

PNWD/IAI

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EXAMINER

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OFFICERS

JON STIMAC, President
Oregon State Police
63319 Jamison St.
Bend, OR 97701
(541)388-6150
FAX: (541)388-6241
jon.stimac@state.or.us

JILL ARWINE, 1ST Vice President
Washington State Patrol
P.O. Box 42608
Olympia, WA 98504-2608
(360) 705-5998
jarwine@wsp.wa.gov

DAVE COTTON, 2ND Vice President
Pierce County Sheriff's Department
930 Tacoma Ave S
Tacoma, WA 98402-2102
(253) 798-7729
dcotton@co.pierce.wa.us

LINDA GRASS, Secretary
King County Sheriff's Office
516 3rd Ave.
Seattle, WA 98104
(206)296-7446
FAX: (206)296-0898
linda.grass@metrokc.gov

BETTY MCCARTHY, Treasurer
P.O. Box 2125
Port Orchard, WA 98366
(509)576-6527
FAX: (509)575-6007
bmccarth@ci.yakima.wa.us
or
bmccarth@charter.net (after March 26th 2004)

TONY PERKINS, Sergeant-At-Arms
Sequim PD
609 W. Washington St. #16
Sequim, WA. 98382
(360) 683-7227
tperkins@co.clallam.wa.us



FROM JON STIMAC 2003-4 PNWD/IAI PRESIDENT

Here's hoping your holiday season was festive and your New Year's resolutions still unbroken!

Well, I need to share a bit of good news, followed of course, by some bad news (and then some more good news)...

As you have hopefully heard, the PNWD is sponsoring a training opportunity hosted by the King County Sheriff's Office. The course, "Intermediate Latent Friction Ridge Comparison," will be held March 22-26, 2004 in Burien, Washington and will be instructed by Charles M. Richardson (retired DEA, FBI). By sponsoring this course, the PNWD has continued to once again provide quality regional training at a very reasonable price!

As promised, now comes the bad news. The last time I checked in with our division Treasurer, Betty McCarthy, within a month of its announcement, this comparison class was booked to its allocated capacity. However, there is still hope for one successful applicant!

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES

JERI EATON, Past President/Regional Rep.
King County Sheriff's Office
516 3rd Ave., Rm. W-150
Seattle, WA 98104
(206)296-7449
FAX: (206)296-0898
jeri.eaton@metrokc.gov

GEORGE MILLAR
Washington State Patrol
PO Box 42608
Olympia, WA 98504-2608
(360) 705-5995
gmillar@wsp.wa.gov

RANDY PARKER
Idaho State Police
700 South Stratford Drive
Meridian, ID 83642-6202
(208) 884-7149
randy.parker@isp.state.id.us

CHARLES PUGLISI
King County Sheriff's Office
516 3rd Ave.
Seattle, WA 98104
(206)205-2212
FAX: (206)205-2962
charles.puglisi@metrokc.gov

KATHLEEN SAVIERS
Marion County Sheriff's Office
100 High Street NE PO Box 14500
Salem, OR 97309
(503) 792-5519
ksaviors@co.marion.or.us

DARLA SHAVER
Oregon State Police
Forensic Services Division
4500 Rogue Valley Highway, Suite B
Central Point OR 97502
Darla.Shaver@state.or.us

KATHLEEN SWIHART
King County Sheriff's Office
516 3rd Ave
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 205-8505
kathleen.swihart@metrokc.gov

Thanks to the efforts of our 2nd Vice President David Cotton, the PNWD has formulated a Scholarship program that will fill the remaining seat for this class, but hurry, there's a deadline! For additional information, please refer to page 18. Depending on the amount of interest, the PNWD is considering sponsoring another session of this course sometime in the next six months. If you are interested in taking this course at a later date, please contact newsletter editor, Tina Walthall.

As of this writing, your PNWD-IAI Board is on the verge of finalizing your 2004 Educational Conference. A tentative agenda and registration form are included within this edition of the Examiner, so make your plans now to attend the May 12-14, 2004 conference at Eugene, Oregon's Valley River Inn (www.valleyriverinn.com).

Best Regards!

-Jon T. Stimac

NEW MEMBERS

The PNWD would like to welcome the following new members from the....

Ada County Sheriff's Office:

Wayne Anderson	Marc Bowman
Matt Buie	Paul Carrera
John Dewey	Cliff Exley
Dagan Fluke	Darren Jewkes
Gary Miller	Ken Ramage
Mike Rossi	Ben Sterling
Mike Vickers	Justin Wright

King County Sheriff's Office:

Steve Everist	Cassandra Fugate
Jennifer Ingram	Neil(Sandy)Johnson
Sotero Morales	Wade Petroka
Michele Triplett	Jody Tamura-Deering

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New Members Cont.

Montana State Crime Lab:

Kevin Byrne Constance Muller-Ford

Pierce County Sheriff's Department:

Kristin Macy

Portland Police Bureau:

Gene Balcomb	Steven Bottcher
Nancy Boxell	Kyla Harn
Elizabeth Houck	Sarah Lapham
Christine Mason	Thomas McGrath
Dale Miller	Steven Ott
Amy Quist	Anthony Raabe
Tina Schurter	Heather Singh
Gordon Smith	

Yakima Police Department:

Dawn Bainum-Schrock Kristen Drury

MEMBER NEWS

Raymond York has resigned from his position as a PNWD/IAI board member. The PNWD would like to thank Ray for his many years of service and hard work. Ray's support, dedication and insight will be greatly missed. Thanks again Ray!

