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Smith Alling Lane, P.S. provides governmental affairs services to Applied Biosystems. As part of this representation, the firm generates weekly reports on state and federal legislation and news articles. Applied Biosystems has authorized Smith Alling Lane to make these reports publicly available through this website. The information presented in these reports does not necessarily reflect the viewpoints of Applied Biosystems or Smith Alling Lane, P.S.

The April 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:

- Arizona – a cold hit brought a 42 year sentence for a rapist (convicted of three rapes)
- Arkansas – DNA brought a confession from a man linked to a 1997 rape (man already convicted through DNA to three other rapes)
- California – DNA exonerated a long-time suspect in a 1959 murder; and assisted in a conviction for a 2002 murder, and an arrest in a 1972 murder. A cold hit brought a conviction in a 1983 murder case (DNA from a beer bottle linked to a man on Michigan database for robbery).
- Illinois – cold hits linked two men to unrelated rapes, and DNA brought a conviction in a 1981 murder case.
- Maine – a cold hit identified a murderer (1994)
- Minnesota – DNA identified a pedophile charged with a sex assault (2005 crime)
- North Carolina – DNA brings rape charges against a Marine.
- Ohio – a cold hit brought a long prison term for a man linked to two rapes (1999 crimes).
- Oregon – DNA evidence brought an arrest in a murder case; and in a double homicide case from 1980.
- Pennsylvania – a cold hit with New Jersey identified a burglar (linked to five burglaries)
- Rhode Island – DNA brought an indictment in a murder case.
- South Carolina – a cold hit has linked a murder to a Missouri double homicide.
- Virginia – a cold hit brought a no contest plea in a murder case (1987 case).
- Washington – a cold hit identified a suspect in a 2002 robbery case (on database for 1991 child molestation); DNA brought a murder conviction in a 2001 case.

**POLICY AND FUNDING ISSUES:**

**Arrestees** -- A Kansas bill for all felony arrestees has been sent to the Governor, and an arrestees bill in Tennessee is awaiting action by the fiscal committees.

**Convicted Felons** -- Nebraska has passed a bill to include felony robbery and burglary convictions, and a Wisconsin bill to add a handful of misdemeanor sex crimes has been enacted. A New York proposal for all convicted criminals (felons and misdemeanors) may soon begin moving in the Assembly.

**Missing Persons** – California aims to identify more than 2500 bodies through its missing persons program.

**Other Policy** – A Minnesota bill has moved forward to establish a forensic science commission, which will also set turnaround times for DNA analysis. Hawaii is amending its all felons database law to require immediate collections, rather than graduated collections due to logistics issues.

**Funding** – The Los Angeles County budget includes money for prosecutors and public defenders to handle DNA cases. Backlogs made headlines in Georgia, Maine and Wisconsin.

**LEGAL CHALLENGES:** The New Jersey Supreme Court has agreed to review a case challenging the constitutionality of the DNA database.

**OTHER FORENSIC DNA ISSUES:** A Florida bill to remove the time limitations for post conviction DNA tests is moving forward. A post conviction DNA case in Pennsylvania may soon bring release for an inmate, and federal jury has awarded an Oklahoma man compensation for a wrongful conviction.

**INTERNATIONAL NEWS:** Germany is collecting DNA from workers and hooligans in preparation for World Cup security, and England is calling for more international sharing of DNA databases. Turkey is considering an expansion of police DNA powers. Backlogs in an Australian state made headlines. DNA remains at the center of a missing / abducted person dispute between Japan and North Korea. Pakistan's newly operation lab will be testing remains of a suicide bomber. Egypt is considering legislation to mandate DNA in paternity cases.

- Australia – DNA linking a sex predator to a series of assaults
- Canada – criminal paternity tests confirmed a sex assault case
- England – DNA from soda cans identified a robber; DNA identified a serial rapist from the 1980s.
- Japan – DNA helped bring a 13 year sentence in a murder case.
- United Arab Emerites – DNA brought conviction to two men accused of attacking a boy.

