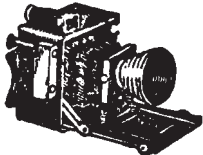




# THE PRINT

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## Evidence Beneath Your Feet

### Electrostatic Dust Lifting Collects Hidden Evidence at the Crime Scene

*(Downloaded from the March 2006 Issue of Law Enforcement Technology, www.officer.com)*

By Jan LeMay

An armed man walks into a convenience store and crosses the cold tile floor late at night. He robs and then shoots the clerk. He doesn't touch anything in the store, leaving no fingerprints behind. The only evidence is a grainy surveillance video.

A gloved and hooded bank robber hops over the teller's counter to empty the cash drawer. Once he has grabbed all he can, he hops back over the counter, stepping on the polished countertop in the process. A very basic description of his clothing from the terrified teller and direction of travel are the only leads.

A woman, alone in her home, answers her front door when a violent sexual predator forces his way in. He storms across the hardwood floor and attacks her. No biological evidence is left behind. The local police have a suspect but lack evidence to place him in the victim's home. The traumatized victim lives day by day with the fear that her attacker may return, or that he is out there harming more women.

These scenarios play out daily in communities across our country, frustrating the victims and the law enforcement officers investigating the crimes. However, there may often be evidence that is overlooked at crime scenes such as these. In the early 1900s, a French criminalist named Edmond Locard stated his belief that whenever two items come into contact with one another there is an exchange of material from one to the other. This is known as Locard's principle of exchange. Therefore, when a person walks across any surface there must be an exchange of material from their shoes to the floor, or visa versa. Due to the perishable and delicate nature of this type of evidence it is imperative that first responders and crime scene technicians be aware of the possibility that this evidence exists at their crime scenes. They must make every effort to preserve, document and collect it.

## **Evidence beneath your feet**

Footwear evidence is often overlooked at crime scenes due to many factors. Author Dwayne Hildebrand writes in "Footwear, the Missed Evidence" that first responders or crime scene investigators may falsely believe impressions cannot be found after others have walked through a scene. He cites a lack of training in proper searching, collection and preservation techniques; a deficient understanding of footwear impression evidence and its value to a case; and an incomplete search of the scene as reasons this evidence is often ignored.

Dust impressions can be made when a person with dust on their shoes walks on a surface, thereby transferring the dust from their shoes to the surface they step on.

Dust impressions also can be created when a person walks across a dusty surface and that dust transfers from the surface onto the person's shoes, resulting in a negative impression. These impressions can often render very fine detail and have the potential to be identified to a specific shoe. In many cases this may be the only physical evidence linking a criminal to a crime scene.

Dust impressions can be very challenging to find. A dust impression on a light colored hardwood floor, tile or linoleum can be difficult, if not impossible, to see. The best way to search for such an impression is to place a bright flashlight on the floor and allow the light to simply skim across the floor. The oblique light will create a slight shadow in the impression, making it visible. If no impression is visible where the suspect is known to have stepped, there still may be latent impressions that can be detected and collected.

In 1965 three identification experts with the Metropolitan Police Department of Japan developed a new method to detect and collect dust impressions at crime scenes. They rubbed the surface of a black celluloid sheet with a woolen cloth to generate static electricity. They then placed the celluloid over a dust impression on the floor and rubbed it again with the same woolen cloth. The static electricity caused the dust impression to cling to the celluloid sheet, lift off of the floor, and appear distinctly on the sheet, writes William Bodziak in "Footwear Impression Evidence." Since this innovation, electrostatic dust lifters have evolved into powerful yet simple tools used to search for, detect

and collect impressions in dust at crime scenes. The power packs of some units are small enough to fit in a pocket and take just minutes to set up and use.

## **Documenting dust impressions**

When a shoe impression is detected in dust, an effort must be made to document it. It must be included in notes, reports and crime scene diagrams, including information as to the direction the shoe is pointed - indicating which direction the suspect was walking or standing. An attempt must be made to photograph the impression in situ. Not only does this provide documentation of the impression at the scene, but it also acts as insurance in case the impression is accidentally obliterated in an attempt to recover it.