In December 2003, the board nominated Darla Shaver of the Oregon State Police to fill the Board of Trustees position vacated by Ray York. Darla will serve as interim board member for the remainder of the Ray's term (May 2004).

Disclaimer

The views expressed in articles contained in this publication do not necessarily represent the views of the Pacific Northwest Division of the International Association for Identification. The Association neither guarantees, warrants, nor endorses these views or techniques but offers these articles as information to the membership. Some articles may contain descriptions of processes utilizing chemicals or combinations of chemicals which may be hazardous to the user's health. It is strongly recommended that proper precautions be taken when using known hazardous chemicals or a combination thereof. The Association assumes no responsibility for the use of chemicals or combinations thereof as set forth in any article.

**SMALL POLICE DEPARTMENT
FORENSICS AND DNA**

Written by Detective Sergeant Ralph A. Barfield-Forensic Supervisor

Edited by Timothy J. Longo-Chief of Police Charlottesville Police Department, Charlottesville, Virginia

Many small police departments nationwide are under the misguided impression that because of their size they lack the operational capacity to fully appreciate the benefits of DNA evidence recovery and forensics examination. Whether this impression is founded simply in the number of human resources that exist in smaller agencies, or the inaccessibility of funds to train and equip those resources with state of the art equipment, no department is exempt from the power of forensic technology and the value it brings to law enforcement service delivery. Notwithstanding their size, law enforcement organizations must utilize the full potential of all the scientific technology available to them. The advancement of such technology coupled with the power of DNA in the retrospective investigation of crime has produced highly effective results for American policing and has paved new roads for investigators.

What follows is a glimpse at how a small to mid-size Central Virginia police department leveraged its time, energy, and resources to develop a model forensic program that has served to both identify criminals and make a community safer. If it can happen in Charlottesville, Virginia, it can happen in your town. The recipe is one of people, systems, process, and vision. If you understand the value of science in helping to identify criminals and clear open cases, then everything else that is necessary will fall in place. The future success of your department as it relates to criminal investigations depends on it.

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The Charlottesville Police Department has an authorized strength of 119 sworn police officers, 29 civilian support personnel, and is accredited through the Virginia Association of State Law Enforcement Accreditation. The department's annual budget is approximately 8.4 million dollars. A community of approximately 40,000 residents, Charlottesville is home to three of our nation's Presidents, Thomas Jefferson's Monticello Estate, and the nationally renowned University of Virginia.

The police department's forensic unit has a long history of commitment to the field of forensic science and has quickly gained national and international prominence for outstanding contributions in the field of forensic science, particularly through DNA crime scene processing. Despite the seemingly uneventful posture of this Central Virginia community, CBS Television, National Public Radio, and German Television has seen fit to feature the department's investigative strategies in the area of forensic science. Additionally, the Virginia Division of Forensic Science and Virginia Institute of Forensic Science and Medicine have recognized the department's forensic unit for its effectiveness and success through the use of DNA Identifications, DNA Eliminations and the DNA Data Bank. The unit has led departments nationally (per capita) in the area of DNA identifications, elimination, and cold DNA data bank confirmations. Such success proves paramount in the clearing of cold cases through the use of DNA.

One of the essential elements in creating an effective forensic unit is a police manager who has a basic knowledge, understanding, and appreciation for the value of both DNA and forensic science. Beyond the willingness to advance, these managers must have a willingness to assume a

leadership role in implementing the necessary steps within their departments to create an atmosphere conducive to utilizing new scientific technology. This includes assessing personnel within the department who will be dedicated to providing the best possible forensic services to the citizens and developing a training curriculum that properly educates each member of the department in the substance of forensic science and the techniques for crime scene processing and evidence recovery

Like any program implemented by a police department, identifying a funding source is second only to the willingness to move forward. Oftentimes, identifying a funding stream will require managers to "think outside the box". Such creative "thinking" may include requests for supplemental appropriations to the department's budget, making application for state and federal grant funds, requesting funds from private philanthropic donors and foundations, and the creation of a departmental foundation created for the purpose of funding this and other important departmental programs and initiatives. Requests for supplemental appropriations are generally the more difficult of choices, particularly during tough economic times for localities. Nonetheless, a wealth of compelling evidence exists that supports the proposition that departments could well serve their constituency by virtue of their knowledge, skill, ability, and technological/scientific advancements associated with forensic investigations and evidence recovery.

Capacity, operational need, and fiscal responsibility are fundamental issues to be considered when embarking on the creation of a forensic unit. As previously mentioned, capacity should never be a hindrance to a department's ability to move ahead with an operational plan that brings value to

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RESULTS Speak Louder *than advertising copy!*

Our Department recently purchased seven Krimesite Imagers...and Mr. Chris Harris (SIRCHIE® Forensic Sales) provided instruction to 40 of our crime scene technicians. His presentation was excellent and was well received by all attendees, including me.

*WG Massengill, Superintendent
Virginia State Police*

The vehicle they drove (in a robbery/homicide) was abandoned by the suspects. (After all traditional latent procedures failed, the vehicle was cut into smaller parts and sent to a facility for Vacuum Metal Deposition, and then the parts were returned.)...To everyone's amazement, the Krimesite Imager located additional latent prints on portions of the vehicle which had been through all the (traditional) procedures, including Vacuum Metal Deposition." To say the least, it was a selling point for our department.

*Sgt. John Thomas
Pasadena, CA*

The addition of a Krimesite Imager to our arsenal of tools has enhanced our ability to forensically examine a crime scene. Our ability to locate, process and record trace evidence such as latent fingerprints has been increased dramatically.