## NEWS ARTICLES

1. "DNA Databanks." Associated Press, April 19, 2006.  
In Tennessee, the House Judiciary Committee advanced a proposal to require DNA upon arrest for most violent crimes. A prior version of the bill requiring DNA for a wider variety of crimes – including carjacking and arson -- were removed. The bill was also adjusted to require a buccal swab instead of a blood sample. The bill must still pass the House Finance Committee before heading for a floor vote. The companion bill is still awaiting consideration in the Senate Finance Committee.
2. "Man charged with luring girl." Star Tribune, April 18, 2006.  
In Minnesota, a man has been charged with sexually assaulting a 13-year-old girl he found walking home in a Minneapolis neighborhood last fall. The 27-year-old man lured the girl into his car and forced her to have sex in a parking lot, according to charges filed. The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension matched the suspect's DNA with evidence from the assault, and he admitted to the crime when officers arrested him.
3. "Inmate charged in 1996 Rape." New York Times, Aril 29, 2006.  
In New York, an inmate has been charged with rape and robbery in connection with a 1996 attack at a beauty salon in Queens after his DNA was matched to the evidence.
4. "DNA bid to crack unsolved sex cases." Leicester Mercury, April 18, 2006.  
In England, Leicestershire Police are hoping to review hundreds of unsolved rapes and serious sexual assaults for possible DNA testing or other new investigatory leads. They are currently looking at 30 cases in detail that date back to 2000. Detectives want to reexamine evidence from attacks in the 1990s as well. Officers say major advances in DNA science means there is now no hiding place for offenders who think they have escaped the law.
5. "Killer indicted just before statute ran out." Japan Weekly Monitor, April 10, 2006.  
In Japan, the Tokyo District Court sentenced a man to 13 years in prison for murder. The man was indicted in November, just 10 days before the 15-year statute of limitations expired, for the 1990 murder. The 57-year-old man was found guilty of stabbing another man with a knife and leaving him on a street in Tokyo's Adachi Ward where a vehicle then ran over him. DNA found on the knife 15 years after the crime allowed investigators to match a suspect to the murder.
6. "Man convicted in 2002 Mission District killing." San Francisco Chronicle, April 5, 2006.  
In California, a man was convicted of the 2002 strangulation death of a woman in San Francisco. A jury found the 27-year-old guilty of sodomizing and strangling a local woman. A witness watched him dump the body and wrote down his license plate number. When investigators found him they matched his DNA to semen from the evidence collected.
7. "Man sentenced to 42 years in prison." Arizona Daily Star, April 4, 2006.  
In Arizona, a man convicted of rape after a match on the DNA database has been sentenced to 42 years in prison. He apologized to the court for the three rapes he had committed -- one against his foster sister in 1984, then against a Tucson woman in 1987, and then an Oregonian woman in 1990. He has already been convicted on charges relating to the first and last rape.

