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The July 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 hits identified a murderer (1987 crime); and a rapist (2002 crime).
- Connecticut – a cold hit identified a jewel thief (DNA from a water bottle matched to a federal offender).
- Delaware – DNA substantiates rape claims against a police officer.
- Florida – a cold hit identified a rapist (2000 crime).
- Kansas – DNA from a gun is central in a murder case.
- Maryland – a cold hit identified a rapist (DNA from a discarded sweatshirt).
- Mississippi – DNA identified a murderer (1985 crime).
- Missouri – a cold hit identified rapist (a crime for which another man spent 23 years in prison).
- Nebraska – DNA confirmed the identity of a suspect accused of five rapes.
- North Carolina – a cold hit identified a rapist (1989 case).
- Oklahoma – DNA is central to a trial of a serial rapist (9 victims – DNA links 8 of the attacks).
- Ohio – a cold hit identified a serial rapist (9 victims).
- Oregon – DNA exonerated a man accused of murder, after he spent 6 months in jail on charges.
- Virginia – a cold hit identified a murder suspect (DNA from toilet paper; 1986 crime).
- Washington – DNA identified a murderer (2001 crime – DNA found on cigar); and a rapist (DNA from a cigarette).

POLICY AND FUNDING ISSUES:

Backlogs – An Illinois proposal would mandate a 30 day turn-around time for offender DNA samples.

Post Conviction – North Carolina's legislature approved plans for an innocence commission to review wrongful conviction claims and requests for post conviction DNA testing. Florida's Innocence Initiative may seek state funding for its operations.

Funding – The US Senate has proposed to fully fund federal DNA programs at the amount requested by the President and approved by the House (approximately \$175 million). Alabama has opened a new crime laboratory, and a New York county laboratory may receive federal funding for expansion.

LEGAL CHALLENGES: An Illinois judge ordered the State to turn over its offender DNA database of 300,000 offender samples (a stay has been granted while the state Supreme seeks a writ of mandate). Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled that the state has the right to compel DNA evidence from people not directly under investigation.

OTHER FORENSIC DNA ISSUES: A backlog in offender collections and a felon's escape resulted in 3 murders, 4 assaults and 1 rape that could have been prevented in Maryland. The DNA identification of a serial rapist comes too late for rape charges in California, but prosecutors will seek torture charges which

carry no statute of limitations. Post conviction DNA testing brought release for inmates in New York and Missouri.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS: Ireland may soon consider legislation for a DNA database. Australian scientists hope to use DNA to determine physical characteristics. DNA testing in Malaysia confirmed a military man's involvement in a murder. The International Commission of Missing Person announced that 10,000 victims in Bosnia-Herzegovina have now been identified. In Japan, DNA identified a woman as the mother of three dead children.

- Australia – a cold hit identified a rapist (1995 crime, on database for damaging a jail cell).
- England – DNA from a man's sister identified a serial rapist. Blood drawn from a parrot's bite gave a DNA match to police investigating a pet shop burglary.
- Germany – A mass DNA screening in a serial rape investigation could involve 100,000 elimination samples.
- New Zealand – a match on the database identified a rapist (match to a convicted robber).

NEWS ARTICLES

1. "Suspect tagged by DNA." Associated Press, June 27, 2006.
In Connecticut, a cold hit on the DNA database helped investigators identify a jewelry thief from 2001. Saliva from a water bottle left at the crime scene was matched to a felon on the federal database. The man is currently serving an eight-year federal prison sentence in Miami for robbing two jewelry wholesalers in Massachusetts.
2. "Rapist caught with the help of DNA." Irish Independent, June 27, 2006.
In Ireland, a rapist was identified after police sent DNA samples to the UK for comparison on the offender database. An initial check in the Dublin laboratory failed to yield a match, but England's database matched the sample to a man who had 78 prior convictions. Upon the match, police found that the same man was currently wanted for escaping from a Limerick prison. He was finally nabbed when police questioned him for being in possession of a forged drivers license. The Gardai and Department of Justice said that new legislation setting up a database in Ireland would be introduced in the Dail later in the year.
3. "DNA yields charge in '89 rape case." News and Observer, June 27, 2006.
In North Carolina, police a cold hit on the DNA database linked an imprisoned killer with a forcible rape and kidnapping 16 years ago. The State Bureau of Investigations was working through cold cases when the state database matched the cold case samples to the currently convicted felon. Court records show that the man was also convicted of another rape 20 years ago. Initially, investigators had no leads and no suspects. "We ran down things at the time but didn't have DNA," said one investigator. "DNA is what made the difference." The cold case review has netted 308 matches statewide.
4. "DNA match leads to rape charge." Courier Mail, June 28, 2006.
In Australia, a man charged with damaging a police cell earlier this year has been matched through the DNA database to a 1995 rape. The man has now been arrested for allegedly hiding behind a bathroom door until a woman returned home, then forcibly raping her on the way to the shower. His profile was on the database for an unrelated drunk driving arrest.
5. "Man charged in rape of 90-year-old woman." Baltimore Sun, June 27, 2006.
In Maryland, a cold hit on the DNA database helped investigators to identify a suspect in the rape of a 90 year-old woman. The victim told police that the man who had assaulted her was wearing a red hooded sweatshirt and dark pants. There were no initial leads, but one week later the police turned up a red sweatshirt at a bus station near the rape. DNA from the sweatshirt provided a cold match to the suspect.