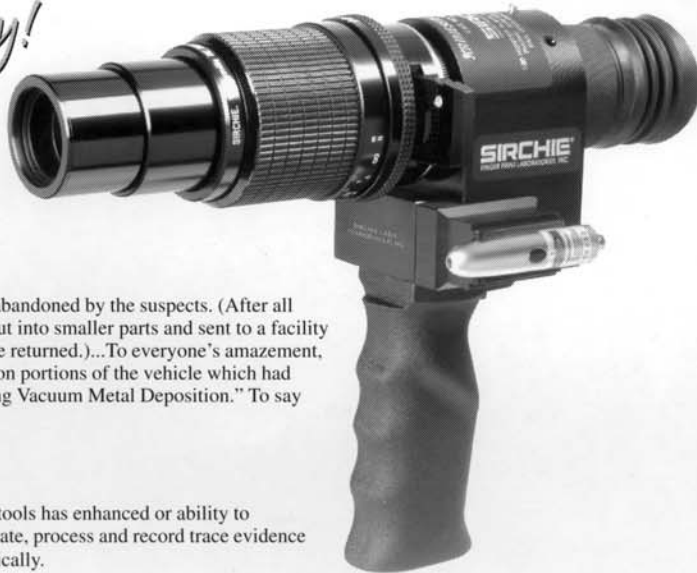
*Sgt. W. Bloomquist, Forensic ID Section
Royal Canadian Mounted Police*

Recently, while investigating a homicide, investigators from my agency recovered several pieces of duct tape used to bind the victim. (The tape was) submitted to a crime lab and all their efforts yielded negative results. Several weeks later we examined the same duct tape with SIRCHIE®'s Krimesite Imager. To our amazement we located two distinct fingerprints, neither of which belonged to the victim.

*Inv. Vincent Genovese
Bethlehem, PA*

(After photographing a sexual assault victim) I decided to try the Krimesite on the victim's legs where her bite marks had been. (Bites were three weeks old.) (The Krimesite) showed the older marks that I had not been able to see before. I have found that this equipment is good for something else other than latents.

*Brenda Hutson
DeKalb Co. GA*



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the department and the community. Nonetheless, departmental leadership may find it necessary to examine the current table of organization in an effort to determine if funds may be necessary to support the enhancement of human resources, to include equipping and maintaining those resources. A long-term plan that examines the necessary equipment and training is also critical in order to determine the funds that will be required for unit start-up. A three to five year strategic plan would not be unusual with funding increases at each step.

With all these things in mind, the Evidence Advisory Group of the Charlottesville Police Department was formed in 1994 and consisted of a cross section of patrol officers, detectives and sergeants. Over a period of approximately eight months the group met and developed a strategy for creating a new unit. During this period the excitement piqued as more department members became involved in this important process and overwhelming sense of purpose grew. The group presented their recommendations to the Chief who endorsed the plan and ordered its implementation.

Now that the Chief executive was on board and the plan was to be implemented, the following areas needed to be addressed:

- A new policy and procedure that governed the purpose and operational mandate of the unit;
- A Standard Operating Procedure for the unit and its processes, to include crime scene processing and analysis protocols;
- Identification and selection of a knowledgeable forensic first line supervisor;

- Development of a training curriculum for forensic technicians;
- Identification of a storage facility and development of policy, procedure, and protocols addressing such storage;
- Coordination with the Commonwealth Attorneys Office;
- Coordination with management and support personnel within the department;
- Development of equipment specifications, budget, and requisite purchasing procedures.

The Evidence Advisory Groups recommendations provided a blue print for development of the forensic unit. Over a four-year period, from 1995 to 1999, the metamorphosis of an effective forensic unit began. In short, the retrospective investigation of crime had begun to change in Charlottesville and it wasn't long before success was evident.

Policy and Procedures

The first step to program implementation was the re-engineering of the department's policies and procedures related to evidence handling. Additionally, all evidence in storage was inventoried and sorted as follows:

- Evidence retention for pending cases
- Evidence archives
- Items to be returned to owner
- Items to be sold at auction or destroyed.

Once the proper policies and procedures were in place, greater attention was paid to processes. One

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such process was the manner in which crime scenes were handled. Initially, particular attention was given to burglary cases. With a focus on better documenting and securing items of evidentiary value, the following systems and processes were implemented:

- Better documentation of crime scenes by utilizing evidence case files containing evidence recovery logs, sketches, body injury diagrams, weapon documentation, photographs, reports and supplements.
- The filing of major cases in three ring binders using section dividers and sheet protectors. This simple process proved to be very functional and effective considering the number of officers, prosecution and defense attorneys constantly reviewing the files prior to trial.
- All recovered handguns were properly reported to the Virginia State Police and Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms (ATF).
- All weapons and expended shell casings were checked through the state and federal ballistic systems, NIBIN.
- All latent fingerprints regardless of offense type were checked through the Virginia State AFIS, with major unsolved cases being checked through the FBI's IAFIS.
- All cases involving potential DNA evidence were submitted to the Virginia State laboratory for analysis and check through the DNA Data Bank.
- A regional agreement with the police chiefs,

commonwealth attorneys, and judges was developed to authorize the destruction of drug evidence in compliance with state statutes that authorized procedures.

- All evidence was to be inventoried on a quarterly, semi-annual and annual basis to ensure quality control.
- A major case forensic board was developed as a quick reference tool for the department.

