

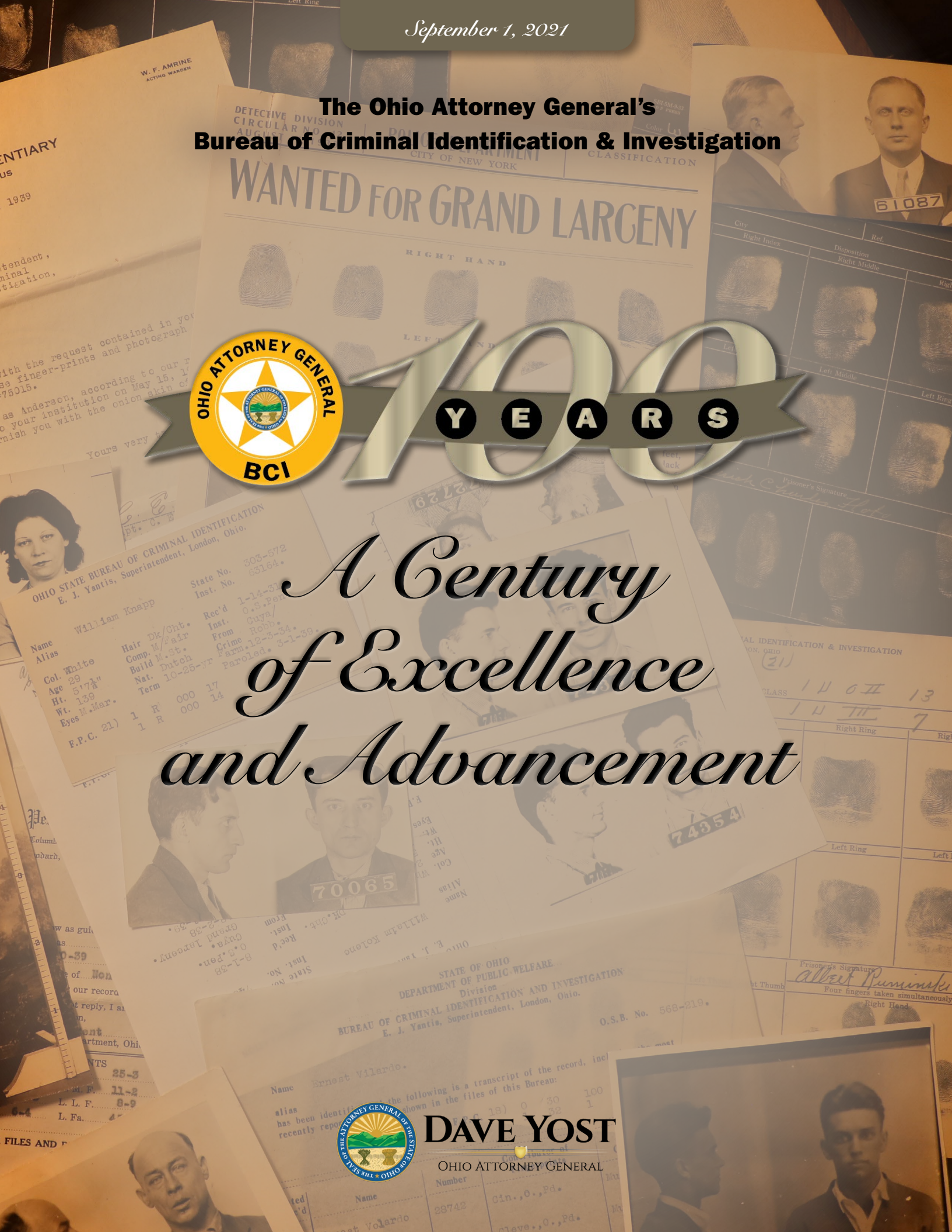
September 1, 2021

The Ohio Attorney General's
Bureau of Criminal Identification & Investigation



100
YEARS

*A Century
of Excellence
and Advancement*



OHIO STATE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION
E. J. Yantis, Superintendent, London, Ohio.

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STATE OF OHIO
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
Division
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION
E. J. Yantis, Superintendent, London, Ohio.

O.S.B. No. 568-219.



DAVE YOST
OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL





We, the professional men and women of the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification & Investigation, are committed to serving the law enforcement community and protecting the citizens of Ohio by providing accurate criminal records, reliable laboratory services and comprehensive investigative assistance. This mission is based on a foundation of integrity, professionalism, cooperation and commitment.



100 years of protecting & preserving the truth

Today we celebrate **BCI**, the professionals who drive it and their notable accomplishments of the past century.

From cataloging criminals' biometric information and running OHLEG to analyzing forensic evidence and investigating crimes throughout Ohio, BCI intrinsically operates as a team and a team player.

