



**ALABAMA ATTORNEY GENERAL STEVE MARSHALL
PRESENTS THE**

**25TH ANNIVERSARY
ALABAMA ATTORNEY GENERAL'S
LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMIT**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2024

8:30 A.M. UNTIL 3:30 P.M.

CHURCH OF THE HIGHLANDS

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

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Attorney General Steve Marshall



Steve Marshall was sworn in as the forty-eighth Attorney General of the State of Alabama on February 10, 2017.

Marshall received his undergraduate education at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and his legal education at the University of Alabama School of Law, graduating from both with academic honors.

Prior to taking office as Attorney General, Marshall was the District Attorney for Marshall County, a post he held for sixteen years

As Attorney General, Marshall has embraced his role as the state's chief law-enforcement officer and has committed himself to making Alabama a safer place to live. He has statewide support across Alabama from every position of law enforcement.

Marshall has active roles in national issues, a nod to his demonstrated expertise including the opioid crisis, human trafficking, illegal immigration, religious liberty, and the rule of law.

Attorney General Marshall and his wife, Tammy, share three children: Faith Marshall, John Millan Gaston, and Benen Gaston. Marshall is a member of Church of the Highlands in Montgomery.



**STATE OF ALABAMA
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

**STEVE MARSHALL
ATTORNEY GENERAL**

**501 WASHINGTON AVE
MONTGOMERY, AL**

October 8, 2024

Dear Fellow Law Enforcement Officers:

As Attorney General, I am honored to work with law enforcement officers throughout Alabama, and I am impressed by - and grateful for - your dedication to protecting our citizens. It is with great pleasure that I host the 25th Anniversary of the Alabama Attorney General's Law Enforcement Summit. This is a momentous occasion, and I sincerely appreciate your attendance at our training event.

This year, we have focused our training on an area that I believe is of extreme importance to law enforcement in our state – genetic genealogy. We are honored to welcome CeCe Moore, Chief Genetic Genealogist for Parabon Nanolabs, heading their Genetic Genealogy Services for law enforcement unit. Her work has led to the first conviction, the first conviction through jury verdict, and the first exoneration in criminal cases where the suspect was identified through investigative genetic genealogy. She will speak about “The Power of Investigative Genetic Genealogy.” Then we will hear from Dr. Jason Kokoszka, Forensic Biology Discipline Chief at the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences, on “Forensic DNA Testing in Alabama - Recent Advances in Sexual Assault, Homicide and Cold Case Efforts.” To end our training, you will be educated by The Prosecutors, Alice LaCour and Brett Talley, who host their own award-winning True-Crime Podcast.

I am extremely honored to serve as your Attorney General. Please know that I remain committed to making sure you are a priority and that the Office of the Attorney General is available to you.

May God bless you and go with you in the sacrifice of your service.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steve Marshall".

Steve Marshall
Attorney General



ALABAMA ATTORNEY GENERAL
 STEVE MARSHALL
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LAW ENFORCEMENT SUMMIT

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2024

CHURCH OF THE HIGHLANDS
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

8:30 A.M. – 3:30 P.M.

AGENDA

7:45 – 8:30 AM	REGISTRATION
8:30 – 8:40 AM	WELCOME – <i>Steve Marshall, Attorney General of Alabama</i> INVOCATION – <i>Pastor Chris Erwin, Church of the Highlands - Montgomery</i> POSTING THE COLORS – <i>Montgomery Police Department Honor Guard</i> PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE – <i>Vicki Wilson, Special Agent</i> <i>Attorney General's Office</i> NATIONAL ANTHEM – <i>Corporal Michael Hannon, Dothan Police Department</i> OPENING REMARKS – <i>Steve Marshall, Attorney General of Alabama</i>
8:40 – 8:55 AM	UPDATE FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE BAD FOR BUSINESS: CONSUMER PROTECTION ENFORCEMENT IN ALABAMA <i>Michael Dean, Assistant Attorney General, Consumer Interest Division</i> THE ROLE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S MEDICAID FRAUD CONTROL UNIT IN COMBATTING RESIDENT ABUSE AND FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION IN ALABAMA'S NURSING HOMES <i>Bruce Lieberman, Assistant Attorney General, Chief, Medicaid Fraud Control Unit</i> THE ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING ALLIANCE <i>Katie Beth McCarthy, Coordinator, Alabama Anti-Human Trafficking Alliance</i>
8:55 – 9:00 AM	BRIEF REMARKS <i>Katherine Robertson</i> <i>Chief Counsel to Attorney General Steve Marshall</i>
9:00 – 10:00 AM	THE POWER OF INVESTIGATIVE GENETIC GENEALOGY <i>CeCe Moore</i> <i>Chief Genetic Genealogist, Parabon NanoLabs, Inc.</i>
10:00 – 10:10 AM	BREAK
10:10 – 12:00 PM	THE POWER OF INVESTIGATIVE GENETIC GENEALOGY – continued <i>CeCe Moore</i> <i>Chief Genetic Genealogist, Parabon NanoLabs, Inc.</i>

12:00 – 12:15 PM	MEMORIAM <i>Jackie L. Hornsby, Law Enforcement Coordinator</i> <i>Attorney General’s Office</i> <i>Deputy Sheriff Jermyius Young, Montgomery County Sheriff’s Office</i> <i>Bagpipes – Piper Brian Conary, Alabama Law Enforcement Agency</i>
12:15 – 1:30 PM	LUNCH ON YOUR OWN
1:30 – 1:35 PM	INTRODUCTORY REMARKS <i>Clay Crenshaw</i> <i>Chief Deputy Attorney General</i>
1:35 – 2:30 PM	FORENSIC DNA TESTING IN ALABAMA – RECENT ADVANCES IN SEXUAL ASSAULT, HOMICIDE, AND COLD CASE EFFORTS <i>Jason Kokoszka, PhD, ABC-MB</i> <i>Forensic Biology Discipline Chief</i> <i>Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences</i>
2:30 – 3:30 PM	CAREERS DESTROYED AND A MURDER PROSECUTION IN JEOPARDY: LESSONS FROM THE KAREN READ CASE <i>Alice LaCour & Brett Talley</i> <i>Co-hosts of The Prosecutors: A True Crime Podcast</i>
3:30 – 3:45 PM	DOOR PRIZES and CLOSING REMARKS <i>Steve Marshall, Attorney General of Alabama</i>

The Attorney General’s 2024 Law Enforcement Summit has been approved for **5** hours continuing and executive level credit by the Alabama Peace Officers’ Standards and Training Commission and **5** hours of Mandatory Continuing Legal Education (MCLE) credit by the Alabama State Bar.

The Attorney General’s 2024 Law Enforcement Summit has been approved for five (5) hours continuing education and executive level credit by the Alabama Peace Officers’ Standards and Training Commission; and five (5) hours of Mandatory Continuing Legal Education (MCLE) credit by the Alabama State Bar.

To Obtain Credit For This Training:

ATTORNEYS:

Please sign the “Attorney Sign-In” Sheet located in the lobby. A copy of this form will be forwarded to the Alabama State Bar, along with any evaluations.

LAW ENFORCEMENT:

Scan your driver’s license at the APOSTC table located at the Registration area in the morning and again after lunch. If you do not scan your driver’s license, your agency will be required to enter the information into ePOST manually based upon your certificate.

To Obtain A Certificate For This Training:

Attorney General Website Registration:

If you registered online through the Attorney General’s website, you will receive your certificate via email. Certificates will be emailed to the email address you provided when you registered within thirty (30) days.

ALL OTHERS:

If you registered onsite, email, or by a third party, a certificate will be emailed to the address provided at the time of registration within thirty (30) days.

*If you have not received your certificate within thirty (30) days, please contact
Law Enforcement Coordinator Jackie Hornsby
at jackie.hornsby@alabamaag.gov or
334-328-5523 to request a certificate of attendance.*

BAD FOR BUSINESS

**CONSUMER PROTECTION
ENFORCEMENT IN ALABAMA**

MICHAEL DEAN

**ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
CONSUMER INTEREST DIVISION
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE**

MICHAEL DEAN

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
CONSUMER INTEREST DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Michael Dean has served as an Assistant Attorney General since 2007. Since 2015, he has worked in the Attorney General's Consumer Interest Division. In that position, he investigates and prosecutes violations of federal and state consumer protection laws. He also serves as the managing attorney for the State of Alabama's opioid litigation.



From 2007 to 2015, Michael served in the Attorney General's Criminal Appeals division, representing the State in criminal cases filed in the state appellate courts and in federal habeas corpus cases filed by state inmates. Before joining the Attorney General's Office, Michael served nearly three years as a deputy district attorney in the Montgomery County District Attorney's Office prosecuting felony cases in circuit court.

Michael also serves as the Attorney General's designee on the Alabama Sentencing Commission.

Michael holds a Bachelor's degree in History and Political Science from the University of Alabama, and he received his Juris Doctor from the University of Alabama School of Law.

**THE ROLE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S
MEDICAID CONTROL
FRAUD UNIT
IN COMBATTING
RESIDENT ABUSE
AND FINANCIAL
EXPLOITATION IN
ALABAMA'S
NURSING HOMES**

BRUCE LIEBERMAN

**ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
CHIEF**

**MEDICAID CONTROL FRAUD UNIT
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE**

BRUCE M. LIEBERMAN
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
CHIEF
MEDICAID FRAUD CONTROL UNIT
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



Bruce Lieberman has served 33 years as an Assistant Attorney General with the Alabama Attorney General's Office, 27 of those as Director of the Alabama Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, where he is responsible for supervising the investigation and prosecution of fraud by Alabama Medicaid providers and the abuse, neglect and financial exploitation of residents of Medicaid funded facilities.

Prior to his employment with the Alabama Attorney General's Office, Lieberman served as a Deputy District Attorney with the Montgomery County, Alabama District Attorney's Office for 4 years, where he prosecuted white collar and violent crimes.

Lieberman is a 1986 graduate of the Cumberland School of Law and a 1983 graduate of Auburn University Montgomery, where he earned his Bachelor of Science in Business Administration.

He has served in a leadership role with the National Association of Medicaid Fraud Control Units since 2010, as southern regional representative to the Association's Executive Committee, Vice-President, and then as President of the Association from 2014 to 2015. He currently serves on the NAMFCU Executive Committee as a past President. He is a recipient of the 2019 National Association of Attorneys General Career Employee of the Year Award.

MEDICAID FRAUD CONTROL UNIT

Talking Points

- A division of the Alabama Attorney General's Office

- Responsibilities Include:
 - a) Investigating and prosecuting allegations of physical abuse of nursing home residents and residents of assisted living facilities.
 - b) Investigating and prosecuting allegations of the financial exploitation of nursing home residents and residents of assisted living facilities. Examples include:
 - i) Theft of money held by the facility for the resident's benefit by facility staff and theft of other personal property.
 - ii) Financial exploitation by conservators, powers of attorney or others responsible for protecting the resident's financial interests.
 - c) Narcotics diversion. The theft of controlled substances intended for the care of nursing home residents. Typically stolen from drug carts by Registered and Licensed Practical Nurses. Also occurs when phony prescriptions are called in by nursing staff who then intercept the controlled substances for their own use.

MEDICAID FRAUD CONTROL UNIT
Contact Information

- PHONE: (334) 353-8793
- EMAIL: MFCU@alabamaag.gov

**THE
ANTI-HUMAN
TRAFFICKING
ALLIANCE**

KATIE BETH MCCARTHY

**ALABAMA ANTI-HUMAN
TRAFFICKING ALLIANCE
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE**

KATIE BETH MCCARTHY, JD
COORDINATOR
ALABAMA ANTI-HUMAN
TRAFFICKING ALLIANCE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Katie Beth holds a BA in Communication, an MS in Counseling and a Doctor of Jurisprudence. She has worked in the victim services field for almost 20 years, serving victims of crime in multiple roles and capacities.

As a former therapist for child abuse victims, a certified Victim Services Officer, and a Training Coordinator for MDTs across the state of Alabama, Katie Beth has also led three different agencies as an Executive Director: the Chester County Children’s Advocacy Center, the Alabama Network of Children’s Advocacy Centers and One Place Family Justice Center in Montgomery, AL.

She is certified in Trauma Focused – Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, as well as certified in Community Crisis Response Team by NOVA. Katie Beth has led numerous trainings in the Southeast – Vicarious Trauma & Building Resiliency, Guardian Ad Litem Training, Stewards of Children and training on Alabama’s Rape Statutes to name a few.

She was named a Patriotic Employer in 2023 by the Secretary of Defense and was given the Angles in Adoption Congressional Award in 2007. Her family was named Family of the Year in the River Region by WSFA & the Family Guidance Center in 2020. Katie Beth and her husband Patrick live on Lake Jordan in Wetumpka, Alabama, with their four adopted kids.



“We must be dedicated to raising awareness about the prevalence of human trafficking, educating the public on signs of exploitation, and advocating for stronger policies to combat this grave violation of human rights. By fostering partnership with law enforcement, we create a united front against the perpetrators of this crime.” - Attorney General Steve Marshall

The Alabama Anti-Human Trafficking Alliance



Alabama's human trafficking victims can be any age, race, gender, or nationality.

There are cases of both sex trafficking and labor trafficking in Alabama.

Alabama has had human trafficking laws since 2010 to protect survivors of human trafficking and to hold offenders accountable.

More than half of the cases of human trafficking in Alabama involve minor children.



THE ALLIANCE
united in action ★ engaged in solutions

For more information or to make a report, visit our website:

ALABAMAALLIANCE.ALABAMA.GOV

The Alliance is a collaboration of law enforcement, service providers, state agencies, and other community stakeholders that aims to develop and implement a coordinated and collaborative, victim-centered, trauma-informed, multidisciplinary response to human trafficking in Alabama.

National Human Trafficking Hotline 1-888-373-7888

501 Washington Ave. Montgomery, AL 36104
334-242-7300 www.AGO.alabama.gov

KATHERINE ROBERTSON
CHIEF COUNSEL TO
ALABAMA ATTORNEY GENERAL STEVE MARSHALL



Katherine Robertson serves as Chief Counsel to Alabama Attorney General Steve Marshall. She previously served as Senior Advisor to Alabama Attorney General Luther Strange.

Robertson holds a B.S. in political science from Auburn University and a J.D. from the University of Alabama School of Law. She began her career at the U.S. Department of Justice in the Office of Intergovernmental and Public Liaison where she assisted in fostering relationships between the Department and state and local law enforcement. She later served U.S. Senator Jeff Sessions as legislative counsel on the Senate Judiciary Committee, handling matters related to crime, drugs, and national security.

Since assuming the role of Chief Counsel in 2017, Robertson has played a significant role in steering criminal justice policy in Alabama. She has both drafted and successfully advocated for improvements in state law related to capital litigation, prisons, sentencing, parole, gangs, child exploitation, and rights for crime victims. She has also been heavily engaged in the state's opioid litigation, helping to secure funding for Alabama's district attorneys, courts, and forensics labs.

