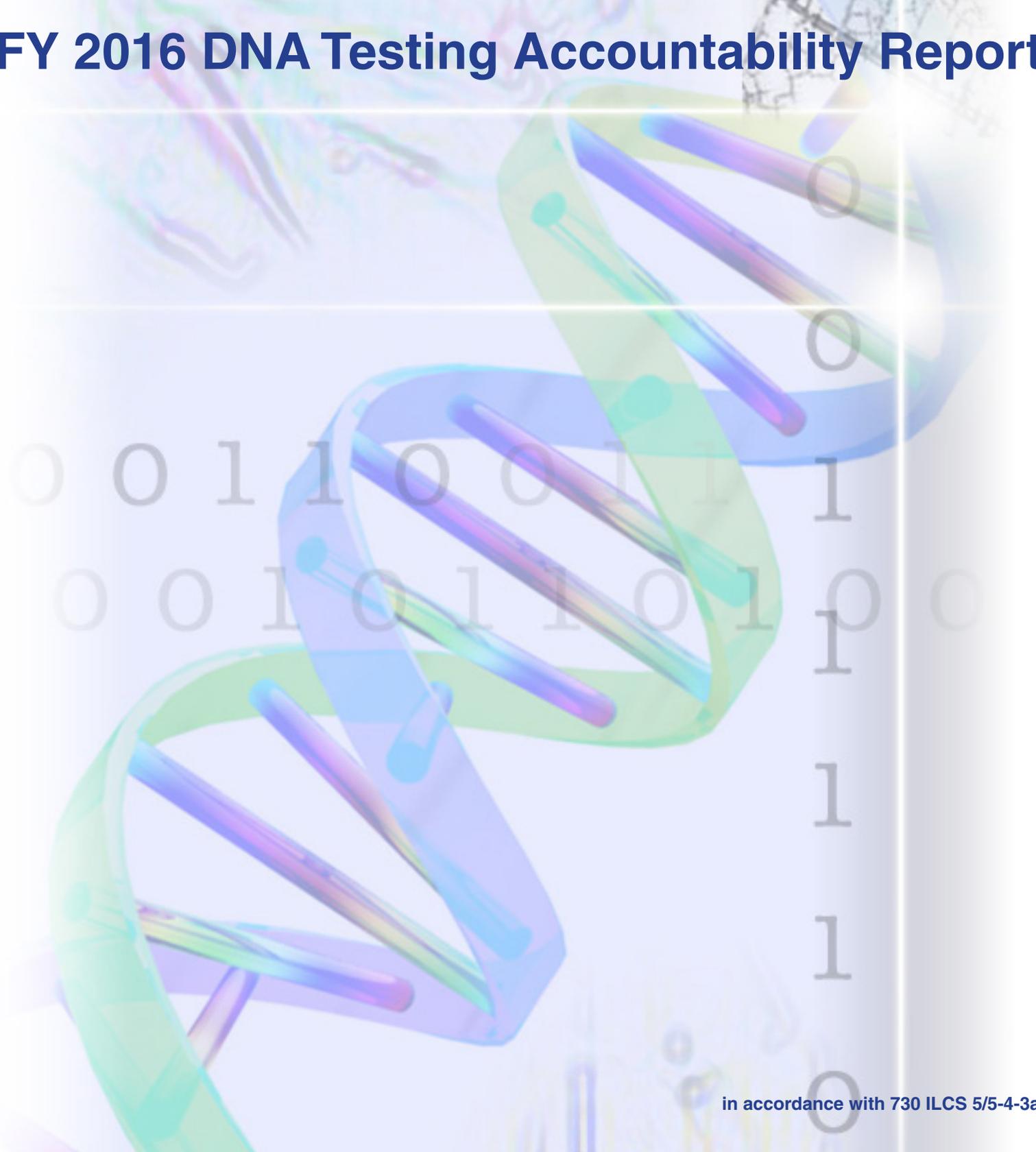




State of Illinois
Illinois State Police
Leo P. Schmitz, Director

FY 2016 DNA Testing Accountability Report



in accordance with 730 ILCS 5/5-4-3a



Illinois State Police



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OVERVIEW

By statute, the Illinois State Police (ISP), through its Division of Forensic Services, provides forensic science analytical services to more than 1,200 state, county, and local criminal justice agencies. The ISP forensic science laboratory system, established in 1942, has long been recognized as one of the largest crime laboratory systems in the world. The ISP system, currently comprised of six operational (caseworking) laboratories and a Research and Development laboratory, analyzes evidence from criminal cases in the following specialty areas: drug chemistry, trace chemistry, toxicology, microscopy, forensic biology/DNA, latent prints, firearms/toolmarks, and footwear/tiretracks. Each operational laboratory serves a specific geographical region of the state, providing forensic science analysis of evidence collected from crimes in that region. Whenever possible, the ISP laboratories assist each other in analyzing cases from other regions in an effort to provide more timely service to all Illinois agencies. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, the ISP laboratory system received a total of 82,077 cases and completed analysis on 83,157 cases.

The ISP continues to maintain its long-standing commitment to providing high quality services to the Illinois criminal justice system. To that end, the ISP forensic laboratory system adheres to an extensive Quality Assurance (QA) program. The emphasis of the QA program is on prevention and/or correction of analytical problems, and providing a course of action if the quality of the work/result is questioned. A key component of the QA program is accreditation. The ISP laboratory system was the first in the world to become accredited through the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/LAB) in 1982. Since then, the laboratories have continuously maintained accreditation under the strictest criteria. In 2015, ISP laboratories successfully underwent a reaccreditation assessment and in doing so maintained accreditation status under the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) criteria. This ISO accreditation was originally granted in 2005 by Forensic Quality Services – International (FQS-I) under ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and FQS-I Forensic Requirements for Accreditation. ISO