With roots firmly shaped by that cooperative spirit as well as integrity, professionalism and commitment, BCI faces the future confidently, ready and willing to meet the challenges of its next 100 years.



BCI TURNS 100

This booklet will acquaint readers with the rich, remarkable history of the Bureau of Criminal Identification & Investigation, a story of 100 years of growing technical and scientific sophistication in the fight against crime.

But I want to talk about the deeper meaning of what BCI does.

The first thing to note is that all humans have some fundamental needs. And I'm not talking about just food and shelter, but spiritual needs, too. Things such as love, connection to family and community, faith.

And just as important — we have a need for justice. From an early age, we all experience unfairness or injustice of one kind or another, and we all know what it feels like to be wronged and to yearn for justice.

The second thing to note is that justice is not a naturally occurring event. In fact, injustice is the natural order of things. In nature, predators rule through strength and violence. They kill and take what they want and there is no appeal or recompense for the victims. And unfortunately, there are predators among humankind, as well.

When someone is victimized by a human predator, they or their loved ones have a powerful need to be made whole, to be healed, to have justice done by them.

Because justice is not a naturally occurring event, those who work to restore the balance of justice are engaged in something extraordinary.

The staff of BCI does not just investigate crime scenes, compile criminal data, analyze evidence and connect the dots between crimes and perpetrators. What BCI does is restore the balance of justice — as far as that is possible — to people whose lives have been devastated by crime.

When BCI staffers identify a murderer, the family of the victim is reassured that their loved one matters, and that the perpetrator will be punished. When BCI puts a stop to a serial rapist, women who have lived in terror since being victimized can rest easier knowing that the monster is not coming back, and those who might have become the next victims are spared that trauma. By analyzing seized drugs, the BCI staff takes down the traffickers who spread deadly poison in our communities and families.

And the staff of BCI is not just helping today's victims.



Even as the agency progresses into the future, it is reaching further and further into the past, bringing justice in cases where there seemed to be no hope.

In 1992, a long-haul trucker named Samuel Legg III began a career of rape and murder when he beat and killed Sharon Lynn Kedzierski near Austintown, Ohio. He went on to commit another murder and a rape in Ohio, and he is suspected in several out-of-state murders.

In 1992, BCI had no way to connect the dots between those crimes and the perpetrator. But during the three

decades that this predator remained unidentified and free, BCI's equipment, experience and expertise steadily improved. Legg probably thought he would never be caught. But each of BCI's improvements was bringing his day of reckoning closer.

By 2019, BCI investigators had mastered an advanced DNA technique that allowed them to identify the perpetrator's family, and from that, they gathered evidence that pointed to Legg as the likely perpetrator. After he was traced to Arizona, a DNA test confirmed he was the killer.

After almost 30 years of anguish, a rape victim and the families of two Ohio murder victims know that the monster is now in custody and unlikely to ever walk free again. That is some serious balancing of the scales of justice. And it will not be the last.

As I congratulate BCI on its first century, I am excited by the prospects for its next century. And I hope that BCI's agents, scientists, technicians and support staff always remember that they serve a higher calling.

Big Good doesn't get any bigger than this.

Happy anniversary!

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dave Yost". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Dave Yost,
Ohio Attorney General

BCI TURNS 100

As we pause to celebrate our 100-year anniversary, it is fitting that we review both the BCI mission and our role in Ohio as we look toward the future.

Prior to joining the bureau, as a chief of police, I thought I knew all about BCI and its talented employees. I was personally familiar with the skillful work contributed to investigations by special agents, criminal analysts and forensic scientists as well as the proficiency of the bureau's Identification Division.

I was mistaken. The professionalism, skills and performance displayed daily by all of you go far beyond what I had perceived.

Not until I joined the outstanding and dedicated BCI staff did I learn the true scope of our mission. "Providing accurate criminal records, reliable laboratory services and comprehensive investigative assistance" is the heart of it — and you all live this with your service.

The force of our work is driven by the individuals who dedicate themselves to truly making our state safer for all Ohioans by solving crimes and bringing criminals to justice. The work is personal to us. We're a team and a family that constantly pushes to do even better.

In fact, that ever-present thirst for self-improvement is one of the BCI traits that most impresses me. I mean, we don't just focus on getting better at one thing at a



time; we work together to improve everything at once.

Our people have simultaneously been enhancing OHLEG and OBIS, laboratory techniques, cold-case investigations and so much more.

And the results of each case we work are profound. Each incident represents a life-changing event in a person's life. Each improvement we make helps us help more people, fight more deadly doses of fentanyl and sexual assaults, analyze more firearms and DNA.