6. "Suspect in sex assault to stand trial." Tulsa World, June 27, 2006.
In Oklahoma, a suspect has finally been connected by DNA tests to a string of sex assaults that spanned a four-year period. Although the initial match was made through a single fingerprint, DNA evidence allowed investigators to connect him with nine other unsolved assaults. The victims range in age from 4 to 23; investigators are seeking a life sentence. Defense attorneys are likely to seek an independent review of the DNA evidence.
7. "SJC rules state can seek DNA samples from third parties." Associated Press, June 28, 2006.
In Massachusetts, the state supreme court has ruled that the state has a right to compel DNA samples from individuals, even if they are not the subject of an investigation. The case revolved around a 25-year-old woman who allegedly raped two teenage boys, and bore their children. Police would like to take samples from the children to match against the underage boys.
8. "Hair found on victim belonged to accused." New Strait Times, June 28, 2006.
In Malaysia, three strands of hair found on a murder victim were matched to the local military man accused of the crime. The head of the DNA paternity unit at the Chemistry Department testified that DNA samples, taken from several different pieces of evidence (26 items were submitted), were matched to the samples taken from the suspect. The trial continues.
9. "Police officer charged with rape." Associated Press, June 28, 2006.
In Delaware, a state police officer accused of rape will now face charges after a DNA sample substantiated the victim's claims. The woman accused the officer of sexually assaulting her while he drove her home earlier this year. Investigators doubted her story against the word of the Laurel officer who has a good service record. However, the officer was arrested when DNA samples taken from the woman matched his genetic profile.
10. "More states, federal government OK taking DNA evidence from those arrested, not convicted.." Associated Press, June 29, 2006.
In the United States, a growing number of states bodies are beginning to allow DNA collection from individuals who have not yet been convicted. The wider DNA net is being used with the hopes that it will connect more criminals to their crimes. There are currently 7 US states that collect DNA upon arrest for certain felony crimes, plus the federal government also has such authority. The ACLU is considering a challenge to these statutes, on the belief that it is a basic infringement on the 4th Amendment. However, a state legislator from Tennessee predicted the argument for expanded testing will get a sympathetic ear from lawmakers. He noted that fingerprints are routinely taken upon arrest. And "DNA is the fingerprint of the 21st century."
11. "Rape victim fights for funds for DNA tests." Dallas Morning News, June 30, 2006.
In Texas, a rape victim whose attacker was eventually identified through a cold hit on the DNA database is pleading with federal and state governments for more DNA testing funding. She hopes the funds will help to solve crimes similar to her case so that victims can experience the relief of justice. A supervisor in the Dallas Police Department's sex assaults unit said Dallas has hundreds of rape cases on backlog. He said the department's new sexual-assault cold-case program could benefit from government funding.
12. "DNA Group considers asking Florida for Aid." Associated Press, July 3, 2006.
In Florida, a non-profit group called the Innocence Initiative is considering a request to the state for funding. The Initiative was formed to help wrongfully convicted prisoners use forensic DNA and other technologies to prove their innocence. According to the Director of the Innocence Initiative, the program is operating on a \$214, 000 private grant this year, but they are going to approach the state for funding assistance in their search for the wrongfully convicted. "The innocent shouldn't be looking for us, we should be looking for them."
13. "State's new forensic lab opens in Hoover." Birmingham News, July 1, 2006.

