

# ***New Hampshire Cold Case Unit***

## **Status Report**

For the Year 2014



NEW HAMPSHIRE  
**Department of Justice**  
Office of the Attorney General



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## History of the Cold Case Unit

We are proud to submit this report, which outlines the activities of the Cold Case Unit in 2014, in accordance with RSA 21-M:8-m, V (2012).

The Cold Case Unit was initially created by an Act of the General Court and signed into law by the Governor on July 29, 2009. For the first time, New Hampshire had a dedicated team to investigate and prosecute unsolved homicides. However, the unit's duration was time limited. The enabling statute, 2009 NH Law 269, contained a sunset provision, which would have disbanded the unit in three years time. In August of 2012, the General Court repealed that sunset provision and passed legislation providing for the Unit's continued existence under the joint administration of the Attorney General and the Commissioner of the Department of Safety.

Unsolved homicides extract a great toll on the members of the victims' families. Over 100 homicide cases in New Hampshire remain unsolved, which means that many killers have not yet been brought to justice. As detailed in the following report, the Cold Case Unit has made tremendous progress in the past year toward resolving some of these cases. It is our hope that the Unit will continue to function until every case has been resolved and the surviving family members can have some answers and some measure of justice, for which they have waited so long.

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the last five years, the Unit has made tremendous progress in creating an organized, informed, pro-active structure from which to work on these difficult investigations. Prior to 2014, the Unit and its members helped bring resolution to several homicide victims, and much-needed investigative work in numerous other cases.



During the past 12 months numerous developments have occurred:

- The Attorney General and Commissioner of the Department of Safety selected an experienced prosecutor and experienced detectives to replace open positions within the Unit.
- The Unit concluded a multi-year investigation of a 1987 homicide of a Massachusetts woman found strangled to death in Winchester, NH. That investigation revealed evidence sufficient to close the investigation based upon the death of the offender, Edward Mayrand, who died in a Rhode Island prison in 2011.
- The Unit concluded a multi-year investigation of a 1991 homicide of a stabbing in Plymouth, NH. That investigation culminated in a series of interviews with a man, Craig Conkey, who confessed to the murder in 2013. Conkey was arraigned for first-degree murder on January 28, 2014, and pled guilty two weeks later. He is currently serving a life sentence without the possibility of parole.
- The Unit revised criteria and protocols for screening cases in order to focus the resources of the unit.
- The Unit updated its website listing new unsolved cases.

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- The Unit signed a contract for forensic testing services with NMS Labs, Inc. for forensic testing not otherwise available through the New Hampshire State Police Forensic Lab.
- The Unit consulted with law enforcement agencies in neighboring states about the process of starting a cold case unit, and testified telephonically before a panel of Vermont state legislators concerning the benefits and challenges of operating a unit dedicated to solving stalled homicide investigations.
- The Unit has continued to investigate cases with high solvability factors.

The following narrative discusses these developments in more detail.

### STAFFING OF THE UNIT

Staying true to its original design, the Cold Case Unit is comprised of three investigators, a prosecutor, a victim/witness advocate, and two volunteer clerical workers. Two of the three detectives are full time New Hampshire State Police troopers (one sergeant and one trooper). The third detective is a part-time position funded by the Office of the Attorney General. This year brought change to the unit's investigators in two ways. The first was the addition of experienced investigator Charles West of the New Hampshire State Police in the part-time position. West, a veteran detective who retired from the New Hampshire State Police in 2008 after 30 years, has investigated many homicides during his career and is a former Captain in charge of the New Hampshire State Police Major Crime Unit. In December, a second change came when Detective Sergeant Joseph Ebert of the New Hampshire State Police was assigned as the new supervisor of the unit. Ebert has more than 12 years of experience in law enforcement, including approximately six years investigating homicide cases with the Major Crime Unit.

In addition to Investigator West and Sergeant Ebert, the Cold Case Unit is cur-

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rently staffed by Detective Trooper Michael Kokoski, Senior Assistant Attorney General Benjamin Agati, Victim/Witness Advocate Joelle Donnelly-Wiggin, Volunteer Milli Knudsen, and Volunteer Verne Greene. The Unit was able to utilize the services of four different Department of Safety interns at different times throughout the year: Eric Slocum, James Nester, Jacob Winslow, and Craig Ege.

