

The Official Publication of the California State Division - International Association for Identification. Chartered in 1916 by the International Association for Identification as an Association for Scientific Investigation & Forensic Identification

IAI Charter No. 1

Are you ready?



Come celebrate the 100th year of IAI's Charter No. 1 Division

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THE CALIFORNIA IDENTIFICATION DIGEST, 455 Seventh Street, Room 608, Oakland, CA 94607
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President's Message



Mark Waldo

CSD IAI President, 2015-2016

I hope that everyone had an informative and great time at this year's joint educational seminar and centennial celebration with the IAI. It is always a great honor to be the first charter, which made this seminar exceptional in bringing the IAI's Centennial back home to California. Although the final numbers have not been tallied, it is believed the seminar was a great success! Not only in attendance but, the amount of excellent speakers and quality training provided. A big thanks goes out to the CSD-IAI Team directed by our very own President Cindy Hull, who kept everything together

and well organized. Great work stems from strong leadership, ending a successful term of office.

I would like to express how extremely privileged I am to be the 100th President of this professional organization which is the second-largest as well as, -oldest forensic organization. I am honored mostly from the ability to follow in the footsteps of so many prestigious men and women, who have set the standards of excellence and professionalism as former presidents over the last 99 years.

I take great pride in being the second Santa Ana Police Department representative as President since the late Richard M. "Dick" Bradley, who was the Lieutenant of Detectives for the Santa Ana Police Department, and served as CSD-IAI President from 1950-1951.

One of the highlights of my installation as President was receiving the large President's gavel and the ability to bring it home (SAPD), where it will remain for the rest of my term. This is just one of the many traditions which makes me so proud to be part of CSD-IAI.

Not only is CSD-IAI known for its traditions but for its forward thinking, training and networking. Which is why I have set my theme for next year's annual educational seminar as "Continuing the Tradition of Excellence into the Next Century." The educational seminar will be held at the Hilton Orange County / Costa Mesa, May 1st thru the 6th, 2016. I hope everyone will make a strong effort to attend. This seminar will not only be a very informative but, we have great plans to celebrate

the centennial of our state division with exciting events on- and off-site.

One of my goals as your President for this year is to keep the California State Division on a forward pace and continue the momentum of updating this 100 year association into the 21st century, while still incorporating the old traditions and values. Other goals I would like to accomplish this year are:

- To increase membership with at least one representative from every law enforcement agency in California.
- To enhance the CSD-IAI website.
- And lastly, I would like to provide a great 100th Centennial Educational Seminar, bringing education & training to the forefront of the seminar.

I would like to encourage all CSD-IAI members to get involved. Even if you are not able to be part of a committee, send us your thoughts or suggestions for improvements, future guest speakers or just let us know what training you would like to see. Our organization can only continue to succeed with active participation and input from our members; and with all of your support and help, we can make this achievable. I hope to fulfill all of my goals and bring everyone advancement in their current practices along with an informative training year.

In closing, I would like to emphasize the great honor and opportunity it is to serve as your President for this next term. I will serve the California State Division of the International Association for Identification with the same integrity, dedication and leadership as those before me.

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Vaporized Superglue Helps Lift Fingerprint From Gun Trigger

From www.newscientist.com, August 5

Evidence has appeared out of the air. A team of investigators for the Italian police has lifted a fingerprint off a pistol trigger with the help of vaporized superglue.

Triggers might seem like a natural place to look for fingerprints, but they are small and get touched repeatedly, so it can be hard to get clear, usable prints from them. Despite what you see on TV, firearms in general aren't a good source of fingerprints – a recent study suggests only 13 per cent produce usable evidence – and the trigger is the most difficult area to study.

"We obtained a result which you can see perhaps only in the TV series," says Andrea Chiuri of the Department of Scientific Investigations in Parma, one of the investigators.

The gun in question was a small pistol found in a warehouse in Italy last year. There was no record of who owned it, which is illegal in Italy – all guns must carry an identification number and be registered with the local police. The gun was kept in cold storage for eight months before analysis, after which investigators looked for prints using visible and ultraviolet light, but found nothing that might identify the gun's owner.

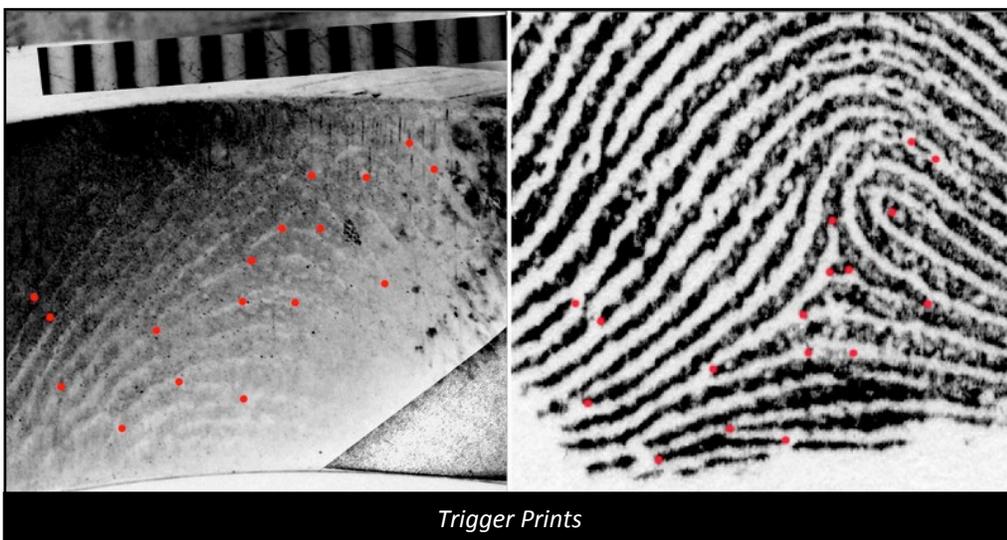
So they put the gun in a chamber filled with vaporized superglue, a commonly used technique that has a low success rate for firearms. The superglue fumes settled on the sticky residue left by a finger, turning it white. They got lucky, and a print on the trigger emerged.

"It is very rare to develop fingermarks on firearms and it is even more rare to obtain useful traces," Chiuri says. "We obtained a trace directly related to the person who

handled the gun, which allowed us to identify this person."

A person was traced and arrested on suspicion of illegal possession of a firearm and ammunition, and is currently on trial. The team says the good fortune shows that forensic science labs should be careful when handling firearms and swabbing for DNA, because you never know when a fingerprint might show up.

[Associate Editor's note: The "recent study suggests only 13 per cent" did not give a source, but from my experience at ATF, processing almost two thousand firearms, only once was I was to develop an identifiable latent fingerprint on a trigger.]



Trigger Prints

From One Historian To Another

In mid-July, CSD-IAI Historian Darrell Klasey met with museum curator, historian, and "Pawn Stars" on-screen consultant Mark Hall-Patton (the "Beard of Knowledge") at a police memorabilia show. Mark had purchased a series of O'Dell Photography photographs from an estate sale, and brought some to the show to see if there was any interest.

Among the images was a group photograph of DOJ's Bureau of Forensic Services in 1988. Mark sold the picture to Darrell, and Darrell donated it to the CSD-IAI Archives. Former and current DOJ employees will recognize many familiar faces, but veteran examiners from local agencies in California may also see somebody they know.



Department of Justice - Bureau of Forensic Services, 1988

Raw vs. TIFF For Digital Camera Capture

Commentary by George Reis at www.imagingforensics.com, June 8



George Reis

Someone from a major law enforcement agency recently asked me for my opinion regarding the best choice between capturing raw or TIFF files from a digital camera. His concern was that the raw workflow is slower, results in duplicate images (the raw original files and the working TIFF files), and that the raw files are proprietary, and therefore different for each camera brand. Please note that this is only about digital camera capture – not about captures from flatbed scanners.

His concerns are all understandable, but I believe there is a simple answer to each of them.

The solution to this is the DNG file format.

Is the raw workflow really slower? If a raw file is opened using Adobe Camera Raw and adjustments are made to the image, then opened, it is then in Photoshop and ready for additional processing. With a TIFF file, one skips using Camera Raw, but the time spent processing either file is about the same. But, you can also synchronize the Camera Raw adjustments across multiple raw files with a single mouse click, and then use the Image Processor to convert these to TIFF files for working copies. This gives the speed edge to the raw files.

This leads to the issue of creating duplicate files. But, is this a real issue? The original file that is archived needs to remain unchanged – regardless of file format. When working on that image, the analyst may be making adjustment layers, applying smart filters, sizing the image, etc. That file will be saved as a working file – creating a 'duplicate' regardless of the original file format. Since

the original raw is significantly smaller (requires less storage space) and contains substantially more information than the camera-generated TIFF, the win goes to the raw file again.

Raw files are proprietary. This is true, and has caused problems when camera manufacturers have stopped supporting raw file formats in the past. The solution to this is the DNG file format. This format is a container that can embed the raw file as well as the information needed to open it, thus providing a more universal file format that will last into the future. DNG files can be automatically generated as the files are downloaded from the camera. TIFF files are also fairly universal – although, if they contain proprietary data, such as Photoshop Adjustment Layers or Smart Filters, then they can only be opened by Photoshop, for example, thus making them proprietary as well.

Raw files are also considered to be a 'digital negative.' This is because one cannot make adjustments to the raw file and save the adjusted raw file. Instead, the adjustments made to raw files are sets of instructions that exist either as a separate, XML file, or within a database. When the raw file is opened, those adjustments can be disabled and the original image viewed as captured. Although following best practices with any file format will preserve the original captured image, the raw file format is like putting an extra deadbolt (or ten) on the file.

What about image quality? A raw file is high-bit (usually 12 or 14 bits of information) but a camera-generated TIFF file will be automatically converted by the camera (compressed, downsampled) to 8 bits. The raw file has no embedded color balance or color space, but the TIFF has both. These three things (smaller bit depth, embedded color balance, and embedded color space) make it so that the TIFF will lose quality more quickly with image adjustments than the raw file. And, the raw file will contain more tonal values by orders of magnitude. The camera-generated TIFF image is much more like a camera processed JPEG than a raw file. A strong advantage goes to the raw file.

Next, let's consider the SWGFAST recommendation regarding images of fingerprints being captured and preserved in a lossless file format. The intent of this recommendation is to enable us to get the

best capture possible, and preserve the most information, from our equipment, but I think it leads to some misunderstanding.

A TIFF image, that is generated in-camera, is uncompressed, so it meets this recommendation – but it is actually much more like a camera-generated JPEG than like a raw file. There is quite a bit of in-camera processing that has taken place to generate that TIFF as mentioned above. A large amount of the image data is thrown away by the camera when creating the camera-generated TIFF file – these same processes occur when the camera generates a JPEG image! A camera-generated JPEG image at the camera's highest quality setting will be virtually indistinguishable from a camera-generated TIFF file – except that the TIFF file will be substantially larger.

Why is an 8-bit TIFF file larger than a 12 or 14 bit raw file? The digital camera doesn't actually record color information. Instead, it records brightness values for each pixel position. The CCD or CMOS chip is covered with red, green, and blue filters, with each filter position following a specific pattern. The raw file simply records the brightness value of

...camera-generated JPEG image at the camera's highest quality setting will be virtually indistinguishable from a camera-generated TIFF file...

each pixel, and later applies the color interpolation only when the image is opened with a raw file converter, such as Adobe Camera Raw. But, the TIFF file has already applied this color interpolation, so each pixel needs to be described as three separate values, or channels. To measure the number of bits needed to store an uncompressed file, just multiply the pixel width by height, times the bit depth, times the number of channels. Although the bit depth of the TIFF file is less, the number of channels is tripled, making an uncompressed TIFF about twice the size as an uncompressed raw file, even though the raw file contains much more information, and will hold up to a significantly higher amount of image processing.

This leads to the question of whether a JPEG file is really as bad as we have been led to believe. I'll address that issue in a future post – but I personally prefer a raw workflow and think that the benefits of shooting raw are significant, and that there is no real cost.

It's not often that the Digest gets or finds articles about Siskiyou County. I was fortunate to come across two articles that revolve around James Pendelton Bradley (1869-1949). [1]

Especially in its early days, Finger Print Magazine featured success stories of its students. It was important to "sell" the school as the place to go to receive forensic identification training that would lead to a good job with good pay. The training was handled through the mail (correspondence course) and a student could complete the

...in a state where finger print work is looked upon as a real necessity.

course, graduate, and get a good job without ever setting foot in Chicago. Much like the Internet courses of today, where students can study at home.

The first article introduces us to J. P. Bradley:

"Mr. J. P. Bradley, in charge of the Bureau of Personal Identification at Weed, California, entered the employ of the Weed Lumber Co. nine years ago as night watchman. On January 1st, 1919, he was appointed Under Sheriff of Siskiyou County and held that position one year, when he resigned and returned to Weed. He was then placed in charge of the entire protective force of the Weed Lumber Company.

"While Under Sheriff, Mr. Bradley saw the importance of finger print identification and enrolled with the University of Applied Science, graduating with honors. He not only does the identification work for various lumber concerns of northern California, but also the work for his county.

"Mr. Bradley is a firm believer in Universal Finger Printing [2] and is endeavoring to have the various lumber concerns of northern California finger print all of their employees.

"He attributes his success to the training he received from the University of Applied Science and recommends their course to any one desiring to become a finger print expert.

"Mr. Bradley is member of the International Association for Identification, the International Society for Personal Identification, and the California State Division of the International Association. He also has been a subscriber to the Finger Print Magazine for the past three years and finds many helpful hints in this little magazine that are invaluable to him in his work. Mr. Bradley has just sent us the story of

FROM THE ARCHIVES

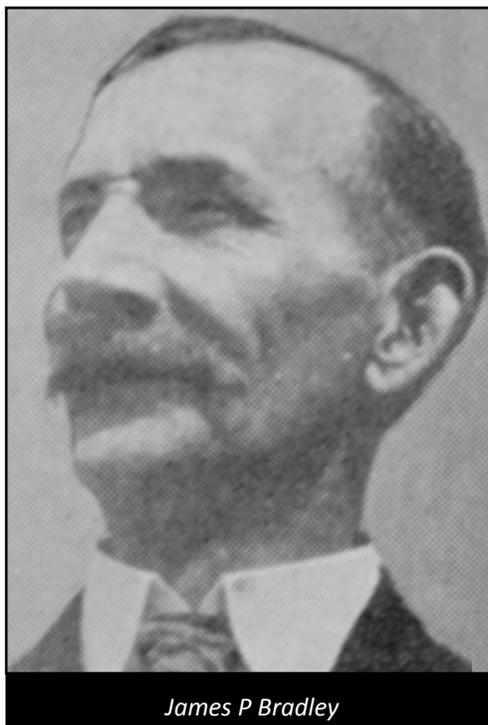
J. P. Bradley

By Darrell Klasey, Historian



a recent case of his for publication, which will be found on page 7 of this issue. The case is very interesting and you will find it's worthwhile reading.

