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The June 24, 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 exonerated a man held for 8 months in his daughter’s murder; DNA links a man to 2 rapes.
- Louisiana – DNA evidence aided in a rape conviction.
- Missouri – cold hits identified a 1997 murderer (databased for parole violation); a 1986 rape (databased for rape).
- Nevada – DNA evidence linked a suspect to a rape.
- New York – cold hits identified a 1987 murderer (databased for rape); a 2002 murderer (databased for robbery); and DNA evidence (from a rope) links a man to an attempted kidnapping.
- Ohio – DNA evidence found on a suspect resulted in charges in the disappearance of a child.
- Texas – A DNA backlog resulted in a rape that could have been prevented.
- Virginia – DNA from a left-over hamburger identified armed robbers of a fast-food restaurant.
- Washington – DNA evidence convicted a man in a 1988 murder.
- Australia – a teen has been charged with rape in a case where over 100 voluntary DNA samples were collected.
- Canada – DNA from a stolen car confirmed the identity of a bank robber.

POLICY AND FUNDING ISSUES: The US Senate’s proposal of about \$90 million for DNA testing in 2006 is half of that proposed in the House of Representatives (\$177 million). North Carolina expanded its DNA database to include misdemeanor sexual battery. New York’s may soon close approximately 800 rape investigations expire if the statute of limitations for prosecution is not changed. Illinois will test the remaining backlog of Chicago’s rape cases. The Denver Police Chief credits a drop in reported rapes to the certainty of DNA evidence.

LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS: A California appellate court found that a DNA sample lawfully collected for the database does not need to be returned, nor is there a right to expungement if the database qualifying charge was later reduced.

OTHER FORENSIC DNA ISSUES: Post conviction DNA testing was denied in North Carolina. Remains were identified of a CIA pilot missing since 1952, and a Marine missing since 1968. DNA analysis of remains in Maryland led to the arrest of a murder suspect. A local lab in Ohio has been accredited, and Texas has created a commission to review problems with crime labs. A DNA training program opened at the University of Albany. Efforts to differentiate identical twin DNA were not successful, and a possible contamination in a Michigan lab may jeopardize a murder case.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS: The national DNA database is coming online in Australia, and an Australian state is installing robotics for DNA analysis. Scotland is considering expanding its DNA database policies, and an Canadian official is calling for DNA from anyone convicted of soliciting a prostitute. A Malawi murder case is awaiting DNA analysis results. DNA tests in a criminal paternity case in Jordan resulted in death penalty. A DNA sample taken for medical purposes may be used by Italian police to identify a mafia chief. Hungary is collecting DNA in an investigation of Jewish grave vandalism. A Philippines court ruled that requiring a DNA sample in a criminal investigation is not an invasion of privacy, and a Canadian judge denied an application for post conviction DNA testing.

