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The July 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:

- Arizona – DNA evidence links “Baseline Killer” to sexual assaults;
- California – cold hits identified a 1976 murderer; and brought a life sentence in a 1993 murder;
- Florida – DNA identifies a murderer (1986 case); and a gang rape suspect (DNA on condom);
- Idaho – DNA releases a rape suspect when no match is found (after three weeks in jail);
- Illinois – DNA evidence identifies a bank robber (discarded straw); links a third victim to a suspected rapist; and identifies another rapist;
- Massachusetts – DNA evidence connects a New Jersey man to serial rapes;
- Michigan – DNA helps to convict a man of rape and robbery (DNA on shirt used to bind victim);
- Mississippi – criminal paternity tests convict a child rapist;
- Montana – a cold hit identified a man in a Texas murder (on database for burglary)
- Nevada – DNA evidence helped to convict a child molester;
- New York – DNA evidence helps to convict the “Bike Path Rapist”; and links Georgia’s “Stocking Strangler” to a 1974 New York murder.
- Ohio – DNA tests confirm a mother’s identity in an abandoned infant case;
- Texas – cold hit identified 1982 murderer; and aided the arrest of quadruple murder suspects.

**POLICY AND FUNDING ISSUES:**

**Backlogs** – Maryland has significantly reduced its DNA backlog (through outsourcing) and is seeing an increase in database hits. A review of Massachusetts’ lab identified numerous untested DNA samples. The same report recommended a doubling in DNA staff for the lab.

**Policies** – A Washington Post editorial supports all arrestee DNA testing for Maryland, and a New York editorial supports an criminal convictions (including misdemeanants) DNA testing for that state. Connecticut passed a law eliminating the statute of limitations for rape when DNA evidence is available.

**LEGAL ISSUES:** A Wisconsin judge is considering whether to admit DNA tests on dog hairs which could link a suspect to a murder.

**OTHER FORENSIC DNA ISSUES:** Independent review of criminal cases found that DNA could have prevented wrongful conviction in New York case. An Arizona DNA analyst is singled-out for praise by a local prosecutor.

**INTERNATIONAL NEWS:** A New Zealand case hinges on Y-STR testing. An Australian state may expand police authority to demand DNA samples from arrested persons.

- Australia – DNA from designer shoes connects man to drug lab;
- England – DNA retrieved from a discarded soda can identified a burglar;
- Kuwait – Child molester caught by DNA evidence;
- Scotland – A missing child’s DNA is found at a known murderer’s house.