"We hope to hear some more about Mr.



James P Bradley

Bradley's work and the success he is having.

"The experience of Mr. Bradley is typical of many of our students. Finding himself well along in years and not really settled, he decided to take up finger print work. In less than three years from the time he enrolled, we find him making a conspicuous success in a state where finger print work is looked upon as a real necessity.

"Mr. Bradley has one of the most complete personal bureaus in the state of California, and the remarkable results he is getting speak well for the training he received from this institution. The same opportunities that were open to Mr. Bradley are waiting for others. If a man of his age can break into this interesting profession and make such a decided success, just think what opportunities await the young man of today."

Following the introductory article, the case report was printed:

"In a recent case in which Mr. Bradley and Sheriff Calkins were called in to make investigation, it was discovered that the safe in the store of Miller and Robinson at Dorris, Siskiyou County, was blown.

"Upon arrival of these two men, the first thing that was done by Mr. Bradley was to look for finger prints, but he could not in any way get a print from the safe.

"After making further investigation, he discovered that the rear door of the store had been broken. In looking there for prints, he found some very good impressions.

"Just inside the door, Mr. Bradley found a print by which he was almost sure he could make an identification. He made photographs of it with good success, and to his surprise, it proved worth the effort to see what would be the result.

"There were two young fellows upon whom suspicion was fastened, and there immediately followed an investigation. After finding that they had left town, search was made for

If a man of his age can break into this interesting profession...

them. Their names were Joe Smidl and Eddie Burns.

"Joe Smidl, it was learned, had left that day for Oregon, so he sent to Oregon and had him apprehended. Upon further investigation, it was also learned the Eddie Burns, who had been in company with Smidl, had also disappeared.

"Sheriff Calkins got busy and located Burns at Reno, Nevada, and had him arrested and returned to Siskiyou County.

"Both of these men being returned, Mr. Bradley took their finger prints for checking up with his find at the crime, and on comparing the prints found on the door, he had found the

(See *PRINTS ON DOOR*, page 7)



How Much Damage Can The OPM Hackers Do With A Million Fingerprints?

Commentary By The Drudge Report and www.nationaljournal.com, July 14

The Office of Personnel Management announced last week that the personal data for 21.5 million people had been stolen. But for national security professionals and cybersecurity experts, the more troubling issue is the theft of 1.1 million fingerprints.

Much of their concern rests with the permanent nature of fingerprints and the uncertainty about just how the hackers intend to use them. Unlike a Social Security number, address, or password, fingerprints cannot be changed - once they are hacked, they're hacked for good. And government officials have less understanding about what adversaries could do or want to do with fingerprints, a knowledge gap that undergirds just how frightening many view the mass lifting of them from OPM.

"It's probably the biggest counterintelligence threat in my lifetime," said Jim Penrose, former chief of the Operational Discovery Center at the National Security Agency and now an executive vice president at the cybersecurity company Darktrace. "There's no situation we've had like this before, the compromise of our fingerprints. And it doesn't have any easy remedy or fix in the world of intelligence."

Though the idea of hacked fingerprints conjures up troubling scenarios gleaned from Hollywood's panoply of espionage capers, not

...fingerprints are part of an exploding field of biometric data...

much is currently known about those that OPM said were swiped in the data breach, which began last year and has been privately linked by officials to China. In fact, the agency said it didn't even know yet specifically which personnel have had their prints compromised.

"We do not have that information at this time," said Sam Schumach, an OPM spokesman, explaining that the agency is still assessing the breach and has not yet performed a "deep dive" into the data to assess whose fingerprints are now in the hands of hackers.

Questions also remain about what the ultimate goal of the OPM hackers is, and the administration so far continues to refuse to publicly blame China for the intrusion. Some

...fingerprints are likely only going to grow in importance for the government in the coming years...

have likened the breach to an enormous surveillance operation, one that Beijing conducted in order to build databases on the ins and out of the U.S. government and to potentially coerce, blackmail, or bribe officials into divulging closely guarded secrets.

Whatever the motives, the stolen fingerprints are viewed as a uniquely important and unprecedented data heist - one that could reap huge rewards for the hackers for decades to come.

"It's really horrifying, on so many levels," said Peter Singer, a strategist at the New America Foundation and a consultant for the military who just published a book, "Ghost Fleet", that imagines what a cyber-heavy 21st-century war between the U.S., China, and Russia might look like. "This is different from the other breaches because this is a cyberattack that was not about intellectual-property theft. It was not about economic advantage of some sort. This is what we call preparing the battlefield."

Part of the worry, cybersecurity experts say, is that fingerprints are part of an exploding field of biometric data, which the government is increasingly getting in the business of collecting and storing. Fingerprints today are used to run background checks, verify identities at borders, and unlock smartphones, but the technology is expected to boom in the coming decades in both the public and private sectors.

"There's a big concern [with the OPM hack] not because of how much we're using fingerprints currently, but how we're going to expand using the technology in the next 5-10 years," said Robert Lee, cofounder of Dragos Security, which develops cybersecurity software.

Also problematic is that there is "no way to reissue a fingerprint," Lee said, meaning that once a set is in the hands of a foreign adversary they are vulnerable as long as that person is working in government.

That reality could create a squeeze on government for decades to come, as agencies may be forced to forgo fingerprints for things like two-factor authentication and instead rely on another biometric, such as facial recognition or iris scans. But those could also someday be hacked, as the OPM hack showed that just about anything stored in a government database can be up for grabs.

One thing seems clear: The fingerprints of most covert CIA spies working for the government are likely not affected, because the spy agency manages its own records apart from OPM. But the records for nearly every other executive agency, from the NSA to the FBI and anything housed under the Department of Defense, were laid bare during the hack. And some CIA agents who have previously worked elsewhere in government where they were required to submit a security-clearance form to OPM are also vulnerable.

One nightmare scenario envisioned by Ramesh Kesanupalli, an expert in biometrics, is that agents traveling across borders under aliases could be spotted for their true identities when their prints are scanned. Kesanupalli also warned that the fingerprints

...no way to reissue a fingerprint...

could end up somewhere on the black market, making biometrics a novel good to be trafficked on the Internet that could be useful to a buyer for decades.

For Kesanupalli, the hack may spur the government to start adopting other biometrics more quickly in lieu of the contaminated fingerprints, noting that iris scans are not as easily hackable as prints and harder to forge than facial scans, which can sometimes dupe cameras.

(See *IRIS SCANS*, page 16)

(PRINTS ON DOOR, from page 5)

left middle finger of Burns to be the same as the latent print.

"When Burns was arrested, he stoutly denied ever being in Siskiyou County and Smidl also denied being there, or knowing anything of the crime; but after he showed Smidl what he had on him, he lost courage, and came through and confessed all, and then implicated Eddie Burns.

"Smidl, being only 17 years of age, was then put on probation, promising to turn over a new leaf and go right. When the trial came up before the grand jury, Mr. Bradley testified against Burns and showed them his finger prints, together with the latent print which was found, and he was indicted. He then made a clean breast of it all and went into court and pled guilty. He was sentenced to the penitentiary at San Quentin. Burns, it was learned, is an old-time offender.

"Few people who read the account of the arrest of Eddie Burns, had any idea of the manner of man the local officers had to deal with. Knowing his prisoner had a wide experience, Sheriff Calkins communicated with the Department of Justice of the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, sending finger prints of Burns, and the report on this individual is at once voluminous and not at all reassuring.

"He was known in the northwest as a desperate man and worked under the name of Louis Steurnagle, and among other items, the report states that he was the leader of a gang of safe crackers, store burglars, and box car robbers, operating in central Washington. On the night of November 16, 1920, he escaped from the county jail in Ephrata, Washington, where he was held for grand larceny, by picking his way through heavily locked doors.

"The young man was first sentenced in King County in 1915 to the Monroe reformatory for burglary, for from one to fifteen years. He was paroled to join the Canadian army, from which he later deserted. He was later sentenced to from one to ten years in the Washington State Penitentiary in 1918. He was again paroled and later arrested for cracking safes, for which he was awaiting trial when he made his escape.

"He had been charged with habitual criminalism. He is reported by the Sheriff from Grant County, Washington, as being a gunman and a desperate character.

"This is the prisoner who attempted to dig his way out of the Siskiyou County Jail recently, but was unsuccessful."

In order to find out more about J. P., a search of the Internet was made, and the following biography was located: [3]

"One of the most highly respected residents of Weed, Siskiyou County, is J. P. Bradley, who has served for the past ten years as justice of the peace, in which position he has gained a wide reputation for his fairness and ability. He was born at Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon on the 23rd day of October, 1869, and is the son of John V. and Cynthia (Tipton) Bradley, the former having been a native of Missouri and the latter of Tennessee. The father, who was a farmer and stockman, crossed the plains with ox teams in 1852 and first settled in California, where he engaged in mining. His wife came west in 1852, riding horseback all the way from St. Joseph, Missouri, and though but seventeen years of age, she assumed her part of the labor of driving a herd of cattle through. She married John V. Bradley in Douglas County, Oregon,

...after he showed Smidl what he had on him, he lost courage, and came through and confessed all...

and they became the parents of thirteen children, five of whom are still living. Both parents are deceased, the mother dying in 1897 and the father in 1912.

"J. P. Bradley attended the grade schools of Roseburg, Oregon, after which he taught school for three years. Then he went to Colorado, where he engaged in police work, entering the secret service [4] at Leadville. In 1898, he went to Alaska, where he spent two years, and then located in Seattle, Washington. For two years he served as a deputy sheriff there, and then made a trip to California. Here he was married and soon afterward engaged in ranching in Amador County, where he remained until 1912, when he established his permanent residence in Weed. Here, he was with the Weed Lumber Company as a watchman for eighteen years, and in 1920 was elected justice of the peace, which office he has held continuously since. [5]

"Mr. Bradley was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Payton, a daughter of Jack and Martha (Gifford) Payton, who were pioneer settlers of California, and successful farming people, but both are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have been born three children: Goldie, the wife of H. H. Oller, who conducts Mr. Bradley's ranch of seven hundred acres near

Hornbrook, California, where he engaged in the raising of thoroughbred milk goats, having had as many as five hundred goats at one time; Esther, the wife of Charles Brady, of Sacramento, who is in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, while his wife conducts a beauty parlor; and Ruby, the wife of Price Dimsky, who is managing the club for the Weed Lumber Company.

"Politically, Mr. Bradley is a strong Democrat and has always taken a keen interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men at Weed, and he and his wife belong to the Daughters of Pocahontas and the Daughters of Rebekah. He is a man of sound judgment in practical affairs, has been successful in life and his business, official and private record has gained for him the uniform respect and confidence of his fellowmen."

Notes:

[1] Both appeared in Finger Print Magazine, volume 4, number 1, July, 1922, pages 1 and 7. Finger Print Magazine is "a bi-monthly journal devoted to the science of finger print identification, published by the University of Applied Science, 1920 Sunnyside Avenue, Chicago, Illinois." It was published monthly during most of its run; was later re-named Fingerprint And Identification Magazine; and its publisher was later re-named the Institute of Applied Science, or IAS.

[2] Universal Finger Printing was a concept popular in the 1920's and 1930's. It involved having everyone in the United States fingerprinted so that their fingerprints would be on file in case of serious accident, injury, or becoming a "John Doe" murder victim.

[3] While located at <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nrmelton/sisbrad2.htm>, this is actually a transcript from volume 3 of Major J. W. Wooldridge's History of Sacramento Valley California, Chicago: Pioneer Historical Publishing Co., 1931, pages 192-193.

[4] Used in this context, "secret service" (lower case) refers to general detective or undercover work, while "Secret Service" (capitalized) refers to the government agency that guards the President.

[5] It's interesting that there is no mention of Bradley's work with the Siskiyou County Sheriff's Department during his time living in Weed. It is not known how long he actually served as a fingerprint examiner, both as a government employee and in private industry.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

George Pletts Meritorious Service Award

The George Pletts Meritorious Service Award is the highest honor that the CSD-IAI bestows. Named for Past President George Pletts, the criteria are as follows:

The Nominee has demonstrated an exceptional professional standard in their employment. This standard of achievement must be verified by the nominee's supervisor.

The Nominee has provided service to their community by volunteering with civic organizations, such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, youth or adult programs, religious or similar organizations.

The Nominee provides an example of commitment and professionalism within the CSD-IAI through past and present service. This may include, but is not limited to, active service with local and state professional organizations. The Nominee must be a member in good standing with CSD-IAI.

The nomination process:

Any member in good standing may nominate an Active or Life Active Member in good standing for the Award.

Nominations are to be submitted to the Resolutions Committee Chairperson on a formal worksheet, along with a resume of qualifications that may be found on the CSD-IAI website at <http://www.csdiainet/Pletts%20Award.html>

The deadline for submitting nominations for the Pletts Award is **December 31, 2015**.

Inquiries and applications should be sent to Erika Jacobs, CSD-IAI Resolutions Committee Chairperson, at ejacobs@riversidesheriff.org

William A. Snare Memorial Scholarship

Are you eligible for the William A. Snare Memorial Scholarship? Are you aware of a student seeking assistance in their pursuit of a law enforcement or forensic science career?

Annual scholarships of up to \$500 each are available for applicants who are attending colleges and universities within the states of California and Nevada.

Financial assistance grants for registration and/or lodging for the CSD-IAI Annual Training Seminar are also awarded.

Applications are available on www.csdiainet or from the Secretary-Treasurer. Applications must be submitted no later than **February 1, 2016**.

For further information, please contact the CSD-IAI Scholarship Committee Chairperson, Shelley Hudson, at shelley.hudson@doj.ca.gov

Call For Speakers

The California State Division will celebrate its 100th anniversary at our next Training Seminar in Costa Mesa.

Help make it a special Training Seminar by offering to speak or lead a workshop. Your participation will not only help our Association, but giving a presentation will look good on your resume, too.

