

Breaking the mold
McCarthy breaks traditional play-calling model | 1C

DE PERE CHURCH KEEPS
FRUITCAKE TRADITION
GOING FOR 60 YEARS
The Men's Club at First United
Presbyterian prep 500 cakes for
the annual bake sale | 1D

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13 DAYS BEFORE RESULTS MUST BE CERTIFIED

PRESIDENTIAL RECOUNT BEGINS



Workers recount ballots Thursday in Ashwaubenton. A statewide recount of ballots began Thursday, financed by Green Party presidential candidate Jill Stein.

'Real troopers' take on task with deadline looming

BILL GLAUBER, JASON STEIN AND MEG JONES | MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL

MILWAUKEE - Across Wisconsin Thursday an army of county clerks and election workers began the 13-day race to recount nearly 3 million presidential ballots in the nation's first statewide presidential recount since 2004.

President-elect Donald Trump defeated Democrat Hillary Clinton by some 2,000 votes in Wisconsin and most experts say the recount has little chance of changing the outcome. But Green Party candidate Jill Stein, who got a little over 1 percent of the Wisconsin vote, pushed for the recount amid unsubstantiated claims that there was a chance the election might have been hacked and put up \$3.5 million to cover the costs. Stein is also pressing for recounts in Michigan and Pennsylvania.



Workers recount ballots Thursday in Ashwaubenton.

In many counties, the recount got off to a slow start, with the tedious paperwork, record-keeping and counting ballots poised to play out day after day for a week. A 13-day deadline to certify the results.

Capturing the mood and determination to complete the task was Marinette County Clerk Kathy Brandt who said she was relying on "coffee, caffeine and chocolate" to keep her tabulators happy and even planning to play Christmas music.

Manitowoc County Clerk Lois Kiel said the people working the recount "are real troopers. This is monotonous and very tedious work and they have to be very accurate."

A spokesman for the Wisconsin Election

See RECOUNT, Page 7A

“There may be a slight variance in the number of votes cast. You know, there's always human error, so a few votes could change hands. But I don't anticipate that the outcome of the election will change.”

JOE CZARNEKI
MILWAUKEE COUNTY CLERK

TERESA HALBACH CASE



Scientific testing will soon begin in the case of Steven Avery, who was convicted of murdering Teresa Halbach in 2005. The tests will be a key factor in how his appeal proceeds.

Will new tests help or hurt Avery?

DNA testing has come long way in 11 years

JOHN FERAK
AND ANDY THOMPSON
USA TODAY NETWORK-WISCONSIN

MANITOWOC - The stakes are immense as the much-anticipated scientific testing of evidence in the 2005 murder of Teresa Halbach moves closer to reality.

A number of critical questions could be answered by the detailed inquiry, which was agreed to last week by attorneys for Steven Avery and the Wisconsin Department of Justice.

Will the results prove conclusively that Avery is justly imprisoned for killing Halbach?

Will they point to another person or persons as her killer?

Or will the tests be inconclusive, leaving Avery's appeal in a holding pattern?

While there is a considerable amount of uncertainty about what the tests will reveal, one thing is certain — the DNA testing will be more advanced and more sophisticated than it was 11 years ago.

"Science has definitely improved in the last 10 years," said attorney Jerry Buting, who, with attorney Dean Strang, represented Avery in his 2007 trial.

The majority of the evidence to be tested is blood that was found during the search of Halbach's blue-green Toyota RAV4. The vehicle was found along the outer ridge of the Avery Salvage Yard in Manitowoc County on Nov. 5, 2005 — six days after Halbach vanished. She had visited Avery's property to photograph a red van that he wanted to sell through the Auto Trader magazine.

"DNA testing of blood evidence has gotten very precise," said Daniel S. Medvedev, a professor at Northeastern University School of Law in Boston. "It's fair to say that refinements in blood DNA tests can make it more accurate than in the past."

Medvedev said the re-testing of evidence in the Avery case, which was featured in the Netflix docu-series "Making a Murderer," is a

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USA TODAY

HEAD OF DEFENSE | MATTIS PICKED; DECISION SHOWS TRUMP FAVORS HANDS-ON LEADERSHIP INSIDE

WEATHER FROM PAGE 1

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WEATHER 24/7

WEATHER INFORMATION: Hourly and 7-day forecast updates at www.greenbaypressgazette.com. Forecast reports are broadcast continuously over NOAA Weather Radio state KXG-65 (162.55MHz) on the FM band. State road conditions can be checked by calling 511 or www.dot.state.wi.us.

