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The June 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:

- California – a cold hit identified a child molester (1996 crime); and a rape suspect (1995 match to New Jersey);
- Connecticut – a cold hit identified suspect in a rape and beating (1991 crime);
- Florida – DNA found in a classroom corroborates a student's allegations of sexual contact with a teacher;
- Idaho – rapist identified by a voluntary DNA sample; DNA tests exonerate a rape suspect;
- Illinois – a cold hit convicted a rapist (on database for burglary);
- Louisiana – a cold hit identified a rapist (1985 crime);
- Michigan – DNA evidence helped to identify a triple murder suspect (DNA from cigarette butt);
- Nebraska – DNA evidence helped to convict in a double homicide case;
- New Jersey – a cold hit on the DNA database solved a residential burglary;
- Wisconsin – a man exonerated by post conviction DNA tests is convicted by DNA in a murder committed after his release.

POLICY AND FUNDING ISSUES:

Policy – Arizona enacted legislation to collect DNA from certain arrestees – 11 states now have such laws. South Carolina passed a bill for all felony arrestees, but the measure was vetoed. New York's Governor is advocating for an all convicted criminals database. A Florida database loophole misses the mentally incompetent. See the bill tracking list on DNAResource.com for further details on this and other legislation.

A new Illinois law would permit DNA sample collection from known homicide victims for comparison against the unsolved crimes index. Families of missing persons continue to organize and mobilize to pass legislation requiring DNA analysis of unidentified remains. A Connecticut victim is lobbying to extend the statute of limitations for prosecuting DNA cases.

Legal Issues – Vermont may face a constitutional challenge to its database in the Scoville trial.

Funding – Arizona crime lab is scheduled for renovation, but chronic underfunding has provided an opportunity for defense attorneys to question quality of lab's work. The US Senate has proposed \$174 million in funding for DNA for FY 2008. Denver's participation in a pilot project is showing strong proof for use of DNA tests in property crime cases.

OTHER FORENSIC DNA ISSUES: The Innocence Project reports half of its cases result in a DNA exoneration. A project to answer questions about the disappearance of Roanoke settlers will use DNA in surname tests. Missouri has made almost 300 hits on its database this year.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS: The Mauritius Parliament is drafting DNA database legislation, and England is closing a loophole in its database and starting a new one for terrorism. India is calling for a missing persons/unidentified remains laboratory and database. EU countries are moving forward on sharing criminal DNA database information.

- England – a cold hit solves a rape (1994 case);
- Spain – Tour de France blood doping investigation is aided DNA;
- Israel – Man extradited to the Czech Republic for grenade attack with DNA link;
- Scotland – Police to use DNA intelligence screens on 1,000 men in murder investigation;

NEWS ARTICLES

1. “Man wrongly imprisoned convicted elsewhere.” Press-Register, March 17, 2007.
In Wisconsin, the follow-up to an old DNA exoneration story shows the dual power of DNA. A man who was exonerated from a rape conviction after 18 years in prison is nabbed for a photographer’s murder with the same technology. The victim’s body was found on the former convict’s property, but would not have been identified without DNA tests on charred bone fragments. Despite strong objections from the accused, jurors again convicted him.
2. “DNA link falls into Florida loophole.” Associated Press, June 2, 2007.
In Florida, the case of a child rapist reveals a loophole in DNA law that is keeping police from potentially connecting hundreds of cases throughout the country. The man in this case raped a 13-year-old girl in a church basement, but for eight years he has been deemed mentally incompetent to stand trial. Although he alluded to many more cases, Florida law does not allow law enforcement to submit samples to CODIS if the perpetrator is mentally ill. Police believe there may be a significant number of these cases that will remain unconnected if the legal loophole is not closed.
3. “DNA traps sex attacker.” Daily Post, June 5, 2007.
In England, advances in DNA technology have solved a sex assault case from almost 13 years ago. The rapist had already served his life sentence when police arrested him last year for sexually attacking a teenager in 1994. At the time of the attack, he had been carrying out a series of terrifying sex attacks on other women. The recent case was reopened in 2006, and DNA advances meant the 1994 evidence could be checked against the national database.
4. “Man gets 40 years in rape at DePaul.” Chicago Tribune, June 5, 2007.
In Illinois, a cold hit on the DNA database brought a 40 year prison sentence for the 2005 sexual assault of a DePaul University student in her dormitory. The accused was on parole for a 2003 residential burglary conviction, and he would have had to submit a DNA sample to authorities when he left prison.
5. “Crime lab unreliable, charge 2 lawyers.” Arizona Daily Star, May 30, 2007.
In Arizona, DNA administrators and prosecutors step up to defend a regional crime lab that is scheduled for renovations with funds secured from the state treasury. Analysts at the

Department of Public Safety's Southern Regional Crime Laboratory do their jobs in a converted aircraft parts warehouse. Defense lawyers are claiming that the facility is so sub-standard that it threatens the credibility of evidence analyzed there. Defense attorneys noted the conditions would make DNA contamination more possible, but DNA analysts refuted this. The concerns raised by the attorneys are based on a DVD video made by the Arizona Department of Public Safety last year to lobby for funding for a new \$18 million lab, which has been approved.

