

STATE OF WISCONSIN

CIRCUIT COURT  
BRANCH II

BROWN COUNTY

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STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Case No. 22-CF-363

TAYLOR D. SCHABBUSINESS,

Defendant.

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**MOTION TO DISMISS CHARGE IN COUNT 3 – THIRD DEGREE  
SEXUAL ASSAULT AND MOTION TO DISMISS: DEFECTIVE COMPLAINT**

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**TO: BROWN COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE**

***PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT*** the defendant, appearing specially by her attorney, Christopher T. Froelich, and reserving her right to challenge the Court's jurisdiction, moves the Court to **formally dismiss the charge in Count 3 – Third Degree Sexual Assault – Felony, Wis. Stats. 940.225(3). The defense seeks to dismiss this charge in Count 3 due to lack of evidence as more specifically set forth herein.**

**This motion is brought pursuant to Wis. Stats. 971.31(2) and (5) on the grounds that the Court lacks jurisdiction over the defendant because the criminal complaint by which the defendant is charged in defective. Specifically, the complaint fails to set forth essential facts from which it could be inferred that the defendant committed a crime and fails to state the essential facts constituting the offense charged as required by law, all in violation of the rights guaranteed by the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the United States Constitutionl article 1m sections 1, 8 and 11 of the Wisconsin Constitution; secs. 968.01 and 968.02 Wis. Stats.; and State v. Schneider, 60 Wis.2d 563, 211 N.W.2d 630 (1973), State v. Haugen, 52 Wis.2d 791, 191 N.W.2d 12 (1971), State ex rel. Cullen v. Ceci, 45 Wis.2d 432, 173 N.W.2d 175 (1970) and State ex. rel. Evanow v. Seraphim, 40 Wis. 2d 223, 161 N.W.2d 369 (1968).**

**The defense claims that the criminal complaint and Information is defective because there are insufficient facts to support the charge in Count 3 – Third Degree Sexual Assault – Felony. The defense asserts that the Criminal Complaint is defective as to Count 3 based on the information attached hereto and arguments to be presented at a Motion Hearing.**

**IN FURTHER SUPPORT**, the defendant asserts:

1. The defense asserts that there is insufficient evidence to support the claim that S.T. was sexually assaulted under Wis. Stats. 940.225(3).
2. The State alleges that a dildo was placed into the anus of the alleged victim – S.T. – yet the State lab report yields an inconclusive for DNA evidence. **See attached exhibit A** which is the State Lab of Hygiene Report dated April 1, 2022. The report seems to indicate that the swab from the dildo (Item J1) indicates that the possible contribution of DNA from S.T. is inconclusive due to the complexity of the mixture.
3. The State alleges sexual intercourse, yet the alleged victim’s appendage (penis) was apparently found separate from the decedent’s body. The decedent was not able to consent as specified in Wis. Stats. 940.225(3)(a). The State seems to rely on comments from the defendant who was under the influence of Trazadone and Methamphetamine on February 23, 2022 when detectives were interrogating her about the alleged sexual assault. The defense argues that the defendant’s alleged answers to questions are not reliable due to being under the influence of drugs.
4. The jury instructions under **WI JI 1218A** – state in pertinent part as follows:

“**Third degree sexual assault**, as defined, 940.225(3) of the Criminal Code of Wisconsin, is committed by one who has sexual intercourse with **another person** without consent. Before you may find the defendant guilty of this offense, the State must prove by evidence which satisfies you beyond a reasonable doubt that the following two elements were present. 1. The defendant had sexual intercourse with the victim. 2. The victim did not consent to the sexual intercourse.

“**Sexual intercourse**” means any intrusion, however slight, of any part of a person’s body or of any object, into the genital or anal opening of another. Emission of semen is not required.

“**Did not consent**” means that the victim did not freely agree to have sexual intercourse with the defendant. In deciding whether the victim did not consent, you consider what he said and did, along with all the other facts and circumstances. This element does not require that the victim offered physical resistance.

**WI JI 1200A** – “**Sexual contact**” also requires that the defendant acted with intent to

- Cause bodily harm to the victim
- To become sexually aroused or gratified
- Sexually degrade or humiliate the victim

JI 1200B – **Sexual intercourse** means any intrusion, however slight, by any part of a person’s body or of any object, into the genital or anal opening of another.