Our new accreditations reinforce our expertise, and families throughout the state, thanks to our work, have answers and closure.

Never doubt that we take the words of our mission seriously. Beyond that, though, I believe in BCI's ability to serve Ohio for the next 100 years because I believe in our people.

Thank you for your commitment, dedication and service to the citizens of Ohio!

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Joe Morbitzer".

Joseph Morbitzer,
BCI Superintendent

Initiatives for the Future

In its first 100 years, the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification & Investigation developed a sterling reputation for its innovative crime fighting and forensic science. As BCI turns the corner and looks ahead to its next 100 years, these initiatives and others should ensure that the bureau's reputation continues to be based on action, and not just history.

Drilling down on DNA

Modern revolutions in DNA testing have opened doors to solving mysteries that even a decade or two ago would have gone unanswered, and BCI's Laboratory Division continues to deploy new technologies to stay at the cutting edge of forensic science.

- **Familial DNA testing:** This technique combs CODIS for DNA that nearly matches the crime-scene DNA in need of being identified. If good potential matches are found, scientists focus on the Y chromosome (male lineage-inherited). Finding a match means it is highly likely that a male relative committed the crime.
- **Massively parallel sequencing (MPS):** This technique enables millions of fragments of DNA from a single sample to be sequenced in unison

instead of one at a time. MPS is more sensitive than traditional testing, and it allows for more detailed information to be generated from DNA.

- **Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) testing:** Compared with familial testing, this process examines DNA passed only through the matrilineal line. The DNA, stored in a human cell's mitochondria, can be present in 100 to 10,000 copies per cell, making it robust and plentiful compared with the type of DNA targeted in traditional testing. This testing, then, is particularly helpful in missing persons cases.
- **Genetic genealogy:** Genetic genealogy can help solve cold cases that have not been aided by CODIS or familial DNA searches. The laboratory assists agencies in preparing crime scene DNA extracts to be outsourced for a process similar to that used by individuals to research their own extended families.






.....➤ **Upgrading technology**

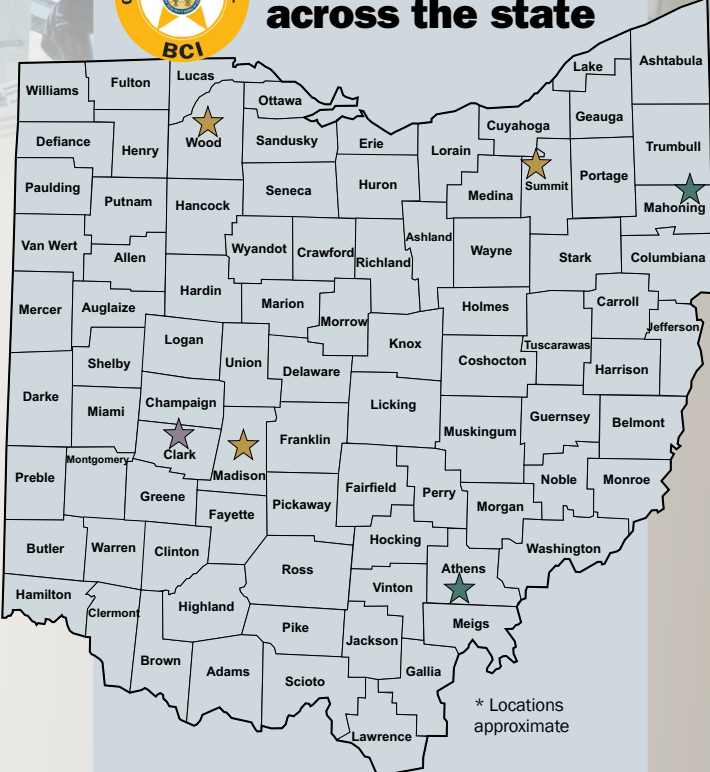
Law enforcement officers throughout Ohio rely on systems run by BCI to identify suspects, warn officers if they are pulling over a dangerous felon, access the Ohio Local Law Enforcement Information Sharing Network (OLLEISN), consult school safety plans and pill reference libraries, and much more.

To meet FBI standards and keep these crucial systems running into BCI's next century:

- The Attorney General's Office instituted a significant upgrade of the Ohio Law Enforcement Gateway (OHLEG). One key portion, the Swift Protect Records Management System, offers local agencies a platform that includes incident reporting, a complete case management system, a specialized crash report module and a jail booking component. Agencies had long been asking for these types of additional tools, and the OHLEG upgrade finally makes them possible.
- The \$25 million Ohio Biometric Identification System (OBIS) adds important efficiencies and power to the system that combines the Multi-Biometric Identification System and the Ohio Computerized Criminal History — together a powerful crime-fighting tool that is 6 million records strong. The upgrade supports more rapid retrieval of data, allowing for faster identification of criminal suspects, among other important functions, and it entails full digitization of more than 3 million paper criminal records held by BCI.



