

Smith Governmental Affairs
Alling Attorneys at Law
Lane

Sponsored By



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 May 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 – cold hit identified a suspect in a murder/rape case (1972 crime), brought charges in a 1996 rape, and a recent robbery (DNA on mask). DNA also helped to convict a man in 11 attacks.
- Colorado – DNA identifies 2 rapists in unrelated attacks (1996 cases)
- Florida – a cold hit identified a 1998 rape suspect (match with Alabama inmate)
- Illinois – a cold hit identified a serial rapist, and another man responsible for at least 2 rapes.
- Indiana – a cold hit identified a suspect in two rapes.
- Kansas – Cold hit identifies a murderer (1989 crime).
- Louisiana – a cold hit identified a suspect in a 1989 murder.
- Massachusetts – DNA helped convict a murderer (DNA from a cap).
- Michigan – a cold hit brought an indictment in a 1997 murder
- Missouri – DNA identified a 1990 murder suspect (sample collected in Texas), and a 1983 murder suspect.
- cold hit solves 1983 stabbing death
- New Mexico – a cold hit led to a murder conviction (1999 crime)
- North Dakota – a cold hit solved a 2003 rape (on database for burglary)
- Ohio – DNA taken after a stolen vehicle arrest leads to a confession in several crimes
- Oregon – DNA helped to convict a serial killer (DNA from discarded cigarette butt)
- Pennsylvania – a cold hit identified a burglar (1997 crime); and DNA confirmed a child molester's identity.
- Texas – a cold hit identified a 1995 murderer (on database for drug crime)
- Wisconsin – a cold hit has identified a murder suspect (on database for sex crime), convicted a rapist (2001 crime), and DNA helped to convict a murderer (1998 crime)

POLICY AND FUNDING ISSUES:

Convicted Felons -- A New York proposal for all convicted criminals (felons and misdemeanors) may soon begin moving in the Assembly.

Other Policy – Florida eliminated the time limitation on post-conviction DNA testing.

Funding – LAPD officials are seeking funds to increase staffing in their “cold case” division. A federal grant helped Denver solve two cold rapes. Georgia continues to lose DNA personnel due to salary problems.

LEGAL CHALLENGES: A New Mexico appeals court struck down a local ordinance requiring DNA from registered sex offenders, regardless of conviction date. The West Virginia Supreme Court refused an amicus brief from the Innocence Project alleging problems at the state lab. A Maryland court found that protocols for a private lab were released in a timely manner, even though city lab protocols were not.

OTHER FORENSIC DNA ISSUES: New York identified 332 suspects through DNA who cannot be prosecuted due to the statute of limitations. Post conviction DNA testing led to a Pennsylvania man's release, and could result in a release in New York.. Tales of cold hits not investigated continue to plague Oakland, California.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS: Czech lawmakers enacted legislation to allow police to collect DNA samples from suspects by force. The Supreme Court of Canada has upheld key provisions of the national DNA databank. An Australian state has begun outsourcing DNA analysis to private laboratories, and another state closed a loophole in the DNA laws. A new laboratory has been established in Kazakhstan.

- Australia – DNA identifies a man in multiple burglaries. DNA that helped clear a man in a crime has now convicted him in a rape 13 years ago.
- England – DNA identified a vandal, and helped link a boy to 37 break-ins and linked another man to 6 burglaries. DNA from a palm print identified a robber.
- India – Criminal paternity DNA tests brought a rape sentence.
- Taiwan – DNA confirmed the identity of a rapist.

