

1 Q Now would you please give your full name and your
2 occupation currently for the jury?

3 A Dawn Tingle. I'm with the North Louisiana Crime
4 Lab. I'm the supervisor of the serology and DNA
5 sections.

6 Q And how long have you -- let's do this, how long
7 have you been supervisor of the DNA section?

8 A Since 1993.

9 Q Okay. And then how long have you been the
10 supervisor of serology?

11 A They were both at the same time.

12 Q Okay. And who was over serology and or DNA if
13 there was a DNA section prior to that time?

14 A There was, well, there was serology, before 1993
15 Pat Voycabbich.

16 Q Pat Voycabbich?

17 A Yes.

18 Q And you took over that job when Pat Voycabbich d
19 what?

20 A He went to school for his Ph.D.

21 Q And namely did that Ph.D. in DNA?

22 A Yes, biology.

23 Q And at that time left you in '93 head of the
24 serology?

25 A He left, Becky Collins took over for a year and
26 then she left and I took over.

27 Q Okay. Now and when did he return?

28 A Well, he's been on and off since 1994.

29 Q Okay. When did he, I assume he's the one you
30 trained under, a lot of the training under for your D
31 work?

32 A Correct.

1 Q What years or what months did that occur?

2 A He started in 1993, the end of 1993 coming back
3 and off once or twice a month.

4 Q And that's when you received your training?

5 A Some of the training, yes. It's been on, it's b
6 going on ever since then.

7 Q Okay.

8 A On and off.

9 Q And let's go back before we get to the training
10 there let me ask you now if I could about your backgro
11 and your college?

12 A I have a BS in biology from Milsapps College in
13 Jackson, Mississippi.

14 Q And what courses specifically did you take in th
15 in getting that BS or obtaining that to deal with DNA?

16 A Genetics was the main course which would deal wi
17 DNA. I have had other biology courses such as my
18 histology, embryology all of those would deal with som
19 type of blood and DNA.

20 Q Okay. Now you went to college what year did you
21 graduate?

22 A '89.

23 Q And what did you do your first year out?

24 A I worked at a private medical lab in Hattiesberg
25 Mississippi.

26 Q And doing serology type work?

27 A Yes.

28 Q Okay. And then you came to the Northwest
29 Criminalistics Laboratory here in Shreveport in 1990,
30 that correct?

31 A Correct.

32 Q And during the time you have been there what

1 sections have you been in?

2 A Serology and DNA.

3 Q Just those two?

4 A Yes.

5 Q Okay. Now I assume when you were first hired in
6 '90 you were, what, a trainee, that's the first stage?

7 A Correct.

8 Q And what are the other stages you go through with
9 expertise there at the crime lab?

10 A You would first be a trainee then go to a
11 criminalist one and a criminalist two and then if, the
12 next stage would be a criminalist three or supervisor.

13 Q Okay. There would be either a three or a
14 supervisor?

15 A Correct.

16 Q You don't automatically get the three rating, the
17 highest rating just because you are a supervisor?

18 A No.

19 Q Okay. What is Pat Voycabbich would you know?

20 A He's now the technical supervisor of the DNA
21 Research Lab.

22 Q So is he even a three, criminalist three?

23 A He probably would be considered a three.

24 Q Considered one but not designated?

25 A I'm not positive what he would be.

26 Q What about Mr. Heard the director of the crime
27 that's been there as long as I can remember?

28 A He's a systems director. He would be considered
29 probably three.

30 Q All right. Is he the only one there at the lab
31 that's actually three then?

32 A I don't know.

1 Q Okay. Now how long, how do you go from trainee to
2 criminalist one to criminalist two?

3 A It would be the training and then the years of
4 experience.

5 Q All right. And you have been number two,
6 criminalist two which is next to the highest for how many
7 years?

8 A Since probably '93.

9 Q So four to five years you have been a criminalist
10 two?

11 A Correct.

12 Q And now you are supervisor of the serology section
13 and the DNA section?

14 A Correct.

15 Q Tell us briefly what is the serology section?

16 A Serology is going to be the section which
17 identifies and types the body fluids such as semen,
18 vaginal fluids, blood, saliva, any kind of body fluid.

19 Q Now just along those lines of serology is that
20 where you do your A B O typing that you do to tell me
21 what kind of blood I have?

22 A Correct.

23 Q That's the type of work you did in the serology
24 lab?

25 A Correct.

26 Q And what exactly, when you just do the serology
27 you do a blood typing if I told you I have A negative
28 you just take it, then you do your procedure and you
29 ought to find A negative, right?

30 A Yes.

31 Q Now how do they get to the numbers like I think
32 blood type O is considered to be approximately fifty

1 percent of the population, is that about right?

2 A Approximately.

3 Q Okay. And then I think a negative is one of the
4 lesser percentages in the whole total population. How
5 they arrive at those numbers?

6 A They would arrive at those numbers by taking --
7 they would type a bunch of people, several hundred people
8 and using those numbers and when they find a certain
9 type, like they find so many As so many Bs, so many Cs
10 and they would take those frequencies and come up with
11 statistical number of how often it's found within that
12 population.

13 Q So they did that and that's the number that's still
14 being used today, is that right?

15 A Yes.

16 Q By all the labs basically?

17 A Yes.

18 Q Just as a general clarification question on that
19 mean that's the same almost with the statistics and the
20 data done for DNA. Don't they take it from a certain
21 number of people and then they extrapolate it through
22 computer or however they do it statistically to show
23 what percentages of the match would be, you might say

24 A Correct.

25 Q Okay. And that's done across the country pretty
26 much the same, right?

27 A Yes.

28 Q Is it a fact that perhaps would you think most
29 laboratories across the nation are using the same data
30 background?

31 A They are using a data base of some sort, yes.

32 Q That is provided to them by some other company

1 either one they have run themselves?

2 A Correct.

3 Q Now how, since -- do you get a certification in
4 being a serology person or either a DNA person or just
5 on-job training expertise?

6 A On the job training.

7 Q Okay. So how did you get your training in the
8 serology work first of all?

9 A Under Pat Voycabbich.

10 Q And I assume Mr. Heard had partially trained him
11 after all of his schooling?

12 A Trained Pat?

13 Q Yeah?

14 A No. I'm not sure where Pat got his training from.

15 Q All right. And he trained you in serology,
16 correct?

17 A Correct.

18 Q And then he trained you in DNA?

19 A Correct.

20 Q Okay. How long has this laboratory right here in
21 Shreveport been certified for serology work by the
22 National Organization of Criminalistic Laboratories?

23 A They have been doing serology since they have been
24 open in the 70s.

25 Q '70?

26 A I believe, yes.

27 Q Have they been nationally certified?

28 A As far as accreditation?

29 Q Excuse me?

30 A As far as accreditation?

31 Q Yes, ma'am, accreditation?

32 A We have been accredited for ten years.