Robertson serves on the Board of Cornerstone Schools of Alabama, the Alabama Fair Ballot Commission, and the Alabama Women's Commission. She has been appointed by two governors to the Alabama Legislature's study committee on prisons and recently concluded her term as Vice Chair for VOCAL, the state's only crime victims' advocacy organization. She was recognized by the Alabama League of Municipalities in 2020 as a "hometown hero" for her assistance to local governments during the COVID-19 pandemic.

THE POWER OF INVESTIGATIVE GENETIC GENEALOGY

CECE MOORE
CHIEF GENETIC GENEALOGIST
PARABON NANOLABS, INC.

CeCe Moore is the leading authority on investigative genetic genealogy (IGG). Through collaboration with hundreds of investigative agencies across all 50 states, as well as several other countries, she has led the Parabon Genetic Genealogy Team to the unparalleled record of over 325 successful identifications of violent criminal suspects and unidentified decedents since 2018. CeCe's work with law enforcement has led to the first conviction, the first conviction through jury verdict, the first conviction in a recent violent crime, and the first exoneration in cases where the suspect was identified through IGG.



Over a decade ago, CeCe began developing and teaching the now widely used unknown parentage genetic genealogy techniques that have become foundational and central aspects of the IGG field. She has given hundreds of lectures on genetic genealogy, including as a featured speaker at the recent 2022 US Court of Appeals Eleventh Circuit Judicial Conference, as well as teaching thousands of law enforcement officials. In 2013, she founded the DNA Detectives, which has grown to be the largest genetic genealogy educational online community (>200,000 members) and co-founded the Institute for Genetic Genealogy.

For eleven seasons, CeCe has served as the genetic genealogy expert, trusted with analyzing the DNA of hundreds of high-profile guests for the PBS documentary television series *Finding Your Roots with Henry Louis Gates, Jr.* Profiled by the New Yorker, the New York Times Magazine and the UK Sunday Times, CeCe's groundbreaking work has been featured widely in thousands of articles and hundreds of television shows throughout the world, promoting public awareness and support of investigative genetic genealogy as a powerful tool with positive societal impact.

A Primer for Detectives, Prosecutors and Judges When Faced With A Case Involving Leads Generated Through Investigative Genetic Genealogy

Parabon NanoLabs Authors: Paula Gawthorp-Armentrout (Vice President & Legal Liaison),
CeCe Moore (Chief Genetic Genealogist), and Ellen Greytak PhD (Director of Bioinformatics & Snapshot Technical Lead)



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I. What is Genetic Genealogy?

Genetic genealogy (GG) is a process created by genealogy hobbyists in the early 2000s when direct-to-consumer (DTC) DNA tests became available from companies like FamilyTreeDNA (FTDNA), 23andMe, and AncestryDNA. GG is accomplished through the use of comparative DNA analysis, which measures the amount of DNA that is shared between two people (see Figure 1), combined with traditional genealogy research using historical and public records to infer relationships between individuals. In traditional GG, a person takes one or more DTC DNA tests, which generates their genotypes at hundreds of thousands of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). This genotype file is placed in the DTC company's database and compared to the genotype files of all the other test takers, whose DNA is also stored in the database. The individuals in the database that share DNA with one another are referred to as "matches." How much DNA matches share is measured in centimorgans (cM). Based on the amount of shared DNA, the genetic relationship between the matches can be approximated. By researching the family trees of the matches, a person can learn more about their own family history. Adoptees, traditional genealogists and "search angels" (volunteers who assist adoptees with their research) were among the first users and are the pioneers who created the methods that are now widely used today. Search angels and adoptees use the DNA comparison methods to find biological families and traditional genealogists use GG to inform their genealogy research, extend their family trees, and improve descendency research by more accurately identifying an ancestral couple's descendants.

II. What is Investigative Genetic Genealogy (IGG)?

Investigative genetic genealogy (IGG), also referred to by some as forensic genetic genealogy¹ or forensic investigative genetic genealogy is the application of genetic genealogy in criminal and unidentified remains investigations (active and cold). Instead of a living person taking a DNA test, the SNP genotype file is generated from a forensic DNA sample from either a violent crime scene or unidentified human remains and uploaded to one or both of the two GG databases that allow law enforcement usage, GEDmatch and FTDNA. Of note, both databases allow users to opt in or opt out of law enforcement matching. The traditional genetic genealogy methods are modified due to the lack of access to the large commercial databases² and the vast majority of direct-to-consumer DNA tester profiles (> 40 million versus < 2 million), so whenever possible, emphasis is placed on finding individuals with ties to the location of the crime or where the human remains were discovered. IGG is a *lead generation tool* that can be used to identify human remains by tying DNA to a family with a missing person or to point to the likely identity of an individual whose DNA was found at a crime scene.³ Through its use, *tips* are provided to investigators about the unknown person-of-interest. The type of information provided varies and is highly dependent on the number and quality of the genetic matches found in

¹ The United States Department of Justice (USDOJ) published an Interim Policy for Forensic Genetic Genealogical DNA Analysis and Searching in 2019 and referred to Investigative Genetic Genealogy as Forensic Genetic Genealogy (FGG): <https://www.justice.gov/olp/page/file/1204386/download>

² Despite erroneous claims made by the media, AncestryDNA and 23andMe are not accessible to law enforcement. Currently, the only GG databases that explicitly allow law enforcement usage are GEDmatch and FamilyTree DNA.

³ Greytak, E. M., Moore, C., & Armentrout, S. L. (2019). Genetic genealogy for cold case and active investigations. *Forensic Science International*, 299, 103–113. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.forsciint.2019.03.039>

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the GG databases and the availability of public records such as census and marriage records and obituaries.¹ The type of information provided to investigators includes: (a) full names and/or surnames for detectives to investigate, (b) branches of family trees or sets of cousins to investigate, and/or (c) regions where the unknown person-of-interest's ancestors originated. It is the responsibility of the law enforcement agency to take this information and thoroughly investigate it using traditional investigative and forensic methods just as though they had received an anonymous tip via a hotline.

IGG is a *lead generation tool* that helps investigators perform more efficient investigations by narrowing the pool of suspects to an extremely specific population group, an extended family, or even a single individual. It is up to the law enforcement agency to confirm or refute the *tip* provided. If they cannot refute it, then it is their responsibility to utilize traditional investigative methods to either confirm the information provided and/or supplement the information. Finally, and most importantly, positive identification of a living person-of-interest must be confirmed via traditional DNA matching using STR analysis prior to arrest. When a suspect is deceased, the agency should attempt to locate a source of DNA from the deceased (e.g., from a blood card, tissue from an autopsy, a personal item in the family's possession or exhumation). If no DNA sample from the decedent can be obtained for STR analysis, agencies should try to perform a traditional STR kinship test using DNA from a parent/child or full sibling of the suspected person-of-interest. For those cases where an immediate family member or full sibling is not available to provide a DNA sample, then more distant kinship inference SNP tests are being used to confirm that the deceased is whose DNA was left at the crime scene. Such testing involves comparing the DNA SNP data file generated from the crime scene to a SNP data file created from a DNA sample from a half-sibling, cousin, aunt or uncle.

III. What Investigative Genetic Genealogy (IGG) Is Not

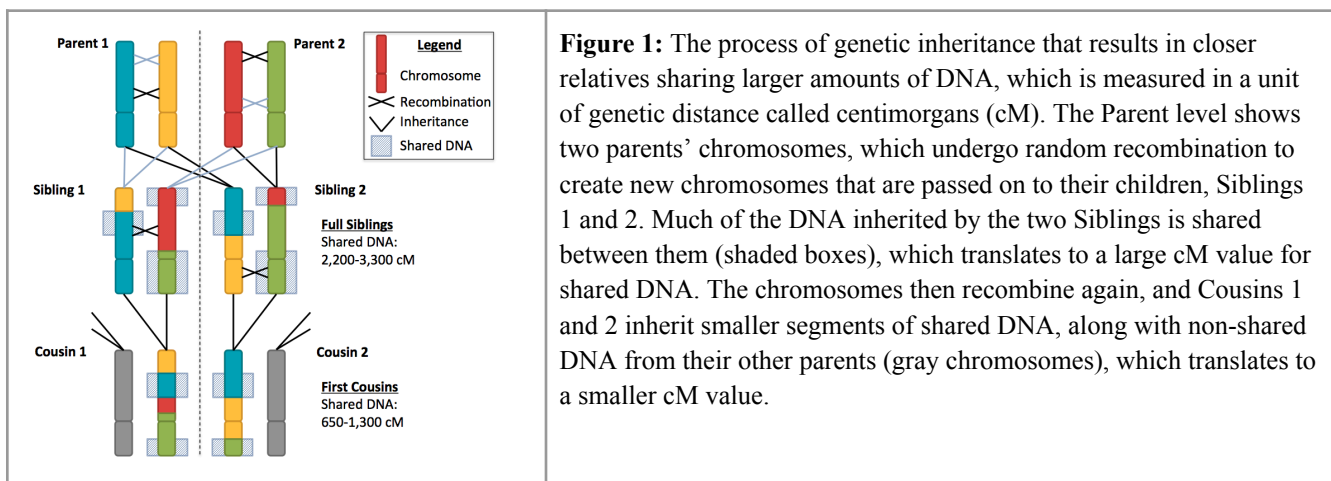
IGG is not a forensic test and should not be used as the basis for arrest or conviction. It does not replace the traditional, court-approved short tandem repeat (STR) analysis that is used to definitively identify a person. And, it is not intended to be used as the sole basis for probable cause. See the checklist in Table 1 for an example of the proper way to refer to Parabon's lead generation work in legal documents, such as detective affidavits, probable cause statements and arrest warrants. Additionally, many people, especially the media, confuse IGG with familial searching. IGG differs from familial searches in three very important ways: (1) only publicly accessible GG databases that allow comparisons and contain *voluntarily* provided DNA samples are searched, not government-owned STR databases, such as a state law enforcement database of offenders whose DNA has been *compelled*; (2) the SNP profiles generated contain vastly more information than traditional STR profiles, allowing genetic relatedness to be detected at a far greater distance; and (3) a list of matches is only the beginning of the IGG process and the vast majority of the research is performed by cross-referencing this data with public records such as traditional genealogy sources, including newspaper archives, databases of birth, marriage, and death records, as well as publicly available family tree and pedigree information.

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IV. What type of DNA Testing Is Used for Investigative Genetic Genealogy?

IGG uses autosomal DNA (atDNA) single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs [pronounced “snips”]) to determine how closely related two individuals are (see Figure 1). Unlike other genetic markers, such as mitochondrial DNA or Y-Chromosome DNA, atDNA is inherited from all ancestral lines and passed on by both males and females and thus can be used to compare any two genetically related individuals, regardless of their relationship. However, atDNA SNPs are more difficult to obtain from forensic samples, which is why optimized laboratory protocols like the ones Parabon uses are required to ensure high-quality results are generated even from low quantity, degraded DNA samples.



V. Using Tips Parabon Provides in Criminal Investigations

A. Background: Innovations that Laid the Groundwork for IGG

1. The Snapshot Advanced DNA Analysis Service

The division within Parabon that provides investigative genetic genealogy (IGG) services is called the Snapshot[®] Advanced DNA Analysis Services (“Snapshot”). The Snapshot services are all complementary to each other and either enable or inform the IGG work. The Snapshot services are (1) DNA processing (i.e., genotyping and whole genome sequencing) (2) bioinformatics (i.e., mixture deconvolution and imputation), (3) DNA phenotyping (i.e., basic and advanced) and (4) kinship inference.

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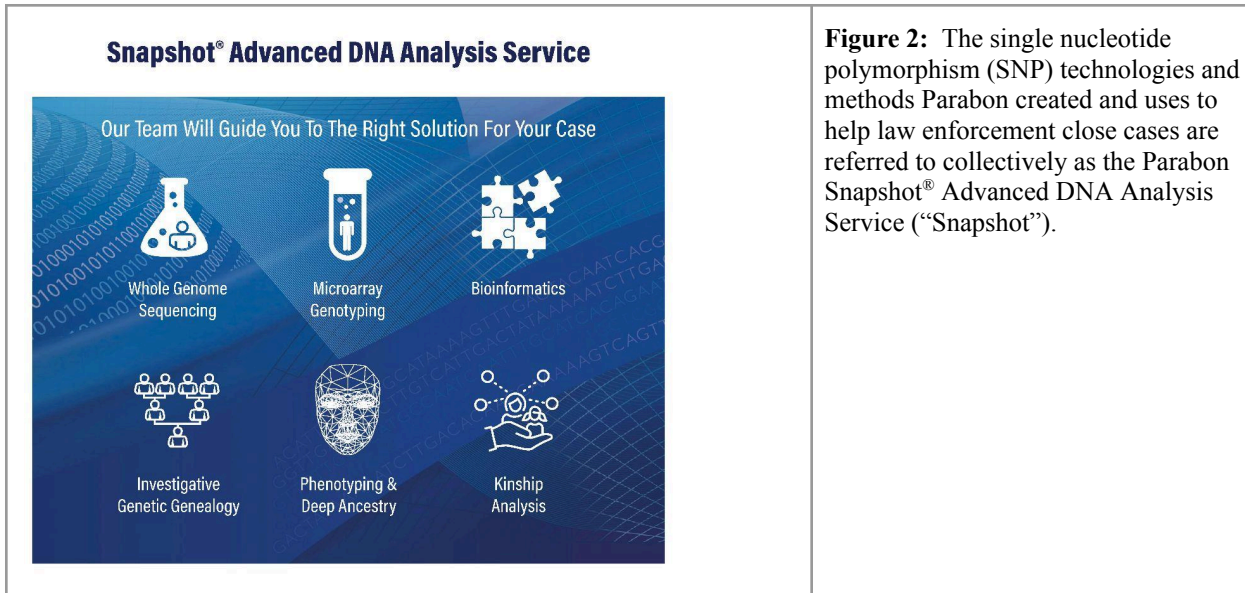


Figure 2: The single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) technologies and methods Parabon created and uses to help law enforcement close cases are referred to collectively as the Parabon Snapshot® Advanced DNA Analysis Service (“Snapshot”).

Through Parabon’s research & development (“R&D”) efforts that began in 2010, the company pioneered the use of large-scale autosomal SNP DNA typing in forensics for low quantity/low quality DNA samples. As a result of its R&D work, Parabon has developed whole genome sequencing and microarray genotyping laboratory protocols that are successfully applied to casework.

