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The May 21, 2004 DNA Resource Report is listed below.

These reports are prepared by Tim Schellberg and Lisa Hurst of Smith Alling Lane (253) 627-1091, on behalf of Applied Biosystems.

SUMMARY

Missouri enacted legislation to require DNA from all convicted felons (bringing the total of all-felons states to 34), and Texas has begun implementing its all-felons requirements. Court challenges to DNA database statutes are pending in Maryland and Tennessee. New DNA labs have opened in New Jersey and Wisconsin, and a local lab in Louisiana is seeking additional local funding.

A federal court has ruled in favor of admitting mitochondrial DNA tests as evidence. Cold hits on DNA databases aided investigations / prosecutions in Alaska (murder), California (murder), New York (rape), North Carolina (3 rapes), Tennessee (rape), and Texas (rape and indecent exposure). A cold hit in Michigan may be of less value due to the existence of a twin. DNA evidence was also vital for other cases in California (murder), Florida (1996 murder), New Jersey (murder and assault), Ohio (1992 murder; 1997 murder), and Washington, DC (string of attacks in DC, Maryland and Virginia). DNA exonerated two men of rape allegations in Colorado.

The US Supreme Court has refused to consider a California post conviction case. A former inmate exonerated through DNA testing in Texas was pardoned, and West Virginia's Supreme Court has withdrawn a recent post conviction opinion due to the passage of new legislation. The US Justice Department has weighed-in against pending legislation to allow inmates greater access to post conviction DNA testing.

In international news... In England, a police union has stopped officers from giving voluntary DNA samples in the hunt for a rapist. DNA identified a burglar in Germany (from partially eaten meatball), robbers in England (from a cigarette butt), a vandal in England (from blood and a cigarette butt), two murderers in Australia, and burglars in the Netherlands. DNA confirmed the identity of two suicide bombers in Pakistan. Parentage testing is central in criminal cases in India and Kenya.

STATE LEGISLATION

1. New York SB 7249 -- Allows DNA Databank fees to be paid by credit card charges.

NEWS ARTICLES

Forensic DNA

1. "50 Black Policemen Were Happy To Give DNA To Help Identify A Rapist." Daily Mail (London) May 19, 2004. In England, detectives hoping to catch the "Night Stalker" rapist by pinpointing his Caribbean origins using revolutionary DNA analysis have been thwarted by the Black Police Association. Scotland Yard had requested

DNA samples from police whose ancestry originates from the West Indies in an effort to identify which island the perpetrator was from. 50 police officers volunteered for the test, but have since been told by the Association that they are banned from participating. The rapist is suspected of more than 80 assaults on elderly people.