5. The defense argues that there is no evidence that the defendant put anything into the genital opening (penis) of the deceased. The defense argues that any claims that defendant placed an object (dildo) into the anal opening of the deceased is without merit based on the State of Wisconsin Lab of Hygiene reports.
6. The defense argues that S.T was **not a person** at the time of the alleged incident as S.T. was deceased and therefore, Wis. Stats, 940.225 does not apply. The defense asserts that once the person is deceased, then they no longer are a person as defined under the jury instructions and statute – Wis. Stats. 940.225.
7. The jury instruction Wisconsin JI 1218A references “into the genital or anal opening of another.” The defense argues that there is no evidence to support claims that defendant engaged in this conduct based on the lab report. The defense argues that there is **no evidence that the defendant intruded into the deceased’s genital opening** (penis or anal orifice) as defined under the jury instruction.
8. The defense asserts that there was an appendage (penis) that was detached from a body found on February 23, 2022 when law enforcement came to the home at Stoney Brook Lane. The defendant was not at the Stoney Brook home when police arrived on February 23, 2022 and the defendant was actually at the Eastman Avenue apartment on the date in question. There were apparently other alleged body parts found in a Jimmy Choo bag, alleged body parts in an Under Armour bag and in a Crock Pot box found in the Chrysler mini-van. The defendant apparently blacked out as she reported to police. The defense asserts and argues that it would be unlikely and almost impossible for any sexual assault to occur with how the dismembered body was found by law enforcement. The appendage (penis) was not attached to the body when it was found and the appendage was unable to function due to its condition.
9. The defense argues that there is no evidence to support a sexual assault other than the defendant’s own statements when she was under the influence of meth and trazadone. Those statements are going to be the subject of a motion to suppress hearing. The defense argue that no sexual assault can be proven due to the penis being disconnected from the body that was found.
10. The State alleges that a dildo was placed into the anus of the alleged victim – S.T. – yet the **State lab report yields an uninformative for DNA evidence based on swabs from the dildo.** The swab from the dildo (Item J1) shows **the possible contribution of DNA from S.T. is inconclusive due to the complexity of the mixture** (per lab report which is attached as Exhibit A). The defense attaches Exhibit B (dildo) which the State claims was used on the decedent’s anal area. The swabs from the object are apparently inconclusive and uninformative per the lab reports.

11. The defense asserts that there was no sexual intercourse occurring between the defendant and the decedent. The defense argues that the police reports claim that the defendant stated they were getting to that (which the defense argues that it means nothing happened). The decedent apparently had a chain that he apparently put around his own neck.
12. The defense argues that there is no evidence that any object touched the alleged victim's anal or genital area. Attached is a lab report from the State Lab of Hygiene which details the DNA test results.
13. The jury argues that the facts of this case do not apply to Wis. Stats. 940.225 because the sex organ was detached from the body that was found. The body was apparently dismembered such that it is unclear what occurred as body parts were apparently found in different locations. The defense argues that it is impossible for the State to even be able show probable cause that a sexual assault occurred due to the fact that the body was found allegedly dismembered into many parts.

**The defense seeks to have a formal hearing on the Motion to Dismiss: Count 3 – Third Degree Sexual Assault and the Motion to Dismiss Defective Complaint for all of these reasons as it relates to Count 3.**