Parabon’s scientists were the trailblazers who proved to the forensic community that SNP methods could be used for low quantity, low quality DNA and mixed samples. Parabon’s initial SNP R&D work from 2010 - 2014⁴ was funded by the US Department of Defense for anti-terrorism purposes. Parabon’s scientists first introduced the law enforcement industry to the capabilities of SNPs in September 2014 at the International Symposium of Human Identification (ISHI) conference and began using SNPs for law enforcement casework via its distant kinship analysis and DNA phenotyping service in late 2014.

Parabon’s early and extensive work with SNPs provided the foundational groundwork that made it possible for investigative genetic genealogy to be performed on forensic-grade samples. Parabon began doing actual casework in late 2014 and continued its R&D work from 2015 - 2017.

Parabon was the first organization to provide a commercial IGG service to law enforcement, beginning in May 2018. Parabon's pioneering work advancing the science associated with SNPs, DNA processing, including sequencing, and creating a lead generation market segment has benefitted all others who later entered the field.

2. CeCe Moore’s Role in the Creation of the Genetic Genealogy Industry

At the same time Parabon began innovating with SNP DNA processing, DNA phenotyping, and kinship inference, CeCe Moore was innovating with the data available from direct-to-consumer testing kits. She is considered a pioneer in the field of genetic genealogy. Starting in 2010, she began developing the now widely used genetic genealogy search techniques that have become foundational in the field. Using the techniques she

⁴ <https://www.sbir.gov/sbirsearch/detail/379719> and <https://www.sbir.gov/sbirsearch/detail/397947>

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developed, she has unraveled family mysteries in thousands of unknown parentage cases. Notably, she led the genetic genealogy research teams that solved the high profile identification cases of amnesiac Benjamin Kyle and founding Paul Fronczak, both of which were unresolved for decades despite law enforcement’s extensive application of traditional investigative methods.

Ms. Moore joined Parabon in May 2018, when Parabon launched its Snapshot IGG service. Her work in the *lead generation* field at Parabon for criminal investigations has led to the first conviction, the first conviction through jury verdict, and the first exoneration in cases where the suspect was identified through investigative genetic genealogy. In 2010 she created one of the earliest and most widely read blogs about genetic genealogy. As one of the primary and earliest proponents of genetic genealogy education, CeCe has trained and/or mentored the majority of professional genetic genealogists currently working in the field. In 2013 she founded The DNA Detectives, one of the leading genetic genealogy educational resources with an online community of nearly 200,000 members, and was a key part of the team that created and introduced the foundational genetic genealogy coursework now taught by the premier genealogical institutes throughout the U.S. As the first full-time professional genetic genealogist and through her early efforts to create an educational path for others to follow in her footsteps, Ms. Moore was the inspiration for the majority of the most skilled and successful investigative genetic genealogists actively performing research today.

B. Dos and Don’ts When Leads Are Generated via IGG

All prosecutors in North America involved in cases where Parabon’s lead generation work via IGG has been challenged have taken the position that **how the tip or lead was generated is irrelevant and have been successful with this strategy**. The goal of the agency’s investigative team is to take the *tip* provided by Parabon and build a case backwards. This ensures the case can be treated by the court like a traditional case with traditional evidence and strong probable cause.

Table 1: A Checklist for Using Parabon’s Lead Generation Results in An Investigation	
Do	Don’t
<p>✓ Build your case backward & develop strong traditional probable cause. Treat any leads Parabon may provide in a report as if they were provided via an anonymous tip line.</p>	<p>✗ Do <u>not</u> use Parabon’s work for probable cause</p>
<p>✓ Confirm all Parabon leads via traditional forensic means such as an STR analysis from surreptitious DNA. If surreptitious DNA is not allowed in your jurisdiction, consider approaching the person-of-interest with the Advanced DNA phenotyping results or other investigative information and ask for a voluntary DNA sample. In some jurisdictions if the individual declines to provide DNA then that action in and of itself is justification to compel a sample.</p>	<p>✗ Do <u>not</u> compel a buccal swab DNA sample from the person of interest based solely on Parabon’s <i>tip</i>.</p> <p>✗ Do <u>not</u> make an arrest based solely on Parabon’s <i>tip</i>.</p>

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✔ **Mention** Parabon’s involvement in legal documents, such as affidavits and arrest warrants, but only chronologically and succinctly as shown in the following example. It’s important that you put all emphasis of identification on the traditional investigative work by detectives and forensic testing by your crime laboratory:

“On 26 January 2022 a DNA sample was sent to Parabon NanoLabs and a Snapshot Advanced DNA Analysis was performed and leads were generated. One of the names listed as a potential person-of-interest for the agency to investigate was John Smith.

Using traditional investigative methods the detective could not exclude John Smith from consideration for the following reasons: (1)xxx (2)xxxx (3) xxxxx ...[List all traditional probable cause].”

Parabon has found that being concise about the IGG work reduces the number of defense challenges and makes the prosecution much easier because the case is treated like a traditional case with regular probable cause and court-approved STR results.

✗ Do **not** make any reference to Parabon having “identified” a suspect. Parabon’s work does **not** definitively identify anyone – Parabon generates leads and actionable information for detectives to investigate.

✗ Do **not** disclose family trees, names and contact information of innocent, living close or distant relatives (DNA matches) in any legal documents that could potentially be disclosed to the public, such as affidavits, subpoenas and warrants. It is the agency’s ethical responsibility to protect the names and contact information of living, private citizens who participate in the GG databases or provide DNA samples for kinship testing, if they are not involved in the crime that is being investigated.

Additionally, experienced prosecutors have found that the inclusion of excessive information about Parabon’s work, such as step-by-step workflows, and/or family trees, often results in more defense challenges about the IGG process. Debating the relevancy of how the lead was generated is costly and time consuming.

✗ Do **not** list any names of Parabon personnel. Simply refer to “Parabon” as having performed the Snapshot analysis.

✔ **Involve the prosecutor early.** Prosecutors can be helpful in piecing together probable cause without putting too much emphasis on the tips provided by Parabon. Involving them early in the investigative process can streamline the case and helps ensure the prosecutor is aware of the precedents set so a prosecution strategy can be established before the arrest.

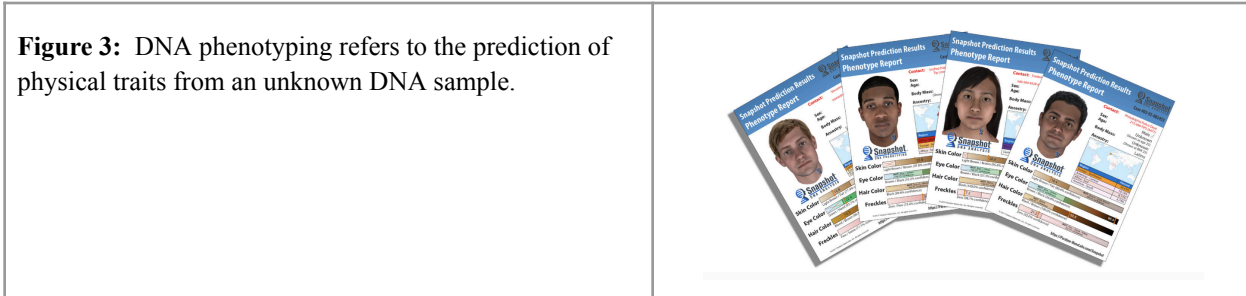
✔ **Work with Parabon’s Legal Liaison for the discovery process.** Parabon supports sharing its reports with the defense as part of the discovery process, but as stated above, the agency should take the appropriate precautions to protect the names and contact information of innocent, living individuals listed in the report who are related to the subject who is under investigation. Parabon will itemize the case file contents for the prosecutor and point out any sensitive information that should be privatized.

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C. Understanding DNA Phenotyping When Used in IGG Investigations

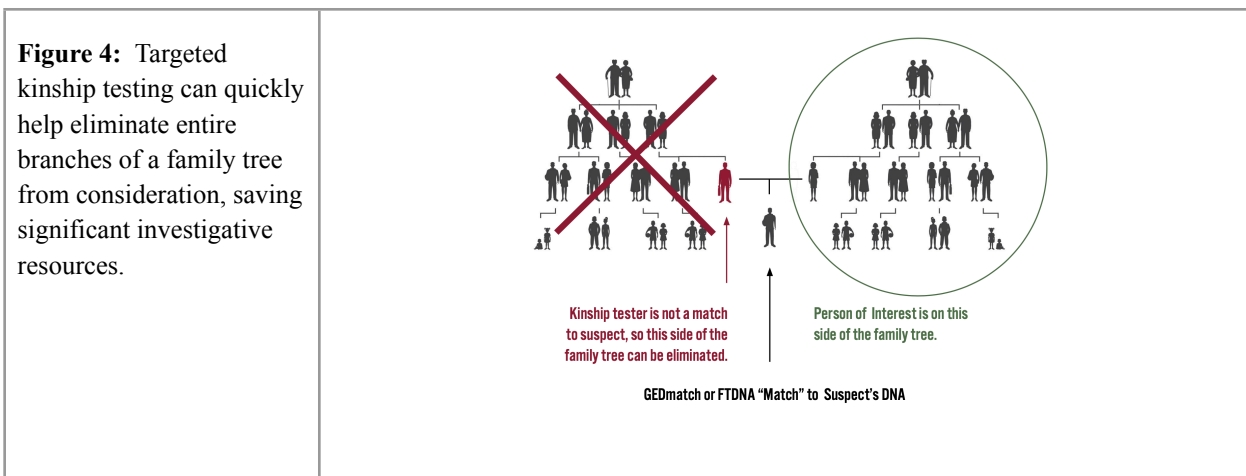
Basic and advanced phenotyping results are used strategically by Parabon's IGG team to significantly enhance its genealogy research. Parabon provides the world's most comprehensive set of accurate, high-fidelity phenotype predictions including global and regional ancestry, eye color, hair color, skin color, freckling, and face morphology.



This information can help the IGG team narrow down a large family tree and/or help investigators prioritize which individuals listed as possible persons-of-interest to investigate. As described in Table 1 above, many agencies have used the phenotyping advanced composite as a reason to approach the person-of-interest for questioning. This tactic has very often resulted in behavior by the person-of-interest that is telling or favorable for the agency's investigation.

D. Kinship Inference and Targeted Kinship Testing in IGG Investigations

Snapshot Kinship Inference tests can determine the amount of shared DNA and degree of relatedness between two or more DNA samples and the test does not rely on having access to the GG databases. In some cases, the genealogist will determine that the kinship sample needs to be uploaded to GEDmatch and/or FamilyTree DNA so it can be compared to the Subject's matches (i.e. if the kinship result is unexpectedly close or distant, the genealogist will determine if the kinship tester's genetic family tree is different from what had been reported or documented and how this impacts the results).



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E. The 7th Man: Why Traditional Investigation & Kinship Testing is Important

Unfortunately, it is possible that the subject of IGG research is not immediately identifiable through vital records or other research means and is even potentially unknown to his/her biological family. This could occur as a result of an out-of-wedlock birth, a misattributed paternity, an adoption, or an anonymous abandonment. The importance of traditional investigation when following up on IGG leads became obvious to detectives in the Idaho Falls investigation of the Angie Dodge homicide.

The IGG research was conducted by Parabon's Chief Genetic Genealogist, CeCe Moore. Moore's IGG research suggested the unknown person-of-interest was likely among six [6] male relatives (uncles and nephews). The detectives were advised to investigate them and obtain a DNA sample from one of them so a kinship inference test with the crime scene DNA could be performed to determine how close on the family tree the team was to pinpointing the person-of-interest. After days of surveilling the most likely candidate of the six without success in obtaining a discarded DNA sample, the detectives talked with Parabon about bypassing the kinship test and, instead, compelling a DNA sample, but Parabon representatives explained that Parabon's work should not be used to compel a DNA sample and that no arrests should be made on the sole basis of IGG work. Parabon further explained that the kinship test was critical for confirming or refuting the hypothesis developed through the IGG research. Additionally, legal consultants did not believe the agency had justification to compel DNA based on IGG results alone. After several more days of surveillance, the detectives were finally able to obtain a discarded DNA sample from one of the six males and the results were not as expected. The most likely candidate was definitively ruled out and the analysis further suggested that, based on their positions in the family tree in relation to the individual tested, their phenotypes, and their known locations at the time of the crime, it was unlikely that any of the remaining five persons-of-interest could be the person who left the DNA sample at the crime scene. At that point, Ms. Moore revisited the IGG research and enlisted another Parabon genetic genealogist for a fresh perspective and to assist in digging further into one branch of the family tree. Together they located an undigitized obituary in a small town's library over 1500 miles from where the crime occurred that was for a woman whose daughter had briefly been married into the family tree that Ms. Moore was researching. The marriage between teenagers appeared to have ended quickly and before any children had been born, leading the researchers to believe that this marriage did not produce any persons-of-interest to the investigation. The obituary, however, revealed that the woman in question had a son named Brian Dripps. His surname was that of his mother's subsequent husband; however, further investigation into this man led to the conclusion that, based on date of birth, he was conceived during the short marriage to the male in the suspect family tree. Although traditional genealogical research, official public records and documented family associations did not lead to this individual, and regardless of his surname, Brian Dripps carried DNA from the family-of-interest that Ms. Moore had identified through GG research. Thus, there was a 7th previously undiscovered candidate that needed to be considered and investigated. Dripps not only fit into the right position in the family tree in relation to the DNA matches, but his social media photos revealed that his traits were highly consistent with the Snapshot phenotype predictions. Next, Ms. Moore discovered that Brian Dripps had resided in Idaho Falls at the time of the crime, moving away soon thereafter. Even more compelling was the fact that investigators were able to determine that Dripps was temporarily living across the street from Angie Dodge when she was murdered. He was quickly put under surveillance and his DNA surreptitiously collected. The

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Idaho crime lab performed a traditional STR forensic analysis and the results showed his DNA matched the DNA found at the crime scene. He confessed to the crime, eventually entering a guilty plea and was sentenced to life in prison.

VI. How Investigative Genetic Genealogy Should Be Used by the Prosecution

Simply stated, the prosecution should focus its case on the traditional investigative findings and forensic testing (i.e., the STR analysis), which is used by the courts to confirm the identity of an individual. For trial purposes, the defense and prosecution have thus far always stipulated how the lead was generated. The principal detective or another member of the agency's investigative team can concisely testify that he/she was given a *tip* by Parabon and then immediately focus his/her testimony on the traditional probable cause and the STR analysis results, or the parties can agree to not even mention the IGG work. Prosecutors/courts are treating the leads provided by IGG in the same way they would if a name had been called into a Crime Stoppers type hotline anonymously. In short, how the tip was initially generated has not been the focus but, rather, the traditional investigation findings and forensic test (STR) results.