NEWS ARTICLES

Forensic DNA

1. "SA: Advanced robotics to be used in DNA work." AAP Newsfeed, June 22, 2005.
In Australia, the South Australian state government will install automated robotics systems at the forensic science centre to speed up the processing of DNA material. The robots would be put in place over the next year and would help cut the time taken to process DNA samples from the two weeks at present. Since the government extended DNA testing to all prisoners in local jails, the state's DNA database has grown to hold 25,000 profiles. At present there were also 5,500 samples taken from crime scenes awaiting to be compared to DNA samples on file. DNA testing is producing 40 matches a week linking suspects with crimes or linking previously unrelated crimes.
2. "DNA experts aim to identify 550 victims of Srebrenica massacre before 10th anniversary." Associated Press Worldstream, June 21, 2005.
The International Commission on Missing Persons expects to complete the identification of 550 victims from Srebrenica so they can be collectively buried at the massacre's 10th anniversary next month. The official commemoration of the deaths of 7,800 Muslim men and boys - Europe's worst single killing of civilians since World War II - will be held July 11 in the eastern Bosnian village of Potocari, near Srebrenica. Using DNA analysis, the ICMP has identified 2,032 bodies of Srebrenica victims so far. The bodies were excavated from mass graves in eastern Bosnia.
3. "Remains of Connecticut Marine killed 37 years ago are identified." Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 21, 2005.
Nearly four decades after a Connecticut Marine was killed in the Vietnam War, his remains have been positively identified, thanks to DNA testing. Thomas William Fritsch was 21 when he and 11 others were killed in May 1968 during a fight with North Vietnamese at the Ngok Tavak base outside Da Nang. He died two months before he was to return home. The remains of Fritsch and the others were found after several excavations in 1998 and 1999 yielded bone and teeth. Aided by DNA samples supplied by relatives, Fritsch's remains were positively identified on March 30.
4. "Maryland detective solves 1995 murder." Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 21, 2005.
In Maryland, a detective's visit to a website began the identification process of a woman who went missing in 1995. The body had been found in Pennsylvania, and later entered onto The Doe Network where a sketch of the unidentified woman's face was available. A comparison of the victim's DNA to that of surviving family members proved a match in the Maryland case. The woman's husband has since been arrested in her murder investigation.
5. "States break roadblock in DNA database trial." The Australian, June 21, 2005.
In Australia, Queensland and West Australia police have begun trials of a national DNA database, five years after federal legislation outlining the process was first introduced. Other states will begin using the long-awaited database in coming months, as legislation allowing collaboration and data-sharing is finalized. Each state and territory jurisdiction has its own database of DNA samples from individuals and crime scenes, but until now none has been able to search the others' material for matches.
6. "Missing 5-Year-Old Girl." Columbus Dispatch, June 21, 2005.
In Ohio, the rape case against a man suspected of assaulting a five year-old girl was postponed until Aug. 15 so police could pursue a tip indicating where the girl's body may be found. The suspect was charged with her rape after police tested the DNA of several adults who had access to the girl. They found the girl's DNA on the suspect's genitals.
7. "Burger Proves To Be Meat Of Case." Daily Press, June 21, 2005.
In Virginia, three men who robbed a McDonald's store in 2004 were identified through DNA found on a half-eaten meal. According to police, the three went to the restaurant, ordered food and ate while waiting for the restaurant to empty out. They then robbed it at gunpoint and shoved the employees into the freezer. The McDonald's employees had emptied the trash cans before the three robbers tossed their trash in one of the cans, so their leftovers were easy to find. An investigator retrieved the food (a cheeseburger, french fries and a soda straw) from the trash can, and sent it to the lab for analysis. Recently DNA from the meal was matched to at least one profile on the state's DNA database. Two of the suspects were already in jail on charges unrelated to this incident.

8. "Unraveling A Mystery: Old memories, old killing, new twists." Daily Free Press, June 21, 2005.
In Michigan, a possible contamination of DNA evidence at the state crime laboratory could impact two murder cases. DNA evidence from a 1969 murder victim's pantyhose was found to belong to a man who has become a suspect in the case. However, a drop of blood on the victim's hand was also matched to a separate man who was convicted of beating his mother to death. The man who killed his mother was only four at the time of the 1969 murder and investigators can find no way to link either man to each other's case. There is a suspicion that the match to the man who was convicted of killing his mother is the result of contamination, as that case and the 1969 murder were analyzed at the lab on the same date in 2002.
9. "Statute of limitations may wipe 800 rapes from books." National Post, June 21, 2005.
In New York, city police may have to shelve more than 800 rape investigations because of an "outdated" law providing only a five-year window for prosecuting sexual assault. The alarming statistic represents almost half the rape cases on police books in New York. A bill to amend the statute is before the New York State Assembly, but is being opposed by groups defending the legal rights of minorities such as African Americans and Hispanics, who may be disproportionately affected.
10. "Jury weighs if teen robbed, raped woman." San Bernardino Sun, June 21, 2005.
In California, a jury is considering whether a Los Angeles teenager broke into a woman's home to rob and rape her two days after Christmas 2002. Investigators secured a confession from the boy, but he pleaded not guilty in court. The prosecution's failure to have a condom tested for DNA is among the questions the defense posed to jurors.
11. "Keep DNA Of Innocent And Guilty Alike'." The Scotsman, June 21, 2005.
In Scotland, ministers are considering controversial new powers to permanently store fingerprint and DNA samples taken from anyone arrested for an imprisonable offence - even if they are found not guilty or not taken to court. The impetus for the change has come from the Home Office, which introduced a similar change in the law for England four years ago, and from the police, who believe it would help to catch more criminals. Currently in Scotland, this evidence must be destroyed by police if the suspect is released without charge or is not convicted of an offence. Since the law changed in England, senior police officers in Scotland have frequently lobbied ministers to get them to look at the legislation and, with the Executive's proposed Police Bill likely to start its parliamentary progress in the autumn, this was seen as the ideal time to hold a public consultation on the issue.
12. "Rapist Admits to 1987 Slaying, The Times Union (Albany, New York), June 21, 2005.
In New York, a graying convicted rapist said he wanted to admit he raped and strangled a 19-year-old hitchhiker 18 years ago and dumped her body in the Hudson River so the matter could be "behind me and everyone else." State Police investigators recently identified the man as a suspect in the attack after a cold hit was made on the state DNA database to the man's profile. His DNA was in a state database because of a conviction for raping a 16-year-old girl in May 1989, nearly two years after he murdered the 19 year-old. Ironically, the man used the same law that required his sample for the database to try an appeal of his rape conviction. He attempted in 1996 to get the Appellate Division to reopen the case so DNA testing could be performed on a semen sample found on the victim. He hoped the test would exonerate him, but the court struck down the appeal, ruling he had already exhausted the appeal process.
13. "Critical Audit Prompts Va. to Review DNA Evidence." The Washington Post, June 21, 2005.
In Virginia, a special panel has begun a review of DNA evidence used in at least 160 cases by the state's Division of Forensic Science following a study critical of the crime laboratory. A Virginia Court of Appeals judge is leading the effort, which will review evidence in cases that date from 1994. About two dozen are death row cases, and the analysis marks the first time a state has volunteered to revisit the cases of executed felons on a large scale.
14. "TAS: Youth appears in court on rape charges." AAP Newsfeed, June 20, 2005.
In Australia, a teenager charged with raping two elderly women in northern Tasmania appeared in a closed court session. Local police had assigned 15 detectives to the investigation since the latest attack on June. During that time more than 100 people provided DNA voluntarily to help with the investigation.
15. "AP Interview: Attorney says DNA tests continue in Collman case." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 20, 2005.
In Indiana, the attorney for the man charged with murdering a 10-year-old girl questioned whether authorities have the right man, noting they continue to collect DNA evidence from others connected to the case. He also said that he plans to conduct independent testing of the DNA evidence that led authorities to charge his client with murder after

