THE COURT: Redirect?

MS. PETRONE: Nothing.

THE COURT: You can step down, sir, thank you. Please raise your right hand to be sworn in.

(Witness sworn)

SANDRA LAMBATOS,

called herein as a witness on behalf of the People of the State of Illinois, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY

MS. PETRONE:

Q Can you please state your name and spell your last name?

A Sandra L-a-m-b-a-t-o-s.

Q What is your current occupation?

A I am a stay-at-home mom.

Q How long have you been a stay-at-home mom?

A About a year.

Q What did you do previously?

A I worked at Independent Forensics of Illinois as a paternity DNA analyst.

Q What were your duties in that capacity?

A To examine swabs for DNA profiles and to do

paternity tests.

Q How long did you do that work?

A About a year and a half.

Q Where did you work before that?

A At the Illinois state police crime laboratory.

Q Is that the laboratory located in Chicago in 1941 West Roosevelt?

A Yes, it is.

Q How long did you work at the Illinois State police crime lab in Chicago?

A About eight and a half years.

Q What was your position there?

A I was a forensic scientist 3.

Q Were you also an acting supervisor in the biology section?

A Yes, I was.

Q What were your duties as a forensic scientist 3?

A My duties included examining evidence for the presence of bodily fluids such as blood, semen, and saliva and then I would conduct a DNA comparison on this evidence as requested to do so.

Q What were your duties as an acting supervisor

in the biology section?

A To supervise the daily activities of the biologist in that section and to perform supervisory review on the lab work.

Q Can you tell us about your educational background?

A I have a bachelor's science degree from University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign.

Q What was your major?

A Biology.

Q Do you have any specialized training in your field?

A Yes, I do from the Illinois state police crime laboratory I received about three years of training in the forensic biology and DNA field.

Q Can you describe the training you received in the area of forensic biology?

A Yes. That training was about a year and a half -- about a year and that included learning about the identification of blood, semen, and saliva. We had written, oral, and practical examinations as well as supervised case work.

Q Can you tell us about the specialized training you received in the area of DNA?

A Yes. That training lasted about two years and that included learning about DNA in the form of lectures, written materials, supervised case work, written, oral, and practical laboratory exams.

Q Did you successfully complete these three years of training?

A Yes, I did.

Q Have you attended any seminars from other laboratories in the area of DNA analysis?

A Yes, I did. Seminars was presented by Bodi technology and the Midwestern Association of Forensic scientists.

Q Did you -- have you conducted lectures of presentations in DNA technology?

A Yes, I did. I gave lectures at Kent Law school at the Museum of Science and Industry, at the Chicago police department new detective training, and also for the Cook County State's attorney's office.

Q Was your work at the Illinois state police crime lab subject to peer or supervisory review?

A Yes, it was.

Q Would that include your work in this case?

A Yes, it did.

Q Were you given proficiency tests in your

field at the Illinois state police crime lab?

A Yes.

Q Can you tell us about that?

A There were three proficiency tests in DNA; two being external every 180 days and one being internal.

Q Did you pass these tests?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you belong to any professional organization?

A I did. I belonged to the Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists.

Q Can you tell us the approximate number of samples you analyzed for the presence of bodily fluids?

A Thousands.

Q Can you tell us the approximate number of samples you performed DNA analysis on?

A Thousands.

Q Have you previously testified in a court of law as an expert in forensic DNA analysis?

A Yes.

MS. PETRONE: At this time I would tender the witness as an expert of both forensic biology and forensic DNA analysis.

MR. WALSH: No questions.

THE COURT: Witness is an expert in forensic biology and forensic DNA analysis.

MS. PETRONE: Q What do the letters PCR stand for?

A They stand for preliminary chain reaction.

Q Is that spelled P-O-L-Y-M-E-R-A-S-E?

A Yes, it is.

Q Is this the type of DNA testing that you did at the Illinois state police crime lab?

A Yes, it is.

