The path to precedent for Maryland probabilistic genotyping

Mid-Atlantic Association of Forensic Scientists

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TrueAllele® computer solution

- Accurate. 43 validation studies, 8 published
- Objective. Workflow removes human bias
- Accepted. Reported in 47 states, used by 10 labs
- Transparent. Give math, software (4GB DVD)
- Neutral. Can statistically include or exclude

TrueAllele in Maryland

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Cybergenetics Maryland cases 34

Trial testimony Maryland v. Nelson Clifford

Maryland v. Omar McGee Maryland v. Calvin Odera

Maryland v. Andy Panton

Maryland v. Michael Brown Jr.

Post-conviction hearings

Maryland v. William Jamison

Maryland v. Rodney Brown

Baltimore Police Department Forensic Science and Evidence Services Division

TrueAllele laboratory

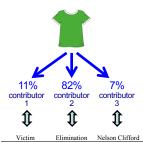
(using for over ten years)

Maryland v. Adan Canela



3 children slain in apartment

Maryland v. Nelson Clifford



23.1 thousand 32 trillion

Maryland v. Tyrone Harvin

83-year-old woman found beaten and sexually assaulted, dies in hospital

14-year-old Tyrone Harvin charged with victim's rape and murder

Evidence: 2 condoms and swabs of broken lamp Baltimore City TrueAllele® DNA mixture analysis:

At least 2 contributors to the mixtures

Matches to victim and defendant (LR in millions)

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Defense Challenge

Motion in Limine to Exclude Results of TrueAllele Probabilistic Genotyping as Violative of Provisions of the United States Constitution and the Maryland Declaration of Rights and Request for Hearing

Defendant requests this court to exclude, the results of DNA testing predicated in part, upon the use of TrueAllele probabilistic genotyping

As grounds for his motion, Defendant asserts probabilistic genotyping violates the Maryland Declaration of Rights and the United States Constitution because it shifts the burden of proof because likelihood ratios prompt juries to convict "without proof beyond a reasonable doubt," thereby altering the State's burden of proof.

Maryland reliability standard

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United States: Daubert v. Merrell-Dow

- 1. Has been or can be **tested**
- 2. Peer review and publication
- 3. Known or potential rate of error
- 4. Existence of **standards** and controls
- 5. Generally accepted (Frye)

- Maryland: Rochkind v. Stevenson
 Expert's testimony flows naturally and directly from research he conducted independent of the litigation or whether the opinions are developed expressly for
- purposes of testifying
 Expert unjustly extrapolated from an accepted premise to an unfounded conclusion
- Expert adequately accounted for **obvious alternative** explanations
 Expert is being as **careful** as he would be **in his regular profession** outside his paid litigation consulting
- 10. Field of expertise the expert claims is known to reach reliable results for the type of opinion the experts would give

TrueAllele reliability materials

Background Readings Validation Papers Validation Studies Forensic Applications **DNA Exonerations** Regulatory Approval Standards Compliance Method Reports **General Acceptance Related Systems** Admissibility Rulings Legal Commentary Scientific Development Other Papers

Peer-reviewed validation studies

Perlin MW, Sinelnikov A. An information gap in DNA evidence interpretation. *PLoS ONE*. 2009;4(12):e8327.

Ballantyne J, Hanson EK, Perlin MW. DNA mixture genotyping by probabilistic computer interpretation of binomially-sampled laser captured cell populations: Combining quantitative data for greater identification information. Science & Justice, 2013;53(2):103-114.

Perlin MW, Hornyak J, Sugimoto G, Miller K. TrueAllele® genotype identification on DNA mixtures containing up to five unknown contributors. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. 2015;60(4):857-868.

Greenspoon SA, Schiermeier-Wood L, Jenkins BC. Establishing the limits of TrueAllele⁶ Casework: a validation study. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. 2015;60(5):1263-1276.

Bauer DW, Butt N, Hornyak JM, Perlin MW. Validating TrueAllele® interpretation of DNA mixtures containing up to ten unknown contributors. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. 2020; 65(2):380-398.

Perlin MW, Legler MM, Spencer CE, Smith JL, Allan WP, Belrose JL, Duceman BW. Validating TrueAllele® DNA mixture interpretation. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. 2011;56(6):1430-1447.

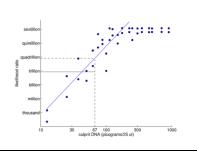
Perlin MW, Belrose JL, Duceman BW. New York State TrueAllele® Casework validation study. Journal of Forensic Sciences. 2013;58(6):1458-1466.