NEWS ARTICLES

1. "Man serving life in "88 murder case." Associated Press, April 26, 2006.
In Pennsylvania, a man serving a life term for a murder conviction will be set free because DNA tests show that hairs from the killer's mask and hat did not come from him. The 50-year-old man was convicted of second-degree murder in 1989 for killing a 22-year-old McDonald's restaurant manager. The police thought they had lost the evidence when they went looking to post-conviction testing, but investigators eventually found the samples in storage.
2. "Boy, 14, admits to string of break-ins." Daily Post, April 26, 2006.
In England, a court gave a "last chance" to a boy burglar who has committed 37 offenses, most of them thefts since 2002. The 14-year-old boy admitted stealing a laptop from a neighbor's, and breaching supervision and curfew orders imposed by a previous court. The court heard that the boy's DNA was recovered from several of the flats that had been robbed. He received a two-year supervision order and must observe a three-month 9pm-7am curfew with an electronic tag. DNA was key in linking these crimes together, and therefore, clearing the casebooks.
3. "Push for more staffing for LAPD cold cases." Copley News Service, April 25, 2006.
In California, nearly half of all murders and 80 percent of all rapes in Los Angeles are never prosecuted, according to police officials. The LAPD said it is seeking additional money to increase staffing in the department's "cold case" crime units. The police commander told the Los Angeles Police Commission that in the coming years there will be hundreds of newly identified criminal suspects because of a voter approved proposition that will greatly expand the state's DNA database. The 2004 proposition requires authorities to collect DNA samples from all convicted felons and from all adults arrested on suspicion of murder and some sex crimes. Investigators are incredibly excited about the opportunity to finally clear the books on many of these crimes.
4. "Czech lawmakers allow the forceful collection of DNA." Associated Press, April 26, 2006.
In Czechoslovakia, lawmakers amended the criminal code to allow police to collect DNA samples from suspects by force. Of the 133 deputies present in the parliament's 200-seat lower chamber, 106 voted in favor of the amendment, two were against. Twenty-two deputies abstained. The amendment, which will make it mandatory for suspects to provide DNA samples, still must be approved by the parliament's upper chamber, the Senate, and by the president. Under the current legislation, a suspect may refuse to provide biological material but can be fined 50,000 koruna (US \$2,200) for not cooperating.

5. "Judge allows DNA as slaying evidence." Worcester Telegram, April 25, 2006.
In Massachusetts, a judge has denied a motion to suppress DNA evidence in the case of a prison inmate charged with the murder and rape of a woman 19 years ago. The man was indicted two years ago, after a DNA database match linked him to the 1987 slaying of a woman in her home. The defense argued the DNA had been collected illegally in 2003 while the man was serving time for a 1988 parole violation. The original crime was, and still is, not a DNA database crime, but a clerical error led to
6. "DNA leads to new charges against man being released." Associated Press, April 26, 2006.
In North Dakota, DNA evidence left at the scene of a sexual assault three years ago has led to new charges against a man currently scheduled to be released from prison. The inmate was going to be released from prison in April, after serving time for a 2004 peeping and burglary conviction. The attorney general's office said it is believed to be the first time a convicted felon in North Dakota has been charged solely as a result of a DNA match in an unsolved case. At least three other suspects have been identified through DNA evidence from convicted felons in the North Dakota. But in those cases, the individuals already had been suspected of committing the crimes.
7. "Top court gives thumbs-up to DNA." Canadian Press, April 27, 2006.
In Canada, the Supreme Court has upheld key provisions of the national DNA data bank that stores genetic profiles of sexual and dangerous offenders. In a 4-3 judgment, the court ruled that portions of the law challenged by the repeat sex offender from Ontario, are constitutionally sound. The man objected to a judge's order requiring him to turn over a DNA sample after he was convicted and served four years for a 1997 sexual assault. His conviction came before the law establishing the data bank was passed by Parliament, but he was ordered to give a DNA sample retroactively.
8. "DNA played key role in Beloit murder." Associated Press, April 27, 2006.
In Wisconsin, DNA recovered from under a victim's fingernails provided key evidence for investigators in her murder. According to a criminal complaint filed in Rock County Circuit Court, the DNA was traced to the perpetrator as a result of an unrelated arrest in which the suspect provided genetic material. State law requires that convicted felons' DNA be stored in a state database, and the inmate had been convicted of second-degree sexual assault of a child in 1996.
9. "Two are convicted in separate killings." Boston Globe, April 27, 2006.
In Massachusetts, Suffolk County juries returned first-degree murder verdicts yesterday against defendants accused in separate fatal shootings of Boston teenagers. The attacks drew attention for their brutality and the youth of the victims. A witness claimed that the shooter had dropped a cap while running from the crime, and turned it into investigators. A police officer that had arrested one defendant for a prior, unrelated crime testified that he had been wearing the same cap. DNA testing on the hat also linked it to the suspect.
10. "Riverdale police arrest suspect in sex assaults." Daily Southtown, April 20, 2006.
In Illinois, Riverdale police believe they have nabbed the man responsible for a number of sexual assaults that targeted teenagers and young women in the suburb. Bond was set at \$1.5 million for the 21-year-old man. Police arrested him at his home after they received word that his DNA profile matched evidence a rapist left behind at two crime scenes. Police are hoping to tie him to the remaining assaults that plagued Riverdale.
11. "Cold-case DNA project IDs sex-assault suspects." Denver Post, April 27, 2006.
In Colorado, two men suspected in separate 1996 sexual assaults were charged as a result of evidence uncovered in Denver's DNA Cold Case Project. The first man is in prison, serving a 48-year term for burglary. The second man is accused of attacking a 33-year-old woman. In 2002 and 2004, the Police Department crime lab applied for and received \$893,976 in grant funds to identify and analyze DNA

