



Gordon Thomas Honeywell Governmental Affairs provides 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 Gordon Thomas Honeywell Governmental Affairs 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 Gordon Thomas Honeywell Governmental Affairs.

The March 2007 DNA Resource Report is listed below, along with a summary. These reports are prepared on behalf of Applied Biosystems.

This report is developed by Tim Schellberg and Lisa Hurst on behalf of Applied Biosystems.

LAW ENFORCEMENT: FEDERAL FUNDING NOW AVAILABLE FOR COLD CASE DNA REVIEW AND ANALYSIS – SEE WWW.DNA.GOV FOR DETAILS.

Investigations and prosecutions aided by DNA evidence include:

- California – a cold hit identified a murderer (1985 case).. DNA in a glove is a evidence in a murder of five investigation. DNA links three abandoned infants to the same mother.
- Georgia – a cold hit identified a rapist (1994 case).
- Hawaii – a cold hit on the DNA database identified a murderer (1999 case).
- Louisiana – a cold hit identified a murder suspect (1998 crime)
- Maine – a cold hit identified a rape/murder suspect (1994 crime, on database for probation violation)
- Michigan – DNA brought charges in a murder case.
- Missouri – a cold hit identified a child rape suspect (1996 case).
- Montana – a cold hit identified rapists in unrelated crimes (1992 crime, matched to Idaho offender; 2001 and 2003 attacks).
- Nebraska – DNA identified a girl missing since 1995; DNA evidence convicted a man of murder despite lack of a body.
- New York – a cold hit identified a murderer (1992 crime)
- Nevada – a cold hit on the DNA database identified a murderer (1985 crime, matched to Arkansas offender).
- North Carolina – a cold hit identified a rape suspect (1997 crime).
- Ohio – a cold hit identified a rapist (2002 crime); DNA from a juice bottle identified a rapist
- Pennsylvania – a cold hit identified a serial rapist.

POLICY AND FUNDING ISSUES:

Policy – Legislation to require DNA from persons arrested for felony crimes have been introduced in 25 states. A bill tracking list can be found at <http://www.dnaresource.com> Both Colorado and Georgia may be closing a loophole in its DNA database. Families of missing adults are lobbying for more DNA testing. Wisconsin articles focused on the lack of suspect databasing and backlog delays. Denver continues to see strong success in its property crimes DNA program, and Florida cities are considering similar programs.

Funding – Florida intends to add DNA equipment to one of its labs to speed DNA testing, while the mother of a Florida murder victim is urging more funding for DNA testing. Minnesota is seeking funding for additional scientists and speedier DNA tests in light of a rape that could have been prevented with quicker testing.

OTHER FORENSIC DNA ISSUES: A state panel in Pennsylvania is reviewing causes of wrongful conviction findings based on post conviction DNA testing. Post conviction DNA testing exonerated inmates in Missouri and New York. Post conviction DNA tests were ordered in Kentucky and Illinois, and denied in Tennessee. Florida's Supreme Court has issued rules on post conviction DNA testing. DNA testing in animal cases in California aids criminal investigations. The Massachusetts laboratory continues to face scrutiny as its director steps down.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS: England's DNA database policy on sample retention is facing a challenge at the European High Court of Human Rights, and Indonesia is establishing a DNA database for terrorists and drug dealers. Corporate espionage has been alleged within England's Forensic Science Service, and up to 2,000 cases reviewed by FSS may need to be retested for missed DNA. Australian police may be cutting back on DNA collection at property crimes.

- Australia – DNA testing will be used to screen trees logged in Indonesia
- England – DNA on a drug wrapper helped to convict a drug courier
- Indonesia – National Police are beginning a drug and terrorism DNA database
- Jamaica – DNA samples may be collected from all hotel guests in the Pakistani cricket coach investigation.
- Israel – DNA collected in a suspect dragnet matched evidence in a murder case
- Montenegro – a serial killer with victims in the US and Belgium has been identified with DNA.

