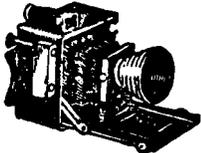




THE PRINT

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What are the Effects of the Daubert Decision on Fingerprint Identification?

(The following original article was submitted by the author.)

By **WILLIAM F. LEO, B.S., C.L.P.E.**

Los Angeles Sheriff's Department

Introduction

Fingerprint identification has enjoyed a long history of judicial acceptance throughout the world. The first courts that acknowledged fingerprints as scientific evidence were in India and Argentina in the late 1800s. In the United States, fingerprint evidence was first offered into evidence in *People v. Jennings*, 254 Ill. 534, 96 N.E. 1077, 43 L.R.A. (N.S.) 1206, (1911). In *Jennings*, the Court ruled that:

"We are disposed to hold from the evidence of the four witnesses who testified, and from the writings we have referred to on the subject, that there is a scientific basis for the system of fingerprint identification and the courts are justified in admitting this class of evidence."

Since *Jennings* in 1911, the courts have embraced fingerprints as the "gold standard" for forensic identification and have taken "judicial notice" of the permanence and uniqueness (individuality) of each person's fingerprints (Moenssens, 2005). In *Grice v. State*, 142 Tex. Crim. 4, 151 S.W. 2d 211, (1941), the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals wrote in part in a ruling on fingerprints:

"It has occurred to us that instead of the state being called upon to offer proof that no two finger prints are alike, it may now be considered in order for those taking the opposing view to assume the burden of proving their position."

For the past fifty-plus years, fingerprint evidence not only enjoyed judicial acceptance, but was rarely challenged. This all changed after a ruling on scientific evidence in 1993. This paper will explore the effects of a Supreme Court decision in the landmark case of *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals*, 509 U.S. 592, (1993) on fingerprint evidence in the court system.

Daubert

William Daubert, et Ux., Etc., et Al., Petitioners v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 509 U.S. 579; 113 S. Ct. 2786; 125 L. Ed. 2d 469; 1993 U.S. LEXIS 4408; 61 U.S.L.W. 4805; 27 U.S.P.Q.2D (BNA) 1200; CCH Prod. Liab. Rep. P13,494; 93 Cal. Daily Op. Service 4825; 93 Daily Journal DAR 8148; 23 ELR 20979; 7 Fla. L. Weekly Fed. S 632.

In 1993, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Daubert* that the trial judge was the “gatekeeper” to prevent “junk science” from entering the courtroom. *Daubert* was the result of a lawsuit involving the drug Bendectin and its possible link to birth defects. At the trial, a series of “expert witnesses” testified to both sides of the issue. The Court, in its opinion, partially ruled that “(1) the general acceptance test of *Frye v United States* (1923) 54 App DC 46, 293 F 1013, 34 ALR 145, was superseded by the Federal Rules of Evidence (FRE), and thus general acceptance is not a necessary precondition to the admissibility of scientific evidence under the FRE, given that (a) nothing in the text of Rule 702 of the FRE, governing expert testimony, establishes general acceptance as an absolute prerequisite to admissibility, and (b) there is no indication that Rule 702 or the FRE as a whole were intended to incorporate a general acceptance standard; (2) under the FRE, a federal trial judge must insure that any and all scientific testimony or evidence is not only relevant but reliable; and (3) in a federal case involving scientific evidence, evidentiary reliability is based on scientific validity.” The Court also provided the trial judge with some guidelines to use when deciding if scientific evidence should be admitted at trial. The Court suggested four factors to consider; they have become to be known as the “Daubert Factors”. They are testing and validation, peer review, error rates, and lastly, the traditional *Frye* factor of general acceptance in the relevant scientific community.

Daubert and Fingerprints

The defense bar saw an opportunity and a possible weakness in fingerprint evidence by incorrectly believing that fingerprint evidence had never been subjected to the rigors of scientific validation and testing. In addition to the new federal guidelines established by *Daubert*, a few academics and law professors were also advocating that there was a lack of research and acceptance in the scientific community for fingerprint identification. One common charge was that fingerprint identification was created by and for law enforcement.

