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The February 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:

- Alabama -- a cold hit on the DNA database identified a murderer.
- Arizona – DNA evidence found on a victim’s car radio knob identified a murderer.
- Colorado – DNA identified a shooter in a robbery (DNA from ski mask)
- Florida – a cold hit linking a rape to a robbery resulted in the identification of a suspect.
- Georgia – DNA tests may exonerate a youth convicted of murder and implicate another boy who has confessed.
- Illinois – DNA on a bandana identified a triple murder suspect.
- Iowa – DNA was not enough for a conviction of rape charges in a consent case.
- Massachusetts – DNA on a gun handle matches a murder suspect (victim’s blood found on gun’s muzzle).
- Missouri – a cold hit identified a serial rapist (linked to three rapes).
- Maine – a cold hit helped convict a man of assault (DNA found on a rubber band).
- New York – a cold hit gained a burglary conviction (on database for burglary); DNA from a suspect’s spit links him to evidence (baseball cap and cigarette) found at scene of a police officer’s beating.
- New Jersey – DNA evidence from a suspect found on an officer’s weapon gives credibility to abuse charges.
- Ohio – DNA helps to link a man to 6 assault in 3 states; DNA helped convict a man of 5 rapes (crimes in 1990’s)
- Oklahoma – a cold hit may convict a man of murder (on database for burglary)
- North Carolina – DNA helped secure a guilty plea in a child sex assault case.
- South Carolina – a cold hit identified a serial rapist (linked to 4 rapes, claims 11 more – on database for robbery).
- Texas – a cold hit identified a murderer (on database for sex assault –effort of a cold case squad).
- Virginia – an absentee ballot is being DNA tested in a vote fraud investigation.
- Washington – a cold hit brings a murder charge in a 1976 case.

**POLICY AND FUNDING ISSUES:**

**Arrestees** -- New Mexico passes a bill for certain felony arrestees (awaiting Gov. signature); bills in Kansas and Illinois passed the first chamber; a Tennessee bill is scheduled for a hearing; and the issue is under discussion in New Jersey.

**Misdemeanors** -- Utah passes a bill for DNA from all Class A misdemeanor convictions (awaiting Gov. signature), and a New York bill for all criminal convictions has passed the Senate.

**Missing Persons** – new bills were introduced in Maryland and Minnesota.

**Other** -- Minnesota legislation requires specific turnaround times for certain DNA cases and a reporting on the use of federal grants. An Illinois bill funds forensic science scholarships for students who will work at state labs. DNA backlogs are at issue in the Illinois Governor’s race.

**LEGAL CHALLENGES:** An Ohio court has ruled that the State does not have statutory authority to require DNA retroactively from persons on probation and parole. Missouri courts will not allow serial cases linked by DNA to be brought to court as one case – each crime must be tried separately.

**OTHER FORENSIC DNA ISSUES:** Several states are considering requirements for criminal evidence to be tested by an accredited laboratory. Numerous states are also considering requirements for the preservation of tissue from abortions performed on minors for possible statutory rape charges. Maine, Pennsylvania and Texas are considering

changes to post conviction DNA testing laws. Virginia and Chicago are approving compensation for men exonerated by DNA tests. Possible DNA contamination in a New Jersey rape case has led to dropped charges.

**INTERNATIONAL NEWS:** England has recommitted to its policy of retaining DNA samples collected from persons charged but never convicted. Indian police look forward to the coming availability of DNA testing, and a Uganda editorial urges DNA testing for its police force. Thailand is developing manuals for handling of forensic science issues and evidence. A Mexico missing persons DNA program is expected to help identify the thousands who perish while sneaking into the US.

- Australia – DNA evidence helped arrest a suspect who has exposed himself to at least 18 women and children.
- Canada – a cold hit linked a Bosnian immigrant to a rape (on database for robbery)
- England – DNA identifies a teenager in a car theft; a voluntary DNA sweep of men using a type of inhaler found at a murder scene resulted in the capture of a suspect.
- Scotland – DNA found out a prisoner who escaped, robbed a home, then returned to his cell; DNA from tape linked a defense lawyer to drugs being smuggled into a jail.