Personnel

Once the intricacies of identifying funds, drafting protocols, and the selecting unit leadership are accomplished finding the right mix of policing experience is critical to successful implementation and long term success.

Two full-time forensic detectives that answered to a remote supervisor had historically staffed the Charlottesville Police Department's forensic unit. This primitive scheme was not only ineffective but diluted the importance of our forensic mission. The first step in the unit's evolution required that room be made for a full-time forensic supervisor. This was accomplished in March of 1995 after a deliberate examination of the department's pool of qualified sergeants. Additionally, the number of technicians was expanded and a specific number of positions were assigned to patrol and investigations. The patrol division was allotted ten part-time positions, three on days, four on evening and three on midnight. Shift technicians were titled as Primary, Secondary and Back-ups. The Investigations division was allotted three part-time positions.

All technicians were categorized based on their formal forensic training and experience as Evidence Tech I,

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Evidence Tech II, Senior Tech, Forensic Tech and Crime Scene Analyst. Advances in the system depended on advanced forensic courses, crime scene experience and number of years as an evidence technician. All technicians were issued utility uniforms, pagers and cell phones and were available for voluntary call out.

Eventually, a civilian clerical position was added to help handle the enormous increase in evidence, administrative paperwork, and data entry. The unit relied heavily on college interns to assist with the daily administrative tasks. The system works to the benefit of both the interns and the unit. They handle the daily, often times routine clerical tasks and in turn are exposed to all aspects of the unit's operation. In order to protect the integrity of both the process and the evidence, interns are not permitted physical contact with any item of evidence during their internship.

All members of the police department, sworn and civilian are fingerprinted and their prints are sent to the Virginia State Police Headquarters for entry into the AFIS employee database.

Training

There is no aspect of a law enforcement organization that can afford to diminish the importance of training. Forensic science is, perhaps, one of the most sophisticated and complex areas in policing and is clearly an area in which formal training must be approached aggressively. When the message became clear that the Charlottesville Police Department was moving forward with a more defined mission in the area of forensic science and evidence recovery, a wide variety of training opportunities for technicians became a top priority. Eight, twenty-four and forty-hour courses covering a multitude of forensic topics were at the disposal of unit membership. Unquestionably there are cost benefits

with such a shift in priorities. Nonetheless when balanced against the operational needs of the department and our strong desire to reach the cutting edge of this technology, such expenditures seemed more than prudent.

Notwithstanding the wealth of training opportunities outside the department, in-house forensic training was dramatically increased for not only evidence technicians but for all members of the police department. The decision to proceed in this fashion proved to be important and enhanced initial DNA identification.

In addition to training that is specific to job function, Senior and Forensic Technicians were required to obtain instructor certifications to assist with the increased training demands. This diminished the need to seek outside, and often costly, training opportunities.

The hallmark of evidence training is the Virginia Forensic Science Academy. This prestigious program includes a nine-week course designed specifically to train crime scene investigators in every major aspect of forensic science and evidence recovery. It remains, without question, one of the most effective courses of its kind in America. The Charlottesville Police Department has had the distinction of graduating 11 members from this Academy since its' creation in 1974.

In an effort to better educate our community about the department's new forensic unit and the value it brings to our department, Senior and Forensic Technicians were encouraged to participate in public speaking engagements on forensic topics.

Lastly, technicians were encouraged to select forensic specialties in which they were interested and pursue higher levels of expertise. Furthermore, the technicians were required to be capable of operating any and all unit equipment and computer programs. A system of

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gradual formal forensic schooling while continuing to process crime scenes has proven to be a much more effective method of preparing new evidence technicians for a career in crime scene investigation.

Facilities

The evolution of a new unit had begun and the need for a larger and more advanced evidence storage room was evident. The new accommodations included a separate evidence vault for drugs, guns and money. While general access to such areas must be controlled to protect the integrity of the evidence and the department, evidence technicians were given access to the main evidence room so that the evidence could be properly logged and processed for storage without the need to hire and train additional staff for that specific purpose. Some were given access to the evidence vault itself and only three had access to drugs and money. Determining who would access to these areas and for what specific purpose is a critical piece of the policy and procedure dealing with the evidence storage area, particularly those areas where evidence pending trial, narcotics, weapons, and monies are stored.

Our newly designed evidence storage space included the following things:

- Separate intrusion alarms;
- Additional lighting;
- New video cameras (monitored 24 hours a day);
- Organized storage bins and shelves;
- An evidence refrigerator to preserve perishable evidence;
- Drug and money vaults
- A separate and lockable cabinet for federal drug evidence;

- New boxes for pre-burn and pre-melt drugs and guns and bio hazard material
- A drying cabinet for wet or blood stained items (restored from available materials).

The procedures and protocols that are put in place with regard to evidence packaging and storage require the input and support of every member of the department. To ensure this buy-in, efficiency and convenience was seen as critical. Evidence-packaging materials were relocated to a central location within the police department for easier access and better utilization. A newly organized and stocked evidence supply storage area was created and allowed for better inventory control and re-ordering.

The following other efficiencies were created to enhance the efforts that we had put into place:

- A temporary evidence locker system was instituted in several locations in the department with access to remove items limited to three designated personnel.
- The forensic office was moved from the basement of the headquarters building to an area adjacent to investigations. This proved to increase communication and effectiveness between evidence technicians and investigators.
- Due to the effectiveness of Virginia's forensic data banks such as DNA, AFIS and NIBIN, the department was compelled to create yet another evidence room that was solely for storing Archived evidence.