accreditation has been maintained since that time, currently through the ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANAB), with periodic on-site assessments to ensure continued compliance. All of the 380 employees assigned to the Forensic Sciences Command – including Forensic Scientists, Evidence Technicians, forensic science managers, and support staff – adhere to the ISO accreditation criteria and standards to ensure the work provided by the ISP laboratories is of the highest quality.

THE DNA PROGRAM – MEETING THE NEEDS OF AGENCIES

The ISP DNA Program consists of two components: **casework** and **offender database**.

The **casework** component involves the forensic analysis of evidence from crime scene cases submitted to the ISP laboratories by any Illinois law enforcement agency. Most cases which ultimately undergo DNA analysis are first received into the laboratory as Forensic Biology (FB) cases. The first step in the analysis of these cases is the detection and identification of a biological stain/material using various physical and chemical techniques to identify suitable and probative (i.e., can potentially help solve the case) biological material. For example, finding a suspect's blood left at the crime scene may be important investigative information, while finding the victim's blood on the victim's clothing may not provide any probative information. If sufficient probative material is identified through the FB processes, the case then becomes a DNA case and undergoes separate, highly-technical analytical processes to obtain a DNA profile from the material. The DNA profile developed from the evidence is then compared to known standards from the victim and suspect to determine the source of the profile. If a suspect is not known, the evidence DNA profile may be entered into, and searched against, the state and national DNA database known as the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS).

In the **offender database** component of the ISP DNA Program, all convicted felons in Illinois, as well as some other individuals as allowed by law, are required to submit a biological sample for DNA typing and inclusion in CODIS. In CODIS, when an unknown DNA profile developed from evidence matches a known offender's DNA profile, or when an unknown DNA profile from one crime matches an unknown DNA profile from another crime, the match is referred to as a "hit." A CODIS hit gives police the ability to identify possible suspects to a crime or link crime scenes, thus providing crucial investigative information to help solve the crime.