## *NEWS ARTICLES*

1. "Oak Lawn Bank Robber Indicted." Daily Southtown, June 15, 2007.  
In Illinois, a discarded straw helped police to identify a suspect in a robbery. While waiting in line, surveillance video showed the suspect thumbing through a bank pamphlet and chewing a straw that he discarded. The man was arrested after investigators made an observation on a surveillance video. DNA tests linked the straw to the man, and his fingerprints were also retrieved from the bank pamphlet. The man is also wanted in Minnesota for forgery. The man has since identified two additional men as accomplices in the robbery.
2. "DNA match links Texas inmate." Houston Chronicle, July 3, 2007.  
In Texas, nearly 25 years after a man was stabbed to death in his southwest Houston apartment, a cold hit on the DNA database has linked and incarcerated man to the crime. The suspect was charged with the 1982 killing of a man who was found bloody and stabbed in his own apartment. In early 2006, the blood evidence was submitted to the DNA database where it was linked to a man serving time for an unrelated murder. He was scheduled to be released on parole in 2009.
3. "Playing down DNA evidence led to wrongful conviction." New York Times, July 3, 2007.  
In New York, an independent review of a criminal case found that a series of investigative and prosecutorial missteps led to his wrongful conviction in a rape and murder case. The report says the man ended up spending half of his life in prison because prosecutors made a deliberate attempt to downplay DNA evidence that eventually led to the man's exoneration. The full 35-page report is available online at [westchesterda.net](http://westchesterda.net). Among its recommendations are several measures to prevent wrongful convictions, like videotaping police interrogations and giving defendants the right, before and after trial, to have DNA evidence run through databanks to try to confirm the identity of actual perpetrators. The true killer was identified through DNA testing and convicted of the crime in March 2007.
4. "DNA tests confirm." Associated Press, July 3, 2007.  
In Ohio, DNA test confirms the maternity of an abandoned baby that was found on a doorstep on June 18<sup>th</sup>. Police were originally searching for a missing pregnant woman who disappeared shortly before her due date. However, DNA tests prove the baby belonged to another woman who had concealed her pregnancy from family. The doorstep where the baby was left was chosen at random, but happened to be that of a nurse who counseled pregnant teens.
6. "Holland convicted in second trial." Ann Arbor News, June 30, 2007.  
In Michigan, DNA evidence on a shirt used to blindfold a victim was instrumental in securing the attacker's conviction. A jury convicted the man for repeatedly raping then victim, then forcing her to drive to a bank machine to withdraw money. The same man is still scheduled to stand trial for another rape and robbery as well as a 1991 homicide case.
7. "Former Cal. Officer was sentenced." Associated Press, July 4, 2007.  
In Nevada, DNA helped to convict a retired California police officer who was sentenced to 35 years to life in prison for flashing a badge, ordering a teenage boy into his vehicle and sexually assaulting him. The 40-year-old was given the maximum sentence after the court heard that he threatened to shoot his victim if he ever told the story. Police later matched DNA evidence from the boy's shirt to the suspect.
8. "Rapist found guilty." San Francisco Chronicle, July 4, 2007.  
In California, a cold hit on the DNA database brought a conviction for a man in the 1976 murder of a 19-year-old prostitute. Another prostitute told police that the man had sexually assaulted her three

weeks prior to the victim's murder, but police did not have sufficient evidence. After pleading guilty to two rapes and three robberies in 1981, the man was sentenced to a 25-year-sentence. While still serving that sentence in 2002, his DNA sample was included on the state's database and he was lined to the 1976 murder.

9. "Judge to rule on DNA evidence from dog." Associated Press, July 4, 2007.  
In Wisconsin, a judge is preparing to rule on whether or not to allow DNA evidence from dog hair into a murder trial. The suspect has been connected to the crime by a DNA match to three dog hairs found in the victim's truck cab. Investigators believe that the suspect killed the truck driver in a jealous rage because he believed that he was having an affair his ex-girlfriend. The defense has moved to suppress the DNA evidence, questioning the validity of expert testimony about the evidence. A ruling is expected sometime this fall.
10. "Ex-convict arrested in '86 murder." South Florida Sun-Sentinel, July 5, 2007.  
In Florida, eleven years after his conviction for strangling a pregnant woman, the same convict will be facing new charges in a similar case occurring only six weeks apart from the first in 1986. Detectives said that DNA evidence cracked the case, and allowed them to follow suspicions.
11. "Gang rape teens." Associated Press, July 6, 2007.  
In Florida, DNA from a discarded condom ties a suspect to a gang rape case. A woman and her 12-year-old son were attacked by up to ten masked gunmen. Police identified a 14 year old and a 16 year old as participants in the attack. One was been identified by a palmprint, and the other by DNA found in a condom at the scene.
12. "Former Montana resident charged." Associated Press, July 6, 2007.  
In Montana, a cold hit on the DNA database linked a man to the 2006 murder of a 71-year-old registered sex offender in Texas. Investigators determined the man died of blunt force injury, but the case turned cold after a subsequent search and reward failed to turn up any suspects. Eight-months later, forensic scientists at the Montana state crime lab. The man had been convicted of unrelated burglary and criminal endangerment.
13. "Thief caught by can of coke." Newsquest Media Group, July 6, 2007.  
In England, police caught a thief after his DNA was found on a soda can he left behind at the scene of the crime. The man broke into a mill and stripped £3,000 of copper wiring from the walls. The man initially denied the burglary but entered a guilty plea after being presented with the DNA evidence.
14. "Man accused of third sex assault." Chicago Sun Times, July 7, 2007.  
In Illinois, DNA evidence has linked a third victim to a man who allegedly sexually assaulted and held women against their will inside a torture chamber in his apartment. The man is accused of luring women to his apartment with the offer of a job, before assaulting them and detaining them against their will..
15. "Prosecutors drop charges." Idaho Statesman, July 12, 2007.  
In Idaho, DNA evidence has led prosecutors to drop rape and burglary charges against a man. The 21-year-old was arrested June 22, shortly after the teen victim reported being attacked by a stranger. Prosecutors say that the suspect matched the description of the man but DNA has disqualified him as a suspect. The man spent nearly three weeks in jail before being released.
16. "Shoes link to drugs, court told." Associated Press, June 26, 2007.  
In Australia, DNA from a pair of designer shoes linked a car dealer to the largest secret drug laboratory in Australia. Prosecutors say that his DNA had been found on Louis Vuitton shoes in a

