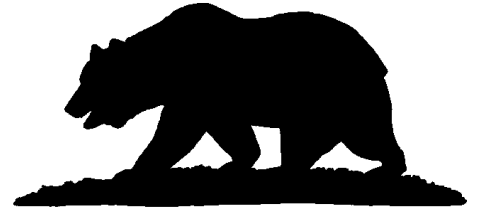


# The California Identification Digest

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## ARTICLES

### Crime Solving Art Forensic artist's sketches help police catch suspects

By Niesha Gates, Bee Staff Writer

*The following article appeared  
October 29, 2003 in the Sacramento  
Bee and features CSDIAI member  
Barbara Anderson, Sacramento  
Police Department – Ed.*

Barbara Anderson's artwork is not considered beautiful. It doesn't grace the walls of museums, and is more likely to be seen on a corkboard in the post office or in a police detective's cubicle. Increasingly, however, her work is being recognized for what it does -- help solve crime.

Earlier this month, Anderson, who is a forensic artist for the Sacramento Police Department, drew the composite sketch of Michael Conan Pitts -- the man accused of attempting to kidnap a 9-year-old El Dorado County girl while she waited for her school bus. The sketch bore such a striking resemblance to the man that eight people called authorities within hours of its release, all identifying 26-year-old Pitts as the person in the composite, said Lt. Kevin House, spokesman for the El Dorado County

Sheriff's Office. Pitts was arrested later that day and booked into jail on kidnapping charges. Anderson created the drawing, but she credits the sketch's success to the young girl's memory and eye for detail.

"She really remembered the shape of his face, his jawline, his clothes," Anderson said, glancing around her downtown office. "Some people lock up, especially when they have to picture the person who hurt them again. But she was comfortable with the details. She was very brave."

Anderson is among a handful of forensic artists working in the highly specialized field. Nationwide, there are about 19 full-time forensic artists on staff with law enforcement agencies, said Lois Gibson, a forensic artist with the Houston Police Department. On major cases, they sometimes help out other police agencies without forensic artists on staff.

Gibson teaches a one-week course at Northwestern University where artists can learn composite sketches, age progression and how to draw post-mortem sketches. But she also teaches the hardest aspect of the forensic artist's job -- how to sift through victims' painful memories. "You need

to give the person the most enjoyable conversation possible given the situation they've been in," Gibson said during a phone interview. "You've got to help them relax." Anderson does this speaking in a quiet, soothing voice, inviting the victims to close their eyes and focus on the one aspect of the suspect they most remember.

"Sometimes you can't have them relax too much though," she said. "This one time I went to a crime scene at a restaurant at 3 a.m. and the witnesses were exhausted and nearly falling asleep in the booths. I was pushing soda on them instead of telling them to close their eyes."

Her successful interviewing techniques have been adopted by El Dorado County Sheriff's Detective Bill Leard, who sat in on Anderson's session with the attempted-kidnapping victim. The following week, Leard used Anderson's method when he used new computer software to generate composite sketches of two men suspected of an El Dorado Hills home invasion robbery. Like many smaller departments, El Dorado County is turning to computerized composite programs because they don't have a forensic artist on staff.

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But advanced technology is still limited, Leard said. Forensic artists will always have a critical role in law enforcement.

"This is just another tool," he said. "Barbara's work can never be replaced."

### The Myth of Fingerprints

(The following article was downloaded by Darrell Klasey on 10-3-03 from *The Weekly Detail*, an on-line newsletter established by Kasey Wertheim, at clpex.com. Kasey stated that this article came from a National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers publication. Further, on the matter of "fair use" Kasey stated, "This site [clpex.com] contains copyrighted material, the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. www.clpex.com makes such material available in an effort to advance scientific understanding in the field of latent prints, thus constituting a 'fair use' of any such copyrighted material as provided for in section 107 of the US Copyright Law. In accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. Section 107, the material on this site is displayed without profit to those who wish to view this information for research and/or educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material from this site for purposes of your own that go beyond 'fair use', you must obtain permission from the copyright owner.").

There was a time – not very long ago – when we considered fingerprints to be the gold standard of scientific evidence. We assumed that fingerprint analysts were virtually infallible. Defense counsel not only rarely challenged the admissibility of fingerprint testimony; but on many occasions they also stipulated to the

admission of the findings of fingerprint examiners.

However, in the past few years we have become more skeptical about the opinions of fingerprint examiners. The initial shock came when proficiency tests revealed a substantial margin of error, including false positives, in examiners' findings. {1} Finally, in 2002, the forensic community was stunned when Judge Pollak excluded fingerprint testimony in *United States v. Llera Plaza* {2}, before changing his mind. {3}

To date, most of the attention has focused on the question of the reliability of the process by which the fingerprint expert "matches" the inked impression with the latent print found at the crime scene. Thanks in large part to Robert Epstein, we now appreciate that even if each person's fingerprint is unique, the examiner has to work with incomplete, somewhat distorted impressions of the fingerprint. Simply stated, it is a logical fallacy to leap from the premise of the uniqueness of fingerprints to the conclusion of the reliability of fingerprint comparison. That fact may enable the defense counsel to mount an effective weight attack on prosecution fingerprint testimony even when the judge rules the testimony admissible.

However, it is critical to realize that in a given case, fingerprint testimony can have another Achilles heel. That weakness is the nature of the image which the examiner compares to the inked impression. You should not assume that the image being compared is the original image discovered at the crime scene. In many cases today, the police have used computer technology to alter the original image. Indeed, in some cases, the image compared to the inked impression is one which the

police have in a very real sense created!

The use of computers to manipulate images of fingerprint impressions is proliferating. The practice began in the early 1990's. However, it has become so widespread that CBS News recently aired a *60 MINUTES II* segment devoted to the practice. The segment was entitled "The Hidden Clue." {4} During the segment, reporter Jim Stewart enthusiastically announces that "[d]etectives now have a new tool for cracking even the toughest of cases. Known as digital fingerprint enhancement, it's become the silver bullet among police forensic units all across the country..."

Based on our conversations with forensic personnel, including the staff at the New York Police Department (NYPD), the Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD), and the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department (LASD), perhaps 20 percent of American law enforcement agencies already have in-house technology for "touching up" or "embellishing" the fingerprint image found at the crime scene. {5} What exactly does "touching up" entail?

### THE TECHNOLOGY

Image enhancement. In some cases, that expression means image enhancement. {4} Image enhancement is subtractive. The process relies on computer software designed to improve the sharpness and contrast of a photograph by eliminating background patterns and colors. Before a normal photograph can be enhanced, the photographic image is digitized. {7} Digital images are composed of millions of tiny dots referred to as "pixels." Then, based on degradation models developed in research, the software manipulates the

pixels to filter out graininess and improve brightness and contrast.

Image enhancement has been adapted for use in fingerprint analysis. By way of example, analysts have used the process to remove patterns from original latent fingerprints, including the background on a check, the dot pattern on newsprint, and the weave pattern on material that would otherwise interfere with identification. They have also resorted to the process to improve the quality of latent prints lifted off blood stained fabrics and other difficult surfaces.

Image creation. Although image enhancement can be controversial, even more dramatically in some cases fingerprint analysts are now creating the image that is eventually compared with the inked impression. Consider the case of *People of the State of California v. Gerald F. Mason*. The case involved a murder committed 45 years ago in El Segundo, California. The police had found latent impressions on the steering wheel of a stolen vehicle involved in the case, but until the advent of computerized fingerprint technology the police could not use the impressions. The prints were partials. The police assumed that they belonged to the same person, but none of the prints was complete enough to permit identification.