Photographs should be taken to establish the location of the impression within the scene. Once these photographs are taken, examination quality photographs which will be used by an expert to compare to a suspect's shoes, must be taken. Examination quality photographs consist of many elements. They should be done with the camera mounted on a tripod at a 90-degree angle to the impression. The image frame should be filled with the impression, getting as close to the impression as possible without cropping off the edges. The flash should be held off of the camera to illuminate the impression from an oblique angle. Multiple photographs should be taken with the flash angled from different directions to illuminate different areas of detail within the impression. A good photographic scale must also be used in the photographs.

## **Using static dust lifters**

Today's static dust lifters use a Mylar film which is black on one side and metallic on the other. The black side of the film is placed over the impression with the metallic side up. If the impression is on a vertical surface, such as a kicked-in door, the film may be taped over the impression using masking tape or Scotch tape. It is essential to have a good ground when making a static dust lift. A grounding plate is placed within 2 inches of the film.

A high-voltage unit is applied to the film and grounding plate and the voltage is turned on. (Note: It's important to follow manufacturer's instructions and safety precautions! The output from this equipment is potentially lethal.) The user will observe the film being pulled down and adhering to the surface. In many instances air bubbles will form and can be smoothed out with a clean fingerprint ink roller.

After 10 to 15 seconds the charge can be turned off and the power unit should be left in contact with the film. This will allow the charge to dissipate. When the charge has dissipated it is advisable to label the lifts while still in place with a direction arrow pointing north, and a mark designating which lift it is if there are multiple lifts done at the scene. A photograph of the film in place with these marking provides further documentation. The film can then be turned over.

In some cases the impression will be clearly visible on the film. The black lifting film provides a background which will contrast nicely with the dust impression, making the impression easily visualized and photographed. In other cases the impression may not be clear, but observed and photographed in a darkened environment using oblique lighting. In bright light an impression may not be visible on the film. This does not mean there is no impression on the film. It should be examined in a dark environment using oblique lighting.

Once the impression has been lifted onto the film, it is imperative it be packaged and preserved properly for submission to the lab for further documentation and comparison. Once the film has been charged, it will hold that charge indefinitely: but the dust impressions are very fragile and can easily be wiped off of the film. The film can be stored in a clean folder, by taping it into the folder with the black (impression) side up, to prevent it from sliding once the folder is closed. It also can be stored in a box, by taping it down in the same fashion.

There are also rolls of Mylar film which can be used for lifting impressions over a larger area. The film can be rolled out in sections up to 6 feet in length. This is very effective when performing "blind" lifts. This is when the crime scene investigator believes a suspect stepped in a specific area, but no impressions can be visualized. A length of the film can

be rolled out over the area and charged up. Once the charge is dissipated the film is carefully rolled back up and packaged in a tube. This technique can result in recovering impressions that cannot be seen. If the investigator does not have access to a roll of lifting film, several sheets of film may be taped together and used in the same fashion as a length of film off a roll.

Electrostatic dust lifters can be used on virtually any surface. They work well on almost every type of floor surface, including many tightly woven carpets. But problems may be encountered if the substrate the impression is on is a conductive material, such as the metal hood of an automobile. In these cases a modified method using window tinting film is effective, notes Thomas Adair in the 2005 article, "Electrostatic Dust Lifting on Metallic Surfaces Using Automotive Window Tinting as a Nonconductive Barrier," which appeared in the "Journal of Forensic Identification." In this method a dark automobile window tinting film is placed over the impression. The lifting film is then placed over the window tinting film and charged. The static electric charge transfers the dust impression from the metallic surface onto the window tinting film. This is then packaged and preserved in the same manner as the lifting film.

Finding the right equipment is key. There are a variety of electrostatic dust lifters on the market. Many companies will loan equipment to law enforcement agencies on a trial basis. Take the time to try different models and choose one that suits your agency's needs and budget. Get comfortable with the equipment and techniques before ever using them on a crime scene. And most importantly, practice these techniques.

The evidence beneath your feet, once overlooked, may now result in the criminal being apprehended, justice for the crime victim, and increased safety for the public in general.