Perlin MW, Dormer K, Hornyak J, Schiermeier-Wood L, Greenspoon S. TrueAllele® Casework on Virginia DNA mixture evidence: computer and manual interpretation in 72 reported criminal cases. PLOS ONE 2014:(9)3:e92837

TrueAllele predictability

An Information Gap in DNA Evidence Interpretation

Mark W. Perlin¹*, Alexander Sinelnikov² PLOS **on**e 2009



TrueAllele reliability

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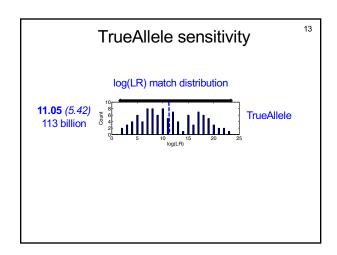
TrueAllele Casework on Virginia DNA Mixture Evidence: Computer and Manual Interpretation in 72 Reported Criminal Cases

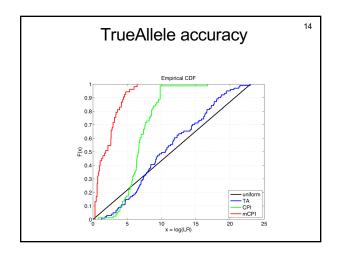
Mark W. Perlin¹*, Kiersten Dormer¹, Jennifer Hornyak¹, Lisa Schiermeier-Wood², Susan Greenspoon I Cybergenetics, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States of America, 2 Department of Forensic Science, Richmond, Virginia, United States of America

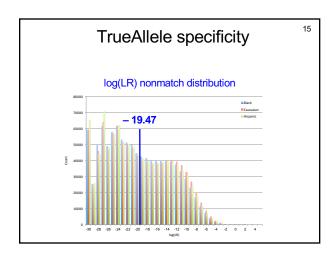


Validation axes

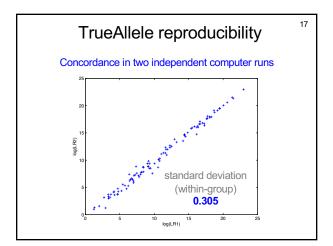
- sensitive
- specific
- reproducible



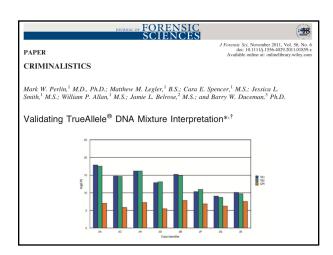


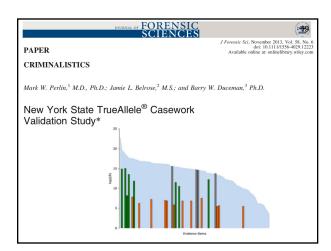


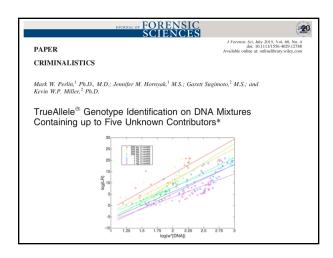
Higher human error rate TrueAllele specificity (million samples) From noncontributor distribution, for LR > 100: Error rate = 1 in 1,000,000 (0.0001)% CPI – analytical threshold 5 false positives in 81 comparisons Error rate = 5 in 81 (6%) mCPI – stochastic threshold 17 inconclusive results

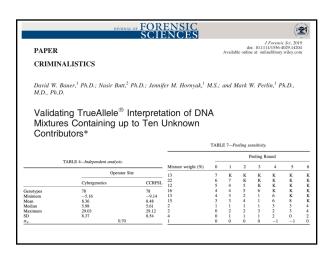


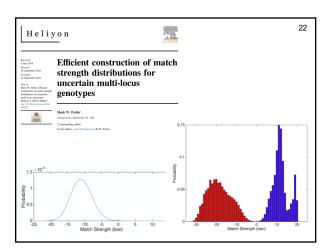
1 false positive in 53 comparisons Error rate = 1 in 53 (2%)











47 US admissibility rulings

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania v Kevin Foley (admitted, 2009; appellate precedent, 2012) appellate precedent, 2012) People of California v Dupree Langston (admitted, 2013) Commonwealth of Virginia v Matthew Brady (admitted, 2013) State of Drio v Maurica Shaw (admitted, 2014) State of Louisiana v Chattley Chesterfield & Samuel Nicolas (admitted, 2014)

ple of New York v John Wakefield (admitted, 2015; appellate People of New York v John Wiskeffeld (admitted, 2015, appellate precedent, 2019, high court precedent, 2022). State of South Carolina v Jaquard Alken (admitted, 2015). State of South Carolina v Jaquard Alken (admitted, 2016). State of Indiana v Dugniqio Forest (admitted, 2016). State of Indiana v Maciord Wade (admitted, 2016). State of Indiana v Maciord Wade (admitted, 2017). State of Indiana v Harold Housef (admitted, 2017). State of Indiana v Harold Housef (admitted, 2017). State of Indiana v Randal Coalter (admitted, 2017). State of Indiana v Andel Coalter (admitted, 2018, appellate precedent, 2019).