All that changed when the technology became available. Initially, the police enlarged the partials. They then placed the enlargements on plastic transparency paper. Next, they used the transparency papers to in effect place one partial on top of another – to create a thumbprint that could be run through a database. The El Segundo Police Department lacked the technology to do so, but they persuaded the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department to enter the

thumbprint into its computer and execute an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) search for matches.

The computer identified a number of potential candidates. Candidate number ten was Gerald F. Mason, a South Carolinian. Mason was the right age to have committed the murder, and he matched the physical description of the killer. The subsequent investigation uncovered other evidence incriminating Mason. Mason was eventually extradited to California where he confessed to the killing. Given the confession, the police probably got the right man. However, the noteworthy aspect of the case is that the fingerprint image that was compared to the database was one the El Segundo police had literally created.

#### LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE TECHNOLOGY

In any case in which the prosecution claims that the police laboratory has compared the defendant's inked print to "a crime scene latent," you can no longer assume that the image compared to your client's inked print was the original crime scene print. That image may have been significantly altered or even manufactured by the police. The advent of this new technology has implications for every stage in the criminal justice process.

Pre-trial discovery. Demand to know whether the image compared to your client's inked print was the original impression found at the crime scene. If not, how did the police obtain – or generate – the image that was compared? If that image was created by computer, which software was used to produce the image? What research has been done to validate the accuracy of that software program? In

applying the procedure, did the police observe the guidelines recommended by the Association for Information and Image Management (AIIM)? {8}

Insist that the police produce the original crime scene impression. If the original impression is no longer available, inquire as to what happened to it? Did someone destroy it? If so, who did so and why?

In Limine motions to exclude fingerprint testimony. This Achilles heel provides a basis for excluding fingerprint testimony apart from a generalized Daubert attack on the reliability of the comparison process.

To be sure, a Daubert attack is a possibility. There have been only a few published opinions dealing with image enhancement technology. {9} Most jurisdictions have yet to pass on the admissibility of images produced by this process. Mount a Daubert challenge. Remember that the question is not the general validity of the image enhancement theory. Rather, the question is the accuracy of the particular software which the police laboratory employed to enhance or create the image in question. {10} Under Daubert, the prosecution must establish "appropriate validation" for the validity of that program.

In addition, consider an alternative Federal Rule of Evidence 702 attack. As amended, in 2000, Rule 702 now mandates that the proponent demonstrate both that "the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods" and that "the witness has applied the principles and methods reliably to the facts of the case." Prior to that amendment, prosecutors sometimes argued that proof of proper test procedure was not a required element of the foundation for expert testimony. {11} They contended that violations of correct test protocol cut

to weight rather than admissibility. However, the 2000 amendment forecloses that argument. As previously noted, AIIM has developed guidelines for using imaging technology. If the police ignored or deviated from those guidelines in the instant case, cite the amended version of the statute and urge the trial judge to exclude under Rule 702.

If the original crime scene image is no longer available, press a best evidence rule objection. There is a strong argument that the enhanced or generated image is neither an "original" under Federal Rule 1001(3) or even a "duplicate" under Rule 1001(4).

On their face, both subdivisions require a showing that the exhibit produced in court "accurately" reflects the original, raw evidence. In the case of image enhancement, the computer has subtracted pixels and changed the image. It is undeniable that the enhanced image differs from the original. At the very least, the enhanced image is an incomplete version of the original image. In the case of a created fingerprint, it is even clearer that the exhibit proffered in court differs from the partials found at the crime scene. If the computer manipulated exhibits are neither originals nor duplicates and the prosecution cannot establish an adequate excuse for the non-production of the original image, Rule 1002 bars the fingerprint evidence.

Weight attacks at trial. To begin with, be conscious of the way you refer to the exhibits. Refer to the original crime scene image as "the real evidence." In contrast, characterize the computer "manipulated" image as one the police "created" or "manufactured."

Be visual. Introduce the original image. If the prosecution was foolish enough to neglect to introduce the original, remind the jury that they have the "real evidence" only because you bothered to present it to them. Contrast the original image with both the defendant's inked impression and the manipulated image. Point out all the evident differences among the three. Doing so not only calls into question the reliability of the ultimate opinion that the crime scene fingerprint is the defendant's. Even more importantly, doing so can call into question the credibility of the prosecution witnesses.

If there are marked differences between the original image and the computer manipulated image, some jurors may begin to think that the prosecution experts have strained to mislead them. Some may suspect that the prosecution has attempted to "manipulate" them just as the technician manipulated the pixels.

Computer manipulation of fingerprints is only the tip of the iceberg. Similar techniques are being used in the analysis of blood spatters, toolmarks, bitemarks, footwear impressions, gunshot residue, tire tread impressions, hair, fiber, and videos. This is the summer of computerized make-believe in *The Matrix Reloaded* and *Terminator*. Make certain that the jury understands the difference between the courtroom and the theatre. In the theatre, we enjoy fantasy; but in the courtroom, we want and need fact.

#### NOTES

1. Grieve, Possession of Truth, 46 *Journal of Forensic Identification* 521 (1996); Starrs, Forensic Science on the Ropes: An Upper Cut to Fingerprinting, 20 *Scientific Sleuthing Rev.* 1 (Wint. 1996). Then Robert

- Epstein released his influential article, Fingerprints Meet Daubert: The Myth of Fingerprint 'Science' Is Revealed, 75 *Southern California Law Review* 605 (2002)
2. 179 F.Supp.2d 492 (E.D.Pa.2002)
  3. 188 F.Supp.2d 549 (E.E.Pa.2002)
  4. A written version of this segment is available on the internet at <http://uttm.com/stories/2002/11/19/601/main530029.shtml>
  5. Several departments use software developed by PC Professionals. PC Professionals posts its client list at <http://pcprosusa.com/clients.html>
  6. See generally 2 P. Ginnalli & E. Imwinkelried, *Scientific Evidence* 25-6.1 (2002 Supp.)
  7. G. Joseph, *Modern Visual Evidence* 8-22 (1999)
  8. You can contact AIIM at its international headquarters: 1100 Wayne Avenue, Suite 1100, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Its phone number is (301) 587-8202, its fax number (301) 587-2711, and its e-mail address is [aiim@aiim.org](mailto:aiim@aiim.org)
  9. *Nooner v. State*, 907 S.W.2d 677 (Ark, 1995); *Dolan v. State*, 743 So.2d 544 (Fla.Dist.Ct.App. 1999); *Wagner v. State*, 707 So.2d 827 (Fla.App. 1998); *State v. Hayden*, 950 P.2d 1024 (Wash.App. 1998)
  10. Risinger, Defining the "Task at Hand": Non-Science Forensic Science After *Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael*, 57 *Washington & Lee Law Review* 767 (2000)
  11. Imwinkelried, The Debate in the DNA Cases Over the Foundation for the Admission of Scientific Evidence: The Importance of Human Error as a Cause of Forensic Misanalysis, 69 *Washington University Law Quarterly* 19 (1991)

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Distinguished Professor of Law and Director of Trial Advocacy, University of California, Davis. He is the coauthor of *Scientific Evidence* (3d Ed. 1999) and the author of *The Methods of Attacking Scientific Evidence* (3d ed. 1997). He is the expert testimony columnist for *National Law Journal* and a forensic science columnist for *Criminal Law Bulletin*.]