*Jan LeMay is a crime scene specialist for the Weld County Sheriff's Office in Colorado where he has been employed for the past 13 years. He is a certified crime scene analyst and certified forensic photographer by the International Association for Identification*

# Editorial

By William Leo, M.S., C.L.P.E.  
Latent Print Section – Training Unit  
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department

## SWGFAST Draft for Comments on Quality Assurance Guidelines for Latent Print Examiners

Printed in the January issue of the Journal of Forensic Identification and posted on the SWGFAST website, [www.swgfast.org](http://www.swgfast.org) is a complete version of the draft for comments on SWGFAST's updated and expanded "Quality Assurance Guidelines for Latent Print Examiners". Every latent print examiner, section supervisors, and managers of latent print sections should review this document.

Two areas that I feel will negatively impact latent print case workload and individual examiners are the sections on conflicting conclusions and the verification process.

Conflicting Conclusions – (proposed guidelines)

### 4.2.5 *Conflicting conclusions*

*Failure of the verification process to result in confirmation of a prior conclusion constitutes a conflicting conclusion.*

*Three types of conflict can occur: (1) individualization versus exclusion. (2) individualization versus inconclusive, or (3) exclusion versus inconclusive.*

#### 4.4.1.2 *Inconclusive versus individualization / exclusion*

*If the quality review reveals that either "individualization" or "exclusion" is the conclusion to be reported, then a failure to individualize or exclude has occurred. Correct action may be required as deemed appropriate.*

*If the quality review reveals that "inconclusive" is the conclusion to be reported, then the determination of individualization or exclusion is inappropriate. Corrective action may be required as deemed appropriate.*

### 4.4 *Resolution of conflicting conclusions*

*When examiners have conflicting conclusions, a quality review shall be conducted. It is the responsibility of the agency to determine whether corrective action is appropriate.*

It has always been a serious issue when there is a conflict as to the origin of a latent print impression. It is physically impossible for a single impression to belong to two separate areas of friction skin. When one examiner makes an individualization and a second examiner excludes the print, a conflict exists that must be resolved.

SWGFAST is proposing that when one examiner makes an individualization or an exclusion and a second examiner is unable to come to a conclusion, (an inconclusive finding) that this is now a conflict that must be investigated through a "quality review process" and may require "corrective action".

Not all examiners have the same level of expertise or experience. Also, individual examiners commonly establish their own threshold and some agencies establish agency thresholds as to when to establish an identification. SWGFAST is suggesting that if examiner "A" makes a valid identification and examiner "B" is unable to make the ID, there is a conflict that must be investigated and resolved. Corrective action may be necessary to bring examiner B into agreement with examiner A. This type of micro managing will encourage examiners of lesser abilities to verify identifications that they are truly unable to make to avoid being investigated and on the flip side of the coin, experienced examiners may avoid difficult identifications, fearing another examiner will not be able to verify the identification, also resulting in a "quality review" investigation.

**Inconclusive is by definition not a conclusion and therefore cannot be a conflicting conclusion with either an individualization or an exclusion.**

This proposal is attempting to eliminate the ability of the individual examiner to exercise professional judgment and come to their own conclusions as to the sufficiency of the prints being compared and replace it with "consensus identifications".

Blind Verification – (Proposed guidelines)

**4.3.3 *Blind verification is recommended in cases involving an individualization, exclusion, or inconclusive of a person based on only a single latent print.***

All examiners must be aware of the possibility of confirmation bias and the ramifications of not doing an independent verification examination or “rubber stamping” the results of another examiner’s conclusions. This is nothing new. I was made aware of this when I started my training as a latent print examiner in 1976. Verification has been around long before I became an examiner. Verification is not a legal requirement, rather a self-imposed requirement instituted by latent print examiners. Latent print examiners realized the importance of being accurate and the loss of credibility that will occur with incorrect identifications. I am proud of the reputation of accuracy that the field of latent print identification has achieved and this was accomplished for over 100 years without “blind verification”.

We are all aware of the high profile error committed by latent print examiners in the Mayfield mis-identification. That said, identification errors, followed by incorrect verifications are not common place. The Courts have acknowledged this in a number of rulings, stating that the error rate for latent print examination is very low. In an effort to eliminate identification errors, blind verification is suggested. This may eliminate cases of confirmation bias, but will never eliminate human error or negligence. But, what it will do is bring many latent print section’s production to a halt. Currently at the Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department, we require double verification of all latent print identifications. This policy already increases the backlog as it adds additional months from start to finish for routine casework. Instituting blind verification would result in more of a backlog and a decrease in productivity from thousands of identifications per year to hundreds. This suggested guideline would effectively double the workload of most agencies. All this to solve a problem only perceived by a few.