Forming partnerships is fundamental to maintain agency focus on details during prolonged investigations. The Cold Case Unit has been fortunate to work with



Tracey Flaherty, a forensic analyst, on a *pro bono* basis this year. Ms. Flaherty had worked in the field as an intelligence analyst for 17 years in her career with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). She previously partnered with local, state, and federal agencies, including the United States Department of Justice, and has provided case support and strategic

proactive investigative analysis to the Unit. Ms. Flaherty volunteered her services following her departure from the FBI. Her ability to scrutinize details for additional investigative leads has produced several new leads for detectives to investigate. The Unit looks forward to developing and expanding this partnership in the future.

### REDEFINING A “COLD CASE”

Since the Cold Case Unit’s inception five years ago, it became increasingly clear that the definition of the term needed revision. The definition of the term previously read in part that:

*“... [t]he original investigation did not result in an arrest, and **the case remained inactive for more than one year** due to a lack of viable or unexplored leads. A cold case may have been reactivated periodically over the course of time because new leads emerged.”*

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Investigators soon discovered that the “one year” standard of measure was an unreliable indicator as to the status of a case. Recent homicide investigations show that new homicide cases do not sit dormant for a period as long as a year as they periodically did in decades past. This is attributable to the individual investigating agencies and the Office of the Attorney General maintaining an unwavering focus on homicide cases, and their recognition that such cases require continued attention and fresh effort despite the exhaustion of initial leads. Regrettably however, leads may be still be exhausted without the identification or apprehension of the offender.

Although there is no standard increment of time when an investigation transitions to being “cold,” common sense dictates that cases could appropriately be called cold even though they may still be worked intermittently. In such instances, the resources of the Cold Case Unit are brought to bear on these cases, often in tandem with the original investigators from the New Hampshire State Police Major Crime Unit, the detectives from the individual investigating agency. In light of the above reality, the Cold Case Unit altered the definition of a cold case to recognize this reality:



or

*“... [t]he original investigation did not result in an arrest, and **the case lost its initial momentum** due to a lack of viable or unexplored leads. A cold case may have been reactivated periodically over the course of time because new leads emerged.”*

This new definition more accurately reflects the state of modern homicide investigations and assists the Unit to fulfill its mission in solving dormant cases.



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In addition to the above guidelines, the Cold Case Unit reaffirmed its policy whereby cases that are over 50 years old would not be considered for addition to the Cold Case Unit list, or for the devotion of investigatory unit resources, barring extraordinary circumstances. The Unit received multiple requests from family members and historical societies for investigation into homicides that were between 50 and over one-hundred years old. There are numerous reasons why investigating and prosecuting a +50 year-old homicide is feasible. The most obvious is that many if not all persons associated with such a case are more likely to be deceased or otherwise unavailable. While unsolved homicides date back to the very creation of New Hampshire as a colony, a practical demarcation was needed so that time and resources are best spent on cases which have a reasonable chance of resolution.



### **FUNDING CHANGES WITHIN THE COLD CASE UNIT**

The Cold Case Unit was initially supported with funds from the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant. Those funds are no longer available. The Unit is now funded through the budgets of the Departments of Safety and Justice. Both of these departments have made a commitment to the continuation of the Unit, which has allowed for measurable progress in case closures, prosecutions, and investigations.

### **CONTRACTING WITH NMS LABORATORIES**

One of the ever present factors in each and every cold case is the forensic evidence associated with that case. Such evidence can either be historic (original crime scene evidence) or newly discovered in light of contemporary investigative developments. It can also take the form of known biological matter from witnesses or per-

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sons of interest (DNA sample, hair sample, fingerprints, etc.). With the ever-evolving technology associated with forensic science, the cold case investigator must constantly revisit the case evidence to determine what avenues have been exhausted, what evidence bears further focus, and what evidence needs to be revisited for updated testing.

The Cold Case Unit works very closely with the New Hampshire State Police Forensic Lab to assess what testing may be appropriate to further a specific lead or answer a question as it relates to a cold case. Criminalist Katie Swango is currently the cold case liaison for the lab, and frequently assists the Unit with information regarding historic lab work for the listed cases as well as advice for future testing. The State lab is capable of many different kinds of analyses, including the processing and comparison involved in traditional DNA testing (blood, semen, saliva etc.).