Start planning now, and then step up. Contact the Speakers Committee Chairperson, Marvin Spreyne, at spreyne_s@verizon.net

Call For Nominations

Alone we can do so little, together we can do so much. Do you have a desire to become involved? Do you want to be part of a great team? Then we have a job for you!

Please consider running for a position on the CSD-IAI Executive Committee. Nominations are currently being accepted for the following offices:

- President
- 1st Vice President
- 2nd Vice President
- 3rd Vice President
- Sergeant-At-Arms (from the North)
- Secretary-Treasurer
- Editor
- Director – North (2 positions)
- Director – South (2 positions)

[Please note that the southern boundaries of Monterey, Kings, Tulare and Inyo Counties separate North and South for purposes of representation in the above offices.]

Candidates for any office must be members in good standing and not delinquent in their dues. RSVP by sending an electronic letter of intent stating the office you are seeking (.doc format); a resume of qualifications and participation in CSD-IAI (.doc format); and a recent head/shoulders color photograph of yourself (.jpg format). These items must be received no later than **February 14, 2016**, and sent to TaraFaheyCSDIAI@gmail.com

Tara Fahey, CSD-IAI Nominations Committee Chairperson



Nikoui Retirement

Congratulations and Best Wishes for a long and happy retirement to our friend Kourosh Nikoui!

Kourosh pulled the pin as Chief Forensic Specialist on April 31 and left the Fremont Police Lab in the hands of others.

Training Opportunities - A Chance To Learn

Staged Crime Scene Investigations

Date: September 9-11

Location: Ventura County Criminal Justice Training Center, Camarillo

Cost: \$35

Instructor: Jan Johnson

Contact: www.forensicpieces.com

Understanding Exclusion And Sufficiency Decisions

Date: September 14-18

Location: Carlsbad Police Department Safety Center

Cost: \$600

Instructors: John Black and Dr. Glenn Langenberg

Contact: RonSmithAndAssociates.com

Introduction To The Science Of Friction Ridge Examination

Date: September 21-25

Location: Anaheim Police Department

Cost: \$600

Instructor: Mike Campbell

Contact: RonSmithAndAssociates.com

Advanced Crime Scene Reconstruction & Major Scene Logistics

Date: September 21-25 (50 hours)

Location: Sacramento County Sheriff's Training Facility, Carmichael

Cost: \$453

Instructor: TBA

Contact: www.ncit.com or www.sacsheriff.com (in-service training section)

Latent Print Search And Comparison Techniques

Date: October 5-9

Location: San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Honor Farm, San Luis Obispo

Cost: \$600

Instructor: Jon Stimac

Contact: RonSmithAndAssociates.com

Advanced Latent Print Comparison & Identification

Date: October 5-9

Location: Sacramento Regional Public Safety Training Center, McClellan

Cost: \$121 (POST Plan IV)

Instructor: Mike Stapleton

Contact: www.StapletonAndAssociates.com

SCAFO 24th Annual Training Conference

Date: October 7-9

Location: South Coast Winery, Temecula

Cost: \$250 (SCAFO member, until Sept. 5) and \$275 (non-member, until Sept. 5)

Instructors: Various

Contact: www.scafo.org

Crime Scene & Forensic Photography

Date: October 14-16

Location: Sacramento Regional Public Safety Training Center, McClellan

Cost: \$75 (POST Plan IV)

Instructor: Mike Stapleton

Contact: www.StapletonAndAssociates.com

Introduction To The Science Of Friction Ridge Examination

Date: October 19-23

Location: Alameda County Sheriff's Office, Dublin

Cost: \$600

Instructor: Mike Campbell

Contact: RonSmithAndAssociates.com

Basic Crime Scene Investigation & Reconstruction

Dates: October 19-24 (60 hours)

Location: Sacramento County Sheriff's Training Facility, Carmichael

Cost: \$529

Instructor: TBA

Contact: www.ncit.com or www.sacsheriff.com (in-service training section)

Bloodstain Pattern Interpretation

Date: October 26-30

Location: Sacramento County Sheriff's Training Facility, Carmichael

Cost: \$438

Instructor: TBA

Contact: www.ncit.com or www.sacsheriff.com (in-service training section)

Crime Scene Investigation

Date: November 16-20

Location: South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium ("The Academy"), San Jose

Cost: \$790 for non-CA POST agencies (POST Plan III)

Instructor: Mike Stapleton

Contact: www.StapletonAndAssociates.com

Crime Scene & Forensic Photography

Date: December 2-4

Location: South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium ("The Academy"), San Jose

Cost: \$175 (POST Plan IV)

Instructor: Mike Stapleton

Contact: www.StapletonAndAssociates.com

Crime Scene & Forensic Photography

Date: February 1-3, 2016

Location: Sacramento Regional Public Safety Training Center, McClellan

Cost: \$75 (POST Plan IV)

Instructor: Mike Stapleton

Contact: the Center at (916) 570-5000 or by e-mail at srjtc@arc.losrios.edu

CSI Certification Test Preparation (CCSI, CCSA, CSCSA)

Date: March 14-18, 2016

Location: Fontana Police Department

Cost: \$325

Instructor: Jan Johnson

Contact: www.forensicpieces.com

(See **TRAINING**, page 11)



MEMBERSHIP DRIVE 2015 – 2016

Members join an association because they were invited and asked to join. Now it's your turn to do the asking. The Membership Committee is challenging you to bring in 5-10 new members each by March 1st, 2016.

All new members (Student, Associate and Active) who join between the dates of August 1, 2015 and March 1, 2016 will be given an opportunity to be randomly chosen for a PAID REGISTRATION to the 2016 conference!

THERE WILL BE ONE FREE STUDENT REGISTRATION and ONE FREE ASSOCIATE/ACTIVE REGISTRATION. AS AN ADDED INCENTIVE THE RECOMMENDERS WILL ALSO BE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE ONE PAID REGISTRATION. (That's three total)

HAVE MORE QUESTIONS?
CONTACT

Membership Chair Shelley Hudson - shelleghudsonCSDIAI@gmail.com
Membership Oversight Phil Hess - philhessCSDIAI@gmail.com

For application information: <http://www.csdiai.net/membershipinfo.html>

CSD IAI MID YEAR MEETING

All CSD IAI members are encouraged to attend the 2015 CSD IAI Mid-Year Executive Committee Meeting. If you are thinking of running for a position on the CSD IAI Executive Committee or if you want to see what the CSD IAI Executive Committee does at the meeting, please join us.

LOCATION

Hyatt Regency Monterey
1 Old Golf Course Rd
Monterey, CA 93940
831-657-6560

Each attendee is responsible for their hotel reservation.

Cut Off Date: 11-03-2015 for guaranteed rate
Rate: Single/double- \$125.00 (Thu - Sun)
Group Code: CSD IAI - Mid Year Meeting

A dedicated website is available to book your room:
https://resweb.passkey.com/Resweb.do?mode=welcome_ei_new&eventID=12573315

Audit/Finance Committee Meeting

Date: December 4, 2015
Time: 1:00 PM (subject to change)
Location: Hyatt Regency Monterey - *Presidio Boardroom*

Audit/Finance Committee members will receive (2) nights reimbursement from Sect./Treas. Kibbey upon presenting a receipt from the Hyatt. Also included is the lunch for the Audit Finance Committee in attendance at Saturdays meeting. No reimbursement will occur for overlapping dates.

Executive Committee Meeting

Date: December 5, 2015
Time: 10:00 AM (lunch @ noon)
Location: Hyatt Regency Monterey - *Spyglass I, II*

Executive Committee Members will receive one (1) night reimbursement from Sect./Treas. Kibbey upon presenting a receipt from the Hyatt. Also included for Executive Committee members in attendance is the lunch.

Guests are welcome to attend the lunch for a fee of \$25.00 (cash or check to CSD IAI). Advance reservations for lunch for ALL ATTENDEES must be made with Shelley prior to November 03, 2015.

Coordinator: Shelley Hudson shelley.hudson@doj.ca.gov with any questions, concerns or suggestions.

(TRAINING, from page 9)

Latent Print Identification & Comparison (Advanced)

Date: March 28–April 1, 2016

Location: Sacramento Regional Public Safety Training Center, McClellan

Cost: \$121 (POST Plan IV)

Instructor: Mike Stapleton

Contact: the Center at (916) 570-5000 or by e-mail at srcjtc@arc.losrios.edu

Fingerprint Identification & Classification

Date: May 9 – 13, 2016

Location: Sacramento Regional Public Safety Training Center, Sacramento

Cost: \$129 (POST Plan IV)

Instructor: Mike Stapleton

Contact: the Center at (916) 570-5000 or by e-mail at srcjtc@arc.losrios.edu

Latent Print Identification & Comparison (Advanced)

Date: Oct. 24 - 28, 2016

Location: Sacramento Regional Public Safety Training Center, McClellan

Cost: \$121 (POST Plan IV)

Instructor: Mike Stapleton

Contact: the Center at (916) 570-5000 or by e-mail at srcjtc@arc.losrios.edu

CSD-IAI Centennial Training Seminar

Date: May 2-6, 2016

Location: Hilton Orange County/Costa Mesa

Cost: TBA

Instructors: Various

Contact: www.csdiai.net

Crime Scene & Forensic Photography

Date: October 4-6, 2016

Location: Sacramento Regional Public Safety Training Center, McClellan

Cost: \$75 (POST Plan IV)

Instructor: Mike Stapleton

Contact: the Center at (916) 570-5000 or by e-mail at srcjtc@arc.losrios.edu



California Division of the International Association for Identification

SAVE THE DATE! 2015 New York Division Conference

Error Detection and Management in Forensic Digital Imaging
The Recovery and Development of Latent Fingerprints from Non-Porous Objects Found in Snow

Impression Evidence: Footwear and Tire Track Impression Evidence

Forensic Art
Jack the Ripper: A Crime Analyst's View

Macro Photography Using Light, Alternate Light Sources and Filters

Deciphering Latent Print Distortion
The Detection of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis on Fabrics Using an ALS

BIAS WITHIN LATENT PRINT EXAMINATION

LATENT PRINT COMPARISONS
Obtaining Suitable Quality Exemplars from Compromised Friction Ridge Skin

Forensic Document Examination
In conjunction with:
 SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
 The College of Arts and Sciences
 FORENSIC & NATIONAL SECURITY SCIENCES INSTITUTE

Keynote Speaker: Steven Johnson, IAI Past-President

International Association for Identification - New York Division

Electrostatic techniques in the finding and recovery of dust marks

The National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)

2015 New York Division Educational Conference
 October 9-11, 2015
 Crowne Plaza Hotel, Syracuse, NY
www.nyiai.org/conference.html

Crime Scene Processing- Do Not Cross

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR IDENTIFICATION




2015 Fall Educational Conference

October 7-9, 2015

Colorado Mesa University University Center Grand Junction, Colorado

Lectures/ workshops include:

- Taphonomic Research concept - Dr. Melissa Connor*
- Death Scene Insect Recognition and Collection - Doug Young*
- MineLab Metal Detection Demonstration - Dr. Doug Scott*
- Case Studies in Forensic Pathology - Dr. Rob Kurtzman*
- Uncovering Missing Persons and Identification of Clandestine Graves - Jon Priest
- Recording Tire Impressions - Sarah Bohne

*These workshops will be taught off-campus at CMU's Forensic Investigation Research Facility

Stay tuned for more updates and registration information

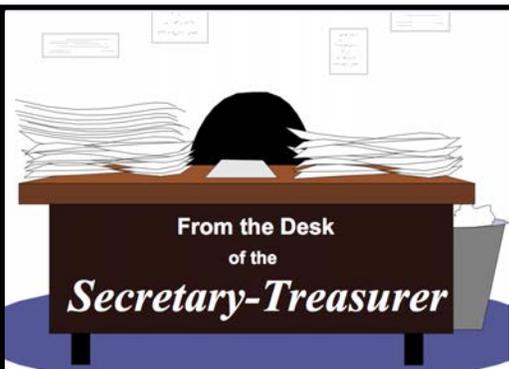
New CSD-IAI Life Members

Congratulations to our newest Life Members. They are:



- Denise Cowan #2229**
- Joi Dickerson #2294**
- Steve Fishburn #2297**
- Michael Hall #2337**
- Barbara Phillips #2268**
- Candace Primrose #2251**
- Thomas Rickers #2301**
- Jeffrey Smith #2255**
- Michael Stapleton #2286**
- Pat Wertheim #2306**
- Michael Wilson #2234**

All it takes is 25 years of continuous membership in the California State Division (or when you become a past president) to receive your gold life member card and life member pin.



In November, I will be sending out renewal notices for CSD-IAI members. I encourage all members to make sure that they have the correct mailing address on file for CSD-IAI correspondence. Last year, several agencies sent renewal notices and checks to the Roseville address, which has not been in effect since May 2014. I made allowances for late renewals, but will not make the same allowances this year.

Also, please be mindful of renewal dates.

Dues are due by January 1st of each year. After February 1st, late fees will go into effect. After April 30th, members who have not renewed will be dropped. These dates will be enforced this year, so make sure that you have your paperwork submitted to your department in a timely manner. Any renewals not postmarked or received by February 1st, will have the late fee imposed. There are two ways to renew, either by mailing in the renewal form, or paying online with PayPal. If you use PayPal, please email me the renewal form with any changes that may have occurred with your contact information.

Another issue that comes up every two months, is emailing the Digest. Several emails are sent back as undeliverable. If you have made any changes in your email address, please notify me, so that I can make the changes in the database.

This year marks the 100-year anniversary of the California State Division. The Seminar will be hosted by President Mark Waldo. Mark the date on your calendar: May 1st – 6th, 2016, in beautiful Costa Mesa (Orange County). Hope to see everyone at our Celebration!

Let's be safe out there!

Catherine Kibbey, CSD-IAI Secretary-Treasurer

PO Box 299
Pismo Beach, CA 93448

csdiasectreas@gmail.com

Membership Activity

The following individuals have applied for membership. Any comments regarding the new members (Active, Associate and Student) should be directed to the Membership Committee Chairperson.

