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The May 2007 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:

- Alaska – a cold hit with New Hampshire brings an indictment in a murder case (1994 case);
- California – DNA evidence convicts a serial killer (10 victims); a cold hit identified a murderer (on database for parole violation);
- Connecticut – a cold hit brought a confession in a murder case;
- Illinois – a cold hit identified a suspect in a robbery and assault case (DNA on soda can);
- Louisiana – a cold hit helps to convict a robber (2004 case);
- Massachusetts – a cold hit linked a burglary to a New Hampshire inmate;
- New York – DNA frees one man and matches another on the database (1989 murder); “Spider Man” rapist is convicted with DNA; a cold hit identifies a burglar (on database for forgery);
- Oklahoma – a cold hit identifies a murder suspect (on database for burglary);
- South Dakota – DNA evidence brought a conviction in a robbery case.

POLICY AND FUNDING ISSUES:

Policy – Alaska enacted legislation to require DNA upon arrest for all felonies (bringing the total to 10).

Nevada passed a law to require DNA from all convicted felons (bringing the total to 45), and New York legislation is moving forward to collect DNA from all criminal convictions. Georgia closed a loophole to require DNA from convicted felons sentenced to probation. Florida may consider a proposal to require DNA from those judged mentally incompetent to stand trial on felony charges. See the bill tracking list on DNAResource.com for further details on this and other legislation.

Backlogs – Backlog and quality concerns plague international forensic efforts;

Funding – A Rhode Island town has purchased a mobile crime lab. A South Carolina town is among applicants for federal funding for cold case squad DNA reviews.

LEGAL MATTERS: In California, an appellate court has upheld DNA collection from juvenile offenders for database inclusion. In Rhode Island, the first case involving DNA as probable cause for arrest has ended in mistrial due to the defendant’s health. A Montana county will remain a defendant in a post conviction DNA exoneration lawsuit.

OTHER FORENSIC DNA ISSUES: YSTR testing was presented in the trial of a serial rapist in Florida. In New York, unknown remains have been identified as a missing woman, and the US military identified another missing Vietnam War era pilot. Post conviction DNA testing on hair evidence may result in the release of two men convicted of murder. Dallas (Texas) is appointing a special assistant for DNA evidence and conviction integrity oversight.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS: Backlogs in Australia and Canada made headlines. In England, thousands of DNA samples were mistakenly left off the database resulting in missed matches. England’s Operation Advance (review of cold cases for DNA) has had at least 20 convictions to-date, and Ireland is establishing a cold case review unit. All of England’s bus drivers will soon be outfitted with “spit kits” for

DNA collection. Bosnia will conduct DNA tests on remains from the Kenya airline that crashed in Cameroon.

- England –. A cold hit identified a 1998 rapist (on database for drug arrest).
- Portugal – DNA from an unidentified person has been identified in the hunt a missing British girl

NEWS ARTICLES

1. “House of Representatives backs genetic bill.” BioNews, May 30, 2007.

The US House of Representatives has passed the Genetic Information Non-discrimination Act (GINA), which will prevent the use of genetic health information in certain employment and insurance practices. The bill will now progress to the Senate, where a vote in favor is expected. The bill is supported by the White House but has opposition from the US Chamber of Commerce.

2. “Los Angeles serial killer guilty.” Agence France Presse, May 1, 2007.

In California, DNA evidence helped to bring a murder conviction for Chester Turner, a former pizza deliveryman, who murdered 10 women and one of his victims' unborn child. Turner was caught after being arrested for rape in Los Angeles' homeless district in 2002. DNA from that case linked him to the murders carried out between 1987 and 1998. He faces a possible death penalty during the sentencing phase.

3. “DNA link returns criminal to prison.” Associated Press, May 1, 2007.

In Louisiana, a convicted felon pled guilty to armed robbery after DNA linked him to the cold case. The 2004 crime involved a woman who was stabbed in the chest and her purse stolen. The case was unsolved until the man's DNA was collected as part of his release from a correction center. The man was sentenced to 50 years in prison without the benefit of probation, parole or suspension of sentence.

4. “Inmate charged in old murder case.” Associated Press, May 1, 2007.