One of the most promising and complex forms of physical evidence is that of DNA. In the last several years, law enforcement agencies across the country have begun looking beyond the traditional sources of DNA, and focusing on what is commonly referred to as “touch” or “handler” DNA. This refers to the small amount of skin cells (epithelial cells) deposited when one touches an object with their skin. This type of DNA testing is currently not something within the capabilities of the state lab. As a result, the Department of Safety put out a contract bid for several different national laboratories offering “touch” DNA testing. In August of 2014, a contract was signed with NMS Labs of Willow Grove, PA. This contract will allow the Unit to obtain \$42,000.00 or services from NMS over a three year period (FY2015-2017).

Beginning in January of 2015, the Cold Case Unit will send evidence to NMS Labs from seven different cases in the first of six scheduled submission periods. This

evidence will be subjected to testing not otherwise available to investigators. The cases are from across the State. The hope is that this new technology and testing will advance or perhaps solve some of our most frustrating cases.

### **RESPONSE OF THE OFFICE OF VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE TO UNSOLVED HOMICIDE CASES**

The trauma of losing a loved one to homicide can have a profound and life-long impact on family members (co-victims) and the impact of such trauma is often underestimated and misunderstood. When a case remains unsolved, co-victims often seem less able to move past the initial grief or the grief process is much slower.

When a case is reactivated by the Cold Case Unit, the co-victims often experience a resurgence of intense grief, similar to what they felt at the time of the homicide. The news may open up “old wounds” and bring up new issues and questions for them. Their hope for solving the case is renewed and often the start and stop nature of these types of investigations can result in a wide range of emotions. Recognizing the impact on co-victims, the Attorney General's Office of Victim Witness Assistance (OVWA) committed a Victim/Witness Homicide Advocate to work with the Cold Case Unit and to reach out to co-victims, serving as their liaison to the investigation and providing them information and the support and services they may need during this difficult time. Since the Unit's inception, OVWA Advocate Joelle Donnelly-Wiggin has continued to serve as a bridge between the investigators and the families of murder victims. She assists investigators and families daily providing information and support to families, which enables investigators to remain focused on the investigations. Last year she worked with approximately 21 families involving around 55 individual family members. In addition to being the information conduit for these family members, she has assisted family members in obtaining victims compensation and working with the media to get their loved one's story out to the public through structured media events.

## ACTIVITIES OF THE UNIT THROUGH CALENDAR YEAR 2014

### Updating the Website

The Cold Case Unit updates victim profiles periodically throughout the year on the Unit's website. The website has proven to be the primary way in which members of the public learn about the Unit and then decide to get in contact with its members. During this calendar year, the Unit updated/added the following four victims to our website:

**Patricia Wood**: Four-year-old Patricia lived with her father and step-mother, John and Judith Wood, when she disappeared from their Swanzey household sometime around 1976. Those who knew Patricia were given the impression that she was living with her biological mother out of state. As a result, authorities were not aware of her disappearance until 1987. At that time, an investigation commenced, and soon after, John and Judith Wood committed suicide. Patricia Wood has never been found.



**John R. Wiegmann**: John Wiegmann, age 59, was found strangled to death inside his motel room in Nashua on Sunday, May 3, 2009. John had been staying at the Motel 6 on Progress Avenue for a couple of days prior to his murder. He was last seen getting into a green minivan at the motel around 7:30-8:00 PM on Saturday, May 2, 2009. This van was described as having a 3-4 inch diameter sunspot on the passenger's side front fender in front of the mirror. Earlier that evening, he visited several local restaurants and bars, and was seen wearing a green t-shirt, jeans, brown windbreaker-type jacket, and carrying his cane. John had recently returned from the American Southwest to the Nashua area to be closer to family.

**Thomas Enquist:** Around 10:38 PM on November 23, 2010, the body of Thomas Enquist, Sr., was found in his abandoned black Ford F-150 pickup truck on Rte. 101 in Auburn. His death was ruled homicide by gunshot wounds. Despite an intensive investigation, the case remains unsolved.

