

the PRINT

The Official Publication of the Southern California Association of Fingerprint Officers
An Association for Scientific Investigation and Identification Since 1937



Enroladora de la 3^a División del E. Militar
Matrícula individual N^o 81

Clase de 1858 (el año de nacimiento)

Juan Vucetich

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Libreta de enrolamiento de Juan Vucetich hijo de Victor

Palm Reference Sheet

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y de Vicenta Covacovich nacido

el 20 de Julio

Stone Throwers

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en Sesma Austria y con actual

Red-Handed

PAGE 12

Domicilio en:

Departamento ó Partido La Plata Cuartel

Pedanía ó Sección

Calle Avenida 60

N^o 24

Juan Vucetich

Firma del enrolado

Juan Vucetich





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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



Fellow SCAFO members and readers of The Print,

I cannot believe how fast this year is passing us by we are almost to this year's training seminar, which will be SCAFO's 23rd. Annual! For those members and guests that were fortunate enough to attend the August meeting at the Los Amigos Country Club were not disappointed by the training topic, food and the wonderful self-serve candy display, all provided by our host and Sr. Director, Angel Jimenez of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. We had a full house with over 65 attendees. The topic was a case review on the Murder of a Model - The Linda Sobek Story, which was well presented by our guest speaker; Heidi M. Robins, Crime Lab Assistant Director of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department. The presentation was very informative and it gave great insight to the case from a forensic perspective.

Our annual training seminar is all set for October 1-3, 2014 at the beautiful Wyndham Resort Hotel in the Anaheim / Garden Grove Resort Area. Our Second-Vice President, Josie Mejia and the rest of the board have been hard at work in getting everything ready to make this year's training seminar a success. We will have a packed three days of gaining new knowledge, training and networking. If you haven't done so yet, please make your reservations with the hotel and get your registrations in! Also, if you are staying at the hotel or just coming as a day registrant, please make sure to plan on being part of the all the activities being provided by SCAFO such as; the lunches - Wednesday and Friday,

hospitality hour - Wednesday evening, and the social "President's" dinner - Thursday evening, which the theme will be The Nifty 50's. So, guys slick back your hair (if you still have it), put on a leather jacket and gals put on the poodle skirts and let's Rock Around the Clock! Please visit the website and download the flyer for more information.

As this year is almost to a close, the annual board elections is up again and as always, we are looking for some members to get involved and be part of the board. Even if you do not want to move up the chairs into the executive board, there are still ways to become involved such as being a Director. If you want to help your organization please contact any SCAFO officer and announce your intention to serve the association. The election will be held at the seminar, during the business meeting on Friday.

For all Life Members and Past Presidents, we are in need of a Parliamentarian for this next coming year. This position is bestowed on Life Members and Past Presidents, to ensure that the rules contained in "Roberts Rules of Order" govern the association in all applicable cases in which Roberts Rules of Order are not inconsistent with the association's By-Laws. The Parliamentarian will also receive, evaluate and submit to the Executive Board any proposed changes or additions to the By-Laws. Those that are interested, please contact First Vice-President Tony Nguyen.

During my term one of my projects has been to establish a scholarship program, which I would like to have implemented by the end of the year. This scholarship program would assist students and/or members to attend the annual training seminar, by awarding the cost of the registration fee. The final guidelines are still in the works but the thought is; to accept donations, have a portion of the sales of SCAFO merchandise, and a set amount from the annual training seminar's profit help build the scholarship fund. One scholarship would be awarded per year until the scholarship fund would allow more awards. I would like to create this scholarship program in the honor and memory of Past-President Dell Freeman of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, who was such a dedicated member, Past-President and colleague to all of us. He truly was dedicated to the field of forensics and an inspiration to the membership. I hope you will all be in favor and join me in supporting the creation of the "Dell Freeman Memorial Scholarship Program."

Lastly, I would like to thank all those who participated throughout the year, helping to keep SCAFO a professional organization, bringing great training and networking. I hope to see everyone at this year's training seminar.

Fraternally,
Mark A. Waldo, President
Southern California Association of Fingerprint Officers

Resources

"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 Rossevelt, 1908

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ON THE COVER:

Juan Vucetich's personal identification card, 1911. After Vucetich perfected his system, Argentinean citizens were issued an identification book with a fingerprint stamp that functioned as an internal passport.

JUAN VUCETICH IVAN VUČETIĆ

WAS A CROATIAN-BORN ARGENTINEAN ANTHROPOLOGIST AND POLICE OFFICIAL WHO PIONEERED THE USE OF FINGERPRINTING



Born on the 20th of July 1858 on the island of Hvar (then Lesina in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy) as the eldest of 11 children (of which only five survived into adulthood) to barrel maker Viktor and his wife Vincenza Covacevich.

Assisting his father in the barrel making trade he also received an education from Franciscan monk Bonagracije Marojević, who held a *Teacher's Academy*, where he gained at early age literacy and knowledge of the Italian language and music. It would be an integral part of his life until he passed away: serving in the Austro-Hungarian army in the 1880s he is said to have composed music for the Military Orchestra in Pula, and the Hvar Municipal Orchestra. Also, having founded a police orchestra in

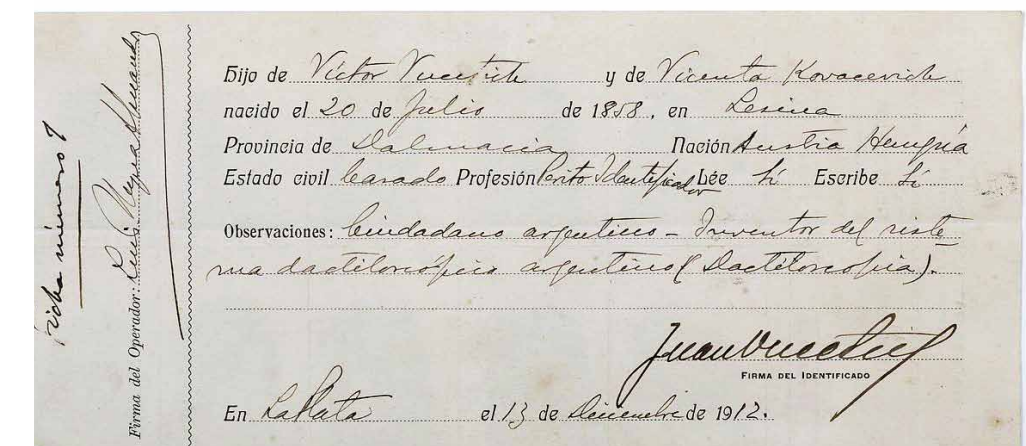
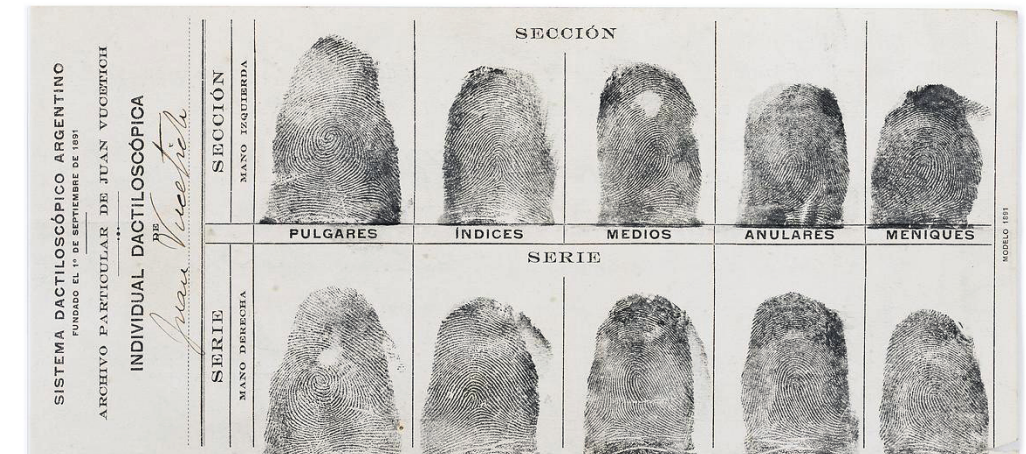
Argentina in 1900, he continued to compose mazurkas "Ayes de un alma" ("A Cry From The Soul"), waltzes "Rio del Danubio" ("The River Danube"), polkas "Siempre pensando a ti" ("I Always Think Of You"), antiphons "Jardin cerrado-Hortus CoCLUSUS" ("The Locked Garden") and others.