samples. The grant request proposed using the latest DNA technology to re-examine an estimated 700 unsolved sexual assault and homicide cases.

12. "DNA sample analysis to be outsourced." Australian Associated Press, May 3, 2006.
In Australia, the New South Wales government has decided to begin outsourcing DNA analysis to private laboratories as part of a trial program. Delays are hurting the opportunity to solve crimes, but the demand for DNA analysis has grown significantly and police are racing to keep up. The police minister commented that this technology's increased use and helpfulness has motivated the police to analyze samples in many more cases in the last few years.
13. "Would-be kidnapper trapped by DNA." Newcastle Journal, May 3, 2006.
In England, a girl's vigorous struggle against an attempted kidnapping led police straight to the perpetrator. The attempted kidnapping occurred while the girl was walking away from a railway station, but while fighting off the man who grabbed her arm she scratched the top of his skin. Genetic testing on the tiny skin scraping led to a DNA database match in a completely unrelated theft charge 10 years ago.
14. "Thief jailed after car crime spree." Newsquest Media Group, May 3, 2006.
In England, police pursued a man for reckless driving but opened a much larger story using DNA technology. The town of Droitwich Spa has been plagued by a wave of vehicle key theft; criminals break into the home and rob the keys to make stealing the car easier. Officials in Tamworth initially detained the 32-year-old man for vehicle theft, but as the investigation proceeded he was connected to the network of offenses that had occurred in Droitwich Spa. The local inspector said that DNA was key in convicting the man of his many crimes, and allowing local homeowners to breathe easier.
15. "Blood leads police to suspect." Pittsburgh Tribune Review, May 3, 2006.
In Pennsylvania, a DNA database cold hit leads to justice in a previously hopeless case. The GDC Fine Jewelry store in Pittsburgh was robbed in 1997, but the case had gone cold. Local prosecutors convicted a man this year on charges unrelated to the 1997 burglary, but the 40-year-old convict was forced to provide a DNA sample upon entrance to prison. The storeowner said that when police took blood samples off broken glass at his store in 1997, he never thought it would lead to such a fortunate twist. The owner also said that he had been unable to recoup the financial loss, but now there's a chance.
16. "NY officials and mayor ask lawmakers." Associated Press, May 3, 2006.
In New York, a broad coalition is pushing to make state DNA collection policy the most comprehensive in the nation. State lawmakers, crime victims, and the NYC mayor are banding together after the bill requiring samples from all convicted felons failed the state assembly. Critics have cited concerns about voluntary samples being added to the databank under the bill. The spokeswoman for the Assembly Speaker's office said that he is in full support of the databank expansion and hopes to act on it this session.
17. "After 16 years, ex-neighbor arrested in woman's killing." Houston Chronicle, May 3, 2006.
In Missouri, a brutal slaying 16 years ago still haunts the memories of local law enforcement officers who never closed the case. The man now in custody was a 17-year-old neighbor when the murder occurred, but he later moved to Texas. Now 16 years later the Houston Police suspected him of involvement in a Texas crime and secured DNA samples. After hearing that he was moving back to Missouri, a Houston officer called the Missouri City Police and offered the samples they took in Texas. Investigators established a perfect genetic match to the older crime even though he had never been a suspect in the 16-year-probe.
18. "New law closes DNA loophole." Herald Sun, May 5, 2006.
In Australia, the State Government pushed a new law through parliament that is meant to close the devastating loophole revealed in a recent serial killer case. The suspected serial killer was never added to the DNA database despite a conviction 37 years ago for killing a 12-year-old girl, and this has forced