To ensure the needs of all aspects of the criminal justice system are met, each ISP laboratory works with law enforcement and criminal justice entities to prioritize cases based on investigative and court needs. Upon submission of a case, the submitting agency communicates their priority to the laboratory, including a specific date when results are needed, if applicable. When prioritizing cases, factors which would warrant a higher priority include cases which have an established court date, subpoena, or court order associated with the forensic analysis; rush cases to meet an urgent investigative need such as in the case of a suspected serial murderer, and violent (versus property) crime cases. The ISP laboratory considers the submitting agency's requested priority for a particular case in conjunction with the priority of cases already submitted by other agencies to determine the order in which cases will be processed. For example, one agency may submit a case stating results are needed for court in two weeks. That same day, another agency may submit a "rush" case stating results are needed within 48 hours before the murder suspect is released from custody. A third agency submits a routine burglary case later that day. The priority order for those three cases would be: first, the "rush" case needing results in 48 hours; second, the case needing results for court in two weeks; and third, the routine burglary case. This process is used to ensure court dates are met and rush cases are completed to meet the needs of the user agencies.

These priorities are constantly reviewed by laboratory management and may need to be adjusted upon submission of additional priority cases. If necessary, ISP laboratories transfer cases to other ISP laboratories as an internal approach to meet the priority needs of the criminal justice system.

FORENSIC BIOLOGY AND DNA CASE SUBMISSIONS

As noted in previous years, the number of FB and DNA cases received in the ISP laboratories represents only a small fraction (7.4% for FB and 5.7% for DNA cases) of the total number of cases received annually for all forensic disciplines within the ISP forensic laboratory system. The following table compares FY15 and FY16 FB/DNA case submission figures. In FY10, prior to the passage of the Sexual Assault Evidence Submission Act (PA 96-1011), which had become effective September 1, 2010, FB case submissions totaled 5,167 and DNA case submissions totaled 5,240. Immediately after the effective date of the act, ISP experienced sharp increases in FB and DNA case submissions. In FY16, FB submissions increased and DNA submissions decreased from FY15, with FB submissions higher than before the effective date of the Act.

FB/DNA Case Submissions

Cases Submitted	FY2015	FY2016	% Difference from FY15	% of Total FY16 Cases
Forensic Biology	5,213	6,041	16%	7.4%
DNA	4,745	4,674	-1%	5.7%

In accordance with 730 ILCS 5/5-4-3a, the ISP is required to include in the reported backlog the number of cases still in the custody of law enforcement agencies which had not yet been submitted to an ISP laboratory (if notified by these agencies in writing by June 1 of each year). During FY16, the ISP had not received notification from any agency under this particular statute. Beginning in January 2016, pursuant to 730 ILCS 5/5-4-3a, the ISP is required to report backlog statistics quarterly, which can be found on the ISP website.