In Alaska, a cold hit on the DNA database with New Hampshire has secured a grand jury indictment of a former soldier in the death of a woman 14 years ago. The 18-year-old college student was beaten and raped in 1994 just before she toppled over a cliff into a creek. The man was never a suspect in the case until the DNA match came back during a cold investigation. The man was sentenced to 14 years in prison in February 2003 for five robberies that occurred from spring 2002 until he was incarcerated, according to the New Hampshire Department of Corrections.

5. “DNA leads to arrest.” Associated Press, May 2, 2007.

In California, a cold hit on the DNA database brought an arrest in a 2005 murder of an elderly woman. The suspect was serving time in prison for violating parole on a drug conviction.

6. “Convict freed after 16 years.” Associated Press, May 2, 2007.

In New York, the killer of a 15-year-old girl in 1989 was sentenced to 20 years in prison while the man who wrongfully served 16 years in prison for the murder looked on from the gallery. The newly convicted man is serving 20 years for strangling a schoolteacher in 1993, and the judge noted that that killing would have been averted if he had been caught earlier for the 1989 killing.

7. “Backlog, quality concerns plague testing.” Associated Press, May 2, 2007.

In Canada, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police's forensic labs failed to provide timely DNA analysis in a high percentage of cases, including many involving violent crimes, says the federal auditor

general. The audit indicates that the laboratories frequently miss their deadlines, contrary to assurances from senior police officials who testified at parliamentary committees.

8. "DNA database links inmate to stabbing death." Associated Press, May 4, 2007.
In Oklahoma, a cold hit on the DNA database linked a state prison inmate to a nearly three-year-old stabbing death in Tulsa. The man was linked to the 2004 murder after his DNA was entered into a database for a 2005 burglary.
9. "New crime lab easy to make house calls." Providence Journal, May 3, 2007.
In Rhode Island, the Warkwick Police Department unveiled its new mobile crime lab, bringing a taste of CSI technology to the city. The mobile unit allows police to bring the van to crime scenes to speed up evidence processing, and streamline investigations. The unit cost almost \$180,000, and includes DNA preservation and storage cabinets, latent print kits, and a laser lifter for fingerprints.
10. "Ruling backs taking DNA of teen felon." Sacramento Bee, May 3, 2007.
In California, a state appellate court has upheld the state law to require DNA from juvenile offenders for inclusion in the DNA database. The case in question involved a 17-year-old who went joyriding in a stolen car. The Sacramento based 3rd Court of Appeals upheld the provision of Proposition 69 that allowed for juvenile testing. Lawyers on both sides of the case said Tuesday's decision is likely the first case of its kind statewide. One justice wrote, "We find the intrusion into a juvenile felon's Fourth Amendment interests, including his interest in the confidentiality of juvenile court proceedings, does not outweigh the legitimate government interest in DNA testing as an aid to law enforcement." Another opined that "nonconsensual extraction of the biological samples necessary for DNA testing is a minimal intrusion into the privacy of the offender," and DNA profiles are generally only available to law-enforcement agencies and not to the public. Inclusion in the database, therefore, "is hardly a public announcement of a juvenile offender's felony conviction."
11. "Spidey rapist guilty in third attack." New York Daily News, May 9, 2007.
In New York, the "Spider-Man" rapist was convicted of a third sexual assault during his June 2005 crime rampage. The ex-con was convicted earlier of two other rapes. The 52-year-old was arrested in July 2005 after DNA evidence and a palm print connected him to a string of sex attacks in which he scaled fire escapes before creeping in through open windows. Prosecutors said the man, who previously did jail time for rape, would attack his victims while covering their faces to protect his identity.
12. "Man jailed for murder of former pub landlord." PA News, May 9, 2007.
In Australia, a man has been convicted of murder and jailed for life with a minimum term of 28 years after his DNA was found on a cigarette under the victim's battered body. The 42-year-old was found guilty of murdering and robbing a man in June 2006. The body was found by children on waste ground in the town under corrugated iron sheets, concrete blocks and a freezer. Under the decomposing body was a hand-rolled cigarette on which was DNA that matched the culprit. The man has a history of violence with 22 prior convictions.
13. "Judge tells prosecutors to reveal DNA." Associated Press, May 9, 2007.
In Arizona, a judge is ordering prosecutors to hand over DNA evidence that they say ties a serial killer suspect to a pair of sexual assaults in 2005. The sexual assaults are part of the so-called Baseline killer investigation. Police said last year they think the suspect was the serial killer who preyed on people in the Phoenix metropolitan area late at night. He has been charged with numerous crimes including nine counts of first-degree murder and 15 counts of sexual assault. The defense is questioning the validity of the DNA tests and wants to do their own testing.