**Rachael Garden:** Rachel Garden was just 15 years old when she was last seen on March 22, 1980, near Rowe's Store in Newton. Despite multiple searches and investigative follow-ups, Rachael has never been found. At the time of her disappearance, she was wearing a two-tone blue ski parka, jeans, a plaid shirt with silver threads, brown lace-up shoes and carrying a dark blue tote bag with the word "Things" printed on it.

### **Conviction of Craig Conkey For The 1991 Murder Of Theresa Reed In Plymouth**

The conviction and sentencing of Craig Conkey this year marked the resolution of the Theresa "Tess" Reed homicide investigation. Tess lived in Plymouth where she worked as a registrar at Plymouth State College. She was found violently stabbed to death in her apartment on September 6, 1991. In 1995, Craig Conkey developed as a suspect due to similar murders he committed in Massachusetts. The Cold Case Unit was able to concentrate resources on the case and obtained a confession from Conkey, which led to his indictment in July of 2013. In 2014, Conkey was transported from Massachusetts and arraigned for Theresa Reed's murder. In a negotiated plea, Conkey pled guilty to first-degree murder in Grafton County Superior Court on February 14, 2014, and was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole.

### **Judith Whitney Homicide Solved — Edward Mayrand (Deceased) Proven To Be The Murderer**

After years of investigation, the Cold Case Unit obtained proof beyond a reasonable doubt that it was Edward Mayrand who murdered Judith Whitney. Whitney, age 43, was from Amherst, Massachusetts and came to the Keene area to vacation on July 1, 1987. She was last seen alive at the Valley Green Motel in Keene on July 2nd with Edward Mayrand. Her body was found by a hunter four months later in Winchester on November 8, 1987. In 1989, Mayrand was charged and convicted for being in possession of Judith's handgun, but there was insufficient evidence to charge him with her murder. Mayrand was later convicted of a homicide of a Rhode Island woman in 1993 and incarcerated.



In 2011, the Cold Case Unit began working with the Massachusetts State Police on the Whitney investigation. A DNA sample was obtained from Mayrand pursuant to a search warrant. Mayrand died behind bars shortly thereafter. In late 2014, Massachusetts investigators obtained test results that showed Mayrand was responsible for Judith Whitney's murder, as well as the 1983 murder of Kathleen Daneault in Gardner, Massachusetts. Although Mayrand was dead and unable to be prosecuted, this inter-agency collaboration closed two unsolved homicides and identified Edward Mayrand as a serial killer.

### **1966 Homicide of Everett Delano**

In 2014, the Cold Case Unit dedicated a large amount of time and resources to the investigation of the homicide of Everett Delano. On September 1, 1966, Everett,

or “Red” as his friends called him, was working as a gas station attendant at Sanborn’s Garage in Andover when he was shot to death during a robbery. The Cold Case Unit was not aware that this case existed until late 2013 when new developments brought it to the forefront, and made it an investigative priority. The Unit spent a considerable amount of time investigating this crime this year and hopes to bring it to a conclusion in 2015.

### **The Prosecution of Arthur Collins for the Murder of George Jodoin**

George Jodoin, age 50, was found shot to death in his Auburn home on December 27, 2001. Multiple suspects were pursued in the next ten years. The Cold Case Unit began reinvestigating this case in 2011, and the efforts culminated in the May 2012 arrest of Arthur Collins, an associate of George’s. In 2014, Collins was found competent to stand trial, and trial is expected to take place in June 2015. The Unit is prepared to address any pre-trial preparation work necessary as the proceedings unfold. Because this case is currently the subject of an ongoing criminal prosecution, it would be inappropriate to elaborate outside the court process on the investigative steps or reasons the Unit focused on this case.



### **Media Exposure**

It is the continuing philosophy of the Cold Case Unit that increased awareness and publicity surrounding unsolved cases can be the key to generating new leads and information. As a result, the Unit utilizes several media avenues to spotlight and strategically draw public attention to specific investigations. Below are several such efforts completed in 2014:



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- In recognition of the tenth anniversary of the disappearance of Maura Murray in 2004, a piece aired on Massachusetts Chronicle with Detective Trooper Mike Kokoski and Senior Assistant Attorney General Jeffery Strelzin.
- Members of the Cold Case Unit appeared on air with Jack Heath several times on *Live Talk* on WGIR Radio. Five unsolved cases were profiled: 2010 Roberta “Bobbie” Miller homicide; 1993 Jerry Riley homicide; 2001 Louise Chaput missing persons investigation; 1989 Craig Lane homicide; and the 1988 murder of Russell Bean in Marlow.