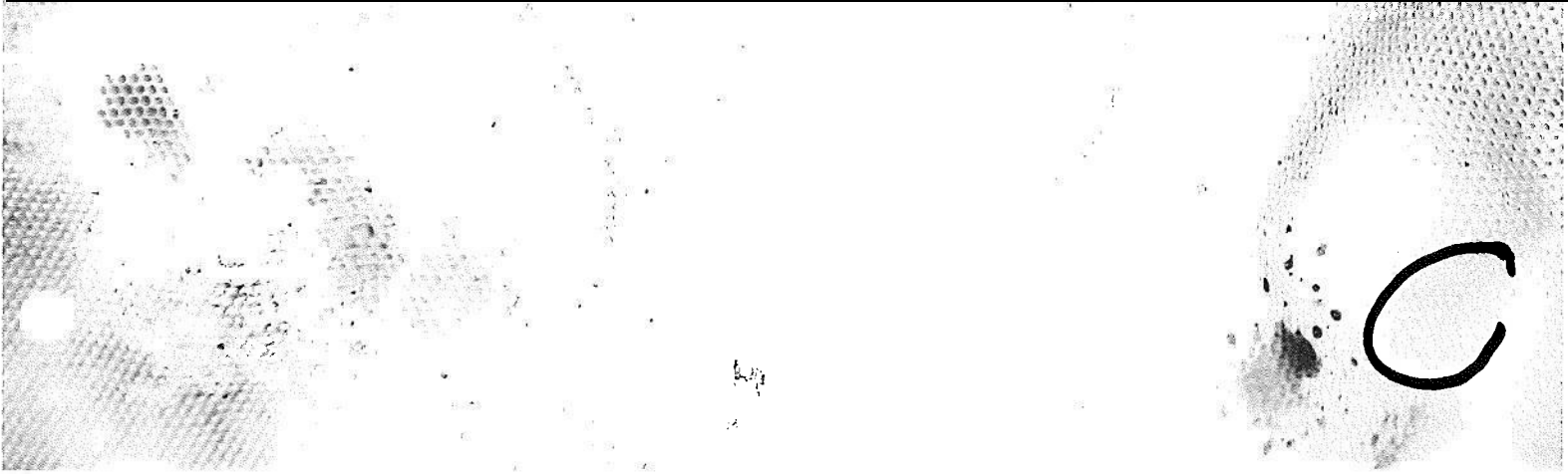
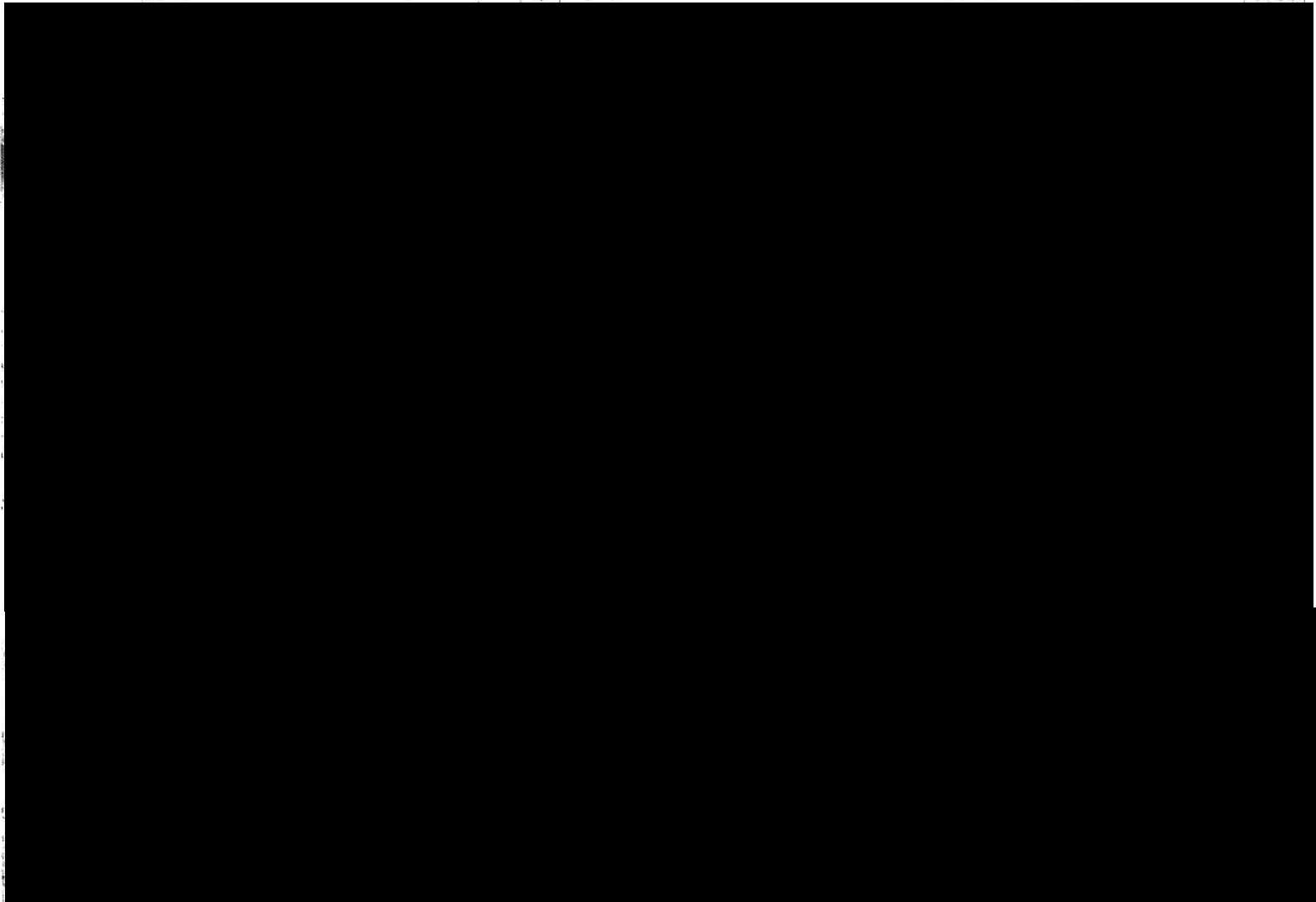
Dated this 22nd day of May, 2023.

**FROELICH LAW OFFICES, LLC**

By: 

Christopher T. Froelich (SBN #01000834)  
Attorney for Defendant

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CONFIDENTIAL REPORT OF LABORATORY FINDINGS  
DJ-LE-103 (4/12)



Wisconsin Department of Justice  
Division of Forensic Sciences  
State Crime Laboratory - Madison  
4626 University Avenue  
Madison, WI 53705-2174  
(608) 266-2031  
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Submitting Agency:

Chief Christopher Davis  
Attn: Nathan Kolinski - Evidence  
Green Bay Police Department  
307 South Adams Street  
Green Bay, WI 54301

Date: April 1, 2022

Case No: M22-636

Report No: 1

Agency No: 22-209240

Laboratory Analyst:

Kevin R. Scott  
(DNA Analysis)

KRS  
04/01/2022

Case Name: Thyrior, Shad Rock [V]

I do hereby certify this document, consisting of 8 page(s), to be a true and correct report of the findings of the State Crime Laboratory on the items examined as shown by this report. This report contains the conclusions of the above signed analyst.