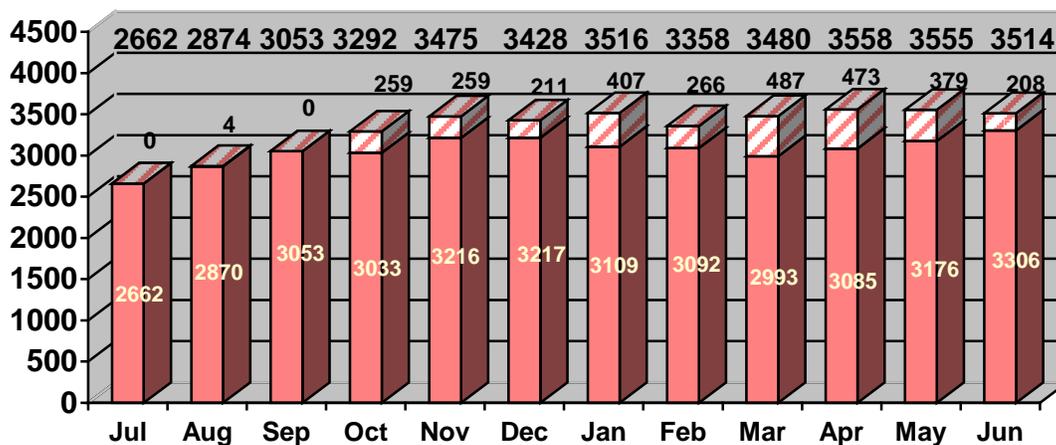
FORENSIC BIOLOGY AND DNA CASE BACKLOGS

Through ongoing evaluation and implementation of various technology and efficiency measures, the FB/DNA section continues to seek ways to enhance services while reducing backlogs and improving turnaround times of FB/DNA cases completed in-house. However, it must be noted that laboratories do not control the number of cases being investigated and subsequently submitted for analysis by agencies. When the number of cases submitted exceeds the capacity of the laboratory staff to conduct the analysis within a 30 day time period, a "backlog" occurs. This backlog includes both cases that are currently in-process of analysis and those which are not yet started. Select cases can take longer than 30 days to complete due to any number of factors including the complexity of the case, the number of exhibits in the case, or the number of additional items of evidence submitted over a period of weeks or months of an ongoing investigation, and thus these cases also become part of the backlog figures.

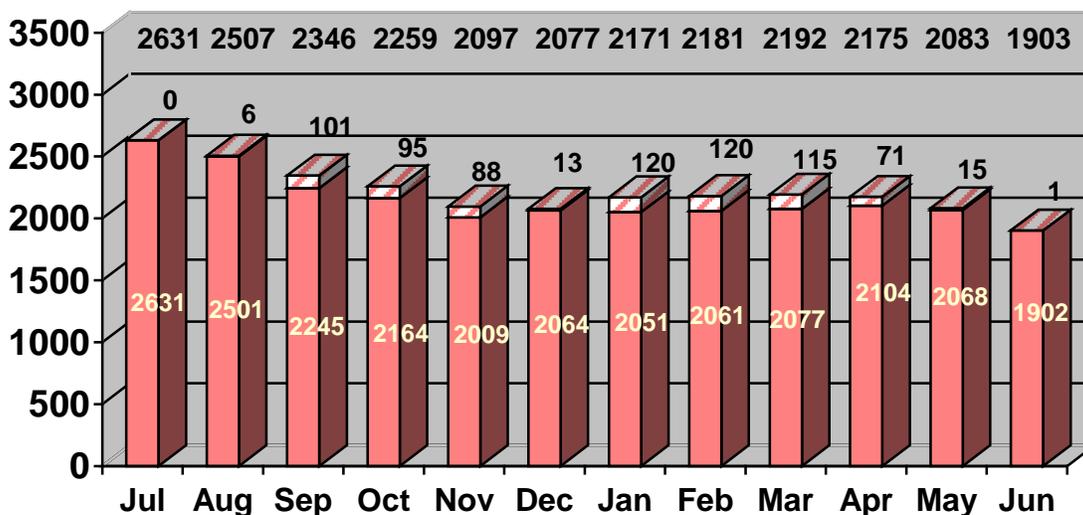
The monthly FB and DNA backlogs for FY16 are shown in the following charts. Prior to the effective date of PA 96-1011 in 2010, the backlog of FB cases had been declining and reached a low of only 128 cases by the end of June 2009, largely as the result of various measures implemented within the FB/DNA section. After PA 96-1011 became effective in early FY11, ISP

experienced a 68 percent increase in FB case submissions mainly due to the submission of previously unsubmitted sexual assault cases pursuant to Section 20 of PA 96-1011. As noted previously in this report, FY16 FB case submissions were 16 percent higher than in FY15. The ISP was able to execute a new outsourcing contract at the very end of FY15. As part of finalizing this outsourcing contract the ISP reviewed the outsourcing vendor's laboratory processes prior to sending ISP cases to them for analysis. ISP shipped 731 sexual assault FB cases and 221 sexual assault DNA cases to the outsourcing vendor during FY16. At the end of FY16 the FB backlog was 3,514 cases; of these, 208 cases were in-progress at the outsourcing vendor laboratory. The DNA backlog was 1,903 cases, of these one case was in-progress at the outsourcing vendor. The remaining 3,306 FB cases and 1,902 DNA cases on the ISP backlog were in-progress or pending analysis at the ISP laboratories. The FY16 FB backlog was 36 percent higher than the FY15 figure (2,590 cases); it is expected that this number should decrease as ISP is able to continue to send cases to the outsourcing vendor.