NEWS ARTICLES

1. "Lawmakers want to fix loophole to require DNA testing of felons." AP Alert – Colorado, April 1, 2007.
In Colorado, lawmakers are trying to close a loophole in a new law requiring felons to give a sample of their DNA that has allowed 4,137 people in jail to escape the new rules. The bill also would require juveniles who commit serious crimes to give up some of their DNA. Under current law, offenders who submit a DNA sample are required to pay for the costs of the test. Offenders pay a private party \$15 to \$25 to draw a blood sample that is sent to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation for analysis. The court also attempts to collect a \$128 fee to cover the costs of processing and analyzing the DNA sample. However, that fee is only collected from a small percentage of offenders. The only opposition is over the cost, which could hit \$1.3 million for the first year.
2. "Lincoln teen missing since 1995 laid to rest." AP Alert – Nebraska, April 1, 2007.
In Nebraska, a 15-year-old girl missing since 1995 was finally laid to rest, two months after her body was found along a road and DNA tests confirmed the identity of the remains. The girl was last seen alive on Sept. 5, 1995. Police said she had gone to the Nebraska State Fair that day, then rode her bike home. She made it there, locked up her bike and dropped her bag, shoes and a book that she had been reading inside. She was never seen alive again. On Jan. 26 this year, authorities found human remains buried beside a county road which proved to be the girl's. Police have said a person suspected in her murder is already in prison on an unrelated matter.
3. "Idaho inmate pleads guilty to kidnapping." Deseret Morning News, April 1, 2007.
An Idaho prison inmate has pleaded guilty to kidnapping a Montana woman from a highway rest stop in August 1992 and raping her. The woman was walking back to her car when she saw a man walking toward a tow truck. As she unlocked her car, the man ran up to her with a gun in his hand, forced her into her car and abducted her. The woman's description of her abductor did not lead to an arrest, but about 10 years later, the woman called the Sheriff's office to ask if DNA tests had ever been run on the evidence in her case. In April 2003, a DNA search matched a sample taken from the inmate, who was in prison in Idaho for a 1993 assault. The charges were filed against the man in February 2005.
4. "Relatives of missing adults want searches mandated." Houston Chronicle, April 1, 2007.
In Connecticut, the mother of a missing adult has joined a national push for more consistent laws for handling missing-adult cases. The group's Campaign for the Missing is lobbying this year in Connecticut, New Jersey, Florida, Oregon, New York, Missouri, Ohio and Indiana. Among other provisions, the families want to require police to enter all collected information, including DNA, into federal databases and to provide updates to family members. They also want to ban the cremation of unidentified remains. Last year's federal funding for missing adults programs totaled a little less than \$150,000 whereas similar funding for missing children was \$35 million.
5. "Five civil servants suspended over 'DNA espionage'." Mail on Sunday (UK), April 1, 2007.
In England, five civil servants who help run the national DNA database have been suspended after being accused of industrial espionage. It is alleged they copied confidential information and used it to set up a rival database in competition with their employers, the Forensic Science Service. The espionage charges include crimes of possible software piracy and infringement of copyright. No genetic information is alleged to have been stolen.