## LEGISLATION

1. California AB 2552 -- Appropriates an unspecified sum of money from the General Fund to the Department of Justice to fund establishment of a crime laboratory in the County of San Bernardino.
2. California AB 2976 – requires doctors performing abortions on minors to retain tissue for possible DNA testing in the event that statutory rape charges may be filed.
3. Colorado HB 1292 & SB 150 -- Expands DNA database to include convicted felons who are sentenced to jail and probation / parole, and includes juveniles. (Current “all felons” law applicable only to felons sentenced to state prison.)
4. Connecticut HB 5465 & SB 331– Increases the penalty for refusing to submit a DNA sample for the database, as required by law.
5. Illinois SB 2737 – Requires that in post conviction DNA cases, testing must be performed by an American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD) accredited laboratory or an International Standards Organization (ISO) accredited laboratory.
6. Illinois SB 3129 – appropriates \$500,000 to the Illinois Student Assistance Commission for scholarships and living expenses grants to increase the number of forensic science students who are pursuing a program to become qualified to perform DNA testing at Illinois State Police crime labs.
7. Iowa HB 2573 – creates the death penalty for certain violent crimes if DNA evidence is used in identifying the perpetrator.
8. Maryland HB 274 -- Altering a specified definition so that the National Quality Assurance standards issued by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are the standards to be used in validating DNA profiles; and altering the conditions for the admissibility of specified evidence.
9. Maryland HB 823 -- A DNA record or profile included in the statewide data base system by mistake does not invalidate a data base match or the detention, arrest, or conviction of a person based on a data base match.
10. Maryland HB 1172 – Requires the Chief Medical Examiner to maintain DNA samples of unidentified human remains.
11. Michigan SB 1096 – Requires lab to notify every police agency in the state any time changes are made to protocols for retaining and purging DNA samples and records.
12. Minnesota SB 2345 – Establishes responsibilities for DNA analysis of human remains and entry of data into national databases.

13. Minnesota SB 2512 – Requires a report on the lab’s utilization of federal DNA grants. Requires the establishment of timeframes for processing DNA evidence from certain crimes, and for all currently backlogged DNA evidence to be analyzed by the end of the year.
14. New Jersey HB 2708 & SB 378 – Expands DNA database to include persons arrested for certain violent crimes and for disorderly person convictions.
15. Oklahoma SB 1936 – Prohibits use DNA for identification for any noncriminal justice purpose.
16. Tennessee HB 2649& SB 2651 – Expands DNA database to include persons arrested for certain violent crimes and for burglary.
17. Tennessee HB 2840 – Specifies categories of DNA profiles to be stored in the centralized databank system maintained by the TBI and provides that if a specimen or sample is mistakenly placed in the system, an arrest or a conviction based on the match is not invalidated.
18. Tennessee HB 2033, HB 3150, HB 3797, SB 2693, SB 2843, – various provisions all relating to the collection of tissue samples from any abortion conducted on a minor, in the event that statutory rape charges may be filed.
19. Virginia HB 848 & SB 286 -- Provides that all DNA analyses offered as criminal evidence shall have been performed by laboratories certified to perform such analyses.
20. Virginia SB 315 – For abortions performed on minors, requires the preservation and testing of fetal tissue for the purpose of determining whether the pregnancy is the result of criminal behavior.

## **NEWS ARTICLES**

1. “Authorities link man.” Associated Press, February 15, 2006.  
DNA tests have linked a man charged with a rape in Ohio to six sexual assaults that investigators believe are part of a 14-year crime spree stretching into three states (Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky). The man was arrested after authorities said he tried to sell property belonging to two women who were assaulted. Investigators claim that they have a significant amount of evidence, but the strongest link is DNA. Investigators believe that in time the man may eventually be linked to numerous other crimes. The suspect is a married father of two who worked as a truck broker and volunteered as a baseball coach and umpire. As required by law, he gave his name and address to a pawnshop where he sold the belongings of two of the victims.
2. “Accused killer’s fate rests with jury.” Associated Press, February 15, 2006.  
In Oklahoma, a Cleveland County jury began deliberating in the murder trial of the man accused of killing a University of Oklahoma dance student. The man is charged with first-degree murder, rape and sodomy in the 1996 slaying. The man was accused of rape in another town in 2001, but pled-down to first-degree burglary and the rape charge was dismissed. But while serving his sentence, a DNA sample was collected for the DNA database, and matched to the 1996 murder case. Prosecutors intend to seek the death penalty.
3. “Police say DNA has cracked cold case.”  
In Texas, Arlington Police have solved a six-year-old murder case with DNA evidence. Prosecutors will seek a capital murder indictment against the 39-year-old man who was linked to the crime through a cold hit on the DNA database. He is currently in prison for an aggravated sexual assault conviction. DNA embedded under the victim’s fingernails was linked to the suspect, as were fingerprints found on a beer can in a laundry basket at the apartment. Contacted by phone in North Carolina, the victim’s brother said the breakthrough in the case brought him a sense of closure. Using DNA evidence, Arlington’s cold-case unit has cleared 15 murder cases since it was formed in November 2004.
4. “Virginia House backs compensation.” Associated Press, February 14, 2006.  
Virginia's House of Delegates unanimously passed legislation that would provide compensation to two men who served more than 30 years in prison for sexual assaults DNA evidence proved they did not commit. Both men were cleared after biological evidence saved by a late forensic scientist who used DNA testing to reveal that the two men

were not the perpetrators. These two join three other men who were wrongfully convicted of sexual assaults and cleared in recent years thanks to evidence saved by that forensic evidence.