In Alabama, law enforcement officials cheered at the grand opening of the state's newest forensic technology laboratory. The Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences' Birmingham-Hoover Regional laboratory boasts the latest equipment, including a DNA lab and access to the state and national DNA database. District Attorneys at the ribbon cutting ceremony promised to do anything they could in the continued fight against crime.

14. "AP-Alert." Associated Press, July 4, 2006.

In Washington, five years after a local man was found dead in Seattle with a gunshot wound to the back of his head, King County Prosecutors have charged a 32-year-old man with his slaying. DNA found on a cigar near the victim's body was matched to a convicted felon currently serving time in a state prison near Spokane on an unrelated assault charge.

15. "Bosnia-based lab confirms 10,000 DNA matches." Associated Press, July 6, 2006.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina, the International Commission on Missing Persons has said that 10,000 victims of the Yugoslavian conflict have been identified and matched to their family members. The lab was set up 10 years ago to help name thousands killed in the 1990 ethnic war, and the Commission says this is powerful proof that compiling a massive DNA database for blind comparisons works. DNA profiles have been generated for more than 14,000 victims so far, and more than 80,000 samples from families of people reported missing. About 27,000 people are still missing.

16. "DNA links SoCal man to 1987 stabbing death." Associated Press, July 7, 2006.

In California, a cold hit on the DNA database linked a convicted sex offender to the stabbing death of a Colorado woman nearly two decades ago. Investigators found her body and preserved several DNA samples. Those profiles were submitted to the database in 2005, and matched to the perpetrator who was released after serving time as a sex offender in 1999. He was arrested and will face charges.

17. "Wrongfully convicted man freed." Associated Press, July 7, 2006.

In New York, a judge has granted release for a man who spent 20 years in prison before DNA evidence cleared him of rape charges. DNA testing was requested but denied in 1994 because evidence was unavailable. Four years later, testing was granted on the victim's clothing, but no male evidence was found. At the request of the Innocence Project last year, the New York Police Department searched their property rooms and finally located the missing rape kit. DNA testing proved that the convicted man did not match evidence from the original rape kit.

18. "Section: Foreign1-State Britain." Advertiser, July 8, 2006.

In England, police traced a man suspected of stealing a parrot from a pet shop after the bird bit him and left a pool of blood at the scene. The moody macaw was taken from his home on June 13 during a robbery. The bird bit a chunk out of the burglar and ensured enough blood for the police to get a DNA sample. A 23-year-old man was charged with burglary and animal cruelty offenses.

19. "Police announce DNA dragnet in Germany." Deutsche Presse-Agentur, July 7, 2006.

In Germany, the town of Dresden will be scoured as police take 100,000 DNA samples in an attempt to locate a rapist who targets pre-teen girls. The samples will be matched against the two most recent assaults. The laboratory testing effort is set to be one of the world's largest DNA dragnets. This effort will dwarf the last German dragnet in which 18,000 samples were taken in the search for a child murderer; hopes are high, as last time they found the perpetrator.

20. "N.C. innocence commission approved by Senate panel." Associated Press, July 7, 2006.

In North Carolina, a Senate committee is looking at the possibility of creating an independent commission to review the innocence claims of convicted felons. If approved for review, the cases would go before a three-judge panel that would ultimately decide to dismiss charges. This idea has taken several different forms, and is similar to a proposition in the house last session. The panel would not look at procedural error cases, only situations where new forensic evidence exposes a miscarriage of justice. (PROPOSAL WAS SUBSEQUENTLY APPROVED AND SENT TO THE GOVERNOR.)