Active Membership

Natalie Azzarello

Concord Police Department
Forensic Specialist
Recommended by C. Hull

Laura Bennett

Chula Vista Police Department
Automated Fingerprint Technician
Recommended by D. Shepard

Shannon Brady

Santa Rosa Police Department
Field Evidence Technician
Recommended by S. Serena

Kristina Capeheart

Santa Rosa Police Department
Field Evidence Technician
Recommended by K. Pruitt

Michael Chan

Fremont Police Department
Police Officer/CSI
Recommended by J. Gaziano

Kenneth Eng

BAE Systems
Forensic Analyst
Recommended by S. Cyr

John Newman

California Department of Justice
Program Tech
Recommended by F. Chapman

Bridget Wilson

Sacramento Police Department
Forensic Investigator II
Recommended by S. Hudson

Commentary: Forensic Science Is In Danger Of Becoming Irrelevant

By Erik Berg, forensics & biometrics expert, from www.LinkedIn.com, July 25

There has been a "tit for tat" confrontation between the forensic science community, the defense attorneys associations, and law enforcement for more than 20 years. One

...it is subject to the same failings and misinterpretations we have come to expect from our fellow human beings.

could argue that the level of consternation rose significantly in the U.S. in 2004, with the erroneous identification of a terrorist suspect in the Madrid (Spain) train bombing, known euphemistically within the forensic community as the Brandon Mayfield case.

In reality, this love-hate relationship between the practitioners of forensic science, the government and the judiciary has been building for many years. No one likes to be accused of a crime, and certainly not by a science that is supposed to be infallible. Most would like to believe science is infallible, but in truth, science is the result of human activity, so it is subject to the same failings and misinterpretations we have come to expect from our fellow human beings.

It is at this point some of us would like to leave reality behind, and believe by a system of certifications, testing, retesting and endless oversight will somehow excise all possibility of human error. On an academic level, this might be a worthy goal, but from a practical standpoint, it's the beginnings of another quest for the fountain of youth.

There is no doubt that the false identification of suspects due to human failure, which then leads to the incarceration of innocent people is a tragedy and is unacceptable. On the other hand, building multiple layers of review, incorporating "so called" third party testing, and relying on a government-appointed board to develop standards for literally thousands of different scientific tests, whose results might find their way into court, has consequences as well. Two of the biggest are gridlock and costs so high that the majority of local governments can no longer afford to provide even basic forensic services to their constituents. This is happening right now.

It is very difficult to legislate error out of any interpretive activity, and when such an approach has been tried in the past, it usually results in less efficiency, higher costs and little positive impact on quality. As a community,

forensic science has produced exceptionally accurate and reliable results for more than 100 years. As a percentage, when compared with any other industry, including the medical community, errors associated with forensic comparisons and analysis are very infrequent.

Television shows like "CSI" and "NCIS" leave the general public with a number of erroneous impressions about modern day law enforcement. First, forensic science can do just about anything from anything. Two, an investigation will utilize any capability, without regard for cost (cost is never even mentioned in these scripts) in order to get their man or woman. Three, all agencies have big fancy labs and results are obtained in minutes. Obviously, all of these impressions are wrong.



Erik Berg

Truths: 1. Cost drives everything. 2. Very few law enforcement agencies at the local level have a crime laboratory - most are dependent on their state resources. 3. DNA is very expensive to analyze. 4. Backlogs of 6 months or more are commonplace.

What is the answer? There is no single answer to the questions of accuracy in results, costs of resources and oversight, or the availability of services. A first step might be in recognizing that not all forensic testing costs the same, or requires the same kind of quality review and competency. DNA testing, by any standard is expensive in terms of equipment, consumables, maintenance, and acquiring and retaining trained personnel. Collecting latent fingerprints from a crime scene is probably the least expensive capability in terms of cost of materials and training.

So rather than blanket solutions, perhaps we need to first recognize that errors will happen, and develop a strategy for catching them before they can harm innocent people. Second, we need to recognize also that cost is

...DNA is very expensive to analyze...

a reality of any capability; be it a radio system, fire arm or scientific analysis. An effective approach to any acquisition involves a cost benefit analysis - how much is this going to cost and what can I expect in return. Training police patrol officers, and private security personnel to photograph crime scenes and collect fingerprints is relatively inexpensive and generally yields good results. Employing full-time latent print examiners to analyze those fingerprints is much more expensive. DNA laboratories, facial analysts, imaging experts, chemists, and a multitude of other disciplines are very expensive and would generally fail any cost benefit analysis conducted by small or medium sized law enforcement agencies.

Pooling resources and considering the option of contracting this work are just a couple of ways to mitigate costs and expand the capabilities available to criminal investigators. Competition isn't just about price. The federal government has been contracting highly technical work to the private sector for decades. It works, when it's done with care and with a focus on the specific requirements for the tasks that will be outsourced. Contracting to a third party also takes away the perception that law enforcement personnel have a vested interest in obtaining a conviction, rather than finding facts that lead to truth.

Pooled government resources, and private contracting can both be part of a plan to increase quality, expand the availability of testing, and reduce turnaround time. Competition can also drive higher quality, lower cost and increase availability. You don't have to look very far to find examples of how privatization and pooled resources have led to lower costs and better quality.

When there is no competition for work, productivity is most often affected by complacency. It's human nature to relax when no one is trying to take away your work. There is also a pride that develops within

(PRIDE, from page 16)

Commentary: Ethics Complaint Brought Against NY Forensic Science Commissioners

By John Collins, Keeping The Gate blog at www.science20.com, July 8th

Keeping the Gate is the first to announce that an anonymous complaint addressed to the New York Joint Commission on Public Ethics (JCOPE) has been made against famed O.J. Simpson defense attorneys Barry Scheck and Peter Neufeld, who are the cofounders of the Innocence Project at Yeshiva University in Manhattan.

Scheck and Neufeld are both outspoken members of the New York Commission on Forensic Science where they have been known to use their seats to publicly

What was once a movement is now a business.

disparage forensic experts and bring criticism to perfectly acceptable methods utilized in America's forensic science laboratories. Despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary, they have both claimed repeatedly that flawed forensic methods are a leading cause of wrongful convictions, and have undertaken a campaign to specifically discredit the science of forensic hair comparison both in the State of New York and at the FBI Laboratory in Quantico, Virginia.

A copy of the JCOPE complaint was provided to Crime Lab Report (www.crimelabreport.com), for which I am the Chief Managing Editor. We contacted JCOPE to confirm that the complaint had been received by their office but we did not receive a return communication.

Also listed as recipients of the complaint were the Wall Street Journal, The Washington Post, and The New York Times.

Dated June 24, 2015, the 3-page, annotated complaint alleges that Scheck and Neufeld stand to gain financially from a review of hair comparison cases being undertaken in the State of New York, ostensibly for the purpose of determining if past forensic malpractice may have resulted in erroneous convictions.

But according to the author of the complaint, who is identified only as a concerned employee of a crime laboratory falling under the commission's jurisdiction: "Since these two individuals stand to financially gain, through percentages paid to the 'wrongfully accused' both personally, and through the

organization they cofounded, it is in their best interest to expand the hair review as broadly as possible and characterize everything as an 'error'."

Interestingly, the JCOPE complaint comes on the heels of two other noteworthy events related to the New York Innocence Project.



John Collins

The first was the May 13th resignation of the Chief Legal Counsel for the Innocence Project of Texas, Jeff Blackburn. Blackburn argued that: "... the New York-based Innocence Project went from being a small nonprofit to an organization with a multi-million dollar budget. As its size grew, so did its appetite for money and its need to control the reform movement. What was once a movement is now a business. The Innocence Project now thrives on large contributions from the ultra-rich. It is full of Wall Street types and celebrities - this year the organization is even honoring a potentate from Goldman Sachs at an exclusive gathering in New York."

Second, Blackburn's accusation that the New York Innocence Project has grown into a multi-million dollar juggernaut explains what was witnessed on June 19, 2015 at the

meeting of the New York Commission on Forensic Science.

Three prominent defense attorneys with seats on the commission - Barry Scheck, Peter Neufeld, and Marvin Schechter - all withheld their votes to recognize the accreditation of the Nassau County Crime Laboratory for the most perplexing of reasons - a supposedly invalid DNA interpretation method.

...method criticized by Scheck was not even being used by the laboratory.

But in a vigorous exchange between Barry Scheck and the director of the Nassau County lab, captured on video and published as an open meeting record, it was made clear that the controversial method criticized by Scheck was not even being used by the laboratory.

It didn't matter, apparently. The possibility of using it was enough.

So, three trial attorneys, all who stand to gain financially from defending clients against incriminating scientific evidence, decided to cast aspersions on a legitimate scientific entity, not because it was doing something in violation of its accreditation requirements, but because, well, it might in the future.

It is not clear whether any investigation will be conducted to determine if there has been misconduct or, at least, conflicts of interest on the part of Scheck and Neufeld. They are both wildly powerful figures in New York legal and judicial circles.

What is clear, however, is that the incessant legal attacks on forensic scientists and their methods as leveled by Barry Scheck and Peter Neufeld, do in fact create marvelous opportunities for financial gain and political relevance.

In the 20 plus years that the Innocence Project has been in operation, it seems that its operations and its financial practices have never once been subjected to aggressive public scrutiny. Perhaps it finally should be.

Commentary: The Licensing Of Forensic Analysts In Texas

By Texas State Senator Juan "Chuy" Hinojosa, D-McAllen, www.the-monitor.com, July 5

The world of crime is complex. Victims and perpetrators often leave behind blood, fingerprints, skin cells and saliva. For many decades, forensic science has contributed to the successful prosecution and conviction of criminals. Nevertheless, bad science by a single forensic scientist can lead to a wrongful

***If the laboratory is not accredited,
the analysis is not admissible...***

conviction. Studies show that a substantial number of failures of crime labs and forensic techniques — such as microscopic hair — involved "junk science," or scientific fraud.

Under Texas law, crime laboratories practicing certain forensic disciplines are required to be accredited by the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS). If the laboratory is not accredited, the analysis is not admissible in criminal court cases. This law, among other significant legislative achievements, has made Texas a national leader in forensic science reform.

However, accreditation is only focused on the crime laboratory as an entity. While the laboratory is required to meet certain standards, there is no measure of the competency of individual forensic analysts.

Currently there is no requirement under Texas law that forensic analysts be licensed or certified to practice or testify in court, despite the fact that forensic analyses and related testimony are often the most significant evidence and the deciding factor in criminal cases where punishment involves the life and liberty of accused defendants.

Because it is critical that we establish minimum standards for the work of forensic analysts, this past session, I authored a bill, SB 1287, requiring forensic analysts to be licensed in Texas before they can testify in criminal courts. Governor Greg Abbott recently signed this into law.

Licensing forensic analysts will provide assurance that examiners are meeting minimum requirements for practice at all levels of responsibility, experience and type of testing performed. Reliable forensic testimony is essential to the integrity of our criminal justice system.

***...there is no measure of the
competency of individual forensic
analysts.***

Another concern is that forensic analysts who engage in misconduct only face discipline within their laboratories. There is no mechanism to prevent those analysts from moving to another laboratory within the state. Incompetence or professional misconduct by

***...program to ensure forensic
analysts are held to the highest
standards and uphold the integrity
of our criminal justice system.***

an analyst throws the entire criminal justice system into chaos. The result is inefficiency to the tune of thousands — and sometimes even millions — of taxpayer dollars required to clean up the mess and restore faith in our system.

For example, a controlled substance analyst in Texas was struggling to issue a positive finding on an alprazolam extended release tablet (Xanax) in accordance with DPS procedures. After performing the extraction multiple times and failing to obtain the data needed to issue a positive finding, the analyst fraudulently pulled data from another alprazolam case to support the finding in his own case. The analyst worked on 4,900 drug cases and over 30 counties were affected. Unfortunately, there was no way to hold him accountable and re-testing in this case is ongoing.

To address this critical concern, SB 1287 will now allow the Forensic Science Commission to discipline a forensic examiner who commits misconduct by revoking or suspending the examiner's license or otherwise reprimand the license holder.

The Forensic Science Commission will be required by January 1, 2019, to establish a process for licensing forensic analysts. At such time, persons practicing in a forensic discipline subject to accreditation on behalf of a crime lab may not act as a forensic analyst unless they hold a license. The bill also allows the Forensic Science Commission to establish voluntary licensing programs for forensic disciplines that are not currently subject to accreditation.

This significant legislation will make Texas a national leader in forensic science by developing a sensible, state-focused and

(See *FORENSIC SCIENCE*, page 17)



Texas State Senator Juan Hinojosa

Forensic Week Webcast

By Tom Mauriello, www.ForensicWeek.com



ForensicWeek.com

The ForensicWeek.com Webcast TV Show aired three webcast TV shows during the IAI Annual Centennial Educational Conference during the week of August 2-8. Each episode was broadcast live from the Exhibit Hall at the Sacramento Convention Center.

On August 5 at 10:00 am, ForensicWeek.com broadcast live Episode 80, "IAI Centennial Museum – A Historical Journey." During the show IAI President Steve Johnson reflected on the conference events, IAI's past 100 years and the way forward for the future. Darrell Klasey, IAI Historian, assisted by past president and chief operations officer, Joe Polski discussed the IAI 100 Years Museum displays in the exhibit hall and talked about the significant accomplishments of IAI and the forensic identification professions.

If you did not have the opportunity to be at the conference this year, you can view this show and the two additional shows produced at the conference that are now archived on the ForensicWeek.com - YouTube Channel. Just go to www.forensicweek.com. There you will also find the "Playlist" for all 80 episodes produced by ForensicWeek.com.

ForensicWeek.com is a webcast TV talk show that features "real" forensic science by "real" forensic scientists, educators, law enforcement and legal professionals — broadcast live on your desktop and mobile devices on the ForensicWeek.com YouTube Channel. The show was created and is hosted by IAI member Tom Mauriello, ForensIQ's President

and CEO. Tom is an educator, author, forensic consultant, and public speaker who teaches criminal justice and forensic sciences at the University of Maryland at College Park. He recently retired from a long career as a law enforcement, security and counterintelligence practitioner for the State of Maryland and the federal government. He created ForensicWeek.com in 2012 to broadcast "real" forensic and criminal justice science content to students and forensic science, law enforcement and legal practitioners alike. He is always looking to interview forensic and law enforcement experts for future shows, so if you are interested contact him at tpmauriello@gmail.com.



From Left - Tom Mauriello With Darrell Klasey and Joe Polski

(IRIS SCANS, from page 6)

But fingerprints are likely only going to grow in importance for the government in the coming years, he said, and that is true for hackers, too.

"You never know down the line where we are going to use the fingerprints," Kesanupalli said.