Joshua L. Kaul  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

  
DESIGNEE  
4.1.2022

The following item(s) of evidence were examined in the DNA Analysis Unit of this Crime Laboratory:

- Item A - buccal swab standard reportedly recovered from Taylor Schabusinnes
- Item B - right hand swabs reportedly recovered from Taylor Schabusinnes
- Item C - left hand swabs reportedly recovered from Taylor Schabusinnes
- Item D - oral swabs reportedly recovered from Shad Thyrior
- Item E - swab reportedly from blade
- Item F - swab reportedly from red substance inside box
- Item G - swabs reportedly from red substance on bedroom light switch
- Item H - sweatpants
- Item I - penile swabs reportedly recovered from Shad Thyrior
- Item J - swab reportedly from dildo

Screening

Blood was identified on:

- Right hand swabs from Taylor Schabusinnes (Item B)
- Left hand swabs from Taylor Schabusinnes (Item C)

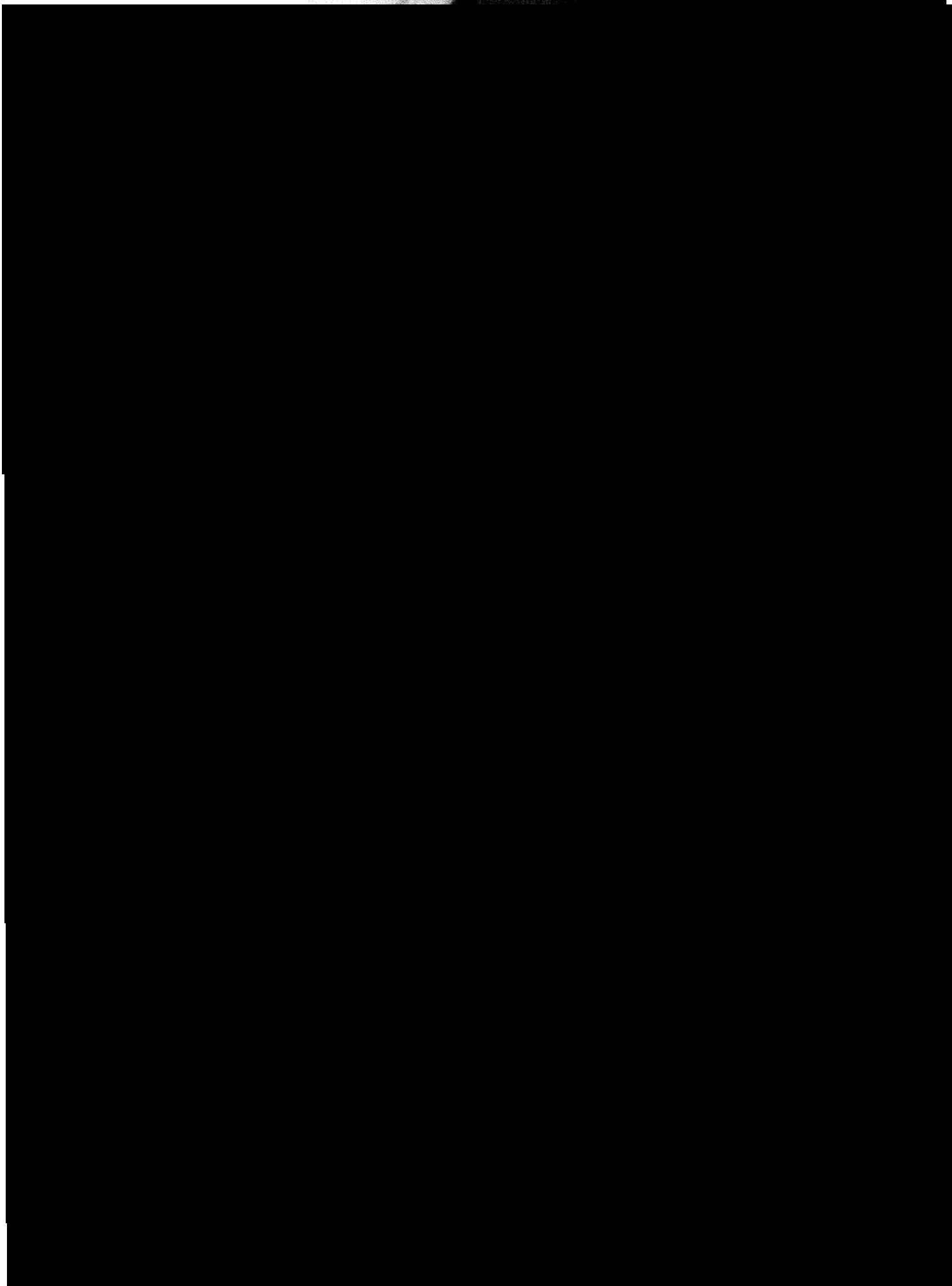
Presumptive testing for blood was positive on:

- Swab from blade (Item E)
- Swab from red substance inside box (Item F)
- Sweatpants (Item H)
- Swab from dildo (Item J)

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The laboratory reserves the right to choose the items which will be tested and the methods which will be used to test them.



A



## CONFIDENTIAL REPORT OF LABORATORY FINDINGS

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Blood was not detected on:

- Swabs from red substance on bedroom light switch (Item G)

Presumptive testing for saliva was positive on:

- Penile swabs from Shad Thyron (Item I)

Sperm cells were not identified on:

- Penile swabs from Shad Thyron (Item I)

The below listed sample(s) were prepared for analysis under the indicated sub-designations:

| Sample   | Item | Sub-designation |
|--|------|-----------------|
| Buccal swab standard from Taylor Schabusiness                        | A    | A1              |
| Right hand swabs from Taylor Schabusiness                            | B    | B1              |
| Left hand swabs from Taylor Schabusiness                             | C    | C1              |
| Oral swabs from Shad Thyron  | D    | D1              |
| Swab from blade  | E    | E1              |
| Swab from red substance inside box                                   | F    | F1              |
| Swabs from red substance on bedroom light switch                     | G    | G1              |
| Swabbing of a reddish-brown stain on the right leg of the sweatpants | H    | H1              |
| Swabbing of a reddish-brown stain on the left leg of the sweatpants  | H    | H2              |
| Swabbing of a reddish-brown stain on the left leg of the sweatpants  | H    | H3              |
| Swabbing of a reddish-brown stain on the right leg of the sweatpants | H    | H4              |
| Penile swabs from Shad Thyron  | I    | I1              |
| Swab from dildo  | J    | J1              |

**DNA Analysis**

Differential extraction was performed on the following item(s), resulting in a non-sperm fraction (.NS) and sperm fraction (.S) for each sample:

- Penile swabs from Shad Thyron (Item I1)

The below listed item(s) underwent attempted DNA isolation and further testing as described:

| Sample | Human DNA | Male DNA            | Further Testing   |
|--------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|
| A1     | Present   | Not Applicable      | Autosomal STR     |
| B1     | Present   | Present             | Autosomal STR     |
| C1     | Present   | Present             | Autosomal STR     |
| D1     | Present   | Present             | Autosomal & Y-STR |
| E1     | Present   | Present             | Autosomal STR     |
| F1     | Present   | Present             | Autosomal STR     |
| G1     | Present   | Present             | Autosomal STR     |
| H1     | Present   | Present             | Autosomal STR     |
| H2     | Present   | Present             | Autosomal STR     |
| H3     | Present   | Present             | Autosomal STR     |
| H4     | Present   | Present             | Autosomal STR     |
| I1.NS  | Present   | Present             | Autosomal STR     |
| I1.S   | Present   | Present             | Not Selected      |
| J1     | Present   | Present; High Ratio | Autosomal & Y-STR |



DR  
4/1/2022

KS 4/1/22  
KRT  
04/01/2022



CONFIDENTIAL REPORT OF LABORATORY FINDINGS

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Autosomal STR DNA Results and Conclusions**Buccal swab standard from Taylor Schabusiness (Item A1)**

- Single source female profile
  - Entered into the Quality Assurance Index of CODIS.

**Oral swabs from Shad Thyron (Item D1)**

- Single source male profile
  - Assuming that DNA from Shad Thyron is present on this item, this profile will be used for comparison purposes as the standard from Shad Thyron.
  - Entered into the Quality Assurance Index of CODIS.

**Right hand swabs from Taylor Schabusiness (Item B1)**

- Three person mixture
  - At least one male
  - Not eligible for entry into CODIS.
- Assuming a three person mixture and the presence of DNA from Taylor Schabusiness, the following propositions were used to assess the mixture profile in STRmix™:

| The observed DNA profile originates from | H <sub>1</sub> : Taylor Schabusiness + POI + Unknown  | -----                             |  |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|
|  | H <sub>2</sub> : Taylor Schabusiness + Unknown + Unknown  |                                   |  |
| Person of Interest (POI)                 | Likelihood ratio  | Conclusion                        |  |
| Shad Thyron                              | >1.00x10 <sup>15</sup>  | Very Strong Support for INCLUSION |  |
|  | <i>It is at least one quadrillion times more likely to observe this DNA profile if it is a mixture resulting from H<sub>1</sub> than if it is a mixture resulting from H<sub>2</sub>.</i> |                                   |  |