8. "Backlog reduced at GBI crime labs." Augusta Chronicle, April 18, 2006.  
In Georgia, a significant appropriation from the state has permitted the state crime lab to reduce its backlog of forensic cases awaiting analysis. In February 2005, the lab had 34,000 incomplete cases, ranging from simple chemistry analysis to DNA and firearms testing to document evaluation. Previous state budget cuts had reduced positions in the labs, and those jobs remained unfilled until recently. However, Gov. Sonny Perdue recognized GBI's plight and was instrumental in restoring funds to the agency. In the past year, \$3 million more was allocated to the agency, part of which funded the outsourcing of toxicology cases.
9. "Sex offense charge filed." Daily News, April, 20, 2006.  
In North Carolina, a Camp Lejeune Marine corporal was charged with a sex offense after a DNA test connected him to the alleged crime. The 21-year-old corporal was charged with a second-degree sexual attack against an acquaintance at her home, said the Onslow County Sheriff. Authorities were first notified in February after a woman went to the Camp Lejeune Naval Hospital to report she had been raped. She initially asked that the investigation be dropped, but later asked that it be re-opened. A rape kit and a sample of the corporal's blood were sent to the North Carolina crime lab for DNA profiling, which produced a DNA match. The man admitted to being at the victim's house, but denied having sex with her.
10. "Sex offender captured." US State News, March 16, 2006.  
In Connecticut, the state DNA database has linked a man to the 1996 rape and murder of an 11 year-old in Florida. The investigation is ongoing and expected to soon result in charges.
11. "Sexual predator jailed for 22 years." ABC Premium, April 21, 2006.  
In Australia, a 44-year-old man described as a serial sexual predator will spend at least 22 years in jail for a string of attacks on women in Sydney. The accused pleaded guilty to 17 charges of sexual assault, robbery and kidnapping, after police used his DNA to link him to a series of assaults dating back to 1995. The District Court heard that most of his victims were prostitutes who were taken to Centennial Park and other bush land areas, where he often tied them to trees and threatened them with a knife. He will be eligible for parole in 2026.
12. "Lautenschlager defends crime lab performance." Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, April 21, 2006.  
In Wisconsin, backlogs at the state crime lab are a recurring issue in the race for Attorney General. Political opponents of the current Attorney General recently questioned her management of the state's crime labs, but the AG pointed to statistics showing that her department has increased the number of cases closed. There were 4,382 new DNA cases brought to the crime labs from 2003 through 2005. From 2000 through 2002, there were 3,351 new cases. During the same time periods, the number of cases involving fingerprints dropped from 3,094 to 2,800. At the end of 2002, the backlog in the DNA labs was 504 cases, compared with a backlog of 550 at the end of 2004 and 1,375 at the end of 2005.
13. "Burglar's blood leads to arrest, police say." Reading Eagle (PA), April 21, 2006.  
In Pennsylvania, a cold hit on the DNA database identified a New Jersey man who had burglarized five town houses. Blood found in one of the homes was submitted to the national DNA database, where the match was made. "I couldn't believe this guy was from New Jersey," said a detective. He is believed to be responsible for stealing over \$40,000 in jewelry from the homes, plus a variety of other goods.
14. "Guilty verdict reached in woman's killing." Spokesman-Review (Spokane, WA), April 21, 2006.  
In Washington State, the murder of a woman in Spokane in 2001 has resulted in a conviction of a man identified through a cold hit on the DNA database. Early DNA tests focused on one suspect, but there was not enough corroborating evidence to charge him. Several years later additional DNA evidence was added to the national database where it was matched to a man whose name had not previously come up during the investigation. Upon questioning, the man admitted to the crime and also implicated the original suspect as his accomplice. The original suspect also later admitted to his role in the murder. "It shows that we never give up on any homicide," said a Spokane police sergeant. "Even though there are no leads and the trail is cold, we continue to look at these cases and try to solve them for the victims.
15. "House passes bill to end time limit on DNA tests for inmates." AP Alert – Political, April 21, 2006.  
Florida's state legislature is nearing enactment of an amendment to current law to remove the time limitation imposed on convicted criminals who wish to file post conviction DNA testing motions. Starting July 1, the bill, if passed, will also allow prisoners who plead guilty or no contest to crimes to seek to have their plea thrown out if new DNA evidence that they didn't have access to before they entered their plea arises