A media piece was broadcast on WMUR regarding the 1988 Russell Bean homicide in Marlow to elicit responses for new lead developments with members of the Bean family and Senior Assistant Attorney General Agati.

Over the past year, the Unit has continued to work with state and local print media outlets to publicize cold cases in order to generate attention on unsolved homicides. Stories about various cold cases have appeared in the *Union Leader*,



the *Concord Monitor*, the *Keene Sentinel*, the *Eagle Tribune*, the *Laconia Sun*, the *Citizen*, *Foster's Daily Democrat*, the *Nashua Telegraph*, the *Boston Globe*, the *Boston Herald*, the *Worcester Telegraph*, and other publications. In addition, the Unit has been featured on WMUR, WBIN, WGIR, WBZ and other television and public radio programs in both New Hampshire and Massachusetts. By focusing periodically on different cases, the Unit hopes to generate useful and valid investigative leads.



In addition to media exposure, the Unit has continued to engaged in outreach to educate the public about the work of the Cold Case Unit, including meeting with Parents of Murdered Children, Inc., Genealogy Club of Meredith, The Jaffrey Historical Society, several New Hampshire high school civics and law classes, and other interested community organizations. The hope is that by bringing attention to the unsolved cases, it will encourage people with helpful information to come forward to assist with the case.

### **Other Investigative Activities Of The Unit**

In addition to the investigations mentioned above, the Cold Case Unit is intensely investigating approximately nine active cases. In addition to these active investigations, the Unit has worked on approximately 27 cases over the last 12 months, at various levels of intensity. These efforts vary from the interview of potential witnesses, review of the case file to determine the validity of a tip, working with local law enforcement agencies which are investigating cold cases, and responding to inquiries from family members of victims. Because of the sensitive nature of these investigative efforts, it is not appropriate to discuss the particulars of those investigations in more detail. However, some general information can illustrate the nature of the investigative work the Unit has been working on over the last 12 months.

For example, one of the cases the Unit pursued over the last year was the disappearance of Tina and Bethany Sinclair. Tina Sinclair, age 36, and her 15-year-old daughter, Bethany, were last seen together in Chesterfield during the weekend of February 3rd and 4th, 2001. Circumstances of that case strongly suggest that their disappearance was a result of foul play.

The Unit had information in the investigative file indicating that physical evidence of Tina and Bethany's disappearance or deaths may have been placed into the Connecticut River upstream from the Vernon Dam and the Vermont Yankee nuclear power plan. While a portion of the river had been searched around the time of Tina

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and Bethany's disappearance, the Cold Case Unit took advantage of a series of new techniques, training, and resources to conduct an underwater search in an area where divers could not have safely entered before. This enabled the Unit to coordinate a new search of the Connecticut River in the area immediately adjacent to the Vernon Dam.



The Cold Case Unit coordinated with the New Hampshire Fish and Game Dive Team, the New Hampshire State Police Marine Patrol Unit, the Massachusetts State Police Underwater Recovery Team, the Vermont State Police SCUBA Team, and the operators of the Vernon Dam for a two-day dive on both sides of the dam. The search was difficult, involving rugged underwater terrain within a search field of water over 81 feet-deep in various places. Unfortunately, the dive did not reveal evidence of Tina or Bethany's disappearance. Nonetheless, the case illustrates how investigative focus on cold cases require dedicated resources to pursue new techniques and apply them to investigations where searches or methods of exploration would have been impossible in the past. The Cold Case Unit was able to conduct this investigation without any payment of state resources beyond the manpower to do the in-

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vestigation. The individual dive teams donated their time, manpower, and use of their equipment to conduct the dive. This effort illustrates how the Cold Case Unit can continue to be used effectively to leverage resources to accomplish a complex investigation without significant outlay of state resources. This effort also demonstrates how resource-intensive cold cases are, why they are time consuming and require a thorough knowledge of each case file, and why they require dedicated personnel to investigate them and follow-up on leads.