With younger brother Martin and a few friends, Ivan Vučić on 24 February 1884 set sail for the most numerous settlements of Croatian emigrants on the South American continent, Argentina.

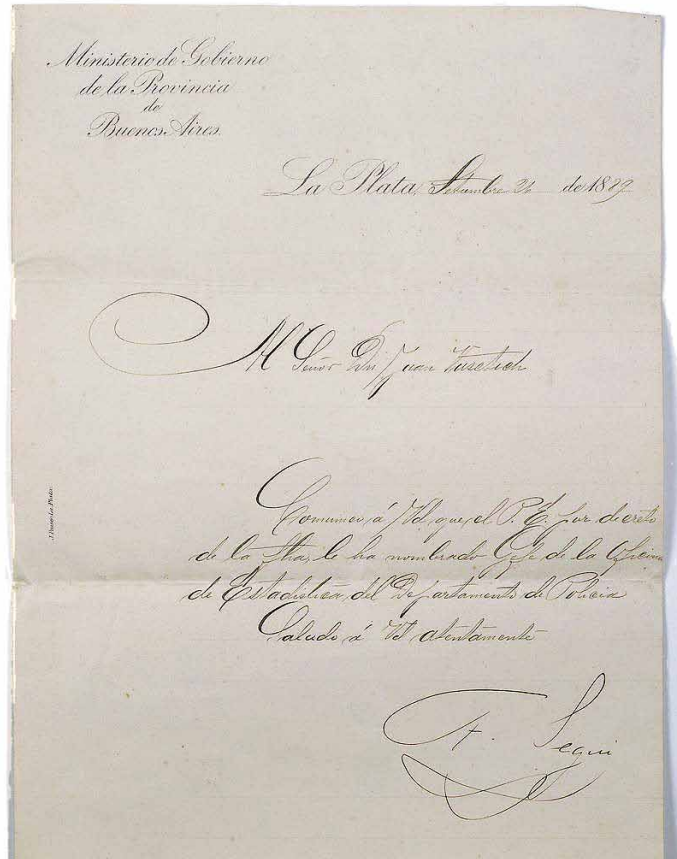
After his first 4 years of employment at the state canalization and waste water public works company in Buenos Aires (*Obras sanitarias de la Nación*), he settled



Academic meeting at the University of La Plata Law School Museum, 1923. Vucetich is sitting behind Dr. Luis Reyna Almandos who is standing and reading. Dr. Almandos was Vucetich's most important disciple but interestingly enough he was not a member of the police. Dirección Museo Policial–Ministerio de Seguridad de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina.



Vucetich's fingerprint card, December 13, 1912. Dirección Museo Policial–Ministerio de Seguridad de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina.



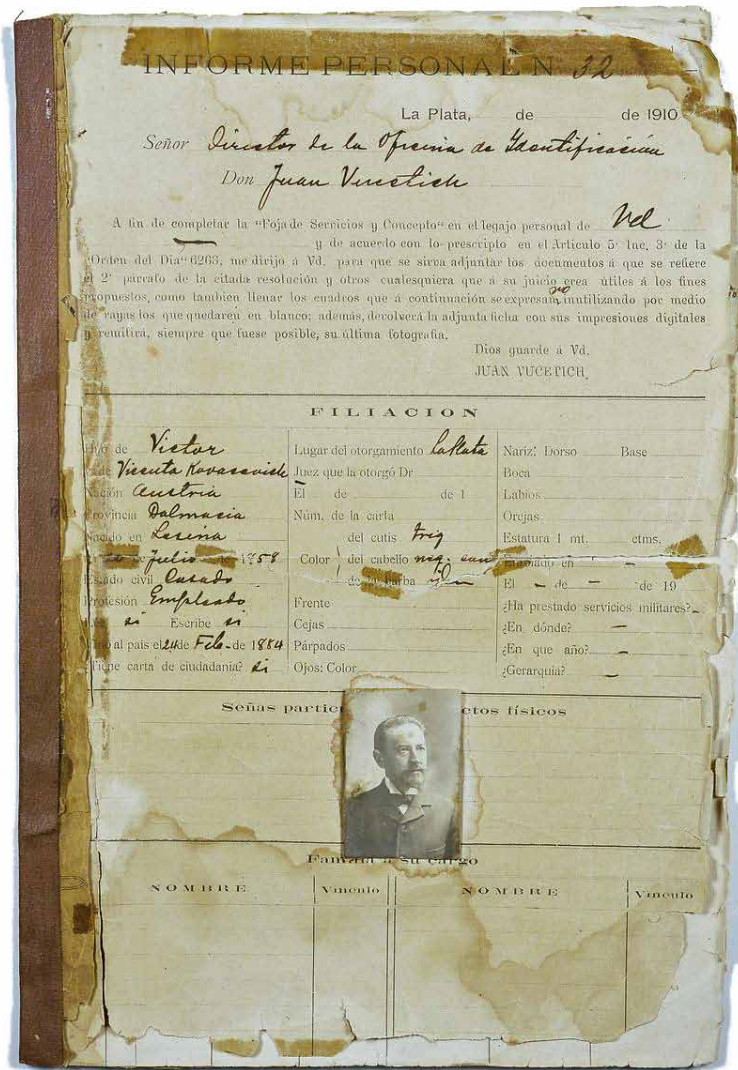
Vucetich's appointment as Head of the Statistics Section at the Buenos Aires Province Police Department, September 21, 1889.