5. "Man receives 29 years for sexual assault." Cincinnati Post, February 14, 2006.  
In Ohio, a man was sentenced to 29 years in prison for five sexual assaults on girls and women in two counties between 1994 and 1999. DNA sample linked him to the crimes in July 2005. He still faces charges in a third county of raping two women during the same period. Investigators are confident in their abilities to use genetic evidence to convict the currently accused.
6. "Section: News." Denver Rocky Mountain News, February 14, 2006.  
In Colorado, a suspect in the shooting of a female Goodwill worker during a robbery last month has been arrested in a Utah jail. Police said DNA evidence found in a mask left near the scene led to the identification of the suspect. He has an extensive criminal record, having been arrested for burglary, weapon offenses, drugs, and vehicle theft.
7. "Man sentenced to 18 years for sex with minor." News & Record, February 10, 2006.  
In North Carolina, a man was sentenced to 18 years in prison after pleading guilty to having sexual relations with a 12-year-old girl. The 36-year-old man pleaded guilty to 18 counts of taking indecent liberties with a child, 13 counts of first-degree rape, three counts of first-degree sex offense and one of felonious restraint. The police had tested DNA evidence that proves the accused had sex with the girl and a plea bargain had been proposed because the girl's family wanted to spare her the emotional trauma of testifying.
8. "Prostitute Murder Link." Progress Press, February 14, 2006.  
In Australia, DNA tests indicated that a retired man who was murdered in his own home last year was killed by a woman. Police have not ruled out the possibility he invited the woman into his home. The search will now be widened to surrounding suburbs and then throughout Victoria as police pursue the woman they suspect would have sought treatment for injuries sustained in the attack.
9. "Man found not guilty of sex abuse." Associated Press, February 13, 2006.  
In Iowa, a 28 year old man accused of sex abuse involving a 17 year-old girl has been found not guilty. Evidence collected during an examination of the teen showed the presence of the accused man's DNA, but he claimed at trial the girl consented to sex. The teen testified that she became intoxicated and did not recall what happened that night. The man took her to his house, but she remembers nothing else until she woke up in his bed the next morning. The jury decided that the girl was not mentally incapacitated and should have been able to control her own conduct.
10. "Killer of Tucson doctor wasn't hit man." Associated Press, February 12, 2006.  
In Arizona, a man accused of murdering a Tucson doctor on behalf of another physician was an "amateurish" contract killer, said an expert witness for prosecutors. Investigators said that the hit man left behind his own blood and allowed himself to be seen with the man accused of hiring him and flashing wads of money. The attacker cut his right thumb during the attack and his DNA was found on the volume knob of the dead man's car radio, a forensic expert said.
11. "Snared for car offence." South Wales Echo, February 10, 2006.  
In the UK, a teenager admitted driving a stolen car nearly a year after he found it abandoned on his way home. After being identified by DNA evidence, the 19-year-old admitted that he saw the car as he was walking home from a social function and he decided drive it home. He made it near home before abandoning the vehicle home. The court has sentenced him to 60 hours of unpaid work, and banned him from driving for 12 months.
12. "Man gets life in neighbor's slaying." Dayton Daily News, February 7, 2006.  
In Ohio, a court heard that a murder suspect made sex calls to his 80-year-old neighbor while engaging in sex acts long before he finally assaulted the woman. Nearly three months after the killing, the Miami Valley Regional Crime Lab matched DNA from the woman's body to a sample taken from the man, and police arrested him. The man entered a substance abuse treatment program in 2003 and was under the supervision of a probation department for car break-in when the victim was killed Dec. 2, 2004.
13. "Legislature gives final approval to DNA collection bill." AP Alert-Political, February 16, 2006.  
In New Mexico, the State Legislature has finally approved a bill to require DNA samples from adults arrested for certain felonies (including, including murder, sex offenses, kidnapping, robbery, burglary, larceny, and those committed with a firearm). The bill, dubbed "Katie's Law", was spearheaded by the surviving family of Katie Sepich, a young woman who was raped and murdered in the state in 2003. One of the bill's sponsors said as a

father he could not imagine what it would be like to lose a child. "The safety of our children is not a Republican or Democrat issue. It's a human issue and we're doing the right thing today," he said.