Policy and procedures should not be written to address the aberration or exception to the rule and

should not be changed in the heat of the moment after an unusual occurrence, such as with the Mayfield mis-identification.

Please go to the SWGFAST web site and review the entire document and submit your comments and suggestions during the comment period before September 1, 2006. Instructions for submitting comments are on the SWGFAST website.

William Leo, M.S., C.L.P.E.

### **To the Family of Robert Topliff**

On behalf of the Board of Directors and Membership of the Southern California Association of Fingerprint Officers, (SCAFO), I would like to extend our deepest sympathies and condolences in the passing of Robert Topliff.

Robert has been a valued member of our organization since 1951. Robert was also a well-respected President of our organization, serving in 1968.

I spoke with members who knew and served with Robert in our organization, they shared with me fond memories of him.

Please know our prayers are with Robert and your family and that his memory lives on in our organization.

Respectfully

Craig Lee Johnson, Deputy LASD  
Acting-President, SCAFO  
In absence of Susan Garcia, President

## New twist in catching burglars

Pilot program pours resources into collecting and matching DNA evidence at the scene of property crimes.

*(Downloaded from the Orange County Register website at [www.ocregister.com](http://www.ocregister.com))*

By NORBERTO SANTANA Jr.

SANTA ANA – Criminals cruising Orange County streets may want to think twice before stealing a car or hitting up a house.

At the very least, they may want to start wrapping themselves in cellophane.

Orange County law-enforcement officials are touting a new \$495,505 federal grant that will help them use DNA identification to catch suspects committing property crimes.

“It may have been easy to get away with these crimes in the past, but it’s going to be far more difficult now,” said Dean Gialamas, who heads up the sheriff’s crime lab.

Like an episode of “CSI,” forensic investigators typically show up at crime scenes looking for traces of a suspect.

But until recently, all the local lab experts could do was look for fingerprints or shoe prints with property crimes. In some cases, DNA evidence was collected but a shortage of resources made it difficult to use the technology in more property cases.

Gialamas said the \$805,016 Orange County 15-month pilot program is novel because only a dozen crime labs throughout the country use DNA identification to help investigate property crimes. The Orange County Sheriff’s Department is footing \$209,511 of the bill, with \$100,000 coming from the district attorney’s share of county public-safety sales-tax funds.

Sheriff Mike Carona said DNA evidence has been collected in about 400 Orange County property crime cases over the past four years.

But under the new grant, Carona said he expects that to increase and hopes to see more than 500 DNA collections over the next year.

“We expect this to have big results,” said District Attorney Tony Rackauckas after briefing county supervisors at their weekly meeting Tuesday.

Rackauckas said he expects the new program to

also help local law enforcement catch more serious criminals.

He said that property-crime offenders have the highest rate of recidivism and often keep escalating the scale of their crimes. Using DNA to catch criminals at the property-crime stage prevents them from eventually hurting others, he said.

“When we get a burglar off the street, we’re actually stopping a lot of crime,” Rackauckas said.

Over the next year and a half, the federal grant money will allow the sheriff’s crime lab to add seven DNA examiners as well as two crime scene investigators. In addition, the District Attorney’s Office will assign an attorney to specialize in the prosecution of such cases.

The pilot program will initially be focused in south county, which has the largest number of cities and areas using the sheriff’s law enforcement services.

Out of 1,277 residential burglaries in sheriff-patrolled areas in 2004, 950 occurred in south county. County law enforcement officials say they’ve come up with some pretty creative ways of culling DNA evidence from scenes but they resist saying exactly how they do it.

Rather than focusing on how they trace suspects, Carona said there’s only one message for property burglars.

“Orange County is the last place in California you want to be,” he said.

## New mistake fuels calls for fingerprints service probe

LOUISE GRAY SCOTTISH POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

*(Downloaded from <http://news.scotsman.com/politics.cfm?id=783352006>)*

The Scottish Executive last night resisted calls for an inquiry into operations at the Scottish Criminal Record Office, despite claims of yet another misidentified fingerprint.

