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The August 2007 DNA Resource Report is listed below, along with a summary. .

LAW ENFORCEMENT: Investigations and prosecutions aided by DNA evidence include:

- Alaska – DNA identifies a suspect in a missing persons case;
- California – a cold hit identified an attempted rapist (on database for receiving stolen property); DNA helps to convict a man in two murders;
- Kentucky – a cold hit brings a guilty plea for two 1993 rapes;
- Maryland – a cold hit identified a serial killer (three murders linked);
- Massachusetts – a cold hit identifies a rapist (on database for B&E);
- Minnesota – DNA evidence links a man to three separate attacks;
- Missouri – a cold hit identifies a rapist;
- North Carolina – post conviction DNA tests free a man after 18 years in prison and matched the DNA sample to a known criminal;
- South Dakota – DNA evidence is key in the trial of 1998 murder suspect;
- Texas – DNA evidence ties a man to a 1986 murder case;
- Wisconsin – a cold hit with Illinois identifies a serial rapist (five rapes, on database for drug possession);
- Federal – DNA links a man to numerous crimes in three states (KY, IN, OH).

POLICY AND FUNDING ISSUES:

Expansion – New Jersey may soon consider requiring DNA from arrestees; and a New York article cites a preventable murder if that state required DNA from arrestees. Jurisdictions in Indiana and South Carolina intend to work DNA for more burglary crimes.

Funding – Federal grants for DNA backlog reduction made headlines in New Hampshire, New Mexico and Vermont.

Backlogs – Concentrated backlog reduction efforts have gained success in Maryland, New Jersey, and Wisconsin; but the FBI's DNA backlog has grown significantly. A national article also discussed the preventable crimes that can occur as labs struggle with DNA backlogs.

Legal: A 1980's triple homicide conviction that was overturned and later gained acquittal by civilian courts will now be tried by the military due to new DNA evidence. Maryland's high court places burden of a thorough search for evidence in post conviction DNA cases on prosecution. A Nebraska court ruled the state post conviction DNA statute does not allow an inmate to require DNA samples from victims.

OTHER FORENSIC DNA ISSUES: Poaching cases are increasingly leaning on DNA for identification of suspects and convictions. American Indians have two years to either participate in a state's sex offender system (including DNA collection) or develop their own. Colorado is establishing a special task force to review statewide retention policies and practices for evidence.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS: England is considering expanding their database to include non-recordable offenses – and an Australian state is closely watching the developments. Australia's national DNA database is coming online, with interstate hits occurring instantly as the data is uploaded. Also in

Australia, a rule requiring destruction of certain DNA samples after 12 months may have serious consequences for a murder case that has been delayed.

- Canada – DNA has identified a suspect in the murder of an actress;
- England – DNA from a cigarette leads to charges in a contract killing; a cold hit secured a guilty plea from a child rapist, and identified another rapist (on database for petty theft);
- Ireland – DNA identifies a serial rapist.
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NEWS ARTICLES:

1. “DNA points to witness in 1986 trial.” August 1, 2007.
In Texas, the Dallas County District Attorney is seeking capital murder charges against an Ohio man for his role in the rape and slaying of a woman more than 21 years ago. The suspect was brought back to Texas after DNA tests showed he raped a local woman. At a 1986 trial, the man testified that he tied the victim, but that his accomplice was the one to rape her. However, new testing of old DNA evidence shows that the new suspect is the only person who left their genetic identity behind. The Innocence Project is now considering the case of the man first convicted to determine if his might be a case of wrongful conviction.
2. “Pervert had been determined.” Irish Independent, August 1, 2007.
In Ireland, DNA proves rape in the case of a man accused of attacking three women. None of the women could give a thorough description of the man, but his DNA sample was identified from evidence resulting from the rape examination. Prosecutors said that it would have been nearly impossible to convict him without the DNA evidence.
3. “DNA database key in arrest of rape suspect.” Boston Herald, July 31, 2007.
In Massachusetts, the Suffolk County district attorney said police might not have caught the ex-con accused of raping his wife’s 67-year-old neighbor had legislation not been passed in 2004 to retroactively record the DNA of all convicted felons. The perpetrator’s DNA was not in the state database when he began serving a seven-year- sentence in 2001 for breaking and entering. The man has now been further connected to the crime that for which police would have never know to investigate him. Since the DNA match, police have recovered from the man’s wife’s home in the same apartment building clothing matching a description provided by the victim, as well as a towel she said he stole from her apartment and a pair of pearl earrings, her mother’s birthstone ring and a diamond
4. “Tests show Williams not excluded.” Associated Press, August 1, 2007.
In Georgia, mitochondrial DNA tests performed by the FBI show that a convicted killer cannot be excluded as the source of hair found on the body of one of the victims in the notorious Atlanta child slaying case of more than 25 years ago. The DNA tests were conducted on eight hair fragments found on the body of an eleven-year-old boy who was found dead in 1981 and compared to samples of the convicted man’s DNA taken from a swab of his mouth. The report said that "due to the closely related sequences obtained from specimens," the man "cannot be excluded as the source of the" hair. The man was convicted of killing two men, and then subsequently police announced he was responsible for the 22 other deaths.
5. “Tribes have two years to comply.” Associated Press, August 1, 2007.
American Indian tribes have two years to start tracking sex offenders themselves or take part in their state’s registration system after an attempt to delay a requirement of the Adam Walsh Act failed. Congress passed the act one year ago to protect children from predators by setting up a national Internet database designed to help law enforcement collect addresses, DNA samples, and other pertinent information.