factory after a fire. Prosecutors say that the man was involved in making \$127 million dollars of Ecstasy for distribution at the factory, but left his shoes when a fire started.

17. "Local arrest linked to 2004 slaying." Orlando Sentinel, July 15, 2007.  
In Florida, federal agents arrested a man in connection with a 2004 unsolved quadruple slaying in Texas. Members of a U.S. Marshals Service task force arrested the man near his residence. Police said he was involved in the killing and that they believe the connection came through the DNA evidence. Representatives from the ATF, Texas Rangers and the McKinney (TX) Police Department were making other arrests in the case at the same time.
18. "Metrowest rapist' suspect." Metrowest Daily News, July 17, 2007.  
In Massachusetts, the suspected "MetroWest rapist," a night stalker who terrorized woman four summers ago, was caught in New Jersey. A sole fingerprint left at a crime scene connected the 28-year-old to two rapes in Westboro and a home invasion in Hopkinton. The charges stem from a nine-day crime spree in August 2003, and police used DNA from the Westboro rapes to help connect the suspect to the Bay State attacks.
19. "Backlog of untested DNA may crack case." Boston Globe, July 17, 2007.  
In Massachusetts, law enforcement officials across the state are reviewing unsolved homicides to determine whether unanalyzed DNA evidence might crack the cases following release of a harshly critical study that found that the State Police crime laboratory has a backlog of 16,000 untested crime scene samples. State Police will first be going through those cases to see if any remain unsolved or still within the statute of limitations for prosecution. The reports recommendations includes a doubling of DNA analysts to 80 in order to handle current demand. The report also found that the average DNA case is backlogged for 12 months before being analyzed.
20. "16-year mystery close to an end." Evening News, July 17, 2007.  
In Scotland, a missing schoolgirl's DNA has been found at a known sex killer's former Bathgate home. Police refused to confirm or deny that pieces of crucial evidence had been found following a search of the property last month. The fifteen-year-old was last seen in February 1991, less than a mile from where the man lived. This brings justice closer for a family that always claimed their little girl would not just have run away. The man has recently been convicted in another murder, and was convicted in 1994 for sexually assaulting two teenagers.
21. "Senate passes bill expanding." US State News, July 16, 2007.  
In New York, the State Senate majority passed legislation to expand the State's DNA Databank to enhance the efforts of law enforcement personnel in identifying and apprehending dangerous criminals. While based upon the Governor's Program Bill that was adopted by the Senate earlier this year, the bill incorporates various points of agreement reached through Joint Conference Committee. One important change is that the Governor's initial proposal would have included only those misdemeanants defined in penal law, but the new language would also include those defined outside of penal law. The bill was sent to the Assembly before adjournment, but the Assembly did not take up the matter.
22. "Saucier man gets 25 years." Associated Press, July 20, 2007.  
In Mississippi, a man was sentenced to 25 years in prison for impregnating a 12-year-old girl. The perpetrator pled guilty to two counts of sexual battery that occurred between July and August 2005 in George County. The George County Sheriff's Department was notified by a social agency that a 12-year-old was pregnant. The girl tried to implicate another man but upon official DNA test, the real father was identified.