The daily operation of the Unit also entails a great deal of in-office work:



fielding emails, phone calls, tips, and generating and reviewing reports and other paperwork associated with each investigation. As of the end of November 2014, the Cold Case Unit logged well over 100 tips into its “E-Solve” database for the calendar year. Frequent meetings are held between Unit staff and their counterparts in coopera-

tive agencies such as the NH State Police Forensic Lab, additional members of the Attorney General’s Office, and homicide detectives from municipal agencies. The members of the Unit also contact and meet regularly with victim’s family members. The field work undertaken by the investigators is varied and includes interviews of suspects/witnesses, field research, court proceedings, evidence searches/processing, and polygraph examinations. This work necessitated some amount of travel, both in and out of state. In 2014, the Unit’s accomplishments took the detectives not only to every county of New Hampshire, but also to Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New York, and Florida. Members of the Unit also coordinated with Ca-

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nadian authorities regarding several international investigations in their country.

In addition to the direct use of DNA to identify perpetrators, the FBI and other organizations have developed DNA databases to help link unidentified bodies with missing person cases. Members of the Cold Case Unit attended an in-state training by investigators and analysts from the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) operated by the United States Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs. As a result, the Unit has formed a partnership with NamUs, which is charged by the U.S. Department of Justice with identifying every available tool—and creating others—to solve cases of missing adults and unidentified persons/remains. NamUs operates a reporting and searching system that improves the quantity and quality of data on missing

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
Innovation \* Partnerships \* Safer Neighborhoods

NamUs National Missing and Unidentified Persons System  
NIJ National Institute of Justice

Home Room About NamUs Contacts Volunteer Information News

Missing Persons

Unidentified Persons

Unclaimed Persons

Watch an 6-minute video:  
NamUs: Making a Difference

Watch a 6-minute video:  
NamUs Behind the Scenes: How It Works, Why It Matters

The National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) is a national centralized repository and resource center for missing persons and unidentified decedent records. NamUs is a free online system that can be searched by medical examiners, coroners, law enforcement officials and the general public from all over the country in hopes of resolving these cases.

The **Missing Persons Database** contains information about missing persons that can be entered by anyone; however before it appears as a case on NamUs, the information is verified. NamUs provides a user with a variety of resources, including the ability to print missing persons posters and receive free biometric collection and testing assistance. Other resources include links to state clearinghouses, medical examiner and coroner offices, law enforcement agencies, victim assistance groups and pertinent legislation.

The **Unidentified Persons Database** contains information entered by medical examiners and coroners. Unidentified persons are people who have died and whose bodies have not been identified. Anyone can search this database using characteristics such as sex, race, distinct body features and even dental information.

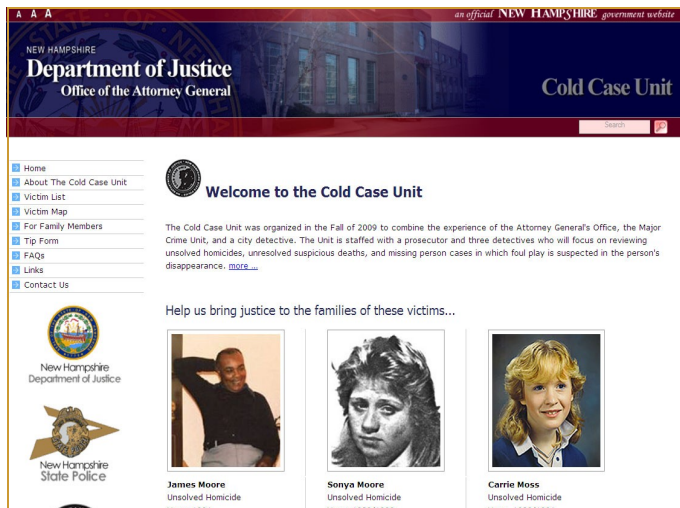
The newly added **UnClaimed Persons database (UCP)** contains information about deceased persons who have been identified by name, but for whom no next of kin or family member has been identified or located to claim the body for burial or other disposition. Only medical

persons and unidentified human remains nationwide, and operates as a clearing house where investigators can input information on missing persons and then conduct a cross-search with information on unidentified bodies found in other states. Through NamUs, a diverse community of criminal justice professionals, medical examiners and coroners, victim advocates, families of missing persons, and the general public can now contribute to solving these cases. Results of lab analysis on biological samples can also be entered into the missing persons database. Cold Case Unit investigators monitor the status of searches involving six New Hampshire victims whose re-