Crime Scene Processing

The success of any forensic unit is in large part due to the effectiveness of its crime lab technicians and the protocols that they follow. Acknowledging that most criminals leave behind traces of

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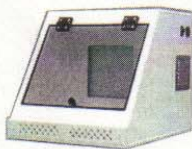
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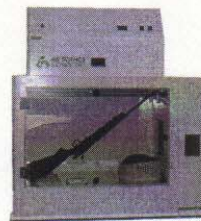
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themselves prior to fleeing the scene of a crime, procedures were established to ensure that all crime scenes within the city were documented and processed for physical evidence. Notwithstanding the frequently "non-violent" nature associated with their commission, burglaries were given particular attention. Properly processing such scenes frequently provides information that not only assists in the identification of the person responsible for this crime, but also oftentimes is responsible for incidents of a more intrusive nature.

Major Crime scenes, such as homicides, shootings, and sexual assaults require the expertise and experience of a trained graduate of the Virginia Forensic Science Academy or a Senior Evidence Technician. Often times the processing of such scenes go beyond the identification and recovery of evidence, but require knowledge of blood splatter, trajectory, impression recovery, and a host of advanced forensic examination and evidence recovery. In contrast, policies should permit, if not require, patrol officers to process their own larcenies, vandalisms, and minor burglaries. This allows for the initial training and introduction of basic evidence techniques and allows the department to process crime scenes and conduct preliminary investigations more efficiently.

Notwithstanding the complexity of a given scene, any seized evidence is properly documented, packaged and is stored as we await identification of a subject and a subsequent, and hopefully successful prosecution.

State Laboratory and Evidence Analysis

Recognizing that our officers were well on the way to developing great skill in evidence recovery, the need to establish an excellent working relationship with the Virginia State Laboratory examiners at the Central Laboratory and the Chief Medical

Examiners Office in Richmond seemed a prudent next step.

A big part of the initial marriage was implementing policy requiring that any and all evidence of probative value be submitted to the state lab for analysis. The examiners were contacted on a routine basis and cases were discussed freely and without reservation with the department's forensic staff and investigators. The requirements, suggestions, and recommendations of the examiners remain followed closely and are given the greatest respect in the investigator's evaluation of a case.

Commonwealth Attorneys Office

The successful prosecution of forensic cases requires that the prosecutors had to be educated on forensic technology. This is another important element in the utilization of modern forensic technology for it is the attorneys who must present the evidence to the court. The attorneys were hesitant at first but as time went by their knowledge and confidence grew. Different types of forensic evidence cases were presented in court such as latent print identification, Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), DNA, the DNA Data Bank, ballistics and the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN), blood stain interpretation, firearms, trace evidence, toxicology, etc, etc. As the number of solved cold cases grew, the convictions of two separate serial rapists, and many cases involving DNA, the attorneys became well versed in prosecution of cases involving all types of forensics.

Equipment

All forensic unit equipment was inventoried, repaired or replaced. Additional 35mm and Polaroid camera sets were purchased to allow each technician to be issued their own equipment. This policy immediately resulted in more effective and efficient

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crime scene processing. An Omni chrome 5000, alternate light source (ALS), was purchased to enhance evidence and crime scene processing for latent prints and biological materials. A Ford van was setup as the unit's primary crime scene vehicle. The primary patrol crime scene vehicle was re-equipped with all necessary documentation and collection supplies and restricted to evidence technician operation.

The unit's evidence computer program, the Property and Evidence Tracking System (PETS), is continually upgraded and enhanced. All essential unit functions; such as Request for Laboratory Examination (RFLE), Court Orders, Ten Print Fingerprints files, Palm Print files, Juvenile Print files, and Laboratory Identifications/eliminations, were computerized. Computerizing the laboratory request forms proved to be an enormous improvement over the handwritten or typed system previously utilized. All officers are required to complete routine lab request and are trained to use the computer system while going through the field training officer (FTO) program. Additionally, computer software programs for crime scene sketching and suspect composite sketching were purchased. A small Electrostatic Dust Lifter, was purchased to encourage more frequent use. A video camera and digital camera were purchased to better document major crime scenes.

All necessary equipment, such as a portable generator, portable lights, portable tents, privacy shields and sufficient hand tools, to process outdoor crime scenes were purchased. A new more effective metal detector was purchased to assist in locating metallic physical evidence at crime scenes.

Management Support

It is important for police executives to understand that rebuilding and enhancement of the forensic unit would not

have been accomplished without the continuing support of the Police Chief. The chief had to buy into the long-term vision of the process. It was critical that he made it clear to managers, supervisors and officers his strong support for developing an effective forensic unit. The second issue was finding mid-managers willing to learn about and have a working knowledge of crime scene processing, forensics and the power of DNA. The third issue was convincing the majority of first line supervisors of the importance of their support for the forensic program. This proved to be problematic initially, due to the large number of older sergeants not familiar with all the new forensic scientific technology. The management support must be an on going and continuous process.

Results

In 1995 the unit began a concerted effort to record and track all forms of forensic identifications and eliminations. Although time consuming, this system has provided a unique tool to help determine the effectiveness of the unit. The unit has gone from fifty-four identifications/eliminations in 1995 to over 250 in 2002. All the information is logged onto the units computer system and at a moments notice, reports can be generated on a multitude of data topics that show status and yearly comparisons.

Between January 1, 1995 and July 2003, the unit has had 240 DNA Identifications in 91cases. During the same time period DNA Eliminations were utilized 207 times in 43 cases. Learning how to fully utilize DNA Elimination has proven to be an invaluable tool by focusing valuable investigative time, energy and resources.