16. "Police say evidence links Greenville killing to other cases." AP Alert – South Carolina, April 21, 2006.  
In South Carolina, DNA evidence from a 1990 murder may be connected to two other unsolved cases, Greenville police said. The DNA evidence was recently linked on the national database to a double homicide in 1998 in Missouri. That case already had been connected to an attempted carjacking just hours later in Tennessee. Greenville police are joining with the Missouri State Highway Patrol, state South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division, the FBI and other agencies investigating the case.
17. "Police arrest suspect in 1972 sex slaying." San Francisco Chronicle, April 22, 2006.  
In California, a cold hit on the DNA database has led to the arrest of a man suspected in a 1972 murder of a nursing student. The man had never been considered a suspect in the case, but is a long-time registered sex offender (first rape arrest dates back to 1957). The arrest of the man, now 72, was delayed as he recovered from open-heart surgery. "I'm a nurse too," said the victim's sister. "I know he is elderly, he's sick. I don't care. I want him in prison. My sister deserves to have someone held accountable for her death."
18. "Violent German football fans face DNA tests." Times UK, April 21, 2006.  
In Germany, football fans with a record of violence face compulsory DNA tests before the World Cup this summer to deter them from starting brawls on the fringes of the tournament. Police are already vetting 250,000 World Cup employees, from bratwurst sellers to firefighters, while the competition's organizing committee is checking the criminal records of hundreds of thousands of supporters who have applied for match tickets. German police hope that DNA testing will help them trace hooligans responsible for violence, as well as acting as a deterrent. Although only about 2,000 hardcore hooligans are likely to be tested, it marks the first time that a 2005 DNA law has been applied on a large scale. Only Germans will be tested, but officials said yesterday that they would encourage British authorities to take similar action if the law permitted. "It would certainly be desirable to swap such information with Britain and Poland," an official said. "This would have to go through police channels, however, to ensure privacy rights were guaranteed." The police are allowed to store DNA for ten years to help to catch repeat offenders. However, data about hooligans can be stored for only two years.
19. "DNA could soon free murder convict." Pittsburgh Tribune Review, April 25, 2006.  
In Pennsylvania, preliminary DNA tests indicate that a man convicted of murdering a woman in 1988 may not be the true killer. He has already spent more than 16 years in prison. DNA tests were conducted on hairs found in a stocking mask and a fedora worn by the murderer. Prosecutors were awaiting results on additional hairs, but anticipated seeking the man's release if those hairs did not match.
20. "North Korea reject DNA link." AP Worldstream, April 13, 2006.  
North Korea rejected Japan's assertion that DNA analysis showed a South Korean man apparently abducted by the communist regime is the husband of a missing Japanese woman. Japan's government recently announced that a South Korean man is very likely the husband of Japanese kidnapping victim. Japan had conducted DNA tests on samples taken from the woman's daughter. This case has been in and out of the media spotlight for over a year, and continues to impact international politics and Japanese-Korean relations.
21. "New Pakistan DNA lab to test body parts." BBC International Reports, April 13, 2006.  
In Pakistan, the body parts of the Nishtar Park suicide bomber will be brought to the DNA laboratory in the federal capital for identification, the Interior Secretary told a local news source. The official said investigation agencies had taken into custody three unidentified bodies, a head and some other human organs from the site of the bomb blast in Karachi. A police official said it would be the first test of its kind in the country since Pakistan set up the laboratory. The official said the bureau was preparing a database of criminals and terrorists that would help identify suspects.
22. "New paternity law stipulating DNA testing proposed." AllAfrica.com, April 13, 2006.  
In Egypt, a 29-year-old mother is a household name for bringing a high profile paternity suit against a popular actor. Although the case was dismissed, she still claims that he is the father of her 16-month-old daughter. At the same time, in large part due to her case, parliament is currently discussing a new law that would make DNA tests mandatory in paternity cases. The mothers of illegitimate children face social stigmas. In many cases, young women who become pregnant outside of marriage must choose between either having illegal abortions or abandoning their children, or facing the stigma of unwed motherhood. There are several Egyptian women's rights groups currently involved.
23. "DNA may help ID storm victims." New Orleans Times Picayune, April 13, 2006.

In Louisiana, the New Orleans coroner has resumed collection of DNA samples from remains of presumed Hurricane Katrina fatalities found in New Orleans since mid-February. The collection of samples from the 15 bodies could provide breakthrough identifications. A coordinated effort by state and federal agencies, genetics experts, universities, private labs, contractors and volunteer organizations has been building a data pool of DNA profiles for hundreds of people who might be related to unidentified victims. However, the efforts to collect DNA from unidentified remains stalled after the federal government shut down its disaster-response morgue two months ago, leaving the authority for DNA collection in the hands of Orleans Parish Coroner.