GREEN BAY FORECAST

Today	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
High: 41 Low: 29 Mostly cloudy and breezy	High: 38 Low: 26 Mostly cloudy	High: 38 Low: 29 Mainly cloudy; a bit of snow	High: 42 Low: 31 Periods of clouds and sunshine	High: 42 Low: 26 Cloudy; a bit of snow and rain	High: 36 Low: 19 Cloudy	High: 31 Low: 16 Snow showers possible; colder

AccuWeather.com

Manitowish 38/23
Sturgeon Bay 39/25
Green Bay 41/29
Oconto 41/29
Kewaunee 41/29
Manitowish 38/23
Oshkosh 37/25
Shaboyon 38/29
Fond Du Lac 37/25

Almanac

Statistics through 4 p.m. yesterday

Temperature
Today: 43/36
Normal: 38/20
Record high: 62 in 1970
Record low: -17 in 1955

Precipitation
Through 4 p.m. yesterday: 0.06"
Month to date: 0.06"
Normal month to date: 0.06"
Year to date: 32.84"
Normal year to date: 28.12"

Snowfall
Through 4 p.m. yesterday: 0.0"
Month to date: 0.4"
Normal month to date: 0.4"
Season to date: 0.9"
Normal season to date: 4.4"

Sun and Moon
Sunrise today: 7:10 a.m.
Sunset today: 4:14 p.m.
Moonset today: 9:26 a.m.
Sunrise Saturday: 7:13 a.m.
Sunset Saturday: 4:13 p.m.

Next Full Moon
Dec 7, 2016

The Region

Mostly cloudy today into tomorrow. Sunday, rather cloudy. A bit of snow with little or no accumulation in the north and an afternoon rain or snow shower in spots near Lake Michigan. Monday, cloudy and sun.

The Nation

Summary: Rain and snow showers will affect the Great Lakes region with snow showers over the Rockies today. Rain will gather in bands and linger in the coastal Northwest. Winds will buffet parts of California.

Marine Forecast

Lake Michigan: Mostly cloudy, 38-42. Windy, 10-20 mph. Waves 1-2 ft.

City	High	Low	City	High	Low
Chicago	42	32	San Francisco	55	45
Denver	45	35	Seattle	48	38
Houston	65	55	Portland, Ore.	45	35
Los Angeles	68	58	San Diego	62	52
Miami	75	65	Phoenix	65	55
Minneapolis	40	30	Portland, Me.	45	35
New York	45	35	Washington	45	35
Philadelphia	45	35	Wichita	45	35
Pittsburgh	45	35	Yonkers	45	35

SK Report

City	High	Low	City	High	Low
Albany	32	22	Chicago	42	32
Albany, N.Y.	32	22	Chicago, Ill.	42	32
Albany, N.Y.	32	22	Chicago, Ill.	42	32
Albany, N.Y.	32	22	Chicago, Ill.	42	32

The World

City	High	Low	City	High	Low
London	45	35	San Francisco	55	45
Paris	45	35	Seattle	48	38
Tokyo	55	45	Portland, Ore.	45	35
Sydney	65	55	San Diego	62	52
Mumbai	75	65	Phoenix	65	55
Delhi	75	65	Portland, Me.	45	35
Beijing	45	35	Washington	45	35
London	45	35	Wichita	45	35
Paris	45	35	Yonkers	45	35

Testing

Continued from Page 1A

"While development in the case," "When there are questions about guilt or innocence, I think we should exhaustively examine all of the scientific answers," he said.

Medved cautioned that DNA testing doesn't always provide clarity when it comes to evidence.

"It's important to have a measured approach to this development," he said. "It's possible that (the new testing) might not reach a different result, but more conclusive results when there were inconclusive results before."

Dr. Mark Perlin, CEO and chief scientific officer at Cybergene, a Pittsburgh, said major advances have been made in the past five years.

"What has changed is the interpretation, the ability to look at complex signals from mixtures of two or more people—and get information from those mixtures," Perlin said.

"Older methods would tend to discard certain data. Newer methods can use computers and they can separate out the different genetic components that contribute to the mixture data."

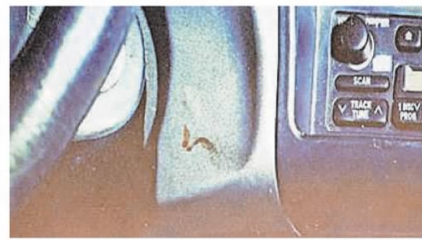
The process allows evidence to be compared to genetic characteristics of defendants and victims to determine if there are matches.

Perlin said huge samples aren't needed to obtain important results. "It really depends on the interpretation of the data," he said.