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maines have never been identified. In addition, the Cold Case Unit has utilized NamUs as a resource for family members of missing adults who have been missing for



longer than fifty years to memorialize the facts of their disappearance in the hopes that a match may be made should the remains of that person be found in the future. Unit members have also begun coordinating the collection of DNA samples from out-of-state family members to facilitate the processing of their DNA profiles for NamUs, and then entering that

information into both the NamUs and state-wide databases if appropriate. NamUs is operated by the National Institute of Justice program administered by the United States Department of Justice, and is accessible at no cost to the Cold Case Unit.

### Work Of The Unit To Assist Local Municipalities

As mentioned above, larger municipalities such as Concord, Dover, Manchester, Nashua, and Portsmouth have historically been responsible for investigating homicides occurring within their jurisdiction. Members of the Cold Case Unit have met with detectives and police chiefs in Concord, Colebrook, Exeter, Laconia, Manchester, Nashua, and Portsmouth this past year to discuss how the Unit could work cooperatively with the local departments to resolve the cold cases in their cities.

Over the course of the last 12 months, detectives in all seven of these municipalities have actively worked on unsolved homicide or missing persons cases in their cities. In most of these instances, the local department has conducted the primary investigation with the Cold Case Unit acting in a support role. For example, SAAG Agati is currently consulting with and advising the police departments in Concord,

Manchester, and Portsmouth on unsolved homicide cases, which those departments are actively investigating. That work includes grand jury investigation, consultation regarding legal issues relating to the search and seizure of evidence, review of the physical evidence for the purpose of forensic testing, and major case meetings between local detectives and Cold Case investigators to form a strategy for identifying new leads and furthering investigative goals. This is another example of how the Cold Case Unit has been able to leverage limited investigative resources to maximize the potential for resolving cold cases.



## CONCLUSION

Unsolved homicide cases are both complex and time consuming to investigate and prosecute. These are difficult investigations by their very nature, but that does not make them unworkable. When the Cold Case Unit first began, it was thought unlikely that the Unit would be able to bring charges or closures in more than a handful of cases within the three-year term established by HB 690. The year of 2014 brought the successful prosecution of one serial murderer, and the identification of a second serial murderer. It also brought progress to the investigation of numerous other deaths. The Unit hopes this improved rate of resolution for cold cases continues in the coming year, which far exceeds the rate of resolution before the establishment of a dedicated cold case unit. The resolution of these cases will bring answers for families who have lived for years without knowing who killed their mother, father, brother, sister, spouse, or significant other, and whether they still walk at liberty in the world. It will also bring accountability to offenders who have committed the most serious crime in New Hampshire's Criminal Code through the steadfast and concerted efforts of dedicated investigators, attorneys, advocates, and volunteers. Every case solved by the Unit sends a message to victims' families that their

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loved ones have not been forgotten, and that the State of New Hampshire will pursue those who kill until their criminal acts are exposed and they are brought to justice, no matter how many years have passed.

While there are no guarantees that the Unit will be able to develop sufficient evidence to charge additional offenders over the next 12 months, the members of the Unit are cautiously optimistic that its current investigative efforts will result in the institution of additional prosecutions and the resolution of additional cases within that time.



## New Hampshire Cold Case Victims

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**SOLVED**





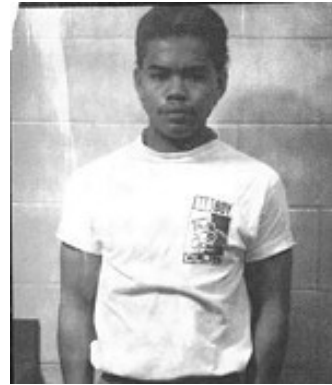
## New Hampshire Cold Case Victims

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## New Hampshire Cold Case Victims

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**SOLVED**



## New Hampshire Cold Case Victims

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**SOLVED**





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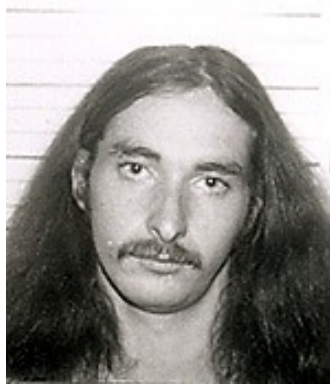
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**SOLVED**