they had previously charged a different man with murder in the case. The prosecutor said close to 70 people have undergone DNA swabbing and that investigators have not ruled out the possibility that suspect did not act alone. Investigators were led to the suspect by a cigarette butt found at the creek, and DNA tests of semen found on the victim's body led prosecutors to charge him initially with molesting the girl.

16. "Monday at the General Assembly." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 20, 2005.
In North Carolina, the Legislature has enacted a law to require "sexual battery" convictions to be included on the state's DNA database. Sexual battery is a high-level misdemeanor and is defined as engaging in nonconsensual sexual contact that stops short of intercourse or rape. A person currently must give a DNA sample if convicted of any felony, stalking or assaulting a handicapped person.
17. "Crime Lab Gets Accreditation." Columbus Dispatch, June 20, 2005.
In Ohio, the Columbus Police Crime Lab has become the first municipal lab in the country to gain accreditation under a new set of standards developed by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors accrediting body. It took the lab 18 months to implement the changes needed to meet 250 requirements for an accreditation. Ten other labs had received the credentials, though Columbus is the first that operates for a city police department.
18. "Commission created to look into crime labs." The Houston Chronicle, June 20, 2005.
In Texas, the Governor has signed legislation creating a nine-member commission to investigate potential problems in crime labs across the state. The bill to create the Texas Forensic Science Commission was a compromise for legislators who wanted to increase crime lab oversight. The Governor will appoint five members, including the chair, and the lieutenant governor and attorney general each will appoint two. While the new commission will have the power to investigate labs, the Department of Public Safety will retain the power to ensure that labs meet minimum standards and issue accreditation.
19. "Malawi To Petition South Africa Over Missing DNA Results." BBC Monitoring International Reports, June 19, 2005.
In Malawi, the government has decided to engage the South African embassy to help in sourcing DNA test results from a South African forensic science laboratory. The DNA will be presented as part of evidence in a murder case, which started in 2000, and has been stalled while DNA tests are awaited. Malawi feels it has been waiting some time for the results with no communication from the South African lab. The lack of communications as to the progress of the DNA tests has lead prosecutors on the case to believe that "something strange" may have happened to the evidence.
20. "Mystery lurks: Killer at large." Chicago Tribune, June 19, 2005.
In Illinois, DNA tests have exonerated a man who was accused of killing his three year-old daughter. Police say the man had confessed to the sexual assault and murder, but DNA tests exclude him as the perpetrator. The man spent eight months in prison before the DNA testing was completed. He explains that his video taped confession was the result of lies and threats from investigators. The man's defense attorney questions why police requested a halt to DNA evidence testing once they secured a confession. Even after evidence was sent to the FBI lab, the defense attorney said sheriff's officials told the agency not to pursue the testing. A report from the FBI lab indicates that a sheriff's officer told FBI analysts in November to stop testing. The defense attorney also criticized the Illinois State Police lab for failing to get a genetic profile when analysts at the Joliet lab examined the vaginal swab. A state police spokesman, said the lab did only preliminary work before the evidence was sent to a private lab, and so it never had the opportunity to try to isolate the DNA.
21. "Police at roadblock in search for rapist." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 19, 2005.
In Michigan, efforts have been abandoned to differentiate the DNA of identical twin brothers, who are involved in a rape allegation. One of the two brothers raped a woman in 1999, but because they are twins, the DNA evidence matches both men. One of the men was on the DNA database due to a previous home invasion conviction and the other is in prison for fraud and failing to register as a sex offender. Police and prosecutors had given up on the possibility that available DNA technology could discern between identical twins, saying it could cost more than \$100,000 with no guarantee of success. But Orchid Cellmark, a private DNA laboratory, contacted Michigan officials in August 2004 and offered to conduct the tests for free. However, company officials have confirmed that current technology is still unable to discern the twins' DNA, which contain tiny mutations that standard tests cannot find. The company has promised to resume work on the case as soon as technology became available.
22. "Convicted sex offender faces second trial." The Greenville News (South Carolina), June 19, 2005.