Prosecutors prefer this approach because (1) it reduces the risk; introducing/explaining a non-forensic lead generation method at court is risky because the jury could confuse STR results with IGG and/or the defense could falsely convince a juror that the defendant's rights/privacy were violated; (2) it focuses the case on traditional elements making it easier to prosecute; (3) it reduces the time and costs to prosecute; adding Parabon's services or any IGG providers services to a trial will add several days to the process, increase the costs, and in the end, how the *tip* was generated really doesn't matter. What matters is the traditional investigation and the STR results, and (4) it reduces the media's interest in the case which decreases the chance that IGG is publicly misreported, as frequently occurs; public trust and confidence of how IGG works is fundamental to the success of this tool since we rely on the public to voluntarily upload their DNA to the databases used.

VII. Utilize Parabon's Legal Liaison Program Early - Before the Arrest

Through Parabon's Legal Liaison Support Program, which was established in 2019, Parabon provides personalized support to prosecutors assigned to cases involving leads generated through the use of genetic genealogy and other SNP technologies. Because of its track record in generating leads that result in agencies making positive identifications, Parabon has gained a wealth of knowledge about defense strategies and prosecution best practices. Paula Gawthorp-Armentrout, MBA, a co-founder of Parabon who has a legal background, serves as a centralized resource for prosecutors. Mrs. Armentrout (a) provides case-specific educational briefings to prosecutors to quickly bring them up to speed on the SNP lead generation technologies used in their case so they can explain the methods to the courts, (b) helps write descriptions about Parabon's services for affidavits and warrants, (c) reviews pre-trial motions and helps prosecutors respond to challenges that arise related to Parabon's services, (d) assists with all discovery matters involving Parabon's services, and importantly, (e) helps prosecutors successfully simplify their case by applying precedents.

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VIII. Common Defense Challenges, Claims & Tactics

Parabon has helped agencies solve hundreds of cases by providing *lead generation* services. Parabon's Legal Liaison program has helped prosecutors throughout the US and Canada deal with a wide array of defense challenges in the pre-trial motion phase. To date no defense challenges have succeeded. Parabon has observed that there are more defense challenges to Parabon's work when too many details from the IGG research are included in affidavits, probable cause statements and/or arrest warrants, which is why Parabon recommends that only a succinct description of its involvement be used in legal documents (see Table 1).

Below is a list of the common challenges, claims and tactics Parabon has seen related to its work in violent offender cases. A brief explanation of why the claim is not valid, the challenge is not upheld and/or the tactic is not effective is provided.

1. The Privacy of the Suspect/Defendant Was Violated

- Parabon analyzes DNA from the crime scene. All courts have determined that any DNA left at the crime scene is evidence of the law enforcement agency and no privacy violation has occurred when given to Parabon to analyze. No raw genetic information is disclosed or exposed by Parabon or the genetic genealogy databases; only the amount and chromosomal location of shared DNA segments can be seen.

2. The Privacy of the Distant Match in the Genetic Genealogy Database Was Violated

- Parabon only uses genetic genealogy databases that have special law enforcement programs, opt-in/opt-out programs and terms of service that participants must agree to in order to use the database. People participating in the databases have chosen to participate knowing that their data files can be compared with others, including files uploaded by law enforcement.

3. The Distant Match Who Voluntarily Uploaded Their DNA Disclosed a Portion of the Suspect/Defendant's DNA Without His/Her Consent And the Suspect/Defendant's DNA Privacy Was Violated

- The courts tend to combine the response to challenge #1 and challenge #2. Further the courts have agreed with prosecution that any disagreement between the distant match and the suspect/defendant related to the distant relative participating in the genetic genealogy database is not a criminal matter.

4. The Medical Privacy of a Distant Match with a Rare Health Condition Was Violated When Parabon Included Them in the IGG Research

- This challenge has only occurred one time. It was in a case where the defendant knew the distant match. As stated in challenge #2, the distant match who uploaded their data file did so knowing that anyone, including law enforcement could compare their DNA data file to theirs. It became obvious during the pre-trial hearing that the distant match was looking for others who might have the same chromosome variation and was using the database for an unintended purpose. The defense chose to use this very unusual use-case as a defense tactic. Parabon does

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not have a need or interest in trying to discern a distant match's medical health for IGG research purposes. The court did not uphold this challenge.

5. Parabon is not Accredited by the FBI QAS, ANAB or Hold ISO Credentials

- This challenge does not apply because Parabon is a DNA software company not a traditional forensic laboratory. The company does not hold itself out as a forensic laboratory, which must be accredited by certain bodies. Parabon does not do the forensic extraction work or traditional forensic identity testing. The work Parabon does is considered *lead generation*. There are no accrediting standards for any of Parabon's services related to law enforcement casework.

6. The Defense Wants to Recreate Parabon's IGG Work to Try to Find Errors and/or Claims the Agency Swayed Parabon's Analysis to Target the Defendant

- In one case the defendant was a middle-aged man, and the defense hired two experts to perform their own analysis using the raw SNP data file that the agency had released as part of discovery. The defense tried to convince the judge that Parabon had excluded too many people from consideration. The defense included in their list of leads all women and children, including infants, and all deceased men at the time the crime was committed and all persons in different locations of the country not near the location of the crime. This line of argument by defense counsel was erroneous because (i) STR results from the crime scene DNA clearly indicated the person-of-interest was a male thus all female candidates should have been excluded; (ii) the defense should have excluded all persons who were deceased on or before the date of the crime and all children who were not old enough to commit a heinous crime; and (iii) Parabon puts emphasis on the location of the crime as part of its analysis, so individuals within the vicinity were prioritized as leads. The court sided with the prosecution and did not uphold the defense challenges to Parabon's IGG work, because it doesn't matter what methods Parabon used or how the agency obtained the *tip*.
- It is important for prosecutors and judges to know that Parabon privatizes its family trees and does not release the names of living, innocent distant matches used in its reports. Parabon's case file consists of the raw SNP data file, the DNA intake form, the reports it generates, and nothing more. Some prosecutors have successfully thwarted defense requests for de-privatized information by explaining to the court that the defense is entitled to receive exactly what the detectives received and not de-privatized match and family tree information which the agency never received.

7. Parabon is An Agent of the Government and Was Used Illegally by the Law Enforcement Agency to Circumvent the Traditional Investigative Process

- This bogus claim has only been used one time and was accompanied by an extensive fishing expedition in an attempt to distract the court and delay proceedings. Parabon complied with all non-invasive, reasonable requests that were case related, but the prosecution objected to all other requests on the basis of relevance. The court quashed all defense requests for irrelevant

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information related to Parabon that was outside the scope of the casework. The court ruled that Parabon's work was performed as an independent entity and was for lead generation purposes.

8. AncestryDNA and 23andMe DNA Databases Were Used in Parabon's IGG Work

- This is a common false claim and/or misconception. The defense attorneys who make this claim most often do not understand how IGG is performed and that AncestryDNA and 23andMe do not allow access to their DNA databases by law enforcement. It is imperative that the prosecutor correct the defense immediately when such a claim is made because not only does such a claim distract the court and result in unnecessary debates, the media will often pick up on these claims and propagate false information about the IGG performed. Parabon only uploads data from forensic samples to the GEDmatch and FamilyTree DNA databases, which have special law enforcement usage programs that have opt-in/opt-out programs for participants and explicit terms of service that advise database participants that law enforcement agencies are comparing criminal case genetic files to the repository.

9. The Defense Confuses Parabon's DNA Lead Generation Work with Surreptitious DNA Collection

- A common tactic the defense attorneys routinely employ in their pre-trial motion challenges is to try to suppress the results of the IGG work in conjunction with the STR analysis that was performed using surreptitious DNA or DNA that was collected via buccal swab. The problem with this is that Parabon provides the agency with the lead first, then the agency collects the DNA sample to confirm identity. The defense attorney either does not understand that the IGG leads were generated using a portion of the DNA from actual crime scene DNA and it was the IGG analysis that directed detectives to the defendant or they are simply trying to confuse the court and the prosecutors. It is essential for prosecutors and judges to understand the workflow associated with the *lead generation* work and how it differs from the steps the agency took to obtain a DNA sample for use in confirmatory STR forensic analysis.

IX. Precedents and Prosecution Best Practices in Parabon Cases

The following are the precedents and best practices that have been applied in all of Parabon's violent offender cases so far: (1) the prosecution takes the position that Parabon's work is *irrelevant* or *not material* and focuses their case on the STR analysis and the investigative work performed by the detectives after the *tip* was received; (2) the prosecution does not call any experts related to Parabon's IGG work because how the *tip* was generated does not matter; (3) if the defense challenges Parabon's work, which is not always the case, then the prosecution team works behind-the-scenes with Parabon's Legal Liaison coordinator, who helps them feel comfortable with understanding the IGG process and precedents from other jurisdictions so they can educate the judge in layman's terms; so far the defendant's have lost all challenges related to Parabon's work; and, (4) once the defense loses any pre-trial challenges about Parabon's work, the defendant often enters a plea deal, but if not, then either a stipulation about how the lead was generated is entered into by the parties or the parties just informally and independently ignore how the lead was generated for the remainder of the case. In both situations, the lead detective either (a) testifies in a concise manner about how he/she received the tip or (b) the

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tip is never brought up during testimony at trial. See the next page for a link to a video showing actual testimony about how the lead was generated by a lead detective.

A. Irrelevance of IGG Work

The precedents set in multiple jurisdictions and advocated for by the National District Attorneys Association is for the prosecution to not call anyone to explain the IGG work, but to treat the information generated by IGG as a *tip* and *irrelevant*. The IGG work cannot prove whether or not the person-of-interest committed the crime. The detective's work investigating the leads is what is relevant. The prosecution should focus the case on the traditional investigative findings and the results of the traditional forensic testing (e.g, STR analysis). Then, at some point prior to the trial – usually once the defense has lost all pre-trial challenges associated with the IGG work – the Parties enter into a stipulation about how the lead was generated. No one from the genetic genealogy community or Parabon are called to testify about the methods at any point in the proceedings (section B below).

B. Stipulations & Detective Testimony About How the Lead Was Generated

In most cases the IGG work is not even brought up at trial. Either the defense loses its pre-trial motions challenging Parabon's work or the parties just acknowledge how the tip was generated doesn't matter. To simplify case proceedings, the prosecution and defense sometimes enter into stipulations about how the lead was generated. This agreement ensures both sides avoid wasting time and money debating facts that (in the end) will be determined not to be material or relevant in the case. In some of Parabon's cases that have gone on to trial, the parties stipulated that they would not even mention how the *tip* or *lead* was generated. In the other cases, the principal detective or another member of the investigative team was asked to testify and simply describe in layman's terms how the lead was generated.

The precedent for the prosecution to treat IGG as irrelevant / not material was set by the first case listed in Table 2⁵. This was the first case ever to go to trial where the lead was generated via IGG. The defense is on record⁶ in the media as saying "Our position has always been that the genealogy stuff is not relevant..." The detective in this case simply testified at trial that he was given a name by Parabon to investigate (similar to the testimony shown in the video below). No one explained the IGG process or went into any details about Parabon's work.

In the Cedar Rapids, Iowa case⁷ which is the third case listed in Table 2, the prosecution and defense also entered into a stipulation about how the lead was generated. The stipulation said "[The Parties]...submit, upon agreement, the following stipulation, in lieu of testimony from an official from Parabon NanoLabs, to be considered only as facts establishing responsive actions taken by investigators...and not as proof or evidence of the alleged crime:"....and the Parties went on to define Parabon's Snapshot division and the genetic genealogy database followed by "...Parabon produced a report and provided it to CRPD. The report directed investigators to investigate descendants of four sets of identified great-great grandparents in a particular family tree...." That is all that is said about Parabon's work.

⁵ Snohomish County State of WA v William Talbott (18-1-01670-31)

⁶ <https://www.wired.com/story/a-murder-trial-will-allow-dna-evidence-from-a-genealogy-site/>

⁷ Cedar Rapids IA vs Jerry Lynn Burns case (FECR129718)

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The link below is to a video of the trial that shows the detective's testimony in the Cedar Rapids case. Most prosecutors and detectives find this video clip very helpful in preparing for their own case. The video is from Day 4 of the Jerry Burns trial in Cedar Rapids, Iowa and shows Investigator Matt Denlinger on the stand explaining how he got the tip to investigate Jerry Burns: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uLoRo3T4QNK>.

Fast forward to 1:15:30 where Parabon is mentioned. The stipulation is mentioned at 1:16:53 and DNA phenotyping is discussed. At point 1:18:44, kinship and genetic genealogy are mentioned. Testimony related to Parabon's involvement concludes at point 1:25. No one from Parabon is called to testify at trial or during the pre-trial hearings.

In a Santa Fe, NM⁸ case (20th case listed in Table 2) a stipulation was entered into by the parties that in said "Through this stipulation, the State and Defendant agree that in lieu of testimony from State's witnesses at Parabon NanoLabs, the State is permitted to elicit testimony from Detective Sergeant (Sgt) Bryan Martinez summarizing his understanding of the DNA and Genetic Genealogy work Santa Fe Police Department did in this case. This elicited testimony explains how and why Detective Sgt. Bryan Martinez came to focus on Defendant as a suspect..." The stipulation goes on to set forth the parameters for the detective's testimony. No details of Parabon's report, analysis, methods or processes were described or divulged.

X. Convictions

At the time this document went to print, **Parabon's customers had obtained over 70 convictions** of living offenders using IGG leads. Several of those convictions are listed in the tables below. In addition to the formal convictions there are nine [9] cases Parabon assisted with that are now closed because the suspect whose STR profile matched the crime scene DNA uploaded into CODIS committed suicide after being arrested, died by natural causes awaiting trial or was found incompetent to stand trial. If you would like a complete listing of the convictions, please contact the Legal Liaison representative listed on the last page of this document.

A. Convictions via Trial

Since May 2018, Parabon has helped agencies positively identify over 325 previously unknown subjects, the majority of which were suspects in violent crimes. Many of the cases which identified living offenders have resulted in convictions via plea agreements, but **27 of those cases have gone to trial.** Table 2 later in this document provides a summary of those cases that have gone to trial.

All but one case resulted in a conviction by jury/bench trial. It is important to note that the one acquittal was not related to the IGG work or Parabon's involvement. The prosecution failed to prove that the violence in the case involving a sex worker was not consensual.

