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A WEB SITE FOR ANYONE WHO SEEKS INFORMATION ON THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN FORENSIC DNA POLICY

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The April 23, 2004 DNA Resource Report is listed below.

These reports are prepared by Tim Schellberg and Lisa Hurst of Smith Alling Lane (253) 627-1091, on behalf of Applied Biosystems.

### SUMMARY

South Carolina has become the 33<sup>rd</sup> state to require DNA from all convicted felons, and New York's Governor is renewing his call for a similar law. A Nebraska bill to require DNA from burglars vetoed due to an unrelated provision in the bill. A major Chicago newspaper editorial favors legislation to require DNA from felony arrestees. A Virginia community is revising its "DNA dragnet" policy in the hunt for a serial rapist, but will continue to use DNA to screen potential suspects.

Cold hits identified offenders in California (murder), New York (rape linked to New Jersey inmate) and Washington (burglar linked to rape). Texas set a state record this year with hits on the DNA database. DNA linked a man to 12 murders in Missouri. DNA evidence also played a key role in investigation/prosecutions in California (DNA from a cap) and Missouri (rape). Also in Missouri, a DNA backlog and other delays in police work allowed a rapist to remain free for over three years. Sexual assault nurse examiner programs made headlines in Louisiana and New Jersey.

A post conviction DNA case may lead to an exoneration in Oklahoma, and resulted in a pardon for a man in North Carolina, and a vacated conviction for a man in Louisiana. A Minnesota prosecutor has begun a policy for uniform evidence retention for possible future appeals or new trials.

In international news...South Africa will have a fully automated robotics system for DNA casework. England has prosecuted the first ever suspect identified through a partial hit to a relative. Backlogs in an Australia state are a political issue, and another state is criticized for relying too heavily on DNA in prosecutions. New Zealand is implementing a law allowing sampling of suspects. DNA "spit kits" in Scotland were given to bus drivers for evidence collection, and a burglar in England was identified through saliva on leftover food. DNA identified remains of suspected terrorists in Spain, and will be collected by British officials in China investigating the death of 20 workers. DNA evidence is central in a double homicide case in South Africa, and in a double homicide of two Americans in Brazil.

### STATE LEGISLATION

#### Forensic DNA

1. California SB 1900 – Imposes a \$1.50 fee for every \$10 in fines, penalties or forfeitures collected by a county, for deposit into a DNA Collection Reimbursement fund. Also requires that for post conviction testing, if the DNA matches neither the victim nor the inmate then a new trial must be ordered.
2. Louisiana HB 2 – Appropriates funding for expansion of a state crime lab in East Baton Rouge.