**Left hand swabs from Taylor Schabusiness (Item C1)**

- Two person mixture
  - One male
  - Not eligible for entry into CODIS.
- Assuming a two person mixture and the presence of DNA from Taylor Schabusiness, the following propositions were used to assess the mixture profile in STRmix™:

| The observed DNA profile originates from | H <sub>1</sub> : Taylor Schabusiness + POI  | -----                             |  |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|
|  | H <sub>2</sub> : Taylor Schabusiness + Unknown  |                                   |  |
| Person of Interest (POI)                 | Likelihood ratio  | Conclusion                        |  |
| Shad Thyron                              | >1.00x10 <sup>15</sup>  | Very Strong Support for INCLUSION |  |
|  | <i>It is at least one quadrillion times more likely to observe this DNA profile if it is a mixture resulting from H<sub>1</sub> than if it is a mixture resulting from H<sub>2</sub>.</i> |                                   |  |

**Swab from blade (Item E1)**

- Single source male profile
  - Shad Thyron is the source.

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Analyst Kevin R. Scott *KS 4/1/22*

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**Swab from red substance inside box (Item F1)**

- Two person mixture
  - At least one male
- Major male contributor
  - Shad Thyrior is the source.
- Minor contributor
  - Not suitable for comparisons due to the limited amount of genetic information available.

**Swabs from red substance on bedroom light switch (Item G1)**

- Three person mixture
  - At least two males
  - Not eligible for entry into a Forensic Index of CODIS; however, a portion of the profile was entered into the Quality Assurance Index of CODIS.
- Assuming a three person mixture, the following propositions were used to assess the mixture profile in STRmix™:

| The observed DNA profile originates from |   | H <sub>1</sub> : POI + Unknown + Unknown     |
|--|---|--|
|  |   | H <sub>2</sub> : Unknown + Unknown + Unknown |
| Person of Interest (POI)                 | Likelihood ratio  | Conclusion                                   |
| Taylor Schabusbusiness                   | >1.00x10 <sup>15</sup>  | Very Strong Support for INCLUSION            |
|  | <i>It is at least one quadrillion times more likely to observe this DNA profile if it is a mixture resulting from H<sub>1</sub> than if it is a mixture resulting from H<sub>2</sub>.</i> |  |
| Shad Thyrior                             | >1.00x10 <sup>15</sup>  | Very Strong Support for INCLUSION            |
|  | <i>It is at least one quadrillion times more likely to observe this DNA profile if it is a mixture resulting from H<sub>1</sub> than if it is a mixture resulting from H<sub>2</sub>.</i> |  |

**Swabbing of a reddish-brown stain on the right leg of the sweatpants (Item H1)**

- Two person mixture
  - One male
- Major female contributor
  - Taylor Schabusbusiness is the source.
- Minor male contributor
  - Shad Thyrior is the source.

**Swabbing of a reddish-brown stain on the left leg of the sweatpants (Item H2)**

- Two person mixture
  - One male
- Major female contributor
  - Taylor Schabusbusiness is the source.
- Minor male contributor
  - Shad Thyrior is the source.

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04/01/2022

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4.1.2022

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**Swabbing of a reddish-brown stain on the left leg of the sweatpants (Item H3)**

- Two person mixture
  - At least one male
  - Not eligible for entry into CODIS.
- Assuming a two person mixture, the following propositions were used to assess the mixture profile in STRmix™:

| The observed DNA profile originates from |   | H <sub>1</sub> : POI + Unknown     |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
|  |   | H <sub>2</sub> : Unknown + Unknown |
| Person of Interest (POI)                 | Likelihood ratio  | Conclusion                         |
| Taylor Schabusiness                      | >1.00x10 <sup>15</sup>  | Very Strong Support for INCLUSION  |
|  | <i>It is at least one quadrillion times more likely to observe this DNA profile if it is a mixture resulting from H<sub>1</sub> than if it is a mixture resulting from H<sub>2</sub>.</i> |                                    |
| Shad Thyron                              | >1.00x10 <sup>15</sup>  | Very Strong Support for INCLUSION  |
|  | <i>It is at least one quadrillion times more likely to observe this DNA profile if it is a mixture resulting from H<sub>1</sub> than if it is a mixture resulting from H<sub>2</sub>.</i> |                                    |

**Swabbing of a reddish-brown stain on the right leg of the sweatpants (Item H4)**

- Single source male profile
  - Shad Thyron is the source.

**Penile swabs from Shad Thyron, non-sperm fraction (Item I1.NS)**

- Single source male profile
  - Shad Thyron is the source.