6. "Inmate still seeks DNA." Omaha World-Herald, August 2, 2007.
In Nebraska, a convicted rapist is still attempting to get DNA samples from his victims, nearly 10 years after a judge ordered the samples to be taken. In September 2005, prosecutors appealed the judge's order to collect the victim's DNA. In June, the Nebraska Supreme Court threw out the appeal based on its timing, not on its merits. The man says he wants the DNA testing as he seeks a new trial for his 1975 sexual assault and robbery convictions. Prior testing on the evidence found a DNA sample not belonging to the suspect on the victim's blouse. However, prosecutors point out that the DNA sample came from skin cells and therefore do not necessarily belong to the perpetrator. The victims do not want to provide a DNA sample, and argue that the state statute only provides for the testing of old evidence, not for the gathering of new samples. A District judge is considering the current motion to vacate the prior order for the samples.
7. "Calls for DNA samples." PA News, August 2, 2007.
In England, the Home Office has been urged to allow police to take DNA samples for the most minor offences. Currently, England collects DNA only for "recordable" offenses, usually punishable by imprisonment. One Inspector said that not taking DNA for non-recordable offenses is "giving the impression that an individual who commits a non-recordable offence could not be a repeat offender and therefore only those arrested for recordable offences are likely to have offended before." The Human Genetics Commission announced a citizen's inquiry into the forensic use of DNA and other genetic information. The Citizens' Inquiry is likely to grapple with issues such as whether storing the DNA profiles of victims and suspects who are not charged, or who are subsequently acquitted of any wrongdoing, is justified by the need to fight crime.
8. "Feds to keep 'blue-eyed' rapist." Cincinnati Post, August 1, 2007.
A man police dubbed the "blue eyed" is being held on federal and state charges for crimes occurring in three different states (Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio). DNA links him to several of the crimes. He was first arrested after attempting to pawn two rings taken from victims in an earlier attack.
9. "Jury convicts Scott of two murders in 2003." Daily News, July 31, 2007.
In California, DNA helped to identify and convict a man of two murders in the Los Angeles area. A Los Angeles Superior Court jury deliberated about 90 minutes before convicting a 28-year-old man of the first-degree murder. The man's DNA and fingerprints were found at one of the crime scenes. Police were first led to the man as a possible suspect after receiving tips from area residents. The man had served time in the California Youth Authority as a juvenile, and in 2000 was sent to state prison for an attempted robbery. He was released on parole in May 2003. He had been released from prison just two months before the slaying.
10. "Pair found guilty." PA News, August 2, 2007.
In England, DNA helped to correctly identify two men have been found guilty of murdering a career criminal linked to a notorious gold bullion robbery. The victim now owned his own business, but investigators believe that the perpetrators must have been connected to him through an unsettled debt from his criminal past. 18 years ago the victim had been shot at close range by a hooded gunman, but survived that attack. A cigarette butt found outside the premises where the man was shot matched to one of the suspects (both of whom are contract killers).
11. "DNA 'near matches' spur privacy fight." USA Today, August 3, 2007.
A battle of familial searching policies continues to brew with, Denver's District Attorney requesting that California release the identity of a felon on its database who has been determined to be a near relative of a suspect in an unsolved rape case. But the California Attorney General is refusing to release the information, citing a need to protect the privacy of the California felon and the integrity of California's database of criminal DNA. Two other states, Oregon and Arizona, agreed to share

information on similar matches in their states, but the investigative leads were dropped when additional testing showed the samples were not from brothers.