In Louisiana, a man accused of raping a 12-year-old girl who was waiting for her school bus now faces a life sentence without parole after being found guilty. DNA evidence tested at the Northwest Louisiana Crime Lab indicate little likelihood that the sperm came from someone other than the defendant. Defense lawyers admit that the DNA evidence means the man lied about having sex with the girl, but maintained that the evidence must be considered in conjunction with other information, such as unsupported allegations that the girl was also sexually assaulted by her step-father.

23. "As population grows, so do county's building needs." *Kansas City Star*, June 19, 2005.
In Missouri, the Johnson County Sheriff would like funding for a \$30 million CSI-like crime lab, but it has not been recommended in the 2006 budget.
24. "Court orders DNA tests on Ecleo and his kids." *Manila Bulletin*, June 19, 2005.
In the Philippines, the judge handling the case of cult leader and parricide suspect has ordered the man and his children to appear before the court for a DNA sampling. The judge issued the order after denying a motion arguing that subjecting the man and his children to DNA sampling would violate their right to privacy. "A persons saliva, blood, tissue, hair, and other parts of its body are not and cannot be a persons property. Also, the conduct of DNA sampling for DNA testing, a person is not curtailed or deprived of his liberty whereby he is brought into the custody of the court," said the judge.
25. "£4.2m Police Unit Aims To Cut Crime." *Western Mail*, June 18, 2005.
In Wales, a new forensic unit aimed at improving a Welsh police force's fight against serious crimes was officially opened. The £4.2m scientific support unit at South Wales Police headquarters in Bridgend, houses some of the most cutting-edge technology in the field. It will bring together all forensics departments, including the fingerprint bureau, photographic and video imaging unit, facial identification, DNA bureau, and the fingerprint development unit. A department spokesman said, "In the two months that this building has operational, 25 more criminals have been detected from fingerprints, in comparison to April of last year, and 21 more in May than the same period last year. Similarly, we have seen a 37% increase in DNA matches over the same period."
26. "DNA links bandit to bank robbery." *Windsor Star*, June 18, 2005
In Canada, nearly nine months after Windsor police identified the "red wig bandit" as the prime suspect in an a bank heist, a DNA match has given them the green light to lay charges. Detectives lifted a DNA sample from a stolen green van used as the getaway vehicle in an armed robbery at a bank last fall. "DNA is extremely helpful," said an investigator. "Without it, we wouldn't have been able to put together a case. We strongly suspected that Brewer was the person responsible, but unless you have some hard evidence that can tie him right to the scene, it's very, very difficult to go to prosecution."
27. "A man convicted of raping his 14-year-old niece hanged in Jordan." *Associated Press Worldstream*, June 17, 2005.
In Jordan, a man convicted of raping his 14-year-old niece has been hanged. The rapist, identified only as M.A., 34, had raped his niece three times. The girl became pregnant and gave birth to a girl in November 2003. DNA testing revealed that the father of the infant was the mother's uncle. The man was convicted of rape last year.
28. "Woman retrieves father's remains 52 years after CIA operation." *The Associated Press State & Local Wire*, June 17, 2005.
In Oregon, the daughter of a missing CIA operative has learned that remains recovered in China are those of her father. It was only last year that officials announced that a team from the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command in Hawaii would be allowed into China's Jilin province to search for the two pilots' remains. Tipped by elderly villagers who remembered the crash, the team were able to pinpoint the remains using modern-day forensic techniques. They found a Rolex watch and a mechanical pencil that both matched those carried by the missing man. It took a DNA match of the tooth and bone fragments to clinch the identification. "That's the first time I've ever been in the same room with my Dad," she said this week, tears filling her eyes as she sat amid some of her father's pictures.
29. "Italian police hope to trace DNA of wanted Mafia boss." *BBC Monitoring Europe – Political*, June 17, 2005.
Italian police have obtained a tissue sample that may be that of a wanted mafia boss, Bernardo Provenzano. Investigators believe Provenzano underwent cancer treatment in Marseilles, France in 2003. Tissue taken during this time has been obtained by the police and may now establish the genetic identity of the wanted man -- who has been in hiding for 42 years.