24. "National DNA registry slowed by lack of funds: Congress should not delay the release of grants used to crack cold cases." April 13, 2006.  
Editorial discussing importance of Maine's DNA database and corresponding federal funds: "But federal funding bottlenecks have clogged the system. State police say it can take up to two years to process and register a sample in the database. Maine, like every other state, is waiting on federal grants for 2005 and 2006. Last year, the CODIS database yielded 32 matches for unsolved crimes in Maine. State police say the program is working as intended, if somewhat more slowly. The huge number of samples from convicts across the nation ensures there will be some delay. But that's little comfort to the victims and their loved ones whose hopes for justice rest with DNA samples sitting on some shelf here or in some other state."
25. "Legislature 2006." Lincoln Star Journal, April 12, 2006.  
Nebraska has passed a bill to require DNA from anyone convicted of robbery or burglary. DNA has been collected from violent and sexual offenders in Nebraska since 1997. Research shows that as many as half of violent offenders have previously committed nonviolent crimes. Of those, 25 percent have committed a robbery or burglary.
26. "Columbus officer not indicted on sex charge." Columbus Ledger-Enquirer, April 13, 2006.  
In Georgia, a police officer accused of sexual assault has seen those charges dismissed by the grand jury. The charges began when the officer responded to a burglary call. After leaving the house, the woman called detectives to report that the officer had sexually assaulted her. Detectives immediately began an investigation and collected DNA samples at the scene. The DNA was a match, but there was no evidence of force. The jury did, however, indict the man on violation of oath by a public officer, to which he will plead not guilty
27. "DNA match gives Arkansas inmate fourth conviction." Associated Press, April 14, 2006.  
In Arkansas, an inmate already serving a life sentence admitted to the assault of a Little Rock woman that happened almost nine years ago. The 40-year-old convict admitted to the attack, which led to his fourth rape conviction. DNA from the 1997 assault was matched to his DNA profile in December and his victim later picked him out of a photo line-up. In his initial 2001 conviction, forensic biologists at the Crime Lab matched his DNA to three unsolved rape cases between 1999 and 2000. He eventually was convicted of all three rapes, which earned him a sentence of life plus 70 years in prison.
28. "Georgia crime lab outsourcing cases to ease backlog." AP Alert – Georgia, April 15, 2006.  
In Georgia, a backlog at state crime labs that's slowed the pace of some murder and rape investigations will be nearly eliminated by this summer as the lab has hired new scientists and technicians. However, the state also has eased the backlog by outsourcing thousands of rape and toxicology cases to out-of-state labs for testing, a move prosecutors and defense lawyers question. "It's very important for a defense attorney to sit down with a lab technician and talk with them and go over the results," said the director the Georgia Public Defenders Standards Council. "We have concerns that some of these labs are so far away that it will make it impractical." A district attorney also agreed that the outsourcing could create what he called "witness problems" due to the expense of flying in expert witnesses. So far, lab officials have made DNA 449 matches in Georgia and another 112 out of state.
29. "Criminals Have Last Laugh On National DNA Joke." Sunday Times (Western Australia), April 16, 2006.  
In Australia, authorities in Western Australia have revealed that there are 33,000 DNA samples backlogged. The article opines, "That police have allowed such a ridiculously large build-up to occur only adds weight to the previous criticisms by overseas members of the cold-case review into the Claremont serial killings. Those experts questioned the methodology of sample collection and the general level of forensic science in WA." Moreover, there are 32 separate matching protocols for DNA testing among six states and two territories. Article concludes, "Thanks to political egos and an absurd preoccupation with ministerial jurisdictions, nobody in power can agree on a uniform protocol. In addition, there is still no law that forces a police commissioner to keep and properly store any particular forensic exhibit. What a joke."

30. "Two Rapists Get 15-Year Jail Term." Gulf News, April 15, 2006.  
In the United Arab Emirates, two men who admitted to kidnapping and raping a young boy have been sentenced to 15 years in jail. After the crime, the boy was referred to a forensic expert who reported the boy had been raped by the two suspects after DNA tests were carried out. The suspects then confessed to the crime.
31. "Proposed budget yields big winners." Copley News Service, April 17, 2006.  
In Los Angeles County, California, the proposed budget includes \$2.7 million for operations and staff at the new crime lab, set to open in 2007. And to match the DNA output at the lab, the offices of the District Attorney, Public Defender and Alternate Public Defender together would gain \$4.5 million to handle cases involving DNA evidence.
32. "Oregon City man accused of killing." The Oregonian, April 6, 2006.  
In Oregon, the Clackamas County Sheriff's office arrested a man, accusing him of murdering his business partner after the two argued over their company's finances. The break in the case came from the Oregon State Police crime laboratory, which authorities say recently matched DNA found at the crime scene to the business partner, a married father of four school-age children. The trial has not started.
33. "Expansion of powers needed against terrorism." Turkish Daily News, March 25, 2006.  
In Turkey, the Istanbul Police Chief said that authorities are studying the right collect DNA samples. He said constitutional changes to allow broader rights to police on this matter is possible and added that fingerprints and DNA samples needed to be collected in databanks.
34. "Additional years for serial rapist." Cincinnati Post, April 3, 2006.  
In Ohio, a man has been sentenced to 24 years in prison for the rapes of two young Hamilton County girls in 1999. The 48-year-old man will have to complete a 29-year prison term for attacks in Warren and Clinton counties before he begins serving the new sentence on charges of rape and gross sexual imposition. The suspect was arrested last summer after DNA evidence linked him to several sexual assaults in Hamilton, Warren and Clinton counties. The assaults included attacks on a 6-year-old girl in Montgomery and a 10-year-old girl in Colerain Township in the summer of 1999. He was sentenced Feb. 13 to 29 years in prison for five sexual attacks on women and girls in Warren and Clinton counties.
35. "DNA links man to stabbings in 1980." The Oregonian, April 5, 2006.  
In Oregon, Lake Oswego police have announced a 48-year-old man has been arrested in a 25-year-old case involving a double homicide. The arrest came after an Oregon State Police Crime Lab report linked the arrestee to the crime based on DNA evidence. "This is definitely one of the oldest cases where our work resulted in the arrest of a suspect," said the lab's DNA unit supervisor. On July 28, 1980, a woman went to pick up her parents in Lake Oswego and found them stabbed to death in their home. Police investigated, but the case went nowhere for decades. It seemed the family would never know what happened.
36. "Inmate, a former police officer, has violent past." Olympian, April 1, 2006.  
In Washington State, a man convicted in a 1991 child molestation case has been linked by DNA to a 2002 robbery. In 2002, he allegedly emerged from the Bayview Thriftway's meat locker, where he'd been hiding, and demanded access to the store safe. He pulled rope from the store shelves and tied up four employees after one handed him money from the safe. He also grabbed a bottle of ammonia and dumped it on the floor as he walked out, telling employees that the scent would throw off police K-9s. But police found a ski mask on which was linked to the sample the man submitted for his prior sex crime conviction. The man most recently assaulted a corrections officer inside a courthouse – a crime for which he could receive a life sentence under the state's "three strikes" law. He is also charged with violating terms of the sex offender registration law.
37. "State police announce break in 12-year-old murder investigation." AP Alert – Maine, April 6, 2006.  
In Maine, DNA evidence has linked a man to an unsolved murder case from 1994 in Bridgton. The man has been indicted on murder charges. The case rocked the Bridgton community, and state police detectives interviewed hundreds of people and put in thousands of hours on the case. Police took blood samples from several men, but the investigation eventually stalled. After the family announced a \$10,000 reward, a tip came in leading police to a suspect, whose DNA was a match.
38. "Gov. Doyle Signs Bills To Increase Punishment For Sex Offenders, Expand DNA Database." US State News, April 6, 2006.  
In Wisconsin, the state legislature has enacted a bill to expand the DNA database to include misdemeanor crimes of fourth-degree sexual assault, exposing oneself to a child, or forcing a child to expose him or herself. The bill also