In 1998 the unit had its' first lip print identification. By 1999 the unit had established their reputation through effectiveness with routine and major case crime scene processing. The unit

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had been utilizing bloodstain interpretation (blood spatter) for several years, in numerous cases and proved to be valuable evidence at trial.

In the summer of 1999 the forensic unit was confronted with two simultaneous major investigations. The first, the Spinner Homicide, relied exclusively on DNA evidence for identification of the victim who was totally skeletonized. We also attempted a Botanical DNA identification from a leaf found in her car trunk to bushes found at the gravesite. The botanical analysis was conducted by Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. This case has been presented to the Virginia Forensic Science Academy Re-Training Seminar and was featured on German Television. The second case, a burglary/rape/robbery, yielded the department's first DNA Data Bank hit in October of 1999. The DNA Data Bank was absolutely essential in solving this case. A latent fingerprint recovered from the scene failed to hit in the Virginia Automated Fingerprint Identification System and was later identified with the suspect, after DNA. This case has been featured twice on CBS Television.

In 2000 the department led the state in weapon, shell casing and bullet identification through the use of NIBIN, (national integrated ballistic information network). This resulted from a departmental policy to collect shell casings and bullets from all shootings, including simple shots fired calls and register them in NIBIN. Additionally, all handguns and semi-automatic rifles that had been seized for any reason were submitted to the state laboratory for test firing and registering in NIBIN.

As of mid July 2003, the department has obtained forty-one (41) DNA Data Bank Hits on individuals, twenty of which have resulted in arrest and conviction. Of these Data Bank hits, ten were sexual assault and ten were from

burglary, reiterating the need to pursue burglaries. Through the use of the DNA Data Bank, cold Rape cases from 1993, 1996, 1998 and 2000 have been cleared. Of those arrested, two were serial rapists. Recently, a double hit occurred in a cold 1985 homicide that continues under investigation. The department has re-opened numerous burglaries, larcenies and stolen autos cases due to DNA Data Bank Hits. In one recovered stolen auto case the lab identified three suspects through the data bank and then identified an additional four DNA profiles, awesome. Additionally, the department has obtained fourteen (14) Data Bank Case to Case matches including four against a serial rapist in three different jurisdictions. The remaining hits came from robbery, stolen autos, larceny, and vandalism cases.

Summary

Small police departments actually have a very distinct advantage over our big jurisdiction brothers. The sheer volume of calls and cases prohibit the detailed processing of routine burglaries. However, all agencies should make a concerted effort to process crime scenes and routinely submit the evidence to their laboratory for analysis.

Unsolved Rape and Homicide cold cases must be reviewed and those with DNA evidence must be submitted to the agencies laboratory for analysis. How will a match ever be made if the evidence is still sitting not analyzed in the evidence room? We get numerous calls from agencies wanting to know what our special technique is? There are several simple rules: Process the crime scenes diligently, pay particular attention to burglaries, search for DNA and submit the evidence to the laboratory for analysis.

Creating an effective forensic unit for a small police department takes

(Concluded on page 14)

time, effort, organization, support and a dedicated staff. The department must be willing to persevere through the early stages of development and all the hard work and sacrifice will pay off.

FROM THE EDITOR

As you can see from the tentative schedule of events (page 15), your PNWD/IAI Board and Conference Committee members have been hard at work coordinating the 2004 Educational Conference and it promises to be a great time.

In other news, don't forget to send in your 2004 dues and update your contact information (see the attached roster). If any of your contact information is incorrect, please notify Treasurer Betty McCarthy and myself, so we can get the information changed. I would also encourage everyone with e-mail capabilities to update this information. Occasionally, information, such as upcoming training opportunities, needs to be disseminated to members in between issues of the *Examiner*, having your correct e-mail address allows you to get this information as quickly as possible.

If you know of anyone who might benefit from membership in the PNWD/IAI now is a great time to encourage them to join. Membership applications can be obtained from Treasurer, Betty McCarthy.

Finally, please send me your thoughts, ideas, success stories, pictures, job announcements or anything else you would like to see in future editions. I would appreciate it if articles/news items for the Spring issue could be forwarded to me by **March 15th, 2004**. Submissions via e-mail attachments are greatly appreciated, but

I can also scan your photographs and other items or retrieve them from disks/CDs.

I hope everyone is having a wonderful New Year!

Tina Walthall
Idaho State Police-Forensic Services
700 S. Stratford Drive
Meridian, ID 83642
(208) 884-7146
FAX: (208) 884-7197
Tina.Walthall@isp.state.id.us

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

**SUBJECT: Crime Scene
Reconstruction School**

DATE/TIME: May 17-21, 2004 0800-1700

COURSE SUMMARY: Use of scientific methods, physical evidence, deductive reasoning and their interrelationships to gain explicit knowledge of the series of events that surround the commission of a crime. Learn to develop a formal process by which crime scenes are reconstructed. Develop an investigation that will stand up to the test of cross-examination.

LOCATION: Emergency Services Training Center 1705 W. 2nd Ave. Eugene, OR 97402

TUITION: \$499, includes textbook and notebook, value \$115

SPONSORING AGENCY: Eugene Police Department

REGISTRATION: Call Sandy Roberts, Eugene Police Dept. (541)682-5845 or e-mail:
sandy.m.roberts@ci.eugene.or.us

PACIFIC NORTHWEST DIVISION IAI 2004 Educational Conference Eugene, Oregon

Conference Date, Time and Structure: (May 12-14, 2004)

Wednesday, May 12: For those arriving earlier, two 9:00am workshops will be scheduled. The Conference/Lecture will begin at 1:00pm. Events conclude at approximately 5:00pm.