30. "Killer's bid for new DNA tests denied." The Calgary Herald, June 17, 2005.
In Canada, a Superior Court judge has turned down the request of a former janitor convicted in the 1990 murder of a six-year old girl, for new DNA tests to be conducted on the victim's clothing. The judge ruled that the inmate "has not passed the necessary hurdle," to order more sophisticated DNA tests on the victim's leotards. He said there was "no reasonable chance of success" that the tests would exonerate Terceira in the sexual assault and murder of the girl."
31. Search For DNA To Test Finds Nothing, Says Judge." Charlotte Observer (North Carolina), June 17, 2005.
In North Carolina, a Superior Court Judge denied a defense motion that would have ordered authorities to conduct post-conviction DNA testing on evidence in a case that has held a man in prison for 29 years. Last month, the judge granted a defense request to order authorities to find and preserve any physical evidence connected to the case. But the judge has said that no such evidence was found. The defense has found a dark toboggan cap that was presented in evidence during the trial, and has asked for DNA testing on the cap. However, the judge ruled the cap had been contaminated as evidence in the intervening years, so it had become irrelevant to the case.
32. "Man charged in 2nd sex assault." Chicago Tribune, June 17, 2005.
In Illinois, DNA evidence has linked a man awaiting trial on a 2003 sexual assault to an earlier sexual assault. The man was charged with aggravated criminal sexual assault in the February 2002 Chicago rape of a woman in her 40s. He was already being held in lieu of \$200,000 bail in a June 2003 sexual assault of a woman. DNA evidence also links him to a third sexual assault in which he has not been charged. He has five felony convictions, including an armed robbery.
33. "Denver crime up 1.8% in 2004." The Denver Post, June 17, 2005.
In Colorado, Denver has learned that homicides in the city jumped 40 percent in 2004 over the previous year, and robberies and burglaries also climbed. However, one of the biggest crime decreases was in reported sexual assaults. The Police Chief attributes the drop in sexual assaults to the certainty of DNA evidence. "Even the stupidest criminal realizes that that kind of evidence is proof without reasonable doubt," he said. "We are solving cold cases continuously. I would expect those numbers and that type of evidence to increase the solving of those crimes." Throughout the city, the number of reported sexual assaults declined from 327 in 2003 to 266 in 2004, an 18.7 percent drop.
34. Justice minister pushes for DNA samples from all convicted johns." Guelph Mercury (Ontario, Canada), June 17, 2005.
In Canada, Alberta's justice minister wants DNA samples taken from all convicted johns in an effort to find the killer or killers of a number of murdered prostitutes. He has sent a letter to the federal Justice Minister calling for changes to the DNA Identification Act. "I suspect there is a correlation between people who use sex-trade workers and the death of sex-trade workers," Stevens told the Edmonton Sun. "We know that 'bad dates' are part of the environment and we know there are a lot of people out there who play rough in the sex-trade business . . ." Since 1988, the bodies of 12 prostitutes have been found in and around Edmonton. There have been suggestions, which police have never confirmed, that a serial killer is at work.
35. "A Case Study; Backlog On DNA Testing May Have Hurt Public." The Houston Chronicle, June 17, 2005.
Article highlights story of a rape case that could have been prevented, had there not been a multi-year delay in analyzing DNA evidence. The man had raped a young girl nearly four years ago, and was soon after incarcerated on unrelated charges. His DNA sample was collected for the DNA database, but the evidence in the rape was not analyzed before he was released and subsequently raped another victim who was walking home from school. In cases where police recover DNA but have no suspect, it can take up to a year until the sample is sent to a private lab, analyzed, then compared with the FBI's database. The Houston Police Department aims to reduce that time frame to 30 days in the next several years. There also is a backlog of roughly 6,000 DNA samples from prison inmates that the DPS is working to analyze, and Houston estimates another 200-300 cases still awaiting testing.
36. "Rapist faces kidnap charge." The Journal News (Westerchester County, New York), June 17, 2005.
In New York, DNA test results from a rope used in a 2003 attack have led Haverstraw town police to charge a man with second-degree kidnapping. The man is already serving prison time for raping one woman and attacking a second woman last year. The rope, recovered from the crime scene had been placed around the neck of the victim during the attack. Police originally arrested another man who once worked in the area of the 2003 attack, but those charges were eventually dropped.