12. "Pervert admits rape." Hull Daily Mail, August 2, 2007.
In England, DNA helped to convict a pedophile who abducted and raped a nine-year-old girl. He was identified after his DNA was found on her clothing. The man heard about DNA evidence against him, and asked the judge for a trial delay so he could find a DNA expert to fight the evidence. The judge told him that he should already know whether he was guilty or not, so if the trial was delayed there would be no plea deal. The man confessed moments later. He had a prior conviction for burglary.
13. "Man steals steering wheel." Manchester Evening News, August 3, 2007.
In England, a cold hit on the DNA database linked a man arrested for petty theft of a steering wheel to a 2002 rape. The man repeatedly raped a prostitute he had approached in 2002, and police recovered a DNA sample from the victim.
14. "State must look harder." Daily Record, August 2, 2007.
In Maryland, the State's highest court recently said that prosecutors must try harder to comply with convicted rapists' and murderers' requests for post-conviction DNA testing. The court said that prosecutors, " should check most likely places, including the prosecutor's office, state and local crime laboratories, hospitals, clinics or doctors' offices, defense investigators, courthouse property and evidence rooms, independent crime laboratories, clerks of court and court reporters." After these locations have been checked, then the burden of locating evidence will fall to the defendant. The ruling comes in the case of a man who was convicted of murdering his boss, and has been seeking blood evidence from his trial.
15. "Man charged with string of sexual assaults." Post-Bulletin, August 4, 2007.
In Minnesota, DNA matches confirmed the police's suspicion that the same man was responsible for three separate sex assaults. Rape kits were available from all three attacks. The man became a suspect when his vehicle matched one seen in surveillance footage, and then all three women picked him out as the attacker. However, charges were not made until the DNA match confirmed his identity.
16. "WA police eye UK bid." West Australian, August 6, 2007.
In Australia, West Australia territory Police Commissioner is closely watching developments in the UK to expand the national database to apply to minor offenses. West Australia already has some of the country's strongest laws for DNA databases, and is intrigued by the British plan for expansion. WA already has the second largest DNA database in the country, and the biggest per capita. Some privacy groups have already said they would fight any such proposal.
17. "Judge's reversal mean no DNA test." Omaha World, August 8, 2007.
In Nebraska, a District judge overturned his predecessor's order by ruling a convicted rapist had no standing to under state law to collect DNA evidence that was not originally part of the case against him. In rejecting the DNA test, the judge cited Chief Justice Mike Heavican's rationale that the DNA Testing Act does not allow for the collection of new evidence in a case, only the testing of old evidence. A prior order from the same court (under a different judge) required two victims to supply DNA samples for comparison against profiles developed from crime scene evidence used to convict a man of rape. The DNA in question does not match the convicted man, but comes from skin cells which led prosecutors to argue the lack of a DNA match has no bearing on the case.
18. "Montreal police crack 1984 slaying." Globe and Mail, August 9, 2007.
In Canada, nearly a quarter of a century after she was strangled, sexually assaulted and killed as she visited an empty apartment in Montreal, police have made an arrest in the mystifying case of a

popular Quebec actress. In 2003, cold-case investigators reviewed the forensic evidence, sending it to a lab to see if DNA could be extracted. The investigator said he believed that a DNA match was eventually reported when the suspect had to give a sample in another criminal case. The police declined comment on the details of their new evidence.