Michael Cherry, GMC7 Inc., S1 Saddle River Road, Woodcliff Lake, NJ 07677, 201-513-8300, fax 270-738-0134. [Michael Cherry, is a principal at GMC7 Inc. and a technologist who assisted NASA in the development of celestial navigation imaging displays used by the Apollo Moon Flight Simulator. He is a voting member of the evidentiary committee of The Association for Information and Image Management (AIIM). He has appeared on CNN Money Line. He is a Giga Expert who has published articles for the US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).]

### **The Myth of Fingerprints – Author's Comments**

(The following article was downloaded by Darrell Klasey on 10-6-03 from *The Weekly Detail*, an on-line newsletter established by Kasey Wertheim, at clpex.com. On the matter of "fair use" Kasey stated, "This site [clpex.com] contains copyrighted material, the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. www.clpex.com makes such material available in an effort to advance scientific understanding in the field of latent prints, thus constituting a 'fair use' of any such copyrighted material as provided for in section 107 of the US Copyright Law. In accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. Section 107, the

material on this site is displayed without profit to those who wish to view this information for research and/or educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material from this site for purposes of your own that go beyond 'fair use', you must obtain permission from the copyright owner.").

Good morning, and thank you for taking a moment to read my comments regarding my article "The Myth of Fingerprints." I asked Kasey to publish this because I feel strongly about this subject, and I sincerely desire for everyone to know the reasons behind the article.

Even though I have some training and knowledge of fingerprints, you will not see me testify as a fingerprint expert. I am not a fingerprint expert, and I would never claim to be a fingerprint expert. Likewise, I would not expect to see someone testify to the results of a fingerprint enhancement unless at a minimum, they understood the analog to digital and digital to analog conversions that took place as well as the strengths and weaknesses of the equipment used.

Some examiners may have no choice, if they want to keep their jobs. They may be required to present an altered image in court. The bottom line is this: If I produced a second enhanced version of the same latent fingerprint in a case and you were asked which enhanced fingerprint is the correct one; unless you are both a fingerprint expert and an imaging expert your answer would be "I do not know."

My intent is not to disrespect the value and contribution of fingerprint examiners. My intent is to improve the quality of the equipment and procedures used to perform fingerprint enhancement. But why would anyone budget money for training or

improved equipment if a fingerprint enhancement case has never been seriously challenged in court?

As many of you know, I was involved in *Reyes v Florida*. Every day, fingerprints are routinely enhanced, yet there have been no fingerprint enhancement challenges since *Reyes*. And to provide a level of comfort for now - even though the tone of my NACDL article is a call-to-arms, I have not yet received even one inquiry from a defense attorney or public defender's office. And I have heard estimates that criminal defense attorneys loose between 90 and 95% of their cases.

I have also asked Kasey to distribute my other article, "Reasons to Challenge Digital Evidence and Electronic Photography."

If you have any questions or interest, please don't hesitate to contact me as some already have. If we get enough responses, perhaps we can conduct a training session.

### **Reasons to Challenge Digital Evidence and Electronic Photography**

By Michael Cherry (originally written for the NACDL *Champion*; reprinted here [on clpex.com] with permission of the author. (02 June 2003):

If digital evidence can be incorrectly altered or enhanced{1} by newly trained personnel, and digital cameras{2} and printers{3} are not equal to their film counterparts in quality and color, what does that say about the quality of today's forensic evidence which is transitioning to digital?

Examples of digital concerns:

Digital cameras do not accurately represent color.

Dye-sublimate digital printers can even confuse imaging experts. They cannot produce the highly accurate photographic images that film does, but their images appear to be photographs. They produce color and negative prints on photographic style paper that mimics the look and feel of photographs.

In many instances, the digital printer used is not as accurate as the digital camera used, and therefore crime scene details and fingerprint minutiae is lost.

The law enforcement community is incorrect regarding the acceptability of using traditional darkroom enhancement techniques on digital images "...Traditional enhancement techniques are techniques that have direct counterparts in traditional darkrooms. They include brightness and contrast adjustment, color balancing, cropping, and dodging and burning. These traditional and acceptable forensic techniques are used to achieve an accurate recording of an event or object{4}."

Many different forms of image enhancement and traditional darkroom image enhancement can render some crime scene details and fingerprint minutiae unprintable. For example, dodge-and-burn, the selective lighting and darkening of areas within an image, can place details outside of the threshold of a digital printer's range of light and dark printing capabilities.

The law enforcement community is incorrect with regard to the discovery of image enhancement. "Question: is it necessary to document the enhancement process used to produce an enhanced image? Answer: the need to document the enhancement

process is determined by the process used. Discussion: documentation of enhancement steps is not necessary when using traditional darkroom techniques{4}."

The transition to digital images requires a brand new level of standards, guidelines and training. For example, the use of image editing and enhancement software should be curtailed or at least regulated. Before and after images should be routinely provided. This is essential when the original evidence is not available or well preserved. Examples include hard to- lift fingerprints, footprints, bite marks and tire patterns.

There are known quality problems associated with some digital printers, scanners and cameras. For example, some digital printers are famous for their fading pictures, others for their magenta cast.

Digital images should be challenged when the original image is not available for comparison. Examples include hard-to-lift fingerprints, footprints, bite marks and tire patterns. There are many reasons to challenge, including authenticity, accuracy and the quality of hacker-free security procedures.

Digital images should not be compressed to save space unless a loss-free method is used.

All enhancements should be challenged, as they require very precise steps and newly trained personnel may find them difficult to understand or implement. This is particularly true of audio, video and fingerprint enhancements. Enhancements of enhancements should be regulated. There is a relevant challenge for any form of digital image or digital enhancement

associated with audio, video and fingerprint images.

The Iowa International Association for Identification (IAI) Web site highlights State v. Hayden, 950 P.2d 1024 (Wash. App. 1998), where the Washington court of appeals noted experts' claims "that digital photographs are superior to regular film photographs because digital photographs can pick up and differentiate between many more colors and shades of gray than film photographs. Digital cameras do not accurately represent color."

I did not realize how rapidly the criminal forensics community was transitioning to the use of digital technology until I watched CBS News *60 Minutes II* the Hidden Clue, "Detectives now have a new tool for cracking even the toughest of cases," Jim Stewart reports. "Known as digital fingerprint enhancement, it's become the silver bullet among police forensic units all across the country....." {5}

As a voting member of the evidentiary committee of The Association for Information and Image Management (AIIM){6} and a pioneer in image management and digital photography going back to early NASA days, I know it's very difficult to perform a proper enhancement, particularly a fingerprint enhancement.

Digital enhancement is highly controversial within the imaging community. The product of a digital enhancement is a new image which is identical to old one, except for its altered characteristics. For example, the red car image now has a twin, a blue car image.

In the courtroom enhanced digital images are original images that have undergone some computer changes,

and it falls to the discretion of a trial judge as to whether they are admissible as duplicates. I would like to classify enhanced digital images as enhanced digital images and not as originals or duplicates. I would also like to number enhanced images to readily identify their lineage.

An image derived from the source image would be a first order enhancement, an image derived from that image would be a second order enhancement and so on. As two or more enhanced images can be spawned from the source image, I would like to see them alphabetized e.g. image 2a and image 2b.

Mathematical enhancements include: magnification, color substitution and the removal of a thin nylon stocking or mask covering the features of a persons face. After removal, the nose shape, chin type and the presence or absence of a mustache or beard can often be determined.

Mathematical enhancements can be quite powerful. Unfortunately, it is not uncommon for mathematical enhancements to be performed incorrectly as we are in a transitional period from analog to digital.

Artistic enhancements can be used to do anything: selectively darken or lighten areas within an image (dodge and burn), place a person within a picture or video as well as to modify conversations within an audio or video recording. Artistic enhancement can lead to pure fantasy.