2. "Barnes 'touched' Bra." Illawarra Mercury (Australia) May 19, 2004.
In New South Wales, Australia, a forensic biologist who examined DNA evidence found on a sports bra belonging to murdered woman testified that she believes the man accused of her killing touched the underwear directly. Under cross-examination from defense counsel the biologist agreed that "secondary transfer" could happen when one person shook hands with a second person and the second person touched another object. In that case, DNA from the first person could attach to that object without the first person ever touching it directly. But the biologist said she had detected a "significant amount" of DNA material on the inner surface at the top of the sports bra's right strap, which would not have been expected in that quantity if it had been a secondary transfer.
3. "DNA Match On T-Shirt." The Advertiser, May 18, 2004.
In an Australian murder case, several pieces of DNA evidence ties the suspect to the crime. DNA from blood found on a surviving victim's clothing matches the defendant at one in 640 billion. DNA swabs of the steering wheel stolen from the victims also match the suspect, as does DNA swabs taken from the gearshift.
4. "Ex-FBI Lab Worker Guilty, Falsified DNA." Association Press Online, May 18, 2004.
A former biologist in the FBI laboratory pleaded guilty to submitting falsified DNA analysis reports in over 100 cases. Jacqueline Blake pleaded guilty to a single count of making false statements on official government reports she prepared. She faces a maximum penalty of a year in prison and a \$100,000 fine at sentencing. Blake admitted that from August 1999 to June 2002 she wrote and submitted more than 100 reports containing false statements about her DNA analysis work. In particular, she falsely certified that she had performed certain control tests designed to ensure the reliability of the DNA analysis. The current FBI lab director has said changes have been put in place in the DNA section to address past problems and ensure that quality analysis is done.
5. "Prosecutors seek prison sentences and fine for suspects in Van Gogh theft." Associated Press World Stream, May 18, 2004.
In the Netherlands, Dutch prosecutors asked a court for prison sentences of five and six years for two men accused of stealing two paintings by Vincent van Gogh, and compensation for the museum for the unrecovered works. Police claimed to have DNA evidence to support the charges against the two men.
6. "Appeals Court upholds conviction in Harrison County murder." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, May 18, 2004.
In Mississippi, the state Court of Appeals has upheld the murder conviction of a man who received a life sentence for the 1996 killing of a woman who had befriended him. The court rejected all of the man's arguments on appeal, including his challenge to the admissibility of DNA evidence through the testimony of a lab director who did not actually perform the DNA tests. The man said he was denied his right to confront the witness against him. The lab official testified that DNA extracted from sperm samples on the victim's bedspread matched the defendant. The Appeals Judge said there was no problem with the lab director's testimony. He said the witness had trained the technician who performed the DNA testing and checked and signed all DNA test results.
7. "Forensic work questioned." Herald Sun (Melbourne, Australia), May 18, 2004.
In Australia, Victoria Police forensic scientists were forced to review laboratory practices after finding inconsistencies in DNA, bloodstain and amphetamine testing procedures. Computer software problems and misreading of genetic evidence led scientists to believe there may have been incorrect recordings for several hundred DNA crime samples, documents released to the Herald Sun under freedom of information show. Cases involved "mistyped gel" -- the mislabeling of specific areas of a DNA chain.
8. "Slaying Suspect Changes Story." Los Angeles Times, May 18, 2004.
In California, a man charged with strangulation and attempted rape changed his story after learning investigators were searching for DNA evidence. He originally told police that he and the victim shared no romantic involvement, other than one spurned advance. However, after being told of the forensic exams for DNA evidence, the man admitted to having sex with the victim. DNA matching the victim has also been found on the suspect's jacket.
9. "U.S. High Court Won't Take Execution Case." Los Angeles Times, May 18, 2004.

The US Supreme Court has refused to consider whether a federal court of appeals overstepped its bounds by sparing the life of a man convicted of a quadruple killing in California. The court's refusal means that further DNA testing in the case will go ahead. The California attorney general's office argued to the U.S. Supreme Court that the involvement by the 9th Circuit's special panel was an inappropriate step that increased "the opportunities for federal courts to engage in protracted inquiries that serve only to undermine the state's interest in finality." The 9th Circuit panel called for a federal judge to preside over DNA testing of hairs and blood.