Penrose, the former NSA official, also speculated that most of the stolen fingerprints were likely digital scans and not the older ink-based records, which may suggest that the bulk of the prints belong to active or recent employees. The broader breach affected all employees going back to 2000, OPM said.

"Jason Bourne would be in big trouble over this," Penrose said, referencing the fictional action-movie character played by Matt Damon. "Give him some new fingerprints."

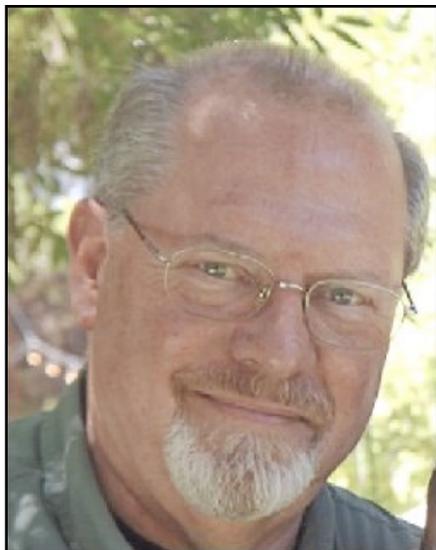
(PRIDE, from page 13)

those professionals who provide the services. Breakthroughs in technology and methods are a normal byproduct of the private sector working to provide a better product or service in order to beat their competition. Most government agencies simply struggle to provide the services they've been mandated to provide, with the personnel they've been budgeted.

Instead of more regulation in a misguided attempt to legislate quality, how about we let the legal system work. Our forefathers adopted a confrontational system of justice as a safeguard against the conviction of innocent people based upon social bias or rogue government interests. Bad forensic science is bad for everyone. The best way to combat bad science is to shine a light on it. Giving both sides of the litigation process access to the same scientific capabilities, from equally qualified experts empowers the system to seek truth rather than conviction. The private sector can help here too, but so can pooled government resources that are aligned not to

government interests, but the integrity of their science. Allow the cold hard facts of quality science, motivated by truth, inform juries so they can decide the outcome based upon the best information available. When a mistake is made, identify it and correct it.

The government can't fix this problem with more government. Escalating costs due to burdensome regulation will force most local law enforcement to abandon forensic science as a capability. It's a complicated situation that requires a layered solution, and certainly one potentially powerful component is including private enterprise. The private sector can offer capabilities and solutions that could augment and strength existing government capabilities, while making them more productive and less expensive. Government employees could develop requirements and policy, provide oversight and be a part of the QA process, while entrepreneurs and seasoned business managers develop new capabilities and manage costs. It's going to take a new vision. The old vision leads only to less of the same, at a higher cost.

*In Memoriam...***Ross Pack****1952 - 2015**

Ross "Roscoe" Alan Pack was born in Red Bluff. He attended Chico State, and graduated from the Butte College Police Academy in 1972. He began his career as an officer for the Glen County Sheriff's Department in 1974. Ross then worked for the Orland Police Department for 4 years, the Chico Police Department for 10 years, and the Paradise Police Department for 3 years. Throughout his career as an officer, Ross served as a dispatcher, correctional officer and patrol officer.

In 1999, Ross served as an Investigator for the Butte County District Attorney's Office, focusing on domestic violence, adult sex crimes, child abuse, homicide, fraud, backgrounds, elder abuse, insurance fraud, child abuse enforcement, evidence photography, and most recently, environmental/hazmat crimes. Ross retired from the Butte County District Attorney's Office in 2011, yet continued to serve as a part-time annuitant until his passing.

In addition to his expansive career in law enforcement, Ross was a professional photographer and owned Avalon Photography studio in Chico for several years. He specialized in commercial, portrait, and wedding photography, and maintained his private business for many years to follow. Ross was a member of several professional organizations and was a highly-respected expert in evidence photography. Ross also had a lifelong appreciation for listening to and making music. He was a keyboardist for the band Vertrek in the late 1960's.

In August, 1974, Ross married Lili Walker. They had two daughters, Terra and Nicole, and were married for 19 years. Ross then married Letha in October of 1997. During their 20 years together, they shared a love for their loyal border collies, photography, cooking, fishing, boating, camping, and spending time with their family, which includes Letha's two daughters, Lisa and Leslie. Ross will lovingly be remembered for his attention to detail, his passion for pranks, his amazing BBQ, his love of fishing, and for the way he so deeply cared for his family and pets. In their short time together, he also formed a strong bond with his grandsons who will never forget their "Papa".

Ross is pre-deceased by his parents, John and Katherine Pack, as well as his older brother, John Brent Pack. He is survived by his loving wife, Letha Pack, his daughters, Terra (David) Johnson, Nicole (Brandon) Hubbard, Lisa Scott, and Leslie Lott, his nephew John Chris Pack, as well as three grandsons, Ashton Johnson, Brody Hubbard, and soon to arrive, Ezra Johnson.

Published at www.ParadisePost.com on July 11.

[Editor's Note: Ross held CSD-IAI membership number 3088 in 2005. Although he wasn't a current member, he had been selected to be one of the staff photographers for last month's IAI conference.]



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**California Division of the International
Association for Identification**

(FORENSIC SCIENCE, from page 14)

narrowly tailored program to ensure forensic analysts are held to the highest standards and uphold the integrity of our criminal justice system.

[Editor's Note: Following is Senator Hinojosa's June 22 press release:]

This weekend, Governor Greg Abbott signed into law SB 1287 authored by Senator Juan "Chuy" Hinojosa, legislation that requires the Forensic Science Commission to establish a process for licensing forensic analysts and requires forensic analysts to obtain licensing by January 1, 2019.

Currently there is no requirement under Texas law that forensic analysts be licensed or certified to practice or testify in court, despite the fact that forensic analyses and related testimony are often the most significant evidence and the deciding factor in criminal cases where punishment involves the life and liberty of accused defendants.

Senator Hinojosa issued the following statement: "I thank Governor Abbott for signing into law this critical legislation that will make Texas a national leader in forensic science by developing a state-focused, narrowly tailored program to ensure forensic analysts are held to the highest standards.

The testimony of forensic analysts in a trial is often the deciding factor in criminal cases, so it is vital that we establish minimum

***...to ensure forensic analysts are
held to the highest standards.***

standards for their work. As with so many other critical initiatives, Texas is again poised to lead the nation with this sensible and responsible approach to forensic science reform. The standards developed in Texas will serve as a model for other states."

Under SB 1287, the administration of the crime laboratory accreditation program is moved from the Department of Public Safety to the Forensic Science Commission. The purpose of the program is to ensure crime laboratories follow certain quality standards and procedures when conducting forensic analyses for criminal cases.

Hinojosa was an original author of the 2005 legislation that created the Texas Forensic Science Commission, which investigates professional negligence or misconduct that affects the integrity of the results of forensic analysis conducted by accredited laboratories.

12 Reasons To Worry About Our Criminal Justice System, From A Prominent Conservative Federal Judge

By Eugene Volokh, www.washingtonpost.com, July 14

Judge Alex Kozinski — for whom I clerked 20 years ago, who is one of our nation’s most prominent appellate judges, and who has long been seen as on balance a libertarianish conservative (appointed by President Reagan) — has recently published an article in the Georgetown Law Journal that says some

...much of what we do in the law is guesswork

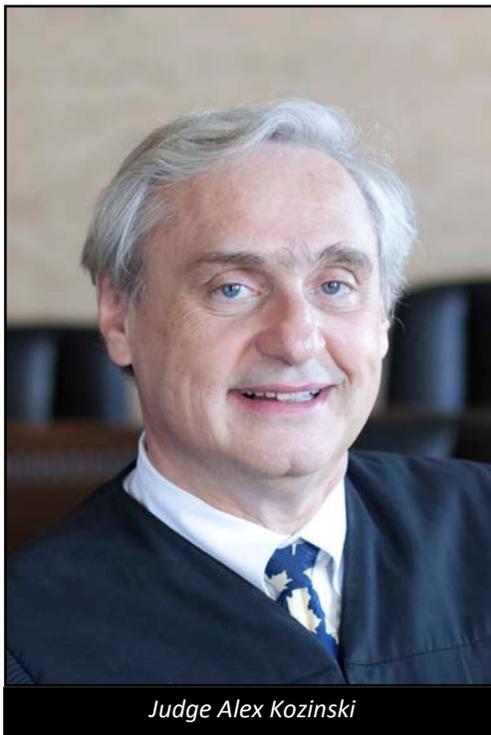
pretty harsh things about our criminal justice system, and offers some (doubtless controversial) proposals for improving it. You can read the whole article, Criminal Law 2.0, but I also asked Judge Kozinski for permission to serialize the article here, and he graciously agreed.

Here is the introduction, which gives 12 reasons to worry about our criminal justice system. I’ve added some paragraph breaks and removed the footnotes but otherwise this is as Judge Kozinski wrote it:

“Although we pretend otherwise, much of what we do in the law is guesswork. For example, we like to boast that our criminal justice system is heavily tilted in favor of criminal defendants because we’d rather that ten guilty men go free than an innocent man be convicted. There is reason to doubt it, because very few criminal defendants actually go free after trial.

“Does this mean that many guilty men are never charged because the prosecution is daunted by its heavy burden of proof? Or is it because jurors almost always start with a strong presumption that someone wouldn’t be charged with a crime unless the police and the prosecutor were firmly convinced of his guilt? We tell ourselves and the public that it’s the former and not the latter, but we have no way of knowing. They say that any prosecutor worth his salt can get a grand jury to indict a ham sandwich. It may be that a decent prosecutor could get a petit jury to convict a eunuch of rape.

“The ‘ten guilty men’ aphorism is just one of many tropes we assimilate long before we become lawyers. How many of us, the author included, were inspired to go to law school after watching Juror #8 turn his colleagues around by sheer force of reason and careful dissection of the evidence? ‘If that’s what the



Judge Alex Kozinski

law’s about, then I want to be a lawyer!’ I thought to myself.

...mistaken eyewitness testimony was a factor in more than a third of wrongful conviction cases.

“But is it? We know very little about this because very few judges, lawyers and law professors have spent significant time as jurors. In fact, much of the so-called wisdom that has been handed down to us about the workings of the legal system, and the criminal process in particular, has been undermined by experience, legal scholarship and common sense. Here are just a few examples:

“1. Eyewitnesses are highly reliable. This belief is so much part of our culture that one often hears talk of a ‘mere’ circumstantial case as contrasted to a solid case based on eyewitness testimony. In fact, research shows that eyewitness identifications are highly unreliable, especially where the witness and the perpetrator are of different races. Eyewitness reliability is further compromised when the identification occurs under the stress of a violent crime, an accident or catastrophic event — which pretty much covers all situations where identity is in dispute at trial. In fact, mistaken eyewitness testimony was a

factor in more than a third of wrongful conviction cases. Yet, courts have been slow in allowing defendants to present expert evidence on the fallibility of eyewitnesses; many courts still don’t allow it. Few, if any, courts instruct juries on the pitfalls of eyewitness identification or caution them to be skeptical of eyewitness testimony.

“2. Fingerprint evidence is foolproof. Not so. Identifying prints that are taken by police using fingerprinting equipment and proper technique may be a relatively simple process, but latent prints left in the field are often smudged and incomplete, and the identification process becomes more art than science. When tested by rigorous scientific methods, fingerprint examiners turn out to have a significant error rate. [Footnote: ‘[F]orensic fingerprint identification almost never deals in whole fingerprints. Rather, technicians use ‘latent’ fingerprints — invisible impressions that they ‘develop’ using a powder or a chemical developing agent. Latent prints are usually fragmentary, blurred, overlapping, and otherwise distorted. The challenge is to match the latent print to a pristine inked (or, these days, optically scanned) print taken under ideal conditions at the police station.’ In *United States v. Llera Plaza*, 188 F. Supp. 2d 549, 564 (E.D. Pa. 2002), for example, Judge Louis Pollack rejected fingerprint identification expert testimony after concluding that the field of fingerprint identification has failed to systematically test its underlying assumptions and claims of expertise.]

“Perhaps the best-known example of such an error occurred in 2004 when the FBI announced that a latent print found on a plastic bag near a Madrid terrorist bombing was ‘a 100 percent match’ to Oregon attorney Brandon Mayfield. The FBI eventually conceded error when Spanish investigators linked the print to someone else.

...the identification process becomes more art than science.

“3. Other types of forensic evidence are scientifically proven and therefore infallible. With the exception of DNA evidence (which has its own issues), what goes for fingerprints goes double and triple for other types of

(See *INFALLIBLE*, page 19)

(INFALLIBLE, from page 18)

forensic evidence: 'Spectrographic voice identification error rates are as high as 63%, depending on the type of voice sample tested. Handwriting error rates average around 40% and sometimes approach 100%. False-positive error rates for bite marks run as high as 64%. Those for microscopic hair comparisons are about 12% (using results of mitochondrial DNA testing as the criterion).'

...expressed skepticism about admitting expert testimony on handwriting, canines, ballistics and arson.

"Other fields of forensic expertise, long accepted by the courts as largely infallible, such as bloodstain pattern identification, foot and tire print identification and ballistics have been the subject of considerable doubt. Judge Nancy Gertner, for example, has expressed skepticism about admitting expert testimony on handwriting, canines, ballistics and arson. She has lamented that while the 'Daubert-Kumho standard [for admitting expert witness testimony] does not require the illusory perfection of a television show (CSI, this wasn't), when liberty hangs in the balance — and, in the case of the defendants facing the death penalty, life itself — the standards should be higher . . . than [those that] have been imposed across the country.'

"Some fields of forensic expertise are built on nothing but guesswork and false common sense. Many defendants have been convicted and spent countless years in prison based on evidence by arson experts who were later shown to be little better than witch doctors. Cameron Todd Willingham may have lost his life over it.

"4. DNA evidence is infallible. This is true to a point. DNA comparison, when properly conducted by an honest, trained professional will invariably reach the correct result. But the integrity of the result depends on a variety of factors that are, unfortunately, not nearly so foolproof: the evidence must be gathered and preserved so as to avoid contamination; the testing itself must be conducted so that the two samples being compared do not contaminate each other; the examiner must be competent and honest. As numerous scandals involving DNA testing labs have shown, these conditions cannot be taken for granted, and DNA evidence is only as good as the weakest link in the chain.