BCI locations across the state



- ★ **Full-service laboratories/evidence reception sites**
 Bowling Green, Richfield, London
- ★ **Evidence reception only**
 Athens, Youngstown
- ★ **Drug chemistry lab**
 Springfield (no evidence reception)

* Locations approximate

Evidence can be submitted to any of the evidence receiving locations.

BCI TURNS 100

.....> Emphasizing investigations

BCI has put new focus on priority investigations that pull from across the bureau's many areas of expertise. The point of each effort is to better help local law enforcement agencies get the answers they and their communities need.

- **Cold Case Unit:** This new team focuses on helping local law enforcement agencies take a fresh look at unsolved homicides and sexual assaults — a collaborative effort among BCI investigators, criminal analysts and forensic scientists.
- **Officer-Involved Critical Response Team:** Although not a new effort, this team is fielding more work and more attention during a watershed moment for American society. More law enforcement agencies are signing MOUs to have BCI investigate critical incidents, and the state legislature is even considering whether to require such trusted and independent investigations.
- **Special Victims Unit:** This new unit has brought smaller, specialized units together under its umbrella to more efficiently seek justice for victims of vulnerable populations, including children, the elderly, those with special needs and those trapped in human trafficking.



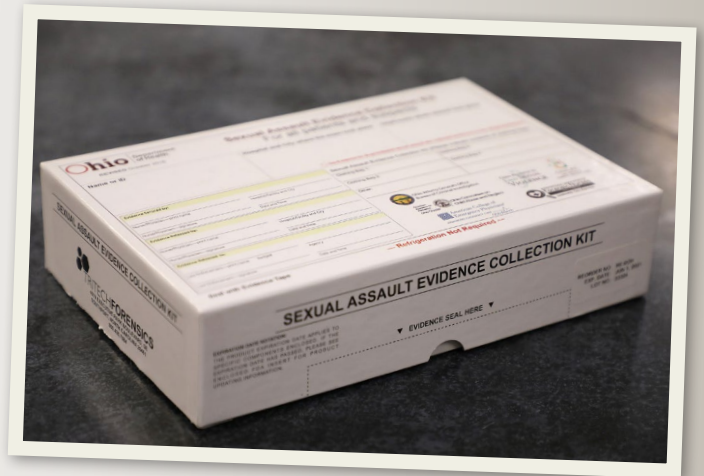
Fighting sexual assaults

A major initiative that started in 2011 aimed to solve crimes by mining DNA from old sexual assault kits (SAKs) languishing in storage at law enforcement agencies throughout Ohio. Those agencies sent BCI 13,931 such kits, and the Laboratory Division processed every one. The work, in turn, led to 8,617 profiles being added to CODIS and 5,098 matches being made to DNA already in CODIS from offenders and/or scenes of other crimes. As a result, hundreds of criminals were convicted.

But DNA couldn't be extracted from some kits, and for some that did lead to hits, the agencies did not have the resources to pursue the cases. Efforts could have ended there and still been deemed a huge success, but it is not in the nature of BCI to say "good enough."

Two ongoing efforts, Project SEND and Project SAK, reach out to local agencies:

- For cases in which a DNA profile was developed from a SAK, BCI is alerting agencies that additional investigative or laboratory strategies could make a difference in bringing the perpetrator to justice.
- For thousands of older cases, BCI is notifying agencies that technological advancements could mean new leads, including pulling DNA profiles that could not previously be obtained.



Identifying drug variants

Identification of drugs is an essential component of criminal investigations and prosecutions — and a complicated one as new versions of drugs are created and dealers seek novel methods to escape enforcement. Two BCI initiatives address pressing issues:

- The Chemistry Unit is taking part in a multistate alert system in partnership with the Drug Enforcement Agency to identify new synthetic opioids — chemical variations and combinations of illicit substances that function as new drugs. BCI scientists examine these drugs and provide reference data so that labs across the country can quickly detect the new drugs when they show up.
- BCI has been investing in **MX908s**, portable drug analysis devices that seek out the chemical fingerprint of well-known drugs, such as fentanyl and carfentanil. The impact and promise are obvious: Faster test results in the field enable more efficient investigations and prosecutions, and they help protect agents.





100 YEARS

BCI turns 100: a time

The Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation had inmates. Through the years, the bureau was m on significant new responsibilities that branch

1930

A fire kills 322 inmates at the Ohio Penitentiary, home of BCI. BCI is moved to the London Penitentiary, west of Columbus.