37. "Murder suspect found guilty." Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, June 17, 2005.
In New York, a man has been found guilty in a 2002 murder, thanks to a cold hit on the DNA database. The man was linked to the slaying last year when DNA collected from the victim's body was matched with DNA that he had been compelled to surrender after he was convicted of robbing a bank in California in 1997. Despite the DNA evidence, the case against the man was considered circumstantial. No direct evidence tied him to the slaying. The man denied knowing the victim, having sex with her or killing her, and the prosecution argued that the DNA evidence showed that he was trying to hide his involvement. The defense argued that the DNA samples could have been contaminated after they were collected.
38. "DNA makes mark on crime-solving." St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 17, 2005.
A recent expansion of Missouri's DNA database statute to require DNA from all convicted felons has netted a suspect in the rape and murder of an elderly woman eight years ago. The man was serving time for drug-related and parole-violation offenses, and his parole was to end March 31. Corrections officials, fighting a backlog of cases, finally got a saliva swab from him on March 28. "A few more days and he could would have been a free man and we wouldn't have been able to touch him," said Mary Beth Karr, the St. Louis Police Department's DNA technical leader and CODIS administrator. "DNA is the best thing for law enforcement since the invention of the fingerprint," said the Chief of Detectives. "In fact, it's even better than fingerprints because DNA can come from many sources -- blood, tears, skin cells, semen, saliva, hair. We can obtain it from a cigarette butt or a water glass. We're going to see a lot more (crime) cleanups."
39. "Forensic education begins at UAlbany." The Times Union, June 17, 2005.
In New York, the University at Albany recently showcased the inaugural class of its DNA Academy, a graduate-level crash course in lab and courtroom techniques. A dozen hires of the Massachusetts State Police Crime Laboratory are its first students; classes from other police agencies are likely to follow. when Massachusetts decided to beef up its crime lab from 72 people to 450, the lab's director, knew he couldn't possibly train all of the new scientists he planned to hire. So when he solicited training bids, UAlbany came back with a winner. The academy is part of the Northeast Regional Forensic Institute, a joint program between UAlbany and the New York State Police Forensic Investigation Center established with the help of a \$1.5 million grant landed by U.S. Sen. Charles Schumer in 2003.
40. "Spain seeking DNA to determine if bombing suspect committed suicide attack in Iraq." The Associated Press, June 16, 2005.
Forensic experts are trying to obtain DNA samples from Iraq to determine if a suspect in the 2004 Madrid train bombings committed a suicide attack there. The Interior Ministry said Wednesday that five men arrested this week in Spain helped key suspects in the bombing flee Spain, including Mohamed Afalah, a Moroccan whose whereabouts have been unknown since June 2004. The ministry said that after the bombing, Afalah made his way to Belgium and Syria, and, after calling his father to warn him and apologize, apparently staged a suicide attack in Iraq sometime between May 12 and 19.
41. "Despite victim's death 15 years ago, DNA helps convict man of rape." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 16, 2005.
In Missouri, a man has been convicted for a rape he committed fifteen years ago and despite the fact that the victim is now dead. The man was identified through a cold hit on the DNA database – his sample had been collected due to another rape conviction. Because defense attorneys could not cross-examine the victim, her formal statement to police could not be admitted at trial. However, prosecutors were able to use the woman's spontaneous statements to police and others at the rape scene. The woman's son and the first officer at the scene both testified to what the woman said immediately after the attack - including the fact that the rapist had used a knife. Had prosecutors not been able to prove a weapon was involved, the crime would have carried a three-year statute of limitations under the state laws in effect in 1986.
42. "17-year-old "cold case" finally over." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 16, 2005.
In Washington State, a man who already was serving time for rape and burglary has pleaded guilty in King County Superior Court to killing a young prostitute in 1988. DNA evidence linked the man to the murder. The victim was also one of the first in Washington state identified through genetic fingerprinting. DNA from blood and muscle samples from the victim and family members were a match. In 2004, the crime lab matched the man's DNA to that of evidence collected from the victim's body. The man is still serving a sentence for rape and burglary convictions