police to go through an unsuccessful battle for his cooperation with DNA sampling. There were strict rules against testing a suspect based on suspicion, despite the similarity of the string a child murders.

19. "Caught by DNA." Liverpool Echo, May 4, 2006.

In England, a 28-year-old man was nabbed for bank robbery after a high-speed chase with police. While fleeing the scene of the bank heist one of the robbers left a sweaty palm print on a railing he jumped over: it was later connected to the man in the high-speed pursuit. He was jailed for five years thanks to the testimony given by expert forensic DNA analysts.

20. "DNA database links inmate to '95 rape-slaying." Fort Worth Star-Telegram, May 5, 2006.

In Texas, a detective working an 11-year-old case finally caught a break when the state's DNA database connected a prison inmate with semen samples from the 1995 murder. Investigators are working to complete the case against the prison inmate, who was jailed for a completely unrelated drug possession charge. Police were unable to gain ground in the case for years, and probably never have suspected the man convicted on drug charges. The detective only regrets that the victim's mother died in 2000 and will not see her daughter's justice.

21. "Inmate's deadline might be dropped." Miami Herald, May 5, 2006.

In Florida, the state legislature decided to eliminate the controversial deadline that limited prisoner's access to post-conviction DNA testing. Florida State Senator Alex Villalobos who sponsored the legislation declared that with 175 wrongfully convicted inmates freed nationwide, "every once in a while, there's a mistake." Original legislation allowing post-conviction DNA analysis was passed in 2003, but there was only a two year window to file.

22. "Man guilty in 18-year-old killing." Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, May 5, 2006.

In Wisconsin, advances in DNA technology were key in solving a brutal murder that had nearly gone cold. A newly formed state cold crimes unit took a look at the 38-year-old woman's death in 1998. Genetic experts made the match using the victims DNA profile and blood spots on the suspect's shoes. The man now faces 35 years in prison after roaming the streets free, thinking that he had escaped justice.

23. "DNA blood clue snared pub burglar." Nottingham Evening Post, May 6, 2006.

In England, a man has received a two-and-a-half year jail sentence for six different burglaries. The man stole £600 from several different pubs during his raids, but he proved himself unable to break-in without cutting himself on every window; he left strong DNA evidence at four of the crime scenes. He was apprehended after being treated for the cuts at a local hospital. These crimes are difficult to solve and connect as a result of how commonly they occur, DNA was key.

24. "Serial killer spared death row." Oregonian, May 3, 2006.

In Oregon, investigators and citizens spent years wondering who had slain three people and raped another woman. The six-week trial spent time educating the jury on DNA technology, and its' use in leading police to this man. Although there were no leads in the case, DNA analysis pointed to an Asian American man and so investigators took an interest in a local Vietnamese refugee who had been arrested on car theft charges. The final match was made after police waited outside a supermarket to collect a cigarette that the man flicked before entering the store. The sample matched evidence collected in the 1992 murders and rape.

25. "'Cold case' arrest a relief for family." Portland Press Herald, May 8, 2006.