⁸ State of New Mexico v Joseph Jones No. D-0101-CR-202000295

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Table 2: Cases Involving Parabon’s Lead Generation Work That Have Gone to Trial

Crime Location & Case #	Victim(s)	Suspect	Comments/Court Status
Snohomish County, WA 18-1-01670-31	Jay Cook and Tanya Van Cuylenborg	William Earl Talbott	1st Conviction by jury June 2019; landmark case. First case to go to trial involving a lead generated through genetic genealogy; On Dec 6 2021 appellate court determined a biased juror sat on the jury and conviction overturned. In Dec 2022 state supreme court reversed the appellate court’s decision. Conviction stands. IGG precedents set. Stipulation entered by parties as to how lead was generated. Parties agreed genetic genealogy was not relevant.
Champaign County, IL People v. Henslick, 2022 Ill. App. 4th 200481	Holly Cassano	Michael F.A. Henslick	2nd Conviction by Jury Feb 14 2020; sentenced to life in prison. No mention of genetic genealogy or how lead was generated came up at trial. No testimony about genetic genealogy at all.
Cedar Rapids, IA FECR129718, Supreme Court No. 20-1150	Michelle Martinko	Jerry Lynn Burns	3rd Conviction by Jury Feb 24 2020; sentenced to life in prison on Aug 7 2020. Lead detective testified how the lead was generated. Parties entered into stipulation prior to trial how the lead was generated.
Sarasota, FL	Deborah Dalzell	Luke Fleming	Conviction by Jury 2/27/2020; serving 2 life sentences; Parabon did the genotyping, phenotyping and initial round of GG; agency finished the GG analysis. No testimony about genetic genealogy or Parabon’s work unless it was given by the lead detective.
Elkhart, IN	James Miller	Winston Earl Corbett	Conviction by jury Nov 12 2020; sentenced Dec 2020 to 65 years in prison for murder and 50 years for attempted murder. No testimony about genetic genealogy or Parabon’s work unless it was given by the lead detective.
Snohomish County, WA	Jody Loomis	Terrence Miller	Conviction by jury Nov 9 2020; Defendant was out on bail and committed suicide at home just hours before jury verdict came through. Defense counsel moving to dismiss the case because defendant was deceased when the jury verdict was given.
Sanford, FL	Pamela Cahanes	Thomas Lewis Garner	Conviction by jury May 6, 2021; sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. After 43 days into serving his sentence, he was indicted in Hawaii for the 1982 murder of Kathy Warnette Hicks. No testimony about genetic genealogy or Parabon’s work unless it was by the lead detective.
Colorado Springs, CO	Darlene Krashoc	Michael Whyte	Conviction by jury June 24, 2021; sentenced to life in prison
Silver Cliff, WI	Elien Mathews and David Schuldes	Raymond L. Vannieuwenhoven	Convicted by jury July 27, 2021; sentenced to two back to back terms of life in prison Aug 2021. Died in prison June 2022
Santa Clara, CA	Leslie Marie Perlov	John Arthur Getreu	Serial rapist/murderer. Conviction by jury Sept 14, 2021 for murder of Janet Taylor; sentenced to life in prison. Entered guilty plea for the murder of Leslie Perlov Jan 2023.
Fairbanks, AK	Sophie Sergie	Steven Harris Downs	Conviction by jury Feb 10, 2022; Sentenced to 75 years on 9/27/22. No stipulation. No testimony about genetic genealogy at trial.
Tacoma, WA	Michella Welch	Gary Charles Hartman	Convicted (Bench Trial) March 22, 2022; sentenced to 26 years. Appellate ruling no privacy 4th amendment violation.
Shelbyville, IN	Sex Assault Series	Steven Ray Hessler	Conviction by Jury 3/3/2022 for sexual assault of 7 women; sentenced to 650 years in prison
Daytona Beach, FL	Unnamed rape victims	Robert Hayes	Conviction by Jury 3/2/2022; sentenced to life in prison without parole
Geauga County, OH	Infant	Gail Eastwood-Ritchey	Convicted by Jury April 4, 2022; sentenced to life in prison and eligible for parole in 15 years.
College Station, TX	Unnamed victims	Christopher Quinn Williams	Conviction by Jury July 2022; sentenced to life in prison
Chisholm, MN	Nancy Daugherty	Michael Allan Carbo Jr.	Conviction by Jury Aug 2022; sentenced to life in prison
Vincennes, IN	Unnamed victim	Gustov Ryburn	Conviction by Jury Aug 2022; sentenced to two 40 year terms in prison
Orlando, FL	Christine Franke	Benjamin Holmes	Conviction by Jury Feb 2023; sentenced to life in prison
Santa Fe, NM D-0101-CR-202000295	Robert J. Romero	Joseph Jones	Conviction by Jury Feb 2023; sentenced to life in prison. Stipulation entered by parties as to how lead was generated.
Sudbury Canada	Renee Sweeney	Robert Steven Wright	First case involving a lead generated via GG to go to trial in Canada and first conviction by jury 30 March 2023; sentenced to life in prison May 2023
Conway, SC	Robert and Robbie Ford	Randy Grainger	Conviction by Jury 6 Apr 2023; sentenced to life in prison
Ozark, AL	J.B. Beasley and Tracie Hawlett	Coley Lewis McCraney	Conviction by Jury 26 April 2023; sentence life in prison without the possibility of parole
Anchorage, AL	Shelley Connolly	Donald McQuade	Conviction by Jury 19 Dec 2023; sentencing scheduled for April 26, 2024
Multnomah County, OR	Barbara Mae Tucker	Robert Arthur Plympton	Convicted (Bench Trial) March 2024; sentencing not yet announced.
Mount Union, PA	Christine McWhorter, Beatrice Daniels	Morico Tyrone Johnson	Convicted by Jury July 2024; sentencing not yet announced.
Tampa, FL	Sexual assault	James Byrd	Acquitted by jury Dec 8, 2021; Victim was a sex worker at the time rape was committed. Prosecution failed to prove rape occurred. Defendant acknowledged engaging with the victim for services, but not raping her

There have been other cases involving leads generated through IGG that have gone to trial, but the IGG analysis was not performed by Parabon. In all of those cases the defendant was found guilty. At least two cases were in Sacramento, CA. The defendants in those cases were Phillip Lee Wilson and Roy Waller (also known as the NorCal Rapist). Both were sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole.

In the case State of Ohio vs Ralph E. Bortree, the genetic genealogist who performed the IGG work testified about the process used to generate the lead. Many genetic genealogy and legal experts agreed that the testimony was unnecessary. The Third Ohio District Court of Appeals even said in its Opinion dated August 23, 2021

A Primer for Detectives, Prosecutors and Judges When Faced With A Case Involving Leads Generated Through Investigative Genetic Genealogy

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“...the research did not, in fact, yield any substantive evidence that Bortree had engaged in any criminal activity. Rather, “[i]t merely narrowed the focus of law enforcement.” Since then, more experts in the field have rallied around the precedents outlined in Section IX of this document. The Appellate Court upheld the Bortree conviction, but the Ohio Supreme Court overturned it based on the expiration of the statute of limitations.

B. Convictions via Plea Deals

To date most of the violent offender cases involving a living suspect end in plea deals after the defendant loses their pre-trial challenges (if any are raised about the IGG work). Many cases do not even challenge the lead generation work. Table 3 on the next page provides an overview of some of the convictions from plea deals.

XI. IGG Federal Guidelines, State Laws & Local Usage Policies

The US DOJ published interim guidelines for the use of IGG in 2019. The first states that have passed legislation to regulate the use of IGG are Maryland⁹ and Montana¹⁰. Utah¹¹ has also recently passed legislation.

Florida¹² has a bill to protect the identities of matches used in IGG from being disclosed under the Sunshine Law, which requires disclosure of a significant amount of information from law enforcement communications in the interest of transparency.

To avoid State mandates and so that law enforcement agencies have more control over the IGG process, many county prosecutors are putting Memorandums of Understanding into place with their local law enforcement agencies so there is a formal, controlled process for how and when investigative genetic genealogy is used. If you would like to see copies, please contact the Parabon Legal Liaison listed below.

XII. Parabon Legal Liaison to Contact For More Information

Information in this document is subject to change as cases continue to be prosecuted and laws evolve. If you have questions about anything contained in this document, would like referrals to prosecutors who have successfully prosecuted violent offender cases where the lead was generated via IGG, or just want to learn more about Parabon’s Legal Liaison program, contact Paula Gawthorp-Armentrout at 703.689.9689 x 250 or send an email to paula@parabon.com.

⁹ https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/2021RS/Chapters_noln/CH_681_hb0240e.pdf

¹⁰ https://leg.mt.gov/bills/2021/HB0699/HB0602_1.pdf

¹¹ <https://le.utah.gov/~2023/bills/static/SB0156.html>

¹² <https://flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2023/1402/BillText/Filed/HTML>

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Table 3: A Few of the Early Cases Involving Parabon’s Lead Generation Work That Have Resulted in Plea Deals. Parabon is aware of 45 More Recent Plea Deals.

Crime Location	Victim(s)	Suspect	Comments/Court Status
Lancaster, PA	Christy Mirack	Raymond Charles Rowe	Guilty Plea; sentenced to life with no parole
Fort Wayne, IN	April Tinsley	John Dale Miller	Guilty Plea; sentenced to 80 years
St George, UT	Carla Brooks	Spencer Glen Monnett	Guilty Plea; sentenced to serve a minimum of six years in the Utah State Prison, though the Board of Pardons could require he serve his entire life as the maximum sentence
Fayetteville, NC	Unnamed rape victims	Darold Wayne Bowden	Guilty Plea Feb 12 2022 to two dozen charges of rape, second-degree sexual offense, kidnapping, larceny, indecent liberties with a child, statutory rape, burglary and larceny; sentenced to maximum of nearly 29 years in prison.
Montgomery County, MD	Unnamed rape victims	Marlon Michael Alexander	Guilty Plea for sexual assault of two senior citizens; sentenced to life in prison in May 2019
Starkville, MS	Betty Jones and Kathryn Crigler	Michael W. DeVaughn	Guilty Plea 11/18/2020; sentenced to life in prison w/out parole
Anne Arundel Cty, MD	Michael Temple	Fred Lee Frampton, Jr	Guilty Plea; sentenced to 55 years in prison
La Mesa, CA	Scott Martinez	Zachary Aaron Bunney	Guilty Plea Dec 2019; sentenced to 12 years in prison
Alexandria, VA	Unnamed rape victim	Jesse Bjerke	Guilty Plea Oct 2020; Confessed to 2nd rape; sentenced to 65 years in prison
Sioux Falls, SD	"Andrew" Bentaas	Theresa Rose Josten Bentaas	Guilty Plea Oct 8 2021; sentenced to 10 years in prison with 9 years suspended and credit for time served
Calgary, Alberta, Canada	Newborn Infant	Nina Albright	Guilty Plea Nov 2021; suspended sentence due to mental health issues
Fort Wayne, IN	Unnamed rape victims	Marquise Donta Dozier	Guilty Plea 15 Aug 2019, sentenced on 27 Sep 2019 to 55 years in prison.
Idaho Falls, ID	Angie Dodge	Brian Leigh Dripps	Guilty Plea Feb 9 2021; sentenced to life in prison in June 2021
Easton, MA	Unnamed rape victims	Ivan Keith	Guilty Plea Feb 2021 to two sexual assaults; sentenced to 25 to 30 years in prison. The sentence will run consecutively.
Norristown, PA	Unnamed rape victim	Mason Alexander Hall	Guilty Plea June 29, 2021; sentenced 13 to 32 years in prison and also must complete three years' probation following parole, meaning he will be under court supervision for up to 35 years.
Castle Rock, Colorado	Helene Pruszynski	James Curtis Clanton	Guilty Plea Feb 21, 2020 ; sentenced to life in prison
Lakeland, FL	Linda Patterson Slaten	Joseph Clinton Mills	Guilty Plea 2/9/22; sentenced to life in prison w/out parole
Norfolk, VA	Murder of Kathleen Doyle	Dennis Bowman	Guilty Plea 10 June 2020; life sentence
Prince Georges County, MD	Matthew Mickens-Murey	Brandon Biagas	Guilty Plea; sentenced to 30 years in prison with all but 17 years suspended
State College, PA	Unidentified Series of Rape Victims	Jeffrey P. Fields	Guilty Plea to 4 sexual assaults March 10, 2022; sentenced 8 July 2022 from 29.5 to 61 years in state prison for the assaults
Salt Lake City, UT	Sherry Black	Adam Antonio Spencer Durborow	Guilty Plea 10/2021 and sentenced to life with no chance of parole 2/23/22
East Falls Church, Arlington Co	Sex assault series	Michael Francis Thomson	Guilty Plea Feb 11, 2022; life in prison
Moline, IL	Newborn Homicide "Baby April"	Angela Siebke	Guilty Plea Nov 22, 2021; sentenced to two years in the Illinois Department of Corrections, but has credit for time served.
Jacksonville, FL	Saad Kawaf	William Robert Baer Jr.	Guilty Plea Sept, 2021 (Parabon did DNA Processing & consulted with FDLE G-G team); sentenced to life in prison
Newark, DE	Unnamed rape victim	Jeffery A. King	Guilty Plea May 2022; sentenced to 10 years in prison plus additional probation time
Oxford, OH/Connersville, IN	2 Unidentified Rape Victims	Lloyd Ailes	Guilty Plea May 3 2022; sentenced to 17 years in prison
New Castle, DE	Jakeith Latham	Seth Kinderman	Guilty Plea. Convicted and sentenced to 38 years in prison.
Oak Ridge North, TX	Subir Chatterjee	Martin Tellez	Guilty Plea June 29, 2022 - Sentenced to 60 years in prison
Belle Fourche, SD	Unnamed rape victim	Shane Boice	Guilty Plea Sept 2020 - Sentenced to 45 years in prison
Fayetteville, NC	victims (10)	Johnnie B. Green Jr	Guilty Plea October 2022; sentenced to 23 to 28 years in prison

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Name: CeCe Moore
Position at Parabon: Chief Genetic Genealogist

A. Professional Narrative

CeCe Moore is an internationally recognized DNA investigative expert, educator and pioneer in the field of genetic genealogy who has led the Parabon Genetic Genealogy Team to the unparalleled record of over 320 positive identifications of violent criminal suspects and unidentified decedents since May 2018. Starting in 2010, she began developing the now widely used genetic genealogy techniques that have become foundational and central aspects of the field. That same year, Ms. Moore created one of the earliest and most popular educational blogs about genetic genealogy called *Your Genetic Genealogist*. In 2013, she founded the DNA Detectives, one of the leading genetic genealogy educational resources (with an online community of over 200,000 members) and was a key part of the team that created the foundational genetic genealogy coursework taught by the premier genealogical institutes throughout the US. As the first full-time professional genetic genealogist and through her early efforts to create an educational path for others to follow in her footsteps, Ms. Moore was the inspiration for the majority of the most skilled and successful investigative genetic genealogists actively performing research today. For over a decade, Ms. Moore has served as the genetic genealogy expert, trusted with analyzing the DNA of hundreds of high profile guests and their families for the PBS documentary television series *Finding Your Roots with Henry Louis Gates, Jr.* She is a highly sought-after genetic genealogy resource by major media outlets, including ABC's *20/20*, *The Atlantic*, *The Washington Post* and the *New York Times*. In addition, Ms. Moore co-founded the Institute for Genetic Genealogy and has served on numerous DNA-related advisory boards for commercial testing companies and DNA-related non-profit organizations, including as a founding board member of the Investigative Genetic Genealogy Accreditation Board (IGGAB). Ms. Moore, via a full-ride scholarship, pursued a Bachelor's degree at the University of Southern California from 1987 - 1991. From 2019 to 2022, she served as a Non-Resident Fellow at the Du Bois Research Institute at the Hutchins Center, Harvard University.