Independent experts and lawyers - who fear other innocent people may have been jailed due to mistakes at the SCRO - said Jack McConnell, the First Minister, had to act for the sake of the Scottish justice system.

The Scotsman reported yesterday that the palm print of a man accused of housebreaking was questioned by his defence team. Three fingerprint experts called in concluded that the SCRO was wrong.



Meanwhile, it has been claimed that the Shirley McKie case is only the “tip of the iceberg”. The former detective was accused of entering a murder scene in 1997, but later proved the fingerprint in question was not hers and was awarded £750,000 compensation.

The SCRO, in charge of examining fingerprint evidence, admits three other cases have been questioned in the last decade.

But Allan Bayle, an independent fingerprint expert, who described Scottish fingerprint services in Glasgow as the “worst in the world”, said there could be many more.

“There are guilty people running around on the streets and there are innocent people in prison,” he said.

Maggie Scott, the chairwoman of the Criminal Bar Association, added: “Our concerns are there have been other miscarriages of justice.”

“It cannot go on as it is, the very reputation of the system is at stake.”

The Scottish Executive said the work of the SCRO improved dramatically following the McKie case. But after the fifth possible misidentification was exposed, politicians fear that only closure of the Glasgow branch of the SCRO and a judicial inquiry will restore public confidence in the system.

Mr Bayle was asked to look at a palm print left at the scene of a robbery. The SCRO believes the print was left by a man accused of breaking into the premises.

However, Mr Bayle and his colleague, John MacLeod, said the print was falsely identified. The case against the accused man was later dropped, although the Crown Office claims it was not because the fingerprint evidence was contested.

Mr Bayle said: “Solicitors think fingerprints are God. They are not. They are not challenged enough. It is only the tip of the iceberg. I think now there are innocent people in prison.”

Ms Scott said he was worried that fingerprint services were not telling lawyers when prints were disputed.

He said: “We are concerned evidence is not being properly reviewed or disclosed. Our concerns are there have been other miscarriages of justice. It is particularly worrying there has been an ongoing case this week where evidence is questioned.”

Iain McKie said the latest mistake was the strongest evidence yet for a public judicial inquiry into his daughter’s case and the work of the SCRO as a whole.

Alex Neil, the SNP MSP who has campaigned on behalf of Ms McKie, added: “I do not see how the Executive can resist calls for an inquiry which not only looks at the McKie case but all the misidentifications since then.”

A spokeswoman for the Scottish Executive said that the SCRO was operating effectively within the justice system and to international standards.

#### System blamed for errors

JOHN MacLeod has blamed the system in Scotland for misidentifying a palm print. The leading fingerprint expert believes this is the fifth misidentification by the SCRO in a decade.

“I do not think the checking is as rigorous as it should be - well it certainly is not,” he said.

Mr MacLeod said if experts had not looked at the print, the accused could have been found guilty for a crime they did not commit.

“These are the ones we know about. What about the ones we do not know about? I certainly think it should be investigated thoroughly.” Mr MacLeod wrote two reports for the Lord Advocate into the McKie case but they have never been made public.

## DIGITAL NOISE LINKS IMAGE TO CAMERA

BY TRACY STAEDTER, DISCOVERY NEWS

*(Downloaded from Discovery News, May 6, 2006, [www.dsc.discovery.com/news](http://www.dsc.discovery.com/news))*

May 2, 2006—Just like matching a bullet to the gun that fired it, a new technique matches a digital image to the camera that snapped it.

The method could help bolster investigations in need of reliable evidence tying a suspect's illegal digital photos to their camera, such as in child pornography cases.

“When a suspect is caught with images on the computer and the suspect has a digital camera in possession, the standard defense is that the images are computer-generated or downloaded from the Internet. Imagine now that you can tie them unmistakably to the camera that is in possession of the suspect,” said Jessica Fridrich, associate professor of electrical and computer engineering at the State University of New York in Binghamton.

Fridrich and her colleagues, Jan Lukas and Miroslav Goljan, report in the June issue of *IEEE Transactions on Information Security and Forensics*

In the past, forensic scientists could link print photographs to analog cameras. For example, they could match unique scratches on the negative film to the mechanical part of the camera that advances the film.

