

1. Which 12 districts have not signed onto the MOU? Since last reported there are now **ten** judicial districts that have not signed the MOA and **thirteen** that are still in process.

Not Signed: 1(Dare, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck); 10A/B/C/D/E/F (Wake); 14A/B (Durham); 16A/C (Anson, Richmond, Scotland, Hoke); 16B (Robeson); 19A (Cabarrus); 19B (Randolph, Montgomery); 21A/B/C/D (Forsyth); 22B (Davidson, Davie); and 26A/B/C (Mecklenburg).

In Progress: 3B(Craven, Pamlico, Carteret); 6A (Halifax); 6B (Bertie, Hertford, Northampton); 7A (Nash); 7B/C (Wilson, Edgecombe); 8A (Lenoir, Greene); 8B (Wayne); 9 (Vance, Granville, Warren, Franklin); 11B (Johnston); 15B (Chatham, Orange); 17B (Surry, Stokes); 19D (Moore); and 27B (Cleveland, Lincoln).

2. How many of the local rape kits are you planning to test? All of them that are eligible by FBI eligibility standards for upload to the DNA CODIS Databank. Do you know how many can be prosecuted? No. That is determined by the DA in consultation with the law enforcement officer. Is the intent to test all of the kits, or be more selective? It is our intent to screen all of the kits to determine which are eligible for CODIS upload and then for the CODIS eligible kits either test or arrange for testing via outsourcing.
3. How would the lease of equipment work? A standard contract through the Office of State Budget Management (OSBM) with additional language to allow for warranties, maintenance contract and the final disposition of the equipment at the end of the lease. There are two options; lease to own or lease to replace. Cost difference between leasing and purchasing? The difference is similar to buying a car or a house. The overall cost is more but the annual payments are smaller than a single one time cost as it is spread over four or five years. Amount per year to lease? Please see the table below. This is a representative sample of the \$13.5m scientific equipment inventory currently in the SCL.

LEASE VS OUTRIGHT PURCHASE							
		<u>Monthly cost for 5 year lease/turn in</u>	<u>Total cost to lease for 5 years with maintenance</u>	<u>List Price</u>			<u>Total with Warranty</u>
Drug Chemistry							
GC-MS		\$ 3,214.05	\$ 192,843.00	\$ 182,187.00	plus annual warranty \$8880.00 (x 4)= \$35520		\$ 217,707.00
Tox							
Tecan Evo 150		\$ 3,670.00	\$ 220,200.00	\$ 199,818.64	plus annual warranty \$16854.76 (x4)= \$67,419.04		\$ 267,237.68
HS-GC							
		\$ 2,441.35	\$ 146,481.00	\$ 122,199.00	plus annual warranty \$6108.00 (x4)= \$24,432		\$ 146,631.00
DNA							
3500 XL Genetic Analyzer		\$ 4,633.03	\$ 277,981.80	\$ 198,655.00	plus annual warranty \$14,440.00 (x4)= \$57,760.00		\$ 256,415.00

4. What are the Crime Lab staff demographics? Minorities make up 13.9% or 26 of the 194 currently filled positions. 7% are African-Americans, 1% is Hispanics, 1% is Asian, 1 % is Indian and 3% are Multinational. The gender break down is 150 females or 77% to 44 males or 23%. Our Human Resources personnel tell me that the majority of our job applications are submitted by Caucasian females. Compared to NC State Employee demographics, the SCL acknowledges there is always the need for improvement to ensure the diversity of our organization reflects the diversity of the population of our great State. **Please see charts below.**

What are you doing to address the diversity issue? The SCL has a Recruitment Committee. Their purpose, as stated in their charter, is to *actively recruit and encourage students to pursue a career in*

forensic science and explore career opportunities at the NC State Crime Lab. Nested within their goals is the specific goal *to increase diversity of the SCL employees by recruiting qualified applicants from Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU).* Within this goal, the recruiting committee has actively recruited on HBCU campuses such as Shaw University, NC Central University and Fayetteville State University. This committee, working alongside DOJ Human Resources, will continue to target schools with the appropriate academic programs that will naturally feed into the forensic science discipline of the NC State Crime Lab. Specifically, the SCL is actively recruiting students from schools with undergraduate and graduate programs in Chemistry, Biology, Genetics, Physics, Computer Sciences and Forensic Science.