This letter was signed by Arturo Seguí, Minister of Government of the Buenos Aires Province. It says: "Ministry of Government of the Buenos Aires Province. La Plata 26 September 1889. To Mr. Juan Vucetich, I am writing to let you know that the Executive Power has issued an official resolution dated today appointing you as Head of the Statistics Section at the Buenos Aires Province Police Department. Sincerely, A. Seguí" Dirección Museo Policial-Ministerio de Seguridad de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina.

in the city of La Plata. On 14 November 1888 he found employment as a trainee (*meritorio*) at the central police department in the province of Buenos Aires.

Fingerprints were already used on clay tablets for business transactions in ancient Babylon and more recently in the fourteenth century for identification purposes. But in 1788 J. C. Mayers recognized that friction ridges are unique. Until 1890, however, the technology used for individualization was the anthropometric method designed by the French criminalist Alphonse Bertillon (1853–1914), based on the size of body, head, and limbs.

In the 1880s Argentine police considered it necessary to create a department that would take care of identifying individuals and commissioned doctor Augusto P. Drago to study the method established by the Bertillon.



Vucetich's personal file at the Police of the Buenos Aires province (first page with portrait) Dirección Museo Policial-Ministerio de Seguridad de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Subsequently, the Police of the City of Buenos Aires created a division dedicated to anthropometric identification. While Drago was establishing anthropometric identification in Buenos Aires, Vucetich was investigating fingerprints in the nearby La Plata Office of Identification and Statistics.

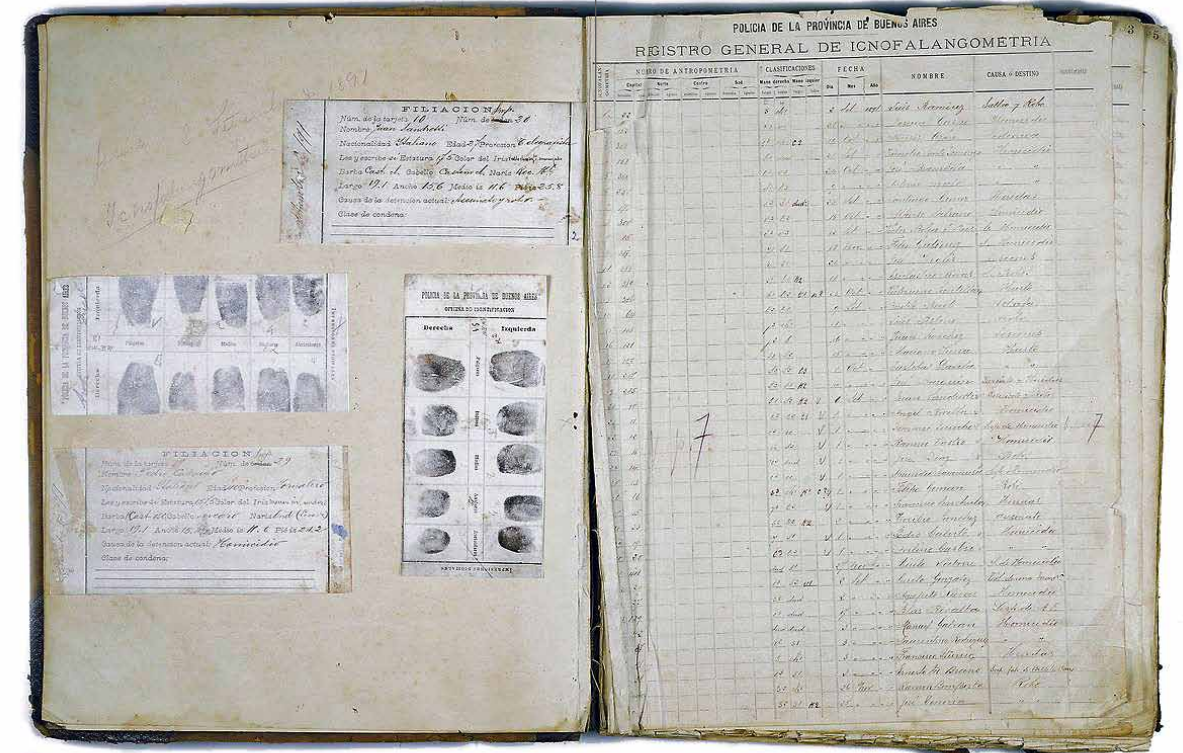
Inspired by an article from the French *Revue Scientifique* that reported on the English scientist Francis Galton's (1822–1911) experiments with fingerprints and their potential use in identification, Vucetich started to collect impressions of all ten fingers to include with the anthropometric measurements he took from arrested men. His intense study led him to confirm that fingerprints could be classified by groups. In 1891 Vucetich devised his own fingerprint classification method by means of impressions. He also invented the necessary elements to obtain the best possible quality of fingerprints and

implemented every resource to systematize the method. It wasn't until 1894, however, that his superiors were convinced that anthropometry measurements were not necessary in addition to full sets of fingerprint records. By this time Vucetich had refined his classification system and was able to categorize a large number of fingerprint cards into small groups that were easily searched.

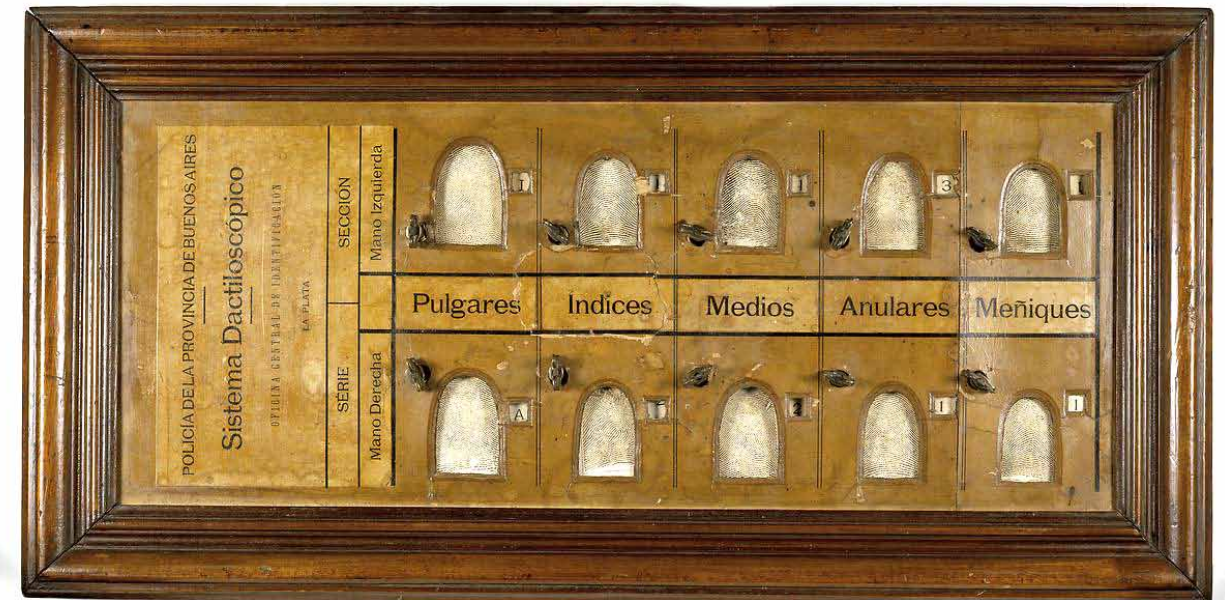
Vucetich's new recognition procedure of the classification system was originally called *lnofalangometría* or *Galtonean method* and was later changed to *dactiloscopia* at the suggestion of another fingerprint pioneer, Francisco Latzina. It consisted of 101 types of fingerprints