6. "Federal jury convicts man of killing two." Associated Press, June 6, 2007.
In Nebraska, DNA evidence helped a federal jury convict a man of killing two others over a drug deal gone bad. The man was convicted on two counts of first-degree murder just block away from the police department. DNA evidence linked the man to the killings, according to the police chief. A grand jury indicted the man last June after a landlord discovered the bodies.
7. "Victim confront rapist." Spokesman Review, June 2, 2007.
In Idaho, DNA evidence identified a suspect in attacks on several women in 2003. The victims all testified that he deserves a life sentence to think about his violent crimes. Authorities got an anonymous tip last summer that the local father of four might be the suspect. Coeur d'Alene Police detectives met with him, and he provided a DNA sample. The police said the accused told the detectives as he left, "Let me know if it's me." Within weeks, lab results confirmed their suspect was the serial rapist. Police arrested him in June.
8. "Assembly passes DNA database expansion bill." Associated Press, June 7, 2007.
In New York, state lawmakers are making progress toward expanding the state's DNA database to include all convicted criminals, including misdemeanor offenders. The Assembly passed a DNA expansion bill yesterday that includes all crimes. The legislation is similar to the senate bill, so both will go to conference committee to work out the final version.
9. "Lawyers push reliance on DNA." Advocate, June 8, 2007.
The Innocence Project revealed that, once tested, DNA evidence exonerates clients half the time in post conviction cases. Innocence project lawyers said that by harnessing the power of DNA testing, the Innocence Project has focused attention on the fallibility of witness identification and prevalence of false confessions, leading to changes in the way police collect evidence and conduct investigations. At the same time, though DNA testing has been a powerful agent in proving guilt and innocence, it is not always available, lawyers said.
10. "Banker murder DNA test." Daily Record, June 9, 2007.
In Scotland, police are to DNA test up to 1000 men in a new bid to catch the killer of a banker. Detectives still have a single unidentified DNA profile left from the night he was gunned down at his home in 2005. The profile came from a cigarette butt, and investigators are holding out hope that they will find a matching profile in their new search.
11. "Heading into Tour de France." Associated Press, June 9, 2007.
A Spanish investigation into blood doping of cyclists was recently assisted by DNA tests. Some cyclists have begun re-injecting their own blood before races to give a little extra help. The investigation implicated 58 riders, led to five arrests and prompted nine to withdraw from the Tour de France. indict several athletes who were carrying blood bags for this purpose in the team car. DNA tests were done to confirm that the blood was indeed the team members.
12. "DNA link found between teacher, student." Palm Beach Post, June 9, 2007.

In Florida, DNA found in a carpet at a school confirms a student's allegation that a teacher coerced her into having sex three times in the classroom. Although this case may have turned into a he said/ she said argument, detectives were able to find seminal fluids in the carpet that was analyzed. The carpet contained mixed fluids of both the teacher and student's DNA.