10. "State police scientists get new home." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, May 17, 2004.
The New Jersey State Police crime lab has opened a new Forensic Science Center. New DNA machines at the center can process 99 samples at a time (old machines processed 16 samples). The new machines are expected to help cut a backlog of cases which has arisen due to a new state law to require DNA samples from more than 140,000 criminals. Almost all of the 40 scientists needed to conduct the DNA processing have been hired. To pay for the testing, the state added a \$2 surcharge on traffic tickets which is expected to raise about \$8.2 million a year.
11. "Acadiana Crime Lab seeks funding source." Daily Advertiser, May 17, 2004.
In Louisiana, House Bill 955 would establish an eight-parish taxing district which would authorize the Acadiana Criminalistics Laboratory District Commission to ask voters to approve one. The lab director said it costs about \$1.4 million a year to conduct investigations and to pay technicians salaries. The serial killer investigation used up a significant portion of the lab's full-year funding. The state supplied \$330,000 in 2002 to help with the costs and \$103,000 last year, but the one-time money cannot be counted on each year. The lab's current funding source is a \$10 assessment on traffic tickets, which supplies about \$700,000. Charging parish and municipal governments for investigations and analysis of evidence raises the remainder.
12. "Detective's Open Ears Yield Arrest In Rapes." News & Record (Greensboro, NC), May 17, 2004.
In North Carolina, the investigation into a college area rapist has not turned up a suspect for the nine attacks on women police believe may be linked. But it did result in the arrest of a man in three other attacks after DNA testing linked the attacks. The man linked to the rapes through DNA testing became a suspect after a homicide detective overheard robbery detectives discussing a recent case which involved groping. The man's background did not make him a suspect in the serial rape investigation, but raised him as a suspect in the other rapes. A DNA sample collected from the suspect matched him to all three rapes. "It would have been a lot longer investigation (without DNA testing)," said the investigator.
13. "DNA Test Casts Doubt On Corporator's Caste." The Times of India, May 17, 2004.
In India, DNA tests conducted to prove parentage casts of a politician casts doubts on her claims of being from the "backward" caste. She had produced a caste certificate while contesting the civic elections from a constituency reserved for the backward caste and won the seat in 2002. However, her election was challenged after a candidate alleged that she had faked her parentage and forged the certificate in order to win the seat. Shah was arrested but succeeded in getting bail and obtaining a stay on her dismissal from the court. Eventually, the local deputy commissioner of police insisted on a DNA test to further investigate the case.
14. "Legality Of Md.'s DNA Bank Challenged." The Washington Post, May 17, 2004.
Earlier this year in Maryland, a Circuit judge in after a pretrial hearing ruled that the state's DNA database statute may be unconstitutional. The judge agreed to stay his ruling while Maryland's attorney general challenges it before the state's highest court, the Court of Appeals. If the Court of Appeals upholds the ruling, and without intervention from the US Supreme Court, Maryland authorities could be forced to end or significantly scale back their DNA database laws. The president of the Maryland Criminal Defense Attorneys Association said he knows of no other trial judge in the state who has ruled in favor of a constitutional challenge to Maryland's DNA database. A panel of the Philadelphia-based U.S. Court of Appeals for the 3rd Circuit recently heard arguments in a similar challenge to the law that requires federal prisoners and parolees to provide DNA samples to a database kept by the FBI.
15. "Pakistani police identify suicide bombers in Shiite massacre." Agence France Presse, May 16, 2004.
Pakistan reports that two suicide bombers involved in a deadly attack on a Shiite religious procession have been identified as members of an outlawed Sunni Muslim radical group. Blood samples taken from the bodies of the bombers matched the DNA tests of their close relatives who were traced by intelligence agencies.
16. "Suspect may have killed 2." Anchorage Daily News, May 15, 2004.
In Alaska, a man accused of stabbing a college student to death in her apartment stairwell last fall was charged recently in a second woman's homicide, this one from 12 years ago. The suspect was linked to the most recent case

through DNA tests on blood found on the suspect's shoes. Some time after his conviction, a DNA database match linked the man to the 1992 murder.