"5. Human memories are reliable. Much of what we do in the courtroom relies on human memory. When a witness is asked to testify about past events, the accuracy of his account depends not only on his initial perception, but

on the way the memories are recorded, stored and retrieved. For a very long time, it was believed that stored memories were much like video tape or film — an accurate copy of real-world experience that might fade with the passage of time or other factors, but could not be distorted or embellished.

"Science now tells us that this view of human memory is fundamentally flawed. The mind not only distorts and embellishes memories, but a variety of external factors can affect how memories are retrieved and described. In an early study by cognitive psychologist Elizabeth Loftus, people were shown videos of car accidents and then questioned about what they saw. The group asked how fast the cars were going when they 'smashed' into each other estimated 6.5 mph faster than the group asked how fast the cars were going when they 'hit' each other. A week later, almost a third of those who were asked about the 'smash' recalled seeing broken glass, even though there was none.

...DNA evidence is only as good as the weakest link in the chain.

"This finding has troubling implications for criminal trials where witnesses are questioned long and hard by police and prosecutors before the defense gets to do so — if ever. There is thus plenty of opportunity to shape and augment a witness's memory to bring it into line with the prosecutor's theory of what happened. Yet with rare exceptions, courts do not permit expert testimony on human memory.

"For example, the district judge in the Scooter Libby case denied a defense motion for a memory expert, even though the key issue at trial was whose recollection of a 4-year-old telephone conversation should be believed. At least one member of the jury that convicted Libby lamented the lack of expert testimony on the subject. And a key

witness in that case recently suggested in her memoirs that her memory may have been distorted by the prosecutor's crafty questioning. Given the malleability of human memory, it should come as no surprise that many wrongful convictions have been the result of faulty witness memories, often manipulated by the police or the prosecution.

"6. Confessions are infallible because innocent people never confess. We now know that this

is not true. Innocent people do confess with surprising regularity. Harsh interrogation tactics, a variant of Stockholm syndrome, the desire to end the ordeal, emotional and financial exhaustion, family considerations and the youth or feeble-mindedness of the suspect can result in remarkably detailed confessions that are later shown to be utterly false.

"7. Juries follow instructions. This is a presumption — actually more of a guess — that we've elevated to a rule of law. It is, of course, necessary that we do so because it links the jury's fact-finding process to the law. In fact, however, we know very little about what juries actually do when they decide cases. Do they consider the instructions at all? Do they consider all of the instructions or focus on only some? Do they understand the instructions or are they confused?

"We don't really know. We get occasional glimpses into the operations of juries when they send out questions or someone discloses juror misconduct, and even then the information we get is limited. But we have no convincing reason to believe that jury instructions in fact constrain jury behavior in all or even most cases. And, because the information we get from inside the jury room is so limited and sporadic, experience does little to improve our knowledge. Looking at 100 black boxes is no more informative than looking at one.

"8. Prosecutors play fair. The Supreme Court has told us in no uncertain terms that a prosecutor's duty is to do justice, not merely to obtain a conviction. It has also laid down some specific rules about how prosecutors, and the people who work for them, must behave — principal among them that the prosecution turn over to the defense exculpatory evidence in the possession of the prosecution and the police.

"There is reason to doubt that prosecutors comply with these obligations fully. The U.S.

Innocent people do confess with surprising regularity.

Justice Department, for example, takes the position that exculpatory evidence must be produced only if it is material. This puts prosecutors in the position of deciding whether tidbits that could be helpful to the defense are significant enough that a reviewing court will find it to be material, which runs contrary to the philosophy of the Brady/Giglio line of cases and increases the risk that highly exculpatory evidence will be suppressed. Beyond that, we have what I have described elsewhere as an

(See BRADY/GIGLIO, page 20)

(BRADY/GIGLIO, from page 19)

'epidemic of Brady violations abroad in the land,' a phrase that has caused much controversy but brought about little change in the way prosecutors operate in the United States.

"9. The prosecution is at a substantial disadvantage because it must prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt. Juries are routinely instructed that the defendant is presumed innocent and the prosecution must prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, but we don't really know whether either of these instructions has an effect on the average juror. Do jurors understand the concept of a presumption? If so, do they understand how a presumption is supposed to operate? Do they assume that the presumption remains in place until it is overcome by persuasive evidence or do they believe it disappears as soon as any actual evidence is presented? We don't really know.

"Nor do we know whether juries really draw a distinction between proof by a preponderance, proof by clear and convincing evidence and proof beyond a reasonable doubt. These levels of proof, which lawyers and judges assume to be hermetically sealed categories, may mean nothing at all in the jury room. My own experience as a juror certainly did nothing to convince me that my fellow jurors understood and appreciated the difference. The issue, rather, seemed to be quite simply: Am I convinced that the defendant is guilty?"

"Even more troubling are doubts raised by psychological research showing that 'whoever makes the first assertion about something has a large advantage over everyone who denies it later.' The tendency is more pronounced for older people than for younger ones, and increases the longer the time-lapse between assertion and denial. So is it better to stand mute rather than deny an accusation? Apparently not, because "when accusations or assertions are met with silence, they are more likely to feel true."

"To the extent this psychological research is applicable to trials, it tends to refute the notion that the prosecution pulls the heavy oar in criminal cases. We believe that it does because we assume juries go about deciding cases by accurately remembering all the testimony and weighing each piece of evidence in a linear fashion, selecting which to believe based on assessment of its credibility or plausibility. The reality may be quite different. It may be that jurors start forming a mental picture of the events in question as soon as they first hear about

them from the prosecution witnesses. Later-introduced evidence, even if pointing in the opposite direction, may not be capable of fundamentally altering that picture and may, in fact, reinforce it.

"And the effect may be worse the longer the prosecution's case lasts and, thus, the longer it takes to bring the contrary evidence before the jury. Trials in general, and longer trials in particular, may be heavily loaded in favor of whichever party gets to present its case first — the prosecution in a criminal case and the plaintiff in a civil case.

"If this is so, it substantially undermines the notion that we seldom convict an innocent man because guilt must be proven to a sufficient certainty. It may well be that, contrary to instructions, and contrary to their own best intentions, jurors are persuaded of whatever version of events is first presented to them and change their minds only if they are given very strong reasons to the contrary.

"10. Police are objective in their investigations. In many ways, this is the bedrock assumption of our criminal justice process. Police investigators have vast discretion about what leads to pursue, which witnesses to interview, what forensic tests to conduct and countless other aspects of the

...the defendant is presumed innocent and the prosecution must prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt...

investigation. Police also have a unique opportunity to manufacture or destroy evidence, influence witnesses, extract confessions and otherwise direct the investigation so as to stack the deck against people they believe should be convicted.

"[Footnote: One example [of manufactured evidence] is the case of Mark Prentice, who pleaded guilty to assault and robbery only after a New York State Police trooper, David Harding, reported that he had found fingerprints matching Prentice in the victim's house. A subsequent investigation revealed that New York State Police troopers, including Harding, had falsified fingerprint evidence in at least 30 cases, and Harding admitted to planting evidence in Prentice's case. Prentice was acquitted after spending six years in prison. Harding was then sentenced to 4.5 years in prison for fabricating evidence. In addition to the cases recorded by the National Registry of Exonerations, researchers became aware of more than 1,100 cases in which convictions were overturned due to just 13 police corruption scandals, the majority of

which involved planting drugs or guns on innocent individuals.]

"And not just small-town police in Podunk or Timbuktu. Just the other day, '[t]he Justice Department and FBI [] formally acknowledged that nearly every examiner in an elite FBI forensic unit gave flawed testimony in almost all [of the 268] trials in which they offered evidence against criminal defendants over more than a two-decade period before 2000.' Do they offer a class at Quantico called 'Fudging Your Results To Get A Conviction' or 'Lying On The Stand 101'? How can you trust the professionalism and objectivity of police anywhere after an admission like that?"

"There are documented cases where innocent people have spent decades behind bars because the police manipulated or concealed evidence, but two examples will suffice:

"In 2013, Debra Milke was released after 23 years on Arizona's death row based entirely on a supposed oral confession she had made to one Detective Saldate who was much later shown to be a serial liar. And then there is the case of Ricky Jackson, who spent 39 years behind bars based entirely on the eyewitness identification of a 12-year-old boy who saw the crime from a distance and failed to pick Jackson out of a lineup. At that point, 'the officers began to feed him information: the number of assailants, the weapon used, the make and model of the getaway car.' 39 years!

"For some victims of police misconduct, exoneration comes too late: Mark Collin Sodersten died in prison while maintaining his innocence. After his death, a California appellate court determined that Sodersten had been denied a fair trial because police had failed to turn over exculpatory witness tapes. It posthumously set aside the conviction, which no doubt reduced Sodersten's time in purgatory.

"11. Guilty pleas are conclusive proof of guilt. Many people, including judges, take comfort in knowing that an overwhelming number of criminal cases are resolved by guilty plea rather than trial. Whatever imperfections there may be in the trial and criminal charging process, they believe, are washed away by the fact that the defendant ultimately consents to a conviction. But this fails to take into account the trend of bringing multiple counts for a single incident — thereby vastly increasing the risk of a life-shattering sentence in case of conviction — as well as the creativity of prosecutors in hatching up criminal cases where no crime exists and the

(See *GUILTY PLEAS*, page 20)

Fingerprint Links Mountain View Man To Anti-Semitic Graffiti Found At Stanford

By Jason Green, www.mercurynews.com, July 2

A fingerprint was the clue authorities needed to crack the case of who sprayed painted gold anti-Semitic graffiti on two student residences at Stanford University earlier this year, according to court records.

The print was found on an empty can of gold spray paint near La Casa Italiana, one of the vandalized houses, Stanford Department of Public Safety Officer Mike Kim wrote in a report. A check of an FBI database revealed that it belonged to Lucas Joseph Ninow, 19, of Mountain View.

Last week, Ninow was arrested and charged with a hate crime, as well as two counts of felony vandalism.

Ninow was at the Palo Alto courthouse for a plea hearing Tuesday, but it was rescheduled for July 29 at the request of his public defender, Gary Goodman. Santa Clara County Superior Court Judge Aaron Persky also lowered Ninow's bail from \$40,000 to \$15,000, to reflect the fact that he had been charged with a misdemeanor hate crime, not a felony as listed in the original criminal complaint, according to prosecutor Anne Seery.

Seery declined to discuss the case outside of the courtroom because it was still being investigated.

"A hate crime is a crime against the community, so we take these quite seriously," Seery told The Daily News.

Gold spray painted swastikas, pentagrams and obscenities were discovered at Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a fraternity at 1047 Campus Drive, on April 26. A pentagram was also found at La Casa Italiana, a residence dedicated to the study and celebration of Italian culture and language, at 562 Mayfield Ave.

While the anti-Semitic graffiti was upsetting to Jewish residents of the fraternity, they "did not feel personally attacked," Stanford Department of Public Safety Officer Drew Vasquez wrote in a report.

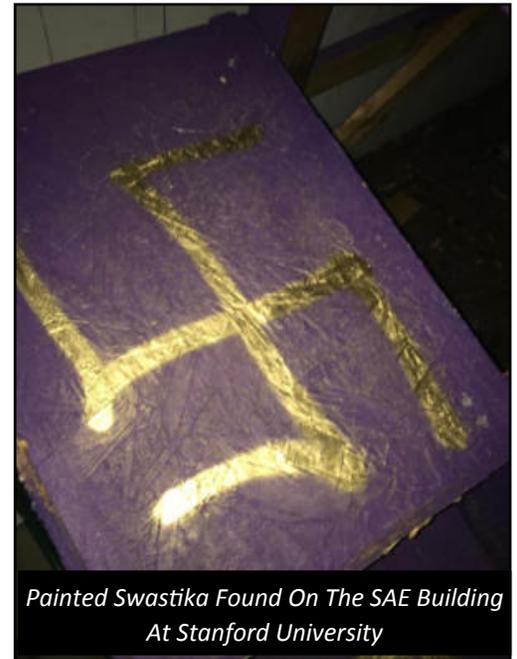
There were no witnesses to the vandalism, which took place over night...

There were no witnesses to the vandalism, which took place over night and caused about \$1,330 in damages, according to court records.

The motive remains unclear. Ninow is not a student at Stanford, but Kim's report noted that he posted a photo on Facebook of himself draped in a German flag with a woman who listed attending the university for one month in 2014. The caption of the photo said "German pride, still world champions," an apparent reference to the 2014 FIFA World Cup.

Ninow has had other brushes with the law. Last year, he was arrested and charged with brandishing a knife at a party in Los Altos. He eventually pleaded no contest to the lesser misdemeanor charge of disturbing the peace and was sentenced to two days in jail, according to court records.

Court records also show that he was arrested and charged the same year with petty theft for taking a key from a CVS in Mountain View that is used to remove security caps from bottles of alcohol. Again, he pleaded no contest and was ordered to perform 20 hours of community service.



Painted Swastika Found On The SAE Building At Stanford University

CALIFORNIA STATE DIVISION INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR IDENTIFICATION

MID-YEAR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

October 25th, 2014 - Visalia

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Pete Williams at 1000 hours.

Past President, Russ Silcock, led us in the Pledge of Allegiance. The invocation was given by Dean Emeritus, John Thompson.

Roll call was taken by Sergeant at Arms, Phil Hess. The following Executive Committee members were present: Dean Emeritus John Thompson, Dean of the North Darrell Klasey, Dean of the South Doug Coleman, President Cindy Hull, 1st Vice President Mark Waldo, 2nd Vice President Elizabeth Troxel, 3rd Vice President Jan Poirier, Sgt. at Arms Phil Hess,

Secretary- Treasurer Cathy Kibbey, Editor Debra Galaviz-Flores, Chairperson Pete Williams, Directors of the North –Carla Murray and Shelley Hudson, Directors of the South – Tara Venn, Erika Jacobs and Kim Cook. Excused were, Director of the North Kathy Modeste, Director of the North Tara Fahey, Director of the South Jim Edmonston. Absent from the meeting but available by phone Legal Counsel Charles Wilhite.

Credentials were taken by Sgt. at Arms, Phil Hess. All in attendance are members in good standing.

The minutes of the previous meeting were provided by Kibbey, and are available for review and published in the Digest.

Kibbey advised that all correspondence received by the Secretary-Treasurer was standard in the course of business.

Officers to be installed were performed by Klasey. The following Executive Committee members were installed: Editor Debra Galaviz-Flores, Webmaster Steve Tillman and Recording Secretary Julia Tafoya.