In California, a now 72-year-old man stands accused of raping and murdering a San Francisco woman 34 years ago. The San Francisco Police used money from a cold case grant given by the Department of Justice to create a DNA profile of the killer and upload it into CODIS. The computer matched the case to the accused man; he had been in and out of trouble on unrelated charges since 1957. The news has brought closure to the woman's family in Maine.

26. "Foreign diplomat's daughter raped." Deutsche Presse-Agentur, May 9, 2006.

In Taiwan, police brought swift justice to a girl's attacker through DNA analysis. While a foreign diplomat and his wife were at work, a man broke into their house and sexually assaulted their daughter at knifepoint. The police arrested the suspect the next day using evidence collected from the victim. Upon his capture, the police became aware of his HIV infection; he will also be charged for "knowingly infecting another person with HIV."

27. "GFI loses key analysts to Army." Atlanta Journal, May 10, 2006.

In Georgia, three top DNA scientists resigned their positions at the same time to take higher paying jobs at the local Army lab. This occurred in the wake of three other resignations for similar reasons including a vastly reduced workload and higher wages at the base. Georgia was on the eve of eliminating their backlog, but the forensic analysts said that it was difficult to turn down jobs closer to home for more money. "We can't compete with that," said GFI Director Vernon Keenan. "The issue is the salaries for scientists are substandard, and as long as we don't have adequate salaries, there is going to be turnover."

28. "DNA advocates get no hearing in W. VA." Charleston Gazette, May 8, 2006.

In West Virginia, the State Supreme court voted to refuse an amicus brief from the Innocence Project. The New York legal defense group was attempting to add information to a current case regarding a perceived failure committed by the Serology Division of the West Virginia State Police Crime laboratory. DNA advocates from the Innocence Project group fear that the lab has an unreliable history.

29. "DNA tech cracks rape case." Alameda Times-Star, May 10, 2006.

In California, criminal charges have been pressed against a man who prosecutors claim raped a woman he picked up in 1996. The 35-year-old man is the third cold case criminal to be identified through the state's DNA Convicted Felon Databank. Although his attorney claims that this case is outside the statute of limitations, California enacted law that allows for prosecution in cold cases with DNA evidence so he will still be brought to justice.

30. "Reversal on DNA saves case." Baltimore Sun, May 11, 2006.

In Maryland, a judge has reversed her opinion and has opted to allow crucial DNA evidence in a Baltimore murder case. The judge threw out DNA evidence analyzed at the Baltimore crime lab because requested crime lab protocols were not turned over to the defense in a timely manner. However, the judge has ruled that DNA analyzed by a private lab – which did meet the deadline – may be submitted. Prosecutors feared they would not be able to proceed without the DNA.

31. "Freed from life prison term, man graduating." Associated Press, May 10, 2006.

In Wisconsin, a 39-year-old man is on the eve of his graduation from University of Wisconsin Law School after spending 12 years behind bars for a crime he didn't commit. The man was imprisoned for a 1988 rape and murder conviction that was overturned by DNA. Ironically, it was UW Law School's Innocence Project that worked to free him after investigators solicited a confession that he claims was nearly beaten out of him. There was an admission of guilt and other circumstantial evidence, so without DNA he would probably still be in jail.

32. "Gang member may face 154 years in jail." Daily Press, May 10, 2006.

In California, three masked burglars with guns attacked a credit union. The case is now in trial with one man who pled guilty because he was already going to jail for another robbery, and another who is still at large and unidentified. Initially, investigators made the match due to one of the gang member's prior sexual misconduct. DNA from a mask used in the robbery was linked to a prior sex offense in an unrelated case; he faces a possible 154-year sentence and additional strikes under California law.

33. "Man convicted of attacking couples." Associated Press, May 11, 2006.

In California, a 38-year-old man has been convicted of a string of crimes between 1997 and 2003. He was found guilty of committing 11 attacks; he specifically targeted people sitting in their cars or walking through the Orange County Park. Investigators in the case used DNA found on stolen possessions and between the multiple attacks to connect and convict the serial perpetrator.