All enhancements should be challenged, as they require very precise steps and newly trained personnel may find them difficult to understand or implement. This is particularly true of the audio, video and fingerprint enhancements. In addition it is not uncommon to see

artistic and mathematical enhancements on the same newly created image.

On the positive side, scientists are having some success in enhancing low quality videotape commonly found in gas stations and convenience stores. While not necessarily ready for the courtroom, the results of these improvements can be very useful in determining the probable absence or presence of a specific person.

Some concluding thoughts:

Are there known quality problems associated with the digital printer, scanner or camera used?

If enhanced images are introduced, were the enhancements correctly done? Can they be repeated using a different person?

Enhancements of enhancements shouldn't be allowed as they are unnecessarily misleading.

Digitally enhanced pictures should be identified as such.

If digital images are compressed, was a loss-free method used? If not, why not?

Digital images should be challenged when the original image is not available for comparison.

During today's cost-driven transition period to digital, both the quality of the images and the experts tend to be inferior to their analog counterparts.

Text files that describe the evidence should be properly safeguarded.

Notes

1 The product of a digital enhancement is a new image which is

identical to old one, except for its altered characteristics. For example, the red car image now has a twin, a blue car image.

2 Kodak T-MAX 100 can resolve approximately 200 line pair per mm TOC 1000:1, Kodak Web Site, 200 pixels/mm at 35mm resolution  $36*200*24*200=34,560,000$  or 34 Megapixels In conventional digital cameras systems, color filters are applied to a single layer of photodetectors in a tilted mosaic pattern. The filters let only one wavelength of light - red, green or blue - pass through to any given pixel, allowing it record only one color. As a result, typical mosaic sensors capture 50% of the green and only 25% of each of the blue and red light. The approach has inherent drawbacks, no matter how many pixels a mosaic-based image sensor might contain. Since they only capture one third of the color, mosaic-based image sensors must rely on complex processing to interpolate the two-thirds they miss. Not only does this slow down the speed of image rendering, interpolation also leads to color artifacts and a loss of image detail. Some cameras even intentionally blur pictures to reduce color artifacts. <http://theweeklydetail.c.tep1.com/maa/bwpQaa02m6bdN3C3b/>

3 Computer printers print at 300 to 2400 dots per inch. Film requires at least 8000 dots per inch. Sales terminology can be misleading, 4800 and 5760 optimized dots per inch (dpi) are used to describe printers that improve the appearance of basic 1200 x 1200 dpi images. These printers cannot accurately print 4800 or 5760 dpi input images. Some drum scanners can scan 35mm film at 11,000 dpi. (Bob Myers, Heidelberg USA, Inc.)

4 The National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, Inc. (NACDL) Standards and Guidelines, Recommendations and Guidelines for the Use of Digital Image Processing in the Criminal Justice System Scientific Working Group on Imaging Technologies (SWGIT) Version 1.2, June 2002.

5 The product of a digital enhancement is an identical twin image, except for its altered characteristics. Examples include a red gun instead of a blue gun, or the removal of an extraneous pattern, the weave of a bed sheet, to make the new fingerprint image more apparent.

6 AIIM holds the secretariat for International Standards Organization (ISO) ISO/TC 171 SC2, Document Imaging Applications, Application Issues. AIIM is also the administrator for the U. S. Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to ISO TC 171, Document Imaging Applications that represents the United States at international meetings. Over 80 of AIIM's standards, recommended practices and technical reports have been drafted and approved by the American National Standards Association (ANSI).

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**We are saddened**

Greg Campos, the husband of member Patricia Campos, Riverside County CAL-ID, passed away suddenly.

Marvin Spreyne

**To Ricardo Tomboc and CSDIAI**

Thank you for selecting me as a scholarship recipient! I am so grateful and honored to have support from this organization. It highly motivates me to continue to do well in college.

I will use the scholarship for Fall 2003 tuition, books and college supplies. I look forward to meeting the members at a future conference. Sincerely, thank you all for your assistance and guidance.

Erica Knauff

**George Pletts Meritorious Service Award**

Nominations are solicited for this annual award to a CSDIAI member who has demonstrated exceptional professional standard in their employment; provided service to their community; and demonstrated commitment and professionalism within CSDIAI through past and present service.

Nominations may be made by any member in good standing to the Resolutions Committee listed below and must be received before December 31, 2003.

Galen Nickey Chairperson  
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**President's Message**

I was recently contacted by Raymond Davis, the president of the California Association of Criminalists (CAC). The CAC has expressed a desire to have a closer professional relationship between our two associations. For information regarding CAC, their semi-annual training seminars and other related criminalistics information, visit their website at [www.cacnews.org](http://www.cacnews.org).



**Jeanne Clark**

I would like to encourage all eligible members to consider serving our Association by running for an executive committee office for the next term. The association members, who are willing and able to devote the time and energy needed, lead this

Association and make it successful. Please take the time to consider submitting your name, or someone you feel would be able to lead. The nominating committee has posted information in this Digest.

The 2004 CSDIAI Training Seminar is continuing to develop. Speakers chairperson Darrell Klasey has several confirmed speakers and is continuing to gather information from members on topics and or speakers. Ongoing information will be posted in the digest or on the CSDIAI website.

Now is the time to start planning on the presentation of a members exhibit. Chairperson Cindy Hull is requesting members to participate. Cash prizes will be awarded to the 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> place winners. Lets make this years members exhibits entries equal to the number that were on display at the Palm Springs Seminar last year.

I wish to express my sincere best wishes to you and your family for the upcoming holiday season.

Sincerely,  
Jeanne Clark  
CSDIAI President

**From the CSDIAI Archives**  
By Darrell Klasey, Historian

It's not just fingerprint examiners, photographers, and criminalists who spoke at our early conferences. 1934 saw a joint conference with the IAI and the California State Division. One of the presentations was Dr. A. F. Wagner's talk on "The Autopsy and Crime Investigation." Dr. Wagner was an autopsy surgeon with the Los Angeles County Coroner's Office.

"In discussing the role of an autopsy surgeon in crime investigation, I might begin by saying that before any person

can be convicted of the crime of murder, the true cause of death must be found. The autopsy findings, therefore, become the corner stone of what the lawyers call the 'corpus delicti' and while the cause of death thus becomes an essential part of the prosecutor's evidence in any trial for murder, the importance or weight of this evidence, as compared with the other evidence in the case, varies from the status of mere routine evidence up to evidence of such great importance that the outcome of the pending trial may almost wholly be determined by it alone.

For example, in a case of a simple gunshot wound, in which the bullet after penetrating some vital structures has been recovered from the body, the autopsy report becomes a sort of routine testimony, hardly meriting cross-examination. On the other hand, in cases in which it is clearly evident that some form of violence has been sustained by the victim, and particularly when advanced disease, as cancer, tuberculosis, heart and kidney lesions, is also found, such cases furnish ammunition for a prolonged medico-legal battle between the autopsy surgeon and opposing counsel.

In such instances, the task of the autopsy surgeon in maintaining and defending his position often becomes difficult, not because his conclusions are erroneous, but because, on the witness stand, he is at a great disadvantage. There he must answer questions; he is not permitted to give his reasons in full and in the calm and deliberate manner that such important problems demand. If he disagrees somewhat, even though such digressions may be important to illustrate his reasons for drawing his conclusions, he is stopped and told that his answers are 'not responsive to the question.' He immediately

becomes aware that he is playing a part in a game, in which his opponent is ready to take any advantage of any false move. The atmosphere becomes tense and not conducive to development of the truth, which both sides profess to seek.