5. What are the turnaround times for toxicology, blood drug, etc.? You said these in your presentation, but they weren't on the slide. The average age of cases awaiting analysis: Blood Alcohol is < 30 days on average. Blood Drug is < 180 days on average. Blood Alcohol/Drug combo is <90 days on average.

6. Can you expand DNA on arrest with existing resources? If not, how far could you expand DNA on arrest?

Without adding additional resources, a very limited expansion of DNA on arrest is feasible. Currently the DNA Database expense for lab supplies and reagents is about \$14.82 per sample (25K samples equals \$370,500). Once you add in the cost of Bode DNA collection kits, it's approximately \$19.91 per sample. **Estimates last year if NC became all felony Arrestee was around 95,000 samples per year (an over 60,000 increase), which would equal almost \$1.9 million in supplies and collection kits.** None of these estimates include any additional personnel costs. Since we're currently utilizing the NIJ grant to the max with very little/no money left, I do not see any way to expand the DNA on arrest law without additional costs.

There are offenses not currently in the law that would be helpful to add that would not increase the volume of samples submitted as much, but could be impactful. A couple of crimes not currently included and would not increase the volume or cost a great deal:

14-33 (c)2 and 3— misdemeanor assault on a female and child, respectively

50B-4.1(a)-Violation of a valid protection order

The addition of these two crimes would add an additional 7,000 samples submitted per year, costing an additional \$139,370 in supplies and collection kits.

The State Crime Lab also currently generates a lot of CODIS Hits from property crime cases. An intermediate step to all felony arrestee would be to include more felony property crimes on arrest such as:

14-54 Breaking and Entering; and 14-72 Larceny.

The addition of these two crimes would add an additional 16,000 samples submitted per year, costing an additional \$318,560 in supplies and collection kits.

These would increase the volume of samples, but not to the level of all felony arrestee including drug offenses. It is the drug offenses that would overwhelm the DNA Database unit without additional resources.

7. How many of the outsourced cases have been completed in the trial courts? Throughout the outsourcing project the SCL partnered with the elected District Attorneys to facilitate and ensure coordination between the testifying scientist from the vendor lab and the DAs Office. The DAs are reviewing the nearly 6,000 cases that were either outsourced to our vendor lab or sent to a local hospital for testing to determine final court disposition. **When the final report is completed, a copy will be provided to your office.** The SCL has compiled the following information about the our toxicology outsourcing project:
- 5,019 cases were outsourced to vendor lab NMS composed of 25 batches. (paid by NC DOJ)
 - 962 cases were outsourced by elected District Attorneys to private hospitals (paid by the NC Conference of DAs)
 - 5,981 total cases outsourced for toxicology analysis.
 - \$1,811,614 spent on analysis by the SCL.
 - \$116,934.17 spent on testimony by the SCL.
 - Total spent as of 3/21/2017 = \$1,928,548.17
 - Pending payments for testimony as of 11/2/16 = \$122,314
 - The number of cases that result in final disposition in court has averaged ~ 3%. This equates to the number of cases in the SCL Toxicology Section that goes to court.
 - DOJ and SCL have projected retaining 15% of remaining funds for pending testimony.
 - SCL Ombudsman is working with all participating elected District Attorneys to determine final disposition of all 5,019 cases.
 - Cases are averaging ~ 15 months from case completion by the vendor lab until final disposition.

State Crime Lab Demographics as of 3/29/2017.