Q Is this type of testing generally accepted in the scientific community?

A Yes, it is.

Q Is this one of the most modern types of DNA testing available?

A Yes, it is.

Q Can you briefly explain how PCR DNA testing is done?

A Briefly PCR takes the evidence samples which typically comes in low amounts, and we need to multiply it, make greater amounts so we can do our scientific examination on that and through a series of different cycles and temperature changes, we are able to make millions and millions of areas of interest on the DNA

molecule.

Q After the DNA is amplified, what is done?

A After the DNA is amplified, then the specific areas of interest are tagged with florescent markers and examined through a genetic analyzer, and a DNA profile is generated.

Q In this manner can male DNA profile be identified from semen?

A Yes, it can.

Q Can this profile be compared to DNA from a suspect's blood to determine if it is a match with or consistent with having originated from that suspect?

A Yes, it can.

Q Can this testing be used to exclude as well as include a person as being a contributor to a sample?

A Yes.

Q Is the statistical probability of a match determined?

A Yes.

Q Is calculating statistical probability of a match part of your DNA training?

A Yes, it is.

Q Is the method used by the Illinois State police crime lab of determining the statistical

probability of a match generally accepted in the scientific community?

A Yes, it is.

Q Can you briefly explain how this is done?

A The alleles are looked at and put into a frequency data base to determine how common they are in the general population.

Q Directing your attention to the years when you were employed by the state crime lab 2000 and 2001, was it the practice of the Illinois state police crime lab in Chicago to send evidence samples from cases being worked on to Celmark diagnostic laboratory in Germantown, Maryland?

A Yes.

Q Was Celmark an accredited crime lab?

A Yes.

MR. WALSH: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MS. PETRONE: Q Why was this done?

A To expedite and reduce our backlog.

Q How was the evidence sent?

A It was sent in a sealed condition via Federal Express.

Q Was shipping manifests or records kept as all

evidence sent by the Illinois state police crime lab to Celmark diagnostic laboratory?

A Yes.

Q Were these records kept in the ordinary course of business at the Illinois state police crime lab?

A Yes, they were.

Q Were these records kept in a secured area of the lab?

A Yes, they were.

Q Who has access to these records?

A Laboratory personnel.

Q Were these records ordinarily relied on by analysts in performing their work?

A Yes, they were.

Q Were these records used to maintain a record of the chain of custody of evidence?

A Yes.

Q How would the evidence be returned to the Illinois state police crime lab from Celmark diagnostic laboratory?

A In a sealed condition via Federal Express.

Q Is this manner of transporting evidence for DNA analysis generally accepted in the scientific

community?

A Yes, it is.

Q Was it then and is it now a commonly accepted practice in the scientific community for one DNA expert to rely on the records of another DNA expert in order to complete his or her work?

A Yes.

MR. WALSH: Objection to the form of question.

THE COURT: Overruled, she answered.

MS. PETRONE: Q Directing your attention specifically to RD number F083574 Illinois state police crime lab number C00007770 involving the victim named Latonya Jackson. On the date of November 28th of 2000, was evidence from this case sent to Celmark diagnostic laboratory from the Illinois state police crime lab in the manner in which you described?

MR. WALSH: Objection, hearsay.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MS. PETRONE: Q What was the evidence that was sent?

A Vaginal swab and a blood standard from Latonya Jackson.

Q Was this transportation of evidence documented in shipping manifest records of the Illinois

state police crime lab?

A Yes, it was.

MS. PETRONE: May I approach?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. PETRONE: Q Showing you People's Exhibit Number 25 for identification and ask if you recognize that?

A I do.

Q What is that?

A It's a shipping manifest.

Q Is that a manifest that's kept in the ordinary course of business by the Illinois State police crime lab?

A Yes, it is.

Q And does this manifest document evidence on several cases, this case and cases that have nothing to do with this that were sent on the same date from the Illinois state police to Celmark diagnostic laboratory?