17. "Court OKs Test That Thins Pool Of Suspects." Columbus Dispatch, May 15, 2004.
The 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati has ruled in favor of allowing mitochondrial DNA testing results as evidence at trial. The opinion directly affects Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan and Tennessee and will likely be used as guidance in the 12 other circuits in the country. In the case before the court, a three-judge panel upheld the conviction of a man in a 1995 bank robbery. A small piece of hair was found in a ski mask in the stolen getaway car which could only be tested for mitochondrial DNA.
18. "Teen charged in slaying." Courier-Post (Cherry Hill, NJ), May 15, 2004.
In New Jersey, a 19-year-old man, described by authorities as a "classic" stalker, was charged in a year-old murder and the stabbing of another woman six months later. Authorities also connected the suspect with three other attacks last year. DNA testing of a cigarette butt left after one attack broke the case. The victim remembered seeing her attacker smoking just prior to the attack, and a fresh cigarette butt was found in the leaves. The suspect was one of 150 men who had been asked for DNA samples because they resembled the attacker. He voluntarily gave a DNA sample in November which was recently matched to the cigarette butt. A second DNA test result came back positive for the suspect on fingernail scrapings taken from the victim.
19. "Perry signs pardon for Sutton." The Houston Chronicle, May 15, 2004.
In Texas, the Governor has officially pardoned a man who was convicted of rape on faulty DNA evidence. A pardon based on innocence, rather than a lesser "full" pardon, will clear the man's record, restore his rights and allow him to seek reparations from the state of up to \$ 25,000 per year of incarceration. He was 17 when he was convicted of a 1998 rape and sentenced to 25 years in prison largely on the now-discredited testimony of an analyst from the Houston Police Department crime lab. His case received new scrutiny last year after HPD suspended DNA testing when an audit exposed widespread problems in the lab, including an under-trained staff, outdated scientific protocols and conditions ripe for evidence contamination. New DNA tests performed by a private lab excluded the man as a suspect in the rape, and he was released from prison on bond in March 2003.
20. "D.C. Man Gets 37 Years for Rapes." The Washington Post, May 15, 2004.
A Washington, DC man suspected of carrying out a series of sexual assaults in the District, Virginia and Maryland was sentenced to a 37-year prison term for kidnapping and raping two teenage girls. In both cases, DNA evidence recovered from the victims was a match with Barnes's DNA, prosecutors said. In December, he pleaded guilty. The suspect was initially identified by eyewitnesses and the victims, and he has claimed to have been responsible for other attacks in the District, Maryland and Virginia
21. "Kenya; New Twist in Parentage Row As DNA Favours 'Abductor.'" Africa News, May 14, 2004.
In Kenya, a child abduction case took a new twist after a DNA test indicated that the child belonged to the alleged abductor. The test contradicted a couple's claim that the boy had been abducted by three years ago. A judge had already ordered the child be released to this couple, and the abductor is now seeking a rehearing to regain custody.
22. "Suspect arrested in 1992 murder." Akron Beacon Journal, May 14, 2004.
In Ohio, DNA testing has identified a suspect in a 1992 murder case. The suspect had been ordered to give a DNA sample for testing against crime scene evidence about three months ago. When the DNA match was recently made, the man was tracked by the U.S. Marshals Service and the Nevada Fugitive Investigative Strike Team to a five-star resort near Scottsdale, Arizona where he was arrested.
23. "Local man convicted of raping elderly woman." Chattanooga Times Free Press, May 14, 2004.
In Tennessee, a jury deliberated about three hours before finding a man guilty of raping an 86-year-old woman. The man became a suspect in the crime after a cold hit on the DNA database linked him to the crime. DNA evidence was re-covered from the woman's pantyhose.
24. "DNA evidence clears Colorado football player." The Associated Press, May 14, 2004.
In Colorado, a second Colorado University football player has been exonerated of sexual assault allegations through DNA testing. The players underwent DNA testing after a woman reported she was raped after meeting two men at a tavern in August 2002. No sexual assault charges have been filed in any of the eight cases to emerge since 1997.