14. "Unconvicted Children To Stay On DNA Database." PA News, February 16, 2006.  
In England, thousands of juveniles on the police DNA database will not be removed despite some concerns a huge juvenile database is being created by the back door. More than 24,000 under-18s have given DNA and fingerprint samples to the National DNA Database after being arrested but not charged. But the Government has ruled out erasing the records of adults and children who have not been convicted. Home Office figures show the records of 541 under-18s arrested but not charged with an offence have since been matched to crime scene profiles for unsolved crimes. The Home Office minister stated, "Inclusion on the database does not signify a criminal record and there is no personal cost or material disadvantage to the individual simply by being on it. Given this, and the clear evidence showing the substantial benefit in relation to the detection of serious crime, it is the judgment of the Government that the existing policy is justified. He added that there are no under-10s on the database where the sample has been taken without the consent of a parent or legal guardian and anyone can apply to the Chief Constable to have their DNA or fingerprints removed from the database.
15. "Prisoner skipped jail to rob house." Evening Times, February 15, 2006.  
In Scotland, a thief who broke out of prison to rob a nearby house and then returned to his cell was legally freed recently. He absconded from the prison for long enough to take thousands of pounds worth of goods from a house in a village nearby. He then stole the owner's car and drove back to the jail, believing he had the perfect alibi. But the prisoner was caught after DNA swabs proved he had been in the stolen car, found just yards from the prison. He was found in his cell within hours of being reported missing by prison officers; the DNA made the alibi useless.
16. "Law & Order." St. Louis Post-Dispatch, February 15, 2005  
In Missouri, a suspect was charged with 22 felonies in connection with three sexual assaults that occurred in December. In each case, a young woman who was walking down a St. Louis street or waiting for a bus was accosted at gunpoint, forced into an alleyway or rear yard and sexually assaulted, police said. The man was arrested after an investigation triggered when his DNA was matched in an unrelated case. He is charged with rape, three counts each of kidnapping and first-degree robbery, four counts of sodomy and 11 counts of armed criminal action.
17. "Life with parole for exotic dancer's killer." AP Alert-Delaware, February 17, 2006.  
In Maryland, an exotic dancer's ex-boyfriend was sentenced to life in prison for her murder. During the trial, prosecutors told jurors that the man fatally beat his girlfriend with a bookend, stole her money and tried to cover up the crime by cutting off her finger tips to hide any DNA evidence under her nails.
18. "Murder convict charged with another killing \_ 30 years ago." AP Alert-Washington, February 16, 2006.  
In Washington, a man who was sentenced to death for murder for killing a prostitute in 1977 but was spared by a court ruling has been charged with the death of another woman a year earlier. A cold hit on the DNA database linked the man to the second case after evidence from the crime scene was submitted to the state lab for analysis. The charges are the first filed by a new team of three prosecutors working with police and sheriff's deputies on about 550 unsolved slayings committed over the past three decades. The man escaped execution from his first murder conviction after parts of the state's death-penalty law were declared unconstitutional in 1981, and later court rulings and good behavior in prison resulted in a tentative release date of March 2011.
19. "Panel eyes new rules for retrial." Portland Press Herald, February 16, 2006.  
In Maine, the surviving family members of a murder victim have spoken to the State Legislature in opposition to a bill that would grant their daughter's convicted killer another chance at a trial. "We . . . continue to be victimized by a system that allows unlimited appeals. And now you want us to go through it yet again," said the victim's grandmother. Despite the family's pleas to defeat the bill, members of the Legislature's Judiciary Committee said they are likely to make some changes in Maine's DNA law, which is said to be among the toughest in the country. Under current Maine law, anyone who is serving more than a 20-year sentence can get a new trial based on DNA evidence if they can prove that they are not the source of the DNA, and that only the person who committed the crime could be. Defense lawyers complain that that standard requires them to prove clients innocent before they can get new trials. The bill is modeled on recommended legislation from the Innocence Project, a New York-based public interest legal aid organization that has been involved in numerous DNA exonerations across the country.
20. "Editorial: DNA law needed: Samples collected from felons are an invaluable tool in seeing that justice is done." Columbus Dispatch, February 18, 2006.