But until now, scientists have been unable to find a cheap, reliable and robust method for locating subtle flaws in digital images and video created unintentionally by a specific camera.

It turns out that those flaws — created by such things as dust specs on the optics, interference in optical elements and natural variations between pixels — are captured on the camera's image sensor as a unique pattern of noise.

To isolate the pattern noise created by an individual camera, Fridrich and her team used nine different cameras to take 320 images with

each camera. They uploaded the images to a computer and, using software they developed, analyzed the images pixel by pixel.

By assigning values to the variations found between pixels — the pattern noise — they were able to come up with a numerical fingerprint unique to each camera.

Once they had the numerical fingerprint, they used a mathematical process called correlation to compare the numerical fingerprints to the pattern noise from thousands of other images taken with the cameras.

The higher the correlation number, the more likely an image came from a particular camera.

When using this method in a real-life situation, the forensic scientist would take a bunch of digital images with the camera in question to come up with a numerical fingerprint.

Next, she would isolate the digital fingerprint extracted from the illegal images and correlate that number with the one from the camera.

The higher the number, the more likely a conviction.

In laboratory experiments, Fridrich and her team were able to match several thousand different images to the correct camera without a single misclassification, even when images were compressed or resized.

“This is one of the first papers out there to have what I think is a realizable, robust and effect technique for doing it,” said Hany Farid, associate professor of computer science at Dartmouth University and an expert in digital image forensics.

However, Farid questions whether the method will work to distinguish a few images from the millions of potential cameras on the market.

For now, Fridrich's technique works with digital still images, but she is hoping to soon move to scanners and digital video, making it even more difficult for criminals to misuse imagery.

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## President's Message: June 2006

I can't believe how fast this year has gone, June is upon us and my term as your President is half over. We have had three very successful luncheons and I want to thank the members who worked so hard to make them a success. The rest of the year looks promising, as we look forward to our first family barbeque meeting in August, the Training Seminar at the end of September and our annual Holiday event in December.

This time of year brings many training opportunities. Some of our members were able to attend the California State Division of IAI conference in May, and we now look forward to the IAI conference in Boston. Many hours of hard work have already been spent on the preparation of our annual two day SCAFO Training Seminar that will be held at the end of September. This event should prove to be one of our best seminars ever.

I am aware that some of our colleagues who have been in the Fingerprint field for awhile may think that there is no need to continue to attend training classes. As Fingerprint examiners and Crime Scene Investigators we need to take advantage of every chance to improve our skills. We must strive to keep current on all aspects of our profession. Sometimes only a small amount of new information is gained from a training class, but a side benefit may include networking with other examiners.

In order to strengthen our profession we must always continue to help the newer people in our field and share our knowledge. Unfortunately not everyone can attend every training class and it's important for us to share our experiences and pass on information to those that are unable to attend. What good comes from attending a training class, weather good or bad, and not discussing the merits with your co-workers. It is amazing how sharing information with one or two people can spread to many others.

We have seen an expansion of training opportunities in our profession during the last few years. Some specialty groups such as Ron Smith's Training Association have increased the availability of advanced training. It is incumbent upon us as members to encourage our organizations such as SCAFO and IAI to expand their training to more then one training seminar a year.

Fraternally yours,

Susan Garcia

***Southern California Association of Fingerprint Officers***

***15th Annual Forensic Training seminar***

***Friday, September 29th, 2006***

***Saturday, September 30th 2006***

***FORENSIC IDENTIFICATION 2006 PROGRAM***

Remember the general meeting is on Saturday, after lunch. Any readings or swear-ins will be done at that time along with the election of the 2007 Executive Board. If you are interested in serving on the board please contact Clark Fogg with any questions at cfogg@beverlyhills.org