that Vucetich personally had classified based on Galton's incomplete taxonomy. On September 1, 1891, Vucetich's method began to be applied officially for the individualization of 23 felons, and in March 1892 Vucetich opened the first fingerprint bureau at San Nicholas, Buenos Aires.

Within a short time of the bureau being set up, the first conviction by means of fingerprint evidence in a murder trial was obtained. In June 1892 a colleague of Vucetich's, Inspector Eduardo Alvarez, took digital impressions from a crime scene at Necochea. Eventually, Vucetich was able to identify Francisca Rojas, who had murdered her



Vucetich's fingerprint record book (ledger spread with fingerprints), 1891. Dirección Museo Policial-Ministerio de Seguridad de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina.



The original Dactilonomo invented by Vucetich for demonstrating diverse fingerprint combinations in his classification method, 1891. Dirección Museo Policial-Ministerio de Seguridad de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Republika Hrvatska

150. obljetnica rođenja
Ivana Vucetića
1858. - 1925.



two sons and cut her own throat in an attempt to blame a neighboring ranch worker. Rojas's bloody print was left on a door post of her hut, taken to the fingerprint bureau for comparison with the inked fingerprint impressions of the ranch worker, and eventually proved Rojas's identity as the murderer.

The insight obtained by the police department through Vucetich's simple and efficient fingerprinting identification method encouraged the government to widen the filiations procedure and in 1900 the first identification cards were issued. Argentinean police adopted Vucetich's method of fingerprinting classification and it was widely spread to police forces all over the world for being scientifically efficient and superior to the existing methods.

Vucetich published all his methods, theories, and findings, which eventually were translated in the book "General Instructions for the Anthropometric System and Digital Impressions". In 1904 when his most significant work, "Dactiloscopia Comparada" (Comparative Dactyloscopy) was published, which led him to receive awards and honors from around the world; he also established the Drop of Milk association to care for the children of police officers who fell in the line of duty. The organization grew far beyond its original concept and went on to become a large humanitarian foundation for needy children.

Juan Vucetich created the most flawless system of fingerprint classification and is credited as being the first person to use a latent fingerprint to solve a crime.

His work and perseverance went beyond his commitment. He made scientific investigational trips through Asia, North America and Europe, visiting 18 countries and 43 cities trying to find out the origins of identification by fingerprints, and he attended scientific congresses and published numerous books based on his findings. On the return journey in Paris, he wished to meet with Alphonse Bertillon who, alleged, did not wish at all to meet him.

While Juan Vucetich's system is still used in most Spanish countries, William Henry's system of fingerprint classification, which was officially adopted by Scotland Yard as their identification system in 1901, continues to be in use in the United States and in Europe. A majority of the identification bureaus around the world use either the Vucetich or the Henry classification system. International organizations such as Interpol now use both methods.

Juan Vucetich died in the city of Dolores, province of Buenos Aires. He donated his files and his library to the Faculty of Judicial and Social Sciences of the National University of La Plata, which served to create the museum that bears his name. In the honor of Vucetic, La Plata Police Academy has been named "Escuela de policia Juan Vucetic."

Source: "Vucetich, Juan." World of Forensic Science. 2005. Encyclopeida.com, "Juan Vucetich and the Origins of Forensic Fingerprinting." Visible Proofs. 2013, and <http://www.webmedjugorje.com>.

RIGHT PALM



STONE THROWERS MIGHT TOSS FINGERPRINTS INTO POLICE HANDS

Source: <https://www.sciencenews.org/blog/gory-details/stone-throwers-might-toss-fingerprints-police-hands>



Photo: jcarillet/iStockphoto

A man throws a rock toward Israeli border police on the West Bank of the Palestinian territories. A new study by forensic scientists in Israel outlines methods to identify a person's fingerprints on stones.

He who throws the first stone might now be identified by his fingerprints. A new study of fingerprinting methods overturns the common wisdom among police and forensic experts that much like blood, you can't get prints from a stone.

By matching fingerprint-finding techniques to the local geology, it is possible to get latent fingerprints from at least some stones, according to a study published February 6 in the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. The researchers are forensic scientists working for the police force in Israel, where stone-throwing is a common part of Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

"Stones have been a weapon of opportunity for centuries," says chemist Rob Hillman of the University of Leicester in England. So it's surprising, he says, that little effort has been put into methods to identify fingerprints on stones. The new study "makes substantial progress in filling this notable gap."

Apart from eyewitness testimony, it's usually impossible to figure out who threw a stone after the fact. But that could change if police investigators can lift fingerprints from the evidence. "Fingerprints are important evidence linking a person to an object that was used during the offense," says study coauthor Amit Cohen of the Division of Identification and Forensic Science of the Israel Police. "Stones might be used for breaking windows during burglaries or, as mentioned in our work, stones thrown during riots. Therefore it can be assumed that new means of reaching truth and solving crimes will be used by law enforcement agencies."

Until now, most forensic teams haven't bothered fingerprinting stones used in a crime, for the same reason that they usually don't fingerprint clothing. Fingerprints are left behind by oils and sweat carried on the hands. Prints don't form neatly on rough surfaces, and porous surfaces tend to absorb and spread fats and oils.

"It has always been thought that we cannot recover finger mark impressions from items such as rocks and stones," says Dennis Gentles of Abertay University in Scotland, a forensic scientist who has recovered fingerprints from other challenging surfaces, including foods and bird feathers. Gentles once had a student experiment with fingerprinting smooth stones collected from a river and a beach, with little success.

Some of the most common methods for developing fingerprints, or making them visible, involve dusting the surface with fine powders, often containing magnetic iron. Exposing prints to fumes from cyanoacrylate, or superglue, is another popular method that works through a reaction of the chemical fumes with amino acids, fatty acids and proteins in the fingerprints along with moisture in the air. Ninhydrin is another compound that reacts with prints to reveal pink or purple fingerprints.

In the new study, Cohen and colleagues tested those three common fingerprint development techniques on stones made of several kinds of rock common in Israel. (I'm using "rock" here to refer to the original mineral material and "stone" as a smaller chunk, such as what a person might throw by hand.) They tried each method on pieces of granite, basalt, scoria, limestone, chert, marl and on bricks (also called curbstone).