“The state should defend its ability to collect DNA samples from all felons. The growing database of DNA profiles has helped identify suspects in several brutal crimes that had gone unsolved for years, and it has the potential to ensure justice in untold other cases... The program could be in jeopardy because the 9th Ohio District Court of Appeals in Akron ruled Wednesday that the 2005 law should not apply to anyone whose felony conviction came before the law was passed. If that ruling were applied statewide, the state no longer could collect samples from people on probation for earlier offenses, as has been the practice since 2005. If that had been the rule earlier, police and prosecutors wouldn't have gotten one of the biggest cold-case breaks in recent memory: Jonathan Gravely, convicted in 2003 of a felony charge of failing to pay child support, gave a DNA sample that matched evidence from the rape and murder of Ohio State University student Stephanie Hummer in 1994. He has since been charged with the crime.

21. “Police dog's nose leads to arrest in triple murder.” AP Alert-Illinois, February 19, 2006.  
In Illinois, investigators say the old-fashioned skill of a police dog's nose also helped lead to an arrest in a triple murder. Witnesses told police they saw a man matching the suspect's description running from the scene after the shootings. One of the witnesses also told authorities that the suspect was wearing a bandanna. Chicago Police said the police dog was able to trace the man's scent to a nearby backyard, where he found the bandanna. DNA taken from the bandanna allegedly was traced to the man's residence.
22. “Wrongful convictions in Pa. may get closer look.” AP Alert- Pennsylvania, February 19, 2006.  
In Pennsylvania, which adopted post conviction DNA testing rules in 2002, at least eight "guilty" people have been cleared with the help of DNA testing, according to the Innocence Project, and no one knows how many others remain incarcerated. Some state lawmakers think a close examination of the string of DNA exonerations could prevent more people from being wrongfully convicted. A proposal from the Senate Judiciary Chair would establish a commission with about 30 members drawn from the state's prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, corrections officials, police, victim advocates and others to review cases.
23. “State considers DNA testing law.” Chicago Tribune, February 14, 2006.  
A new bill in Illinois would require that all post conviction DNA efforts use laboratories certified by a national body. Defense attorneys and other critics see the move as an attempt to bar the work of a DNA scientist responsible for more than 40 post-conviction exonerations; the scientist has refused to submit to review by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Accreditation Board.
24. “DNA test might uphold confession.” Macon Telegraph, February 14, 2006.  
In Georgia, a strand of hair found on the body of a strangled girl is being tested to determine whether the 14 year old boy in jail for the crime is match to the hair, or whether another other boy who has confessed is really guilty of the crime. Neither the new suspect nor the youth sentenced in the case have been publicly identified. Both were neighbors of the victim in a trailer park. The family of the currently incarcerated boy is pushing to insure that DNA tests are done with all due haste so as to prove his innocence; although the new boy might not match the genetic profile, the currently incarcerated boy has never matched.
25. “DNA fingerprinting facility for Kerala.” Financial Times, February 13, 2006.  
In India, the Kerala State police will soon be able to use DNA analysis as a tool for solving crime. The Forensic Sciences Laboratory here is set to start a wing for analyzing DNA extracted from biological evidence collected from crime scenes. The FSL is also soon to become part of the Integrated Ballistics Identification System. This policy is only one of many new law enforcement technologies that India is pursuing, among which are video and cyber forensics. These technologies are allowing India to further prevent petty crime and terrorism.
26. “Entwistle won't fight extradition.” Worcester Telegram & Gazette, February 11, 2006.  
Neil Entwistle told a London court that he will not fight extradition to Massachusetts. He is expected to return to the United States to face murder charges next week in the shooting deaths of his and infant daughter. Also, a police affidavit was released that said forensic tests found Mr. Entwistle's DNA on the handle of the alleged murder weapon and his wife's DNA on the gun's muzzle.
27. “Expanded DNA Database Sought.”  
In Kansas, the state legislature is considering a proposal to collect DNA from persons arrested for felony crimes. The Hamilton County Sheriff drove across the state to urge the House Judiciary Committee to take a technological leap to better "protect the public from these types of criminals." Eventually, samples would be taken from people arrested on all felony charges except driving under the influence. The new state program would cost \$500,000 to initiate in January 2007 and \$650,000 annually to operate at full strength. "This is probably the most important law

we can pass to prevent all kinds of violent crime and to save our citizens from the harm done by sexual predators," said Rep. Pat Colloton, the primary sponsor of the bill. "How many Kansas women will be spared the horror of sexual assault by simply using a swab to take a quick DNA sample at the time of arrest?"