21. "August trial set in 20-year-old slaying case." Associated Press, July 8, 2006.
In Virginia, a cold hit on the DNA database has identified a suspect in the 1986 murder of an 85-year-old retired coal miner. Police investigators retained a piece of toilet paper with feces thought to be the used by the murderer, even though scientists told them it would do no good. However, with new DNA testing methods, a DNA profile was extracted from the feces and matched on the database to a man convicted in 2002 on unrelated murder and robbery charges.
22. "Rapist's '04 spree grips victims still." Omaha World-Herald, July 9, 2006.
In Nebraska, a rapist responsible for five attacks was connected to the crimes by DNA evidence. Investigators finally caught the man when he was arrested hours after the fifth attack. A man, in a car matching the last victim's stolen one, robbed a bank. Upon his arrest, police connected the car to the last rape -- and the man's DNA to all five victims.
23. "Suspect exonerated after six months in jail." Columbian, July 12, 2006.
In Oregon, a man awaiting trial for attempted murder has been released after six months in jail. The Yamhill County district attorney's office has dropped all charges against the 56-year-old after DNA was analyzed at the crime lab; blood from a coat rack proved that he had been mistakenly identified. The Oregon State Police say that it is not uncommon for samples to take 4 months to process due to increasing forensic reliance on DNA and the resulting backlog.
24. "Shooter's identity at issue in case." Journal-World, July 13, 2006.
In Kansas, DNA evidence from a gun continues to play a pivotal role in a trial involving a man accused in a murder case. The DNA profile was retrieved from the gun believed to be the murder weapon, and was matched against a man shown arguing with the victim outside the club doors. Although the defense has attempted to draw doubt on eyewitness mistakes, DNA has allowed prosecutors to maintain a strong case.
25. "Senator Clinton secures key senate panel approval." US Federal News, July 12, 2006.
US Senator Clinton issued a press release regarding her support for the Monroe County (NY) Regional Crime Laboratory project. The laboratory has received approval of funding from the Senate Appropriations Committee for the fiscal year 2007 budget. The funds will be used to add modules of the new state-of-the art Crime Lab. The Crime Lab would have additional equipment and qualified staff to more effectively and timely process DNA evidence and support the criminal justice process through the national database. The funds will assist Monroe County to meet the objectives of the Debbie Smith Act and reduce all DNA Analysis backlog to less than 30 days and remain current.
26. "Senator Shelby secures funding for important projects." US Federal News, July 11, 2006.
US Senator Shelby, Chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and related Agencies, said that the recently approved funding bill strikes a delicate balance between priorities. The legislation includes \$193.5 million for DNA and other forensic sciences, including opportunities for local grant assistance and \$175.5 million for DNA backlogs.
27. "Man convicted of sex assaults after giving DNA sample." Associated Press, July 13, 2006.
In California, a cold hit on the DNA database has led to a rape and burglary conviction. The man was linked to a 2002 sexual assault case when he was asked for his DNA sample as part of the plea bargain in two local sexual attacks. The man's deal with prosecutors would have allowed him to only serve four years before release, but the DNA match provided a base for further investigation.
28. "Suspect indicted in 2004 Cedar Hill rapes." Cleveland Plain Dealer, July 12, 2006.
In Ohio, a cold hit on the DNA database identified a serial rapist who brutally attacked 8 women and a 12 year old girl. The assaults occurred between 1984 and 1986, with four additional assaults in 2004. Police realized the gap was due to a prison sentence, and DNA eventually taken from a man convicted for performing lewd acts in front of children was matched to several of the rapes.