The first challenge of fingerprint evidence under *Daubert* occurred in 1999 in *United States v. Byron Mitchell*, Criminal Action No. 96-407, US District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Fingerprint evidence was obtained from a get away car, used in an armored car robbery. After a five-day *Daubert* evidence hearing, the District court ruled testimony of the prosecution’s fingerprint experts to be reliable and the fingerprint evidence admissible. The District Court ruling was upheld on appeal in *United States v. Mitchell*, 365 F.3d 215 (3rd Cir. 2004). The 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals held that fingerprint identification satisfies the standards for reliability established in *Daubert* and *Kumho Tire*.

The second *Daubert* hearing challenging the admissibility of fingerprint evidence occurred in Los Angeles Federal Court in *Anthony Golden v. County of Los Angeles, et. al.*, US District Court for the Central District of California, Case #CV 97-6140, (1999). This was the first challenge in a federal civil rights lawsuit. Golden was shot and killed by sheriff’s deputies. The suit alleged that the deputies planted a gun near the body of Golden. Fingerprint evidence that

matched Golden’s fingerprints were found on the gun and the magazine inside the gun. After a *Daubert* hearing, the trial court held fingerprint evidence admissible.

Since these first cases in 1999, there have been approximately forty challenges in state and federal courts. None have been successful. Many of these rulings have now been appealed and all appeals have affirmed the admissibility of fingerprint evidence (See appellate bibliography).

Conclusion

The challenges lodged against fingerprint evidence since 1999 have awakened the fingerprint examiner community. Due to the fact that fingerprint evidence was so well established in the courts and society in general, most of today’s examiners were not trained in the extensive scientific foundation of fingerprint identification. Some examiners still have difficulty answering questions relating to how fingerprints are formed and why all areas of friction skin are unique. Many fingerprint examiners during the 1970s and 80s were trained in how to compare and identify fingerprint evidence and how to testify to their findings, not in the scientific foundation of friction skin identification. Because of *Daubert* and other attacks alleging that there is a lack of a scientific basis of fingerprint identification, today’s fingerprint examiners needed to be introduced to the over three hundred years of scientific and medical research that has taken place that has established all areas of friction skin as unique and permanent (Leo, 2004).

In addition to the retraining of fingerprint examiners, the government (National Institute of Justice) has provided various grants to compile existing research into a source book and to allow for new and continuing research to reinforce the well-established fact that all areas of friction skin are both permanent and unique. This has been the positive effect of *Daubert* and the other challenges on friction skin identification.

Bibliography

Appellate Court Rulings on Fingerprints Since Daubert

United States v. Mitchell, 365 F.3d 215 (3rd Cir. 2004). **Admissibility affirmed; exclusions affirmed.** Fingerprint identification satisfies standards for reliability established in *Daubert* and *Kumho Tire*. “[T]his case does not announce a categorical rule that latent fingerprint identification evidence is admissible in this Circuit, though we trust that the foregoing [extensive] discussion provides strong guidance.” District court properly excluded trial testimony on whether fingerprint evidence is scientific because such testimony would not assist trier of fact.

United States v. Crisp, 324 F.3d 261 (4th Cir.), cert. denied, 124 S. Ct. 220 (2003). **Admissibility affirmed.** Defendant says scientific validation of fingerprinting is

weak, and points out that no study has shown individual human fingerprints to be unique. But no study has shown otherwise either, and technique has long enjoyed general acceptance in forensic community. Moreover, fingerprint evidence has been employed in court since 1911. Standards governing technique's application do exist, and other courts have credited testimony that error rate is low. Further research would be welcome, but meanwhile, to bar use of this bedrock forensic identifier is unwarranted. Cross-examination can test foundations and reliability of testimony from fingerprint experts.

United States v. George, 363 F.3d 666 (7th Cir. 2004). **Admissibility affirmed.** Seventh Circuit has previously held that fingerprint identification is generally accepted, has low rate of error, and can be objectively tested. As for defendant's complaint that identification was unreliable because based on partial prints, issue of whether prints match is best left to trier of fact.

United States v. Havvard, 260 F.3d 597 (7th Cir 2001). **Admissibility affirmed.** Fingerprinting passes *Daubert* muster. Results are objective, capable of testing, and have low error rate. Method has been subjected to "peer review" via adversary system for 100 years.