28. "Panel recommends easier DNA testing." Associated Press, February 8, 2006.  
Texas may make it easier for judges to order post-conviction DNA testing, if the recommendations from a criminal justice panel are followed. The panel concentrated in four areas: forensics, determining innocence, sex offenders and technology. The recommendations require legislative action; some rules are meant to make it easier for judges to order post-conviction testing and others relate to the funding mechanism for these tests. The Governor's spokeswoman said that some judges are reluctant to order post-convictions tests without the specific authority being granted.
29. "Matches not enough to link in court." Kansas City Star, February 8, 2006.  
In Missouri, an increased effort to break old cases using DNA appears to be pushing the courts into uncharted legal ground. Jackson County prosecutors accused two Kansas City men of being serial killers based on DNA evidence linking them to the crimes, but those cases have proved difficult to win. Although having DNA evidence that connects many of the crimes, judges are forcing prosecutors to try the cases one at a time; this gives the defense a better chance at appealing or forcing a mistrial. DNA can prove that contact was made, but the evidence is more compelling when shown in a string of attacks.
30. "Thailand: Manual on forensic work." Thai Press Report, February 8, 2006.  
The Royal Thai Police, in cooperation with various institutes, will produce manuals on working approaches to dealing with the different forensic sciences. This project is part of an effort to create standard practices for criminal and disaster relief situations. The manual will cover how to handle crime scenes, identification by physical appearances, fingerprinting, and DNA testing. The production of the manual is a cooperation between the Interior Ministry, the Public Health Ministry, the Justice Ministry, the Royal Thai police, and various educational institutes.
31. "N.J. lab's DNA file is ready to expand." Philadelphia Inquirer, February 8, 2006.  
The New Jersey State Police is preparing for the day when DNA could be collected upon arrest for certain types of crimes. Five states and the federal government gather these samples, and although not without flaws, the tactic has proved an effective law enforcement weapon in an age when DNA has the power to free a felon from death row. Many legislative proponents say the most important reason to test arrestees is to thwart additional crime. This takes potentially violent offenders off the street.
32. "Suspect in girl's 1968 killing freed." Associated Press, February 7, 2006.  
In New Jersey, prosecutors have dropped charges against a convicted sex offender accused of raping and killing a 13-year-old girl due to possible cross contamination. The inmate was being released in an unrelated sexual assault when a semen stain on the 13-year-old girl's underwear linked him to this new crime. Defense attorneys have been able to draw reasonable doubt into the case by accusing the forensic scientists of having handled evidence from another case involving the accused on the same date. He allegedly attacked the girl on her way home from school, raped and bludgeoned her, then dumped her body by the town's railroad tracks.
33. "Lawyer passed heroin to client." Evening Times, February 6, 2006.  
In Scotland, a female lawyer is facing a severe penalty and potentially lengthy jail sentence for smuggling drugs into Glasgow's Barlinnie Prison, and handing them over to a client. The criminal lawyer was snared after an inside informant alerted the authorities. The prison officials began checking the inmates before meetings, and then strip-searching them afterwards. During the investigation, a prisoner was found in possession of a pack of cigarettes that contained heroin and had been resealed with sticky tape. The lawyer's DNA was retrieved from the sticky tape.
34. "DNA clouds Lunde case." Bradenton Herald, February 5, 2006.  
In Florida, DNA samples found in 13-year-old victim's mobile home don't match the sex offender who reportedly confessed to killing her last spring, but semen from her brother's 16-year-old friend was found on her comforter. The case will proceed because of blood evidence the found in the admitted killers' car, but investigators are trying to make sense of the new evidence. Specialists have said that all the presence of semen proves that it was ejaculated in the bed, whereas blood evidence in the admitted killers' car is more damning.
35. "Honour For Rescue Team That Found Killer." This is Lancashire, February 4, 2006.  
In England, members of a rescue team have received a top police award after helping to track down a murder suspect who was on the run. The suspect, alleged killer of a prostitute, was found hiding on an island in a park. For

32 months he had led a normal life while police hunted him. The victim, aged 21, who was five months pregnant, had severe head injuries. The suspect went on the run on January 31 last year after giving a DNA sample as part of a police program to take swabs from 1,600 men who used inhalers similar to one found lying near to the victim's body. He was eventually discovered in a sleeping bag on an island in a pond.