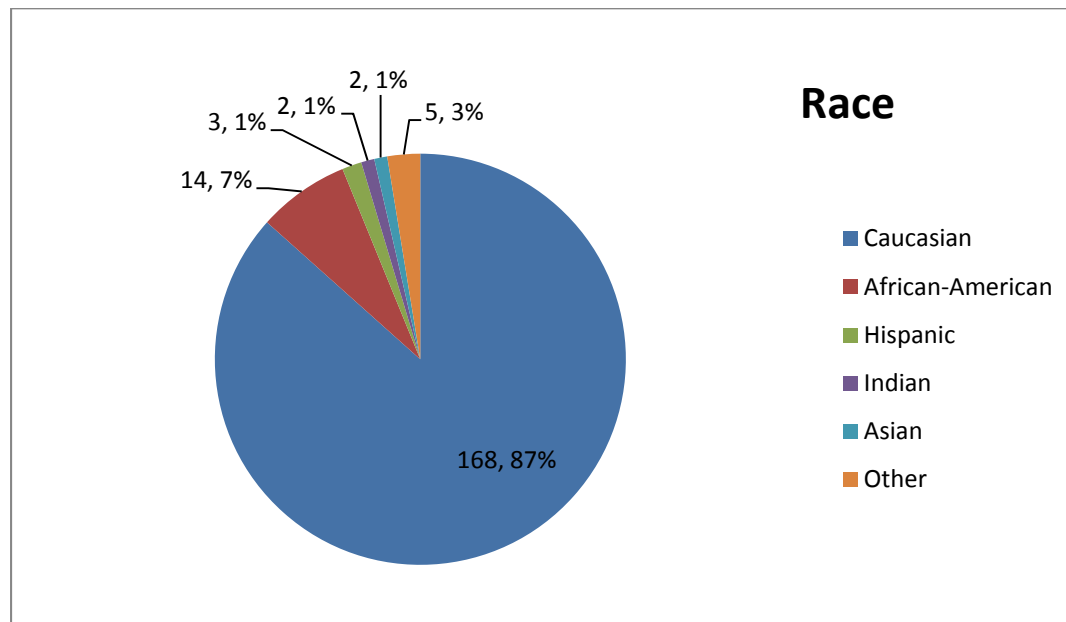
The State Crime Lab has 213 total positions of which 194 are currently filled. (9% vacancy)

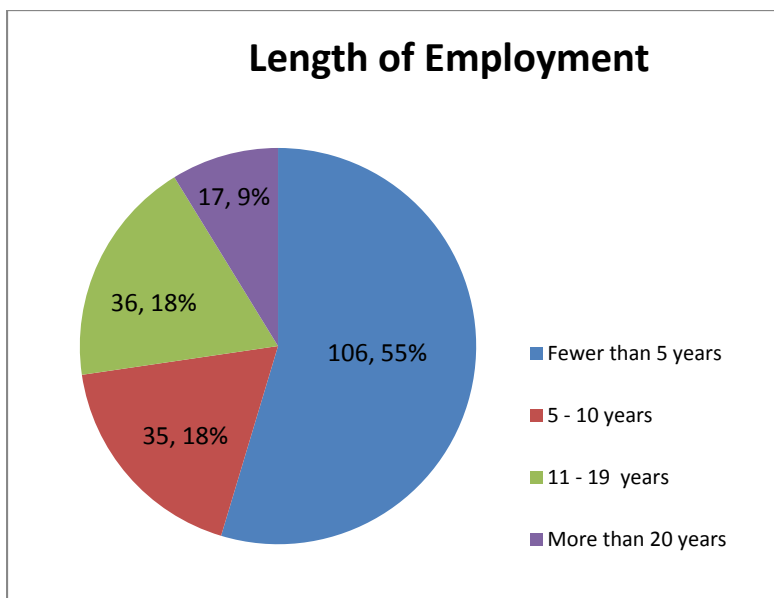
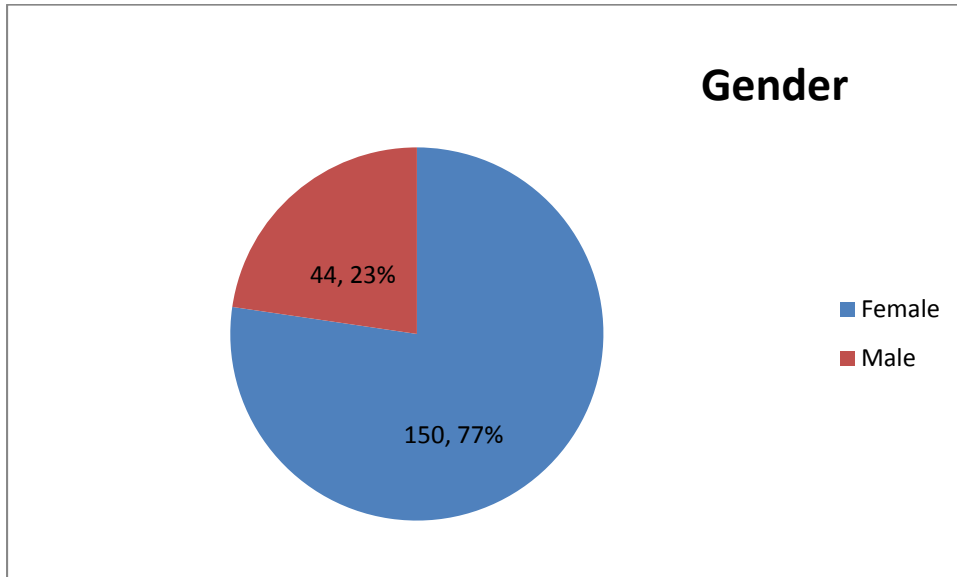
Caucasians make up 86.1% or 168 of the 194 currently filled positions.