The witness recognizes that a battle is on – a battle of wits – and he may, or may not, consider the game worth the candle, depending upon whether he is or is not in a fighting mood on that particular day. By permitting a witness to answer only such questions as counsel may choose to ask, very absurd conclusions may be reached, and even when the witness has succeeded in maintaining his position, the opposing attorney can always fall back on that well-worn but not worn-out question – that last chance to create doubt in the minds of the jury: 'well, now, doctor, isn't there the possibility that the gunshot wound, or the blow on the head, or the poison administered, etc. (depending upon the nature of the case) may not have been the cause of death, but that the deceased came to his death as a result of some disease, or from fright, anger or excitement, etc.?'

One is almost forced to admit a possibility, for in the uncertainties of human affairs, all things may be possible. However, there are all degrees of possibilities, such as the world may come to an end within the next few hours – surely a most improbable possibility. However, once admit a possibility, the jury will be told 'even the doctor admitted he was not sure of the cause of death.' One can take the position that we are not sure of anything in this world – a position that is not in accord with the common sense of mankind.

"I have mentioned the foregoing to show the difficult position an autopsy surgeon is often called upon to assume

as his part in crime investigation. I admit that in the great majority of cases just verdicts are probably reached and justice satisfied; however, I am convinced that the manner in which expert medical testimony is used in criminal courts today is the poorest way possible to make proper use of expert knowledge. Until this defect is corrected, as has been attempted in some states, notably Massachusetts, the conscientious expert witness can only grin and bear, do the best he can to present the true facts and then forget the case.

“Regarding autopsy work as a part of crime investigation, I feel that the autopsy surgeon should limit his activities to discovering and reporting facts disclosed by his examination of the dead body. He should be both competent and honest. One of these qualities without the other is not sufficient. It is his business to intelligently and scientifically examine the body. He should not formulate pet theories of his own and allow himself to be swayed by them, either while doing his work or when summing up and interpreting his findings. Unless he trains himself to be scrupulously careful, he will consciously or unconsciously pay more attention to certain phases of his problem than to others.

“Newspaper articles which may or may not be misleading, the opinions of investigators, which likewise may or may not be correct, may all be considered and will often be of value, but the final conclusion should not be based, even in part, nor even colored by hearsay. He should hew straight to the line, let the chips fall where they may. If his examination reveals facts that point to murder, suicide or accident, he should consult and cooperate with investigators duly authorized by the Police, Sheriff’s or District Attorney’s Department, but he

should never forget that his position is a neutral one and that he has no business to go beyond the facts he learns at the autopsy table. If his findings fit in with the opinions or theories of the various investigators, well and good – he can then support and corroborate their theories.

“If however, there is no evidence that the deceased died by violence or poison, he should frankly so report and maintain his position so long as he knows he is right. If his postmortem examination has been skillfully and carefully done, and if pathological and toxicological examinations confirm his conclusions, he usually has no difficulty in convincing others of this fact. Many an innocent but suspected person has thus been saved the stigma of an indictment or even of a false conviction, by the work of an unbiased autopsy surgeon.

“In my experience in Los Angeles County, our investigators and law-enforcing agents have almost always cooperated with the Coroner’s Department and been willing to wait until the autopsy work has been wholly completed before any decisive steps are taken in arraigning a suspected criminal. Of course, they do not stop their investigations in the meantime, but they frequently consult with our department in puzzling cases, and mutual cooperation has been enjoyed in fullest measure. In but two instances did a former District Attorney attempt to prosecute when the postmortem findings showed that death had been due to natural causes. This happened some 16 or 18 years ago – it has never happened since. The defendants were acquitted in both cases.

“A good autopsy surgeon should be a fact finder, not a theory builder. The latter would be too apt to make the facts conform to his theory or the

theories suggested by others. Preferably, he should hold his position through Civil Service appointment, so that he may be free and independent in his work. He should feel that he is not liable to lose his position except for manifest incompetency.

“On the other hand, the autopsy surgeon should not be inclined to the assumption that he is the whole show. He will have enough to do if he stays in his own field and does his work well there. He should be a practical and experienced pathologist, bacteriologist, toxicologist, etc., but he need not be, in fact could not be a trustworthy specialist in all fields of medicine. He must have, however, sufficient practical experience to realize when and what kinds of examinations should be made, and to select and preserve the appropriate tissues or organs for such examinations. He should know the effects of poisons, as well as their symptoms, for as frequently happens, a history of symptoms before death is available, especially if the deceased has been in a hospital; but an autopsy surgeon should not attempt to do chemical analyses. He should, however, be able to do simple chemical qualitative tests and thus avoid overburdening the chemist with work and the County or City with needless expense.

“Neither is ballistics within the province of the autopsy surgeon. The latter is a medical man, not a firearms expert. He, of course, becomes more or less familiar with the various kinds of guns and bullets, etc., and if he, after years of experience, has become adept in finding the bullets in dead bodies, which is not always an easy task without the aid of a fluoroscope; and if he has learned how to place identification marks on bullets without obscuring or destroying important landmarks and making it impossible

for the ballistic expert to properly identify the missile, and if he can later produce the bullet in court without objection of judge or attorney, then the autopsy surgeon can feel proud of himself, feel that he has served his country well, and leave all further embarrassing questions to the ballistic expert. The latter is a much later addition to the array of experts in crime investigation, and we ought to give him a break occasionally.

“There are so many specialists of all kinds to be found in the larger cities of various countries, many of them in the public employ, that it would be foolhardy for an autopsy surgeon to try to be an expert in all fields. If he did attempt it, he would soon be dubbed ‘the all-round specialist’ – that impossible quack who is usually a specialist in nothing. In large centers the autopsy surgeon is so busy with his own work he would not have time to accomplish much in these special fields, even if he had the necessary qualifications; while in small towns or communities the autopsy surgeon is usually a practicing physician who does the autopsy work in his spare time. In such situations, when the services of specialists are required, he can still call upon experts from the cities.

“In closing, I would like to call attention to the fact that in many localities, possibly in all cities of medium size and larger, a number of individuals blossom forth as specialists and our courts accept them as specialists merely because they say so themselves. Such individuals should be carefully examined by the opposing attorney, prompted by the aid of a well known and accredited specialist in the same field. When a new alienist takes the witness stand, the attorney on the other side should call in an alienist or two of good reputation and standing in the

community and proceed to find out what the new claimant’s experience, training and knowledge amount to, to learn whether he has ever had any practical experience or not.

“Then there are the individuals who claim to be able to identify persons or dead bodies by means of the microscopical examination of hairs. What simpler and more conclusive method could be devised to properly evaluate such claims than to submit a sample of hair from some person, known to those who are conducting the test, to the hair expert and require him to show to which one of say six other persons having hair of similar color, texture and general appearance, the sample submitted belongs. If he can measure up to this test, repeated several times to avoid possibility of all doubt – well and good – if he cannot, he should not be permitted to testify in any court trial, where human life or liberty is at stake.

“This does not mean that research work of this or any other kind should cease – by no means – for many of the scientific facts known today are the result of research workers, who refused to be discouraged in their work, but the witness stand is not the place in which to carry out any experimental work, or in which unproven theories should be exploited.