## New Hampshire Cold Case Victims

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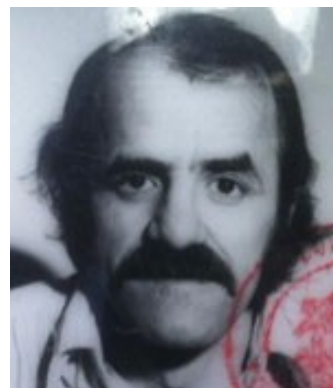
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## New Hampshire Cold Case Victims

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**SOLVED**



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Baumann, Diethelm  
Bean, Doris  
Bean, Russell  
Belanger, Tammy  
Biron, Richard  
Blakeslee, Luella  
Blanchette, Ray  
Bois, Dorothy Ann  
Bolton, Stella  
Braley, David  
Breault, Raymond  
Carreau, David  
Carreau, Deborah  
Chaput, Louise  
Chavez, Domingo  
Compagna, Diana  
Conrad, Thomas  
Courtemanche, Bernice  
Crane, Chelsea  
Crawford, John  
Critchley, Mary Elizabeth  
Crouse, Madlyn  
Davis, Dominique  
Delano, Everett  
Dobens, William  
Dockham, Sharon  
Dow, Janet  
Dow, Stephen  
Enquist, Thomas, Sr.  
Fitting, Eric  
Fried, Ellen  
Furando, Joseph  
Garden, Rachel  
Giguere, Maurice  
Giles, Terry  
Gloddy, Kathy Lynn  
Gray, Sylvia  
Harrison, Mary  
Hazleton, Angel  
Heckbert, Robert  
Herlihy, Paul  
Hicks, Carrie

Hill, Steven  
Hina, Carl Robert  
Hina, Lillan Marie  
Hina, Lori Michelle  
Hina, Sara Jean  
Holmes, Sheila  
Horn, Debra  
Jablonski, Casmiro  
Jache, Kenneth  
Jimenez, Megan  
Jodoin, George  
Kaldaras, Christopher  
Keljikian, Michael  
Kempton, Laura  
Kierstead, Michael  
Lane, Craig  
LeChel, Carl C.  
LeFevre, Gregory  
Lei, Hai Bo (Paul)  
Little, Tammy  
Longfellow, David  
Lord, Judy  
Lyman, Walter  
Lyons, Omar  
Marku, Lorenc  
McBride, Shirley Ann  
"Tippy"  
McGuire, Michael "J.T."  
Merrill, Patrick  
Miller, Pauline  
Miller, Rosalie  
Millican, Catherine  
Moore, James  
Moore, Sonya  
Morgan, Douglas  
Morse, Eva  
Moss, Carrie  
Murray, Maura  
Norman, Ronald  
O'Brien, James P.  
O'Connell, Daniel  
O'Sullivan, Jerome

Olsen, Paul  
Page, Walter  
Penna, Douglas  
Pickett, David  
Pineau, Allen  
Pishon, Curtis  
Place, Betty  
Plummer, Linda  
Pond, John Sr.  
Poulin, Joseph  
Psaradelis, Anne  
Ramsey, John, IV  
Randall, Kathleen  
Reed, Theresa  
Riley, Jerry  
Roth, Shari  
Roy, Rita  
Segall, Eddy  
Sidoti, Francis "Frank" J.  
Sinclair, Bethany  
Sinclair, Tina  
Snyder, Jaclynne  
Snyder, Lisa K.  
Stankiewicz, Melodie  
Sterling, John  
Teta, James  
Travers, Henry Jr.  
Trudeau, Jeffrey Jr.  
Unidentified Female/3 Children  
Unidentified Female  
Unidentified Male  
Valdes, Domingo  
Watson, Brian  
Webb, Pamela  
West, Mindy  
Whitacre, Carmel Sue  
Whitney, Judith  
Wilkinson, Ellen  
Wilkinson, Maurice  
Wood, Patricia Ann  
Wright, Lisa  
Zsigray, Michael

## New Hampshire Cold Case Status Report

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