23. "DNA evidence gets an airing." New Zealand Press, July 20, 2007.  
In New Zealand, Y-STR testing of DNA samples from the boots and jeans of a slain German backpacker concluded the evidence was 13 times more likely to have come from the man charged with her murder or a paternal relative than anyone else. The testing was completed in the US as New Zealand did not have the technology at the time to test the samples. The partial profiles were then matched on New Zealand's database to six other males, which enabled the scientists to calculate probability of the DNA sample belonging to the named suspect. However, New Zealand's database contains only 287 male samples out of a population of two million.
24. "Police able to demand samples." Australian Associated Press, July 22, 2007.  
In Australia, New South Wales Police will be able to demand DNA samples from any offender under new laws that focus largely on anti-terrorism measures. The Premier says the new powers are necessary to give police the tools to fight terrorists and other criminals. Police will need to believe that the arrested person's DNA sample can link them to the crime. The changes will be introduced in the next sitting of Parliament.
25. "Serial child rapist arrested." Kuwait Times, July 22, 2007.  
In Kuwait, police arrested an Egyptian man suspect of raping 18 children on board a flight to Egypt. The man was nabbed at dawn while attempting to board a flight to Luxor; detectives let him board the plane before capturing him in his seat. When he saw he was surrounded by police, he reportedly said, "It's not me...test my DNA." Complying with this request, forensic analysts confirmed that his DNA matched semen stains on all 18 victims' clothing. The man eventually admitted when confronted by the detectives.
26. "DNA clearly links defendant." Associated Press, July 23, 2007.  
In Arizona, a man on trial in a pair of sexual assaults linked to the so-called Baseline Killer is 360 trillion times more likely to match DNA collected from the crime scene than any other man. The suspect even attempted to conceal his identity by trying to obscure his DNA by rubbing dirt on one victim's body. The prosecutor's sex assault case stems from a massive police investigation of the Baseline Killer, a serial predator named for the south Phoenix street where many of the early attacks took place. He could face a total of 280 years in prison if convicted. The defense wants to conduct its own test of a key sample, but DNA technicians used up the original swab. Based on this, the defense called for the case to be dismissed because of the lack of evidence available for an independent analysis. But the judge rejected that request based on prosecutors' assertions that the defense could still test a DNA "extraction" from the original police investigation.
27. "Wrongful convictions studied." Richmond Times Dispatch, July 23, 2007.  
In Virginia, a groundbreaking study of the first 200 people cleared by DNA testing in the U.S. identifies flaws that led to the wrongful convictions and to the failures of appeals courts to detect and remedy them. The author says the first empirical examination of how such cases were handled from start to finish will be published in the Columbia Law Review in January. The author wrote that DNA testing not only revolutionized the criminal justice system, but it also showed the fallibility of our methods by scientifically proving some prisoners innocent. DNA exonerations provide unprecedented opportunity to correct situations where not even our safeguards protected the innocent. In 70 of the 200 exonerations, the DNA testing identified the true criminal.
28. "Suspect held in assault on NU student." Chicago Tribune, July 24, 2007.  
In Illinois, DNA evidence helped to identify a man who is now being held on \$750,000 bail after he was charged in the May home invasion and sexual assault of a Northwestern University student in her apartment. Police said that he was arrested after he was linked to the assault by DNA evidence

collected at the crime scene. The woman was approached from behind as she entered her building and forcibly raped.