34. "Youth sentenced for rape." Hindu, May 10, 2006.
In India, a man was sentenced to 10 years of "rigorous" prison time for the rape of a young girl. The Mahlia Court said that he intimidated the minor into submission and sexually attacked her several times. The crime was noticed when she became pregnant, and despite firm denial, DNA tests revealed that the suspect was indeed the father. In a society where status determines the value of your word, genetic evidence is crucial in proving guilt for sub-status victims.
35. "DNA analyzer to help police." Times of Central Asia, May 5, 2006.
In Kazakhstan, another molecular-genetic laboratory has been established in Karaganda's Regional Center for Forensic Medicine. The new laboratory will satisfy the needs of law enforcement agencies and courts for identifying a person during murder, grave bodily injury, and rape investigations. Molecular-genetic examinations are also helpful for identifying mortal remains and corpses. The demand for such expert examinations has also grown recently because of increasing necessity to establish one's own motherhood or affiliation. The new four-capillary analyzer makes it possible to test DNA automatically.
36. "Man admits taking tools from home." South Wales Evening Post, May 11, 2006.
In England, blood found at the scene of the Swansea Nursing home burglary was shown to match the DNA of a 41-year-old convict. Investigators tracked the burglary to the man's home due to his 13 previous convictions for driving uninsured and without a license. The burglar got away with more than £1,200 in hand tools. Rees was given a four-month prison sentence suspended for one year and was banned from driving for two years. When the perpetrator was caught with the strength of DNA evidence, he pled guilty to the magistrate.
38. "School vandal traced by DNA." Northcliffe Newspapers, May 12, 2006.
In England, DNA profiling matched a suspect in a case of local school vandalism. A janitor at Dingwall Academy discovered 11 windows that had been broken by hurled bricks and blood on the handrail outside the windows. The school sent the bricks to a DNA laboratory and genetic material from the stones was found to match a local 28-year-old. The prosecutors have charged the man with causing malicious harm to the school based on DNA they extracted from the bricks.
39. "Eight-year term after attack." Liverpool Echo, May 13, 2006.
In England, a robbery gone wrong was solved by a homeowner who fought for his life. Four armed burglars broke into the man's home and threatened to bind and kill him. The homeowner swiftly grabbed a knife and superficially stabbed one of the men, but not before being shot twice in the leg himself. The homeowner survived, and genetic samples on the knife led police to the perpetrator. The identified member of the gang pleaded guilty in Liverpool Crown court and received an eight-year prison sentence.
40. "Man linked by DNA to girl's death." Associated Press, May 15, 2006.
In Kansas, DNA information has linked a convicted criminal to a case in which police could not identify a suspect. The death of a teenage girl 17 years ago was always a source of mystery; her body had been found on a road in 1989 shot twice in the head. The current suspect is serving a 30-year-sentence for a kidnapping and rape that occurred two years after the 17-year-old girl was found. Genetic samples taken off her body matched his database profile taken at the time of his incarceration.
41. "Serial Rapist may never be released." PA News, May 19, 2006.
In England, a prison official has been arrested for a series of rapes that occurred between 1997 and 2001. The warden was responsible for guarding some of the worst sexual predators in the country, but the court heard that he was the real danger. Most of the attacks had remained unsolved, but a legislative change allowing arrestee DNA sampling snared this brutal criminal. He was arrested on suspicion of non-consensual sex with a fellow officer, and even though there was not enough evidence to charge him, the genetic tests linked him with his other crimes.