25. "DNA of suspect's missing twin key to southwestern Michigan rape case." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, May 14, 2004.
In Michigan, police thought they had solved a 1999 rape case when a cold hit on the DNA database matched a prison inmate. Unfortunately, the prisoner has a twin brother who was also in the area of the attack in 1999. Since the match was made, police have been searching for the twin brother to determine whether the twins are fraternal or identical. Identical twins would share the same DNA. The twin brother is also a registered sex offender. The men look similar in old mug shots, but their mother refused to tell the newspaper if they are fraternal or identical. Now 26, the victim said that she had not heard about the case in years, and assumed it had been filed away in a basement somewhere. She said she is at peace, but hopes police can catch the rapist to spare other women.
26. "Justice officials: New Madison crime lab could speed DNA cases." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, May 14, 2004.
In Wisconsin, a new \$12 million crime lab has opened, and officials hope it will speed up testing of backlogged DNA cases. No new DNA analyst positions come with the facility, but the DNA lab's one-room layout is expected to help forensic scientists work more efficiently. As of April, the Madison lab had evidence from 395 cases sitting on its shelves waiting for DNA tests, and Milwaukee had evidence from 309 cases. One District Attorney said delays in DNA and other forensic testing have forced him to postpone decisions on charging people and negotiating plea deals.
27. "Child murder cases reopened." Herald Sun (Melbourne, Australia), May 14, 2004.
In Australia, Victoria's longest serving prisoner is being investigated over some of Australia's most baffling unsolved child murders stretching back nearly 40 years. The man has been in jail since 1969 over the murder and mutilation of a 12-year-old girl he abducted. Unfortunately, the man was never required to submit a DNA sample for the database because he law allows database samples to be taken only from convicted prisoners, and he was found not guilty by reason of insanity. Police however can apply for DNA sample from a relevant suspect if they can convince a magistrate there are reasonable grounds for suspicion and material is available from a crime scene to enable DNA comparison.
28. "Appellate court may hear case testing state's DNA database." Knoxville News-Sentinel (Tennessee), May 14, 2004.
In Tennessee, a county judge approved an emergency appeal challenging the constitutionality of the state's DNA database. If the appellate court accepts the appeal, it would be the first constitutional challenge in Tennessee of the database. An adverse ruling could not only shut down the state's DNA database, but could affect other cases in which a cold hit on the DNA database led to a suspect. The defense has 10 days to file their appeal. The state Court of Criminal Appeals will then decide whether to accept or reject the emergency appeal.
29. "Convicted killer arrested in Oakland woman's '86 slaying." Alameda Times-Star, May 13, 2004.
In California, police have identified a suspect in a 1986 murder case after a cold hit on the DNA database. The man is currently serving 26 years for another murder case from 1986. Investigators only recently submitted evidence recovered with victim's body for comparison to the state's DNA databank.
30. "DNA-gathering project criticized in sex trade." Calgary Herald, May 13, 2004.
In Canada, an employee of a Calgary escort agency has argued that all women -- not just those prostitutes that the RCMP identifies as being at high risk of running into foul play -- should provide police with samples of their DNA. "High risk? If you look at how many women are in this situation, is it really any higher in this business?" said the Fantasy Companions employee, who asked to remain anonymous. "They should have everybody's DNA." Some 98 per cent of sex-trade workers approached by Project KARE, launched by the RCMP last fall, have willingly given DNA samples.
31. "Man pleads innocent to rape, murder charges in case of woman found in woods." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, May 13, 2004.
In Ohio, a man pleaded innocent to charges he raped and killed a 73-year-old woman who was missing more than a month when a tip from hunters led police to her body in the woods in 1997. Investigators say that the man's DNA matched evidence taken from a bloody mattress belonging to the victim that the hunters found in the woods. Police found her body nearby. He is currently serving a prison term of 30 years to life for a previous rape conviction.
32. "DNA bill prompts Supreme Court to withdraw Richey ruling." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, May 13, 2004.

West Virginia's state Supreme Court withdrew a ruling issued last week addressing a DNA testing request from a convicted sex offender because of relevant legislation set to take effect next month. The ruling had outlined a multi-step standard that a future petitioner for DNA testing must satisfy before such a request is granted. But the new law that takes effect June 11 will establish a right to DNA testing once certain conditions are met. As in the court's ruling, the Legislature's standards limit testing to incarcerated petitioners and require that the results affect the issue of guilt. The law was passed during this year's regular session.