#### Genetic Privacy / Research

3. Louisiana SB 782 – law prohibits the cloning of human beings while encouraging adult stem cell research.

## NEWS ARTICLES

### Forensic DNA

1. “Tecan signs agreement with South African Police Service to provide a fully automated DNA typing system for national forensic databank.” Press Release.  
The South African Police Service has announced it has reached an agreement with a vendor who will provide a fully robotic automated forensic casework DNA typing system to the Biology Unit of the SAPS Forensic Science Laboratory in Arcadia, Pretoria. The current robotic automated laboratory for offender samples is located at the Silverton, Pretoria lab, and the new system for casework will be installed in a refurbished facility converted to a forensic science laboratory in Arcadia, Pretoria. The 8.35-million EUR contract was secured by Tecan’s German subsidiary after an open invitation for international bids. The project is financed by a European Union initiative to assist reconstruction and development in South Africa.
2. “Chemist May Have Destroyed Evidence.” Associated Press Online, April 21, 2004.  
In the case of a disgraced Oklahoma City police chemist, a confidential police memo said she not only altered her own case notes, but "there is compelling circumstantial evidence" that she "either intentionally lost or destroyed" crime-scene hairs used to convict a man of murder so the evidence could not be retested. The finding that evidence may have been destroyed evidence is based on the analyst’s written assertion to prosecutors in 2000 that she had possession of the hair evidence and that enough remained for DNA testing. Two months later she wrote to her supervisor that evidence was missing. She wrote that she discovered the evidence was gone when the inmate’s attorneys came to her office to examine it.
3. “DNA backlog may assist sex criminals.” Courier Mail (Queensland, Australia), April 21, 2004.  
In Queensland, Australia, the Opposition has accused the Government of allowing potentially thousands of rapists, murderers and pedophiles to evade capture by underfunding the crime lab. The Opposition Leader based his attack on a warning from the officer-in-charge of the Queensland Police Service's DNA Unit that there could be 4000 positive DNA results among a "conservative estimate" of 10,000 outstanding crime scene samples at the lab. The Health Minister recently said that the lab would get an extra \$11 million in funding over the next three years, plus extra scientific and support staff, new technology and equipment.
4. “DNA Ties Man to 1993 Port Hueneme Slaying.” Los Angeles Times, April 21, 2004.  
In California, Port Hueneme police arrested a local man in the rape and slaying of an 87-year-old deaf and mute woman, who was stabbed to death in her apartment at a senior citizens complex. The identification of the suspect was made after investigators matched a DNA sample taken from the suspect with one found at the scene. Police declined to elaborate on when the suspect submitted to a DNA test or how he was singled out by investigators, saying only, "Anyone who had a connection to the apartment complex ... we asked for voluntary DNA samples." And with this suspect, "we got a hit." This slaying was one of three involving single women during the summer of 1993. Arrests of suspects in the other two cases were also made possible through DNA testing.
5. “DNA in Hat Leads to Man's Arrest in Fatal Shooting.” Los Angeles Times, April 21, 2004.  
In California, a suspected gunman who left his baseball cap at a cafe during a shooting that left a young woman dead last month has been arrested after investigators recovered matching DNA from the hat. The victim, a recent art school graduate whom friends described as deeply religious, was in the wrong place at the wrong time. At the time of his arrest, the suspect was already in jail in Los Angeles on a parole violation in connection with an earlier assault conviction.
6. “Drivers Get Gob Yob Kits.” The Mirror, April 21, 2004.  
In the Scotland, over 1,800 bus drivers are being issued with DNA 'spit kits'. Two Edinburgh bus firms Lothian Buses and First Bus hope the kits will cut the number of incidents where drivers are spat on by thugs. The kits, which contain sterile swabs, latex gloves and an evidence collection bag, will also be issued in Glasgow. A police spokesman said: "Spitting is a fairly common crime on buses in Edinburgh. We view it very seriously and it is treated the same as any other assault."

7. "Bosnian suspect of Madrid bombings freed, two identified in blast remains." Agence France Presse, April 20, 2004.  
In Spain, the remains of two Moroccan brothers wanted over the train attacks have been identified through DNA testing in the rubble of an apartment where bombing suspects blew themselves up as police were raiding the building. Of the seven bodies found in the wreckage, only four had been officially identified, including the suspected mastermind of the train bombings, a Tunisian, and the alleged logistics chief, a Moroccan.
8. "Man Gets Life for Raping, Killing Student." Associated Press Online, April 20, 2004.  
In New York, a retired cabinetmaker was sentenced to up to life in prison for raping and murdering a college student in 1975, a crime investigators solved last year after linking him to the killing through DNA from a discarded drinking straw. He was arrested in March 2003 after police matched semen taken from the victim's body to the DNA in a saliva sample authorities recovered from a drinking straw the suspect dumped in the trash at a fast-food restaurant in 2002. He remains a suspect in at least two other cases from the 1970s involving missing women in upstate New York.
9. "British police arrive in China to investigate victims of shellfishing tragedy." Associated Press Worldstream, April 20, 2004.  
British police were in China to investigate the identities of victims of February's shellfishing tragedy in which at least 20 Chinese cockle gatherers drowned in northeastern England. Police say they have identified 20 people who were swept out to sea by strong tides in the February disaster in northeastern England's Morecambe Bay. However, they say they need to gather further evidence such as DNA samples because only one of the victims had identity papers on her. The team also hopes to interview and obtain DNA samples from relatives of three additional people who are missing and may have been killed at the same time.
10. "DNA World First Sees Lorry Driver Killer Jailed." Birmingham Post, April 20, 2004.  
In England, a man who killed a truck driver with a brick has been jailed after becoming the first person in the world convicted through family DNA. The suspect left traces of his blood on the brick he hurled from a motorway bridge onto the suspect's windscreen. But police could not trace him because he had never been arrested and his DNA profile was not on the national database. Detectives and scientists decided to try to track him down by comparing the DNA to partial matches to see if they could find a close relative. The search was narrowed down and produced 25 names of people tested by police. The name on the top of the list was a relative of the suspect's with a 16 out of 20 match.
11. "Defense attorneys say DNA testing puts conviction in doubt." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 20, 2004.  
In Oklahoma, a DNA test for a man convicted of a double murder in Oklahoma County could make his conviction invalid, according to his attorneys. The man has been sentenced to die for the 1991 shooting deaths of his ex-girlfriend and their 11-month-old daughter. Prosecutors argued that a hair found at the crime scene matched a hair from one of inmate's co-workers and that he left it while committing the murders. However, a defense attorney has said DNA testing of the hair showed that not to be true.
12. "Man charged with killing 12 women and girls at Kansas City from 1977 to 1993." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 20, 2004.  
In Kansas City, Missouri, police have arrested an employee of a trash hauling company on charges of strangling 12 women or girls between 1977 and 1993. The suspect has prior convictions for child molestation, burglary and making a bomb threat. The molestation conviction came after he was charged with raping a 13-year-old girl in 1974. He had been charged earlier that year with raping an exotic dancer. Police were not aware of the presence of a serial killer until DNA linked two of the deaths together. Police finally linked the suspect to the deaths this month after analyzing a blood sample taken from him in 1987, when he was a suspect in one of the killings with which he is now charged. A federal grant in 2003 paid for authorities to analyze DNA samples in the old cases.
13. "House approves surgical castration for sex offenders." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 20, 2004.  
Surgical castration could be ordered for certain sex offenders under an amendment approved by the Oklahoma House of Representatives. The proposal would require at least two prior convictions for sex crimes with aggravating circumstances and the support of DNA evidence.
14. "DPS says problem at labs did not link wrong suspects to crimes." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 20, 2004.