6. "Latest Maine news." AP Alert – Maine, March 31, 2007.
In Maine, the trial is set to begin in the rape and murder of a woman in 1994. A match on the DNA database linked the man to the crime – he had not been a suspect at the time of the murder. His DNA sample was collected for the database a few years ago for a probation violation.
7. "Christopher Edwards found guilty in student's murder." AP Alert – Nebraska, March 31, 2007.
In Nebraska, a man has been found guilty in a 2006 murder case that relied heavily on DNA evidence. The body has not been found, but the girl's blood was found on two swords recovered from the man's residence as well as on a headboard, mattress, comforter and the ceiling of the man's bedroom. The defense team tried to call the validity of the DNA evidence into question throughout the trial and said that without a body, there was no proof O'Grady was dead
8. "DNA Tests Axed Police to cut back crime scene work." Herald Sun, March 31, 2007.
In Australia, Victoria police have decided to cut DNA analysis at tens of thousands of property crime scenes. Items that will no longer automatically be analyzed for DNA include guns, bullets, cartridge cases, jewelry, envelopes, stamps, tools, ATM cards, keys and cutlery. The directive follows a police study that found such exhibits rarely yielded useful DNA, but the shift has angered detectives, who fear it will delay investigations. DNA will be taken only if there is a suspect, or if blood or bodily fluid can be seen on an item. Other miscellaneous items will not be tested to see if they can yield a sample. A study of 2150 exhibits from the scenes of frequent property crimes found such miscellaneous items accounted for 45 per cent of items analyzed, but only 15 per cent produced DNA.
9. "A suspect policy." Herald Sun, March 31, 2007.
EDITORIAL regarding Victoria police decision to cut back on DNA testing of property crimes: The directive is said to be an efficiency measure but comes when frontline police complain of a crippling backlog in forensic testing and chronic staff shortages. This seems more than a coincidence. It is true that half-investigating cases where there is no immediate stand-out suspect would streamline policing. Just as certain is that fewer criminals would be caught. From 2002 to 2005, almost 400 a year were sprung by DNA matching and charged with a total of 3237 offences. Also of concern is that low-level crimes are often linked with more serious offences. Seemingly unrelated pieces of a jigsaw regularly form a big, unmistakable picture. A DNA sample from a small-time crime can put a criminal near a major crime scene or blow apart an alibi. To surrender any edge police have over criminals takes a lot of explaining. If the new policy accepts that burglary and theft do not warrant a 100 per cent effort by police, the policy is wrong.
10. "Police make arrest in 10-year-old rape case." High Point Enterprise, March 31, 2007.
In North Carolina, a cold hit on the DNA database has allowed police to identify a suspect in a 1997 rape case. The suspect was first included on the database due to a prior robbery conviction.
11. "Comparing DNA doesn't happen automatically." Janesville Gazette, March 31, 2007.
Article discusses the Wisconsin limitation on comparing suspect samples with unrelated cases. A spokesman for the Wisconsin Department of Justice notes that the state has no law against comparing suspect samples, but neither does it have clear statutory authority. One detective stated, "I can understand why you wouldn't want innocent DNA (in the database) ... but I'd like to see crime scene DNA compared to all suspects in similar cases. Illinois does that. I've had our DNA run against Illinois suspects' DNA, but I can't do that in Wisconsin. We can be more sure our suspect is not an Illinois resident than a Wisconsin resident."
12. "DNA analysis is just one part of an investigation-and it takes time." Janesville Gazette, March 31, 2007.
Article discusses the complications laboratories face with prioritizing DNA cases and long analysis times. One detective noted that delays in DNA analysis can cause detectives to work cases differently. If investigators could get DNA evidence back within 48 hours, about the time it takes to do legwork on an average case, they could focus on whomever they consider their prime suspect, he explained. "Now, you can have a good suspect investigatively, but it'll be nine months before that lead is validated by DNA. Do you continue to investigate? You have to because you can't wait nine months to go back and question the witnesses

you found where that guy was," the detective said. "So you do that for two months; then you get the (erroneous) CrimeStoppers call that it was another guy."