**Friday, Sept. 29th  
Registration 0700-0745**

**Saturday, Sept. 30th  
Registration 0700-0745**

**“Daubert Update & Legal Issues Affecting  
Fingerprints”  
By: William Leo, LASD**

**“Friction Skin Distortion”  
By: Alice Maceo, Las Vegas P.D.**

**“Persistence of Scars in Friction Skin”  
By: Alice Maceo, Las Vegas P.D.**

**“Hidden Hazards at the Crime Scene”  
By: K. Kadziauskas  
“AAA-Steam & Clean”**

**“Metro-link Train Derailment Disaster”  
By: Randy Adams, Chief, Glendale Police  
Dept.**

**“Michael Jackson, Child-Molestation Case”  
By: T. Sutcliff, B. Spinner, N. Torres  
Santa Barbara S.O.**

**“DNA, Facts and Fictions”  
By: Steve Renteria, Senior Criminalist  
LASD**

**2007 SCAFO Board Elections**

**0800 to 1630 daily**

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) office  
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA. 91765-4182  
(909) 396-3378

Rooms are available at the **Ayers Hotel**, SCAFO rate is, \$92.00 a night, double room occupancy. This rate includes full breakfast, each morning and a free beer and wine social on week-nights.

The **Ayers Hotel** is located directly north of SCAQMD office

**21951 Golden Springs Drive  
Diamond Bar CA. 91765  
888-592-9737**

***Certificates of attendance will be awarded for 8-hours of continuing education training for each day. All materials, continental breakfast and lunch are included.***

# MINUTES OF APRIL MEETING

**DATE:** April 8, 2006 (Past President's Dinner)  
**LOCATION:** Grandmas's Hilltop Hideaway Café, Oceanside  
**HOST:** Dennis Uyeda  
**SECRETARY:** Mari Johnson  
**PROGRAM:** California vs Richard Melnyk, By George Reis.  
**CALL TO ORDER:** Meeting called to order by Past President Clark Fogg, in the absence of President Susan Garcia.

## ATTENDANCE:

**PAST PRESIDENTS:** Bob Zippel (1969) Dell Freeman (1973), Thomas Connor (1975) Barbie Beghtol (1979) Steve Evans (1986) Clark Fogg (1994), Jim Lawson (1995) Clint Fullen (1998) Art Coleman (2000) Robert Goss (2001), Ed Palma (2004) and Dennis Uyeda (2005).

**EXECUTIVE BOARD:** Dennis Uyeda, Sarah Watson Mari Johnson, Lisa DiMeo, Clark Fogg, Amy Hines, and Marvin Spreyne. (Absent: Susan Garcia, Alan McRoberts, Craig Johnson, Bill Leo, Steven Tillmann, Debbie Stivers and Sue Baker).

**Members and guests present:** 60

## OLD BUSINESS:

### Second Readings:

Cindee C. Lozan  
Motion to accept: Craig Johnson  
Second: Theresa Bennett

### Swear Ins by Past President Ed Palma:

Alicia Cardoza, Homeland Security  
Rick Bass, Escondido Police Department  
Leonard Correa, Santa Ana Police Department

## NEW BUSINESS:

### First Readings

David Martinez, San Diego District Atty's Office  
Recommended by: Kathleen M. Rosario  
Cristina G. Golowaty, San Diego Police Dept.  
Recommended by: Susan Lindgren

## ANNOUNCEMENTS:

The Los Angeles County Forensics Supervisors Group is still looking for people who would like to become members or just get involved. The group is working on some very important issues that will impact our profession greatly. Please contact either Debbie Stivers with the Glendale Police Department or Clark Fogg with the Beverly Hills Police Department for further information.

CSDIAI President Bob Goss, spoke about the upcoming California State Division International Association of Identification seminar on May 8th - May 11th. Registration is still open for the late registration price. You can get the seminar registration form on the CSDIAI website at, [www.csdiainet.net](http://www.csdiainet.net), and look at all the great speakers that will be there.

Parliamentarian Clark Fogg from the Beverly Hills Police Dept. is still looking for a lateral Forensic Identification Specialist 1. Anyone interested in applying can access the information at the Beverly Hills Police Dept. web site.

The next SCAFO meeting will be held June 3rd at the Old Spaghetti Factory in Riverside from 11:30 am to 1:30 pm.

Please remember to call and make reservations for any upcoming meetings. Depending on the meeting location there might not be room for walk ins and we do not want to turn anyone away. Also if you do make reservations and can not attend please call so that if there is a waiting list we can call those members and invite them to the meeting

## ATTENDANCE DRAWING \$25.00:

Ray Lazano.