B. Professional Genetic Genealogy Experience:

B.1. Positions

2018 - Present	Chief Genetic Genealogist, Parabon NanoLabs, Inc.
2014 - Present	Co-Founder, the Institute for Genetic Genealogy
2013 - Present	Genetic Genealogy Expert, PBS <i>Finding Your Roots</i> Documentary Series
2013 - Present	Founder, DNA Detectives (Online Community)
2010 - Present	Independent Genetic Genealogy Consultant and Media Resource

B.2. Awards, Honors & Advisory Board Appointments (Select)

2024	DAR Medal of Honor, Washington D.C.
2023	Doctorate of Science (Honoris Causa), Ramapo College, New Jersey
2022 - Present	Founding Board Member and current Advisory Board member, Investigative Genetic Genealogy Accreditation Board (IGGAB)
2022 - 2023	Member, Advisory Board for Forensic Genetic Genealogy on Best Practices (Subcommittee of Maryland Forensic Laboratory Advisory Committee), Maryland Department of Health
2020 - Present	Member, Advisory Board for Long Term Study on Public Opinion and Policy Regarding Investigative Genetic Genealogy through the Center for Medical Ethics and Health Policy, Baylor College of Medicine (funded by NIH)
2019 - Present	Member, Committee on Emerging Issues of Privacy, Trust, and Societal Benefit from Consumer Genomics, Banbury Center, Cold Springs Harbor Laboratory, New York
2017 - 2019	Member, Advisory Board of DNAQuest.org
2015 - 2017	Consultant, The New York Genome Project
2014 - 2018	Co-Chair, Genetic Genealogy Standards Committee
2013 - 2016	Member, American Society of Human Genetics' Ancestry Inference Committee
2012 - 2019	Lead Advisor of the Ancestry Ambassador Program, 23andMe
2011 - 2019	Advisor for the DNA Testing Program, Ancestry.com

B.3. Educational Appointments

2019 - 2022	Non-Resident Fellow, Du Bois Research Institute at the Hutchins Center, Harvard University
2013 - 2018	Course Creator & Lecturer, Genealogical Research Institute of Pittsburgh
2014 - 2017	Course Creator & Lecturer, Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy
2014 - 2016	Course Creator & Lecturer, Forensic Genealogy Institute
2015 - 2016	Course Creator & Lecturer, Institute for Genealogical Historical Research

C. Contributions to the Field of Genetic Genealogy

C.1. Criminal Investigations

Ms. Moore uses the innovative genetic genealogy techniques she developed to assist law enforcement agencies with their criminal investigations. Since May 2018, when Parabon began offering genetic genealogy services, analysis performed and/or supervised by Ms. Moore has resulted in actionable information that helped agencies make over three hundred [300] positive identifications of

persons-of-interest in active and cold cases. In this same time frame Ms. Moore personally assisted dozens of additional agencies by providing actionable information that allowed detectives to make breakthroughs in investigations once considered stymied. Her work in this field at Parabon has led to the first conviction, the first conviction through jury verdict, and the first exoneration in cases where the suspect was identified through investigative genetic genealogy. A subset of the first criminal cases she assisted with are listed below.

- 30 year old cold case: Child Abduction and Homicide in Fort Wayne, Indiana
 - Arrest of John D. Miller for the 1988 homicide of April Tinsley by the Fort Wayne Police Department. Public Announcement 15 July 2018¹
The first conviction in the world from a lead generated from genetic genealogy (plea deal)
- 31 year old cold case: Double-homicide in Snohomish County, Washington
 - Arrest of William Talbott, II for the 1987 double homicide of a young Canadian couple by Snohomish County Sheriff's Office. Public announcement 18 May 2018²
The first conviction by jury from a lead generated from genetic genealogy
- 32 year old cold case: Sexual Assault & Homicide in Tacoma, Washington
 - Arrest of Gary Hartman for the 1986 homicide of Michella Welch by Tacoma Police Department. Public announcement 22 June 2018³
- 26 year old cold case: Sexual assault and homicide in Lancaster, Pennsylvania
 - Arrest of Raymond Rowe (aka DJ Freez) for the 1992 murder of Christy Mirack by Lancaster County District Attorney's Office. Public announcement 25 June 2018⁴
- 37 year old cold case: Homicide in Brazos County, Texas
 - Identification of James Otto Earhart for the 1981 murder of Virginia Freeman. Earhart was executed in 1999 for another murder. Public announcement 25 June 2018⁵
- 3 month old active investigation: Sexual Assault of an Elderly Woman in St. George, Utah
 - Arrest of Spencer G. Monnett for the 2018 sexual assault of Carla Brooks by St. George Police Department. Public announcement 28 July 2018⁶

C.2. Educational Presentations and Publications

Ms. Moore is a frequently invited guest lecturer and workshop leader and for over a decade, has delivered hundreds of presentations on the topic of genetic genealogy methods. Relevant forensic related presentations and featured articles include:

¹<https://www.today.com/video/dna-results-from-popular-genetic-tests-used-to-crack-a-30-year-old-cold-murder-case-1279133763904>

²<https://www.parabon-nanolabs.com/nanolabs/news-events/2018/05/genetic-genealogy-leads-to-arrest-in-snohomish-wa-double-homicide.html>

³<https://q13fox.com/2018/06/22/good-old-fashion-police-work-coupled-with-sophisticated-technology-solves-32-year-old-murder-of-tacoma-girl/>

⁴https://www.pennlive.com/expo/news/erry-2018/06/5ee2100a3a827/pennsylvania_dj_freez_arrested.html

⁵<https://www.click2houston.com/video/genealogy-used-to-solve-texas-cold-case>

⁶<https://www.thespectrum.com/story/news/2018/07/28/79-year-old-woman-raped-assaulted-her-st-george-home/855583002/>

- C. Moore (2023). “Genealogy and the Cold Case” (co-presenter: The Honorable Craig Stedman), *Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges*
- C. Moore (2022). “How to Effectively Use Genetic Genealogy to Advance Criminal Investigations,” *New Jersey Prosecutor’s Convention*
- C. Moore (2022). “Investigative Genetic Genealogy,” *US Court of Appeals Eleventh Circuit Judicial Conference*
- C. Moore (2021). “How to Effectively Use Genetic Genealogy to Advance Criminal Investigations,” *Colonel Henry F Williams Homicide Seminar, New York State Police Academy*
- C. Moore (2020). “How Genetic Genealogy Works,” *American Academy of Forensic Sciences*
- C. Moore (2020). “Investigative Genetic Genealogy: Dispelling Misconceptions,” *Maryland Senator Sydnor Working Group*
- C. Moore (2019). “The Power of Investigative Genetic Genealogy,” *National Homicide Investigators Association (NHIA)*
- C. Moore (2019). “Exoneration in the Angie Dodge Case,” *National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers* (for the Innocence Project).
- C. Moore (2018). “The Promise and Challenges of Genetic Genealogy: Select Case Studies,” *International Symposium of Human Identification*
- C. Moore (2015). “How DNA Testing Can Assist In Tracing a Family Tree,” *International Symposium of Human Identification*
- C. Moore (2014). “The Power of Genetic Genealogy: Reuniting Relatives, Solving Mysteries and Extending Family Branches,” *International Symposium of Human Identification*

C.3. Relevant scientific publications and posters in the field of forensics include:

- J.K. Wagner, J.H. Yu, D. Fullwiley, C. Moore, J.F. Wilson, M.J. Bamshad, C.D. Royal, (2023). Guidelines for genetic ancestry inference created through roundtable discussions, *ASHG (American Society of Human Genetics)*.
- Christi Guerrini, David Gurney, Steve Kramer, CeCe Moore, Margaret Press, and Amy McGuire, (2023), State Genetic Privacy Statutes: Good Intentions, Unintended Consequences?, *Bill of Health*, the blog of the Petrie-Flom Center at Harvard Law School.
- D. Gurney M. Press , C. Moore, C.I. Rolnick, A. Hochreiter, B.L. Bossert (2022). The need for standards and certification for investigative genetic genealogy, and a notice of action. *Forensic Science International, Volume 341 (111495)*.
- Greytak, E. M., Moore, C., & Armentrout, S. L. (2019). Genetic genealogy for cold case and active investigations, *Forensic Science International*, 299, 103-113.
- EM Greytak, DH Kaye, B Budowle, C Moore, and SL Armentrout (2018). Privacy and genetic genealogy data. *Science*, 361(6405), 857.
- E Greytak and C Moore (2018). Closing Cases with a Single SNP Array: Integrated Genetic Genealogy, DNA Phenotyping, and Kinship Analyses. *International Symposium on Human Identification*.

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C.4. Legislative Contributions

- Core Committee Member that created, drafted and passed (including Senate testimony) groundbreaking Utah IGG legislation
- Advisor to Maryland Forensic Genetic Genealogy Work Group that created and passed first IGG-related legislation in the US

C.5. Unknown Parentage, Amnesiac, Foundlings, & Artificial Insemination Cases

Ms. Moore has worked extensively as a consultant for hundreds of individuals to help them learn about their genetic heritage, often reuniting them with biological family members. Many of the cases she has worked in the past have intersected with law enforcement investigations. She led the research teams that solved the high profile forensic identification cases involving amnesiac Benjamin Kyle and foundling Paul Fronczak, cases that remained unresolved for many years in spite of law enforcement's extensive efforts utilizing traditional methods. In 2014, she was the genetic genealogist who worked with the Branum family on the Thomas Ray Lippert University of Utah fertility fraud case. As the DNA expert on the PBS *Finding Your Roots* documentary series she is entrusted with managing the DNA kits and information of celebrities, politicians and other high-profile individuals and their families. A few of the high profile cases she has solved are described below:

- Amnesiac Benjamin Kyle: In 2004, Kyle was found outside of a Burger King in Georgia; doctors determined he suffered from dissociative amnesia. For 11 years neither Kyle nor law enforcement assisting in his case knew his true identity. He has now reclaimed his legal identity.⁷
- Foundling Paul Fronczak: Paul Fronczak was a newborn who was kidnapped from his mother's arms by a woman posing as a nurse in a Chicago hospital in 1964 and believed to have been returned to his natural parents in 1966. In 2015, Moore's team of genetic genealogists uncovered the true identity of the man raised as Paul Fronczak. Using the methods she developed for birth parent searches, it was discovered that his real name is Jack & he has a missing twin named Jill.⁸
- Branum Artificial Insemination Sperm Swap: A family learned that their daughter, now an adult, is actually the biological daughter of a man who worked at a Utah fertility clinic they used when trying to conceive.⁹
- Finding Family Roots for Celebrities: As the genetic genealogy expert for the PBS series *Finding Your Roots with Henry Louis Gates, Jr.* for over a decade, Ms. Moore has helped hundreds of celebrities trace their family origins. In 2015, Moore made the unexpected discovery that LL Cool J's mother was adopted. Through analysis of his DNA, she was able to help identify his biological grandparents and introduce him to his 90-year old biological maternal grandmother.¹⁰ She also identified the biological grandparents of Tea Leoni, the biological grandparents of Adam Sandler, the biological

⁷ Kyle video news story: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Asft480qJrs>

⁸ Fronczak video news story: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C8gziGhyJqY>

⁹ Branum video news story: <https://abcnews.go.com/2020/video/family-discovers-shocking-sperm-mix-clinic-21693497>

¹⁰ LL Cool J video segment: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2j2kmuoEC4s>

grandfathers of Ann Curry and Joe Manganiello, and the biological fathers of Joe Madison, Kerry Washington, Lawrence Fishburne and Wes Studi.

C.6. Contributions to Genetic Genealogy Curriculum and Standards

For over a decade, Ms. Moore has taken a leadership role in creating educational resources and courses for the genetic genealogy community. In 2022, she was a co-founding board member of the Investigative Genetic Genealogy Accreditation Board (IGGAB) and continues to serve on its advisory board. Historically, she has led the efforts to establish genetic genealogy curriculum and standards. Starting in 2014, she has served as co-chair of the genetic genealogy standards committee – a group of genealogists, genetic genealogists and scientists who develop ethical and usage standards for the genealogical community. Ms. Moore helped create and teach the first genetic genealogy coursework, notably at the premier genealogical institutes, including Genealogical Research Institute of Pittsburgh (GRIPitt), Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy (SLIG), Institute for Genealogical Historical Research (IGHR) and Forensic Genealogy Institute (FGI). Ms. Moore organized the first ever independent genetic genealogy conference, the Institute for Genetic Genealogy conferences, held in Washington D.C. in 2014, San Diego in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2022 and 2023, and Las Vegas in 2020. She created and runs the largest educational online DNA-focused forum – the DNA Detectives Facebook group – as well as administers many other genetic genealogy online groups, forums and mailing lists. In addition she is a widely sought after educator, workshop leader and keynote speaker. A select few of her presentations and courses in the field of genetic genealogy are provided below.