in 1976. He was on parole when he killed the victim and shot another prostitute in the back.

43. "Federal grant will open cold cases." The Miami Herald, June 16, 2005.
The North Miami Police Department was awarded a grant in the amount of \$525,815 from the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice to provide financial support to pay for the services of a sergeant, detective, crime analyst and crime scene technicians to examine "cold case" homicides and sexual batteries. The grant will allow the department to reevaluate and investigate the 28 open homicides and 300 sexual battery cases that contain potential DNA evidence.
44. "Man guilty of predatory sex assault." The Pantagraph (Bloomington, Illinois), June 16, 2005.
In Indiana, a man was convicted of molesting a girl whom he met at a child-welfare agency. DNA from semen found on the girl's underwear matched the suspect's by a probability of 2.5 quadrillion to one. DNA on a condom found at the park also was consistent with the man and the victim, but the sample was too small to make a positive identification. The girl admits to approaching the suspect and sexual contact. The defense argued that conclusive DNA results from the condom were needed to demonstrate the man had sex with the girl. He said the sample, which included DNA from three people, failed to exclude large segments from the population, could have been tainted and may not have even contained DNA from a sex act. Prosecutors replied that the victim's testimony coupled with the DNA matched to the suspect from her underwear provided ample evidence for a conviction.
45. "Man is charged in 1997 slaying." St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 16, 2005.
In Missouri, St. Louis detectives have arrested a man in conjunction with a 1997 murder, thanks to a cold hit on the DNA database. The man has a criminal record that includes 25 arrests and seven convictions, most of them for drug-related crimes. He has no convictions for any crimes of violence. His DNA was obtained by Department of Corrections officials from a swab of saliva, apparently taken March 1 when he was released from his last confinement, for parole violation. The Chief of Detectives said the case "epitomizes for victims' families that they should never give up hope that the person who hurt their loved ones can be caught. With DNA and the modern technology, those families of victims can remain encouraged."
46. "DNA Team Nail 8 Sex Monsters." The Sun, June 16, 2005.
In England, eight rapists have been jailed for attacks dating back more than ten after being identified by new DNA testing. The men are now behind bars for a total of 60 years after being convicted of rapes and violent sex attacks. Fifteen more suspects are awaiting trial. A Whitehall source said: "So far the conviction rate is 100 per cent. And it is thought the whole project will cost less than Pounds 500,000."
47. "State crime lab expected to finish clearing backlog this summer." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, June 15, 2005.
In Illinois, State and Chicago police officials say that a backlog of untested crime scene evidence from the city is expected to be cleared up this summer. Earlier this year, the Illinois State Police had reported reducing its backlog of untested DNA to the lowest level in five years. But that report did not include more than 1,200 untested DNA samples from Chicago. Chicago Police officials have been sending shipments of those samples to the Illinois State Police crime lab since January. The state crime lab's eventual goal is to process DNA samples within 30 days. Cases now can take as long as four months to be analyzed.
48. "Hungarian politicians condemn Jewish graves' vandalization." BBC Monitoring Europe – Political, June 15, 2005.
In Hungary, police are investigating the recent desecration of several Jewish graves in Budapest. Police indicated that they were attempting to collect finger prints and DNA samples from each grave stone.
49. "Convicted felon has no constitutional right to return of DNA samples." Municipal Litigation Reporter, June 15, 2005.
The California Court of Appeal, First District, found that an individual who had his DNA profile lawfully collected under the DNA and Forensic Identification Data Base and Data Ban Act (DNA Data Base Act) had no constitutional right to the return of the DNA samples. The court of appeal further found that the DNA Data Base Act did not permit expungement of the DNA profile (or destruction of the samples or specimens) merely because the plaintiff's prior qualifying charge was subsequently reduced to a misdemeanor.
50. "SBI Crime Lab Is Making Headway." News & Record, June 15, 2005.

