already been eliminated as a source. Prosecutors would not discuss the latest tests. To win a new trial, the inmate must meet a demanding three-part test. He will have to prove that the DNA evidence that excludes him could have come only from the victim's killer, that the evidence was properly handled, and that it outweighs all of the other evidence that led to his conviction.
39. "Typing Error Left Rapist Free For Eight Years." Press Association, March 23, 2005.
In England, a violent rapist remained at large for eight years because of a "typing error" in recording DNA evidence, police said. A man brutally attacked and tried to strangle a 19-year-old woman who was walking home in 1996. However, the suspect was not arrested for the crime until December last year - despite giving a DNA sample that matched evidence from the scene just three months after the attack. A detective said the man had finally been caught by a review of DNA evidence from unsolved crimes. He had been arrested for a public order

offence in November 1996, and had forensic samples taken. However, the match was not spotted at the time because of a clerical error. "In 2004 there was a review of near miss reports, where a crime scene sample is not a match but is close to a convicted person's sample. "They then realized that a 1996 sample taken from the victim had been transcribed incorrectly into the national database. It appears to be a typing mistake."

40. "DNA match leads to arrest in '01 attack." Chicago Daily Herald, March 21, 2005.
In Illinois, a sex offender has been linked to a sex attack in 2001, thanks to a hit on the DNA database. Investigators say they linked the man to the attack after DNA samples he had to give Wisconsin authorities in November proved a match with DNA taken from the crime scene. Sheriff's investigators obtained the DNA from blood that spilled onto the victim's clothing when she bit her assailant, the sheriff said. "Without this technology, the likelihood we would have ever solve this kind of case would be very, very small," he said.

Genetic Privacy / Research

41. "More blood tests considered." Tulsa World, March 27, 2005.
In Oklahoma, a University of Oklahoma official said the school is discussing additional testing that could clear up lingering doubts about blood tampering claims. The dean of OU's College of Public Health in Oklahoma City, said his office is considering DNA tests for what have been called nine questionable blood vials collected as part of the Tribal Effort Against Lead project in Ottawa County. Phenotyping has determined that the blood types and antigens of a field supervisor and phlebotomists match the blood type and antigen markers for nine questionable samples. But, such matches are not that uncommon within the general population. DNA is expected to clarify the situation.