**Swab from dildo (Item J1)**

- Three person mixture
  - At least one male
  - Not eligible for entry into CODIS.
- Assuming a three person mixture, the following propositions were used to assess the mixture profile in STRmix™:

| The observed DNA profile originates from |  | H <sub>1</sub> : POI + Unknown + Unknown     |
|--|--|--|
|  |  | H <sub>2</sub> : Unknown + Unknown + Unknown |
| Person of Interest (POI)                 | Likelihood ratio   | Conclusion                                   |
| Taylor Schabusiness                      | >1.00x10 <sup>15</sup>   | Very Strong Support for INCLUSION            |
|  | <i>It is at least one quadrillion times more likely to observe this DNA profile if it is a mixture resulting from H<sub>1</sub> than if it is a mixture resulting from H<sub>2</sub>.</i>  |  |
| Shad Thyron                              | 1.02x10 <sup>1</sup>   | Uninformative                                |
|  | <i>Statistical values in this range have been observed both for individuals known to be in a mixture and known to not be in a mixture. Therefore, no conclusion will be made regarding the presence of DNA from this POI in the mixture.</i> |  |

Please submit appropriate biological standards from any individuals thought to be involved for further DNA interpretations to be made.

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Analyst Kevin R. Scott



DSZ  
4/11/2022

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**Y-STR DNA Results and Conclusions****Oral swabs from Shad Thyrior (Item D1)**

- Single source Y-STR profile
  - Assuming that DNA from Shad Thyrior is present on this item, this profile will be used for comparison purposes as the standard from Shad Thyrior.

**Swab from dildo (Item J1)**

- Mixture of at least two males
  - Additional possible trace alleles were also detected; however, no conclusions will be made regarding these trace alleles.
  - This mixture is suitable for exclusionary purposes only.
  - The possible contribution of DNA from Shad Thyrior is inconclusive due to the complexity of the mixture.

**Evidence Disposition**

All items addressed in this report have DNA sample(s) and/or extract(s) remaining.

All items addressed in this report are in preparation for return to the submitting agency.

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Analyst Kevin R. Scott *KS 4/1/22**K.R.T.*  
04/01/2022*D02*  
*4/1/2022*

**Technical Appendix**

Revision 10

**Screening and biological fluid identification**

1. Body fluid identification was not performed unless specifically noted. Testing may be conducted upon request.
2. A **presumptive** screening test is a test which indicates, but does not confirm, the possible presence of a biological fluid.
3. A **confirmatory** screening test is a test which can uniquely identify a specific biological tissue/fluid.
4. Two different methods of presumptive testing may be conducted for semen.
  - a. Detection of Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA), or p30, which is a protein found in semen.
  - b. Detection of acid phosphatase (AP) activity, which is an enzyme present in semen.
5. Presumptive testing conducted for blood detects the activity of hemoglobin, a protein found in blood.
6. Confirmatory testing conducted for blood identifies hemoglobin of humans and higher primates, with known reactivity with some domestic ferrets.
7. Two different methods of presumptive testing may be conducted for saliva. These tests detect salivary  $\alpha$ -amylase enzyme or  $\alpha$ -amylase enzyme activity.
8. Work contributing to the results of this report may have been performed by individuals other than the report author.

**DNA Analysis**

9. A **differential extraction** technique separates the cells into two fractions. The first fraction, the non-sperm fraction (.NS), increases the ratio of DNA from non-sperm cells, such as white blood cells and skin cells, to DNA from sperm cells (if present). The second fraction, the sperm fraction (.S), increases the ratio of DNA from sperm cells (if present) to DNA from non-sperm cells.
10. Results of male-specific DNA isolation are not reported for reference standards.
11. **Limited** DNA isolation results indicate that while DNA was detected on the item, the amount of DNA present was not sufficient for further testing based on validated laboratory thresholds.
12. **High ratio** indicates that male DNA was detected at a low quantity relative to total human DNA. If male DNA is probative for a sample, autosomal testing is typically not effective due to the overwhelming presence of female DNA.
13. Samples which are listed as **unsuitable** for further testing do not meet the laboratory's minimum thresholds for DNA processing. The reason a sample may be deemed unsuitable can vary (e.g. point 11 above).
14. Amplifications utilize the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method. This method generates large numbers of copies of targeted DNA locations from a small starting amount through repeated cycles of copying.
15. An **allele** is a variation of the DNA sequence at a specific location on a chromosome.
16. **STR** (short tandem repeat) analysis targets alleles which contain repeated DNA sequences. The length of these repeats varies between people and can be used to differentiate an individual's DNA.
17. **Autosomal STR** amplification targets human DNA, including both males and females. It is conducted using the Promega PowerPlex® Fusion 6C amplification kit, which amplifies 23 autosomal STR markers, the sex-specific marker amelogenin, and three male-specific Y-STR markers.
18. **Y-STR** (Y-chromosome specific STR) amplification targets DNA from males only. It is conducted using the Promega PowerPlex® Y23 amplification kit, which amplifies 23 STR markers located on the Y-chromosome.