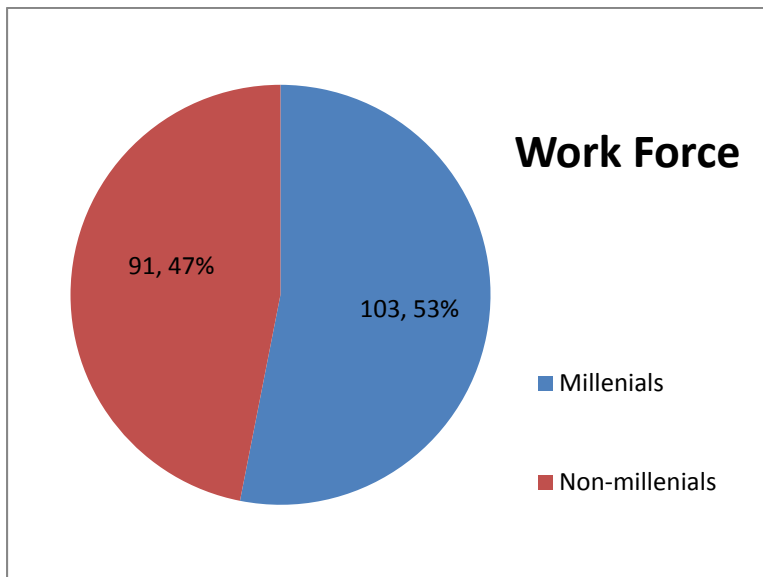
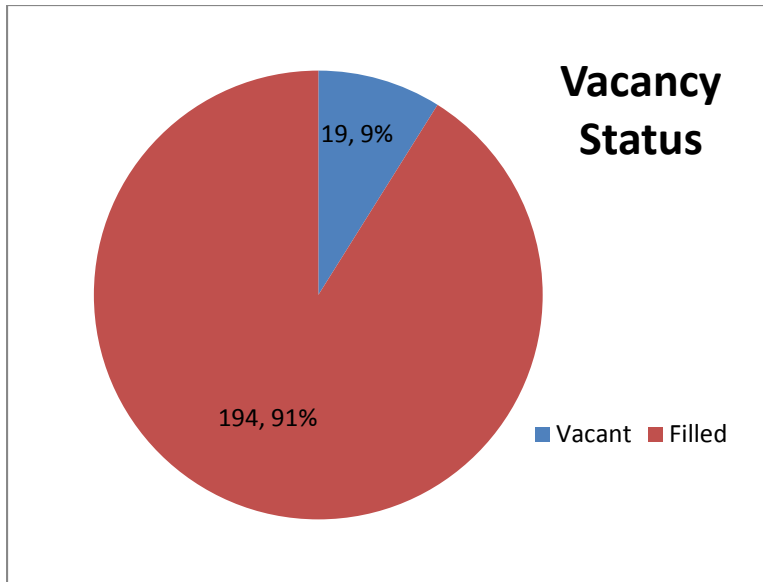
Minorities make up 13.9% or 26 of the 194 currently filled positions.

Other included multinational

The majority of our job applications are submitted by Caucasian females







NC State Government Employees Ethnicity and Gender Demographics

Ethnicity	Number of Employees	Percent of Total State Employees
African American	25,060	30.0
Asian	1,799	2.2

Hispanic	1,617	1.9
Multinational	191	0.2
Native American	1,208	1.4
Pacific Islander	37	0.0
White	51,745	62.0
Ethnicity Not Given	1,762	2.1

Gender	Number of Employees	Percent of Total State Employees
Female	42,156	51.0
Male	41,263	49.0

From: <https://oshr.nc.gov/work-for-nc/state-employee-stats>