FY16 Monthly Forensic Biology Case Backlog



FY16 Monthly DNA Case Backlog



Cases in-house
 Cases at outsourcing vendor

As FB cases are analyzed in-house, the general result is a proportional increase in the number of DNA cases to be analyzed since approximately 65 percent of FB cases are found to have sufficient biological material suitable for DNA analysis. When ISP sends FB cases to an outsourcing vendor, the vendor will also perform the DNA analysis on the case, but this is not tracked or reflected in the ISP's DNA statistics. As noted in the table below, during FY16, the ISP analyzed nearly 5,300 DNA cases within the laboratory system. This is a decrease from the FY15 figure of nearly 5,700 cases. However, overall, the ISP saw a 28 percent decrease in the DNA backlog compared to FY15. This decrease reflects the efforts of the outsourcing initiative as well as the focus of ISP laboratories toward analyzing DNA cases. Within ISP, this results in a corresponding increase in FB case backlogs since the same personnel resources conduct both types of analyses and these resources are limited. The ISP is committed to reducing both the FB and DNA backlogs and continues to pursue various avenues to accomplish this while still maintaining the highest quality standards. These avenues include streamlining the internal FB analytical screening process and other internal procedures. Additionally, as resources allow in FY17, the ISP will continue to outsource FB/DNA cases as a major effort in reducing the overall FB/DNA case backlogs. However, any outsourcing program requires significant non-analytical time on the part of forensic scientists to perform various tasks associated with the effort. Such tasks include receiving, triaging, and preparing evidence for shipment; performing quality assurance checks of the vendor's analysis; technically reviewing the analytical data received from the vendor; and uploading appropriate DNA profiles into CODIS. Once all outsourcing initiatives are completed, the scientists assigned to perform those duties can be redirected to assist in reducing the in-house case backlogs.

FB/DNA Backlog and Outsourcing Analysis

NOTE: Most cases are first analyzed in the Forensic Biology (FB) section before being analyzed in the DNA section. A case is tracked separately for each section. ISP concurrently works to address the backlog* in each section.

	Forensic Biology		DNA	
	FY15	FY16	FY15	FY16
Total pending cases as of June 30 of previous fiscal year (both > and ≤ 30 days)	1,710	3,060	4,077	3,118
Cases received in the labs**	5,213	6,041	4,745	4,674
Cases worked in the labs (in-house)	(3,863)	(4,234)	(5,704)	(5,250)
Cases outsourced with grant funding***	0	731	0	221
Cases outsourced with state funding***	0	0	0	0
Total number of pending cases ≤30 days	470	622	475	418
Total number of backlog* cases at ISP (in-house)	2,590	3,306	2,643	1,902
Total number of backlog* cases at vendor laboratory (outsourced but not yet completed)	0	208	0	1
TOTAL BACKLOG* CASES (in-house and outsourced)	2,590	3,514	2,643	1,903

* "Backlog" is defined as in-process and unstarted cases in the FB or DNA section for more than 30 days.

** Adjusted data from the Computer Aided Lab Management System (CALMS) raw figures.

*** Table reflects outsourced cases completed during the specified fiscal year as reflected in CALMS. In FY16, a total of 731 FB and 221 DNA cases were shipped to the outsourcing laboratory with some still pending analysis as of June 30.

Funding

NOTE: *With one exception, funding figures included in this section of the report are estimates from February 2016 budget projections since FY16 accounting records were not yet closed as of the date of this report. The exception is the figure reported for outsourcing costs; this is the actual figure.*

During FY16, the ISP expended a total of \$22.8 million in state funds on the DNA program, including both casework and offender samples. This figure is 7.0 % higher than the \$21.3 million expended in FY15. Included in this FY16 total is \$3.1 million from the State Offender DNA Identification System Fund. This figure is 40 percent higher than the \$2.2 million spent from that fund in FY15.