29. "State lab must turn DNA over to Brown's defense." Daily Herald, July 7, 2006.
In Illinois, a Cook County judge has ruled that the State Police Crime lab must turn over its offender DNA database of 300,000 samples to defense attorneys. The defense team hopes to seriously debunk prosecutors' claims there is a 1 in more than a trillion chance someone other than their client ate the chicken found at the restaurant by police. The prosecution argued that as the man's DNA was a direct match to that found on the chicken, there was no need to search the database, and it is therefore irrelevant to the case and should not be released. The judge ruled the database information can only be used for this case and must be returned to the lab when the case is finished.
30. "Prosecutors not to indict murder suspect." Japan Economic Newswire, July 14, 2006.
In Japan, Yokohama police will not pursue charges against a woman for abandoning the bodies of her children. Despite DNA evidence that proves the maternal relationship, the bodies found in a box were placed there outside the three-year statute of limitations. The 54-year-old woman has already been indicted for the murder of her oldest daughter, and that trial will continue.
31. "DNA match snares suspect in '04 rape." News Tribune, July 15, 2006.
In Washington, DNA from a discarded cigarette has lead investigators to a suspect in a 2004 rape of a 15 year old girl who was walking to her bus stop. Acting on an anonymous tip, police interviewed the man and then collected a discarded cigarette that he smoked during the interview. The cigarette evidence was backlogged for more than a year, but upon being analyzed, it was found to match the evidence from the rape. The man confessed to the crime after being told of the DNA match, but is now pleading not guilty in court.
32. "Alleged killer to face charges in 20-year-old murder." Associated Press, July 16, 2006.
In Mississippi, a cold case review turned up a DNA match to a suspect for a 1985 murder of a 7-year-old girl. When reopening the case, detectives found the genetic evidence and the list of suspects were again considered. An elimination sample was taken from the man and found to match the evidence. He was convicted in 1987 for a 1984 armed robbery and is currently serving life plus thirty years.
33. "Woman choked in sex attacks." Press (New Zealand), July 15, 2006.
In New Zealand, DNA evidence collected during an unrelated robbery conviction helped prosecutors jail a man for an additional 8 years after the sample was found to match a rape. The man accosted a woman while she walked home from a night out with friends, raping and choking her repeatedly. Prosecutors say that the unrelated DNA match provides another example of the incredible power genetic databases provide to forensic investigators.
34. "DNA solves six-year-old rape case." Northwest Florida Daily News, July 13, 2006.
In Florida, a match on the DNA database identified a suspect in a 2000 rape. The man first gave a sample to prosecutors when he was accused of a 2003 rape. The testing was not completed before the end of the trial, and he was found not guilty in the 2003 case. However, when the DNA results were finally completed, he was found to match the 2000 case and was charged with sexual batter of a minor – to which he entered a guilty plea.
35. "Sister's DNA traps serial rapist." PA News, July 17, 2006.
In England, a serial rapist was finally caught after raping four women, and attempting to rape another two. The man was eventually connected to the crimes when DNA taken from his sister was matched against crime scene evidence. Investigators are hailing this case as the biggest victory yet in cold case family DNA testing.
36. "DNA saga causes families to wonder." Baltimore Sun, July 16, 2006.
In Maryland, failure to collect DNA from a felon for inclusion on the state DNA database resulted in three additional murders, four assaults, and a rape. The man was convicted in 2004 on felony drug charges, but his DNA was not collected after his conviction. Instead, the state intended to collect his

DNA prior to his release, but he walked away from a half-way house before his term was up. In the ensuing year, he went on to commit numerous additional offenses. However, had a DNA sample been collected, he would have been matched to a 1999 rape / murder and a 2002 rape. Moreover, testing of a 2005 murder might have at least indicated a serial killer, but that too was delayed. The man eventually became a suspect through police interviews and tips, and his DNA sample was shown to match evidence from the crimes – including DNA taken from a soda can left at a rape, and DNA from a shoestring used to tie a murder victim. State Police point to significant changes that have been made to their collection system which should help to ensure this type of situation does not happen again. But victims and their families are upset that it happened at all.

37. “DNA match results in arrest.” Contra Costa Times, July 18, 2006.

In California, Alameda County Sheriff’s deputies arrested a convicted rapist in connection with three East Bay sexual assaults after his DNA matched collected evidence. The cases are all from the early 1990s, so prosecutors are bound by the statute of limitations, but they will be pressing torture charges (which has no time limitation) in an attempt to get him off the streets.

38. “DNA snapshot to help solve crime.” Australian, July 19, 2006.

In Australia, scientists are using DNA to create a program that will map physical characteristics encoded in genetic samples. Eyewitness testimony is historically unreliable and this system would reduce police reliance on shaky details. Even the smallest forensic evidence could lead to a more developed picture of a suspect -- including details such as eye color, hair color, facial features, and height.

39. “DNA evidence frees man after 23 years in prison.” St. Louis Post, July 19, 2006.

In Missouri, post conviction DNA testing has resulted in a man’s release from prison where he had been serving a life sentence for the last 23 years. DNA evidence was not available at his 1983 conviction for sex assault and robbery, but recent testing of the old evidence finally secured his release. The man was originally told that the evidence had all been destroyed, but in July the cigarette butts were located. Not only did the testing clear the man, but it also linked another man serving in a state prison to the crime. The real perpetrator turned out to be a local from the man’s neighborhood, who used his name while committing the crime. Even an alibi did not save the wrongly accused man from conviction, but eventually, cigarette butts from the original crime scene proved his story.

Genetic Privacy

40. “Use of your DNA tied to a form.” Oregonian, July 12, 2006.

In Oregon, lawmakers have loosened genetic privacy laws for medical research, allowing scientists to consider the lack of opting out to be the equivalent of consent. To opt out, people must sign a form, which is generally being mailed out or handed out at medical appointments. Anyone who does not opt out will be considered to have given consent for the studies. Health care workers only need offer an opt-out form once, but patients can change their minds at any time by telling the medical worker.