“An instance of a somewhat different nature but still illustrating what I have attempted to bring to your attention, came to my notice some time ago. A woman was accused of asphyxiating her husband by means of manufactured illuminating gas. The man was in bed and dead drunk. There was a gas heater, attached by a short hose to a gas jet near the bed. It was the theory of the prosecution that the wife had disconnected the hose from the stove and placed that end of it under the bed covering near the

man’s face, and then turned on the gas. One witness, an officer, testified that, after the man had been found dead, that he smelled the hose and got an unmistakable odor of gas. The wife was convicted. Perhaps this testimony had nothing to do with the verdict of the jury, but who knows that some one or more of the jury may not have been impressed by this testimony and caused him or them to vote ‘guilty’ instead of ‘not guilty?’ Why did it not occur to someone to try the simple experiment of running gas through a hose, new or old, for a couple of hours and then smell the hose a day or two later. Everyone knows that manufactured gas, with all its rank sulphurous compounds, will so impregnate a hose that the odor can be obtained several days thereafter. Had this been done it would have proved the utter worthlessness of such testimony. Some of the testimony admitted in our courts of justice is a disgrace to the intelligence of this age.

“It seems to me there are too many individuals who, when they have discovered some new method or read about some new way of detecting crime, allow their enthusiasm to steal away their good judgment. They may be prompted by ambition, or perhaps the fear that someone else may ‘beat them to it,’ and get the credit they feel they feel belongs to them – but no matter what the reason may be, no one should be permitted to testify as to facts, presumably shown by certain tests, when these tests have been imperfectly proven or not proven at all. An innocent person may be convicted, or a guilty one may be set free. It has seemed to me that in some of our court trials the defendant, the most vitally interested of all, is almost forgotten in the game which the prosecution and the defense are playing.

“In the intensive efforts of today, intended to make crime investigation scientific and successful, may we not hope that only the true scientific spirit may prevail and obviate in the future the unfortunate and tragic mistakes that have too often occurred in the past.”

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## TRAINING

### Ridgeology Science Workshop

Orange County Sheriff's Department  
December 1-5, 2003

Instructor: Kasey Wertheim  
Fee: \$545.00

For further information, contact  
Forensic Identification Training  
Seminars,  
PO Box 31685,  
Tucson, AZ 85751-1685  
(888) 235-1230  
e-mail: [bonnie@foridents.com](mailto:bonnie@foridents.com)

### Ridgeology, Daubert & Testimony

Tucson, AZ, November 3-7 or  
November 10-14, 2003

Instructor: Pat Wertheim  
Fee: \$545.00

For further information  
contact Pat Wertheim  
PO Box 23629  
Tucson, AZ 85734-3629  
(520) 746-4570  
e-mail: [foridents@aol.com](mailto:foridents@aol.com)

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### Evidence Photographers International Council

November 18 – 23, 2003  
Holiday Inn On the Bay  
San Diego

EPIC Evidence Photography School  
5 Days of instruction by leading  
experts in the field of evidence  
photography!

Tuesday, November 18, 2003 7-9 pm,  
early registration for 1-day basic  
program

Wednesday, November 19, 2003,  
attend day 1 and learn the basics of  
camera equipment, film and digital  
operation

Thursday, November 20, 2003,  
EPIC's 4-day School of Evidence  
Photography & Imaging, providing  
unique opportunity to learn about the  
fascinating and lucrative field of  
evidence photography through  
instructional sessions that include  
hands-on “shooting” workshops.

For further information on the EPIC  
Program, call (800) 356-3742 or visit  
our website at [www.epic.org](http://www.epic.org).

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### California Criminalistics Institute

To view a complete listing of  
courses currently being offered or to  
obtain an application to attend a class,  
go to the CCI web page at  
<http://www.cci.ca.gov>

For course description and  
application to attend, visit CCI's  
website. For additional information,  
contact:

Felita D. Chapman  
CA Department of Justice  
Latent Print Program  
916-227-3797  
[Felita.Chapman@doj.ca.gov](mailto:Felita.Chapman@doj.ca.gov)

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### Northern California Forensic Identification Study Group

MEETING NOTES – SEPTEMBER  
3, 2003

The September 3 meeting at the  
Concord Police Department was  
attended by 24 individuals  
representing 10 law enforcement

organizations. Stacie Fenn and Debra  
Galaviz-Flores (ATF) were the hosts.

ATF Forensic Chemist Richard D.  
Lute presented “Collection and  
Preservation of Fire Debris Evidence.”  
Rick earned a B.S. degree in  
chemistry from Indiana University,  
followed by a Master's degree in  
forensic Science at National  
University. He has been with ATF  
since 1998; has testified as an expert  
witness in California, New Mexico,  
and Nevada; and is a member of the  
American Academy of Forensic  
Sciences and the California  
Association of Criminalists. Rick was  
aided in his presentation by Oakland  
Police Sergeant Paul Balzouman and  
his canine partner Dox.

Rick's presentation revolved around  
three objectives: contamination and  
how to avoid it; how to properly  
collect, package and preserve fire  
debris evidence; and an overview of  
ATF's National Response Team and  
the Accelerant Detection Canine  
Program.

Contamination is the unintended  
transfer of a material onto the scene  
and/or onto evidence collected. There  
are three types of contamination: (1)  
cross scene – contamination carried  
from one scene to another, usually via  
personnel or equipment; (2) cross case  
– contamination usually due to  
improper storage or packaging; and  
(3) random – contamination from  
another source to a scene.

Rick then went on to explain that  
terminology has changed. “Ignitable  
liquid” has replaced “accelerant,” “fire  
debris analysis” has replaced  
“accelerant” or “arson analysis,” and  
“comparison sample” has replaced  
“control sample.”

Evidence containers were discussed.  
Metal cans (clean, new paint-type cans

with metal lids) are the recommended containers for the collection of liquid and solid accelerant evidence. In order to allow space for vapors to collect, experts recommend that cans should not be more than 2/3 full. Glass jars can also be used for the collection of liquid and solid accelerant evidence. It is important that the jars not have glued cap liners or rubber seals, especially when bulk liquids are collected. As for bags, special bags designed *specifically* for liquid and solid accelerant evidence can be used for collection.

ATF's Accelerant Detection Canine program began in 1986. Handlers and dogs participate in a five week training program. Currently, there are 53 teams throughout the country. Handlers and dogs are from the state and local government level. Dogs are not cross-trained to do both bomb detection and accelerant detection.

Sgt. Balzouman and Dox then gave a demonstration of Dox's abilities. For many attendees, it was their first opportunity to see an accelerant detection dog in person.

Rick can be contacted at ATF's Walnut Creek laboratory at (925) 280-3621.

Thanks are extended to Rick, Paul and Dox for an excellent presentation. Thanks, too, to co-hosts Stacie Fenn and Debra Galaviz-Flores, and to Ron Minges (Concord PD) who arranged for us to use the Emergency Operations Center.

#### Announcements:

The 2004 California State Division – International Association for Identification training seminar is in Sacramento next year (May 10-13). It's not too early to start making plans to attend.

The next Bay Counties Identification Officers' Association dinner meeting will be in Napa on September 26. Contact Julia DiRienzo or Jane Murphy at Solano County SO for reservations or further details. And contact Bay Counties coordinator George Jewett ([fpman2@msn.com](mailto:fpman2@msn.com)) if you can help with hosting a meeting or serving as a speaker.

#### Next Meeting:

Wednesday, December 3, 2003, 10:30am until 12:30pm, at the Sacramento Police Training Facility on Bercut Drive. Shelley Hudson (Sacramento PD) will host a Coherent Laser Division representative, who will present "A New Generation of Lasers And Their Application to Latent Fingerprint and Crime Scene Analysis."