adjusted the statute of limitations for prosecutions in certain cases.

39. "Police had DNA years before tying it to killing." Portland Press Herald, April 8, 2006.  
In Maine, a lab points to backlogs in the case where a killer could have been identified earlier. After serving a sentence for a DNA database crime, his sample was collected but then not analyzed for two years. The state was waiting on federal funding as it did not have enough of its own. The man has been charged with murder in the case, but not with the related sexual assault as the statute of limitations has expired. In addition to the 1994 murder, the man also had a criminal threatening conviction in 2003 which led to six months in prison and four years' probation. His probation was revoked on a number of occasions, for testing positive for cocaine, for drinking, for taking prescription drugs that were not his and for failing to pay child support. He was incarcerated again on a probation violation when the DNA match was made. The state crime lab currently has a backlog of about 2,700 samples taken from prisoners over the past year and a half. In 2005, the Maine database yielded 32 hits.
40. "Investigators hope to identify 2,688 bodies." Alameda Times-Star, April 10, 2006.  
More than 2,500 bodies -- the victims of violent crime and suspicious circumstance -- remain nameless entities in California, according to the state's Department of Justice. Some of the cases date back to the 1960s. In many cases, tissue is sent to the Missing Persons DNA Program at the California Department of Justice. Started in 2001, the program seeks to identify California's unidentified dead through DNA provided by family members of missing persons. The program has made 60 identifications to date. Currently, the state's DNA database holds more than 700 samples from unidentified bodies and more than 800 samples from families who are missing a loved one. The lab said putting a name to a body not only brings closure to a family, it can help close cases that have long been cold. "For every identification we make, we move closer to linking a suspect to a crime or one crime to another."
41. "DNA test results complicate 47-year search for a killer. Sarasota Herald, Tribune, April 9, 2006.  
In California, new DNA tests on evidence from a 1959 murder casts doubt on guilt of the man police have long believed to have been their prime suspect. In an interview this week at his home, the man settled into a rocking chair and reveled in the idea that questions about his innocence had finally been put to rest. "God bless DNA," he said. He also believes that some of the people who were quick to call him a murderer need to follow his lead and submit to a DNA test. "Anybody who's got any suspicion at all needs to take one," he said. "If he refuses to take it, he's got something to hide."
42. "DNA testing money at heart of missing-person bill." Pantagraph, February 15, 2006.  
Article questions how a missing persons bill that pending in the Illinois legislature will be implemented. Questions the need to file a report on every person reported "missing", when most of those persons are located shortly thereafter. Article suggests law might be an attempt to grab at additional federal funding to assist the state with its backlog of DNA cases. "The need for more money for routine state police DNA testing in Illinois seems obvious, but we doubt whether it is that crucial in very many missing-person reports - based on the practical experience of police."
43. "Leaders seek to solve snafus in felon testing." Associated Press, March 29, 2006.  
In Hawaii, a recently enacted law to require DNA from all convicted would have required the collection work to be done in phases depending on the severity of each felon's conviction. But it turns out that sifting through files to find out who should be eligible first would take hundreds of hours. And multiple phases meant testers would need to make multiple visits to the same prisons to swab the inside of different felons' mouths. Moreover, some officials worried that taking DNA from some offenders but not others might spark resentment and protests within the prison. One bill currently before the Senate would provide funding for the DNA collection program, including about \$1 million to be used until the end of next fiscal year on June 30, 2007. After that the cost would be figured into the state budget. A measure to require collection of DNA samples from all felons, en masse, was recently passed out of committee and heads now to the full House for approval.
44. "Sex partner's mental age was six." Winnipeg Free Press, March 29, 2006.  
In Canada, a 69-year-old man will not go to jail for impregnating a disabled Winnipeg woman who has the mental capacity of a six-year-old. He struck a deal last month with Manitoba Justice officials to plead guilty to sexual assault in exchange for a two-year-less-a-day conditional sentence that keeps him free in the community. The man was caught when an anonymous phone call was made to Winnipeg police in April 2003, claiming the suspect was the father of the victim's baby. Police eventually ran a DNA test that confirmed his fatherhood.
45. "Man indicted for murder." Providence Journal Bulletin, March 22, 2006.