13. "Bill would require DNA analysis of remains." Associated Press, June 10, 2007.
States around the country are considering legislation to revamp how police treat missing persons cases. The proposals require, among other things, that morgues must submit DNA samples from unidentified bodies for inclusion on the national system. Future campaigns are being organized in Missouri, New York, Florida, Ohio and Pennsylvania. "How do I know some body in some morgue somewhere isn't my son, and they just didn't get the DNA from his body, so I will never know?" said one missing person's mother.
14. "Mich. Company seeking lost colony." Associated Press, June 11, 2007.
In North Carolina, researchers hope DNA will help uncover the fate of more than 100 people who vanished shortly after settling on Roanoke Island in 1587. Researchers using genealogy, deeds and historical narratives have compiled 168 surnames that could be connected to settlers of the North Carolina island. The owner DNA Explain is heading up the project. The DNA analysis company is working with researchers to trace the roots of individuals related to the colonists, to the area's 16th century American Indians or to both. Roanoke is considered the first attempt by the English to colonize the New World. It was settled 20 years before Jamestown.
15. "EU countries agree to share DNA, fingerprint data." Agence France Presse, June 12, 2007.
European Union countries have agreed to allow police to share DNA and fingerprint data to better combat terrorism and cross-border crime. The aim of the agreement, sealed by EU interior ministers meeting in Luxembourg, is "to introduce procedures for promoting fast, efficient and inexpensive means of data exchange." Aside from biometric data, police will also be able to share vehicle registration information when conducting such investigations. The scheme extends most of the treaty of Prum -- a police cooperation deal signed in May 2005 by Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain -- to all 27 EU countries.
16. "DNA consistent with Spector found on actress." Associated Press, June 12, 2007.
In California, DNA plays a central role in the case of an actress suspected to have been murdered by Phil Spector. A DNA analyst has testified that the suspect's DNA was found on the victim's breast but was not on the gun that killed her, on the bullets in the weapon or under her broken fingernail. The actress was found dead in the suspect's mansion, but the defense maintains that it must have been suicide. Several other witnesses claim that the suspect had threatened them with a gun when they attempted to leave his presence.
17. "Molester gets 25 to life." The Record, June 12, 2007.
In California, a cold hit identified a man who sexually assaulted a four year old girl in 1996. The girl was abducted and taken to a nearby church where she was molested. One man confessed, but the DNA evidence did not match him and the case went cold. Then in 2001 the suspect was convicted of a misdemeanor child molestation charge involving a 9 year old and he was forced to give a DNA sample to the database recently.
18. "Woman hopes to revive bill." Associated Press, June 13, 2007.
In Connecticut, a cold hit on the DNA database identified a suspect in a 1993 attack. However, the hit occurred after the statute of limitations had expired. The victim came

forward this year to ask state legislators to remove the time limit for prosecuting certain sex offenses. She wanted to make sure future rape victims don't experience the same disappointment with the legal system. The bill died at the last moment this year, but she hopes lawmakers will resurrect the proposal during a special session.

19. "DNA samples would be mandatory." Associated Press, June 16, 2007
In South Carolina, a bill awaiting Gov. Mark Sanford's signature would require DNA samples be taken from anyone charged with a felony or other crime punishable by five years or more in prison. The proposal originally was part of a package of bills developed by the Senate's criminal justice task force, but languished until the DNA provision was added last week to a bill requiring background checks for people seeking certification as emergency medical technicians. The state already takes DNA samples from people convicted of felonies. If a person providing a DNA sample on arrest is subsequently acquitted, he can ask to have his sample removed from the state database.
20. "Man sentenced to life without parole." Associated Press, June 18, 2007.
In Michigan, a man convicted of fatally stabbing three elderly resident at an apartment complex was sentenced Monday to life in prison without parole. A jury found the 40-year-old guilty last month after forensic evidence overwhelmingly pointed to guilt. The suspect's DNA was found in the victim's car and on cigarette butts at the scene of the crime. Police detectives also found the suspect's fingerprints on one of the victim's insurance cards.
21. "Man gets five years in prison." Czech News Agency, June 18, 2007.
In the Czech Republic, DNA played a role in the trial of an Israeli citizen who was charged with a grenade attack in downtown Prague in 2004 in which 17 people were injured. He was sentenced to five years in prison and he will be expelled. The victim told Israeli investigators that he does not know the assassin, and that he has used an armored car and bodyguards since his father was murdered in Prague. The perpetrator is to serve his sentence in Israel. The Israeli court that extradited him to the Czech Republic for prosecution set this as a condition. Since the suspect has spent three years in custody, he will probably be soon released on probation.
22. "DNA leads to arrest in 21-year-old case." Baton Rouge Advocate, June 20, 2007.
In Louisiana, a cold hit on the DNA database identified a suspect in a 1985 rape. The man was serving a sentence for an unrelated rape and was scheduled to be released at the time of the match.
23. "Second man charged in rape." Greenwich Time, June 27, 2007.
In Connecticut, detectives arrested a second Greenwich man in connection with the 1991 rape and beating of a North Mianus woman in her home, after his DNA matched evidence gathered at the crime scene. Officials at the Connecticut State Police Crime Lab notified Greenwich detectives in mid-May that a genetic profile belonging to Higgins and related to a New York crime had matched the crime scene DNA from the 1991 attack.
24. "NJ Man arrested, linked by DNA." San Diego Tribune, June 28, 2007.
In California, a man linked by DNA to the 1995 sexual assault of a 12-year-old girl has been arrested in New Jersey. The DNA match was made in October, and the man was arrested at his home in New Jersey. The police have not yet released why they had the man's DNA on file. The victim says the man forced his way into her home, blindfolded and sexually assaulted her.