C.7. Other Select Presentations (from over 200)

- Apr 2024 Women in Law Enforcement, *The Cutting Edge: Pioneering Investigative Genetic Genealogy*, Grand Rapids, MI
- Oct 2023 Illinois Homicide Investigators Association: *Investigative Genetic Genealogy in Criminal Investigations*, Chicago, IL
- Sept 2023 Oregon Homicide Investigators Association: *Investigative Genetic Genealogy Case Study: Double Homicide of Lliana Adank and Eric Goldstrand*, Bend, OR
- Sept 2023 International Symposium on Human Identification (ISHI): *Colorado Springs Jennifer Watkins Homicide*, Colorado Springs, CO
- Aug 2023 National Institute of Justice, National Center on Forensics Conference: *Application of Forensic Anthropology and FGG to Investigations*, Panelist, Virtual
- June 2023 Investigative Genetic Genealogy Conference, Keynote, Ramapo College, New Jersey
- June 2023 Texas Institute of Genealogical Research, *Investigative Genetic Genealogy as a Career*, Virtual
- Apr 2023 Minnesota Chiefs of Police Conference: *Using Investigative Genetic Genealogy to Solve the Nancy Daugherty Cold Case*, Co-Presentation with Chief Vern Manner, Duluth, MN
- Apr 2023 PBS Finding Your Roots National Virtual Conversation Event, Panelist
- Mar 2023 RootsTech: *Dealing with Ethical Dilemmas*, Panel, Virtual
- Jan 2023 Marshall University, Guest Speaker, Virtual
- Nov 2022 International Symposium on Human Identification (ISHI), Multiple Presentations, Virtual
- Nov 2022 NIJ National Center of Excellence, *NAAG Genetic Genealogy Webinar Series*, Panelist, Virtual
- Nov 2022 Virtual Policy Panel on Forensic Genetic Regulations, University of Utah School of Medicine class, *Foundations in Personalized Health Care*, Panelist, Virtual
- Jun 2022 Royal Canadian Mounted Police, *Investigative Genetic Genealogy*, Virtual

- Jun 2022 New England Division of the IAI, *Investigative Genetic Genealogy*, Virtual
- May 2022 Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation: *Best Practices and Considerations in Investigative Genetic Genealogy*, Virtual
- May 2022 Louisiana Assoc. of Forensic Scientists: *The Power of Investigative Genetic Genealogy*, Virtual
- Apr 2022 Sex Offender Registry Conference: *The Use of Investigative Genetic Genealogy in the April Tinsley Case* (Continuing Education), Deadwood, SD, Virtual
- Apr 2022 Institute for Genetic Genealogy (I4GG): *Multiple Genetic Genealogy Presentations* (Multi-Day Workshop), San Diego, CA
- Mar 2022 RootsTech: *Ethical Dilemmas in an Online World* (Panel Discussion), Virtual
- Mar 2022 Omaha Town Hall: *From the Desk of a DNA Detective*, Omaha, NE
- Feb 2022 Fort Worth Lecture Foundation: *Finding Roots with CeCe Moore*, Fort Worth, TX
- Oct 2021 The Hastings Center in partnership with the Center for ELSI Resources & Analysis (federally-funded project, led by teams at Stanford and Columbia): *Law Enforcement and Genetic Data* (Panel Discussion), Virtual
- Oct 2021 San Diego Genealogical Society 75th Anniversary: *Genetic Genealogy Case Studies from Finding Your Roots and The Power of Genetic Genealogy to Solve Cold Cases*, Virtual
- Oct 2021 The US Oncology Network 11th Annual Genetics Conference (GREAT): *Catching Criminals through the Power of Genetic Genealogy*, Virtual
- Oct 2021 Association of Professional Genealogists: *Panel on Forensic Genetic Genealogy*, Virtual
- Oct 2021 Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension Training: *Using Forensic Genetic Genealogy in Criminal Investigations* (Continuing Education), Virtual
- Sept 2021 International Symposium on Human Identification (ISHI): *Who is "Oscar Doe"? Identification of an Unknown Man through Investigative Genetic Genealogy* (Educational Lecture), Orlando, FL
- Sept 2021 International Symposium on Human Identification (ISHI): *The 1990 Labor Day Murders Investigative Genetic Genealogy Comes Knocking in Starkville, Mississippi*, Orlando, FL
- Sept 2021 International Symposium on Human Identification (ISHI): *Unusual Collaboration and Techniques to Solve a Cold Case Homicide: The Teri Hollis Case* (Workshop), Orlando, FL
- Sept 2021 Mid-Atlantic Association of Forensic Scientists: *How to Effectively Use Genetic Genealogy to Advance Criminal Investigations*, Virtual
- Aug 2021 North Dakota Peace Officers Annual Conference: *The Power of Investigative Genetic Genealogy: How to Effectively Use Genetic Genealogy to Advance Criminal Investigations*, Virtual
- Jun 2021 Louisiana Association of Forensic Scientists: *How to Effectively Use Genetic Genealogy to Advance Criminal Investigations* (Continuing Education), Virtual
- May 2021 Montana State Coroner's Conference: *How to Effectively Use Genetic Genealogy to Advance Criminal Investigations*, Virtual
- Apr 2021 Heckel Inn of Court, Rutgers Law School: *Post-Conviction Review, Cold Cases, and Investigative Genealogy* (Panel Discussion), Virtual
- Apr 2021 Wisconsin Homicide Investigators Assoc.: *The Power of Investigative Genetic Genealogy*, Virtual
- Apr 2021 105th California State Division IAI Annual Educational Seminar: *The Power of Investigative Genetic Genealogy*, Virtual
- Apr 2021 University of New Haven, Forensic Genetic Genealogy Certificate Program: *The Power of Investigative Genetic Genealogy* (Guest Lecture), Virtual
- Feb 2021 American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors: *The Future of Genetic Genealogy* (NIST Webinar)
- Dec 2020 Missouri State Highway Patrol: *Investigative Genetic Genealogy*, Virtual
- Oct 2020 Maryland Senator Working Group: *Investigative Genetic Genealogy: Dispelling Misconceptions*, Virtual

Oct 2020 North Orange County Bar Association (CA): *Investigative Genetic Genealogy*, Virtual

Oct 2020 South Carolina Commission on Prosecution Coordination Solicitor's Conference: *Investigative Genetic Genealogy*, Virtual

Sept 2020 International Symposium on Human Identification (ISHI): *The Foundling: Resolving a Case of Unknown Identity Through Genetic Genealogy* (Educational Lecture / Keynote), Virtual

Aug 2020 Federation of Genealogy Societies: *Strategies of The Genetic Detective* (Educational Lecture / Keynote), Virtual

Aug 2020 Essex County Prosecutor's Office, MA: *How to Effectively Use Genetic Genealogy to Advance Criminal Investigations*, Virtual

Feb 2020 American Academy of Forensic Sciences: *Genetic Genealogy: Science, Law, and Ethics* (Workshop), Anaheim, CA

Feb 2020 Workshop Presentation (Multiple), Institute for Genetic Genealogy (I4GG), Las Vegas, NV

Nov 2019 Southeastern Homicide Investigators Association (SEHIA), *Investigative Genetic Genealogy* (Educational Lecture / Keynote), Norfolk, VA

June 2019 CrimeCon: *DNA Detectives, 1000 Years of Cold Case Investigations Resolved*, New Orleans, LA

Mar 2019 Iowa State University Forensic Science Lecture Series, Ames, IA

Dec 2018 Institute for Genetic Genealogy (I4GG) Annual Conference, San Diego, CA

Sept 2018 EmTech: MIT Technology Review, Cambridge, MA

July 2018 GRIPitt, Coordinator: "*Advanced Genetic Genealogy*," Course, Pittsburgh, PA

Apr 2018 36th Anniversary Celebration, Jewish Genealogy Society of Greater Boston, Waltham, MA

Mar 2018 RootsTech Keynote with Dr. Henry Louis Gates Jr, Salt Lake City, UT

Dec 2017 Institute for Genetic Genealogy, 2017 Conference, San Diego, CA

Feb 2017 RootsTech Keynote, Salt Lake City, UT

Jan 2017 DNA Bootcamp Course, Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy, Salt Lake City, UT

Sep 2016 Federation of Genealogy Societies 2016 Conference, Keynote, Springfield, IL

Mar 2016 Forensic Genealogy Institute, CAFG, *Unknown Parentage & DNA Practicum*, San Antonio, TX

June 2015 Global Family Reunion: *The Power of DNA: Connecting Relatives*, New York, NY

Mar 2015 CAFG, *Advanced Genetic Genealogy and Unknown Parentage Cases Course*, Dallas, TX

Feb 2015 RootsTech and Federation of Genealogy Societies (Six presentations), Salt Lake City, UT

Nov 2014 Webinar for National Society of Genetic Counselors, Virtual

Jul 2014 Genealogical Research Institute of Pittsburgh - *Practical Genetic Genealogy Course*, Pittsburgh, PA

May 2014 "*The Science of Your Family Tree*", World Science Festival, New York Historical Society, NYC

Mar 2013 Discover Your Roots XI: 11th Annual African American Family History Conference, Los Angeles, CA

Sept 2012 *The Power of Genetic Genealogy*, North San Diego Genealogical Society DIG, Carlsbad, CA

C.8. Featured Articles

- "Your DNA Test Could Send a Relative to Jail," profile, Rafil Kroll-Zaidi, *The New York Times Magazine*, December 27, 2021.
- "How Your Family Tree Could Catch A Killer," profile, Raffi Khatchadourian, *The New Yorker*, November 15, 2021.
- "CeCe Moore: meet the self-taught sleuth cracking crimes for the FBI," profile, Rosie Kinchen, *U.K. Sunday Times*, January 22, 2022.

**IN MEMORIAM
HONORING
ALABAMA'S
FALLEN
OFFICERS**

IN MEMORIAM



**DEPUTY SHERIFF
JERMYIUS YOUNG**

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE**

**END OF WATCH:
FRIDAY,
APRIL 5, 2024**

Deputy Sheriff Jermyius Young succumbed to injuries he received in a single-vehicle crash on April 3, 2024, in Montgomery County.

At 7:00 p.m., Deputy Young was assisting deputies in a vehicle pursuit when his vehicle left the roadway and struck a tree at the 4500 block of Hobbie Road. He was transported to Baptist Medical Center South where he succumbed to his critical injuries two days later.

Deputy Young was a United States Army Reserve veteran and had served with the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office for two years. He is survived by his mother, father, three brothers, and two sisters.

CLAY CRENSHAW
CHIEF DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL



Clay Crenshaw has served as the Chief Deputy Attorney General for the State of Alabama since March 2015.

He has spent his entire legal career working in the Alabama Attorney General's Office, serving as an Assistant Attorney General since 1988. He started in the Criminal Appeals Division of the office in 1988 and served there until 1992, when he transferred to the Capital Litigation Division. He became Chief of the Capital Litigation Division in 1998, and became Chief of the Appellate Division in 2015.

He has been appointed to several committees by the Alabama Supreme Court. He served on the Criminal Rules Committee from 2002-2008. He served on the Rules of Appellate Procedure from 2010-2016. He has served on the Alabama Pattern Jury Instruction Committee, Criminal, from 2008-present. He also presently serves on the Criminal Code Legislative Committee.

Clay graduated from Auburn University at Montgomery in 1985 and the University of Alabama School of Law in 1988.

FORENSIC DNA TESTING IN ALABAMA

**RECENT ADVANCES IN
SEXUAL ASSAULT, HOMICIDE,
AND COLD CASE EFFORTS**

**JASON KOKOSZKA
PHD, ABC-MB**

**FORENSIC BIOLOGY DISCIPLINE CHIEF
ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCES**

JASON KOKOSZKA, PhD, ABC-MB
FORENSIC BIOLOGY DISCIPLINE CHIEF
ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCES



Dr. Kokoszka has been employed with the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences since 2005, initially serving as the Forensic Biology Section Chief in the Mobile Regional Laboratory. In 2017, he was appointed as the Forensic Biology Discipline Chief of the ADFS, and his responsibilities include overseeing the casework and databank activities statewide, as well as the technical operations, training program, and quality assurance program within Forensic Biology. Prior to joining the ADFS, he worked for Orchid Cellmark, a private forensic DNA testing company. Dr. Kokoszka holds a PhD in Genetics and Molecular Biology from Emory University in Atlanta.

**CAREERS
DESTROYED
AND A MURDER
PROSECUTION
IN JEOPARDY**

**LESSONS FROM THE
KAREN READ CASE**

**ALICE LACOUR &
BRETT TALLEY**

CO-HOSTS

THE PROSECUTORS: A TRUE CRIME PODCAST

THE PROSECUTORS



ALICE LACOUR & BRETT TALLEY



Alice is an experienced litigator with extensive courtroom experience from nearly a decade of litigating cases for the U.S. Department of Justice. Alice spent a decade in high-level positions at the U.S. Department

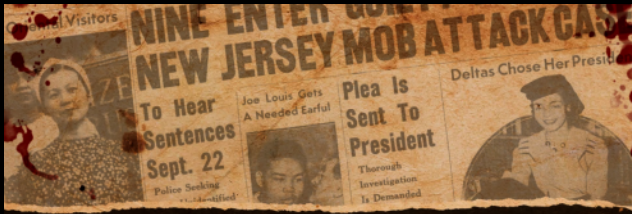
of Justice, litigating high-profile civil and criminal cases and advising Cabinet-level officials and Presidential nominees for Senate hearings. As a federal prosecutor, she focused on complex white-collar investigations and public corruption. She also served as counselor to U.S. Attorney General Jeff Session, as Senior Advisor to the Assistant Attorney General of the DOJ's Civil Division, and as a trial attorney in the U.S. DOJ Federal Programs Branch tasked with defending federal agencies and Cabinet members from regulatory, statutory, and constitutional challenges. She is a two-time recipient of the U.S. Attorney General's Award for Distinguished Service.

Alice attended Yale Law School and clerked for the Honorable Keith P. Ellison on the District Court for the Southern District of Texas and for the Honorable Jennifer Elrod on the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. She is co-host of two true crime legal podcasts: The Prosecutors and Legal Briefs, which have been downloaded over 30 million times.

Brett J. Talley is currently a federal prosecutor (appellate chief in the Middle District of Alabama) and co-host of the true crime podcast, "The Prosecutors." Over the course of his career, Talley has served as nominations chief and Deputy Assistant Attorney General at the U.S. Department of Justice, advisor to the White House Counsel, speechwriter to Senator Rob Portman, and a political and legal communications professional on the Romney for President campaign.

A native Alabamian, Talley earned his undergraduate degree in History and Philosophy from the University of Alabama and J.D. from Harvard Law School.

Brett is a southern gentleman who loves abandoned buildings, long walks on haunted beaches, and Cthulhu plushies. His saintly wife tolerates him, while his little girl and son hang on his every word – and love the podcast theme.



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&
Brett Talley*

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NEW LAWS OF NOTE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT IN ALABAMA



NEW LAWS OF NOTE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT IN ALABAMA

The following is a list of laws enacted in the 2024 Regular Session of the Alabama Legislature relating to the enforcement of state law or the administration of justice. The list is not a comprehensive compilation of all such laws (for example, no local laws are included). Rather, it is a curated selection of new laws of note for law enforcement across the State of Alabama.

Act No. 2024-453

Enacting Legislation: Senate Bill 226

Sponsor: Senator Gerald Allen

This act: (1) provides conditions under which a person may operate a vehicle equipped with an automated driving system (ADS); (2) requires fully autonomous vehicles to be covered by certain insurance in order to operate on public roads in this state; (3) provides procedures in the event of a traffic accident involving an ADS-equipped vehicle operated without a conventional human driver.

Act No. 2024-407

Enacting Legislation: Senate Bill 153

Sponsor: Senator Andrew Jones

This act amends Section 15-27-1, Code of Alabama 1975, to provide that a person who has been adjudged a youthful offender where the underlying charge is a misdemeanor offense, violation, traffic violation, or municipal ordinance violation may file a petition to expunge the records relating to the charge and conviction under certain circumstances.

Act No. 2024-405

Enacting Legislation: Senate Bill 255

Sponsor: Senator

This act amends Section 15-22-32, Code of Alabama 1975, to expand the length of time that the Board of Pardons and Paroles has to conduct a parole court from within 20 business days to within 40 business days if a parole court cannot be held within 20 business days due to a proclaimed state of emergency.