13. "State Briefs." Monterey County Herald, March 31, 2007.
In California, the DNA of a former Bakersfield school administrator accused of killing five family members was found in a plastic glove left at the crime scene. The DNA of the man and at least two others was found in the glove tip.
14. "PA. Panel To Study Wrongful Convictions." Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, March 31, 2007.
In Pennsylvania, the state convened a commission of judges, prosecutors, defense lawyers, law enforcement officers and victims' advocates to study the causes of erroneous convictions and make recommendations for preventing them. Since 1989, 198 convicted felons have been cleared based on DNA evidence, nine in Pennsylvania. The state's exonerated inmates served more than 140 years in prison, an average of more than 15 years each, for crimes they did not commit.
15. "Drug dealer sentenced to seven years in jail." Sentinel (Stoke, UK), March 31, 2007.
In the UK, a convicted drug courier has been jailed for seven years after being caught supplying heroin by police. Officers recorded 17 callers over four hours going to the then home of the man's co-accused. Two callers were searched and found to have heroin, and DNA from the man had been discovered on one of the wraps of the drug.
16. "Solicitor in legal battle over DNA." Star (Sheffield), March 31, 2007.
A civil liberties lawyer in England is taking a legal challenge to the European High Court of Human Rights in a battle to stop police keeping the DNA and fingerprints of people who have never committed a crime. It involves the cases of a juvenile who was acquitted of an offence, and a man who faced harassment charges which were dropped before reaching court. Both clients asked for their fingerprints and DNA samples to be destroyed but were refused by South Yorkshire police. They argue the move is an unjustified breach of their rights and are especially concerned about future uses of the DNA as well as the lack of independent oversight in the National DNA Database. The case was ruled against by the House of Lords.
17. "Testing May Consume Samples: Judge: State gets Jodi-case DNA." Wichita Eagle, March 31, 2007.
In Kansas, a judge has ruled that prosecutors can test DNA samples in a murder case even if it means the defense cannot conduct its own independent test. The samples from the related sex assault kit will likely be consumed in testing, meaning there may not be enough genetic material left for the defense to do its own test. Any genetic material prosecutors don't use in their testing must be preserved for the defense.
18. "Akron man sentenced to 18 years for rape." Akron Beacon Journal, March 30, 2007.
In Ohio, a cold hit on the DNA database has resulted in a conviction for a man who attacked a woman on a bridge in 2002. He has received an 18-year sentence.
19. "Suspect in 1985 murder extradited to Nevada." AP Alert—Arkansas, March 30, 2007.
An Arkansas sex offender has been extradited to Nevada on murder charges after a cold hit on the DNA database linked him to the crime. The man was arrested in 1994 for rape, kidnapping and burglary and his DNA profile was eventually added to the database. Last month, Las Vegas police who work in a cold-case unit submitted the DNA evidence, and the match was made. The victims' parents say they never accepted their daughter's death, but they learned to adjust. They said having a suspect arrested in their daughter's death is a big relief.
20. "St. Louis man freed after 11 years in prison for carjacking he didn't commit." AP DataStream, March 30, 2007.
In Missouri, a man who spent 11 years in prison for a carjacking he didn't commit was freed after DNA analysis exonerated him. He was convicted of robbery in 1997 and sentenced to 18 years in prison. In the crime for which he was convicted, someone threatened a woman with a screwdriver and stole her car after a struggle. The woman stabbed the man with the screwdriver, leaving traces of the carjacker's blood in the car. The victim identified the man in a lineup, but his lawyers say the lineup was flawed. DNA testing at the time couldn't

provide conclusive results, and in 2001 the man filed his own motion for a new DNA test. He was later assisted by the Innocence Project.