36. "Bosnian immigrant faces deportation after sex assault of 16-year-old girl." Canadian Press, February 2, 2006. In Canada, a 28-year-old Bosnian immigrant is facing deportation after he was convicted of raping a 16-year-old girl at a house party five years ago. The conviction hinged primarily on DNA evidence. Since arriving in Canada in 1998, the man has also been convicted of robbery and uttering threats. That's how a sample of his DNA ended up in the national police DNA registry.
37. "Absentee ballot to be tested for DNA." Richmond Times Dispatch, January 20, 2006. In Virginia, DNA evidence from a saliva sample has been taken as part of an investigation into alleged voting irregularities in a Southwest Virginia election. The DNA could determine whether a supporter of an Appalachia Town Council candidate in last year's election sealed and submitted an absentee ballot that was reportedly taken from another voter's mailbox. In 2004, resident of a government-subsidized apartment complex alleged vote buying and ballot theft which launched a state police investigation. The woman has said a supporter of one of the seven council candidates in the town of 1,800 came through her neighborhood in April 2004, offering cigarettes and six packs of beer to residents if they voted a certain way. After the man helped her register to vote and apply for an absentee ballot, another supporter - the one named in the search warrant - came to her apartment to see if the ballot had arrived in the mail. She gave her mailbox key to the man, who later told her that "they had taken care of things and voted her," the warrant said.
38. "Summary of Illinois News in Brief." Associated Press, January 31, 2006. The front-runner in the race for the GOP's governor's nomination lambasted the sitting governor for sharing responsibility in two deaths related to a backlog in testing DNA evidence. She accused the current governor of not doing enough to eliminate the long DNA testing backlog. She claims that two murders were committed by people who would have been in jail if DNA evidence from earlier crimes had been processed. She says that as governor, she would work towards clearing the backlog associated with testing genetic evidence at crime scenes.
39. "Dog owners feel the pinch." Daily Telegraph, January 31, 2006. Dog-napping has increased dramatically over the last three years, and is continuing to rise. One woman's house was robbed, and all the criminal took were the three fluffiest Pomeranian puppies. Two are still missing, but she got one back because the youth who had stolen it was boasting about it locally. She confronted him and he claimed he had bought the dog from someone else. But using the dog's parents' DNA, a genetic match was confirmed. An animal is property, and a thief can be imprisoned for stealing one.
40. "Program will help families find missing." Miami Herald, January 31, 2006. In the last decade, more than 3,000 migrants have died trying to sneak into the United States from Mexico. Of those, at least 1,000 remain unidentified, and many are buried in cheap graves in cemeteries along the border. The Mexican government's new program, known as the System for Identifying Remains and Locating Individuals, links the Foreign Relations Department's 35 offices in Mexico and 45 consulates in the United States to an Internet database. The offices will be able to feed the database with photos and information, including tattoos and birthmarks, and any DNA evidence.
41. "Three held in abduction." Orlando Sentinel, January 31, 2006. In Florida, authorities say that three Orlando teenagers in custody were looking for women to rape the night of an attack. Two women were kidnapped, raped, and robbed in October last year. In November, analysts linked DNA left during the rape to a sample left during a July 26 robbery. During the robbery, one of the suspects left their T-shirt at the scene, which held the matching DNA. When one of the teenagers was arrested on unrelated charges, a genetic match was made instantly to both incidents.
42. "Bravo Police on Serial Killer." AllAfrica.com, January 30, 2006. Editorial regarding a police investigation in Uganda touches on the need for DNA testing, "In developed countries these days, identification and successful prosecution of criminal suspects has become so easy with the advancement of science, especially in the field of DNA related studies...Our police needs to recruit young scientists and send them overseas for specialized training. We need to embrace scientific investigation. An average Ugandan may think the main use of DNA investigations is to pin randy men who want to deny kids they have fathered. And you can't blame them because the only time they hear of DNA application is when a minister has been found 'guilty' of



fathering some destitute kids and has to be forced to pay for their upkeep. They do not hear of a killer being traced to his crime. In this age of information, let us not stunt our police by denying them knowledge that is already available. Let us train and equip them. They will make Kampala and Uganda safer for everybody.”