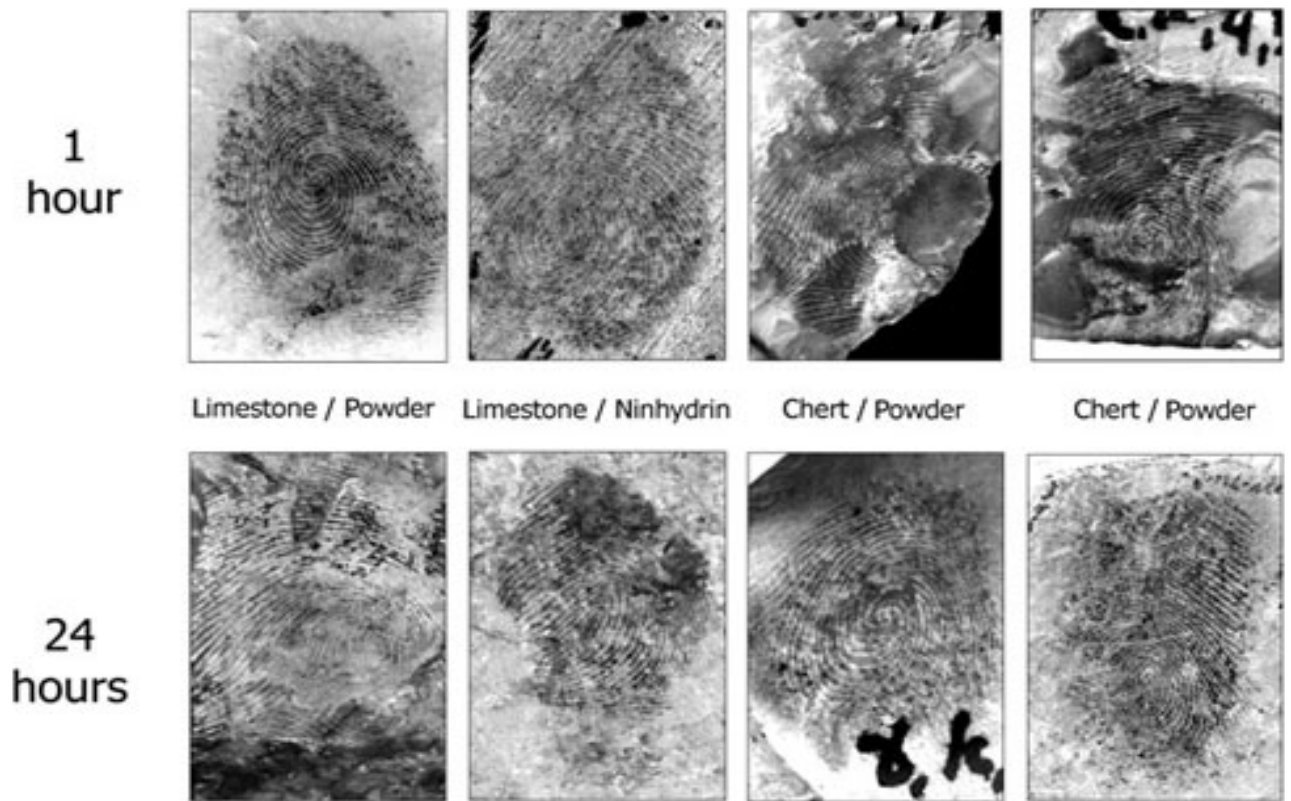
The researchers got visible fingerprints from the limestone, chert, granite and brick, with the best results on

limestone and chert. The best technique for fingerprinting a stone depended on how porous the rock was, the team found. When rocks were more porous, like limestone, the best methods were those also used to lift prints from other porous surfaces such as wood: powder followed by ninhydrin, for example. For chert and other nonpermeable rocks, methods for nonporous surfaces such as glass should be used, the team suggests, such as powder followed by superglue.

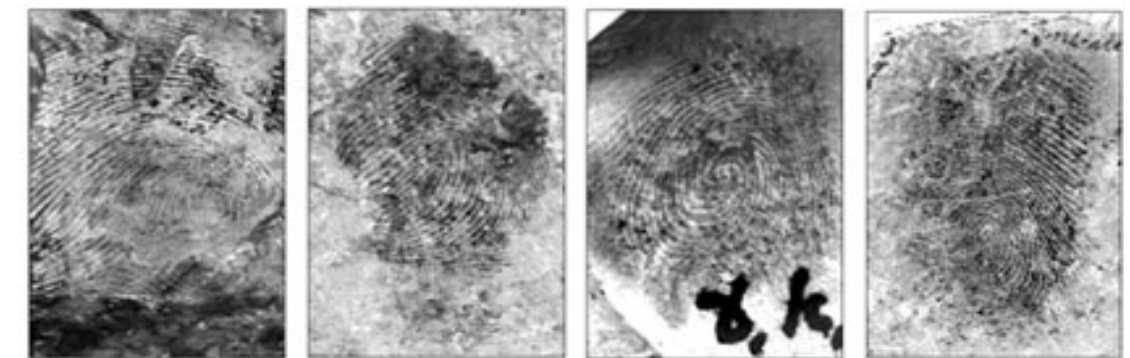
Detailed prints, good enough to run through the Automated Fingerprint Identification System, or AFIS, emerged for 40 percent of the limestone samples and nearly 60 percent of the chert samples that were tested with magnetic powder within an hour of being handled.

But time is of the essence. As fingerprints sit, fats spread and saturate the rock surface, and amino acids can break apart. The Israeli researchers were able to find prints identifiable either by comparison to a suspect or through AFIS for 64 percent of all limestone samples and 80 percent of chert after an hour, but those numbers dropped to 30 percent for limestone and 10 percent for chert after 24 hours.

"Fingerprint development is a complex domain that requires a lot of work to get to full maturity of the method," Cohen says. More advanced methods using nanotechnology or other chemical and imaging techniques may bring even better results, he says.



Limestone / Powder Limestone / Ninhydrin Chert / Powder Chert / Powder



Chert / Cyanoacrylate Limestone / Ninhydrin Limestone / Powder Limestone / Powder

Researchers were able to see identifiable fingerprints on rock samples tested within an hour of being handled, but marks were less well-defined after 24 hours.

Photo: I. Hefetz et al/J. For. Sci. 2014

RED-HANDED: CAN WE MAKE FINGERPRINTS BETTER AT CATCHING CRIMINALS?