#### Attendance:

Balzouman, Paul (and Dox) (Oakland PD)  
 Carvalho, Tanya (Hayward PD)  
 Castellanoz, Alisha (Contra Costa Co. SO)  
 Combs, Michelle (Hayward PD)  
 Cowan, Denise (Hayward PD)  
 Fenn, Stacie (ATF) (Co-Host)  
 Galaviz-Flores, Debra (ATF) (Co-Host)  
 Garcia, Wendy (Hayward PD)  
 Harris, Tammy (Placer Co. SO)  
 Hudson, Shelley (Sacramento PD)  
 Kell, Jennifer (Hayward PD)  
 Klasey, Darrell (ATF) (Study Group Coordinator)  
 Kwast, Jason (Contra Costa Co. SO)  
 Lathrop, Laura (Fresno PD)  
 Lopez, JoAnne (DEA)  
 Lute, Rick (ATF)  
 Marquez, Mary (Hayward PD)  
 Minges, Ron (Concord PD)  
 Sempelsz-Wick, Patricia (City College of SF FSC)  
 Shull, John (DEA)

Soriano, Rommel (Hayward PD)  
 Stokely, DeDe (Contra Costa Co. SO)  
 Wasley, Lynn (Contra Costa Co. SO)  
 Xepoleas, Jane (Placer Co. SO)  
 D. Klasey 090603

Additional Information:  
 Darrell Klasey,  
 Study Group Coordinator  
 (925) 280-3619  
[Darrell.Klasey@atf.gov](mailto:Darrell.Klasey@atf.gov)

#### Bay Counties Identification Officers Association

For further information about this group, contact Russell Silcock, (408) 808-4757, or George Jewett, (408) 264-6780.

#### Southern California Association of Fingerprint Officers

Visit their website at  
[www.scafo.org](http://www.scafo.org)

#### JOB OPPORTUNITIES

To announce your vacancies, exams or employment opportunities, contact the Editor or e-mail the Web Master. ([tillmann@scafo.org](mailto:tillmann@scafo.org))

#### ASSOCIATION BUSINESS

##### Mid-Year Meeting Scheduled

The Executive Committee mid-year meeting is scheduled for Saturday November 22, 2003 at the Radisson Hotel in Fresno. The meeting will commence at 2pm in the Sequoia Ballroom.

The committee members will be extended an invitation to a 'Market Deli' luncheon from 1pm to 2pm in the Lower Atrium, of which the

association will cover the cost. Guests and spouses may attend the luncheon at a cost of \$15 each.

The Audit & Finance Committee will meet in the morning hours in the Sequoia Ballroom at a time to be set by 1st Vice President Russ Silcock, the committee's Oversight Chair.

Each member of the Executive Committee is advised that he or she is required to make his or her own reservations. With the exception of the Audit & Finance Committee, each committee member will receive a standard room for one night. A check for the one night reservation will be issued at some point in time at the meeting on Saturday. When making your reservation please mention that you're with the CSDIAI group to ensure that you get the \$84 dollar rate.

Radisson Fresno  
2233 Ventura Street  
Fresno, CA 93721  
559-268-1000

The Audit & Finance Committee members will be authorized a two-night stay in a standard room. He or she will be required to make his or her own reservations and likewise will be issued a check at some point during the Executive Committee meeting. When making your reservations please mention that you're with the CSDIAI group to ensure that you get the \$84 dollar rate.

The association extends an invitation to the Audit & Finance Committee members, who are not an Executive Committee member, to attend the luncheon on Saturday. Guests and spouses may attend the luncheon at a cost of \$15 each.

As Editor of the Digest, Loy Cluney is asked to publish in the Digest the pertinent information about the meeting date, location, etc.

A special thanks to Darrell Klasey, Past President and current Historian, for making the arrangements with the Radisson Fresno.

If you have any inquiries please do not hesitate to call me at 760-863-8984 or via email.

Fraternally,  
Marvin Spreyne  
Board Chairperson, 2003-2004

**Call for Member Exhibits**  
2004 CSDIAI Training Seminar  
May 10 - May 13, 2004  
Sacramento, Ca.

The CSDIAI Annual Educational Conference in Sacramento offers the opportunity for you to show off your talents and hard work throughout the year! If you have an interesting case to share, or an exceptional court display, why not share it with all of us in a member exhibit! The exhibits subjects can be on crime scenes, friction ridge skin, accident reconstruction, blood spatter or anything related to forensic identification.

Each display of items or photographs must include a brief written description, or handout explaining what is being presented. The exhibits will remain on display throughout the course of the conference and will be judged based on the relevance to the field of Forensic Identification, as well as, presentation and content.

The Member Exhibit Committee challenges YOU to make this the best year ever for Member Exhibits! Prizes will be presented to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winners.

To submit an exhibit or for questions, please notify Cindy Hull.

Cindy Hull  
Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office  
(925) 335-1600  
[chull@so.co.contra-costa.ca-us](mailto:chull@so.co.contra-costa.ca-us)

### Call for Papers

The California State Division – International Association for Identification Training Seminar will be held May 10-13, 2004 in Sacramento. The educational program will take place May 11-13 (Tuesday-Thursday) and will consist of general session presentations and breakout sessions.

The 2004 Speakers Committee consists of Darrell Klasey, Stacie Fenn, John Shull (special consultant), and Debra Galaviz-Flores (speakers gifts).

The Committee is requesting that those members of the California State Division, readers of the *California Identification Digest*, and visitors to our Website who are interested in speaking at the Training Seminar to please contact the Committee chairman, Darrell Klasey, at [Darrell.Klasey@atf.gov](mailto:Darrell.Klasey@atf.gov) or by phone at (925) 280-3619 (M-F 0700-1530).

Once an initial speakers list is prepared, an "audio visual needs" form will be distributed to those selected to make presentations.

Some presentations will be given more than once. A specific schedule of confirmed speakers and time slots will be available at a later date.

Speakers will be required to submit brief biographies and topic abstracts. Additionally, speakers are generally responsible for providing sufficient copies of handout materials, either in paper, floppy disk, or CD format.

A general list of confirmed speakers will be available in the *California Identification Digest* and on our Website beginning in early January, 2004. This will aid attendees in writing justifications for departmental sponsorships.

Thank you for your interest in our Association.

**An Invitation from the Nominating Committee**

Membership within this association follows a democratic process, which gives members a voice towards its success and its failure. To fulfill the democratic process, a list of candidates must be presented for each elected office, for you the membership, to choose from.

The nominating committee would like to solicit each member to consider serving this association by either stepping forward to answer the call or seek out those that you feel would benefit this association. The nominating committee invites you to support the democratic process by giving each member the right to choose from a slate of candidates rather than your representatives being appointed.

Nominations will be accepted for the following offices:

- President
- First Vice President
- Second Vice President
- Third Vice President
- Sergeant at Arms (North)
- Secretary-Treasurer
- Editor
- Director of the North (2)
- Director of the South (2)

Note: The Southern Boundaries of Monterey, Kings, Tulare and Inyo Counties separate North and South for the purpose of representation in the above offices.

The nominating committee requests that you submit a letter of intent stating the office that you are seeking, along with a brief resume of your qualifications and a photograph of yourself. All nominations should be submitted to the chairperson of the nominating committee prior to February 13, 2004.