25. "Burglary DNA Project Update." Denver District Attorney and Denver Police Department Joint News Release, June 10, 2007.
Denver's participation in a federal study regarding use of DNA in property crimes is showing significant dividends. The project has identified over 40 prolific burglars since the project started November 1, 2005. (A prolific burglar commits an average of 243 cases per year.) For burglary cases where DNA is recovered, the prosecution rate is 5 times higher than cases without DNA. The average sentence for burglars linked to DNA is over 12 years in prison (compared to 6 months without DNA evidence). In a recent case, after police arrested one man - who later admitted to over 1000 burglaries - the burglary rate the neighborhood dropped about 40%.
26. "Defense challenges DNA evidence in Scoville case." The Burlington Free Press, July 11, 2007.
In Vermont, a defendant is making a bid to have DNA evidence excluded that links him to the murder of Patty Scoville in 1991. As a result of her murder, Patty's parents became active in state and national efforts to expand the DNA database to include all convicted felons. A match on the database finally identified the suspect in 2005. The defense is questioning the constitutionality of the database and would therefore like to have all DNA evidence excluded.
27. "New DNA Evidence In Cases Statewide." ABC17, KMIZ-TV, Columbia-Jefferson City, July 10, 2007.
In 2007, the Missouri State Highway Patrol has already made 276 offender matches on its database, supplying law enforcement with possible suspects in cold cases. The 276 hits this year translate into leads for 24 homicides, 76 sexual assaults, 38 larcenies and 90 burglaries across the state. This year more than 20,000 convicted offenders have been analyzed and loaded into a data base.
28. "Mauritius: Experts sceptical about forensic lab." L'Express (Port Louis), July 12, 2007.
The Parliament of Mauritius recently questioned why DNA samples are still being sent to South Africa and England for DNA analysis - at great cost and time - when the laboratory has the necessary DNA equipment. The lab explained that "The laboratory is still not fully operational - partly due to a lack of trained staff. As a result, the equipment bought in 1996 for DNA tests has to be replaced because it is considered obsolete without being of any use." There are also problems with population statistics. Parliament is currently drafting legislation to establish a DNA database to make DNA samples compulsory for suspects.
29. "Burglary solved like Forensic Files'." Bridgeton News, July 12, 2007.
In New Jersey, a cold hit on the DNA database identified a burglary suspect. Seven months ago where the victim reported that someone apparently broke in through his bedroom window and stole more than \$600 in electronics and clothes. Among the items taken were a Sony PlayStation game console, a Sony PSP portable game unit, a pair of sneakers and three baseball hats. At the scene, officers noticed a freshly lit cigarette that had made a burn mark on top of the dresser in the bedroom. The cigarette was sent to state police for DNA analysis.
30. "Wrong Man Arrested for Rape," 2news.tv, (Boise, ID), July 11, 2007.
In Idaho, DNA tests exonerated a man who had been detained in jail for three weeks on suspicion that he raped a girl. The victim's description and other evidence pointed to the man as a suspect, but the DNA tests did not match. Police are now looking for other suspects.
31. "Brown promises to listen with first package of bills." The Scotsman, July 12, 2007.

In England, the police and MI5 are establishing a specialised DNA database solely for terrorism cases. Closing an embarrassing loophole, the DNA of people under control orders will also be stored on the database.

32. "CBI Wants Private Sector Help In Identifying dead bodies." The Times of India, July 8, 2007.

In India, 40,000 bodies remain unidentified every year across the country, and the CBI has suggested soliciting assistance in the private sector to help solve the problem. The CBI wants private sector investment to fund a hi-tech facility to identify bodies through DNA profiling and other means in view of the numbers being so high. The proposal, conceived by CBI DIG Shatrujit Kapur, envisages the creation of a national database of missing persons which can help in identifying bodies through the matching of DNA samples. The CBI hopes the automated comparison between the database of missing persons and unidentified bodies will result in a large number of matches.

33. "Divisive DNA Plan Nearly Law." Arizona Republic, June 20, 2007.

The Arizona legislature has enacted legislation to require DNA from certain persons arrested for certain crimes. The program will be paid for by higher fines for traffic tickets and other criminal and civil offenses, which would go up 4 percent. The new offenses include arrests for a variety of felony and misdemeanor charges including prostitution, indecent exposure, burglary, sexual assault, child molestation, homicide and crimes involving a weapon. The bill's sponsor, the Senate Judiciary Chairman, would like to expand the database further in future sessions.