21. "Innocent man is wronged by bureaucracy." Buffalo News, March 30, 2007.
In New York, a man has been exonerated of two rapes for which he served 15 years in prison thanks to DNA tests. In recent months the Erie County Medical Center told investigators on numerous occasions that it had no evidence in the case. However, the DA became suspicious that the evidence existed, and secured a search warrant and a subpoena. Within hours, the Medical Center found the evidence slides. The DNA on the slides cleared the inmate -- who has been jailed since 1985 -- and tied the crimes to the accused Bike Path Killer. ECMC has evidence slides dating from 1973 for sexual-assault cases. Now that prosecutors and defense attorneys know the evidence is there, the hospital expects to be "deluged" with requests.
22. "DNA evidence brings charge in 1992 slaying." Buffalo News, March 30, 2007.
In New York, a man has been charged in a 1992 murder after a cold hit on the database linked him to the crime. He was first included on the database for violating probation for tampering with a fire hydrant.
23. "Push for all hotel guests to give DNA as police hunt for cricket coach's killer." Gold Coast Bulletin, March 30, 2007.
Jamaican police plan to collect DNA samples from every person in the 300-room hotel where Pakistan cricket coach Bob Woolmer died because it is 'highly likely' the killer left DNA in his room. Pakistan's players were questioned and gave DNA samples and fingerprints in Jamaica before heading home. Pakistan cricket board officials earlier said they suspected Woolmer died of natural causes and that Jamaican police acted hastily to declare it a murder.
24. "Finding justice in the flesh." Los Angeles Times, March 30, 2007.
In California, animal DNA testing at the Department of Fish and Wildlife has helped to solve homicides as well as poaching cases. In some instances, deaths that would otherwise have been blamed on wild animals have in fact been determined to be human related homicides. In these instances the testing has saved some wild animals from needlessly being killed.
25. "Man convicted of killing mom, daughter denied DNA request." Memphis Commercial Appeal, March 30, 2007.
In Tennessee, a judge denied a request for DNA testing by a man convicted and sentenced to death for the 1987 stabbing deaths of a mother and her 2-year-old daughter. The Criminal Court Judge said the strength of other evidence pointing to the man's guilt, including his crime scene fingerprints and his own testimony, shows there is little likelihood that he would not have been convicted even if blood tests did not link him to the crime. "This court does not evaluate such claims (of innocence) in a vacuum," the judge said. "The convicted defendant requesting postconviction DNA analysis is not provided a presumption of innocence and this court need not ignore all the other proof supporting conviction."
26. "Tots left in trucks." Mirror (UK), March 30, 2007.
In California, police are searching for a mother who has abandoned three newborn babies in three years. The infants were left at night in parked trucks in neat 11-month intervals. Officials said DNA tests proved all three children had the same mother, and two also had the same father. They were all found within a 400-yard radius in the small farming town of Oroquieta in California. Further testing on women in the town, which has a population of 7,000, failed to find the mother.
27. "NBC HI NEWS 8 AT 10." NBC 8 KHNL - Honolulu, HI, March 30, 2007.
In Hawaii, a cold hit on the DNA database has linked a man to a 1999 murder. The man was on the database for a 1980 murder conviction. He was released on parole in 1996. Honolulu Police say this is their first cold case DNA arrest.
28. "DNA test granted in slayings." Pantagraph, March 30, 2007.
In Illinois, a man convicted of murdering two children 25 years ago was granted DNA testing on blood-stained jeans he says will prove his innocence. The man was 19 years old when he was charged with the murder and aggravated kidnapping of the children. The life term and a 30-year sentence for aggravated kidnapping were

handed down in September 1982. During the original trial, it was asserted that blood found on his jeans were from one of the victims, but the inmate believes tests will show the blood was his own. The prosecution believes the tests are unnecessary, claiming that the stains had already been compared to the two victims, the defendant and a second suspect. The blood was determined to be type B, which matched only one victim – all others tested at type O blood.