Yolanda Piña-Perez, Chairperson  
Riverside Co. District Attorney's Office, Forensic Unit  
4075 Main St. 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
Riverside, CA. 92501  
(909) 955-5673

Vice Chair:  
Jr. Director (north), Felita Chapman  
Members:  
Dean (north), John Thompson  
Dean (south), Doug Coleman

**Membership Activity**

The applications by the following individuals for membership in the CSDIAI are being processed:

For active membership: Anastasia Antonopoulos (Shelley Hudson), a Forensic Evidence Technician, and Kristen Lawson (Shelley Hudson), an Identification Technician, are both with the Sacramento Police Department; Janet Poirier is a Community Service Officer and Pedro Mena is a Lieutenant with the West Covina Police Department; Shirley Braggs (Shawn McGowan) is a Fingerprint Technician with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department; Anthony Heuschel (Donna Kimmel-Lake) is a Police Officer with the Moraga Police Department; Kimberlee Heale (Kelli Brown) is a Forensic Specialist with the Orange County Sheriff's Department; David Alonso (Marvin Spreyne) is a Forensic Specialist with the Pasadena Police Department; Shaudi Pishvaie (Diana Castro) is a

Fingerprint Identification Expert with the Los Angeles Police Department;

For associate membership: Joyce Ly and Brenda Perez (Shelley Hudson) are Evidence Lab Student Trainees with the Sacramento Police Department; Annamarie Gonsalves (Ricardo Tomboc) is a Volunteer with the San Bernardino Police Department; Cynthia Becker (Diana Castro) is a Forensic Academy Vocational Assistant and William Jugle (Diana Castro) is an Instructional Aide with the La Puente Valley ROP; Joshua Evarts (Douglas Coleman) is Director, Trancite Logic Systems; Timothy Lewis (Ricardo Tomboc) is Owner of Lewis Consulting & investigative Services;

For student membership:  
None forwarded

Any comments regarding this/these applicant(s) for membership should be directed immediately to **George Jewett**, Membership Chairperson, (408) 264-6780, [fpman2@msn.com](mailto:fpman2@msn.com) .

Membership

Oversight: Steve Nash, 3<sup>rd</sup> VP

General:

Chairperson: George Jewett

Member: Cindy Hull

Member: Joi Dickerson

Student:

Chairperson: Rodrigo Viesca

Member: Monika Kimbrough

Member: Jo Anne Lopez

**Certification Activity**

Sean Lotts, El Monte PD, is a new applicant for CST and Jeffrey Cecil, Bakersfield PD, is a new applicant for CSA.

The following individuals have applied for renewal of their Crime Scene Certification:

Robert Froese, San Jose PD, SCSA;  
 Robin Gonzalez, Martinez PD, CST;  
 Alexander Jason, self-employed,  
 SCSA; George Jewett, retired, SCSA;  
 Donna Jewett, retired, SCSA; Lenor  
 Willis, Sacramento PD, CST; Douglas  
 Coleman, Santa Maria PD, SCSA;  
 Jerry Pieretti, Fullerton PD, CSA;  
 Thomas Fugitt, Kern County Sheriff,  
 SCSA.

The following individuals  
 have applied for renewal of their  
 Latent Print Certification: None  
 forwarded

Certification and Training

Oversight: Bob Goss, 2<sup>nd</sup> VP

Crime Scene:

Chairperson: Richard Johnson (north,  
 3<sup>rd</sup> year)

Member: Doug Coleman (mid, 2<sup>nd</sup>  
 year)

Member: Abe Catabay (south, 1<sup>st</sup>  
 year)

Latent Print:

Chairperson: Mark Hawthorne (mid,  
 3<sup>rd</sup> year)

Member: Felita Chapman (north, 2<sup>nd</sup>  
 year)

Member: Ricardo Tomboc (south, 1<sup>st</sup>  
 year)

**Code of Ethics**

As a member of the  
 International Association for  
 Identification, actively engaged in the  
 Profession of Scientific Identification  
 and Investigation, I dedicate myself to  
 the efficient and scientific  
 administration thereof in the interest  
 of Justice and the betterment of Law  
 Enforcement.

To cooperate with others  
 within the Profession, promote  
 improvement through research, and  
 disseminate such advancement in my  
 effort to make more effective the  
 analysis of the expert.

To employ my technical  
 knowledge factually, with zeal and

determination, to protect the ethical  
 standards of the Profession of  
 Scientific Identification and  
 Investigation.

I humbly accept my  
 responsibility of Public Trust and seek  
 divine guidance that I may keep  
 inviolate the Profession of Law  
 Enforcement.

William A. Snare

**CSDIAI Committees  
 2003 – 2004**

Audit and Finance

Oversight: Russ Silcock, 1<sup>st</sup> VP

Chairperson: Mike Gaynor, Sr.

Director (north)

Vice Chair: James Edmonston, Jr.

Director (south)

Member: Bob Goss (south, 3<sup>rd</sup> year)

Member: Donna Jewett (mid, 2<sup>nd</sup> year)

Member: Julia DiRienzo (north, 1<sup>st</sup>  
 year)

Certification and Training

Oversight: Bob Goss, 2<sup>nd</sup> VP

Crime Scene:

Chairperson: Richard Johnson (north,  
 3<sup>rd</sup> year)

Member: Doug Coleman (mid, 2<sup>nd</sup>  
 year)

Member: Abe Catabay (south, 1<sup>st</sup>  
 year)

Latent Print:

Chairperson: Mark Hawthorne (mid,  
 3<sup>rd</sup> year)

Member: Felita Chapman (north, 2<sup>nd</sup>  
 year)

Member: Ricardo Tomboc (south, 1<sup>st</sup>  
 year)

Credentials

Chairperson: Marilyn Downs, Sgt. At  
 Arms

Member: Ricardo Tomboc, Secretary-  
 Treasurer

Laws and Legislation

Oversight: Steve Nash, 3<sup>rd</sup> VP

Chairperson: Rich Reneau

Member: Gena Steward

Member: Don Herriman

Membership

Oversight: Steve Nash, 3<sup>rd</sup> VP

General:

Chairperson: George Jewett

Member: Cindy Hull

Member: Joi Dickerson

Student:

Chairperson: Rodrigo Viesca

Member: Monika Kimbrough

Member: Jo Anne Lopez

Nominating

Chairperson: Yolanda Pina-Perez, Sr.

Director (south)

Vice Chair: Felita Chapman, Jr.

Director (north)

Member: John Thompson, Dean  
 (north)

Member: Doug Coleman, Dean  
 (south)

Press and Compliments

Oversight: Loy Cluney, Editor

Chairperson: Shelley Hudson

Member: Carla Murray

Resolutions

Oversight: Russ Silcock, 1<sup>st</sup> VP

Chairperson: Galen Nickey, Sr.

Director (north)

Vice Chair: Karen Ciruso, Jr. Director  
 (south)

Member: Dennis Uyeda

Member: Tammy Harris

Scholarship

Oversight: Bob Goss, 2<sup>nd</sup> VP

Chairperson: John Shull, Sr. Director  
 (north)

Vice Chair: Peter Williams, Jr.  
 Director (south)

Member: Kouros Nikoui, (mid, 3<sup>rd</sup>  
 year)

Member: Monika Kimbrough, (south,  
 2<sup>nd</sup> year)

Member: Debra Galaviz-Flores,  
 (north, 1<sup>st</sup> year)

Past President: Donna Jewett

Science and Practices

Oversight: Bob Goss, 2<sup>nd</sup> VP

Chairperson: Robert Cheeseman

Member: Calvin Fenner

Member: Jane Xepoleas

CCI User Advisory Board

John Shull

Bob Goss, Alternate

IAI Divisional Representative

Stacie Fenn

CSD-IAI Webmaster

Steve Tillman

Seminar Fiscal Committee

Chairperson: Marvin Spreyne, Board  
Chair

Member: Darrell Klasey (3<sup>rd</sup> year)

Member: Tammy Harris (2<sup>nd</sup> year)

Member: Marilyn Downs (1<sup>st</sup> year)

2003 Seminar Audit

Member: Bob Goss

Member: John Thompson

Registration Chair: Tammy Harris