Avery lawyer weighs in

Buring told USA TODAY NETWORK-Wisconsin that there have been significant breakthroughs in science and DNA research in the past decade that could provide new answers.

For example, the so-



Kathleen Zellner, Steven Avery's post-conviction lawyer, contends that this blood stain retrieved from these Halbach's vehicle had to be planted by Manitowish County Sheriff's investigators out to frame Avery.

phatized scientific tests being pursued by Avery's new lawyer, Kathleen Zellner, to determine the precise age of the blood stains from inside Halbach's RAV4 "was not available back then," Buring said.

Had that type of testing been around (in 2007), Buring said, "we might very well have made a difference. For one thing, it's a more direct way to determine if the vial of blood found in the Manitowish County clerk's office... was the source for police planting."

At the time of Avery's trial, the Wisconsin State Crime Lab and the FBI were involved in analyzing the blood evidence used to convict Avery. The FBI lab was asked to test the samples of blood found in Halbach's vehicle for the presence of a preservative known as EDTA.

The FBI's laboratory testing was considered a pivotal moment for the Halbach case because if EDTA was found in the blood, it would mean the blood was not from a fresh wound, bolstering Avery's argument that the blood drops had to come from an

old vial of Avery's blood that was later discovered in an unsecured box at the Manitowish County Courthouse.

Zellner's request in August that sought the new round of scientific testing leveled harsh criticism of the testing methods proffered by from Marc LeBeau, head of the FBI's chemistry analysis section.

"The State, in order to refute the defense's allegations about planted blood evidence in the victim's vehicle, presented an FBI expert on the issue of whether EDTA, which was present in the 1996 blood vial, was also present in Mr. Avery's blood discovered in the victim's vehicle," Zellner stated in court documents. "The State's expert's opinion was based on uncorroborated and unreliable data, but no other forensic testing was widely available or known by either side to determine the age of Mr. Avery's blood found in the victim's vehicle."

Radiocarbon testing "could definitively establish the age of Mr. Avery's blood found in the victim's vehicle and determine, based on the age, if the

ry did not do chemical analysis of the hood latch for the presence of blood despite the fact that the State's theory of trial was that Mr. Avery had deposited significant amounts of blood in the victim's car from a cut on the middle finger of his right hand," Zellner argued. "Clearly, if Mr. Avery were bleeding in the victim's car, he would have also deposited blood from his bleeding middle finger on the victim's hood latch."

The nine items of evidence that Zellner asked to undergo advanced testing will be released to Manitowish County Sheriff's Lt. Mark Wisger and his agency's evidence custodian at a time and date agreed upon by Wisger's agency and the clerk of the Circuit Court for Manitowish County.

Once Wisger receives the exhibits, he will bring them to the State Crime Laboratory in Madison, where the samples will be split in half. Sherry Culshaw, the state's DNA analyst, will split the evidence while consulting with Dr. Karl Reich, a forensic scientist from the Chicago area. Reich was designated by Zellner's law firm to help facilitate the independent testing process.

"However, if cutting (the floor blood flakes) in half will result in an insufficient sample to conduct Radiocarbon testing, the state agrees that the entire sample may be consumed to facilitate testing."

The agreement stated, "Zellner's firm will pay all the costs associated with the scientific testing. The agreement does not specify a time frame when the tests on the articles of evidence will be completed, but Zellner told USA TODAY NETWORK-Wisconsin last week that she anticipated the testing could be done in 60 to 90 days."

John Perak, 520-993-7115 or jperak@journal.com; Julie Thompson, 520-996-2770 or cwhompson@postscript.com; or thunter@thompson_law.com



Marc LeBeau, head of the FBI's chemistry analysis section, testifies in the 2007 Steven Avery homicide trial.

blood was planted," Zellner wrote in her court filing.

Testing protocols

The following items of evidence will be tested as part of the agreement between the state and the defense:

- Blood flakes recovered from the floor near the center console of Halbach's RAV4.
- Bloodstain cutting from the driver's seat.
- Bloodstain cutting from passenger's seat.
- Swab of the RAV4's ignition area where blood was found.
- Swab of bloodstain taken from the rear passenger's door.
- Swab of bloodstain taken from a CD case found in vehicle.
- A vial of blood said to be a sample of Avery's blood from back in 1996.
- A spare key for Halbach's vehicle found in Avery's bedroom in Manitowish County Sheriff's deputies.

The swab from the hood latch of Halbach's RAV4 that generated a DNA profile for Avery.

"Significantly, the Wisconsin Department of Justice State Crime Laboratory