42. "China reports fewer homicides." Agence France Presse, May 16, 2006.
In China, officials have recorded approximately 2,000 fewer murders in 2005 than in previous years. Criminal investigators are solving about 90% of the reported killings, and they have also promised to crack down on false convictions and police brutality. Ministry officials have credited the drop in failed cases to the government's increased technological capacity. New forensic methods are helping to solve crime, and DNA is especially helpful in murder cases.
43. "Inmate to be freed as DNA tests..." New York Times, May 16, 2006.
In New York, the murder of a prominent community activist was blamed on a mentally deficient man in 1996, but recent evidence points to another convict. The mentally deficient man, who has also been diagnosed with AIDS, was convicted after he mumbled a confusing confession. Nearly ten years later, a series of DNA tests have pointed to another man convicted of several unrelated stabbings. When investigators confronted the new suspect, he admitted to the murder. Prosecutors are now in support of the falsely accused man's release.
44. "Man already doing life term sentenced." Associated Press, May 16, 2006.
In Missouri, a 49-year-old man has pled guilty to murder in a deal with prosecutors in exchange for their promise not to seek the death penalty. The perpetrator was robbing a home in St. Louis when the homeowner surprised him, inciting the man to stab her more than 50 times with a screwdriver. The 1983 murder had remained "cold", with no possible leads when detectives finally submitted DNA samples to the national database. The genetic evidence linked the murder to a man already serving life in prison.
45. "Sex-Rap statute frees 332 fiends." New York Post, May 16, 2006.
In New York, state criminal-justice figures claim that there are 332 suspects that could not be prosecuted, despite a strong DNA match to the crime scene, due to the statute of limitations. Governor George Pataki called the situation "outrageous" and "reprehensible," and even went on to criticize legislative democrats for blocking his bill to do away with these limitations in sex crime cases. The house speaker's spokeswoman indicated the office might finally be willing to budge, and will be helping to get these sexual predators off the streets.
46. "Boy raped during scouting trip." PA News, May 16, 2006.
In Pennsylvania, a 13-year old boy was raped during a scouting trip while he slept in his tent. The boy was sleeping with two friends, one 13-years-old and the other 10-years-old, when a man entered their tent and molested all three of them. The boy cried as he conveyed to Scout leaders what had happened the next morning. Police arrested a man who was seen jogging nearby, and even without eyewitness identification, the investigators matched his DNA profile to semen found on the boy's body and boxers.
47. "Lake County in 60 seconds." Daily Herald, May 11, 2006.
In Illinois, a man charged with sexual assault will return to court in June. The 44-year-old man has been charged with a sexual assault in Des Plaines after a state police DNA database linked him to the that crime as well as another in Northlake. Police said that in 2001 he broke into the Des Plaines apartment of a 25-year-old woman and assaulted her while she was sleeping. The database was key in making this otherwise unrelated match.
48. "Man admits to Big Sur shooting." Associated Press, May 16, 2006.
In Ohio, DNA has solved several crimes after one stolen vehicle arrest. A Massachusetts man was stopped in Ohio in 1999, and a DNA sample linked him to a rape of a 16-year-old girl in Georgia that same year. He pleaded guilty in 2001 to the rape and was sentenced to 20 years in Georgia prison. The man then wrote a letter to authorities offering to confess to other crimes of which they were not aware in exchange for a transfer to federal prison, because he did not feel safe in Georgia. He confessed to a monthlong crime spree that included shootings and robberies in Texas, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, New Mexico, North Carolina and South Carolina.