19. "Stabbing trial DNA may be destroyed." Canberra Times, August 11, 2007.
In Australia, DNA evidence that will be used in the trial of a nightclub owner accused of fatally stabbing someone may be destroyed under territory law stating the samples must be destroyed after 12 months unless the person they were taken from has pending charges. The prosecutor's office is trying to delay destruction of the evidence until after the trial. The samples relate to four witnesses, and the trial is unlikely to begin before next year. The Magistrate has indicated that the circumstances would not provide exemption from the destruction law.
20. "National Database." Advertiser, August 16, 2007.
In Australia, the country could soon have a national DNA matching database following a decision by New South Wales to join the other seven states and territories who have agreed to share their data through the national CrimTrac database. Prior to the sharing agreement, each state or territory maintained its own database, but the information was not routinely shared on a national level.
21. "Man charged in 3 cold murder cases." Associated Press, August 15, 2007.
In Maryland, a cold hit on the DNA database brought charges against a man in three murders occurring between 1986 and 1994. He already was serving a life sentence for a 1994 killing in Prince George's County. The suspect lived in the same neighborhoods as his victims and monitored their movements, according to investigators. The DNA cold-hit allowed prosecutors to finally seek justice for the victim's families, even if the perpetrator was already in jail.
22. "Jury gets case of felon accused in rape attempt." Union-Tribune, August 14, 2007.
In California, jury deliberations began in the trial of a twice-convicted felon charged with trying to rape a woman in a liquor store parking lot in December 2005. There were no suspects in the case for more than a year until DNA testing results turned up a match with a local criminal in March. The results corresponded with evidence from a 2004 case in which the criminal pleaded guilty to receiving stolen property and was sentenced to a year in jail. The suspect also has a 2000 conviction for reckless evading of police.
23. "DNA instant links to rapes." Advertiser, August 18, 2007.
In Australia, four interstate criminals have been connected to unsolved South Australian rape cases within days of the state joining a national DNA database. So far, DNA matches have identified: A person believed to have committed the 1996 rape of a juvenile; a person believed to have committed a 1995 rape; a person wanted for a serious assault in 2001; at least 20 people believed to have committed break-and-enter crimes. They also have linked a person to a rape in 1993 and led to the identification of a rapist suspected of committing another offense that year. The Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Act 2007 allows DNA to be taken from anyone in South Australia suspected of having committed an indictable or summary offense, punishable by jail. Several other states had not yet begun to upload their profiles, so many more hits were expected in the coming weeks.
24. "Army to try soldier." Seattle Times, August 18, 2007.
The US Army will try a soldier acquitted of a triple slaying in civilian court 18 years ago. The North Carolina State Supreme Court overturned the man's conviction, and a second jury acquitted him in 1989. However, new DNA tests on evidence have linked the man to the crime. The state may not charge the man for the crimes again, but military recalled the man to active duty in 2004 and will try him under military law. The man has long been the suspect in the brutal murder of a woman and her two little girls in 1985.

25. "South Dakota jury deliberating." Associated Press, August 21, 2007.
In South Dakota, jurors are deliberating the fate of a man charged with killing another man in 1998. The two met at an adult bookstore and went home with one another to have sex. When the houseguest could not get a ride home, he bludgeoned the other man with a hammer. The case went unsolved until last year when advances in DNA technology led to the suspect's arrest.
26. 32. "Falsely accused man cleared." Associated Press, August 28, 2007.
In North Carolina, a man wrongly jailed for 18 years in a child rape case was released from prison after new DNA testing cleared him of the crime. Post conviction DNA testing revealed that semen on the 12-year-old victim's nightgown belonged to another man already in prison for unrelated crimes. The District Attorney had asked the judge to dismiss the original charges against the man based on the new test results. The victim initially identified the man as her attacker, and microscopic hair comparisons were used at trial to erroneously connect him to the crime. The man had long been told that the evidence had been destroyed, but a court clerk recalled that one recently deceased officer kept evidence from all of his cases and a box was found with the missing items.
27. "DNA funds misused." Chicago Tribune, August 28, 2007.
In Illinois, money set aside to train forensic scientists to clear a backlog of untested DNA may have been used improperly, according to accusations. In a law suit, two state police training coordinators are maintaining that the state lab inappropriately steered funds to a third party for training, and also obscure the true size of the DNA backlog reported to the Governor. Some of their information comes from an inspector general's report which was started after the two men complained of retaliation after protesting the award (they had a competing bid for the training). The inspector general's report indicates State Police may need to revamp the ethics policies to ensure that sworn officers are not running for-profit companies.
28. "Man acquitted of murder four years ago." Associated Press, August 30, 2007.
In Alaska, a man acquitted of raping and murdering a woman four years ago is wanted in a new case after DNA links him to the crime. Anchorage police say the suspect is wanted in connection with the disappearance of a psychiatric nurse who has been missing since August 3rd, and is believed dead. The suspect was a neighbor of the victim, and his DNA was found on the steering wheel of her car. Authorities say he also used her ATM card to withdraw \$1,000 from her bank account the weekend she disappeared.
29. "Fed Grants May Clear Up Backlog." Times Argus, September 4, 2007.
Vermont is receiving federal grants of \$100,000 to assist the state in addressing its backlog of DNA samples. At one time, Vermont's DNA backlog was 4,000 unprocessed DNA samples. Now it's 2,500, according to the lab director. "We still have a way to go," he said. "We're not happy with where we are."
30. "Crime Lab to Include DNA Analysis for Burglaries." WISH-TV 8, August 21, 2007.
In Indiana, the Indianapolis-Marion County crime lab is planning to begin processing more burglary cases for DNA, modeling a program seen in Denver, Colorado. Currently the county crime lab has 62 people working on everything from fingerprint to firearms analyses. Last week City-County Council approved \$378,000 more for the crime lab. It pays for two additional forensic scientists and more equipment. In the past two years, the lab decreased its DNA analysis backlog from more than 200 cases to just 53. Initially the program will be focusing efforts in the north district of the city where burglary has risen 13 percent in the last year, with clearance rates of only 10 percent.
31. "Crime labs step up DNA efficiency this year." LaCrosse Tribune, August 17, 2007.