29. “Lawyer Seeking Mistrial For Armstrong.” Wisconsin State Journal, March 30, 2007.
In Wisconsin, a defense attorney has urged a judge to throw out a 1981 murder case against an inmate because prosecutors handling key evidence for his retrial acted in bad faith. He claims state violated a court order by sending the belt to the crime lab to be analyzed in June without notifying him. Furthermore, he claims the state lab used up an entire body fluid stain on a pink bathrobe belt, knowing the defense wanted independent tests on the stain. The inmate was convicted 26 years ago for the strangulation and rape of a 19-year-old UW-Madison student. The state Supreme Court in 2005 granted the man a new trial on the strength of DNA evidence.
30. “Man pleads guilty to 2 attacks.” Acron Beacon Journal, March 29, 2007.
In Ohio, a registered sex offender charged in two separate home invasions pleaded guilty to nine counts, including attempted murder, kidnapping and robbery. In one crime he attacked a woman 8-months pregnant and in another crime his victim was 70 years old. DNA on a half-empty juice bottle left at the first victim's house eventually tied him to that crime. At the time of the DNA match, the man was already sitting in jail for the second crime as neighbors had helped police to track him down. He has convictions dating from the 1980s for rape and burglary.
31. “Supreme Court finalized DNA rules, rejects defenders' objection.” AP Alert – Florida, March 29, 2007.
The Florida Supreme Court adopted a permanent rule on DNA testing of prison inmates and criminal defendants after turning aside an objection from public defenders at least for the time being. The rule replaces an emergency rule the justices approved last year to conform with a new law that requires judges to ask defendants, their lawyers and prosecutors about possible DNA evidence before accepting guilty or no-contest pleas. The Florida Public Defenders Association argued against that requirement on grounds that such an inquiry is outside the Legislature's purview, places undue burden on the defendant and would result in the waiver of a defendant's right to a valid post-conviction appeal. The Supreme Court, though, unanimously decided in the unsigned opinion that the public defenders' objections should be addressed “in a proper case and controversy” rather than a rule-making procedure.
32. “Man pleads guilty to rapes on, near MSU campus.” AP Alert – Montana, March 29, 2007.
In Montana, a cold hit on the DNA database has resulted in a man pleading guilty to rape and attempted rape charges stemming from attacks on a woman at a sorority house and another at graduate student housing near Montana State University. The man is a registered sex offender and the attacks occurred in 2001 and 2003.
33. “DNA links rape suspect to 4 more attacks.” AP Alert – New York, March 29, 2007.
In Pennsylvania, a man charged with one rape and suspected in others dating back nearly 20 years has been charged with four more rapes. The first rape charge was brought after a cold hit on the DNA database. His DNA sample was taken in July 2005, when he was serving time for a parole violation, and linked to a 2001 attack. He is also now suspected in a 1988 attack which cannot be prosecuted because it is past the statute of limitations.
34. “Tree DNA profiles to fight illegal logging.” Australian, March 29, 2007.
An Australia company has developed a new screening program to identify the genetic profiles of individual trees will in an initiative to crack down on illegal logging. Simmonds Lumber has announced the details of how it will use the DNA profiles of trees to screen \$40million worth of timber imported annually by the company from Indonesia. Each log arriving at Indonesian processing plants operating in partnership with the company will have its genetic profile checked to ensure it has been legally sourced. The World Bank has estimated that between 70 and 80 per cent of logging in Indonesia is illegal.
35. “DNA analysis coming to FDLE's Fort Myers crime lab.” Naples Daily News, March 31, 2007.
The Florida Department of Law Enforcement will add DNA analysis equipment to its Fort Myers labs this year, potentially reducing its turnaround time for test results to under 100 days. Currently DNA submissions for 10

Southwest Florida counties, including Lee and Collier, are sent to the department's Tampa facility for testing. The Fort Myers lab will likely be equipped to screen DNA by mid-summer, and conduct full analysis by October, the department said.