United States v. Janis, 387 F.3d 682 (8th Cir. 2004). **Admissibility confirmed.** Defendant did not challenge reliability at trial. District court nevertheless made reliability determination. Fingerprint evidence is generally accepted.

United States v. Collins, No. 02-3353 (8th Cir. Aug. 25, 2003). **Admissibility affirmed.** Defendant did not object at trial, fingerprint identification is generally accepted, and district court did not commit plain error.

United States v. Hernandez, 299 F.3d 984 (8th Cir. 2002), *cert. denied*, 537 U.S. 1134 (2003). **Admissibility affirmed.** Fingerprint evidence is admissible, subject to court oversight, and in this case, testimony did not determine outcome.

United States v. Rojas-Torres, No. 02-30338 (9th Cir. June 9, 2003) (unpublished), **Admissibility affirmed.** Defendant argues that fingerprint evidence does not satisfy *Daubert's* requirements for scientific reliability. District court conducted *Daubert* hearing and weighed relevant *Daubert* factors. No abuse of discretion.

United States v. Navarro-Fletes, No. 01-30247 (9th Cir. Oct. 24, 2002) (unpublished). District court admits fingerprint testimony in criminal case over defendant's objections. **Admissibility affirmed.** District court properly considered *Daubert* factors and permissibly determined that fingerprinting passes muster. Nor did lower court err in finding fingerprint expert qualified. She had twelve years' experience identifying thousands of prints, as well as suitable training.

United States v. Ambriz-Vasquez, No. 01-10144 (9th Cir. May 2, 2002) (unpublished). **Admissibility affirmed.** Defendant objects to district court's failure to hold *Daubert* hearing on (1) reliability of fingerprinting techniques and (2) agent's qualifications. Defendant's

first objection falsely assumes that district courts may not take judicial notice of reliability of fingerprint analysis. It would be unduly onerous to require *Daubert* hearings every time defendants object to fingerprinting, and Ninth Circuit has previously held that district courts do not commit clear error in admitting fingerprint evidence without first conducting *Daubert* hearings. As for qualifications, agent had extensive coursework and experience. Defendant had ample opportunity to impeach agent's testimony at trial.

United States v. Sanchez-Birruetta, No. 04-30150 (9th Cir. Mar. 18, 2005) (unpublished). In criminal prosecution, government relies on expert testimony from fingerprint identification specialist Thomas Liszkiewicz. Jury convicts. **Admissibility affirmed.** Defendant says FBI's solicitation of new research on reliability of fingerprint identification establishes that existing research does not validate its reliability. But validity of existing studies on which expert relied was not called into question by FBI solicitation. Moreover, expert's comparison was between two sets of rolled prints, and such comparisons are more reliable than comparisons involving partial prints

United States v. Turner, 285 F.3d 909 (10th Cir. 2002). District court rejects criminal defendant's *Daubert* challenge to prosecution's fingerprint evidence without conducting *Daubert* hearing, believing fingerprint identification to constitute example of evidence whose reliability "is properly taken for granted" under *Kumho*. **Conviction affirmed.** More detailed findings by district court would have been desirable, but any error was harmless.

United States v. Ward, No. 03-6005 (10th Cir. Apr. 29, 2004) (unpublished). Criminal defendants object to admission of expert fingerprint evidence at trial. District court overrules objection and jury convicts. **Admissibility affirmed.** Defendant here raises same argument that Tenth Circuit rejected when it was raised by defendant in *United States v. Turner*, 285 F.3d 909 (10th Cir. 2002) [infra]. Any error in admitting fingerprint testimony was harmless in light of overwhelming evidence against defendant.

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Leo, William. *Fingerprint Identification*. (2004), San Clemente, CA: LawTech Publishing

Moenssen, Andre A, *Court Challenges to Friction Ridge Impression Evidence - How Long Will They Last?*(2005), Retrieved April 20, 2005 from the World Wide Web at: www.forensic-evidence.com/site/ID/Friction_ID_405.html.

Give that Officer a Hand Pasadena Police will be among first to implement new countywide system

(This article was downloaded from the June 4, 2005, issue of the Whittier Daily News.)