14. "Email Correspondence." May 18, 2007.
In New York, a cold hit on the DNA database links a forgery convict to a 2006 burglary of an air conditioner. Drops of blood were left during the burglary and were matched to the female suspect on the database.
15. DNA experts let 200 crimes go undetected." Aberdeen Press, May 18, 2007.
In England, nearly 200 crimes went undetected for up to 11 years because of reported failures by Home Office forensic experts. They included a pedophile offense, three robberies, nine burglaries, 19 drugs offenses and 62 thefts. Ministers were first told of the problem in summer 2005 but it was only admitted to publicly recently with publication of the National DNA Database's annual report. The report disclosed that more than 26,000 DNA profiles were not added to the archive between 1995-2004. A subsequent review led to 1,168 "matches" between forensic samples from crime scenes and DNA profiles on the system, of which 355 were "first-time" matches which had not come to anyone's attention before the failures were investigated. But the Home Office spokesman said only 1% of DNA profiles between 1995 and 2004 could not be loaded on to the database due to incomplete information, and swift action had been taken to resolve the situation.
16. "DNA links Jane Doe." Post Standard, May 18, 2007.
In New York, a Syracuse teenager who went missing in 1972 has been identified through DNA tests. The body of a "Jane Doe" discovered on the southern edge of the Onondaga Nation in 1977 has been linked by DNA to a living relative of the missing girl. The case is now being treated as a suspicious death.
17. "Detective says suspect admitted killing." Hartford Courant, May 23, 2007.
In Connecticut, a detective told a jury that after a DNA match on the database, the defendant confessed to the murder. In the suspect's initial statement, he denied having sex with the victim, ever being in her apartment or even knowing her. But when Hartford Police detectives asked him how his DNA came to be found in the body of a dead woman, the suspect dropped his head and became quiet, and allegedly said, "I didn't mean to."
18. "Assembly hears testimony on DNA database expansion." New York Legislative Gazette, June 4, 2007.
In New York, the Legislature is considering a proposal by the Governor to expand the database to include all criminal convictions. The proposal also carries a package of changes to post conviction DNA testing. The Senate has already passed the Governor's proposal, and Assembly has recently held hearings on the matter. The ACLU presented testimony in opposition to the database expansion, but the bulk of the Assembly hearing focused on the post conviction measures.
19. "Man found guilty of break-in." Aberdeen News, March 23, 2007.
In South Dakota, a Brown County jury found a man guilty of 12 felonies related to breaking into a local pharmacy and stealing prescription medications. The man was also found innocent of breaking into and stealing drugs from a second pharmacy. A DNA expert testified that a splotch of blood found inside one of the drug store was a close match to the suspect. However, the suspect's defense argued that the blood was planted by friends of the defendants who were the true perpetrators.
20. "County should remain defendant in DNA." Associated Press, May 25, 2007.
In Montana, a federal judge has ruled that Yellowstone County should remain a defendant in a lawsuit by a man who spent 15 years in prison for a rape that DNA evidence later showed he did not commit. The man presented evidence that could lead a jury to find his constitutional rights were violated. In 2004 he sued Yellowstone County, three county commissioners, the former state crime laboratory

director and the former Attorney General. He said the county violated his civil rights by providing inadequate legal representation.