(See **OFFICERS**, page 22)

(GUILTY PLEAS, from page 20)

overcriminalization of virtually every aspect of American life.

"[Footnote: Justice Scalia criticized the overcriminalization of federal law in his dissent from denial of certiorari in *Sorich v. United States*, 555 U.S. 1204 (2009), a case in which the Seventh Circuit affirmed Chicago city employees' convictions under the honest services mail fraud statute. The statute criminalizes the use of the mail or wire services to carry out a 'scheme . . . to deprive another of the intangible right of honest services.' In urging the Court to construe the statute more narrowly, Justice Scalia pointed out that the mail fraud statute 'has been invoked to impose criminal penalties upon a staggeringly broad swath of behavior, including misconduct not only by public officials and employees but also by private employees and corporate fiduciaries'—for example, the convictions of 'a local housing official who failed to disclose a conflict of interest,' 'students who schemed with their professors to turn in plagiarized work' and 'lawyers who made side-payments to insurance adjusters in exchange for the expedited processing of their clients' pending claims.]"

"It also ignores that many defendants cannot, as a practical matter, tell their side of the story at trial because they fear being impeached with prior convictions or other misconduct. And, of course, if the trial process is perceived as highly uncertain, or even stacked in favor of the prosecution, the incentive to plead guilty to some charge that will allow the defendant to salvage a portion

of his life, becomes immense. If the prosecution offers a take-it-or-leave-it plea bargain before disclosing exculpatory evidence, the defendant may cave to the pressure, throwing away a good chance of an acquittal.

"12. Long sentences deter crime. In the United States, we have over 2.2 million people behind bars. Our rate of approximately 716 prisoners per 100,000 people is the highest in the world, over 5 times higher than that of other industrialized nations like Canada, England, Germany and Australia. Sentences for individual crimes are also far longer than in other developed

A 20-year sentence runs into something like \$600,000 in prison costs alone.

countries. For example, an individual convicted of burglary in the United States serves an average of 16 months in prison, compared with 5 months in Canada and 7 months in England. And the average prison sentence for assault in the United States is 60 months, compared to under 20 months in England, Australia and Finland.

"Incarceration is an immensely expensive enterprise. It is expensive for the taxpayers, as the average cost of housing a single prisoner for one year is approximately \$30,000. A 20-year sentence runs into something like \$600,000 in prison costs alone. Long sentences are also immensely hard on prisoners and cruel to their families, as it's usually very difficult for a prisoner to

re-integrate into his family and community after very long prison sentences.

"We are committed to a system of harsh sentencing because we believe that long sentences deter crime and, in any event, incapacitate criminals from victimizing the general population while they are in prison. And, indeed, the United States is enjoying an all-time low in violent crime rates, which would seem to support this intuition.

"But crime rates have been dropping steadily since the 1990s, and not merely in the United States but throughout the industrialized world. Our intuition about harsh sentences deterring crime may thus be misguided. [Footnote: Nor does putting more people behind bars necessarily lead to less crime. A recent report by the Brennan Center reveals that 'incarceration has been decreasing[ly effective] as a crime fighting tactic since at least 1980,' as increased incarceration has had 'no observable effect' on the nationwide decline in violent crimes in the 1990s and 2000s. A recent study points to 'prosecutors — more than cops, judges, or legislators — as the principal drivers of the increase in the prison population,' explaining that '[t]he real change is in the chances that a felony arrest by the police turns into a felony case brought by prosecutors.]"

"We may be spending scarce taxpayer dollars maintaining the largest prison population in the industrialized world, shattering countless lives and families, for no good reason. As with much else in the law, the connection between punishment and deterrence remains mysterious. We make our decisions based

(OFFICERS, from page 21)

Committee Reports

Audit And Finance - Report given by Cook. The Audit & Finance Committee reviewed all financial statements and reconciled all accounts. The records for April were unable to be reconciled. Kibbey and Cook will be meeting at a future date to reconcile the April 2014 records.

Crime Scene Certification - Report was given by Troxel. Four applications were received since May 1st 2014. There is a total of 94 active crime scene certifications. There are 43 certified Crime Scene Investigator, 30 Crime Scene Analyst and 21 Senior Crime Scene Analyst.

Latent Print Certification - Report was

given by Troxel. Seventeen applications were received. As of September 23, 2014 there are 994 Certified Latent Print Examiners. There are 113 active Certified Latent Print Examiners in California.

Ten Print Certification - Report was given by Cyrena Viellieux-Matsutani. There are 21 certified Ten Print Examiners in California. Two Ten Print certification renewals have been accepted since May 2014. No new applications have been submitted. The ten print certification test has made some changes. The Henry Classification Formula part of the exam has been removed and replaced by a 100 print Pattern Recognition section. The Pattern Recognition section requires the tester to give that pattern call to each print in conjunction with a ridge count or whorl tracing. The Henry Classification knowledge can now be located throughout various questions within the written portion of

the exam. Case Law questions have also been added to the written portion of the exam. As a result of these changes, the IAI has added and altered the "required reading material as shown on the application. In addition, the IAI has revamped and validated two new versions of the Comparison testing section and have officially replaced the previous comparison tests.

Editor/Publications - Report given by Galaviz-Flores. Three issues of the Digest has been completed. Kim Lankford has agreed to be the Advertising Editor. Galaviz-Flores provided a reference sheet, which shows Digest deadlines and the publish responsibility of each Officer.

Historian - Report given by Klasey. The Digest continues to publish historical articles

(See HISTORIAN, page 23)

(*HISTORIAN, from page 22*)

in each publication. Several donations were received this past year from Pete Williams and his seminar staff. Past President Bill Corson donated vintage identification equipment, news clippings, files and items given to Bill by Past President Bill Snare. Life Member Rich Reneau donated notes and correspondence from Speakers' Committees for 1984, 1985 and 1988. Past President Steve Nash requested research information about the traveling banner was created. The banner was created in 1992 and this information was supplied to him. Research was conducted in the Riverside Public Library. Information was found on the 1932 CSD IAI seminar held in Riverside.

Laws and Legislation - Report given by Jan Poirer. Senate Bill No. 1058 was approved by Gov. Brown on September 26, 2014. This Bill may help people convicted of crimes due to "bad science" win new trials.

Membership - Report given by Carla Murray. April 30, 2014 to September 30, 2014 there were membership applications received for sixteen Active, one Associate and one Student. There are a total of 672 active memberships in the Association.

Nominations - Report given by Jacobs. The nominations Committee is working to determine which vacancies need to be filled and then will submit an article for upcoming Digest seeking nominations for those positions.

Parliamentarian - Report was given by Fisher.

Section 1 – TITLES

Currently states:

The officers of this Association shall consist of the Deans, a President, a 1st Vice President, a 2nd Vice President, a 3rd Vice President, a Sergeant-at-Arms, an Editor, a Secretary-Treasurer, the Directors, a Parliamentarian, a Historian, a Recording Secretary, and the Chairperson of the Executive Committee.

Proposed change:

The officers of this Association shall consist of the Deans, a President, a 1st Vice President, a 2nd Vice President, a 3rd Vice President, a Sergeant-at-Arms, an Editor, a Secretary-Treasurer, the Directors, a Parliamentarian, a Historian, a Recording Secretary, a Web Master, a Division Representative, and the Chairperson of the Executive Committee.

Moved by Klasey, second by Waldo and passes unanimously. Silcock asked if the Recording Secretary, Webmaster and the Division

Representative would be voting members during Executive meeting. Klasey responded, they would not be voting members during Executive meeting.

SECTION 6 – HONORARY MEMBERS

Currently states:

Honorary Members of this Association shall consist of persons who have performed some particular service for the Association or who have in some way done some conspicuous thing for law enforcement. Such person or persons, upon motion of any member in good standing, may be elected to Honorary Membership for a period of one year. Honorary Members are excused from the payment of dues and assessments and shall not be eligible to vote or hold office.

Proposed change: Honorary Members of this Association shall consist of persons who have performed some particular service for the Association or who have in some way done some conspicuous thing for law enforcement or the forensic sciences communities. Such person or persons, upon motion of any member in good standing, may be elected to Honorary Membership for a period of one year. Honorary Members are excused from the payment of dues and assessments and shall not be eligible to vote or hold office.

SECTION 7 – STUDENT MEMBERS

Currently states: Student Membership shall consist of all persons enrolled as a student in an accredited college or university, who are majoring in a law enforcement or forensic science related field. Students, who graduate and become employed in law enforcement in a forensic specialty, may transfer their membership to Active or Associate status.

Proposed change: Student Membership shall consist of all persons enrolled as a student in an accredited college or university, who are majoring in a law enforcement or forensic science related field. Students, who graduate and become employed in law enforcement or in the forensic sciences community, may transfer their membership to Active or Associate status.

Proposed By-Laws

Section 13 - DUTIES OF THE WEB MASTER
Insert Language from the installation Ceremony

Section 14 - DUTIES OF THE DIVISION REPRESENTATIVE

Insert Language from the installation Ceremony

Section 4 - MEMBERSHIP REINSTATEMENT

B. Currently states: When a member in good standing has resigned or has terminated membership, in accordance with Article II, Section 2 (Demit of Membership), and now desires to be reinstated, they shall submit an application for membership to the Treasurer. The application will be forwarded to the Membership Committee as provided for in Article I (Application for Membership). The member, upon being reinstated, must be assigned a new membership number.

Proposed change: When a member in good standing has resigned or has terminated membership, in accordance with Article II, Section 2 (Demit of Membership), and now desires to be reinstated, they shall submit an application for membership to the Secretary-Treasurer. The application will be forwarded to the Membership Committee as provided for in Article I (Application for Membership). The member, upon being reinstated, must be assigned a new membership number.

Article V Section 5 – LAWS AND LEGISLATION

Currently states: The Laws and Legislation Committee shall consist of three or more members. The Committee shall obtain copies of and consider any and all laws passed by or pending before Federal, State or Local legislative bodies which relate to law enforcement. The Committee will report to the Executive Committee during the recess of the Association if required to do so by the urgency of the legislation possibilities or by order of the Executive Committee. This report shall be accompanied by recommendations and submitted at the annual training seminar.

Proposed change: The Laws and Legislation Committee shall consist of three or more members. The Committee shall obtain copies of and consider any and all laws passed by or pending before Federal, State or Local legislative bodies which relate to law enforcement or the forensic sciences community. The Committee will report to the Executive Committee during the recess of the Association if required to do so by the urgency of the legislation possibilities or by order of the Executive Committee. This report shall be accompanied by recommendations and submitted at the annual training seminar.

Press And Compliments - Report given by Hudson. IAI will be advertising the co-host conference. The committee will confirm and follow up with the IAI to ensure the event is advertised.

Resolution - Report given by Cook. A call for nominations for the George Pletts Meritorious

(See *LAW and LEGISLATION*, page 24)

(LAWS and LEGISLATION, from page 23)

Service Award has been published in the Digest. At this time we have one nomination.

Scholarship - Report given by Carla Murray. The committee has nothing to report.

Science And Practices - Report given by Troxel. The Salicco Fingerprint Brush and the Sirchie fiberglass brush were tested and compared. The testing was conducted by Viellieux-Matsutani and Matt Shindelus from Contra Costa County and Gordon Sanford from Milpitas High School Forensic Program. It was discovered that the Salicco brush bristles were stiffer than the Sirchie brush which enabled better maneuvering of the brush. The fingerprint powder appeared to adhere better to the Salicco brush better than the Sirchie brush. The Salicco brush case was strong and easy to re-insert the brush after use. The Salicco brush is washable and reusable. Washing the Salicco brush did leave the brush stiffer than first purchased. The Salicco brush is more expensive than a Sirchie brush but is reusable.

Secretary-Treasurer - Report given by Kibbey. Eighteen memberships were received between April 30, 2014 and September 30, 2014. Sixteen active memberships, one associate membership and one student membership. All applications have been forwarded and approved. An equipment inventory was conducted. All equipment has been counted for and with the appropriate board member. A new laptop and printer were purchased for the Association. An extension on filling taxes was requested by our accountant. The extension was granted and we are working on getting the paperwork filed. Fifteen members received the Digest via US mail. The rest of the members are receiving the Digest via email. Kibbey is working with Tillman on next year's password for the website.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS

2014 Seminar Audit - Report given by Williams for Tammy Harris. Upon the review the records were scanned and stored onto two CD-R discs. One disc will be given to the Secretary-Treasurer along with the original documents. The Executive board will determine who will retain the second disc. The law requires retention for a period of one year from the date of scan prior to shredding. The total net profit for the 2014 Seminar is \$20,359.03.

IAI Division Representative - Report given by Hull for Steve Nash. The IAI has increased their membership fees, \$80 for Active and

Associate memberships and \$45 for Student memberships. He attended the IAI Secretary Business meeting in Minnesota. A Division report was disseminated to the attendees. Reviewing the report California is the biggest Division carrying the most membership within the Division and within both the Division and IAI memberships.

CSD IAI Website - Report given by Tillman. No new news to report. Hull reported that Getty Images requested CSD IAI remove images from the website or be fined. This was discovered to be fraud and false allegations on Getty Images' part. No action has been taken from Getty Images or CSD IAI at this time.

Notification Group - Report given by Fisher. Elizabeth Marie Walsh Nice passed away on May 16, 2014. James Lewis Sarros passed away on February 4, 2013 and Arthur L. Seay passed away on November 19, 2011.

Seminar Planner - Reported given by Hull. The CSD IAI Business Schedule was proved. Early reservation for the Hyatt Regency Hotel is urged. All CSD IAI business will be conducted in the Hyatt Tahoe Room and the Installation Dinner will be in the Hyatt Ballroom. Harris provided me with a budget spreadsheet. CSD IAI merchandise will be sold at the CSD IAI booth. Sponsorship for the installation dinner is being explored. Silcock and Kibbey recommend the CSD IAI business schedule be published in the Digest and on the website.

Seminar Midyear Planner - Report given by Hudson. We met all the contractual requirements for 2014 midyear meeting in Visalia. The chosen site for the 2015 midyear meeting is the Monterey Hyatt Regency Hotel. The Audit and Finance meeting will be on December 4, 2015 and the Executive Board Meeting will be on December 5, 2015. The cost is \$125 per night.

Legal Counsel - Report given by Williams for Wilhite. Nothing to report at this time.

CSD Centennial - Report given by Klasey. Challenge Coins are available for \$10. One hundred and fifty more challenge coins will be made for the IAI conference to sell in the CSD IAI booth. Centennial articles have been and will continue to be published in the Digest.