President's Reception at 7:00pm.

Thursday, May 13: Lecture/workshops/conference begin at 8:00am. Events conclude at approximately 5:00pm.

Formal Banquet at 7:00pm.

Friday, May 14: Lecture/workshops/conference begins at 8:00am. To allow for travel time, the conference concludes at 12:00n.

Tentative Presenters:

- Blood Stain Analysis Workshop - *Tom Bevel* (Tuesday 8:00AM - 12N)
- Dodge & Burn/Digital Imaging Workshop - *David Witzke* (Tue. 8AM - 12N)
- Columbine High School Investigation - *Tom Griffin, Colorado Bureau of Investigation*
- Crime Scene Management & Reconstruction - *Sandy Mays, Wyoming State Crime Lab (retired)*
- What is SWGFAST? - *Regional SWGFAST Members*
- Forensic Dye Stains – *Debra Leben, United States Secret Service*
- Inked Printing of the Deceased Workshop - *to be announced*
- Eco-Terrorists in the Northwest – *Bob Holland*
- A Better CV – *Mike Hurley, ASCLD-LAB*
- Visual Perception in Friction Ridge Individualization – *Jon Stimac, OSP*

Conference Site:

This conference will be held at the **Valley River Inn** in Eugene, Oregon.
1000 Valley River Way
Eugene, OR 97401
800-543-8266 | 541-743-1000 | Valleyriverinn.com

Rooms have been blocked for May 12-14, 2004.

Single occupancy: \$79.00
Double Occupancy: \$89.00

Rooms should be reserved prior to April 15, 2004
(Please mention the PNWD-IAI)

Registration Fee:

Full conference registration (includes lectures, one lunch and Banquet) for PNWD-IAI members will be \$110.00 (\$135.00 for non-members).

For additional information or questions, please contact either:
Sandy Roberts at Sandy.M.ROBERTS@ci.eugene.or.us or
Betty McCarthy at bmccarth@ci.yakima.wa.us or bmccarth@charter.net (after March 26th 2004).

**PACIFIC NORTHWEST DIVISION
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR IDENTIFICATION**

2004 Training Seminar and Conference

May 12 - 14, 2004

Eugene, OR

FULL REGISTRATION: (Includes lectures, one lunch and banquet)

	<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>NONMEMBER</u>
<u> </u> Postmarked on/before April 16, 2004:	\$110.00	\$135.00
<u> </u> Postmarked on/after April 17, 2004:	\$120.00	\$145.00

PARTIAL REGISTRATION: (Please indicate which portions of the conference will be attended **and** the number of persons attending)

<u> </u> Wednesday	Lecture (half day)	\$ 25.00	\$ 32.50
<u> </u> Thursday	Lecture (lunch included)	\$ 70.00	\$ 80.00
<u> </u> Friday	Lecture (half day)	\$ 25.00	\$ 32.50
<u> </u> Thursday	Banquet <u>only</u>	\$ 35.00	\$ 40.00
<u> </u> Thursday	Lunch <u>only</u>	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
<u> </u> Postmarked after April 15, 2004		<u>\$ 5.00</u>	<u>\$ 5.00</u>

TOTAL (Payable in U.S. funds)	\$ _____	\$ _____
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**LUNCH:** \_\_\_\_\_

**BANQUET** choice:      Beef      Chicken/Fish  
     Vegetarian Entree

~~~~~  
Name: _____
Agency: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
Phone: (____) _____
E-mail: _____

*IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED APPROVAL to attend the conference but will not have the funds prior to the pre-registration deadline, you may send in this form along with a note of explanation. (This will assist in obtaining the required meal count.)

~~~~~  
Make checks payable to **PNWD/IAI** and mail completed registration to:

Betty McCarthy, Treasurer  
P.O. Box 2125  
Port Orchard, WA 98366  
(509) 576-6527  
fax: (509) 575-6007  
E-mail: [bmccarth@ci.yakima.wa.us](mailto:bmccarth@ci.yakima.wa.us)  
OR  
[bmccarth@charter.net](mailto:bmccarth@charter.net) (after March 26<sup>th</sup> 2004)

**THANK YOU!**



# International Association for Identification Pacific Northwest Division

## INTERMEDIATE LATENT FRICTION RIDGE COMPARISON

The Pacific Northwest Division IAI will be hosting a 5-day course on **Intermediate Latent Friction Ridge Comparison**. This class has been scheduled for March 22 – 26, 2004. Class will be held at the Criminal Justice Training Commission in Burien, Washington.

**TIME:** 40 Hours (8:00AM - 5:00PM) - March 22-26, 2004

**LOCATION:** Criminal Justice Training Commission - 19010 1st Avenue South, Burien, Washington

**INSTRUCTOR:** Charles M. Richardson - Recently retired from the Drug Enforcement Administration - Office of Forensic Science in Arlington, Virginia.

**COURSE:** This course provides an extensive practical application of friction ridge comparisons using both fingerprints and palm prints. Instruction also encompasses the scientific methodologies of the examinations of friction ridge impressions as well as the scientific basis for friction ridge identification (individualization). Students will be trained in the presentation of expert testimony as well as courtroom demeanor. The class will then participate in an introduction to moot court presentations. Students are required to provide their own magnifiers. Course is limited to the first 25 registered students.

