

# GEORGIA FORENSIC NEWS

*The International Association for Identification, Georgia State Division's Official Quarterly Newsletter*

Volume 34, Number 4

NOVEMBER 2004

## 34th Annual Educational Seminar a Blast!

The 34th Annual Educational Seminar held September 19-23, 2004 in Columbus, GA was, literally, a blast! With a live demo of a car explosion, great speakers, delicious food and interactive dancing with a rockin' DJ, the seminar was a time of educational fun. Thanks to Doug Shafer and Teresa Race for organizing! For those who missed it, meeting minutes are inside this issue. Meanwhile, enjoy some photos and hope to see you at our next conference, held jointly with FDIAl!



Incoming president, David Leedah, shakes hands with outgoing president, Stephen Greene, after being sworn in.



A car explodes for the post-blast investigation mock crime scene.



The 2004-2005 Regional Representative and Officers are sworn in. From left: Brenda Hutson, Juliet Wood, Denise Williams, Terry Cooper, Larry Hankerson and Earl Osbon.



Members of the 2004-2005 Board of Directors are sworn in. From left: Marion McDonald, Kathy West and Andy McIntyre. Absent from photo are Karen Parr and Nancy Jenkins.

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## DIVISION OFFICERS 2004-2005

**President:** David T. Leedahl  
Athens-Clarke County PD  
3035 Lexington Road  
Athens, GA 30605  
(706) 613-3337 x316  
president@gaiiai.org

**1st Vice President:** Larry Hankerson  
ATF Forensic Lab—Atlanta  
2600 Century Pkwy #410  
Atlanta, GA 30345  
(404) 417-2707  
1vicepres@gaiiai.org

**2nd Vice President:** Terry J. Cooper  
GBI-Athens Regional Office  
1170 Hwy 29  
Athens, GA 30601  
(706) 542-7901  
2vicepres@gaiiai.org

**Secretary-Treasurer:** Denise Williams  
USACIL  
4553 N. 2nd Street  
Forest Park, GA 30297  
(404) 469-7078  
sec-treasurer@gaiiai.org

**Sgt-at-Arms:** Earl W. Osbon, Jr.  
Muscogee Co. Sheriff's Office  
P.O. Box 1338  
Columbus, GA 31902-1338  
(706) 653-4258  
sergeant@gaiiai.org

**Editor:** Juliet H. Wood  
USACIL  
4553 N. 2nd Street  
Forest Park, GA 30297  
(404) 469-3943  
editor@gaiiai.org

**Historian:** Patricia Gilbert  
DeKalb County Police Department  
3630 Camp Circle Road  
Decatur, GA 30032-1394  
(404) 294-2647  
historian@gaiiai.org

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2004-2005

**Chairman/ Webmaster:** Stephen D. Greene  
USACIL  
4553 N. 2nd Street  
Forest Park, GA 30297  
(404) 469-7039  
chairman@gaiiai.org

**Regional Representative:** Brenda J. