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The January 2006 DNA Resource Report is listed below, along with a summary. These reports are prepared on behalf of Applied Biosystems.

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

- California -- a cold hit on the DNA database identified a murderer.
- Colorado -- cold hits on the DNA database identified a peeping Tom, and rapists in both Boulder and Denver.
- Connecticut -- A cold hit on the database identified a rapist.
- District of Columbia -- a cold hit on the DNA database identified a murderer (1983 crime).
- Florida -- a cold hit on the DNA database identified a murderer (1994 and 2002 crimes).
- New York -- a cold hit on the DNA database identified a child rapist.
- Ohio -- a cold hit on the DNA database identified a 1994 murderer (on database for not paying child support), a 1995 murderer, and a possible serial rapist.
- Oklahoma -- DNA evidence from the trigger on a gun identified a shooter in a murder case.
- Texas -- a cold hit on the DNA database identified a murderer (1987 crime).
- Virginia -- a cold hit on the DNA database identified a 1987 murderer (on database for drug possession).

POLICY AND FUNDING ISSUES: Bills to require DNA for felony arrests have been introduced in Arizona, Illinois, Kansas, and New Mexico. Utah and Washington are considering bills to require DNA from misdemeanor convictions. An Arizona proposal would collect DNA from illegal immigrants. Kentucky is considering expansion to all convicted felons, and New York's Governor proposes requiring DNA from all convicted criminals.

LEGAL CHALLENGES: A Washington State Superior Court has ruled YSTR testing is generally accepted by the scientific community.

OTHER FORENSIC DNA ISSUES: Both Vermont and New Hampshire have proposed legislation for a forensic oversight commission. Missing persons DNA legislation has been introduced in Arizona, Colorado, DC, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Nebraska and Washington. DNA identified animals in criminal cases in Virginia and Washington. Post conviction DNA testing freed a man in Florida, and the US Supreme Court will consider a Tennessee case.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS: England's database continues to grow -- soon to hold the profile of one in 14 citizens (7% of population); but government officials say police are not making enough use of DNA. India is moving forward with DNA database legislation to include convicted offenders and suspects, and a victim's family in England wants DNA samples from suicide victims to be databased. Backlogs in Australia and South Africa made headlines. Thailand may use DNA testing to identify remains in an alleged human rights case. Australian police are reticent to provide their own DNA samples to authorities.

- England -- DNA from a sock identified a drug dealer; an arrest for being drunk and disorderly resulted in the identification of two brothers who raped a woman in 1995.
- Thailand -- DNA identified a suspect in the rape of a British tourist.

LEGISLATION

1. Arizona HB 2278 – Requires county medical examiners to collect DNA from unidentified remains for inclusion in the missing persons index.
2. Arizona HB 2589 -- Expands DNA database to include illegal aliens. (Creates the state crime of “trespass” for any illegal aliens, as defined by federal law, on public or private property in the state.) DNA sample to be taken upon arrest.
3. Arizona SB 1378 -- Expands DNA database to include all persons charged with a felony as of Jan 2007, and all felony arrests as of Jan 2008.
4. Arizona SB 1556 – Requires county medical examiners to collect DNA from unidentified remains for inclusion in the missing persons index.
5. Colorado HB 1122 -- Requires coroners and medical examiners to take steps, including the obtaining of DNA samples, to assist in the identification of unidentified human remains. Prohibits cremation of unidentified human remains.
6. District of Columbia LB 494 – Creates the Missing Persons and Identification Act. Requires coroners and medical examiners to take steps, including the obtaining of DNA samples, to assist in the identification of unidentified human remains. Prohibits cremation of unidentified human remains.
7. Hawaii HB 1897 -- Improves the capacity of law enforcement agencies to locate and return missing persons by using DNA identification
8. Illinois HB 4203 -- Creates the Missing Persons Identification Act. Establishes procedures to be used by the medical examiner or coroner in identifying human remains..
9. Illinois HB 4607 -- Expands DNA database to include all felony arrests, subject to appropriation. Class 3 felony to destroy, alter, conceal, disguise, or otherwise tamper with DNA evidence.
10. Illinois HB 5288 – Requires an annual report on 1) the number of backlogged DNA samples, and (2) the number of persons offenders whose DNA samples have not been analyzed.
11. Illinois SB 2383 -- Appropriates \$100,000 for FY2007 from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of State Police for grants to local law enforcement agencies to conduct DNA testing in cases involving the murder of children under 17 years of age.
12. Kansas HB 2554 -- Expands DNA database to include arrests for any felony or drug crime of severity levels 1 or 2, and expands to all convicted felons in 2008.
13. Kansas HB 2626 -- -- Requires coroners and medical examiners to take steps, including the obtaining of DNA samples, to assist in the identification of unidentified human remains. Prohibits cremation of unidentified human remains.
14. Kentucky HB 116 -- Expands DNA database to include all felony convictions. Including juveniles, and fully retroactive to include probation and parole.
15. Kentucky HB 157 -- Expands DNA database to include all felony convictions. Including juveniles, and retroactive to include persons in custody of Dept. of Corrections or Juvenile Justice.
16. Kentucky HB 447 -- -- Requires coroners and medical examiners to take steps, including the obtaining of DNA samples, to assist in the identification of unidentified human remains. Prohibits cremation of unidentified human remains.
17. Mississippi HB 702 -- Requires DNA testing in death penalty cases based on the availability of evidence; establishes procedure for obtaining DNA samples.

18. Nebraska LB 1009 – Permits the existence of a missing persons DNA index.
19. New Hampshire HB 1380 -- establishes the New Hampshire forensic science oversight commission.
20. New Mexico HB 130 -- Expands offender DNA database to include all felony arrests.
21. New Mexico SB 216 – Expands offender DNA database to include all felony arrests.
22. New York SB 2852 -- Provides that where the court determines that there is relevant admissible evidence containing deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), such evidence shall be admitted.
23. Utah HB 212 -- Expands DNA database to include convictions of Class A misdemeanors.
24. Vermont SB 249 -- creates the forensic laboratory oversight commission.
25. Washington HB 2748 -- Expands DNA database to include the following misdemeanor convictions: Aiming or discharging firearms, dangerous weapons; Animal cruelty; Assault; Coercion; Communication with a minor for immoral purposes; Criminal impersonation; Custodial sexual misconduct; Cyberstalking; Dangerous weapons; Domestic violence-any misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor crime committed by one family or household member against another; Escape; Harassment; Indecent exposure; Making or having burglar tools; Malicious mischief in the third degree; Patronizing a prostitute; Possession of another's identification; Possession of stolen property; Prostitution; Reckless burning; Reckless endangerment; Registration of sex offenders and kidnapping offenders; Riot; Sexual misconduct with a minor; Stalking; Telephone harassment; Theft; Unlawful harboring of a minor; Vehicle prowling.
26. Washington HB 2805 -- Requires the storage of evidence collected from the known missing person in the Washington State Patrol missing persons database. Requires the Department of Health to must maintain PKU tests of infants for DNA testing in the event the infant requires identification at a later date.

NEWS ARTICLES

1. “Briefs from around Colorado.” Associated Press, January 19, 2006.
A Colorado man has been arrested on suspicion of sexual assault and first-degree burglary and police believe that it is the same man who committed a rape two years ago. Investigators collected sperm at the scene of the alleged attack, but initially there were no DNA matches in the national system. In December, a new DNA submission was made to the database and it matched the sample from the scene.
2. “Arrest made in Ohio student murder.” Associated Press, January 19, 2006.
In Ohio, a murderer was identified through a cold hit on the DNA database after the man was required to submit a DNA sample for failing to pay child support. Hundreds of people have been interviewed in the investigation, and DNA testing ruled out several suspects. The victim was raped and died of a blow to the head in 1994. The man’s DNA sample was collected in June 2005 by his probation officer.
3. “Justice id slow with backlog of court cases.” Courier Mail, January 19, 2006.
In Australia, Queensland’s crime lab had more than 12,000 DNA cases had been waiting for more than three months to be tested. In the last three months of 2005, the lab completed 3995 DNA cases and 80 clandestine drug laboratory cases.
4. “Investigation of extra-judicial killings.” Thai Press Reports, January 19, 2006.
In Thailand, a officials may exhume approximately 300 unclaimed bodies to investigate possible extra-judicial killings and possible foreign involvement. The bodies will be taken from Muslim graveyards in three provinces for DNA testing in an investigation by the Law Society of Thailand, the National Human Rights Commission and the Ministry of Justice’s Forensic department. The investigation has received support from local religious leaders. Relatives of people who have gone missing during the past two years have complained to human rights groups that state authorities might be the murderers.
5. “Death row inmate linked to 1995 slaying through DNA.” AP Alert-Ohio, January 18, 2005.

In Ohio, a cold hit on the DNA database has identified the man who murdered a 13 year old girl in 1995. The man is currently on death row in Ohio for another murder, in which DNA was also used to tie the man to the crime.

6. "Trainee nurse was sucked into drug dealing." Bristol Evening Post, January 18, 2006.
In England, DNA from a sock used to wrap cocaine and heroine was used to convict a man who was found with nearly £4,000 worth of drugs when police raided a home. On the property they found three socks containing 102 wraps of cocaine and 118 wraps of heroin; one sock had the man's DNA on it.
7. "Man under arrest faces previous charges." Newsday, January 18, 2006.
In New York, a 33-year-old Brooklyn man already under arrest for kidnapping and raping a 13-year-old girl last October was charged with raping a 15-year-old girl two years earlier. DNA taken from the clothing of the victim in 2003 and kept in the city's DNA databank was compared to a sample from the more recent attack; the results were a match. Prosecutors noted that this case underscores yet again the crucial importance of DNA evidence in unrelated crimes.
8. "Lawmakers brace for busy 30 days." AP Alert-Political, January 17, 2005.
In New Mexico, a bill has been introduced to require DNA from all felony arrestees. "It's 21st-century fingerprinting," said the bill's sponsor, who contends the proposal would help authorities solve homicides and other crimes.
9. "Alleged rapist charged." Geelong Advertiser, January 17, 2006.
In Thailand, a 19-year-old man has been charged with raping a British tourist at the weekend in the beach resort town of Pattaya. The woman said that she had asked the man to take her home, but instead he took her to the beach and raped her. Thai Police said DNA evidence has confirmed that he was indeed the attacker.
10. "DNA clears St. Petersburg man of 1981 crimes." Bradenton Herald, January 15, 2006.
In Florida, a 45-year-old man had spent more than half of his life in prison for armed robbery and rape until recent DNA evidence created "significant doubt"; he has now been freed. His attorneys say the DNA evidence excludes him as the rapist, and a statement from a co-defendant further supports his contention that he was not at the scene of the crime. A victim picked the accused out of a lineup, but DNA indicates the witness may have mistakenly identified the wrong man. The State Attorney General's office has declined to comment further on the case.
11. "City man convicted in killing." The Daily Oklahoman, January 14, 2005.
In Oklahoma, a man accused of a 2003 murder was convicted of felony first-degree murder. He was accused of entering a home and shooting a man several times in December 2003. A gun with the suspect's DNA on the trigger matched the weapon used in the victim's death. An Oklahoma County jury deliberated about five hours before returning a verdict.
12. "DNA ties church deacon to 1983 homicide." UPI Top Stories, January 14, 2006.
Washington, D.C., police say they have solved a 22-year-old homicide, using DNA to charge a church deacon with rape and homicide. No leads from the initial investigation led anywhere, but police recently examined DNA from evidence that had been warehoused for years, and matched it with the deacon. His DNA was in Virginia's database because of an old robbery conviction.
13. "Hundreds of Rape Cases Stalled By Huge Backlog in DNA Testing." AllAfrica.com, January 13, 2006.
In South Africa, DNA backlogs at Western Cape police laboratories are delaying the prosecution of hundreds of rape cases by at least eight months. Prosecutors are now demanding private forensic laboratories to be used. A female State advocate said it was "devastating" to have to tell severely traumatised child rape victims that they would have to wait another six months for their attackers to go on trial. Another child rights activist said that many child abuse prosecutions depended on DNA evidence for a successful conviction, as victims were often too traumatised to testify. Several recent rape cases and appeals heard in the Cape High Court have revealed delays of up to four years in the processing of DNA samples, as well as instances where the processing of DNA samples was bungled, with tragic results for victims.
14. "Officials call for a better system." Associated Press, January 11, 2006.
The US Department of Justice is sponsoring initiatives for better handling of missing persons and unidentified bodies. Thousands of bodies remain unidentified in the United States; and only a few hundred have been entered into the CODIS database for a possible match. The father of a Massachusetts missing child who was eventually identified through DNA tests is pressing for the state Legislature to adopt a version of model legislation developed

by a Justice Department task force. If approved, the legislation would require family members to submit DNA samples to local, state and national databases if a missing person is not found within 30 days. It would also require agencies to report missing persons and unidentified bodies to the NCIC and prevent the disposal of bodies before taking DNA samples. "I do know how important it is to know as soon as possible so if it is their loved one," he said. "You get a little peace."

15. "Caretaker charged with 2004 rape." Associated Press, January 11, 2006.
In Connecticut, a man was linked to a 2004 kidnapping and rape based on DNA evidence he gave in an unrelated crime. He had previously been charged with murdering a jogger and hiding her body on property owned by the performer who plays Big Bird and Oscar the Grouch on "Sesame Street." While in custody for this crime, he gave law enforcement a DNA sample which was then linked on the database to the 2004 rape. He now faces capital felony charges in the first crime, and separate charges in the rape.
16. "In Brief." Canberra Times, January 11, 2006.
Ten years ago in Thailand the Tan Ta Khao Hospital swapped two couples children, and today the parents are looking for restitution. The couples, who live in neighboring villages, recently had DNA tests done because of suspicions that the children were not their biological offspring. The boy and girl are distant relatives but are classmates in school; genetic tests confirmed their suspicions. The families are seeking 300,000 baht in restitution from the hospital. (\$9,700 US)
17. "Grieving cat owner turns to DNA." Chicago Sun Times, January 11, 2006.
In Virginia, a cat owner who was frustrated that officials could not prove a neighbor's dog killed her pet took a cue from the television legal dramas; she decided to use DNA evidence to pursue the case herself. A lab that analyzed the DNA concluded that the dog was linked to the cat's death, but without witnesses they still cannot make a case. The woman discovered her dead cat outside her home and instantly suspected the neighbors German shepherd mix. The dog's owners volunteered the genetic samples for her personal investigation.
18. "Suspect arrested before woman." San Francisco Chronicle, January 11, 2006.
A Missouri man suspected of raping and killing a 90-year-old woman is fighting extradition back to California. The woman was found bound and gagged in her home, and investigators matched DNA samples found at the scene to the man's on a national database. The 32-year-old suspect is a convicted felon and has a history of violence in several states where he worked as a traveling salesman. His criminal record dates to 1993 and includes convictions for assault, robbery and drug and weapons possession. Police have warned residents to be wary of solicitors, whose presence is not usually known to police until someone complains.
19. "DNA of Arrestees." Albuquerque Journal, January 10, 2006.
In New Mexico, legislation is proposed to require DNA for persons arrested on felony charges. Investigators feel that adding more DNA samples into a statewide could help exonerate the wrongfully convicted as well as solve new crimes. The New Mexican American Civil Liberties Union Chapter plans to oppose the legislation saying that collecting from arrestees destroys the presumption of innocence.
20. "Inmate nearing parole is charged in 1992." Denver Rocky Mountain, January 10, 2006.
In Colorado, a convict expecting to be paroled found he will not be leaving prison as soon as he might have hoped. Denver police detectives and prosecutors believe that they were able to solve several August 1992 rapes after reopening the case in the fall of 2004. The department's DNA Cold Case Project was able to obtain a DNA profile for a suspect in the case from the evidence collected. While in prison for the previous crime, the man provided a DNA sample that matched genetic samples from the crime scene. The man has been charged with four counts of sexual assault, sexual assault on a child and second-degree kidnapping.
21. "Huge rise in juvenile DNA samples kept by police." Daily Telegraph, January 9, 2006.
In England, around 750,000 juveniles have been added to the British DNA database. Parliamentary documents show that 230,000 juveniles were added to the database in 2004 and 2005. Opponents are concerned that the database is being built by stealth, without the proper public debate; they are also concerned that this might cause problems later in life for the 40% who are arrested but never charged. The database also contains the profiles of 140,000 people whose DNA was taken on arrest but who were subsequently not charged. However, the Home Office has recently made it clear that chief constables have the discretion to destroy the DNA of people who are not charged.
22. "Sally DNA law plea." The Sun (UK), January 9, 2005.

In England, the mother of murdered model Sally Anne Bowman wants the law changed so DNA from suicide victims can be used to solve crime. **She** it would clear up dozens of murders and rapes a year. Sally Anne, 18, was stabbed and sexually assaulted in South London, three months ago. Police want to check whether a man who took his own life is the suspect

23. "Top court to hear Tennessee man's plea." Press of Atlantic City, January 8, 2006.
The Supreme Court will hear oral arguments in a Tennessee case, the first in which a death-row inmate has come to the high court with DNA evidence claiming innocence. Appellate courts do not usually concern themselves with new evidence, instead focusing on whether a defendant received a fair trial. For this case, lawyers want the court to rule that, in the age of DNA testing, the Constitution guarantees those with particularly strong claims of innocence a chance to seek a new trial, even if the normal appeals process has run out. At a minimum, they say, their client is entitled to a new hearing under existing court precedent, which allows death row prisoners with strong claims of innocence to raise separate constitutional issues that would otherwise be barred. The man, who was a paroled rapist at the time, was convicted in February 1986 of murdering a mother of two. However, new DNA evidence indicates that the fluid stains on the victim's clothing were not from the accused, but rather from the woman's husband.
24. "India: Proposed DNA profiling bill." World News Connection, January 8, 2006.
In India, a proposed DNA database will contain the genetic profiles of suspects in crimes as well as convicted offenders. This proposal is part of the DNA profiling bill being drafted by forensic and legal experts from the National Academy of Legal Studies and Research. This bill will further recognize DNA as evidence and improve the efficacy of India's judicial system. The DNA profiling bill is to be tabled in the monsoon session of the Parliament later this year.
25. "Russell judge supports DNA test." Columbian (Vancouver, WA), January 7, 2006.
In Washington State, a Clark County Superior Court Judge ruled that Y-STR testing has won general acceptance from the scientific community. He rejected a request by the defense lawyer for a special hearing known as a Frye hearing. "I have nothing in front of me that would tell me this is anything other than an accepted scientific procedure," he said. The man is charged with murdering a 14 year-old girl. A small amount of DNA was found under her fingertips and underwent Y-STR testing.
26. "AFP dismisses union's DNA concerns." ABC Premium News, January 6, 2006.
In Australia, The Australian Federal Police (AFP) has rejected concerns from its officers about moves to collect DNA samples from them. Under a proposal from the AFP, officers would provide voluntary samples to be used for identification in the event of a disaster as well as to eliminate their DNA from crime scenes. The union representing officers says the guidelines for the collection of DNA are not strict enough and samples could be misused. But the AFP's human resources manager says the policy is clear and police officers can refuse to provide a sample if they want.
27. "Police & Courts." Boulder Daily Camera, January 5, 2006.
In Colorado, DNA left behind by a peeping Tom has led police to a convicted sex offender investigators believe is responsible for a rash of indecent exposures last spring and summer. The 30-year-old man was linked to "numerous" crimes after investigators matched his genetic material in a national database to semen found outside a woman's window. The suspect has 13 criminal convictions in Minnesota, including four peeping Tom cases between 1996 and 2004, according to the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.
28. "Gov. Pataki Unveils 5-Point Plan To Protect New York's Children, Families From Dangerous Sexual Predators." US States News, January 5, 2006.
New York's Governor has proposed legislation to protect against sexual predators. A provision of the legislative packet calls for DNA samples from all convicted criminals. Less than one-third of all criminal offenses are designated for the mandatory collection of DNA. Current law does not require DNA samples from felons convicted of serious drug crimes, purveyors of voyeuristic videos, criminal pornographers, identity thieves, forgers and a host of other serious crimes.
29. "Police 'letting criminals go' by not using DNA powers." Times (UK), January 5, 2006.
In England, the Home Office has suggested that criminals are remaining free because police are still not making enough use of DNA. Since April 2004 all forces have been able to take and keep DNA from suspects who are arrested and released as well as those convicted or charged. The change has led to the discovery of 250 potential suspects but a Home Office progress report on DNA shows that ten out of the 43 forces in England and Wales were not using the powers fully. Ministers have sent advisers from a Home Office police standards unit to bring the

forces into line with the rest of the country. In 2004-05 the report shows that forces that used the new powers took DNA from 113,000 suspects, returning links to four killings, three rapes, six robberies, four sex offences, five drug crimes and 98 burglaries.

30. "Appeals court blocks lawsuit." Associated Press, January 4, 2006.
In Indiana, a man who was released from prison in December 2001 after a DNA test proved he was innocent of rape failed in a lawsuit targeted against Indianapolis, its' police department, and 14 police officers. He was charged in four rapes that occurred in 1996, and was convicted in two of the cases; the man had been sentenced to 70 years in prison. The Federal Appeals court ruled that the he had failed to prove that authorities had violated his constitutional rights. He claimed police officers targeted him because he is black and that he was identified through faulty photo arrays and a suggestive lineup
31. "DNA links suspect to sex assault." The Blade, January 4, 2006.
In Ohio, Toledo police have charged a man in one of the crimes that terrorized a local neighborhood four years ago. DNA evidence sent to the Ohio Attorney General's office linked the suspect to one of the rapes. Nine to twelve women, beginning in August 1997 and continuing through 2002, were raped or sexually attacked in the area. Investigators originally suspected it was the same person due to the very tight geographical area and other similarities, but DNA tests now suggest at least two men may have been at work. The man had been previously arrested on an unrelated stalking charge three months ago; the arrest allowed authorities to collect his DNA.
32. "Family's long wait." Fort Worth Star-Telegram, January 4, 2006.
In Texas, a 1987 murder has been solved through a DNA database match to an inmate serving life in prison for a 1994 murder. The case sat unsolved and untouched for years, until Arlington cold-case investigators decided to run DNA evidence collected from the scene against a nationwide database of known offenders. The man has a lengthy history of crimes against women across Florida and Texas. Investigators have filed a capital murder case against him, citing DNA and other evidence.
33. "DNA database soon to include one in 14 people." PA News, January 4, 2006.
In England, the Home Office expects that one in 14 of its citizens will be on a the DNA database by April 2008. That would mean the national database would hold 4.25 million DNA samples by 2007-2008; this is roughly 7% of the population. The UK Government and police have invested £300 million in the DNA Expansion Program over five years. The number of crimes solved by DNA has quadrupled in the last five years, and direct detections have more than doubled since the programs inception. There were also a further 15,732 crimes detected as a result of further investigations linked to the original case in which DNA was recovered.
34. "Caged by DNA." News of the World, January 1, 2006.
In England, two brothers avoided detection of a rape they committed for 10 years, but a massive expansion in Britain's DNA database brought the investigation to a close. In 1995, a 17-year-old girl had been snatched as she walked home from a night out with friends. The two men thought they had escaped justice, but when one of the brothers was arrested for being drunk and disorderly in 2003, police took a DNA sample. The database eventually made the match, and told the police that the profile of the second attacker showed that it was probably a relative.
35. "Rape suspect linked to two killings." Miami Herald, December 31, 2005.
In Florida, a cold hit on the DNA database has led police to a likely suspect in the murder of two women – one in 1994 and another in 2002. The man was arrested earlier this year on unrelated rape charges. Florida Department of Law Enforcement records show the man has been arrested in South Florida 28 times since 1968, on everything from vagrancy to car theft to robbery to kidnapping. Many of the crimes were dismissed, or he was acquitted.
36. "DNA 'cold hit' reportedly links man to '87 slaying." AP Alert – Financial, December 30, 2006.
In Virginia, a DNA "cold hit" has led police to a suspect in the 18-year-old slaying of an elderly woman. The 46-year-old suspect confessed to the crime after police confronted him with the DNA evidence. He was included on the database thanks to a recent cocaine possession conviction.
37. "KOMO 4 News." 4 KOMO-WA, December 29, 2005.
In Washington State, a maltese dog disappeared while her owners were on vacation. They later found her at a home nearby, but that woman claimed the dog was hers. Finally, a vet suggested a DNA test, using hair from brushes from the original owners and saliva from the dog. It came back a positive match- the dog belonged to the first family. Police charged the woman with a misdemeanor for keeping the dog and she could get up to one year in jail, if found guilty. Some residents say the use of police resources and the \$275 DNA test were a waste of time.

38. "Written in the blood." Dominion Post, December 24, 2005.

In New Zealand, it has been uncovered that at least one police officer offered a lower fines for speeding tickets in exchange for a DNA sample for inclusion in the database. This is not an official policy for the police department, and a spokesman said the samples would not be allowed in the database as they were not obtained voluntarily but rather by coercion. Article also mentions the "stockpiling" of genetic newborn samples and cites precedence of law enforcement accessing those samples in efforts to locate/identify missing persons.