By **RUBY GONZALES**

Staff Writer

Saturday, June 04, 2005 - By fall, anyone arrested and booked in the county will have their whole hand scanned, not just their fingerprints.

Police departments, sheriff's stations, courthouses, probation offices and the Coroner's Office will be getting newer models of the Live Scan machines within the next 90 days.

The first batch, which includes Pasadena Police, will be installed Monday, according to sheriff's Lt. Larry Bryant, manager of the Los Angeles County Regional Identification System.

The images scanned will be more detailed. And with the addition of more palm prints being included in the print database, police expect to get more hits.

The 173 machines will replace 160 Live Scans being used now. The new model also has twice the resolution of the current machine.

"The benefit is a much clearer image and more information," said West Covina Detective Dave Cole. West Covina police get their new machine in July.

Bryant said 30 percent to 40 percent of latent prints left at a crime scene are some portion of the palm.

Right now, there are 350,000 palm prints in the Automated Fingerprint Identification System accessed by police. With the new machines, Bryant said they expect to add 1,000 palm prints a day to the system.

The sheriff's department manages the system, but it is owned by all, he said. Identix Inc. in Minnesota was awarded the contract.

The contract, which includes the machines, installation, training and three years of maintenance, came to \$6.4 million, Bryant said. Funding for the new system comes from penalty fees and a share of vehicle fees about 50 cents for every \$10 fine and about a \$1 per car.

"The agencies do not pay for this," he added.

Ruby Gonzales can be reached at (626) 962-8811, Ext. 2718, or by e-mail at ruby.gonzales@sgvn.com.

[Editor's note-These new finger and palm live scan units provide 1000 dpi resolution. This is the first large-scale (more than 170 live scan units throughout the county) installation at the higher resolution.]

Hearing to Dismiss Charges in 1980 Murder Begins

(This article was downloaded from the May 6, 2005, issue of the online copy of the North County Times.)

By: **TERI FIGUEROA**

Staff Writer

VISTA - The source of two fingerprints found in 1980 in the home of a murdered Oceanside couple remains unknown, a fingerprint expert testified Friday morning.

And one of the original detectives on the case ---- Jim Wood, who is now the mayor of Oceanside ---- said the couple's adult son was "not very cooperative" but was not initially considered a suspect in the crime because his then-wife had given him an alibi.

That son, David Andrew Boysen, was arrested 24 years after the slayings and charged with two counts of murder. Boysen's trial begins May 16, and he was in court Friday for a pre-trial hearing.

The 48-year-old faces life in prison if convicted of gunning down and beating the couple.

The testimony on Friday came as Superior Court Judge Joan Weber hears Boysen's contention that prosecutors have no new evidence and that the delayed arrest is costing him the ability to fairly defend himself against the charges. If the judge agrees, she could dismiss the charges.

Deputy District Attorney Jeff Dusek argued in recently filed court documents that an unidentified fingerprint on the sill of the open bathroom window in the couple's home prevented prosecutors from filing charges against Boysen.

That's because Boysen ---- who in 1980 was cleared as the source of the fingerprint ---- could have pointed to the unidentified print and claimed it belonged to the real killer, Dusek wrote.

After the case was reopened in 2004, the source of the fingerprint was identified, thus knocking down the barrier to charging Boysen, Dusek wrote.

But on Friday, fingerprint expert Lisa DiMeo testified for the defense that the sources of two other unindented (sic) fingerprints found on the sill remain unknown.

Those prints do not match Boysen or his wife, the two neighbors who first found the bodies or the first policeman at the scene.

Also on Friday, former Oceanside police detective Wood said investigators followed up other leads and cleared other potential suspects. He also said some of those leads came from tips by Boysen and his then-wife.

Wood said it appeared that the couple had been shot first and ran toward the front door, and that their assailant severely beat them after each collapsed in the home. A splintered wooden object, possibly a baseball bat, was found near Elsie Boysen's body.

Wood said (the) nature of the crime "struck me as anger, personal anger or retaliation."

By the summer of 1981, Wood said, he “was very suspicious” of Boysen, who he said was uncooperative and declined to take a lie detector test.