1949

BCI conducts its first polygraph exam.

19

BCI becomes Ohio Attorney General's Office and respons

1920s

1930s

1940s

1950s

1921

The state legislature passed a law creating the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI), a record-keeping agency within the Department of Public Welfare that would be housed at the Ohio Penitentiary in Columbus. Inmates would perform much of the work, including organizing the fingerprint records.

1937

BCI adds ballistics comparisons to its services.



1959

BCI moves into its own 11,350-square-foot facility at the London Penitentiary, and the Investigations Division, including field agents, are added. The name is changed to Bureau of Criminal Identification & Investigation.



Timeline

starts with a modest start as a records keeper staffed by... moved into the Attorney General's Office and took... into investigations and forensic science.

1963
As part of the
Attorney General's
office gains more
capabilities.



1960s

1968

BCI adds a Narcotics Unit and opens a Northwest Ohio office in Perrysburg.

1960s

BCI establishes a Northeast Ohio office at Kent State University.

1971

The Northeast Ohio office moves to Richfield and the Northwest Ohio lab to Fremont.



1972

BCI is reorganized into five divisions: Identification, Laboratory, Investigations, Administration and Data Systems. As part of the updates, the bureau begins computerizing criminal histories and establishes an Organized Crime Bureau, which later becomes Special Investigations.

1970s

1975

BCI forms an Intelligence Unit akin to today's Criminal Intelligence Unit.

1978

A tornado shears off a room at the Fremont location.



Early 1980s

BCI begins marijuana eradication.

1984

BCI agents compile a report on organized crime that leads to the establishment of the Ohio Organized Crime Investigations Commission.



1985

BCI puts its first narcotics K-9 dog into service.

1980s

1986

BCI establishes a Financial Investigations Unit.

1983

BCI establishes an Environmental Enforcement Unit.

The Laboratory Division purchases its first Gas Chromatograph Mass Spectrometer, used to identify drugs.



100 YEARS

1996

Ohio passes Megan's Law, which requires BCI to maintain data on sex offenders' classifications.

BCI implements DRUGFIRE to link bullets and guns from serial shootings.

1994

Ohio establishes an Automated Fingerprint Identification System, enabling the computerization of criminal fingerprint cards.

Late 1990s
Ohio joins CODIS, an FBI-supported DNA database, and gets its first hit when DNA from a Warren County rape matches to a man previously convicted of aggravated burglary.



2002

The Laboratory Division earns its first national accreditation.

1997

AFIS begins accepting electronic criminal fingerprint transactions via Livescan.

BCI establishes a Cyber Crimes Unit.

2000

MARCUS is established to provide statewide radio technology.

2004

BCI establishes a Clandestine Drug Lab Unit.

1990s

2000s

1993

Ohio mandates background checks for certain occupations, such as insurance agents and people who work with children and the elderly.

1995

BCI opens a regional office in Bowling Green and forms the Aviation Unit.

1998

BCI provides DNA analysis for the first time.

Civilian AFIS and Webcheck begin.

CALEA accredits BCI for the first time.

BCI opens a regional office in Youngstown.

2001

BCI opens a regional office in Richfield, the dedication of which is halted after airplanes strike the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

2003

BCI launches the Ohio Law Enforcement Gateway.



1999

BCI headquarters move into a new state-of-the-art building in London more than three times the size of the old facility.



2011

BCI opens a regional office in Athens.

Ohio law begins to require any person charged with a felony to submit DNA for CODIS.



2020

BCI implements quantitative analysis of marijuana to distinguish the illegal drug from newly legalized cannabis.

The Cold Case and Special Victims units are formed.

BCI agrees to investigate all officer-involved critical incidents for the State Highway Patrol, Columbus Division of Police and other law enforcement agencies throughout Ohio.



2014

BCI opens a state-of-the-art, 30,000-square-foot center at Bowling Green State University, one of a select few crime labs located on a college campus.

2017

BCI opens a drug testing lab in Springfield.

2009

BCI introduces robotics to speed DNA casework.

2010s

2020s



2016

Familial DNA testing is used for the first time, leading to the conviction of a man who abducted and assaulted a 6-year-old and attempted to abduct a 10-year-old.

For the first time, BCI's lab is accredited by ANAB, today's premier accrediting agency.

2021

Best Practices for Investigating an Officer-Involved Critical Incident, written by BCI Special Agent Supervisor Mark Kollar, is published.

2005

A new Ohio law requires DNA collection from all felony offenders, including nonviolent offenders. Soon after, DNA from a man convicted of not paying child support solves the 12-year-old murder of Ohio State student Stephanie Hummer.