In Rhode Island, a statewide grand jury has indicted a landscaper for murder in the fatal stabbing of his boss's wife last November. The 38-year-old man has been held at the Adult Correctional Institutions since a DNA test on material found under the victim's fingernails pointed to his profile. The victim's husband testified that after the murder there was over \$10,000 missing from his basement safe. The man has been denied bail thus far.

46. "Man linked to '87 slaying by DNA cold hit." Associated Press, March 30, 2006.  
In Virginia, a cold case on the DNA database led to a plea of no contest to first-degree murder. The 1987 case was cold until December 2005, when a DNA hit linked the man to the killing. The DNA swab was taken from him when he was convicted on cocaine-related charges last year in Roanoke County. Virginia law requires that law enforcement agencies collect DNA samples from convicted felons. The link to the slaying was a bloody handprint found on the victim's windowsill. The suspect subsequently confessed to police
47. "DNA evidence yields arrests in two assaults." Chicago Tribune, March 30, 2006.  
In Illinois, two Chicago men have been charged in two unrelated sexual assaults after they were linked to the crimes by DNA evidence. One suspect was convicted as a juvenile of battery in 2001 and of robbery in 2003 and was placed on probation. After his last conviction, the boy violated conditions of the probation and was put into a juvenile facility, where a sample of his DNA was taken and put into a database. The other suspect had a previous conviction in 2004 which required him to submit a profile to CODIS. After the recent attacks, minor DNA traces were linked to the men.
48. "DNA samples link man to sexual assault." Long Beach Press, March 29, 2006.  
In California, the 2,000th DNA database "hit" under a voter-passed initiative expanding DNA sampling of felons has linked an Orange County man to sexual assaults in 1998 and 2003. The 1998 victim was walking when she was forced into a white Bronco and driven to another location, where one of two men in the vehicle threatened to kill her if she did not orally copulate one of them; some semen ended up on her shirt. The match was made and the man was charged, and he could potentially spend up to 80 years in prison. The second attack happened in 2003, when the man allegedly approached a 24-year-old woman who was down on her luck and offered her a job, Lockyer said. He took the woman to another location, and when he explained that the job involved pornography "flicks," she refused his offer, then he allegedly raped her. When he was arrested in May 2005 with a small amount of methamphetamine while on probation for a misdemeanor child annoying case, he was eligible for testing. The Attorney General said the state is collecting 20,000 samples a month and now has a backlog of 300,000 cases. The Orange County Sheriff was the first county to get all of its DNA samples to the Department of Justice. That has resulted in 111 DNA hits, with 45 "directly related to Proposition 69."
49. "Michigan man convicted of 1983 killing." Associated Press, March 31, 2006.  
In California, a Michigan man whose DNA evidence left on a beer bottle linked him to the 1983 killing of an oil field worker has been convicted of second-degree murder. The murder went unsolved until 2004 when the suspect, who served a 12-year prison sentence in Michigan for robbery, had his DNA collected upon his release in 2003 and entered into a national database. The man's DNA matched evidence gathered in the hotel room where the murder occurred.
50. "Jury awards 14.5 million to falsely convicted man." Kansas City Star, March 31, 2006.  
In Oklahoma, a federal jury has awarded \$14.5 million in damages to a man who spent 14 years in prison for a rape conviction before DNA evidence exonerated him. The 44-year-old was freed in 2002 after his conviction in the 1987 rape and kidnapping was overturned. The formerly convicted man claims that his civil rights were violated, and that officers acted with deliberate indifference to his cause. The most unfortunate aspect of missed justice in this case is that DNA testing later linked another man to the crime, but by that time the seven-year statute of limitations had expired.
51. "Sticky Fingers: Robber left DNA on pop cans in getaway cars after cash raids." Liverpool Echo (UK), March 31, 2006.  
In England, an armed raider was caught after he left soft drinks covered in DNA at the scene of his crimes. He escaped with almost pounds 100,000 after holding up security guards outside businesses and post offices. But the his taste for sugary drinks led to his downfall after he left discarded cans in getaway cars as he fled from the scene. When police examined the drinks containers they found samples of the man's DNA in each - proving he was connected to the jobs. He is now serving seven years
52. "Man convicted in 1981 killing of Chicago Heights woman." Daily Southtown (Chicago, IL), March 18, 2006.  
In Illinois, a Michigan man has been convicted in the 1981 murder of a woman. A DNA profile created from the