The Texas Department of Public Safety maintains that problems with DNA testing at crime labs have not falsely linked suspects to crimes. The lab director told the House Committee on General Investigating that problems found in a series of audits in 2003 kept investigators from getting DNA profiles from old blood samples. Problems did not link the wrong person to a crime, he said. Most of the problems reported at the DPS labs came from the audit of the facility in McAllen where technicians had trouble extracting DNA samples from old blood samples. That prevented investigators from creating a reliable DNA profile from the sample. Up to 30 cases are being retested. "The problem that existed was a lack of profiles. They were partial profiles," he said. "For us, that's not enough ... We're looking at not being able to identify somebody instead of falsely identifying somebody."

15. "Senate panel passes bill creating felony injury charge." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 20, 2004. In Rhode Island, the Senate Judiciary Committee passed a measure that would allow police to forcibly obtain DNA samples from suspects. The bill passed by a 6-0 vote would allow police to obtain a search warrant for samples of a suspect's blood, saliva, other bodily fluids or hair without consent, for use in DNA testing. Rhode Island is the only state in the country not to give police such authority, according to the Attorney General.
16. "EBR nurses help survivors of sex assault." The Advocate (Baton Rouge, LA), April 19, 2004. The University Medical Center of New Orleans provided funding from a foundation to get the sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE) program going in Baton Rouge - about \$100,000 for equipment and two years of operations at \$75,000 to \$85,000 a year. The New Orleans hospital's chief executive officer said the nurse examiners have greatly improved the recovery of DNA evidence - from only about 10 percent of rape cases at one time to about 50 percent now. In Baton Rouge, there are some 200 sexual assault and rape cases reported annually and an unknown number that go unreported to either the Rape Crisis of Baton Rouge or law enforcement authorities.
17. "Prosecutor requests arrest of alleged killer of US couple in Brazil." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 19, 2004. A Brazilian prosecutor is seeking a warrant for the arrest of a handyman in the murder of an American Shell oil executive and his wife last year after new DNA tests linked the Brazilian to the killings. The suspect had confessed to the killing after he was first arrested, but he later recanted the confession, and a judge released him without charge, citing a lack of physical evidence. But new DNA test results link the suspect to the case. Traces of the victims' blood was found in the suspect's garments. The DNA tests were conducted at the Carlos Eboli police laboratory.
18. "Widening the DNA net." Chicago Tribune, April 19, 2004. Editorial in favor of pending legislation to require DNA samples from all felony arrestees in Illinois. Cites a case of a man who had been arrested at least 75 times. But his DNA was not taken until 2003 at which time it was matched to four rapes. Had it been taken when he was picked up for felony theft in May 1993, a September 1995 rape could have been prevented. "That's a reasonable use of a valuable tool, which promises to solve countless old crimes and prevent new ones... The innocent lose nothing of substance from having their DNA kept on file. The only people who stand to lose are the guilty, whose crimes may be exposed. The truth is, some people who are arrested and not charged do go on to commit crimes."
19. "Burglary convict charged with rape in 1996." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 19, 2004. In Washington, a man serving a prison term for burglary has been charged with a rape more than seven years ago on the basis of new DNA tests. The man was not a suspect in the rape prior to the hit on the DNA database.
20. "All counties in state now have rape response teams." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 19, 2004. In New Jersey, all 21 counties in the state now have Sexual Assault Response Teams to provide medical care and other services to rape victims. There are now 175 sexual assault nurse examiners working at 46 hospitals statewide to provide care and counseling to victims. There were 1,348 rapes reported in New Jersey in 2002, the most recent year for which statistics are available.
21. "Pataki pushes long-standing crime legislation." The Associated Press State & Local Wire, April 19, 2004. The New York Governor recently promoted a series of anti-crime bills he has long supported and called on the state Assembly to approve them in 2004. "These bills have the potential to solve crimes, put dangerous criminals behind bars and save lives," said the governor, surrounded by crime victims and law enforcement officials. Among the 32 bills are those to eliminate the statute of limitations for rape, sexual assault and other violent felonies, and allow the