43. “Pike County authorities on trail of suspect in 1993 slaying.” AP Alert-Alabama, January 28, 2006.  
In Alabama, the murder of an elderly woman has been solved thanks to a cold hit on the DNA database and the assistance of federal funds in addressing the DNA backlog. The victim, Edna Reeves, was found dead inside her home in August 1993. Authorities had been unable to identify a suspect until DNA from the crime scene matched a profile in the FBI's National DNA Database. Reeves' granddaughter, Laura Campbell, applauded the work of the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences. "We had all been told that our greatest hope was DNA evidence and they were right," she said. A \$2 million grant from the National Institute of Justice allows the department to work on cold cases. "The sample from this guy was in the backlog and it was only tested because we had the federal funding to do so," the DNA unit said.
44. “Burglar linked to crime by DNA is sent to prison.” Buffalo News, January 28, 2006.  
In New York, a man linked by a cold hit on the DNA database to a 2004 break-in, was sent back to prison for another 10 years. The man was convicted of stealing a jar of coins, a magnum of champagne and the homeowner's keys. He was linked to the case through DNA testing of bloodstains on the jar he had discarded in the back yard of the house. Prosecutors said the man's DNA was already in prison system records because of a prison term he served for a 1997 burglary
45. “City will pay \$9 million in false jailing: DNA test freed man in rape case after 11 years.” Chicago Tribune, January 28, 2006.  
City of Chicago announced it would pay \$9 million to settle a lawsuit brought by a man wrongly convicted of rape and will open an investigation into the police officers and crime lab analysts who handled the case. Chicago Police Supt. Philip Cline and City Corporation Counsel Mara Georges said they would investigate the crime lab analysts and five detectives who handled the case of a man who was said to have confessed to raping an elderly woman and spent 11 years in prison before being exonerated in 2004 by DNA testing.
46. “DNA leads to arrest over flashing.” Courier Mail, January 28, 2006.  
In Australia, a man who allegedly exposed himself to women and children in Brisbane in 2003 has been arrested after police matched his DNA with bodily fluid left at one site. The man, 20, is due to appear in court and is charged with 13 counts of committing an indecent act and five counts of indecent treatment of children by exposing himself. The alleged exposures occurred over several months in 2003, drawing 18 official complaints from women and children. The alleged exhibitionist was tracked using a DNA sample taken of bodily fluid left at the scene of one alleged offence. After running some of the fluid through a national database, the sample was matched with the man's DNA and he was arrested.
47. “Charged in beating, 2 officers suspended.” Philadelphia Inquirer, January 28, 2006.  
In New Jersey, two police officers were suspended without pay after being charged with official misconduct in the beating of a 15-year-old drug suspect in October. The boy, who was not identified because of his age, pleaded guilty in Family Court earlier this month to a charge of conspiring to distribute drugs. One officer is accused of hitting the handcuffed teen in the head with a gun. The boy's DNA matched a tissue sample taken from the officer's weapon, according to papers filed with the arrest warrant.
48. “Man Accused Of Pistol-Whipping Police Officer Faces Federal Charges.” Post Standard, January 28, 2006.  
In New York, a man accused of fracturing a city police officer's skull by pistol-whipping him more than a year ago, now faces a number of federal charges. He was tied to the case after spitting, court papers said. Saliva he spat was collected by investigators and the DNA matched that of DNA found on a baseball hat at the scene of the crime and on a used cigarette he'd discarded. He is accused of having a firearm as a convicted felon, having a weapon with an obliterated serial number, committing a robbery affecting interstate commerce, using a firearm in a crime of violence, conspiring with intent to distribute controlled substances and using a firearm in connection with a drug trafficking crime.
49. “News In Brief; Accused killer wants DNA evidence tossed.” Boston Herald, January 27, 2006.  
In Massachusetts, the man charged with killing Cape Cod fashion writer Christa Worthington wants a judge to throw out DNA evidence he claims his probation officer "tricked" him into giving. Worthington, 46, was found dead in her Truro home in 2002, with her daughter, Ava, 2 1/2, unhurt nearby. The man was linked to the killing

three years later by DNA. In motions filed yesterday, McCowen claims he gave a DNA sample because he thought he might violate his probation on a domestic violence charge if he didn't.

50. "Man charged in 4 rapes claims 11 other attacks." Columbia State (SC), January 27, 2006.

In South Carolina, a man charged with raping four women claims he raped 11 others during a one-year period, and Richland County investigators are trying to locate victims. Forensic scientists used DNA evidence from rape kits to confirm the cases were related, and investigators linked the man to the fourth rape through other evidence but not DNA. The lab work was completed Jan. 12. Investigators sent the DNA information to the State Law Enforcement Division, which ran it through the Combined Database Index System. On Jan. 19, SLED confirmed the DNA matched the suspect's and he was arrested.

51. "Man Convicted In Attack on Doctor." Portland Press Herald, January 27, 2006.

In Maine, a jury convicted a man of savagely beating a well-known family doctor who surprised him in the course of a burglary at her home. Police could not find any evidence that identified her assailant until a rubber band found at the scene tested positive for the DNA of an unknown man. It was run through the state police DNA database and matched the suspect, a local native who was in town on the day of the crime.