2019

The Ohio Attorney General's Center for the Future of Forensic Science hosts a grand opening at Bowling Green State University.

Notorious cases

A look back at some notorious criminal cases in which BCI played a role:

1978-1991:

Jeffrey Dahmer

The infamous serial killer murdered 17 men, mostly in Wisconsin. However, his first killing took place in Bath, Ohio, in 1978, the year he graduated from high school. That crime wasn't discovered until 1991, after Dahmer was caught, when BCI was recruited to investigate the crawlspace under the home he had lived in. The investigators found evidence of a young hitchhiker Dahmer had murdered. The serial killer, who received 16 life sentences, was fatally beaten by another prisoner in 1994.



DNA testing confirmed that Buell, executed six years earlier, had killed the older girl.

1991: Marvin Lee Smith

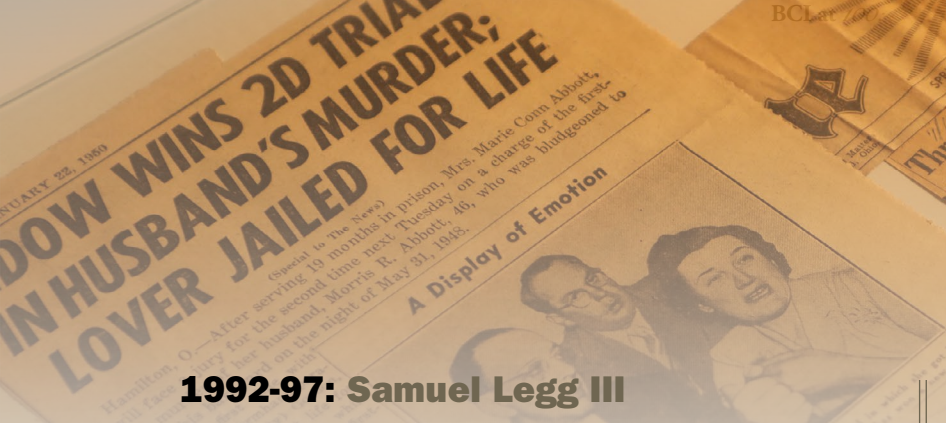
Fifteen-year-old Jessica Keen was living in a home for troubled teens in Columbus when she went missing from a bus stop. Two days later, she was found raped and murdered in a Madison County

cemetery. The scene told an unspeakable story: Jessica had escaped her captor and was running for her life when she was caught and beaten to death with a gravestone. Police suspected her boyfriend, whom her parents called a bad influence. After meeting him, Jessica had started skipping school and quit the cheerleading squad. But DNA testing by BCI proved the boyfriend's innocence. The case went cold, until 1990, when new DNA technology was applied to evidence and found a match in CODIS: Marvin Lee Smith, who had served time for assaulting two other women. By then a North Carolina resident, Smith was extradited to Ohio, where he admitted having abducted and killed Jessica. He was sentenced to 30 years to life in prison.

1981-83: Robert Buell

This Akron man was sentenced to death in 1984 for the kidnapping, assault and murder of an 11-year-old girl from Marshallville after BCI matched carpet fibers from his van to her body. But there's more to the story: Physical evidence linked Buell to the similar abduction and murder of a 12-year-old girl from Lodi in 1981 and a 10-year-old from Massillon in 1983. Because Buell was already on Death Row, he wasn't prosecuted. In 2008,





1992-97: Samuel Legg III

Although Legg's identity was unknown to BCI, the bureau had been after him for years. CODIS DNA records had linked the same man to three murders: the 1992 killing of Sharon Kedzierski at an Austintown truck stop, the 1996 killing of Victoria Collins at a Wood County truck stop and the similar murder the next year of Julie A. Konkol in Illinois. A familial DNA test and the Criminal Intelligence Unit's dogged work led to Legg's arrest in 2019, initially on charges related to a 1997 rape in Medina County. The prosecution of the former long-haul truck driver — who also is suspected in the murder of his 14-year-old stepdaughter, Angela Hicks, in 1990 and may have committed other crimes — has been complicated by his mental state. He suffers from schizophrenia and neurosyphilis and is involuntarily committed to a mental institution.

1999: Nawaz Ahmed

Nawaz Ahmed was convicted of aggravated murder and sentenced to death for fatally stabbing and bludgeoning his estranged wife, Dr. Lubaina Ahmed; her father, Abdul Bhatti; and her sister and niece, Ruhie and Nasira Ahmed, in St. Clairsville the weekend before Dr. Ahmed's divorce from her husband would have been finalized. Ahmed, who was arrested moments before boarding a plane to his native Pakistan, had dropped a work ID at the scene, but it was BCI's DNA work that cemented his connection to the crimes. A forensic scientist had helped agents determine which bloodstains to test.