state to collect DNA from all convicted criminals.

22. "Critics Say Baca Holds Budget Key." Los Angeles Times, April 19, 2004.  
In California, the Los Angeles County Sheriff has freed more than 47,000 prisoners from jail in the last year to save money and is now promoting a countywide tax hike to raise fresh funds. Interviews with county officials and internal memos indicate that the budget could be balanced by tapping another source of money: 40 cities that hire the Sheriff's Department to police their territory while paying substantially less than the full cost. The sheriff charges cities for patrol deputies, their commanding officers and a limited range of support costs based on a pricing formula adopted by the supervisors in 1971. The department provides a broad range of services beyond patrol -- including DNA testing -- at no extra charge.
23. "Study Suspects Thousands of False Convictions." The New York Times, April 19, 2004.  
A University of Michigan study of 328 criminal cases over the last 15 years in which the convicted person was exonerated suggests that there are thousands of innocent people in prison today. The study also found that in 88 percent of the rape cases, DNA evidence helped free the inmate. But biological evidence is far less likely to be available or provide definitive proof in other kinds of cases. Only 20 percent of the murder exonerations involved DNA evidence, and almost all of those were rape-murders. Prosecutors, however, have questioned some of the methodology, saying the number of exonerations is quite small when compared with the number of convictions during the 15-year period.
24. "DNA fails to catch crims." Northern Territory News (Australia), April 19, 2004.  
In Australia's Northern Territory, the DNA-based Genesweep operations have been credited by police for taking hundreds of career criminals off the streets. However, only a small number of them have been prosecuted successfully. A senior police source said many of the police prosecutions prompted by Genesweep were flawed because they relied entirely on DNA evidence for a conviction. There have been four Genesweep operations run in the Territory, starting from August 2002. In all, there have been 106 arrests for 362 offences. Genesweep is a Territory-wide operation focusing on identifying property thieves through the analysis of fingerprint and DNA evidence. "It's all very well to use Genesweep to prove that it's highly likely that a person was there, but you can't use it to say they were definitely there and definitely did it without something else to back you up"
25. "Charlottesville Police To Revise DNA-Test Policy." Daily Press, April 18, 2004.  
In Charlottesville, Virginia, the city's police chief said that he would not stop using DNA testing of black men to catch a serial rapist but that his revising the controversial sample-collection process that many residents called racist. The Police Chief said police would no longer request DNA samples from black men stopped only because they reportedly looked suspicious or resembled a composite drawing of the serial rapist. If officers consider a man suspicious, they will complete an information card that can be used later for further investigation. Police officers also will have to contact an investigator for permission before asking a suspect to submit to a DNA sample and must inform the men of their right to say no.
26. "Nationwide DNA system helping solve crimes in Texas." Fort Worth Star Telegram, April 18, 2004.  
A nationwide DNA database is helping Texas authorities solve more crimes, resolving a record 121 cases -- including 16 murders -- in 2003. Authorities solved 66 cases in 2002 and 25 cases in 2001 through cold hits. Police say the increase in solutions is because more law-enforcement agencies are reviewing old cases using DNA evidence, and because the state received federal grants for additional manpower and equipment, which allowed them to clear a backlog of cases.
27. "N.C. Man Granted Pardon." The Commercial Appeal (Memphis, TN), April 17, 2004.  
In North Carolina, a man who served 18 years in prison for a murder he did not commit before being exonerated by DNA evidence has been pardoned by the governor and could be eligible for \$360,000 in compensation. He was freed in December after serving 18 years of a life sentence, when DNA evidence led police to another man, who confessed to the killing and said he acted alone.
28. "National Crime Victims' Rights Week, 2004 By The President Of The United States Of America A Proclamation." Regulatory Intelligence Data, April 17, 2004.  
In a speech supporting National Crime Victims' Week, the President made the following statement: "While the Congress considers this amendment, my Administration continues to support important resources for victims and public safety. We have directed funding to improve the use of DNA technology to solve crime and identify missing persons; we are employing multiple agency resources to aid victims of trafficking who are forced into slavery and