**Autosomal STR DNA Conclusions and Statistics**

19. A **mixture** is a profile that includes DNA from more than one individual.
20. Profiles reported as "**# person mixture**" are consistent with being a mixture of the reported number of individuals. All further interpretations and conclusions are based on the assumption that the profile originates from the number of contributors reported.
21. Results reported as "**explained by the presence...**" indicate that the alleles obtained are consistent with individual(s) assumed to be present on an item and therefore no further comparisons were made to the data.
22. Possible **trace allele(s)** indicate possible additional contributor(s). The possible allele(s) are detected at a very low level relative to, and do not impact the interpretation of, the primary profile.
23. Statistical calculations were performed using population statistics from databases of unrelated individuals created and maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (T.R. Moretti et al. *Forensic Science International: Genetics* 25 (2016) 175-181).
24. Any **source** attribution conclusions are the most reasonable scientific explanation for the reported results and are based on the calculated frequency of the STR profile being rarer than 1 in 7 trillion individuals, which is approximately one thousand times the world's population.



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25. If an individual has been reported to be the source of a specific evidentiary STR DNA profile, then all other individuals with standard samples examined in this case can be considered to have been compared and excluded as the source of that evidentiary profile.
26. Identical siblings will share the same STR DNA profile.

**Autosomal STR DNA - STRmix™ Conclusions and Statistics**

27. STRmix™ is a computer program which uses mathematical modeling to perform interpretation, comparison and statistical analysis for DNA profiles based on initial analysis by a trained analyst.
28. Likelihood ratios (LR) evaluate the relative probability of two hypotheses (or propositions). Generally, H<sub>1</sub> evaluates the scenario in which the Person(s) of Interest (POI) is/are real contributors to the profile while H<sub>2</sub> evaluates the scenario in which an individual other than the POI is the real contributor.
29. Unless specifically noted, reported LRs assume unknown contributors in H<sub>2</sub> are unrelated to the POI in H<sub>1</sub>.
30. **If interpretations/hypotheses other than those reported are relevant to investigation, additional valid interpretations may be considered upon request, in accordance with WSCL policies.**
31. The following range defines the levels of support which may be reported for STRmix™ calculated likelihood ratios.

| LR Value                |                               | General Conclusion | Verbal qualifier    |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| $1.00 \times 10^6 \leq$ | LR                            | Inclusion          | Very Strong Support |
| $1.00 \times 10^4 \leq$ | LR < $1.00 \times 10^6$       | Inclusion          | Strong Support      |
| $1.00 \times 10^3 \leq$ | LR < $1.00 \times 10^4$       | Inclusion          | Moderate Support    |
| 1 <                     | LR < $1.00 \times 10^3$       | Uninformative      | -                   |
| LR = 1                  |                               | Neutral            | Uninformative       |
| $1.00 \times 10^{-3} <$ | LR < 1                        | Uninformative      | -                   |
| $1.00 \times 10^{-4} <$ | LR $\leq 1.00 \times 10^{-3}$ | Exclusion          | Moderate Support    |
| $1.00 \times 10^{-6} <$ | LR $\leq 1.00 \times 10^{-4}$ | Exclusion          | Strong Support      |
| 0 <                     | LR $\leq 1.00 \times 10^{-6}$ | Exclusion          | Very Strong Support |
| LR = 0                  |                               | Exclusion          | -                   |

**Y-STR DNA Conclusions and Statistics**

32. All paternally related male individuals should share the same Y-STR DNA profile. Unrelated male individuals may also share the same Y-STR DNA profile.
33. The Y-STR statistical calculations were obtained from the Y-Chromosome STR-Haplotype Reference Database (YHRD; yhrd.org). Y-STR statistical calculation values may change based upon database size and composition. The size of the database varies as more sample profiles are added and is dependent upon the markers used for interpretation. The U.S. National Database, comprised of individuals from the listed population groups, was used within YHRD.

**CODIS**

34. CODIS (Combined DNA Index System) is a database maintained by the FBI for searching of DNA profiles.
35. Evidentiary profiles are entered into CODIS in accordance with state and national regulations. Regular searches will be performed. Notification will be issued if there is a hit in the database or if a profile is removed from CODIS at any time in the future.
36. All profiles entered into the Quality Assurance Index of CODIS will be searched against other profiles developed at the respective State Crime Laboratory as part of the quality assurance process and then removed after a period of approximately three months. Any significant matches that would constitute an investigative lead for an agency will be reported to that agency per laboratory policy.

**Accreditation**

37. The Wisconsin State Crime Laboratories is accredited as a Forensic Testing Laboratory under ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by the ANSI (American National Standards Institute) National Accreditation Board, or ANAB.
38. The DNA Analysis Unit of the WSCL follows the FBI's Quality Assurance Standards for Forensic DNA Testing Laboratories.