21. "Rapist snared by DNA." Sunday Mercury, May 27, 2007.
In England, Operation Advance, which looks at cold cases for new DNA leads, continues to snare rapists. Recently a man who attacked a disabled college student in 1994 has finally been convicted—thank to DNA evidence. Operation Advance has achieved more than 20 convictions, and sentences handed out so far total more than 100 years, plus three life terms.
22. "Pervert tracked down by DNA." Wigan Reporter, May 27, 2007.
In England, a cold hit on the DNA database identified a man who attacked a woman in 1998. The man was identified after DNA was collected for a drug offense arrest. The suspect initially denied being involved but later claimed it had been consensual at her instigation. A jury rejected his account.
23. "DNA shakes up rape case." News Herald, May 31, 2007.
In Florida, YSTR testing has helped authorities to identify a man who raped a girl in her home on Christmas day. At the time, the DNA sample was too small for testing, but new YSTR tests indicated that the suspect or one of his paternal male relatives is the culprit. Investigators believe that their suspect is responsible for several rapes and burglaries during late 1998 and early 1999, and was known as the "Ninja Rapist". The man has been in jail since 2002 on accusations of a 1999 rape.
24. "Pair jailed for rape may win new trial." Merriville Post-Tribune, May 8, 2007.
In Michigan, testing on a hair sample used to help convict two men in a high-profile 1989 rape trial doesn't match any of the suspects charged with the crime, boosting the defendant's effort to win a new trial. Defense lawyers announced court-ordered DNA samples in the 18-year-old case showed hair taken from the sweater of a gang-rape victim does not match either of the men, nor a third suspect charged with the crime. The Innocence Project has taken on the case.
25. "Mentally ill escape DNA dragnet." Sarasota Herald-Tribune, June 3, 2007.
In Florida, a loophole in the DNA database statute which allows persons deemed "mentally incompetent" to stand trial escape DNA collection has been brought to the attention of law enforcement. Police are particularly concerned with a pending case in which the suspect is thought to be a serial predator but investigators cannot secure a DNA sample for database comparison to possibly link him to other cases. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement has recently submitted a proposal to change the law to allow DNA capture from these mentally ill offenders.
26. "DNA-test lag delays criminal charges." The Eagle Tribune (MA), June 3, 2007.
In Massachusetts, investigators claim that it is not unusual to wait 18 months to two years for DNA analysis, particularly for property crime cases. A local DA hopes to one day reach England's ability of completing DNA testing in only a matter of days. A DNA hit recently solved a burglary in which \$50,000 was stolen in jewelry. The investigating detective lacked a swab kit to collect a DNA sample from the door, so instead took the entire door with him. A match was recently made to a New Hampshire inmate.
27. "DNA key in plans to thaw cold cases." The Charleston Post and Courier, June 3, 2007.
Charleston, South Carolina is hoping for a grant from the US Dept. of Justice to offset costs for a cold case squad. The squad would review cold cases for DNA evidence, and grant money could also be used to pay for private lab testing or for overtime at the state lab. Charleston has submitted an application for \$495,593 in grant money, and will find out later this year if their application is successful.