prostitution; and we are encouraging faith-based organizations to provide spiritual and material sustenance to those who have suffered and lost.”

29. “Charlottesville to Limit DNA Dragnet in Rape Case.” The Washington Post, April 17, 2004.  
In Virginia, Charlottesville police announced that they are scaling back the scope of their so-called DNA dragnet, which recently has come under fire from black leaders and others who have said it was tantamount to racial profiling. Police said they will continue to ask some black men to provide DNA samples as part of the hunt for a serial rapist who has attacked at least six women in the city since 1997. But once the genetic material is tested and has been ruled out, it will be returned to that person or destroyed, they said. In addition, each man who is asked to give a sample of his DNA voluntarily will be told explicitly that he has the right to refuse. If a man refuses, he will only be approached a second time if the police chief and the town's top prosecutor sign off on it.
30. “US man, sent to death row as teenager, wins reprieve.” Agence France Presse, April 17, 2004.  
In Louisiana, a man who as a teenager was sentenced to die for the murder of a grocer won a reprieve after DNA evidence created doubt as to his guilt. Analysis of a ski mask worn in the 1997 shooting turned up DNA residue of a man other than the inmate, who had just turned 17 when he was arrested for the shooting of the grocer. The DNA found in the ski mask belongs to another man, who is already in prison in connection with a murder committed eight months after the 1997 death. The murder conviction was vacated and he will likely get the new trial his lawyers have been seeking.
31. “Cake Thief Escapes Custard-Y.” Daily Record, April 16, 2004.  
In England, a hungry thief was tracked down by police because he took a bite of a custard slice, and left his saliva behind for DNA testing. The thief reportedly could not resist the cake while he was removing a valuable haul of jewelry, as well as whisky, china and a bottle of perfume from a house. The DNA led to a recovering drug addict who had relapsed after treatment.
32. “Lab backlog blamed for DNA delay.” The Kansas City Star, April 16, 2004.  
In Missouri, Kansas City police said "huge" backlog was the reason it took two years to match a DNA sample to a rape suspect, even though the victim pointed him out. The director of the Kansas City Regional Crime Lab, said two-year delays "are not uncommon for us. It may be unreasonable, but unfortunately, it's a fact." One week after an October 2000 rape, the victim saw her alleged attacker at a concert downtown. She pointed him out and police arrested him. DNA tests that authorities say link suspect to the rape took two years. In the meantime, he was arrested and convicted for an unrelated robbery that occurred four days after the rape at the same apartment complex. The rape case was further delayed by police manpower problems. Police received the DNA report in November 2002, but did not start working on the case until late in the summer of 2003. That investigation led to the rape and robbery charges against the suspect. The director has asked for funding for additional workers, but has not received it. Plus, he said, it takes about five years for an employee to be trained to examine trace evidence.
33. “House OKs bill requiring DNA of all felons.” The Myrtle Beach Sun-News, April 16, 2004.  
South Carolina's legislature has enacted legislation requiring DNA samples from all convicted felons. The Chief of the State Law Enforcement Department was said to support the all-felons database, and noted, “South Carolina will now be on par with most states in this regard.”
34. “Bill extends DNA testing.” The Nelson Mail (New Zealand), April 16, 2004.  
In New Zealand, police will be able to take DNA samples from burglary suspects and those suspected of offenses punishable by at least seven years in jail under a new law which came into effect. The Justice Minister said the Criminal Investigations (Bodily Samples) Amendment Bill, under which DNA samples can now also be taken from mouth swabs as well as blood, would greatly enhance the police's ability to resolve crimes. The bill also extended compulsory testing for the DNA databank to serious offenders in prison who were convicted before the law change allowing DNA testing in 1996.
35. “In The Legislature.” Omaha World Herald, April 16, 2004.  
The Nebraska Legislature passed a bill to expand the offender DNA database to require samples from felony burglary convictions, but the measure was vetoed due to a provision in the bill allowing people to get DNA testing done at the State Laboratory for use in challenging tests of blood, urine or other body fluids. The Governor said the State Patrol laboratory should be reserved for evidence related to criminal cases. The bill would have expanded the laboratory's role and involved it in private and public drug-testing disputes.