Letter from the Director of the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation, in response to a recent article regarding the tremendous backlog facing the crime laboratory. Letter notes "the significant successes of the SBI Crime Lab over the past four years which have in many ways caused this increased workload... The article correctly points out that additional resources and positions are desperately needed to keep up with this additional work caused by success. Legislators must address these critical needs now. By making high-tech crime-fighting at the SBI Crime Lab a priority among the state's other needs, we can continue to help law enforcement solve more crimes and better protect the public. It's a small price to pay for public safety."

51. "Suspected Reno area prowler arrested in Arizona." Reno Gazette-Journal, June 15, 2005.
In Nevada, Reno police say DNA evidence, a tip from Arizona police and a striking suspect sketch led to the arrest of a suspect in a summertime rape committed by an elusive serial prowler. The man was arrested in April on burglary charges in Arizona. In the Arizona cases, he is accused of breaking into the homes of two women and touching them inappropriately. Because the 19-year-old had just moved from Reno to attend school, Arizona police contacted Reno police because of the strange sexual circumstances related to the burglaries. Recognizing similarities, detectives reviewed an unsolved case and the crime lab made a DNA match to the suspect's sample. "Just the nature of the crime, someone asleep in bed and attacked in the dark, DNA evidence is critical," said an investigator. "Oftentimes people mask their faces or make the victims turn away ... this is excellent evidence and allows us to bring charges forward."
52. "Florida Department Of Law Enforcement Wins 13 Davis Productivity Awards." US Fed News, June 14, 2005.
The Florida Department of Law Enforcement has been awarded with 13 Davis Productivity Awards for 2005 from the Florida TaxWatch. The Davis Productivity Awards recognize and reward state government employees whose work significantly and measurably increases productivity and promotes innovation to improve the delivery of safe services and save money for Florida taxpayers and businesses. One such award went to Corey Crumbley, who developed a program to document and monitor FDLE Orlando's crime lab's DNA case outsourcing process.

Genetic Privacy / Research

53. "Only those with A+ in DNA test need apply." The Advertiser, June 22, 2005.
In Australia, National Rugby League club Manly has for the past two years adopted DNA testing, at \$750 for each sample, to be better informed on the genetic details of potential recruits. The Australian Football League (AFL) is being asked to take charge of the legal, moral and ethical debate on DNA testing. So far, other football teams have indicated that they have no plans for DNA testing until they receive guidance from AFL.
54. "Orchid Cellmark Launches Service to the Funeral Industry to Preserve Genetic History." PR Newswire, June 20, 2005.
Orchid Cellmark announced the launch of a new service that gives families a simple way to preserve the DNA profile of their relatives. This new service preserves this unique source of genetic information with potentially important medical, legal and genealogy applications after a person's death. A record of an individual's DNA can provide a number of safeguards to families -- as a possible protection against future estate or lineage issues, as a way to trace family genealogy and identify ancestry, and so families may be able to track more detailed information about their medical history as technology advances. This new service will be offered through funeral homes as a component of routine preparations before burial or cremation or as part of pre-planned funeral arrangements.

Paternity

55. "Who's the dad?; DNA-test all babies at birth to make sure." Sunday Mail (South Australia), June 19, 2005.
Article calls for mandatory DNA testing at birth to avoid false paternity claims. Excerpt reads, "Some women will be horrified and insulted by such a suggestion. But if you have nothing to hide, what's the big deal? They may feel their honesty and integrity are being questioned - that routine biological testing of a baby's origins is an invasion of their privacy ... I find pre-nuptial agreements more offensive than having a baby's biological origins confirmed. However, it would alleviate many psychological issues associated with children finding out they have been lied to their whole life when they discover that their "father" isn't their biological father."