precedent, 2019)
State of hohar av Vaylen Glazebrook (admitted, 2018)
State of hoho v David Mathis (admitted, 2018)
State of Poinds va Lagiyavian Daniels (admitted, 2018; appellate procedent, 2021)
State of Florids va Lagiyavian Daniels (admitted, 2018; appellate procedent, 2021)
State of Ternessee v Demontez Watkins (admitted, 2018; appellate procedent, 2021)
State of Georgia v Thaddus Nundra (admitted, 2019; appellate

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State of Georgia v Alexander Battle (admitted, 2019) United States v Lenard Gibbs (admitted, 2019) State of Georgia v Guy Sewell (admitted, 2019) State of Georgia v Adedoja Bah (admitted, 2019) State of Georgia v Nathani sate or Leorgia v Nathaniel Day (admitted, 2019)
State of Tennessee v Adullah Powell (admitted, 2021)
State of Georgia v Zarera Gamer (admitted, 2021)
State of Georgia v Zarera Gamer (admitted, 2021)
United States v Curits Johnson, 1, (admitted, 2021)
State of Georgia v Rahul Joseph Das (admitted, 2021)
State of Mayland v Tyrone Harvin (admitted, 2021)
State of Mayland v Tyrone Harvin (admitted, 2021)
State of Mayland v Gregory Jones (not used, Daubert not applied, 2021)

appiled, 2021) State of Georgia v Lashumbia Session (admitted, 2021) State of Georgia v Bryan Byers (admitted, 2022) State of Louisiana v Dermell Lewis, Corey Major, & Geral Parker (admitted, 2022)

Parker (admitted, 2022)
State of Lusiana v James Tabb (admitted, 2022)
State of Lusiana v James Tabb (admitted, 2022)
State of Lusiana v Shawn Briscoe and Lance McIntyre (not used due to limeliness, 2022)
United States v Hunter Anderson (admitted, 2023)
State of Lusiana v Confluos Dyson (admitted, 2023)
United States v Pawel Mills (admitted, 2023)
United States v Damond Lockett (admitted, 2023)
State of Georgia v Erin Stephon Arms (admitted, 2023) State of Ohio v Michael Carter (admitted, 2024)
State of Georgia v Jose Ibarra (admitted, 2024)
State of Hawaii v Eric Thompson (admitted, 2024)
People of New York v Edward Holley (admitted, 2

TrueAllele today

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Invented math & algorithms Developed computer systems Support users and workflow Routinely used in casework Validate system reliability Educate the community Train or certify analysts

Admissibility challenges Testify about LR results

Educate lawyers and public Make the ideas understandable 30 years 25 years

10 laboratories 535 agencies 43 studies

175 talks 400 students

45 rulings, 16 states and federal 150 trials 1,000 people

1,300 cases, 47 states

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The parties' disagreement concerning the reliability of the evidence, as applied in this case, as well as any perceived flaws and weaknesses in TrueAllele, are issues to be **tested through trial**. For this court, the issues presented go to the **weight of the evidence**, **rather than admissibility** of the evidence. Although this court recognizes there TrueAllele is relatively new and "cutting edge" DNA technology, Defendant failed to demonstrate admission of the evidence would violate his right to due process.

Based on the foregoing, this court finds admission of the TrueAllele analysis and the conclusions generated through use of TrueAllele will not run afoul of Md. Rule 5-702, Md. Rule 5-403, the United States Constitution, or the Maryland Declaration of Rights.

Harvin was sentenced to life in prison for first-degree murder and rape

Appellate opinion

Appellant assertions

The TrueAllele parameters

Consistency between results and underlying data

Sufficiency of validation process

The calibration of the electrophoresis machine

Appellate Court decision

For the reasons articulated above, the circuit court did not abuse its discretion in admitting the TrueAllele evidence under Md. Rule 5-702.

Maryland Supreme Court

January 29, 2025 NOTICE OF ORDER

Tyrone Harvin v. State of Maryland Petition No. 355, September Term, 2024

On January 29, 2025, the Court entered an order denying the petition for writ of certiorari in this Court.

TrueAllele appellate precedent in Maryland (7th state)

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Conclusion

- Cybergenetics invented TrueAllele technology 25 years ago
- The world's first reliable probabilistic genotyping software
- TrueAllele separates mixture data into contributor genotypes
- These contributor genotypes preserve identification information
- Informative genotypes deliver accurate DNA match results
- Separation turns mixtures into simple single-source-like genotypes
- So TrueAllele results are easy to explain to judges and juries
- Extensive validation established TrueAllele as reliable forensic science
- TrueAllele is regularly admitted as reliable evidence after challenge
- TrueAllele has appellate precedent in seven states: Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania and Tennessee





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