36. "Con Is Arrested In Rape Of Teen." Daily News (New York), April 15, 2004.  
A DNA database match has led to the arrest of a jailed New Jersey sex predator in the rape of a 14-year-old New York City girl in 1999. The man is already serving 42 years to life for raping three teenagers in Newark in the spring of 1998, two of them in the city's public library. He had been out on bail when he struck up a conversation with the girl, then lured her to the building where the rape occurred.
37. "Orries to Challenge Blood Samples." Africa News, April 14, 2004.  
In South Africa, blood samples are under dispute in the trial of two brothers accused of a Christmas Day 2000 killing of a couple under witness protection. The defense team for the brothers has appointed a forensic expert to examine the State's evidence. A State prosecutor questioned three forensic analysts from the police's laboratory about their processing of the samples, asking each one if there was any possibility that their analysis might have altered the DNA of the samples. Each of the analysts denied the possibility, providing painstaking detail about how they carried out the processes of DNA extraction and quantification, during which the samples were determined to be human and their level of DNA material was measured.
38. "Ramsey County: Police will hang on to biological evidence." Saint Paul Pioneer Press (Minnesota), April 14, 2004.  
In Minnesota, the Ramsey County Attorney has developed uniform evidence retention standards. Ramsey County law enforcement agencies will keep biological evidence from some felony cases indefinitely as a hedge against wrongful convictions. Police will store evidence collected in homicides, sexual assaults or other felony cases until a defendant's sentence has concluded. If a defendant is acquitted and there are no other suspects or related court hearings, the evidence from that case may be released or destroyed. Evidence in unsolved homicides or sexual assaults where no suspect is identified will be kept permanently. The policy aims to prevent the destruction of evidence that might be used later if a case is on appeal or new trials.
39. "Man in Angelil case wants wife's dress returned." Las Vegas Review-Journal, April 13, 2004.  
In Nevada, a man charged with trying to extort Celine Dion's husband, Rene Angelil, continues to try to show that his wife was sexually assaulted by Angelil. He is currently seeking access to a dress that he says his wife was wearing when she was sexually assaulted in 2000 by Angelil. He wants the judge to grant him access to the dress so DNA testing can be performed to show once and for all whether Angelil's DNA is on it. Angelil has repeatedly denied any sexual relations with the man's wife. Las Vegas police previously shut down an investigation into the allegations against Angelil because of a lack of evidence, but never tested the dress for DNA evidence.

#### Paternity

40. "DNA Tests To Aid Migration." The Christchurch Press, April 16, 2004,  
New Zealand's Immigration Service will be offering genetic testing to refugees and migrants who cannot prove their identity or a family relationship any other way. The DNA testing policy was introduced in December last year, but has never been publicly announced. The tests, involving a simple mouth swab at the expense of the potential migrant, are not compulsory. But the service admits it could be the only way some potential refugees or migrants can confirm they are related to family members living in New Zealand.

#### Industry News

41. GenVault Announces the Personal Archive DNA Storage System; National Institute on Aging Signs on as First Customer