FROM DETERMINING SEX TO SOLVING CRIMES UNDERWATER, INSIDE THE QUEST TO REDEFINE FORENSIC FINGERPRINTING

By Arielle Duhaime-Ross

Source: <http://www.theverge.com/2014/4/9/5597116/red-handed-fingerprints-better-catching-criminals>

Before DNA evidence took center stage on TV shows like *CSI* and *Bones*, fingerprint evidence was prized above all other forms — as far as the public was concerned, prints were the cornerstone of forensic science. In many respects, they still are: most lawyers and judges still consider fingerprints the easiest form of forensic evidence for juries to understand, and they still appear in more criminal court cases than most other types of forensic evidence. But the strength of this fingerprint evidence, and its standing in the forensic community, is far less cut and dry. And despite its use in criminal cases since the late 19th century, scientists have only just begun to examine how unique our fingerprints truly are — and how good forensic examiners are at telling them apart.

“Up until 2011, there was no scientific data on the accuracy of fingerprint matches,” says Simon Cole, a criminology professor at the University of California, Irvine, and the author of a book on the history of fingerprint identification. “That year, we had the first two major studies and they showed that it’s highly accurate in the test conditions.”

By highly accurate, Cole means that about one in 1,000 fingerprint examinations inaccurately matches a print with a previous offender. Conversely, about 7.5 percent of examinations falsely clear someone as a potential match. This is near perfect, Cole says, and it indicates that forensic examiners tend to be conservative when matching the fingerprints found in crime scenes with those in databases. But those results were obtained under laboratory test conditions, so figuring out “to what extent those general rates would match those we see in real life,” Cole says, is “a tricky question.” And unfortunately, real-life errors do occur: in Los Angeles, for example, forensic examiners falsely implicated two people in criminal cases in 2008.

That’s why members of the forensic community are seeking to alter the future of fingerprinting by changing the way the evidence is obtained and evaluated — not to mention how it’s reported in the courtroom.

Improving the technology

Currently, fingerprints are obtained from surfaces like cardboard, leather and glass, using tools such as powders, gels, and lifting tape. They’re mainly used to place a person at the scene of a crime. But Simona Francese, a forensic scientist at Sheffield Hallam University, thinks that forensic examiners can get a lot more information out of a fingerprint. “I am working on the development of a technology that enables researchers to detect molecules in fingerprints,” Francese says.

In so doing, she hopes investigators will be able to tell if the fingerprint’s owner smokes cigarettes or takes drugs. The technique, she says, can even determine if a person is a genetic male or a genetic female, because each sex produces a unique combinations of peptides — short chains of amino acids — in their sweat. By using a statistical model, Francese says that “researchers can predict the sex of the person with 85 percent accuracy.” She even thinks they might be able to predict a person’s ethnicity using the same method in the near future.

The technique that Francese and her colleagues have developed — which is already used by police officers in West Yorkshire, UK — doesn’t just add more information to a suspect’s profile. It also improves the reading of the print itself, because it can be used to reconstruct multiple images of a fingerprint. “You can map the location of various kinds of molecules located on those ridges,” she says, and tease them apart to create a number of fingerprint reconstructions that increase the accuracy of an examiner’s reading.



Photo: Dr. Sharon Pruitt / Flickr

But the method won’t soon be ready for court, Francese says. Instead, it will largely be used to provide investigators with supplementary information they can use to create a suspect profile. And researchers still want to do more studies to find out if there are limitations to fingerprint sex determination. “We will need to study people with diseases or people that take medications,” Francese notes, to “see if the profile survives beyond these disturbing elements.”

Other projects are focusing on how investigators develop fingermarks in the field, because obtaining a fingerprint from a given surface is still considered impossible in many situations. One team of researchers in Israel, for instance, is currently trying to develop fingerprints on rocks — surfaces that investigators usually don’t sample because of a low success rate. Another project is even more ambitious, as researchers in Spain are trying to develop prints that were formed underwater.

RED-HANDED: CONTINUED

"Some of the elements that make fingerprints — those that are soluble — are lost when they come in contact with water," says Ana Castello, a forensic science researcher at The University of Valencia who worked on the project. "There are several publications on the treatment of fingerprints on surfaces that have been wet after depositing the fingerprints, but not when these fingerprints were generated underwater." Her technique, she says, makes use of various powders, including what's known as small particle reagent — a powder that investigators already use to lift prints off slightly wet surfaces. To develop a fingerprint that was formed in water, the object in question needs to be dried out properly, and the surface can only be made out of glass or plastic.

Still, Castello thinks there's a future for underwater fingerprints in forensics — and a future for technological improvements in forensics as a whole. "We need to know more and better methods that can help us get as close as possible to the truth," Castello says. This quest, she says "represents nothing more and nothing less than helping bring criminals to justice."

Changing attitudes, assessing odds

But bringing the right people to justice can only be achieved if examiners properly report the reliability of their findings. "In the past, fingerprint testimony has been badly overstated in court, but now we are working in the right direction," says Edward Imwinkelried, a law professor at the University of California, Davis, who has written about the need for fingerprint matching technique reform.

Imwinkelried credits two reports released by the US National Institute of Standards and Technology in 2009 and 2012 — both of which outline steps for examiners to improve fingerprint matching — for the change in attitude he's witnessed in the forensic community. "Some now say things like 'you should regard my testimony as an opinion and not scientific fact.'" This is a big improvement, Imwinkelried explains, because examiners used to testify that they could match a print to a specific person, "to the exclusion of everyone else." But David Kaye, a law professor at Penn State, says the change isn't universal. "How many people are following those recommendations, I don't know," he says. "And does it make any difference to remove a sentence that says 'to the exclusion of everyone else?' — it seems more like a cosmetic change, really."

Kaye represents a part of the legal community that thinks juries still have trouble evaluating forensic expert testimony. Views like these are why Sargur Srihari, a computer scientist at the University at Buffalo who has served on a national committee that sought to improve forensics in the US, has developed a way of quantifying the reliability of fingerprint evidence that's easier for juries to understand. "We all live our lives with odds," Srihari says. "People understand them." If a juror knows what the odds are that a print matches that of a given suspect, he says, they'll be able to gage the weight that each testimony deserves in their final decision.

"When an examiner looks at a print, they have to take into account not only the similarity of the two fingerprints, but also the rarity of those similarities," Srihari says. So he used population frequency data to determine how often one might encounter a set of fingerprint features, and how independent these features are from each other. Armed with this math, Srihari says, jurors will have the tools they need to make sense of the science.

Unfortunately, this approach assumes that jurors can understand what odds like 5 in 1000 or 50 to 1 actually mean — and some studies have already shown that jurors can have trouble understanding probabilities in courtroom settings. Moreover, some fingerprint examiners are reticent to include probabilities in their work. "The fingerprint community has been quite conservative about embracing statistical models," Kaye says. "And there are examiners who worry that they will be replaced [by computers]."

But forensic examiners will undoubtedly be forced to embrace new technologies as they become more accessible — and more accurate than examiners themselves. "Fingerprint, handwriting, and tire tread evidence all involve experts who come in and testify based on their experience," Srihari says. On that basis alone, an examiner can testify that a fingerprint on the crime scene belongs to a certain suspect. "But that experience can be flawed," he says, "and you can have the same flawed experience for over 20 years."