Act No. 2024-402

Enacting Legislation: Senate Bill 248

Sponsor: Senator April Weaver

This act amends Section 14-3-9, Code of Alabama 1975, to: (1) rename the Investigation and Intelligence Division of the Department of Corrections to the Law Enforcement Services Division; and (2) include a correctional canine classification as a law enforcement officer of the state.

Act No. 2024-398

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 256

Sponsor: Representative Corley Ellis

This act amends Section 15-9-62, Code of Alabama 1975, to further provide for the payment, expenses, and mileage reimbursement paid to an agent of the state when transporting an accused individual.

Act No. 2024-395

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 453

Sponsor: Representative Arnold Mooney

This act amends Section 13A-7-4.3, Code of Alabama 1975, to, for the purposes of the crime of unauthorized entry of a critical infrastructure facility: (1) define the term "critical infrastructure;" (2) add additional facilities to the definition of the term "critical infrastructure facility;" and (3) clarify the rights of states, counties, and municipalities as to their rights-of-way.

Act No. 2024-394

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 375

Sponsor: Representative Ginny Shaver

This act amends Section 33-5-52, Code of Alabama 1975, to: (1) establish the Nonresident Alabama Boater Safety Certification and require nonresidents to obtain the certification prior to operating a vessel, subject to exceptions; and (2) provide that a violation of this requirement is a boating violation.

Act No. 2024-388

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 241
Sponsor: Representative Joe Lovvorn

This act amends Sections 32-5A-213, 32-5A-218, and 32-1-1.1, Code of Alabama 1975, to require drivers to exercise due care to avoid colliding with any first responder and yield the right-of-way to any first responder on a sidewalk. This act also adds Section 32-5A-2.1 to the Code of Alabama 1975, to define the term "pedestrian."

Act No. 2024-382

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 140
Sponsor: Representative Corley Ellis

This act amends Sections 27-12A-6 and 27-12A-40, Code of Alabama 1975, to: (1) increase the time within which the Department of Insurance may prosecute for insurance fraud from two to seven years after an alleged violation is detected; and (2) provide that the powers of the Insurance Fraud Unit within the department include those to enforce violations related to insurance fraud and any other violation of state law discovered during an investigation.

Act No. 2024-384

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 21
Sponsor: Representative K.L. Brown

This act is the Alabama Genetic Data Privacy Act. This act provides: (1) that genetic testing companies must implement procedures to receive express consent from consumers to retain, use, or share consumers' information; (2) entities and actions that are exempt from this act; and (3) civil penalties for violations to be enforced by the Attorney General.

Act No. 2024-345

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 82
Sponsor: Representative Mike Shaw

This act amends Section 13A-10-9, Code of Alabama 1975, to: (1) provide that if a person who commits the crime of false reporting alleges imminent danger to a person or the public, the penalty is a Class C felony; and (2) require a person convicted of a violation to pay restitution if the false report resulted in an emergency response or investigation.

Act No. 2024-341

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 100
Sponsor: Representative Adiline Clark

This act: (1) adds Section 13A-5-14, Code of Alabama 1975, to establish minimum criminal penalties for a crime committed against an election official that is motivated by that individual's role as an election official; and (2) amend Section 17-3-30.1, Code of Alabama 1975, to expand the felony offenses constituting crimes of moral turpitude to include a felony committed against an election official that is motivated by an individual's role as an election official is a crime of moral turpitude and certain other felonies.

Act No. 2024-335

Enacting Legislation: Senate Bill 235
Sponsor: Senator Will Barfoot

This act amends Section 12-15-134, Code of Alabama 1975, to further provide the circumstances in which certain juvenile law enforcement records may be published to include following certain hearings, a probable cause determination, or the issuance of an indictment.

Act No. 2024-327

Enacting Legislation: Senate Bill 210
Sponsor: Senator Roger Smitherman

This act establishes that the state shall exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the United States for criminal offenses committed by children on military installations if: (1) the United States Attorney or the applicable United States District Court waives exclusive jurisdiction; and (2) the violation of federal law is also a crime under state law.

Act No. 2024-326

Enacting Legislation: Senate Bill 89
Sponsor: Senator Roger Smitherman

This act amends Section 13A-11-9, Code of Alabama 1975, to amend the crime of loitering to include loitering or remaining in any area within 30 feet of an interchange involving a controlled-access or limited-access highway.

Act No. 2024-323

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 474

Sponsor: Representative Allen Treadaway

This act amends Section 13A-11-300, Code of Alabama 1975, to: (1) expand the prohibition against motor vehicle speed contests and exhibitions of speed to include an individual giving consent for his or her vehicle to be used to commit a violation; (2) authorize a vehicle to be towed and impounded if a violation is observed by a traffic enforcement officer or recorded by an automated traffic enforcement system; and (3) authorize the use of automated traffic enforcement systems to detect and record violations.

Act No. 2024-297

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 78

Sponsor: Representative Philip Ensler

This act adds Section 13A-10-9.1 to the Code of Alabama 1975, to: (1) create the crime of swatting; (2) provide that a person commits the crime of swatting if he or she knowingly reports, or causes to be reported, false or misleading information regarding a crime or emergency in certain circumstances where the information is likely to cause a response from law enforcement; and (3) provide that a violation is a Class A misdemeanor if the report is of a misdemeanor offense, a Class C felony if the report is of a felony offense or emergency, a Class B felony if the report is of a felony offense or emergency and the response causes physical injury to any person, and a Class A felony if the report is of a felony offense or emergency and the response causes serious physical injury or death to any person.

Act No. 2024-289

Enacting Legislation: Senate Bill 56

Sponsor: Senator Arthur Orr

This act amends Section 36-27D-1, Code of Alabama 1975, to terminate the right to state retirement benefits and provide for the forfeiture process for teachers and school employees convicted of certain sex offenses involving a student or minor.

Act No. 2024-251

Enacting Legislation: Senate Bill 149

Sponsor: Senator Arthur Orr

This act amends Sections 14-6-42, 14-6-47, and 14-6-51, Code of Alabama 1975, to: (1) increase the amount per prisoner to be placed in the Prisoner Feeding Fund from \$2.25 per day to \$2.50 per day beginning on October 1, 2024, \$2.75 per day on October 1, 2025, and \$3.00 per day on October 1, 2026; (2) authorize the sheriff or county commission to use funds from any source for the feeding of federal or municipal prisoners; (3) to increase the amount automatically appropriated into the Emergency Prisoner Feeding Fund each year from \$500,000 to \$750,000; and (4) increase the maximum that a county commission may receive from the emergency fund per year from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Act No. 2024-248

Enacting Legislation: Senate Bill 266

Sponsor: Senator Steve Livingston

This act amends Section 32-9-20, Code of Alabama 1975, to provide clarity and greater specificity in the terms used in enforcing limits on the maximum permissible weight of motor vehicles on highways.

Act No. 2024-237

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 182

Sponsor: Representative Craig Lipscomb

This act: (1) creates the crime of fraudulent sale or lease of residential real property; (2) provides that persons who knowingly advertise, rent, or lease residential real property for which they have no legal authority to do so commit this crime and are guilty of a Class A misdemeanor; (3) provides procedures by which an owner of a dwelling may request removal of certain unauthorized individuals by law enforcement; and (4) defines the term squatter and excludes such persons from this states' landlord and tenant laws. This act also amends Sections 13A-7-7 and 13A-10-102, Code of Alabama 1975, to: (1) expand the crime of burglary in the third degree to include knowingly remaining in a dwelling and intentionally causing certain damage; and (2) expand the crime of perjury in the second degree to include knowingly presenting certain false documents relating to real property.

Act No. 2024-222

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 345

Sponsor: Representative Matt Simpson

This act is the Drone Regulation Over Alabama Prisons Act. This act adds Article 6 to Chapter 7 of Title 13A, Code of Alabama 1975, to: (1) prohibit unmanned aircraft systems (drones) from operating within a certain proximity of Department of Corrections facilities or to conduct surveillance; (2) prohibit the introduction of contraband into such a facility via a drone; (3) prohibit the introduction of pieces of drones into such a facility; (4) provide exceptions to these prohibitions; (5) provide that a violation of this act is a Class C felony, a \$2,500 fine, and a mandatory sentence of 30 days imprisonment; (6) authorize the department to confiscate any drone and attached property used in such a violation and subject them to civil forfeiture; and (7) require the commissioner of the department to adopt rules for implementation.

Act No. 2024-216

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 2351

Sponsor: Representative Allen Treadaway

This act amends Sections 16-47-11 and 36-21-49, Code of Alabama 1975, to: (1) further provide for the circumstances under which The University of Alabama System police officers may enforce the law to include enforcement pursuant to agreements with other law enforcement agencies; and (2) authorize law enforcement agencies in this state to form agreements to cooperate with each other and the commission.

Act No. 2024-193

Enacting Legislation: Senate Bill 240

Sponsor: Senator Will Barfoot

This act amends Sections 22-52-1.1, 22-52-1.2, 22-52-3, 22-52-7, 22-52-10.1, 22-52-10.2, 22-52-10.4, and 22-52-10.11, Code of Alabama 1975, to: (1) revise the criteria for who may be involuntarily committed by a judge of probate to include an individual who suffers from a substance use disorder that occurs secondarily to a primary diagnosis of one or more mental illnesses; (2) change the jurisdiction of the sheriff who is required to serve a commitment petition to the sheriff of the county in which the respondent was located at the time of the filing; (3) authorize a judge of probate to consult with or seek an evaluation by a licensed medical physician or qualified mental health professional when determining whether to place limitations placed upon an individual's liberty; and (4) further provide for when a judge of

NEW LAWS OF NOTE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT IN ALABAMA

probate may order a respondent into custody. This act also adds Section 15-16-26 to the Code of Alabama 1975, to authorize a judge of probate who has issued a commitment order against a respondent who is confined for certain charges to communicate with the appropriate judge to discuss whether to suspend criminal proceedings to fulfill the commitment order.

Act No. 2024-191

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 81

Sponsor: Representative Allen Treadaway

This act is Aaron's law. This act amends Section 15-22-27.3, Code of Alabama 1975, to provide that an individual convicted of a sex offense involving a child is not eligible to receive a pardon.

Act No. 2024-107

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 127

Sponsor: Representative Phillip Pettus

This act amends Sections 15-22-26.2, 15-22-29, and 15-22-52, Code of Alabama 1975, to provide that any individual subject to electronic monitoring is guilty of a Class D felony if he or she knowingly alters, disables, deactivates, tampers with, removes, damages, or destroys a device used to facilitate electronic monitoring.

Act No. 2024-103

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 10

Sponsor: Representative Chris Pringle

This act amends Section 13A-6-3, Code of Alabama 1975, to: (1) provide that the crime of manslaughter includes proximately causing the death of an individual by selling or otherwise distributing a controlled substance containing fentanyl in violation of law; and (2) provide that it is not a defense that the individual did not know that the controlled substance contained fentanyl.

Act No. 2024-98

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 168

Sponsor: Representative Matt Woods

This act is the Alabama Child Protection Act of 2024. This act amends Sections 13A-6-240, 13A-12-190 through 13A-12-194, 13A-12-196, 13A-12-197, and 13A-12-198, Code of Alabama 1975, to revise crimes relating to possession or distribution of a private image, including permitting a child to engage in child sexual abuse material to: (1) expand the definition of "child sexual abuse material" to include certain images of individuals under 18 years of age and include virtually indistinguishable depictions of child sexual abuse; (2) provide that a person who knowingly advertises, distributes, or solicits child sexual abuse material is guilty of a Class B felony, even if the material is merely purported to be such material; (3) provide an affirmative defense if the actual individual depicted was 18 years of age or older; (4) provide that a responsible person, as defined, who permits his or her child under 18 years of age to engage in the production of child sexual abuse material is guilty of a Class A felony; and (5) provide that each depiction of child sexual abuse material constitutes a separate offense. This act also: (1) provides that an individual is civilly liable for the distribution of a private image, or the distribution, possession, production, or promotion of child sexual material, to the individual depicted in the material; (2) requires each local board of education to adopt and disseminate a policy relating to the distribution of private images and child sexual abuse material; and (3) repeals Section 13A-12-195, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to the commercial exploitation of child sexual abuse material..

Act No. 2024-96

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 161

Sponsor: Representative Parker Moore

This act amends Section 13A-6-240, Code of Alabama 1975, to: (1) expand the crime of distributing a private image to include knowingly creating, recording, or altering a private image when the depicted individual has not consented to the creation, recording, or alteration of the image, if the depicted individual had a reasonable expectation of privacy; (2) expand the definition of private image to include a recording that a reasonable person would believe actually depicts an identifiable individual, including artificially generated images; and (3) provide that an Internet service provider, search engine, cloud service provider, or developer or provider of technology may not be charged with distributing a private image solely because it was used in the creation, distribution, or storage of a private image.

Act No. 2024-87

Enacting Legislation: House Bill 42

Sponsor: Representative Donna Givens

This act is the Sound of Freedom Act. This act amends Section 13A-6-152, Code of Alabama 1975, to: (1) expand the crime of human trafficking in the first degree to include an attempt to give monetary consideration or a thing of value to engage in any sexual conduct with a minor; and (2) require a minimum of life imprisonment for a defendant 19 years of age or older convicted of human trafficking in the first degree when the trafficking victim is a minor.

EXHIBITORS

- ADS, INC.
- ALABAMA STATE FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
- BLAZE DEFENSE SYSTEMS
- BLUE ALPHA
- BLUE WATCH
- CENTER FOR ADVANCED PUBLIC SAFETY
- COLUMBIA SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
- COMMUNITY PARTNERS GROUP
- DONOHOO CHEVROLET
- EMERGENT BIOSOLUTIONS
- EXTRA DUTY SOLUTIONS
- FAMILY SUNSHINE CENTER
- FAULKNER UNIVERSITY
- FEDERAL SIGNAL
- GALLS
- GH ARMOR

EXHIBITORS

- GO RESCUE BRANDS, INC
- GT DISTRIBUTORS
- GULF STATES DISTRIBUTORS
- HARDY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP
- HIGH SPEED GEAR PRODUCTS GROUP
- MPH INDUSTRIES, INC.
- PEACEMAKER PROMOTIONS AND PUBLICATIONS
- PROLOGIC ITS
- SOUTHERN SOFTWARE, INC.
- STIVERS CHRYSLER DODGE JEEP RAM
- STIVERS FORD
- TAASRO/NASRO
- THEGOVAPP.COM/OCV
- VOCAL (VICTIMS OF CRIME AND LENIENCY)
- WALTER CRAIG LLC
- WHELEN ENGINEERING CO., INC.

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