Wood was reassigned from the case in July 1981, before police interviewed Boysen’s then-estranged wife Linda. The couple had separated and later divorced. In those interviews, the woman backed away from her earlier alibi and implicated Boysen.

Now known as Linda Bodle, she appears to be the prosecution’s star witness in the case.

The hearing will continue Monday, and the defense has said it plans to call to the stand the policeman who reopened the case.

Contact staff writer Teri Figueroa at (760) 740-3517 or tfigueroa@nctimes.com.

[Update: Charges were dismissed.]

FBI Computer Error

Jeremy Bryan Jones is suspected in a string of slayings committed after a fingerprint database failed to recognize him as a wanted man.

(This article was downloaded from the May 5, 2005, issue of the online copy of the Los Angeles Times)

By **ELLEN BARRY AND JENNY JARVIE**
Times Staff Writers

ATLANTA — A man suspected of being a serial killer was arrested and freed three times in the last several years because the FBI’s computerized fingerprint system failed to correctly identify him. During that period, authorities believe, the man killed four women.

Jeremy Bryan Jones, 32, gave an alias — John Paul Chapman — when he was arrested on trespassing charges outside Atlanta in January 2004. The FBI then ran his fingerprints through the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System, or IAFIS. But the system did not connect the prints with earlier prints from Jones, an Oklahoma construction worker wanted on charges of rape, sodomy and jumping bond, said Joe Parris, an FBI supervisory special agent.

“As a result ... law enforcement lost an opportunity to prevent future criminal activity by this individual,” an FBI statement said. Thomas Bush III, assistant director of the FBI’s Criminal Justice Information Systems Division, said, “The FBI regrets this incident.”

The FBI is conducting an internal review of the error within the fingerprint system, a huge computerized database.

Friends and family of Jones’ alleged victims said they were stunned and angry about the error, which was followed by four slayings last year.

In February 2004, a month after Jones was released, authorities in New Orleans found the body of 47-year-old

Katherine Collins, who had been raped, stabbed and beaten with a tire iron. In March, 16-year-old Amanda Greenwell disappeared from the trailer park where she and Jones lived; her body was found with a broken neck and stab wounds. In April, Patrice Endres, 38, disappeared from the Cumming, Ga., hair salon where she worked.

Jones was arrested in September 2004 in the slaying of 45-year-old Lisa Nichols, who was found raped, shot and burned in her home in Turnersville, Ala. He has been charged with killing Nichols, Greenwell and Collins, and is a suspect in Endres’ killing.

“How did this happen?” asked Sue Kascher, 53, a friend of Endres’. “I’m kind of shocked that this was botched. I know there’s human error, but I would think they would be more controlled in this day and age. They could have saved a lot of lives.”

Randy Heckaman, Collins’ brother, said his anger gradually built Wednesday after he heard the news. “There’s a lot of innocent girls that lost their lives because they didn’t do their job right,” said Heckaman, 45, a construction worker in Indiana. “What’s their excuse?”

FBI officials said the error occurred within IAFIS, a massive computer database that contains fingerprints and criminal histories for 47 million subjects.

The system makes 50,000 fingerprint comparisons a day, with a 95% accuracy rate, Parris said. Every month, IAFIS fingerprint scans result in the arrest of thousands of criminals, he said.

Police in Carroll County, Ga., arrested Jones on suspicion of public indecency in October 2003, and then in January 2004 on a charge of criminal trespassing, said Chief Deputy Brad Robinson of the Carroll County Sheriff’s Office. Jones said his name was John Paul Chapman, and police passed his fingerprints to the FBI.

Parris said the fingerprint system failed to make the connection between the two names. Instead, it created a new fingerprint file under the name Chapman. When Jones was arrested in June in a neighboring county on drug charges, the fingerprint scan matched him with the Chapman file.

Parris said there was no human error involved in the mistake.

“Nobody did anything wrong,” Parris said. “We can’t make systems work 100% of the time. There was no lapse; there was no inattention. It’s just that the system missed it.”

Even as the fingerprint system has become widely used, its relatively small error rate has remained unchanged, said Kenneth Moses, a San Francisco forensics expert who helped install fingerprint systems in California.