2000: David Trinidad Gonzalez drug ring

When it was brought down, the 13-year-old drug ring was trafficking 1,000 kilograms of cocaine and crack a year in Northwest and North Central Ohio, in addition to importing 2,000 pounds of marijuana and selling in Michigan. Mark Apple and Kip Lewton, BCI agents and DEA task force members, led the two-year investigation, which began as a BCI case and relied on undercover agents and informants. More than eight law enforcement agencies eventually took part, and 55 people were arrested on state and federal charges, including RICO and conspiracy. Gonzalez, the ringleader, was sentenced to life in federal prison. Apple and Lewton were honored with the prestigious DEA Commendation Award.

MYSTERIES SOLVED, CLOSURE PROVIDED

This sampling shows how BCI's invaluable contributions can make a case:

Thanks to teamwork

Fifteen-year-old Lori Nesson went missing while walking home one night in 1974. Her body was soon found in Reynoldsburg, but not for 46 years would her family learn what happened to her.

The Reynoldsburg Division of Police took a new look at the case in 2019, sending evidence to BCI, which developed two DNA profiles. A Columbus TV station ran Lori's story, and a viewer realized that the crime sounded like the case of her cousin Karen Adams, a 17-year-old killed in 1975. In 2011, police had identified her attackers as Robert W. Meyer and Charles Webber. Webber was already dead, and Meyer served a few years of a 15-year sentence before dying in prison.

It turns out that the DNA in the two cases matched: Meyer and Webber had also killed Lori, and police were finally able to provide closure to her family.

Thanks to determined agents

Fourteen-year-old Harley Dilly suffocated inside a chimney flue in an empty house in Port Clinton before his parents ever realized that he was missing. Twenty-four days later, frustrated investigators still had no idea what happened to him.

On Jan. 13, 2020, everything changed. A new-to-the-case BCI criminal intelligence analyst suggested that investigators recheck the property across the street from Harley's home. They found the teen's coat and sweatshirt inside the house but no other evidence of Harley. From inside the house, in fact, the chimney wasn't clearly visible.

Crime scene investigators from BCI spent hours combing the house, refusing to leave until they worked out the puzzle. Only after surgically removing a plastered wall did they find Harley, a mini-flashlight at his feet.

MYSTERIES SOLVED, CLOSURE PROVIDED

This sampling shows how BCI's invaluable contributions can make a case:

Thanks to wiretaps

In 1996 in Kentucky, a traffic stop of a tractor-trailer loaded with onions led to the discovery of 885 pounds of marijuana and the so-called Ramirez Drug Enterprise. The Texas-to-Ohio network brought hundreds of pounds of marijuana and kilos of cocaine to ringleaders in Lima and Defiance, who then dispersed the drugs throughout northwestern Ohio.

The Multi-Area Narcotics Task Force, whose members included BCI special agents and technical experts, spent six months using wiretaps to infiltrate the drug ring. Indicted members went on to share how money was laundered between Texas and Mexico and what other networks were operating in Ohio.

Thirty people were convicted, and the man who received the longest sentence remains in prison. At the time, then-Hancock County Prosecutor Bob Fry called the investigation "the biggest thing I've ever been involved in."

2000: Michelle Bica

The same day that a pregnant woman went missing in Ravenna, Bica introduced an infant son to her husband, claiming that she had given birth and been sent home by the hospital. A BCI-assisted investigation soon uncovered her lie. Bica, who fatally shot herself when authorities arrived to question her, had faked her pregnancy, killed the other woman, cut out the baby and buried the woman in her garage. DNA testing confirmed the infant's identity, and he was returned to his real father.

2003: Judith Hawkey

Hawkey's husband died in 2003 in Defiance County when he was, apparently, accidentally shot by his 10-year-old son. Case closed — until \$500,000 in insurance payments and 10 years later, when the boy, by then a young man, revealed that his abusive stepmother had forced him to kill his father and lie about it. BCI and the FBI aided in the investigation, which resulted in a life sentence and the trial judge calling Hawkey "evil beyond description." She went on to win a new trial and pleaded guilty to involuntary manslaughter; her parole hearing comes up in 2023.

2010: Matthew Hoffman

The Knox County man killed a mother, her 11-year-old son and her best friend in Apple Valley and kidnapped her 13-year-old daughter, keeping her hostage on a bed of leaves in his basement. After his arrest, he stayed silent until a BCI agent got him to open up. Hoffman soon admitted he had dismembered the three and stuffed their bodies into a hollow tree. He is now serving a life sentence in prison with no chance of parole.