33. "Senate passes bill on DNA use." The Kansas City Star, May 13, 2004.
Missouri's legislature has enacted a bill to require DNA samples from all convicted felons. The bill had failed in previous years due to cost concerns. Costs were resolved this year with a \$30 fee for all convicted of felonies and a \$15 fee assessed to all convicted of misdemeanors until 2006. The bill also specifies that prisoners cleared by DNA tests and released from prison can petition to get \$50 for each day they were wrongfully incarcerated. In addition to aggressive legislative sponsors, key support from prosecutors and local police agencies were instrumental in getting the bill passed.
34. "DNA Nails Man In '98 Sex Attack." The New York Post, May 13, 2004.
In New York, a man was convicted in the 1998 sexual assault of a 32-year-old woman in Brooklyn, although the victim could not recognize him. The suspect was identified through a cold hit on the DNA database. "She testified and was still not able to identify him, so it was really a DNA case," said the prosecutor. After the attack, the victim ran to nearby Brooklyn Hospital, where a semen sample was taken and preserved.
35. "Senate reveals budget proposal." Telegram & Gazette, May 13, 2004.
In Massachusetts, Democratic budget leaders in the Senate unveiled a spending plan for fiscal 2005 that would restore funds to many social service, health, education and police programs, with no tax hikes. Among other provisions, the budget plan would assign another undersecretary of public safety to oversee improvements in forensics and DNA testing at state labs.
36. "Justice Dept.: DNA tests for guilty jam system." USA Today, May 13, 2004.
A Justice Department "views" letter written to sway congressional opinion reports that DNA tests for the guilty are tying up crime labs and re-traumatizing the victims of rapes and other violent crimes, often years after the crimes occurred. No statistics or independent numbers exist on how many DNA appeals are in the courts, but the letter cited recent case studies and the impact on victims. The goal of the letter was to discourage them from supporting a bill that would make it easier for federal convicts to petition courts for DNA tests to challenge their convictions. No figures are kept on how often DNA tests reconfirm a convict's guilt. But anecdotal evidence suggests that is often the case. The Innocence Project does extensive screening to determine a convict's innocence before it takes his case. But one-third to one-half of those tested nevertheless are shown to be guilty, the project reports.
37. "SBI Rebuts Claim On DNA Test." Charlotte Observer, May 12, 2004.
The North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation has contradicted a claim by a local police department that only a district attorney can request expedited processing of DNA evidence. Police never requested a rush analysis of evidence contained in a rape kit collected during an autopsy on one of three women who died under similar circumstances last year. The case was eventually expedited on the request of the local prosecutor. In general, the lab does not even accept evidence in rape cases if there is no suspect. Cases in which there is a possibility of a serial rapist are an exception to the rule.
38. "News in brief from Northern California." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, May 12, 2004.
In California, a man is on trial for a 1976 murder thanks to a cold hit on the DNA database. The man was scheduled to be released on parole in 2002 after completing his term for a 1986 abduction and rape, but a hit was made prior to his release.
39. "Earlier loss on DNA testing blocks new bid for counsel." The Daily Record (Baltimore, MD), May 12, 2004.
In Maryland, a murder convict's request for a court-appointed lawyer to advise him on obtaining post-conviction DNA testing is barred by statute as well as the law of the case doctrine, the Court of Special Appeals has affirmed. Two years ago, the man filed a motion to exhume the victim's body for DNA testing, claiming it would establish that he was innocent of the sex-related charges. The motion was denied and the Court of Special Appeals affirmed that ruling last July. In the interest of judicial economy, the law of the case doctrine generally bars relitigation, or reconsideration on appeal, of issues that were decided in a prior appeal in the same case. Moreover, he is barred from seeking counsel for his stated purpose by several provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act, which includes a

statutory parallel to the law of the case doctrine, a limit on the number of post-conviction petitions and a 10-year time limit that tolls from the sentencing date.