As it has for many years, the ISP continues to aggressively pursue federal grant dollars to supplement state funding to aid in addressing the FB and DNA backlogs and to build in-house capacity. In FY16, this practice helped the ISP minimize the expenditure of state funds while still addressing the FB and DNA backlogs through outsourcing, the use of overtime and, the purchase of additional commodities and equipment. In this way, the ISP was able to ensure more cases were analyzed than could have been worked using state funds alone. In FY16, the ISP spent \$4.1 million in federal DNA grant funds, which was more than was spent in FY15 (\$2.4 million). The table below lists estimated FY16 grant expenditures. Additional grant funding is currently being pursued.

FY16 FB/DNA Grant Expenditures

Grant	Funds Expended
National Institute of Justice (NIJ) 2013 DNA Forensic Casework Backlog Reduction	\$675,588
NIJ 2014 DNA Capacity Enhancements and Backlog Reduction Program	\$1,993,017
NIJ 2015 DNA Capacity and Backlog Reduction Grant	\$1,400,404

Commodity and equipment costs for DNA analysis are very high. If significant cuts to the state budget are mandated or the ability to spend federal grant money is curbed, there will be insufficient funds to purchase necessary DNA supplies, resulting in unworked criminal cases and an increase in the backlog. In FY16 and some previous fiscal years several vendors threatened to stop providing services and goods to the ISP due to non-payment or lengthy delays in receiving their payments from the Comptroller. As in past fiscal years, one hindrance to the timely purchase of forensic equipment and commodities continues to be the lengthy and complex state procurement process. As additional steps continue to be added to the procurement process, this exacerbates the delays in obtaining necessary supplies and equipment. The expensive DNA commodities have a short shelf life before expiration; therefore, large quantities cannot be maintained in the laboratories but need to be ordered as necessary. Any delays in the procurement approval process can have immediate impact to laboratory operations, causing laboratories to run out of critical supplies, stopping analysis, and causing an increase in the backlog or even missed court dates.

Personnel

As of June 30, 2016, ISP employed a total of 62 fully-trained forensic scientists working on FB/DNA cases or performing case-related assignments. This figure is down from the FY15 staffing level of 68 trained scientists, due to the net loss of six experienced FB/DNA scientists during FY16. The current staffing level is insufficient to address the current number of cases being submitted by law enforcement agencies, especially as a result of impact of PA 96-1011. In FY10, prior to the effective date of the PA 96-1011, a staffing level of 81 FB/DNA scientists, supported by evidence technicians, technical DNA managers, clerical and maintenance personnel, was sufficient to not only address new case submissions but also to continue the positive progress made in reducing the backlogs in FB and DNA. However, the double impact of higher case submissions resulting from PA 96-1011 and the loss of experienced FB/DNA scientists since that time has been a significant factor in the rise of the FB and DNA backlogs. In FY15, the ISP hired five new FB/DNA scientists to refill some of the positions lost through attrition, however only four new FB/DNA scientists remain in training (one resigned). Three of the new FB/DNA scientists began training in February 2015 and are due to be released from training in October 2016. The remaining FB/DNA scientist was on active deployment at the time of his hire and started training in August 2015 with an anticipated release from training early 2017. It should be noted that ISP was given permission to hire six additional FB/DNA scientists in late FY16; as of June 30, interviews were completed and backgrounds checks and other steps are in progress, with an anticipated start date of November/December 2016. Included in these six positions are the five additional headcount (and associated funding) originally requested in "The Sexual Assault Evidence Submission Plan" submitted February 2011 (pursuant to PA 96-1011) in order to address the permanent increase in the new sexual assault case submissions (pursuant to Section 10 of the law) and to reduce the backlog of all types of FB/DNA cases.