28. "DNA answers questions about Vietnam War pilot." The Sun Journal, June 2, 2007.
DNA tests have aided the US military in identifying the remains of a pilot and co-pilot through DNA whose plane crashed in Laos in 1969 during the Vietnam War. "It was a long wait, 38 years, for this to bring closure," said the co-pilot's widow, who has worn her wedding band throughout that time. "But he was worth every minute of it." Bone fragments and dog tags had recently been found at the crash site of his bomber which was shot down.
29. "Governor signs law to expand DNA database." May 31, 2007.
In Tennessee, the Legislature has enacted a law to require DNA for certain felony arrests. The law, named the "Jonia Berry Act" after murder victim Jonia Berry. "It's kind of a bittersweet thing," Joan Berry said. "It doesn't matter what happens, we'll still be brokenhearted and sad, but maybe other families won't have to endure what we've gone through." As another part of the Berrys' push, the state added funding last year for forensic scientists to analyze DNA at the TBI. It's budget was increased so a total of 17 forensic scientists were added – the largest increase in TBI history. Another \$500,000 was set aside for DNA and toxicology cases, and a fourth crime lab will be added in the state. The turnaround time for DNA testing in Tennessee has been lowered from 38 weeks to only three weeks.
30. "Kenya: Bosnia to Conduct DNA Tests." The Nation (Nairobi), May 31, 2007.
Bosnia will carry out DNA tests on human body parts from the May 5 air accident in Cameroon. The dismembered body parts of the 114 passengers and crew of the ill-fated KQ flight 504, would be matched to each other during the DNA testing phase. The Cameroonian Government had requested that the analysis be done in a country that had no passengers aboard the Kenya Airways plane to ensure neutrality.
31. "DNA KITS TO TRACE SPITTING PASSENGERS." MAY 31, 2007.
In England, bus drivers throughout London's 7,000 vehicle fleet will be issued "spit kits" to collect spit for DNA testing. All 275 Tube stations have already been issue the kits. Transport for London says that about seven out of 10 samples provides a match.
32. "DNA twist in hunt for Madeleine." The Daily Telegraph, May 31, 2007.
In the search for an English girl who went missing from her parent's hotel room in Portugal, it has been revealed that DNA from an unknown person has been found in the bedroom from which Madeleine was abducted. It does not match the DNA of Madeleine's parents, her twin siblings, or the only named suspect in the case.
33. "DNA pioneer Watson gets own genome map." International Herald Tribune, June 1, 2007.
The full genome of James Watson, who jointly discovered the structure of DNA in 1953, has been deciphered, marking what some scientists believe is the gateway to an impending era of personalized genomic medicine. Watson has said he will make his genome available for researchers to study, with the exception of his apolipoprotein E gene, the status of which he does not wish to know because it predisposes a person toward Alzheimer's disease.
34. "DNA testing solves 2005 robbery." The News Gazette, June 2, 2007.
In Illinois, a cold hit on the DNA database brought guilty pleas in a 2005 robbery and assault case. The attackers left behind a Mountain Dew can which was tested to DNA and matched to one of the attackers. The man did not know the attackers so the DNA evidence was key to identification.
35. "DNA database earns initial OK." Sun Journal, June 2, 2007.
In Maine, the state legislature is preparing to enact a bill to require DNA from persons convicted of Class D and Class E crimes. A rape victim who had her cold case solved after her attacker handed

over DNA years later because of a traffic violation, has been a vocal supporter of the bill. As proposed, if a person convicted of a new Class D or E crime has a pre-1996 felony in their past - meaning they aren't already in the database - they'll be asked for a sample. Not giving one will be a Class E crime. The director of the State Police Crime Lab, said he doesn't expect that to add many people to the database.

36. "Landmark R.I. rape case ends in mistrial." Providence Journal Bulletin, May 24, 2007.
In Rhode Island, a Superior Court judge declared a mistrial in a rape case after the man accused of raping a Providence woman suffered an aneurysm in his jail cell on the eve of closing arguments. The state marks the first case in which DNA was used as probable cause for arrest in the state, and became a battleground for appeals and legislative amendments. Initially courts ruled to suppress the DNA evidence because the sample was taken forcibly. The state Supreme Court ruled police could not use a search warrant to obtain a blood sample seized from a non-consenting person because blood was not considered "property" under state law. However, the legislature subsequently changed the law to allow samples to be taken by force for investigative purposes, and the trial once again moved forward. The prosecution intends to continue with the case if the accused regains his health.
37. "Cold case unit to use new DNA tests on murders." Sunday Times (UK), May 20, 2007.
In Ireland, a new garda "cold case" unit is to re-examine more than 100 unsolved murders. The unit, part of the National Bureau of Criminal Investigation, will reopen inquiries when there is a possibility of a breakthrough because of advances in DNA testing or reviews of witness statements. Senior gardai have spent months formulating a best-practice policy on how to review historic murder cases. They have examined police techniques used in America, Australia and Britain where several such cold case teams operate.
38. "Police to explain test delay to court." Canberra Times, May 26, 2007.
ACT Policing has pledged to comply with a magistrate's demand for an Australian Federal Police representative to attend court to explain delays in forensic test results. The demand came in the case of a rape prosecution where DNA tests are still not available three months after the charges were initially laid. The magistrate said he could not understand why the case had not been given priority given the nature of the allegations.
39. "DNA evidence manager hired for Dallas County." Dallas Morning News, May 25, 2007.
In Texas, the Dallas County District Attorney has appointed a new special assistant responsible for overseeing DNA evidence and conviction integrity. The appointment comes after public criticism of Dallas County's high number of exonerations in recent years. More than a dozen people - most of whom were sentenced for felonies before 1990 - have been freed after modern DNA testing proved their innocence. The appointee is a Fort Worth lawyer and director of the Innocence Project of Texas at the Texas Wesleyan University School of Law.