40. "Man gets life in 3 attacks." The Dallas Morning News, May 12, 2004.
In Texas, a judge sentenced a 27-year-old mechanic to three life prison terms for a string of home break-ins in Plano in which he raped one woman, threatened another at gunpoint and tried to rape a third. DNA testing linked the man to three of the cases. A sex crimes investigator who worked on the cases testified that the man was stopped and questioned by police July 30 as he walked down a street in the early morning hours. He agreed to give police a DNA sample, and when test results came back the DNA had been matched to a March indecent exposure incident. Another check of the DNA database linked the man to the local rape case - and that of an Austin woman in 1996.
41. "DNA traps vandal 5 years after crime." Evening Herald (Plymouth), May 12, 2004.
In England, a vandal who helped trash a primary school in 1999, causing £14,000 of damage, has been caught and jailed after being linked to the crime by DNA. Evidence from the crime included two splashes of blood and a cigarette butt. All were tested for DNA but no match with known criminals was found. Then earlier this year the suspect was investigated for an unconnected crime and routinely DNA-tested. The sample matched positive for the vandalism attack.
42. "Crime lab owns white elephant." The Indianapolis Star, May 12, 2004.
In Indiana, after spending \$80,000 to buy a top-of-the-line DNA testing machine, officials of the Marion County crime lab say they do not have the staff available to properly operate the new equipment. The equipment was seen as a way for the lab to reduce its backlog of about 60 tests. But the lab does not have enough technicians to prepare and load the machine with four tests at a time. The device will be traded in for a less sophisticated model valued at about half as much. The larger machine was reportedly bought a year ago under an assumption that the lab would win a contract to analyze DNA for the Indiana State Police. The deal for the analysis fell through when problems with the crime lab began to surface last year.
43. "DNA, fingerprints lead to arrest in '93 murder." The Miami Herald, May 12, 2004.
In Florida, the Broward Sheriff's Office homicide detectives have arrested a man in connection with a 10-year-old homicide. In 1996, a Cold Case homicide unit submitted fingerprints from the scene to the national Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems database. Last November, the Texas Department of Safety contacted the sheriff's office and said they matched a fingerprint to a man, who was in a Florida jail on an unrelated charge. The sheriff's office then compared the man's DNA with the unidentified DNA found at the crime scene and found a match.
44. "Raiders Jailed Thanks To Cigarette End DNA." Press Association, May 12, 2004.
In England, Police hailed DNA as a major weapon against crime after two robbers were caught after sharing a cigarette moments before an armed raid. A court was told the pair shared a rolled-up cigarette in a pub minutes before taking £17,000 in cash and travelers' checks from the travel agents last year. Detectives investigating the robbery could see the men's outer clothing on CCTV footage from the travel agents, but their heads were hooded. Inquiries led to a nearby pub where further CCTV footage showed them leaving a cigarette butt in an ashtray. The butt was still there when officers arrived.
45. "County force gets more DNA funding." The Sentinel (Stoke), May 12, 2004.
In England, Staffordshire Police are pumping an extra £300,000 into boosting their most effective crime-fighting tools. Forensic services will get a £197,000 cash injection to enable DNA samples to be taken from suspects arrested but released without charge. Previously, suspects were only 'swabbed' for DNA after being charged with an offense, but this will now be done automatically on entry to stations. The move is in line with new legislation designed to expand the national DNA database to increase the chances of linking suspects to offenses. Police in Staffordshire are now aiming to take an extra 4,000 samples from detainees during the year.
46. "Eat And Run." Gold Coast Bulletin, May 8, 2004.
In Germany, a burglar who took a bite out of a meatball during a night raid on a sandwich shop was caught after forensic scientists ran a DNA test on the meat. "The saliva traces identified an old friend," said police in Frankfurt.
47. "State begins gathering DNA of all felons." The Dallas Morning News, April 26, 2004.

Texas has finally begun implementing a state law that requires DNA from all convicted felons. When the law was initially passed, it authorized the testing only when sufficient funding had been received. The agency since has been awarded a \$2.1 million federal grant to help pay for the testing. In 2003, the Department of Public Safety added 23,426 DNA profiles from Texas offenders into the database, putting the total at more than 168,000. Texas is responsible for about 10 percent of convict entries. Virginia, which enters every convicted felon, leads with 185,000 entries, and Florida has 175,000. Last year, the database helped solve 16 homicides, 66 sexual assaults, 34 burglaries and five robberies in Texas. The database also registered 121 unexpected DNA matches involving previously unsolved cases, including the exoneration of one wrongly accused person.

Genetic Privacy / Research

48. "Icelandic DNA project hit by privacy storm." The Observer, May 16, 2004.
DeCode Genetics' deal with Iceland's government has begun to meet with strong privacy concerns. One leading US biologist has called for an international scientific boycott of Iceland. Others say the company is profiteering, and now DeCode has been warned its actions may infringe the privacy rights of Icelanders. Similar projects have been set up in Britain, Canada, Norway, and Estonia.