**COST:** \$300.00 for current PNWD-IAI members.  
\$350.00 for non-PNWD members.

**LODGING:** Students are required to make their own arrangements for lodging and transportation. A search of local hotels should include both the Burien and SeaTac areas. Nearby Sleep Inn may be able to transport student to the class - their address is 20406 International Blvd. So. - phone # 206 878-3600.

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*If you are interested in attending this **Intermediate Latent Print Comparison** course, please send the following registration information and tuition payment to the address below. Payment is due prior to March 1, 2004. Please make checks payable to **PNWD-IAI**.*

Betty McCarthy  
P.O. Box 2125  
Port Orchard, WA 98366  
(509)576-6527  
Email: [bmccarth@charter.net](mailto:bmccarth@charter.net) (after March 26th, 2004)  
[bmccarth@ci.yakima.wa.us](mailto:bmccarth@ci.yakima.wa.us)

AGENCY: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

PNWD-IAI Membership #: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE #: \_\_\_\_\_

FAX #: \_\_\_\_\_ EMAIL: \_\_\_\_\_

Each student is required to provide his or her own comparison magnifier.



**International Association for Identification  
Pacific Northwest Division**

**Intermediate Latent Friction Ridge Comparison**

**Registration Scholarship**

The Pacific Northwest Division IAI will be hosting a 5-day course on “*Intermediate Latent Friction Ridge Comparison*”. This class has been scheduled for March 22 – 26, 2004. The class will be held at the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Center in Burien, Washington. Because this unique opportunity does not present itself often the PNWD-IAI board is offering one (1) Registration Scholarship for this class.

**Who Can Apply:** Any current PNWD-IAI member in good standing as of December 1, 2003, may apply.

**Application Process:** Submit the attached application to **David Cotton** at the **Pierce County Sheriff's Dept., Forensic Investigation Section, 930 Tacoma Ave So., Tacoma WA 98402**. Fax Number 253-798-3621 or Email [dcotton@co.pierce.wa.us](mailto:dcotton@co.pierce.wa.us). **All applications must be received by 3 PM (1500 hrs) February 13, 2004.**

**Scholarship Award:** The scholarship will be awarded on or before **February 25, 2004**, with the winner being determined based upon need, department approval, use of information gained, and ability to disseminate the information to others.

**Winning Applicant Responsibility:** This scholarship is for the course registration fee only. The winning applicant or his/her department is responsible for any travel, meals, and lodging costs associated with this class.

**PNWD-IAI**  
**Intermediate Latent Friction Ridge Comparison**  
***SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION***

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE NUMBER: HOME \_\_\_\_\_

WORK \_\_\_\_\_

AGENCY: \_\_\_\_\_

JOB TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

I HAVE DEPARTMENT APPROVAL TO ATTEND THIS TRAINING SESSION IF  
SELECTED. YES [ ] NO [ ]

**PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.** Use additional paper if necessary,  
but include this page with your response.

1. Describe the work that you do. Include how long you have been employed in the field of identification, as well as previous training classes you have attended.
  
2. How many employees in your department do the same job that you do?
  
3. How would this class help to advance your work in the field of identification?
  
4. How would you use this information to advance the work of others?
  
5. Would your department be responsible for any other costs associated with this training opportunity? YES [ ] NO [ ] NO [ ] But, I would pickup any additional costs myself.

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**DUES STATEMENT**

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According to the bylaws of our division,

MEMBERS [Article II, Sec. 1.]: The annual dues shall be \$25.00 payable in advance, on the first day of January of each and every year. [Article II, Sec. 4.] A member who is delinquent as of May 1<sup>st</sup> in the payment of dues as of the opening of the annual general membership business meeting is not deemed in good standing.

NEW APPLICANTS [Article II, Sec. 2.]: Dues paid to the association between January 1 and September 30 shall be applied to the dues for that calendar year only; dues paid between September 30 and December 31 shall apply to the following calendar year.

You may pay your 2004 dues now. **In order to receive the member registration rate for the annual conference, you must pay your dues by May 1<sup>st</sup>.**

2003 PNWD/IAI DUES..... \$25.00

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: (     ) \_\_\_\_\_

FAX: (     ) \_\_\_\_\_

AGENCY: \_\_\_\_\_

JOB TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

My address and phone number are correct in the last roster:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
(If NO, please highlight changes above)

Mail dues to PNWD/IAI Treasurer:

Betty McCarthy  
PNWD/IAI Treasurer  
P.O. Box 2125  
Port Orchard, WA 98366

If you have any questions, contact Betty at (509) 576-6527 or FAX (509) 575-6007. Her e-mail address is [bmccarth@ci.yakima.wa.us](mailto:bmccarth@ci.yakima.wa.us) OR [bmmcarth@charter.net](mailto:bmmcarth@charter.net) (after March 26<sup>th</sup>, 2004).



# Pacific Northwest Division International Association for Identification

## OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

The Board of Directors has established an Outstanding Achievement Award to present to an active member, as defined in the Constitution of this Association. The Board of Directors will give the award to a nominee who, in the Board's opinion and judgment, has made a significant and valuable contribution in the area of Forensic Science and has provided outstanding service to the Pacific Northwest Division of the International Association for Identification.

For consideration, I hereby nominate (Nominee must be a current, two-year member of the PNWD-IAI):

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Mem #: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Provide summary of the nominee's background and reasons for the nomination. (Use additional sheets as necessary)

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Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_ Mem #: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Current two-year PNWD-IAI Membership is mandatory)

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_ Email Address \_\_\_\_\_

**All nominations must be submitted to the PNWD-IAI Past-President prior to February 29, 2004.**