ISP's FB/DNA forensic scientists are well-qualified and highly-trained, but the process of hiring and training them takes significant time; thus, the impact of any new hires is not immediate. ISP is not able to refill forensic science vacancies as they occur; and once approval is given, the hiring process generally takes 6-9 months. Full training of a FB/DNA forensic scientist in both FB and DNA techniques takes approximately 18 months. Thus, it takes approximately two years from when a FB/DNA scientist vacancy occurs until it is filled by a fully-trained new scientist.

Any progress ISP makes in reducing backlogs can be immediately impacted when any forensic scientist vacancy occurs in the laboratories. More significantly, without timely refilling of non-scientific laboratory support and forensic supervisory positions, fully-trained forensic scientists have to perform critical evidence technician, managerial, and clerical duties rather than analyzing cases. This specific situation resulted in Recommendation #5 in the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) report released in March 2009. Specifically, the OAG stated on page 38, **"Failure to maintain the necessary staffing levels results in cases remaining unsolved and serial criminals could remain free to commit additional crimes. The ISP's inability to fill lost forensic positions has resulted in staff performing work outside of their official duties, which increases the backlog of forensic cases submitted to the labs."**

As noted in previous reports, this situation continues to occur in FB/DNA, as well as in all the different forensic disciplines in the ISP laboratory system. A review of staffing levels from 2009 through 2015 shows through normal attrition, the ISP loses an average of 12 (4.7% of total) experienced forensic scientists each year. Managerial and support staff attrition, however, has averaged 15 individuals (approximately 10.2% of such positions) annually. Because the managerial/support vacancies have not been approved for refilling as readily as the scientist vacancies, forensic scientists must be reassigned to perform the critical duties of these vacant managerial/support positions. As a result, fewer cases are analyzed, leading to higher backlogs.

As of the end of FY16, the total forensic case backlog was 10,380 cases. This demonstrates how the inability to immediately fill any vacant forensic position - including managers and support staff - has a negative effect on backlog reduction efforts. Generally speaking, high backlogs equate to an increased risk to public safety as criminals remain unidentified and able to commit additional crimes and innocent individuals remain incarcerated as they await forensic results which could clear them. Fortunately, in late FY16, ISP did move forward with filling a number of vacant forensic manager and evidence technician positions; this action was still in progress as of June 30, 2016. It is anticipated that filling these manager and evidence technician positions will bring some stability to the organizational structure of the laboratories and ultimately enable forensics scientists to focus on case analysis.

OFFENDER DATABASE SAMPLE BACKLOG

The CODIS is a DNA database program administered by the FBI and implemented by the ISP at the state level. The offender portion of this system contains DNA profiles of individuals convicted of felonies, as well as a few other eligible offenses in accordance with Illinois statutes. All samples collected from eligible offenders from across the state are submitted to the DNA Indexing Unit of the Springfield Forensic Science Laboratory. That unit is responsible for analyzing and uploading to the CODIS database all such submitted DNA samples for the entire state.

During FY16, ISP received 28,192 new offender samples and submitted 28,993 samples to CODIS by the end of June 2016. Additional samples were either in-process of analysis or were not uploaded for various reasons (e.g., were duplicates, were ineligible, etc.). Of all the new samples received which were eligible for CODIS upload, greater than 99 percent of them were uploaded into CODIS within 30 days. By continuing to process these offender samples in such a timely manner, information and leads resulting from any CODIS hits can be quickly conveyed to investigators, helping to solve crimes and exonerate innocent individuals.

With offender samples, a backlog will occur when the number of offender samples submitted exceeds the laboratory's capacity to upload them into CODIS within 30 days of when they are eligible for CODIS upload. For the past decade, the ISP has maintained a zero backlog in offender samples. In March 2006, the CODIS backlog was more than 7,800 samples; since FY07 when that backlog was eliminated, the ISP has been able to keep up with sample submissions and has improved internal turnaround times for verifications and notifications of CODIS hits. At the end of FY16, the CODIS sample backlog remains at zero. This is a testament to the value of sufficient staffing levels and the DNA Indexing Unit's extensive use of highly efficient technologies, such as robotics, to maximize the in-house analytical capacity of these specialized, uniform samples.