In Wisconsin, state crime labs are on pace to finish 57 percent more DNA tests this year than in 2006, promising to slow the growth of a backlog the current Attorney General inherited when he took office in January, according to state figures. The crime labs have brought robotic testing online, encouraged local police to reduce the evidence they send in for DNA tests and put a renewed emphasis on finishing tests. Even with the changes, evidence in 1,854 cases was sitting on crime lab shelves on July 31, up 69 cases from the end of 2006, according to Department of Justice data. But the growth in the backlog was at a fraction of the pace in recent years. The state has also recently hired 30 additional DNA analysts.

32. "Poaching investigators go high-tech to bring about justice." Alaska Journal of Commerce, August 12, 2007.

In Idaho, DNA is increasingly being used in poaching cases. The state has one wildlife DNA expert whose work has helped prosecutors win convictions and encouraged defendants to plead guilty without going to trial, officials said. In one case, a man trying to kill wolves by setting out poison meatballs ended up killing no wolves but is thought to be the cause of death in more than 20 pet dogs. By one site where the meatballs were left, yellow snow was collected where the culprit had relieved himself – DNA tests identified a suspect. DNA testing of blood found at the man's home was also linked directly to the meatballs.

33. "Ritter creates evidence preservation task force." Denver Post, August 4, 2007.

In Colorado, the Governor has launched a task force to explore how criminal evidence is collected and preserved in Colorado and whether practices used elsewhere in the country should be embraced in the state. A "working group" will be created in tandem with the Colorado District Attorney's Council and a state Representative who has pledged to pursue a strong DNA-preservation statute to enforce retention of forensic specimens in major crimes. According to a recent article in the Denver Post, tens of thousands of DNA specimens have been lost, mishandled or destroyed throughout the country, denying justice for victims and prisoners who are blocked from proving their innocence.

34. "Maryland Reduces DNA Backlog." Government Technology, July 25, 2007.

In Maryland, the Governor announced the state's success in reducing the number of untested and uncollected DNA samples from convicted felons, known as the DNA backlog, which had grown to over 24,000 by the end of 2006. Earlier this year, Governor O'Malley created DNASTat as part of StateStat to track the progress toward eliminating the DNA backlogs on a weekly, rather than yearly, basis. To date, the Maryland State Police has cleared the backlog of 24,300 samples waiting to be sent to an outside vendor for analysis, and has increased the number of samples in the DNA database by 30%, from 28,567 in March, 2007 to 37,088 in June. In addition, this year, the number of positive DNA matches (or "hits") is 162, including the 92 since DNASTat began, and the state police lab is on track to exceed the total of 220 for all of 2006. The DNA lab has also uploaded nearly 10,000 samples this year - already breaking the 4,963 that were uploaded last year. To help achieve this success, this year the state created four additional DNA analysts positions, boosted base pay for positions, and added \$800,000 for equipment needs.

35. "How DNA can prevent a crime." The Post Standard, August 31, 2007.