2010: Shane Roush

In a shootout at his home, Roush seriously wounded a deputy sheriff who had peeked over a fence while talking to Roush's neighbor about a property dispute. The resulting investigation brought BCI agents and others to the 2-acre property, where they dug up the roots of 875 marijuana plants and seized about the same amount that already had been harvested. Agents confiscated more than 100 guns, including the AR-15 that Roush had fired at the deputy. The grower is 10 years into a 25-year sentence.



2011: Richard Beasley

Ohio's "Craigslist Killer" lured middle-aged men with promises of a \$300-a-week job and modest housing on a remote property in Noble County, but the truth was darker: He and a teenage helper would rob and murder the men. One escaped and alerted authorities, and the resulting search, aided by BCI, turned up three bodies. BCI analysis provided evidence of Beasley's guilt, and he was sentenced to death.

2012: Steubenville High School Rape Case

The well-documented assault of an incapacitated 16-year-old at high school parties and the resulting community and media attention created a firestorm in 2012. BCI assisted the investigation by conducting more than 50 interviews of teens and adults and analyzing more than 360,000 text messages, 18,000 chats, 3,000 calls, 300,000 photos and 900 videos from 16 cellphones. Two teens were convicted in juvenile court, served time in lockup and have been freed; four adults were charged with obstructing or hindering the investigation.

2013: Ariel Castro

On May 6, 2013, a woman and her daughter escaped from a home in Cleveland. It turned out that she and two others had been held captive there for about a decade, since Castro had abducted them when they were teens. He was arrested that day, and BCI forensic scientists helped refute his stories of treating the women well. The Cleveland man was sentenced to life in prison and, a month later, committed suicide in his cell.

2013: John Donald Cody, aka Bobby Thompson

After two years on the run as a fugitive, Cody/Thompson was convicted and sentenced to 28 years in prison for cheating people in 41 states out of more than \$100 million — money they thought they were donating to a Navy veterans charity. In bringing down one of the biggest charity scammers in U.S. history, the Ohio Attorney General's Office built a case that included work from BCI's Latent Prints and Questioned Documents units.

2016: Pike County Massacre

One night in April 2016, eight members of the Rhoden family, including a 19-year-old mother and her 16-year-old brother, were killed execution-style in three homes in Pike County. The carnage stemmed from an elaborate plot by another family to gain custody of the 19-year-old's daughters. Jake Wagner, the father of one of the daughters; his brother, George Wagner IV; and his parents, Billy and Angela Wagner, were all charged with aggravated murder after a complicated investigation led by BCI. Jake, who admitted to killing five of the victims, pleaded guilty to 23 charges and is cooperating with investigators.

MYSTERIES SOLVED, CLOSURE PROVIDED

This sampling shows how BCI's invaluable contributions can make a case:

Thanks to touch DNA

In 2009, Julianna Grna, 85, and her son Alan Grna, 43, were fatally bludgeoned in their Akron home. BCI experts in blood stain pattern analysis helped to investigate the scene, collecting evidence in a bathroom where the killer seemingly had cleaned up. One of the pivotal items, it turned out, was a roll of toilet paper.

Investigators soon found a man who had been seen in the Grnas' stolen car and pawning Mrs. Grna's wedding ring. But Johnnie Cook denied ever having been in the Grnas' home.

Forensic scientists in the lab swabbed the inside of the toilet paper roll for touch DNA, which requires only very small samples, such as mere skin cells left behind when a person touches an item. The testing returned three matches: those of both Grnas and Cook, proving that Cook had, indeed, been at the murder scene.

The 32-year-old was convicted and sentenced to life in prison with no chance of parole.

BCI TURNS 100





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100 YEARS

WANTED



ROBERT DAUGHERTY RUTH ALICE KING

ROBERT DAUGHERTY, white, age 27, 160 pounds, 5'-10" height, dark-brown straight hair, hazel eyes, high forehead, finger print FPC:

21	25	18
28	0	18

RUTH ALICE KING, white, age 16, 105 pounds, 5'-2" height, sandy brown wavy hair, last bobbed shoulder length, formerly plait, white-gold rimmed spectacles, scar on back of head under hair, no fin

This couple probably will be found together, carnival, last seen at home in Cambridge Ma Guernsey County, Cambridge, Ohio.

Authority of



DAVE YOST

OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL

Institution No. OP 74354 State No. 593673
Name KOLENC - WM
Alias KOLENC, WM LOUIS
City No. _____ County No. _____
Date Cuy. Co. Ohio
GRAND LARC.
Height 5'7" Weight 135 Age 24
Arrested JAN 12-2-35 Paroled 4-1-39
Term _____
RECEIVED 8-1-38 AT _____
10M 9
-0 17