IAFIS scans take four or five minutes, allowing authorities to hold a person until their prints have been run. The number of errors is infinitesimal compared with the system’s overall benefit, he said.

“When these highly publicized errors are made, it makes them look incompetent, but it’s just a fact of life,” said Moses, director of Forensic Identification Services, a private practice. “These machines are wonderful.”

Story continueds on page 6

When police in Carroll County released Jones, he went back to his trailer park in Douglasville, about 20 miles west of Atlanta.

His neighbors described him as a volatile, paranoid man who was often glassy-eyed from using methamphetamine.

Brian Christensen, 47, said he once saw Jones peering in another neighbor's window. When Christensen asked what he was doing, he ran away. Christensen's wife, Andrea, 38, said she once opened her door to Jones after he asked to borrow her phone. She said he made a sexually suggestive comment, then pushed her against a wall and grabbed her throat.

"You had a strange feeling when you looked into his eyes," Brian Christensen said. "He was looking at you but looking right through you."

After Greenwell's slaying, police questioned Jones, but "there was nothing that aroused anybody's suspicion," said Stan Copeland, chief deputy in the Douglas County Sheriff's Office. Jones betrayed no clue that his life was anything but normal, Copeland said.

"We get the feeling that he's a psychopath — he has no conscience, and he's very intelligent about what he's doing," Copeland said.

Jones left the trailer park in September, his neighbors said. The break in the case came Sept. 21, when Jones was arrested near Mobile, Ala., three days after Nichols' body was found.

Police in Mobile sent out a news release announcing the arrest of 25-year-old John Paul Chapman — and got two crucial responses.

One was from Oklahoma authorities, who said the profile of Chapman resembled Jones, who was wanted on charges of rape by force, rape by instrument, sodomy, failure to register as a sex offender and felony bail jumping.

The second important response came from Missouri officials, who said the real John Paul Chapman was incarcerated in their state, said Christina Bowersox, a spokeswoman for the Mobile police.

Since then, Jones has become a suspect in a lengthening list of crimes. He is suspected in the slaying of Tina Mayberry, 38, who was stabbed to death in Douglasville in October 2002. He is also reportedly a suspect in six killings in Oklahoma and one in Missouri, where the torso of a woman was found at a rest stop on June 24, 2004. Investigators in California, Arkansas, Kansas and Tennessee have also expressed interest in him.

Police involved in the case said they still had faith in the fingerprint database.

"I've seen it catch people on a weekly basis," said Copeland. "It's just that it failed on a guy who may have turned out to be a serial killer."

MINUTES OF JUNE MEETING

DATE: June 4, 2005
LOCATION: Buster's Longboard, Long Beach
HOSTESS: Past President Sue Baker
SECRETARY: Mari Johnson
SPEAKER: Elizabeth Miller, PH.D., Anthropologist CSULA
PROGRAM: "Them Bones, Them Bones"
CALL TO ORDER: Meeting called to order at 1400 hours by President Dennis Uyeda.

ATTENDANCE:

PAST PRESIDENTS: Clarence Bales (1972), Alan McRoberts (1991), Clark Fogg (1994), Bill Leo (1996), Robert Goss (2001), Steve Tillmann (2002).

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Dennis Uyeda, Susan Garcia, Gina Russell-Durgin, Mari Johnson, Craig Johnson, Sue Baker, Sarah Watson, Bill Leo, Lisa DiMeo, Clark Fogg, and Alan McRoberts. (Absent: Ed Palma, Chuck Russell, and Marvin Spreyne).

Members and guests present: 60

OLD BUSINESS:

Second Readings:

Amy Hines
Steven Thomas
Vanessa A. Schlottmann

Motion to accept: Bob Goss
Second: Steve Tillman

Swear Ins by Past President Clarence Bales:

Sonya Villa, Los Angeles Sheriffs Dept.
Cynthia Watts, Long Beach Police Department

Discussion and vote regarding bylaw change. Vote was 26 in the affirmative and 6 negative to accept the proposed change.