A Yes.

Q Referring to this case number C00007770, does it document when this evidence was sent and the method that was used to send this from the State police lab in Chicago to Celmark diagnostic lab in Maryland?

A Yes, it does.

Q What was the date and what was the manner noted in this manifest?

A The date was November 28th of 2000 and the manner noted was via Federal Express.

Q And is there also a specific Federal Express number noted on the document?

A Yes, there is.

Q And does this document also note the date received by Celmark diagnostic laboratory?

A Yes, it does.

Q And what is that date?

A November 29, 2000.

Q Showing you what's been marked as People's Exhibit Number 26 for identification. Do you recognize that?

A I do.

Q What is that?

A The return shipping manifest.

Q Is that a return shipping manifest for other cases that have nothing to do with this one plus this case number C00007770?

A Yes, it is.

Q And does this indicate the date that the evidence in that case number was sent back from Celmark

diagnostic laboratory in Maryland to the Illinois state police crime lab in Chicago, Illinois?

A It does.

Q What is the date that this manifest notes?

A April 3rd of 2001.

Q And does it show the manner of shipment?

A Manner of shipment was by Federal Express and there's a shipping number.

Q Is this manifest also People's Exhibit Number 26 kept in the ordinary course of the business at the Illinois state police crime lab?

A Yes, it is.

Q Were these pieces of evidence People's Number 25 and 26 relied on by you when you did work on this case?

A Yes, it was.

Q And these also keep track of the chain of custody; is that correct?

A Correct.

Q Do they also note what evidence was sent?

A Yes, they do.

Q What evidence was sent?

A The vaginal swabs and the blood standards.

Q Were you assigned to work on this case at the

Illinois State police crime lab?

A Yes, I was.

Q Was there a computer match generated of the male DNA profile found in semen from the vaginal swabs of Latonya Jackson to a male DNA profile that had been identified as having originated from Sandy Williams.

MR. WALSH: Objection, lack of foundation, Judge. There's no evidence with regard to any testing that's been done to generate a DNA profile by another lab to be testified to by this witness.

THE COURT: As to who?

MR. WALSH: With regard to the swabs that she says that testimony that were sent to another lab in Maryland.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. PETRONE: I'm not getting at what another lab did. I was referring to a computer data base without saying any more about that but after she received that information for the data base she did her own testing based on that information.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. WALSH: It's still relying on testing that's done by another lab.

THE COURT: We will see. If she says she didn't do

her own testing and she relied on a test of another lab and she's testifying to that, we will see what she's going to say. I don't know. Go ahead.

MS. PETRONE: Q Was there a computer match generated of the male DNA profile found in semen from the vaginal swabs of Latonya Jackson to a male DNA profile that had been identified as having originated from Sandy Williams?

A Yes, there was.

Q Did you compare the semen that had been identified by Brian Hapack from the vaginal swabs of Latonya Jackson to the male DNA profile that had been identified by Karen Kooi from the blood of Sandy Williams?

A Yes, I did.

MR. WALSH: Objection to the form of the question.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.

MS. PETRONE: Q Did you use the method of DNA testing which you described earlier?

A Yes.

Q What was your conclusion?

A I concluded that Sandy Williams cannot be excluded as a possible source of the semen identified in

the vaginal swabs.

Q In other words is the semen identified in the vaginal swabs of Latonya Jackson consistent with having originated from Sandy Williams?

A Yes.

Q What is the probability of this profile occurring in the general population?

A Can I refer to my report?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE WITNESS: This profile would be expected to occur in approximately 1 in 8.7 quadrillion black, 1 in 390 quadrillion white, or 1 in 109 quadrillion Hispanic unrelated individuals.

Q Do you know the approximate population of the world?

A Approximately 6 billion.

MR. WALSH: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MS. PETRONE: Q In your expert opinion, can you call this a match to Sandy Williams?

A Yes.

MR. WALSH: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MS. PETRONE: No further questions.