36. "Murder victim's mother fighting for crime lab funding." NBC 2 News, March 11, 2007.
In Florida, the mother of a young murder victim is upset that DNA evidence in her daughter's case is still sitting on the shelf and she is turning her anger into action – going to the governor to ask for more money to fund crime labs. In September, the body of six-year-old Coralrose Fullwood was found at a construction site just two blocks from her family's home. So far DNA has proved that the little girl was sexually assaulted and that a family member was not the perpetrator of that sexual assault.
Ellen Fullwood, Corlarose's mother, thinks the DNA evidence could provide even more answers, but right now much of it is just sitting in a crime lab.
37. "Backlog At Crime Lab May Have Left Suspect Free." The Associated Press, March 3, 2007.
A backlog at the state crime lab may have resulted in a missed opportunity to stop a rapist before he attacked another woman. The perpetrator's DNA and a sample from a September attack were in possession of the laboratory but were not yet processed. The 16 year old assailant struck again on New Year's Eve before DNA testing was completed on the first attack. The 2008 budget proposal for the state includes money for 20 new positions at the crime labs.
38. "Man arrested in 1998 murder." Associated Press, February 21, 2007.
In Louisiana, a cold hit on the DNA database provided the clue needed to arrest a man for the in a 1998 homicide case. The victim's throat was cut, and she was found sexually assaulted in an abandoned house in 1998. The man was arrested in a completely unrelated case that required a DNA swab upon arrest. Officers hailed DNA for the break, as the man had never even been considered a suspect. "Her daddy must have been in my office at least 100 times in the last eight years asking if there were any leads, any new developments," said the Police Chief. "Now they can at least know."
39. "Crime lab botched 27 DNA results." Globe, February 14, 2007.
In Massachusetts, an administrator at the State Police crime laboratory is under scrutiny for reportedly mishandling DNA database results in 27 sexual assault cases, nearly twice as many as state officials' most recent count, according to a nearly completed internal review. Most of the cases involved matches that were not reported prior to the expiration of the statute of limitations, however a handful of cases involved near-matches. The union has said that an overworked staff at the lab was partly responsible for any problems, but department secretary denied that staffing levels were a factor. The situation is also drawing scrutiny from legislators who plan hearings on the matter.
40. "Elderly suspected serial killer." Agence France Presse, February 26, 2007.
A man in Montenegro has been connected by DNA tests to the murder and mutilation of his former wife in New York in 1990. The man is also a suspect in six other murders in Belgium (5 murders) and Albania. Ahead of the arrival in Montenegro of US and Belgian police, local authorities have widened their investigation to determine whether the man committed murders in his homeland.
41. "Georgia looks to expand DNA registry." Associated Press, February 26, 2007.
In Georgia, legislators are considering a bill to require DNA from convicted felons who are sentenced to probation. The state already collects from such felons if they are sentenced to state prison time. The state database has already achieved nearly 700 DNA matches to convicted felons. Critics say that more safeguards need to be in place to protect the innocent, but officials say that their most powerful crime-fighting tool should not be overly limited. Georgia's testing law has a loophole that allows prisoners sentenced to probation to avoid testing, and in 2004, judges sentenced 75 percent more offenders were placed on probation than sent to prison. The measure would add 15,000 to 17,000 samples annually to the database.
42. "Suspect arrested in Eastern Michigan death." Associated Press, February 26, 2007.
In Michigan, an Eastern Michigan University student was jailed without bond after being charged in the death of another student who was found dead in her dormitory room. The student became a suspect after police saw surveillance video showing him entering and leaving the dorm and matched his DNA to evidence at the scene.