OLD BUSINESS

Retention Of Old Records - Report given by Williams for Wilhite. Legally all financial reports/ records must be obtained for seven years. Membership applications can be scanned and the application may be shredded. The scanned document will be the original

CSD IAI record. Per Legal Counsel, Wilhite, a written procedure should be placed in policy and procedures manual.

Disaster Recovery Plan - Report by Hull. Scanned records and CD disc will remain with the Secretary-Treasurer in a fire proof safe. Fisher recommends the second CD be mailed to someone outside of Kibbey's region. Hess offered to take the second CD.

Update On E-Vote - Report given by Poirier. The ballot will be managed meaning the vendor will handle the account. The managed ballot will remove CSD IAI personal from the ballot process. I think is the best way to go for our Association. I have three proposals that are being reviewed. The best proposal is approximately \$700 per election which is the same cost that we are paying for mailing the ballots. What we are saving is time. It would take many hours to label, stuff and mail each ballot. A hard copy will be sent to the members who do not have computer access. Williams recommends the nominating committee and Fisher be made aware once a vendor has been selected. Even though the seminar is later in the year, the voting time frame will remain the same. It was confirmed all emails will remain confidential. Venn recommends a link to the ballot vendor website because of firewall issues. Thompson recommends Poirier and the Nomination Committee pick the best vendor. Hess recommends using something else besides just a membership number.

Update On IAI Funding Centennial Conference 2015 - Report given by Hull. The Board was provided a memo and letter of opinion from legal counsel expressing the Association's concern. Steve Nash, CSD IAI IAI Representative and I attended the IAI Board of Directors meeting where the memo and letter were presented. The IAI Board of Directors agreed to suspend the section 2.02 of the IAI operation Manual for the 2015 IAI conference. The CSD IAI will receive 25% profit if CSD IAI can meet the IAI's requirements. With the 2015 Team and volunteers, I am confident CSD IAI will retain the 25% profit. IAI assignments have been assigned to the CSD IAI Team all positions are filled. A cleaner digital CSD IAI logo is complete for publications and merchandise. If you're a member of CSD IAI only then you have to register as a non-member for the IAI conference. IAI was unable to add a check box on the registration form for the CSD IAI Installation Dinner. Installation tickets will be sold at the CSD IAI booth in the registration area. A sponsor for the dinner is being worked on to cover the costs of the dinner. My goal as

(See *SCIENCE and PRACTICES*, page 25)

(SCIENCE and PRACTICES, from page 24)

President is profit for the Association.

2015 IAI Conference (Centennial) - Report given by Klasey. The donation tree is coming to a close on November 30, 2014. If you are not an IAI member you will have to pay a no-member registration fee. Workshops are an additional fee pending the type of class you take. Student registration fees are set at \$190. Conference budgeting for your departments: the IAI and the CSD IAI conferences will be in the same fiscal budget year.

2016 Training Seminar - Report given by Waldo. A confirmed location has not been selected. I will be getting together with my team to crunch the numbers. I'm looking at the first week of May. The Hyatt in Costa Mesa was the only hotel that can meet that date. The Anaheim Resort Hyatt is available the last week in April but I really want the first week in May. I want to make sure I get the hotel costs at a reasonable price.

2017 Training Seminar - Report given by Troxel. I'm looking into the Monterey area, Hyatt. They have remodeled the hotel. I will be going down to look at the facility with Hudson. I'm also looking at the Marriott as well.

2018 Training Seminar - Report given by Poirier. I'm looking in the Rancho Mirage area as a possible location site.

NEW BUSINESS

E-Mail Address for Board Members - Report given by Galaviz-Flores. A request has been made to have all Board members have their own CSD IAI email address. This may reduce the number of emails going into my spam file. Tillman- it's pretty straight forward to set up the emails for the board members. Waldo- I think it's a good idea but it won't prevent spam. Klasey- would we set it up by title or name? I would be careful because a number of titles rotate yearly.

Galaviz-Flores- As Editor, I would like to send out mass emails but I'm unable to do it efficiently. At this point, to send out emails to the members is time consuming. I have to send them out in batches due to my account. Waldo will contact the SCAFO Web Master to work with Tillman to see what will work best for the Association.

Facebook Account/LinkedIn Group - Report given by Galaviz-Flores. Social media is a great way to promote the Division. Ten Divisions have Face Book accounts and four

Divisions also have LinkedIn accounts. Hess volunteered his services to develop a CSD IAI Face Book page. The Facebook link can be placed on the CSD IAI web page for membership use.

Waldo created the CSD IAI LinkedIn account in 2011. Hess recommended the association do a new LinkedIn account with restrictions. Hess suggested the account be monitored yearly to ensure invitees were still CSD IAI members. Williams suggested Waldo, Tillman and Hess work on this project.

CSD-Joint Conference with Pacific Northwest, Utah or Nevada Division - Report given by Galaviz-Flores. Having a joint conference may generate revenue, memberships and have a larger seminar. Klasey- This has been attempted before with poor results. Waldo- this would benefit smaller conference. It has worked well with SCAFO conferences. Klasey- most agencies will not send staff out of state to attend a conference. Coleman- It's a great idea. It would be to our benefit to host it and they come to us. Galaviz-Flores- it was my intent to keep it in California and generate more revenue. Palma- we need to promote our seminars to other Divisions so they can come into our State. Silcock- once Waldo sets a date for the 2016 seminar the Secretary Treasurer should send the information out to the surrounding Divisions. An advantage is so the surrounding Divisions don't schedule their seminar on the same dates. Galaviz-Flores suggests a committee be put together to explore this option. Williams- The sub-committee assignment: Nash will be the oversight, Hudson and Jacobs will be the members. Galaviz-Flores will assist when she can.

CSD IAI Items For Sale From On-Line Store - Report given by Galaviz-Flores. To further promote CSD IAI perhaps a CSD IAI contest where members design fun designs for shirts, mugs, hats, etc... to be sold on-line. Hull- I think it's a great idea. The difficult part would be the shipping, handling, storage & inventory. The Chesapeake Bay Division has a retired person how handles their merchandise. Klasey- I too think it's a great idea. Perhaps the merchandise should go with the Secretary-Treasurer to take back and forth to seminars or hire a vendor with storage so CSD IAI can have a wider variety of merchandise. Donna Kimmel-Lake has offered to house CSD IAI merchandise. Viellieux-Matsutani suggested to only keep small items on hand, key chains, pens... and reserve the larger item only for seminars to keep shipping costs low. Galaviz-Flores- all the merchandise can go on the Facebook page as well as the website. Waldo will look into how SCAFO handles their logistics and get back to the board.

Division Insurance - Report given by Hull. COO Glen Calhoun informed me that, effective January 25, 2015, due to legal and liability reasons, all Divisions will have to pay for their own insurance. Hull will look into obtaining insurance for CSD IAI.

Cal State Long Beach Request To Endorse Class - Report given by Poirier. Cal State Long Beach is known for their FET class. They now offering an extensive new forensic course. They are asking for CSD IAI endorsement. Waldo offered to attend the class to have a better understanding of the curriculum and report back to the association. Silcock- CSD IAI has never endorsed a school program nor a collage. An endorsement will have to be voted on by the members. Ed Palma- I have some concerns, CSD IAI will have no control over the student attending the program. Hess- I too have concerns, CSD IAI will have no control over the instructors. I don't see much benefit in this endorsement and a lot of risk. Williams- Waldo will report back at our next meeting under old business.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Mileage For Committee Members With No Hotel Stay - Report given by Galaviz-Flores. For the executive board or invited members who choose not to stay in the hotel but commute to the meeting be reimbursed at the IRS rate for mileage, 56 cents per mile, not to exceed one hotel night stay. Kibbey requests documentation of the mileage from address to address for reimbursement and audit purposes.

Motion: Galaviz-Flores, second by Kibbey, approved by the Board.

New Presidential Gavel - Report given by Williams. The Presidential gavel has the President's name and year engraved on the gavel stand. The old gavel will be archived with the Historian and end with the 99th President. The New gavel will start with the 100th President, Waldo.

Save On AV Costs - Report given by Waldo. CSD IAI should consider purchasing two projectors and screens to save on hotel AV costs. Williams recommend considering the purchase of laptops as well. The CSD IAI laptops are XP and we need to upgrade. This will be discussed at our next meeting.

Adjourned

Just a few memories from the 2015 IAI Training Conference...



IAI Group Photograph

Sacramento, California
August 2 - 8, 2015



International Association
for Identification

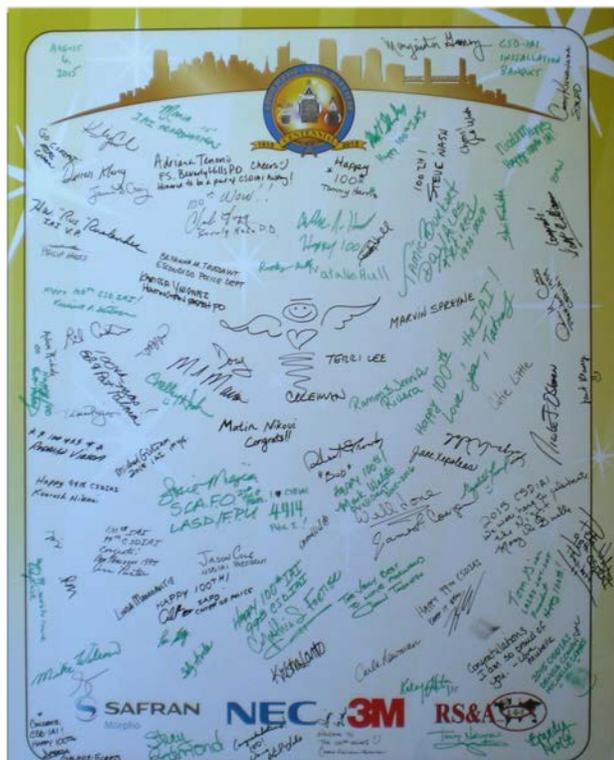


California State Division Group Photograph

Just a few memories from the 2015 IAI Training Conference...



California State Division Past Presidents Photograph



Poster Board Signed By Those Attending The CSD IAI Installation Banquet



Plaque Presented To The CSD IAI By The IAI

A Few Words From Cindy Hull



Dear 2015 CSD-IAI Seminar Committee & Volunteers,

With all my heart and sincere gratitude, I would like to personally thank the 2015 CSD-IAI Seminar Committee, volunteers and members who volunteered their services throughout the most important week for the International Association for Identification, their centennial celebration. I am so proud to have served with those on the CSD-IAI Team which clearly

demonstrated their professionalism, teamwork, and dedication to the California State Division.

The IAI conference team said, "The California State Division is the dream team". As I worked through the conference week all I heard were praises from different parts of the IAI - many from the Board of Directors, COO Glen Calhoun, Candy and Jim Murray and the rest of the IAI team.

Shelley Hudson: Taking the lead role for the opening ceremony and becoming Candy's assistant throughout the week is no small task. The quote I kept hearing during the week - Candy Murray, "I just love her".

Phil Hess: Taking the lead photographer role and fulfilling your Sergeant-At-Arms duties is not a small task. The quote I kept hearing during the week - Candy Murray, "At a moment's notice, he was there".

Liz Troxel: Security of the museum and equipment in the vendor hall was a topic of concern. Knowing you were at the helm as the Cadet handler made all feel at ease. The IAI Team was very pleased with your performance, assisting in the IAI booths and as the Cadet handler.

Jane Xepoleas: I know you played many roles during the week, but the IAI could not stop talking about your organizational skills, "the ribbons for the badges have never looked so organized. That is going above and beyond your call of duty". "A pleasure to work with".

Tara Fahey: Filling and printing out all of the certificates for the presenters was not small task, especially when you have computer/printer problems. Your hard work was not unnoticed by the IAI Team. "She had no complaints and was ready to work so early in the morning".

Tony Nguyen: A picture can say a thousand words. Your assistance was noticed and the IAI Team was so happy you won the photo contest First Place and Peoples' Choice awards for the photo you

entered. An IAI Director - "He is one of the CSD-IAI photographers and was taking our pictures throughout the week".

Matt Shindelus: Teamwork is the best word to describe your performance. If something needed to be done in the CSD-IAI booth, you were there to help. Thank you for your dedication!

Jeanne Clark: Eager to help in any way possible while injured = dedication. Throughout the week you would say, "I'm done over here. Now where can I go?" Thank you for your eagerness to help and team spirit!

Scott Williams: Jim Gettemy - the IAI Educational Director, noticed how eager you were to help with some of the workshops (an air compressor & chemical pick ups) even though that wasn't your assignment. "He went above and beyond his photography tasks for the betterment of the team". Jim Murray, "Great voice to MC the vendor hall".

Tammy Harris: With no hesitation you assisted IAI members at the computer stations, assisted IAI staff in the registration area and recognized when your assistance was needed in another booth. The IAI staff saw your eagerness to help in any way possible. "A pleasure to work with".

Cyrena Viellieux-Matsutani: You took charge of the CSD-IAI booth and selling the merchandise. I, and so many other members, saw how hard you worked. On top of that, you made all the table center pieces for the CSD-IAI installation dinner and the corsages and boutonnieres for the Past Presidents and Executive Board. All was appreciated!

Ramon Rivera: Jim Gettemy - the IAI Educational Director, could not say enough! You were able to assist in coordinating the shooting of two vehicles for a workshop and handle the chemical waste disposal for all of the workshops. "Happy to see it all come together".

Donna Kimmel-Lake: You only had one question, "How can I help". You volunteered your time with no hesitation to help the team. This act of teamwork hadn't gone unnoticed.

Kim Cook: When asked to help at a moment's notice, you were there and happy to help. "No questions asked, she was there".

Pat Palma: Thank you for assisting Candy with all that is bilingual. Your willingness with your time is much appreciated.

The student volunteers: Shannon Pfeiffer, Stacey Eriksson-Redmond, Hayley Murphy, Jessica Azcarate, Jennifer Braucht, Monica Dyer, Sara Gibson, Stephanie Lopez, Galina Ingrassia, Estrella Alfaro, Paul Catena, Natalie Cruz, Juan Rodriguez, and Sarah Hooks were all professional and showed their enthusiasm for the forensic field. All helped in various ways to ensure the IAI's tasks were complete. Thank you for your help!

Thank you to the Sacramento Police Department for making the opening ceremony seem flawless and safe!!