## DOOR PRIZES:

Provided by SCAFO and other SCAFO members.

## MOTION TO ADJOURN:

Art Coleman  
Second: Dennis Uyeda

**MEETING ADJOURNED:** 2145 hours

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*"Every man owes a part of his time and money to the business or industry in which he is engaged. No man has a moral right to withhold his support from an organization that is striving to improve conditions within his sphere."*

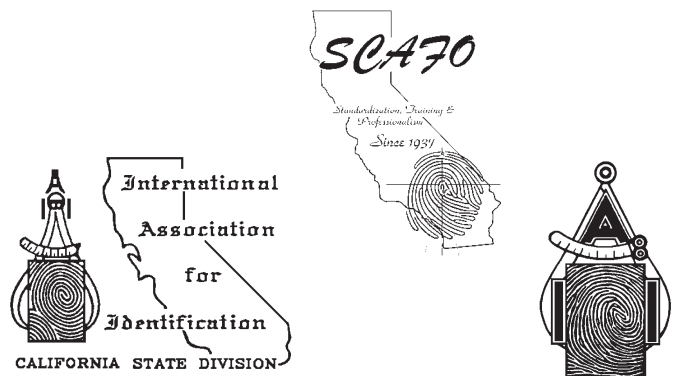
*- President Theodore Roosevelt, 1908*

For subscription or membership information, or address corrections contact:

**S.C.A.F.O.** Lisa DiMeo, Treasurer  
P.O. Box 4146  
La Mesa, CA 91944-4146  
dimeo@scafo.org  
\$20.00 yearly subscription (attendance required for membership)  
\$30.00 yearly for International Subscriptions

**C.S.D.I.A.I.** Felita D. Chapman  
P.O. Box 125  
Fairfield, CA 94598  
(707) 208-2348  
csdiainet@sbeglobal.net  
\$25.00 yearly membership

**I.A.I.** Joe Polski, Chief Operations Officer  
2535 Pilot Knob Road, Suite 117  
Mendota Heights, MN 55120-1120  
(651) 681-8566 iaiasecty@theiaai.org  
\$60.00 yearly membership



**AUGUST SCAFO MEETING  
DOG DAY AFTERNOON  
LUNCH AND PICNIC  
AUGUST 5, 2006  
LASD ACADEMY  
11515 S COLIMA RD., WHITTIER CA**

**SPEAKERS: TED HAMM AND JOE D'ALLURA - TRACKING DOG  
DEMONSTRATION STARRING "KNIGHT" AND "COOPER"**

**LUNCH 12 NOON  
SANTA MARIA STYLE BARBECUE  
COST: \$20.00**

**CONTACT LASD CRIME LAB AT 213 989-2163 OR EMAIL  
C2JOHNSO@LASD.ORG OR SEBAKER@LASD.ORG**

***In This Issue***

pg.

- 1 **Electrostatic Dust Lifting  
Collects Hidden Evidence at  
the Crime Scene**
- 4 **Editorial by Bill Leo**
- 6 **New Twist in Catching Bur  
glars**
- 6 **New Mistake Fuels Calls For  
Fingerprints Service Probe**
- 8 **Digital Noise Links Image To  
Cameral**
- 9 **Presidents Message**
- 11 **Minutes of April Meeting**

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**SCAFO Members:  
Get "yourname@scafo.org".  
See instructions on the  
website's email page.**

***-- Upcoming Events/Schools/Seminars--***

- August 14-18, 2006 Introduction to the Science of Fingerprint Identification  
San Diego Border Patrol, Sector Hdqtrs., Chula Vista, CA
- August 14-18, 2006 Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Workshop  
Ontario Police Dept., Ontario CA
- September 11-15, 2006 Basic Fingerprint Identification and Classification  
Sacrament Regional Public Safety Traing Center
- September 29 - 30, 2006 Standardization, Training & Professionalism  
S.C.A.F.O. Annual Training Seminar  
Diamond Bar, Calif.
- July 22 - 27, 2007 Since 1937  
International Association for Identification  
San Diego, CA

***Southern California Association of Fingerprint Officers  
An Association for Scientific Investigation and Identification Since 1937***