"Well-trained analysts have been known to make mistakes," Kaye adds, "but fingerprint evidence is generally good." The hard part, he says, "is figuring out when it's not, and presenting it for what its worth — and no more than that."

MINUTES

February 2014 Meeting

DATE: February 22, 2014
 LOCATION: J.T. Schmid's, Anaheim
 HOST(S): Cindee Lozano
 SECRETARY: Sheri Orellana
 PROGRAM: "Trauma Effects on First Responders"
 Speaker: Heather Williams, Crisis Counselor Orange County Probation

CALL TO ORDER: General meeting at 1:35 PM by President Mark Waldo
 PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE led by: Lead by Past President Clark Fogg (1994)

ATTENDANCE

PAST PRESIDENTS Present: Clark Fogg (1994), Susan Garcia (2006), Mari Johnson (2010)

EXECUTIVE BOARD Present: Mark Waldo (President); Tony Nguyen (1st Vice President); Josie Mejia (2nd Vice President); Sheri Orellana (Secretary); Mari Johnson (Treasurer); Linda Rodriguez (Sgt-At-Arms); Susan Garcia (Parliamentarian); Cindee Lozano (Director); Angela Jimenez (Director); Nicole Osborn (Director).

EXECUTIVE BOARD Absent: Cynthia Fortier (Chairman of the Board); Bill Leo (Historian) and Michelle-rene Marmalejo (Director).

MEMBERS AND GUESTS PRESENT: 33 Members (17 Associate Member and 16 Guests)

PAST MEETING MINUTES: Past President Susan Garcia (2006) motioned to accept the December 13, 2013 meeting minutes. Linda Rodriguez (Sgt-At-Arms) seconded the motion. All in favor.

OLD BUSINESS

Second Readings: None.

Swear Ins: by Clark Fogg (Past President 1994)
 New Member: Jennifer Anderson of City of La Mirada,
 Lindsey Olson of Orange County Sheriff's Crime Lab

NEW BUSINESS

First Readings: Camille Boroque, Los Angeles Police Department Recommended By: Nicole Osborn

OTHER: President Waldo:
 A moment of silence was observed in honor 1973 Past President Dell Freeman who recently passed away. A short bio was read and funeral service information was announced.

The 23 Annual SCAFO Seminar will be held Wednesday, October 1st through Friday, October 3rd. Additional details will follow soon.

The deadline to pay your 2014 dues is March 31, 2014.

Please check the SCAFO website for posted job openings at Carlsbad and Santa Ana Police Departments and the Orange County Sheriff's Department.

Past President Clark Fogg (1994) said he will be selling and signing his book "Beverly Hills Confidential" at the April meeting. All proceeds will be going to the SCAFO Scholarship fund and the Police Officer's Association.

ATTENDANCE DRAWING of \$25.00 won by: Past President Mari Johnson (2010)
 GIFTS PROVIDED BY: Meeting host Cindee Lozano and SCAFO

NEXT MEETING:
 Date: April 5th, 2014.
 Presenters: Clark Fogg and Barbara Schroeder
 Location/Time: Sierra Lakes Country Club in Fontana at 11:00 am
 Topic: "Beverly Hills Confidential"
 Host: Chairman of the Board Cynthia Fortier

MOTION TO ADJOURN:
 Motion by: Margarita Gomez
 Second: Diana Castro

MEETING ADJOURNED: 1412 hours

16 MINUTES

April 2014 Meeting

DATE: April 5, 2014
LOCATION: Sierra Lakes Country Club Fontana
HOST(S): Cynthia Fortier
SECRETARY: Sheri Orellana
PROGRAM: "Beverly Hills Confidential"
Speakers: Clark Fogg (Past President 1994) Beverly Hills Police Department

CALL TO ORDER: General meeting at 1:35 PM by President Mark Waldo
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE led by: Lead by Past President Clark Fogg (1994)

ATTENDANCE

PAST PRESIDENTS Present:

1991	Alan McRoberts (Wife Deb)
1994	Clark Fogg
1995	James Lawson (Wife Janet)
2001	Bob Goss (Wife Dana)
2006	Susan Garcia (Husband Don)
2007	Craig Johnson (Wife Caryn)
2008	Marvin Spreyne (Guest Joann)
2009	Amy (Hines) Rodriguez (Husband Ruben)
2010	Mari Johnson
2012	Lisa Jackson-Robinson (Husband Michael)
2013	Cynthia Fortier

EXECUTIVE BOARD Present: Mark Waldo, (President); Cynthia Fortier (Chairman of the Board); Josie Mejia (2nd Vice President); Sheri Orellana (Secretary); Mari Johnson (Treasurer); Linda Rodriguez (Sgt-At-Arms); Susan Garcia (Parliamentarian); Cindee Lozano (Director); Nicole Osborn (Director)

EXECUTIVE BOARD Absent: Tony Nguyen (2nd Vice President); Angela Jimenez (Director); Bill Leo (Historian)

MEMBERS AND GUESTS PRESENT: 39 Members, 19 Guests, Diana Castro Past President of CSDIAI and IAI.

PAST MEETING MINUTES: Chairman of the Board Cynthia Fortier motioned to accept the meeting minutes of February 22, 2013. Clark Fogg (Past President 1994) seconded the motion. All in favor.

OLD BUSINESS

Second Readings: None

Swear Ins: None

NEW BUSINESS

First Readings: None

Other: President Waldo gave information on the 2014 SCAFO Conference information. The Conference will be held at the Crown Plaza in Anaheim near Disneyland on Monday, October 1st through Friday, October 3rd.

ATTENDANCE DRAWING of \$25.00 won by: by Michelle-rene Marmalejo (Director)

GIFTS PROVIDED BY: Cynthia Fortier (Chairman of the Board), Mark Waldo (President), Mari Johnson (Secretary) and SCAFO

17 MINUTES

April 2014 Meeting (continued)

NEXT MEETING:

Date:	June 14, 2014.
Presenters:	Camille Bourque, LAPD
Location:	Taix French Restaurant, Los Angeles.
Topic:	""How Did You Get Here? Articulating Fingerprint Decisions""
Host:	Nicole Osborn (Director)

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

August Meeting: August 2, 2014, Los Amigos County Club, Downey
Presenter: Heidi M. Robbins, Crime Lab Assistant Director, LASD
Topic: "The Murder of a Model – The Linda Sobek Story"
Host: Angel Jimenez (Director)

October Meeting: 23rd Annual SCAFO Conference
Location: Crown Plaza Hotel, Anaheim, September
Host: Josie Mejia (2nd Vice President)

MOTION TO ADJOURN:

Motion by: Chairman of the Board Cynthia Fortier
Second: Past President Lisa Jackson-Robinson (2012)

MEETING ADJOURNED: 1432 hours



TONY NGUYEN

PRESIDENT

Fellow SCAFO members, I would like to take this opportunity to submit my nomination for Presidency for the year 2015.