Revised bylaw eliminating student memberships.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

All reputable persons, fully or partially engaged in or supplying equipment for the various segments of the science of Forensic Identification and Investigation, and who are not qualified for Active Membership, are hereby eligible to become Associate Members. They shall, in all respects, be subject to the same rules, fees, and charges and shall be entitled to the same rights as an Active Member, except that they shall not be entitled to vote or be elected to the Executive Board. The annual membership dues for Associate Members shall be in conformance with provisions set forth in Article 6 of these Bylaws.

President Uyeda explained that all current student memberships will remain as long as they continue to qualify and that students continue to be welcome as guests with a current member.

NEW BUSINESS:

First Readings for Active Membership:

Mireila Cervantes, Los Angeles Sheriff's Dept.
Recommended by: Anne Wenceslao
Nancy Torres, Santa Barbara Sheriff's Dept.
Timothy Sutcliffe, Santa Barbara Sheriff's Dept.
Heather J. Nelson, Santa Barbara Sheriff's Dept.
Ron Clark, Santa Barbara Sheriff's Dept.
Lawrence R. Rodriguez, Santa Barbara Sheriff's Dept.
Recommended by: Robert Spinner
Terry Holden, Los Angeles Sheriff's Dept.
Recommended by Susan Garcia

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Susan Garcia, who will be hosting the December meeting, asked for a show of hands to indicate whether an exception to the traditional Saturday meeting could be made. A show of hands indicated that, in this instance, it would be acceptable to hold the December meeting on a Sunday.

ATTENDANCE DRAWING:

\$25.00: won by Cynthia Fortier

MOTION TO ADJOURN: Susan Garcia

Second: Steve Tillmann

MEETING ADJOURNED: 1450 hours

President's Message

On June 4 the SCAFO meeting was held at Busters Longboard in Long Beach, with forensic anthropologist Elizabeth Miller of CSULA presenting a program "Them Bones, Them Bones". It was a interesting picture presentation of crime scenes from an anthropologist approach-thanks Elizabeth. It was attended by many members which was great because of the Bylaw change vote, the proposed change passed overwhelmingly.

Please keep in mind the procedures for signing up and attending the Meetings, thank you.

A midyear board meeting was held prior to the June meeting. Topics were presented and a progress report on the training seminar was reviewed. Everything is coming together, if you have any input let a board member know.

Many of you have various talents that the association can greatly use, now is the time to start thinking about sharing your talents with the association and run for an office.

Keep sending the suggestions and I will respond to them as quickly as possible.

Fraternally yours

Dennis Uyeda, President

"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."

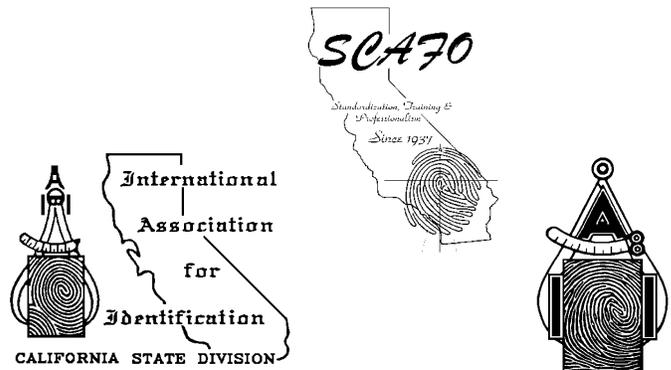
- President Theodore Roosevelt, 1908

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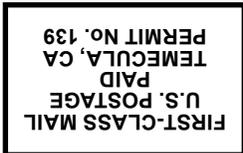
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See instructions on the
website's email page.

-- Upcoming Events/Schools/Seminars--

- August 6, 2005 *S.C.A.F.O. Meeting*
Lisa DiMeo and Gina Russell-Durgin
- August 7 - 13, 2005 International Association for Identification
Dallas, TX
- August 21 - 26, 2005 17th Meeting of IAFS
Hong Kong, China
www.iafs2005.com
- September 30 - October 1, 2005 *S.C.A.F.O. Annual Training Seminar*
Covina, CA
- December 4, 2005 *S.C.A.F.O. Meeting*
(Sunday mid-day meeting) Susan Garcia
Los Angeles Sheriff's Dept.
- February 20 - 25, 2006 AAFS 58th Annual Meeting
Seattle, WA

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