43. "DNA to help solve property crime." Daytona News Journal, February 24, 2007.
In Florida, Daytona Beach Police could spend \$500,000 to \$600,000 on a DNA program to send DNA evidence from property crimes to a private laboratory for testing. The testing would take between seven to ten days. Because of the cost, the department is considering discussing cost-sharing arrangements with surrounding cities and allowing those cities access to the Daytona database. "We don't have a murder problem, but we have a lot of burglaries being committed by juveniles," said the chief. A similar program in Palm Bay is already underway.
44. "Genetic fingerprints proving downfall." Rocky Mountain News, February 24, 2007.
In Colorado, Denver police and prosecutors are using DNA in burglary investigations and prosecutions. In downtown Denver, the burglary rate fell by over 30% when two of the most prolific offenders were identified and caught by DNA. DNA convictions are also carrying heavier sentences; burglars convicted with DNA received ten years on average, those without usually received 15-month sentences.
45. "Man held in Home Depot shooting." Los Angeles Times, February 24, 2007.
In California, a cold hit on the DNA database has allowed Tustin police to arrest a parolee with a long criminal record in a shooting death of a local Home Depot store manager during a \$500 robbery. The man was taken into custody during his parole meeting after DNA from the brutal shooting was matched to DNA taken in his 1992 rape conviction.
46. "Death Row inmate gets DNA testing." Associated Press, February 23, 2007.
In Kentucky, a death row inmate will be able to test some of the DNA evidence stemming from an old murder, marking the second time a condemned prisoner in Kentucky has won a request for DNA testing. A Fayette Circuit judge granted a request by the 54-year-old prisoner to test a jacket, hat, and thermos that were gathered after the 1990 slaying of a husband and wife in Lexington. The couple was shot dead outside the dry cleaning store they owned. The law allows tests in cases that predate the common use of DNA.
47. "DNA nabs rapist of UGA sophomore." Atlanta Journal, February 23, 2007.
In Georgia, a woman's 1994 cold case finally sees justice thanks to a cold hit on the DNA database. The woman was a sophomore at the University of Georgia when she came into town for the 1994 New Year's Eve Peach Bowl. A man kidnapped her, taunted her with physical harm, and then raped her. He threatened to come to her home and kill her if she ever told anyone. Her case grew cold until investigators matched the rape kit DNA to her kidnapper; he had raped another teenage girl just two days after her. He was sentenced to ten years for that crime and was released in February 2005.
48. "2,000 crime files reopened." Daily Telegraph, February 22, 2007.
In England, up to 2,000 cases of violent crime, including rapes and murders, are to be reviewed to discover whether forensic scientists missed DNA evidence. Detectives reinvestigating cases between 2000 and 2005 discovered that the Forensic Science Service had failed to find DNA pointing to a suspect in a Wimbledon Common murder. A rival forensic agency made the discovery using low copy number testing.
49. "DNA database links suspect to 1996 rape." Kansas City Star, February 22, 2007.
In Missouri, a cold hit on the DNA database identified the suspect in a 1996 case of a 9 year old girl who was snatched off the street and raped. In February 2007, a match was finally made to a 46-year-old man who was convicted of burglary and stealing in 2005 and sentenced to three years probation. The man gave his DNA sample to his probation officer two months ago as part of a 2005 Missouri Law that requires all felons to provide samples.
50. "Parents of victim push for law." San Antonio Express, February 22, 2007.
In Texas, the mother of a homicide victim addressed a group of forensic scientists regarding her advocacy in pushing for all states to require DNA from felony arrestees. The victim was a New Mexico graduate student, Katie Sepich, who was strangled, raped, and then burned. Her perpetrator was recently identified through a cold hit on the DNA database. He was arrested for another felony just three months after the attack, but was freed on bond pending sentencing due to his lack of any criminal history. He disappeared for 17 months before being relocated.

51. "Senate committee backs expansion." Associated Press, February 21, 2007.
In Arizona, the Senate Appropriations Committee has reversed itself and endorsed a bill to require DNA testing of all people arrested. That's a proposed expansion of a crime-fighting tool. The 8-to-2 approvals came one day after the same committee narrowly rejected the bill (SB1267) on a tie vote. State law now requires collection of DNA samples from all people convicted of felonies, a mandate implemented in 2004 under a phase-in approved two years earlier by the Legislature.
52. "DNA reopens 22-year-old slaying." Fresno Bee, February 21, 2007.
In California, a cold hit on the DNA database linked a convicted sex offender to a 1985 murder case. His arrest has possibly provided the much-needed answers to relatives who remain haunted by the violent attack. The man was not ever a suspect in the original investigation, but DNA from the crime scene was submitted for testing in 2000 and was just recently linked to the offender.
53. "Police crack case in Galilee teenager's murder." Jerusalem Post, February 21, 2007.
In Israel, DNA samples taken from potential suspects led to a DNA match in the investigation (and now indictment) of a teenager. Police brought in over a hundred people for questioning, and took DNA samples from 64 of them. One of those samples brought a strong DNA match. The suspect has since confessed.
54. "Indonesian police to collect DNA." BBC International Reports, February 20, 2007.
In Indonesia, the National Police will collect the DNA of criminals convicted of terrorism, transportation of narcotics, and then compile the DNA into an identity database. The Polri Headquarters Medical and Health Centre and the Polri Forensic Laboratory will carry out the collection of DNA. They will work in cooperation with the Eijkman Molecular Biology institute and will receive training from an Australian DNA laboratory commencing in June 2007; \$100,000 is being set aside for the project.