I have actively worked in the forensic field as a Crime Scene Investigator for the last nine years with the Pomona Police Department. I have been a professional photographer since 1989 and am a Board Certified Forensic Photographer and Crime Scene Investigator through the International Association for Identification. Currently serving as Secretary on the IAI Forensic Photography Certification Board.

I enjoy being an active member in our professional forensic organization and have organized training meetings, annual training seminars, as well as being the editor of the PRINT in the past few years. As you have seen with the changes made with the PRINT, my objective is to continual promote SCAFO as a professional and credible forensic organization, taking us to the next level while maintaining our traditions

I am honored to be a part of SCAFO and would like to continue my dedication in the next term as your President.

Thank you for your time and consideration.



SHERI ORELLANA

1ST VICE PRESIDENT

My name is Sheri Orellana and I'm running for the position of 1st Vice President for the 2015 SCAFO Board of Directors. I have 24 years of law enforcement experience and I'm currently employed with the Pomona Police Department as a Crime Scene Investigator.

I joined SCAFO in 2006, became a Director in 2011 and was elected to the Executive Board as Secretary in 2013. As Secretary I'm in charge of the yearly membership drive, membership correspondence and records, and attendance at the monthly meetings and yearly Conferences.

I've really enjoyed the responsibilities of the position and opportunity to get to know so many of the members. I look forward to becoming the 1st Vice President and being Chairman of the 24th Annual SCAFO Conference in 2015.



JOSIE MEJIA

2ND VICE PRESIDENT

My name is Josie Mejia and I'm running for 2nd Vice President for SCAFO Board of Directors in 2015. I'm currently working as a Ten Print Examiner for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for nearly 8 years. Prior to that, I worked three years for Pomona Police Department as an Evidence Technician and currently a VIP volunteer.

I've been a SCAFO member since 2007. I was elected to the SCAFO Board in 2011 as a Director and became the Sergeant at Arms in 2012.

I would like to remain on the executive board and continue to grow in the position with hard work and dedication. I am very passionate and committed to this wonderful organization, there is so much learn and so many highly dedicated professional individuals to share their skills, knowledge and work experiences.

With your support I look forward to working hard and providing excellent service to this great organization.

As one of our presidents, Theodore Roosevelt, once stated:

"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"

Thank you!



LINDA RODRIGUEZ

SECRETARY

Hello My name is Linda P. Rodriguez, I am submitting my nomination for Secretary for the SCAFO Board of Directors for 2014-2015.

I have been a member of SACFO since February 2001. In that time I have served as a Junior Director and Senior Director and Sergeant At Arms.

It has been a great experience helping and organizing functions for the members of SCAFO throughout the years. I plan on keeping up with the newest aspects of the work we are all involved in and do my best to bring that information to all the members of the SCAFO organization.

In preparation in becoming your 2014-15 secretary you may have seen me at the sign in table for the past few meetings. With our current Secretary Sheri Orellana and my interest in the position we are working together to insure that I will be ready to serve the members as an asset to each and every meeting. Since 1999 I have held the position as a Fingerprint Technician II at the Orange County Sheriff's Crime Lab.

I am assigned to the Cal-ID Bureau that maintains the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS).

If elected as your 2014-2015 Secretary I will continue serving this organization with the highest respect and dedication the members expect and deserve. Thank-you and I appreciate your support.



ANGEL JIMENEZ

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Angel Jimenez is a Forensic Identification Specialist II for the Los Angeles County Sheriff Department. She has a Bachelor of Science in criminal justice from California State University, Los Angeles.

She has been with the Sheriff Department since 2005. In her role, she independently conduct field investigations for the purpose of collecting, documenting and preserving latent prints and other physical evidence; documentation of crime scenes through still photography, videotaping, aerial photography, sketches, note taking and written reports.

She conducts comparisons of latent prints to known exemplars, and testifies as an expert witness. She has been active member of SCAFO since 2009, currently on the board holding the position of Senior Director.



ERIKA JACOBS

DIRECTOR

This letter is to formally announce my intention to run for Director for the term 2015 through 2017.

I have worked for the County of Riverside for 13 years. I am currently employed with Riverside County Sheriff's Department. I started the Riverside Sheriff's department in 2004 as a Sheriff's Corrections Assistant at the Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility. In 2006, I was promoted to Fingerprint Technician I and transferred to CAL-ID. In 2007, I was promoted to Fingerprint Technician II.

I am Currently a member of SCAFO and Junior Director of the South for CSDIAI. I would like to run for Director because I believe it would be an honor to serve on the board.

As Director I intend to attend meetings and I would be dedicated to improving and helping our organization grow. I am grateful for the opportunity to run for the Director Position for the 2015-2017 term and I look forward to joining my fellow members on the board.

SCAFO 23rd Annual Training Conference

OCTOBER 1 - 3, 2014

Wednesday Oct. 1st:

LECTURES

- 09:00** Open Ceremony
- 10:00** Heather Williams
"Impact of Trauma on First Responders"
- 12:00** **HOSTED LUNCH**
- 13:00** Rachelle Babler
"Prenatal Patterns: Contributions of Dr. William Babler"
- 14:45** Becki Daher
"Certification for Latent Print Examiners"
- 16:15** Eamonn Cooney
"Supra Nanopowder"

WORKSHOPS

- 10:00** - John Cal Gaziano
"Bloodstain Impact Angle"
Limited to 16 attendees
- 15:30**

Thursday Oct. 2nd:

LECTURES

- 08:00** Marvin Spreyne
"Court Testimony Techniques: Ensuring One's Credibility" and "Ace an Oral Interview"
- 11:00** Jason Cole
"Utilizing Modern Technology to Expedite Latent Print Casework"
- 12:00** **LUNCH**
- 13:00** Sgt. Trevis Newport
Det. Mauricio Hurtado
"The Dorner Case"
- 15:30** Tom Gier
Case Studies: "Thelma & Louise" and "Jane Doe"
Book signing "Lasting Impressions"
- 18:00** **PRESIDENT DINNER - THE NIFTY 50's - HOSTED**

WORKSHOPS

- 08:00** - Mike Stapleton
"Preparation for Ten-Print Examiner Certification Testing"
Limited to 25 attendees
- 15:00**

Friday Oct. 3rd:

LECTURES

- 08:00** Teresa Wu
"Focus Team AFIS"
- 09:30** Clark Fogg
Barbara Schroeder
"A Century of Stars, Scandels and Murders"
Book signing "Beverly Hills Confidential"
- 10:30** Dean Gialamas
"Crime Scene in a BOX"
- 12:00** **HOSTED LUNCH**
- 14:30** Bill Leo
"Individualizing Latent Prints - Can We Prove That They Are Unique?"

WORKSHOPS

- 08:00** - Jason Cole
"Blood Enhancement Chemicals"
Limited to 15 attendees
- 10:00** - Duke Dutch
12:00 "Leica Scanner / Robotic Total Station"
Limited to 15 attendees
- 13:00** - **SCAFO Meeting**
14:00 SCAFO Members Only



President's Dinner

The Nifty 50's