49. "Police taken to trial." Daily Southtown, April 27, 2006.
In Illinois, a wrongfully convicted man who spent thirty years behind bars is now suing the Chicago Police for their investigative actions. The man, who was cleared by DNA evidence after being convicted of raping and murdering a 9-year-old girl, claims that police forced a witness to identify him. This allegation has been supported by the witness's testimony, and so a federal appeals court is allowing the lawsuit to proceed.
50. "Man sentenced for 1999 slaying." Associated Press, May 17, 2006.
In New Mexico, a 7-year-old case has finally been closed by DNA evidence. A Rio Rancho man has pleaded no contest to the murder of a flight attendant in her home in 1999. Genetic evidence found on a towel and under one of her fingernails matched the convict, who was DNA tested while in prison on unrelated charges. The victim's family wants the man locked away once and for all, but the 41-year-old was sentenced to 21 years in prison for his crimes.
51. "Burglar leaves trail of blood." Geelong Advertiser, May 17, 2006.
In Australia, a 33-year-old man claimed that he stole golf clubs because he was angry about the cost of Sydney Olympics tickets. But golf clubs were not the only things this man had burgled; the man appeared in court after a DNA match placed him at the scene of several crimes in 1999 and 2000. His blood was found on the broken golf shop window and a collectible shop window. He was sentenced to six months for stealing golf clubs and collectible stamps.
52. "DNA cases expose problems in Oakland." Alameda Times-Star, May 17, 2006.
In California, Oakland detectives are failing to use the data supplied by state and local DNA programs.. In a recent case, the Oakland Police Department's crime lab processed DNA evidence and provided investigators with the suspect's identity, but the detective assigned failed to follow-up on the lead; police have now lost track of the victim in the case. Another recent case involved a cold-hit DNA case in which the suspect was not arrested until a year later, after he was already suspected of molesting another 10-year-old girl.
53. "Man accused of killing woman in 1989." Associated Press, May 17, 2006.
In Louisiana, investigators identified a possible culprit who was not otherwise a suspect in the 1989 slaying of a 17-year-old woman. He was linked to the killing when DNA evidence from the investigation was recently plugged into a national database for comparison. Prosecutors say that they do not even know what the 37-year-old man's motive for murdering the woman might have been, but thanks to genetic forensics, justice will move forward.
54. "DNA links suspect to Niceville rape case." Northwest Florida Daily News, May 17, 2006.
In Florida, city police are thanking DNA evidence for helping to finally solve an 8-year-old rape case. The man is serving a life term without parole in Alabama, but a warrant has been issued for his arrest. Florida investigators entered the DNA sample into CODIS where it matched the incarcerated man's genetic profile.
55. "Court invalidates city ordinance allowing DNA samples." Associated Press, May 19, 2006.
In New Mexico, the state Court of Appeals has invalidated an Albuquerque ordinance provision that allowed city police to collect DNA samples and dental imprints from convicted sex offenders who have finished their sentences but are still required to register. The court claims that it "was an unreasonable governmental invasion into the individual's personal security or privacy." This ruling did not consider the state law, and therefore only affects local policy.
56. "Man charged in 1997 slaying." Flint Journal, May 20, 2006.
In Michigan, the increasing size of the DNA database helped to solve a cold case murder. A 34-year-old man has been indicted eight years after the body of a 14-year-old girl was found raped and murdered. A DNA sample from a semen stain at the scene was matched to a DNA profile in the national CODIS. The violent crimes task force has said that common DNA testing is helping to solve a lot of these cases, but

there are still thousands of prisoners in Michigan that were incarcerated before the rule who have not been tested. "As the database grows, we'll solve more and more of these cases," said a County Prosecutor.

57. "Man gets 30 years for rape." Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, May 20, 2006.

In Wisconsin, DNA sent a long-time felon to prison for the 11th time for a break-in and rape in 2001 that may never have been solved without the science. Authorities say that if they had obtained the rapist's DNA sample, as they should have when he entered prison on other charges in 2002, the crime could have been solved earlier than 2005. The sample was not obtained until he was paroled in March 2005.

58. "Guilty plea made in 2 rapes." Journal Gazette, May 19, 2006.

In Indiana, a habitual rapist was nailed by a completely unrelated crime. The 29-year-old man is accused of raping two women, both strangers who were unable to identify him because he covered their faces. However, both victims were inspected at the Sexual Assault Treatment Center, where investigators collected DNA samples later sent to the Indiana State Police for analysis. Both samples matched a man that had been previously convicted for battery and released. His guilty plea will bring him a sentence of 10 to 40 years in prison.

59. "DNA twist snares rapist." Courier Mail, May 23, 2006.

In Australia, the same DNA sample that helped clear a man of unfounded allegations helped convict him of another rape 13 years ago. Additionally, the DNA also saved a man originally charged with the rape from prosecution in 1993. The convicted man was accused of another rape, but cleared until a DNA crosschecking exercise in 2005 led investigators to charge him with the rape 13 years ago.