crime assisted prosecutors in eliminating three other suspects, one of whom had to be exhumed for a DNA sample. The man linked to the crime was on parole for burglary at the time, and had long been a suspect.

53. "Voice Of The People: DNA database of dead is no crime." People (UK), April 2, 2006.  
In England, ministers are considering a proposal to require DNA of anyone who dies in the UK. The purpose is to check the remains against the national DNA database in the hope of clearing up some unsolved crimes. Article opines, "At first glance this appears to be an outrageous proposal...But second thoughts can put this into a different perspective. Why should taking DNA be any more intrusive than the post mortems many dead bodies have to undergo legally? The huge majority of innocent people would emerge without a stain on their character. And the small number of criminals who dodged justice in life would finally be brought to book in death."
54. "Britain in DNA call to world." Sunday Mirror (UK), April 2, 2006.  
Europe's police chiefs are discussing a pilot project later this year in which our police would send 3.2million DNA samples to foreign forces to cross-check. And foreign forces would do the same. It was partly inspired by the capture of Francisco Arce Montes, 55, who murdered Cornish girl Caroline Dickinson on a French school trip. He was caught and DNA tested in the US five years after raping and killing her in 1996. He was jailed for 30 years in France. □□A ministerial source said: "We need to harness this technology to catch those who flee abroad." DNA evidence also led to last month's jailing of Yorkshire Ripper hoaxer John Humble.
55. "Justices to decide who must contribute to the DNA databank." Star-Ledger (Newark, NJ), April 2, 2006.  
The New Jersey Supreme Court has agreed to consider a ruling challenging the state law which allows DNA to be collected for conviction of any indictable crime. Around the country, courts have reviewed the constitutionality of DNA databanks established by the federal government and all 50 states. Without exception, those courts have ruled the ability of DNA to solve crimes, catch recidivists and exonerate the innocent outweighs the minimal intrusion of requiring a blood sample or cheek-swabbing. But while those rulings have been uniform, they have not been unanimous.
56. "DNA lab (First DNA lab launched)." Pakistan Press International, April 1, 2006.  
Pakistan has launched its first forensic DNA testing laboratory. The lab is operated under the auspices of the National Police Bureau in Islamabad, and is expected to help in investigations against the terrorism and serious crimes.
57. "Man is charged in hunt for 'shoe rapist'." Yorkshire Post, April 3, 2006.  
In England, detectives in South Yorkshire have charged a man in connection with a 20-year investigation into a serial rapist who stole his victims' shoes, after a DNA breakthrough. The attacks occurred in the 1980's and were never solved, but just before his retirement, a detective reopened the cases for review of potential DNA evidence which eventually identified the suspect. He has been charged in three of the seven attacks so far.