

name associated with a profile only when it is legally acceptable.

If an offender's profile appears to match a profile in the forensic index, the laboratories involved are notified of a possible association. The offender's profile will be reanalyzed for profile confirmation. A second reference standard requested by the casework laboratory from the offender is subsequently compared to the DNA profile from the evidence.

EXPUNGEMENT PROVISIONS

The expansion of the DNA profiling system to include DNA collection of arrested individuals also included a provision for the expungement of the DNA record and destruction of the DNA sample from an arrestee. If the warrant is refused by the prosecutor, the arresting agency must notify the MSHP Crime Laboratory, which will then expunge the record and destroy the DNA sample, barring any other qualifying offenses or arrests being present. If the charges are withdrawn, the prosecutor must notify the MSHP Crime Laboratory. If the case is dismissed, no probable cause is found, or the defendant is found not guilty, the court shall notify the MSHP Crime Laboratory.

OTHER USES OF CODIS

The forensic index contains DNA profiles from evidence found at crime scenes, such as blood, semen, or saliva. A match can link an offender to a crime scene. Matches between several crime scenes can indicate a serial criminal.

The missing persons index contains DNA reference profiles from missing persons. The unidentified human remain index contains DNA profiles developed from unidentified humans and remains. The biological relatives of missing persons contains DNA profiles voluntarily contributed from relatives of missing persons. Entering these type of DNA profiles provides investigators with a powerful tool in the identification of missing and unidentified persons.

BENEFITS OF DNA PROFILING

DNA profiling is a powerful tool used by law enforcement to help solve crimes. As more profiles are entered into CODIS, investigators have an increased chance of finding a match between evidence and a possible suspect. DNA profiling can be used to exclude a suspect in the absence of a match. In the event of a plane crash, fire, or flood, DNA profiles may also be used to identify the victims.

**For more information
about the CODIS Unit and
all other units in the Missouri
State Highway Patrol Crime Labo-
ratory, please visit the website:**

www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHP-Web/PatrolDivisions/CLD/index.html

For employment opportunities, visit:

www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/PatrolDivisions/HRD/index.html



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MISSOURI STATE HIGHWAY PATROL



OFFENDER DNA PROFILING

The CODIS Unit of the Missouri State Highway Patrol General Headquarters Crime Laboratory is responsible for analyzing offender DNA samples and the management of the CODIS database.

CODIS

In 1991, the Missouri Legislature enacted Revised Statute 650.050 RSMo., establishing the DNA profiling system. Under this statute only certain violent and sexual crimes were considered qualifying offenses. In 2004, Senate Bill 1000 passed, increasing the range of the qualifying offenses to include all felony offenses, all misdemeanor offenses under Chapter 566 RSMo., and committed violent sexual predators. In 2009, House Bill 152 passed to allow for the DNA collection of anyone 17 or older who is arrested for burglary in the first degree, burglary in the second degree, or any felony under Chapter 565, 566, 567, 568, or 573 RSMo. That same year, House Bill 62 was passed which allows for DNA collection from anyone required to register as a sexual offender in Missouri.

- **Section 650.055 RSMo.** — Requires the following individuals to provide a fingerprint and blood or scientifically accepted biological sample collected for purposes of DNA profiling analysis:
 - Those who are found guilty of a felony offense or any offense under Chapter 566 RSMo.
 - Those seventeen or older who are arrested for burglary in the first degree under Section 569.160 RSMo., burglary in the second degree under Section 569.170 RSMo., or a felony offense under chapters 565, 566, 567, 568, or 573 RSMo.

- Those determined to be a sexually violent predator pursuant to Sections 632.480-632.513 RSMo.
- Individuals required to register as a sexual offender under sections 589.400 to 589.425 RSMo.

The Sample

Before 2005, most DNA samples were obtained by pricking the offender's finger and collecting a few drops of blood. Currently, a small swab is used to remove cells containing DNA from the inside of the offender's mouth.

Sample Collection

The Department of Corrections Division of Adult Institutions (DAI), Division of Probation and Parole (P&P), county jails, and anyone with arrest authority are responsible for identifying which offenders' DNA samples need to be collected. The Missouri State Highway Patrol provides sampling supplies to the designated employees of the DAI, P&P, jails, and police agencies who perform the DNA collection.



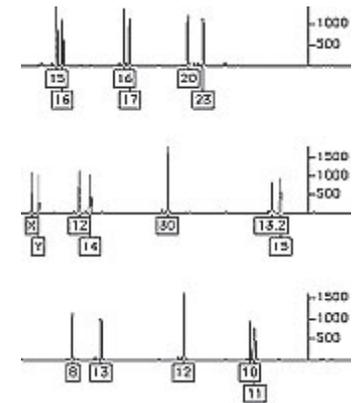
DNA

DNA is the genetic information found in cells. It acts as the body's instructions, determining body type and appearance. Every person has unique DNA, except for identical siblings, such as twins or triplets.

DNA Profile

Analysts take a small part of the sample and isolate the DNA. After making many copies of the DNA, a profile is developed from the offender's sample.

Example of a DNA profile:



CODIS

By law, the Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) is the central repository for Missouri offender DNA samples and is home to the State CODIS administrator. The Combined DNA Index System is a national DNA database controlled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. CODIS is divided into three levels, local (LDIS), state (SDIS), and national (NDIS). Each level has an offender and forensic, or crime-related, index. Individual laboratories can enter and compare profiles in their LDIS, and these profiles can be compiled into the SDIS for each state. Profiles from all states are compared within the NDIS.

In August 1994, the MSHP began participating in CODIS.

Verification & Privacy

At collection, an attempt will be made to verify the offender's identity through personal information including social security number and date of birth, a fingerprint, and visual comparison to a photo ID. The offender's profile is entered into CODIS with a unique identifier which is anonymous. Other law enforcement agencies searching CODIS will be given the