29. "Buffalos bike path rapist sentenced." Charlotte Observer, August 15, 2007.  
In New York, DNA evidence helped to bring a conviction and 75 year sentence for a man dubbed the "Bike Path Rapist". He is linked to at least eight rapes by DNA, and has admitted to raping 13-20 women since the 1980s. The rapes cannot be prosecuted because the statute of limitations has passed, but he was convicted in the rapes and strangulations of three women in the 1990s.
30. "State officials announce progress on backlog." Associated Press, July 24, 2007.  
In Maryland, the State Police have reduced the backlog of DNA samples from convicted felons after focusing on quicker ways of collecting and analyzing data, state officials said. The backlog had grown to 24,000 samples by the end of 2006, so police began using private labs to help reduce the backlog. The state is on track to eliminating the backlog by February 2008, officials said. Police officials say that the 30% growth in the number of samples on the database makes it possible to more effectively fight crime. The state has already reported 162 hits for the year, having reported only 220 last year. The Governor said the state has boosted investment in DNA, hiring two more forensic scientists, approving overtime pay in the DNA lab, increasing base salaries and adding \$800,000 to fund equipment needs.
31. "Prosecutor lauds crime lab." Associated Press, July 25, 2007.  
In Arizona, a southern Arizona prosecutor has praised an Arizona crime lab DNA specialist, Curtis Reinbold, for exceptional work that resulted in a sexual assault conviction. The lab manager says that the forensic analyst processed numerous samples over several weeks from a 2005 sexual assault victim. The work led to matching the DNA of semen samples to the victim's boyfriend who is serving more than 44 years in prison for his conviction on sexual assault. The scientist's work was crucial to the conviction.
32. "Parolee guilty of 1993 strangling." Associated Press, July 27, 2007.  
In California, a cold hit on the DNA database resulted in conviction for a parolee who strangled a woman in a car wash restroom in 1993. The man began to weep in court and collapsed as the sentence for life was declared; the crime had special circumstances because the victim was murdered during an attempted rape. The killing was unsolved until a police cold case unit used DNA evidence from a condom found near the body to link the crime to the perpetrator. The prosecutors said that justice took a long time to come for this victim, but ultimately it won out.
33. "DNA ties Stocking Strangler to 1975 New York slaying." Ledger Enquirer, August 23, 2007.  
In New York, a man convicted as the "Stocking Strangler" in Georgia has been linked by DNA to a 1975 strangulation. The man was convicted in Georgia in 1986 of raping and strangling three elderly women between 1977 and 1979. The New York case was reopened around 2003 and detectives found preserved evidence that could be tested for DNA. The DNA tests also cleared the woman's husband, who had long been considered a suspect in the crime.
34. "Further Delays in Expanding DNA Database Unacceptable." The Record, August 20, 2007.  
Editorial in Poughkeepsie Journal urges News York State Legislature to act on a proposal to expand the DNA database to include all criminal convictions. Excerpt: "Here is a premise beyond dispute: The larger the state's DNA database is, the better chance criminals will be nabbed and those who are innocent will be set free. State lawmakers must focus on this point as they grapple with changes to the state's collection and storage of DNA evidence."

35. "DNA Testing; Safeguards for expanding Maryland's DNA database." Washington Post, August 7, 2007.

Editorial supports Governor Martin O'Malley's recent announcement that his office is looking into a proposal to expand the DNA database to include all arrestees, assuming that certain safeguards are put in place. Such safeguards would include limitations on use (only law enforcement purposes), oversight by a third-party, and good record-keeping regarding resulting arrests from DNA matches. Editorial concludes, "DNA screening is an exciting police tool that has the potential for great good or for abuse and waste of taxpayer money. Careful monitoring of the administration and the results of these policies will help ensure that more crimes are solved while minimizing intrusions on civil liberties."

36. "Time Can't Protect Rapists." Connecticut Post, August 21, 2007.

In Connecticut, a rape survivor has led a successful effort with the state legislature to eliminate the statute of limitations for rape prosecutions if DNA evidence is available. The rape survivor has formed a nonprofit organization called Jane Doe No More, and her next mission is to make the new law retroactive to older unsolved sexual assault cases in the state. Her 1993 case was solved through the DNA database, but 11 years had lapsed and the rape was no longer prosecutable (the suspect was, however, prosecuted for kidnapping in a separate case from New York and sentenced to 15 years).