Article describes a murder that could have been prevented in New York if the state had required DNA for felony arrests. The perpetrator had a DNA sample collected during a domestic violence investigation, but the state could not include the sample in the database until a conviction occurred. With the conviction in hand two years later, the man was connected to a 2000 rape but had also committed another murder in the interim. He was pleaded guilty to the domestic abuse charge in April 2007, and released on bond pending a July 3 sentencing. However, he escaped and killed a woman on July 2 before being captured again on July 7.

36. "DNA match leads to guilty plea in two rapes, links to other cases." Lexington Herald-Leader, September 1, 2007.
In Kentucky, a cold hit on the DNA database has secured a guilty plea from a man accused of raping two women in 1993. He was on the database due to a 2003 conviction for another sex abuse case, and admits that he picked his victims at random. The same man has also been linked to two cases in two other counties.
37. "DNA lets Wis. prosecutor file rape charges 7 years before arrest
In Wisconsin, a man first identified through a John Doe DNA warrant has been identified and is facing trial for five rapes. The warrant was filed in 2000 for crimes occurring in 1994 and 1995. He was finally identified when the cases were matched to an Illinois offender included on that state's database due to a drug possession crime.
38. "MO Inmate Faces Six Charges For Christmas Eve Rape Of Elderly Woman." WIBW-TV (Kansas), August 30, 2007.
In Missouri, a rapist has been identified through a cold hit on the DNA database. A John Doe warrant was originally filed in this case – the first of its kind for county – for the man who raped an 81 year old woman as she returned home from bringing Christmas cookies to a friend. He was on the database for an attempted rape on a 66 year old woman and the home invasion robbery of a 99 year old woman.
39. DNA backlog piles up for FBI ." USA Today, September 4, 2007.
The FBI has reportedly fallen seriously behind in testing its offender DNA samples. The agency's backlog appears to be somewhere between 200,000 and 150,000 samples, with the bulk of the backlog in the technical review stage. Currently Department of Justice is working with other agencies on drafting regulations to further expand the federal database to include persons arrested on federal felony charges and certain illegal immigrants. Regulations may be released early next year.
40. "DNA lag leaves potential for crime." USA Today, September 4, 2007.
Backlogs in processing offender DNA samples can sometimes lead to crimes that could have been prevented. Article points out a Maryland case where an offender's backlogged sample permitted him to go free during which time he committed three murders, one rape and four assaults. Had his sample not been backlogged for so long, police could have connected him to a pair of rape/murders from the early 1990's. A federal backlog is expected to explode as the US Government prepares to begin DNA collection from felony arrestees and certain illegal immigrants. However, there are members of Congress who are still committed to making sure the FBI and state DNA programs receive the cash that they need.
41. "State receives funds to expedite DNA analysis." Monitor (Los Alamos), September 4, 2007
In New Mexico, the Department of Public Safety will receive a \$475,774 federal grant to tackle the backlog of DNA casework in New Mexico. The funding comes from the U.S. Department of Justice, Sen. Jeff Bingaman D-N.M., said in a recent news release. The funding will be used not only to conduct analysis on DNA samples, Bingaman said, but to make improvements to the way in which DNA evidence is analyzed. Los Alamos Police Det. Sgt. DeWayne Williams was glad to hear the news. During an interview Wednesday, Williams said waiting for DNA results is often a problem for the LAPD and especially when it comes to less serious crimes.
42. Legislators want to add serious-crime suspects to database
In New Jersey, lawmakers are planning to open debate on expanding the state database to include arrestee samples. The state's current DNA backlog is expected to be eliminated by the end of the year, and the national database system is said to be getting 1,000 hits per month. In New Jersey, CODIS has provided 1,430 investigative leads, 1,000 of them in the last 12 months, Petersack said.

43. "New tool to help cops nab crooks." Charleston Post and Courier, August 25, 2007
In South Carolina, Charleston police are working with the Marshall University Forensic Science Center in West Virginia to analyze DNA evidence from burglaries, car break-ins and other property crimes. The yearlong effort, which begins Oct. 1, is part of a \$3.3 million program at Marshall designed to assist crime labs. Funding comes from the National Institute of Justice. "If you can get the results in 30 to 45 days as opposed to six months, then you have a better chance of catching that person," said one official associated with the project. "By six months, that person may have moved on to another area."