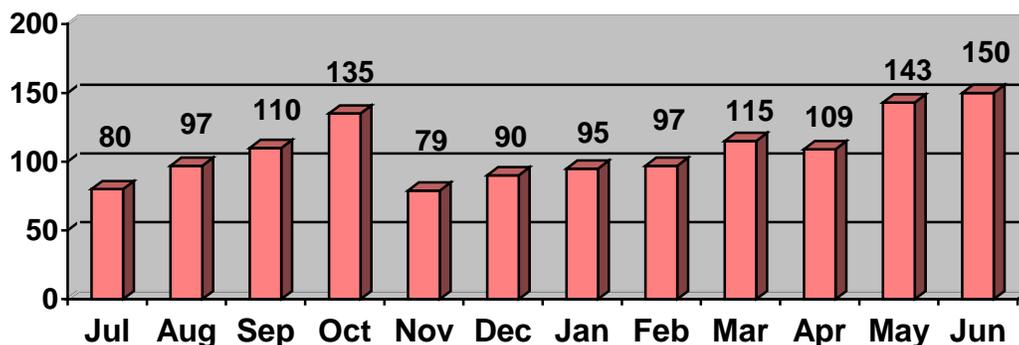
On January 1, 2012, PA 97-383 became effective. This law closed several loopholes in previous legislation by requiring a DNA sample from all registered sex offenders, regardless of conviction date. The law also added three reasons for collection of DNA: a court order with no other restrictions, sex offenders from other states that are not required to be supervised by parole or probation, and limited "indictees" for First Degree Murder, Home Invasion, Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault, and Criminal Sexual Assault. Since the passing of this law, no other changes to the offender statutes have been proposed that would impact the number of offender samples being submitted to the DNA Indexing Unit.

As of June 30, 2016, there were several vacancies in the DNA Indexing Unit which occurred through normal attrition. Once refilled, staffing and funding for the CODIS program will be sufficient to address current needs. However, in the event of an inability to backfill vacancies, significant budgetary cuts, equipment problems, and/or additional immediate changes to offender statutes (such as a law which would require all felony arrestees to submit a DNA sample for CODIS), this could change. Any one such action will result in the development of a backlog which will require additional time and resources to address.

In FY16, there were 1,300 CODIS hits, as shown on the following chart. This figure had increased over past years due to additional unknown DNA case profiles being uploaded into CODIS as a result of the PA 96-1011 outsourcing effort. As the new outsourcing initiative progresses, an increase may once again be observed. The significance of any of the CODIS hits, however, is not known and cannot be determined by the ISP; it is only determined by the law enforcement agency after additional investigation is conducted.

On June 30, 2016, there were totals of 556,675 offender profiles and 39,860 crime scene (or “forensic unknown”) profiles in the Illinois DNA database. There were also cumulative totals of 19,508 CODIS hits, with 17,081 offender-to-case hits and 2,528 case-to-case hits detected. In an offender-to-case hit, a convicted offender’s known DNA profile is associated with an unknown DNA profile from a case. This information can provide investigators with the identity of the possible perpetrator. In a case-to-case hit, unknown DNA profiles from two or more cases are associated, thereby linking cases and providing additional leads for investigators to pursue. There have been 2,536 national associations, which are CODIS hits of DNA profiles from Illinois to DNA profiles from other states. All 50 states, plus the FBI and US Army laboratories, participate in CODIS. Through May 2016 (last data available), Illinois ranks fifth in the nation, behind only California, Florida, Texas, and New York in the number of investigations aided by CODIS (20,258), according to FBI statistics.

FY16 Monthly CODIS Hits



NOTE REGARDING STATISTICS PROVIDED IN THIS REPORT:

All reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of the data. However, there are inherent limitations present with the existing search methods of the ISP’s CALMS database. The data attached herein is as accurate as possible, given the limitations of the current system.

With both Forensic Biology and DNA casework, as well as with offender database samples, the reported backlog is just a snapshot of the workload at a given point in time. Legislation, crime rates, new technology, and available resources all impact this statistic.



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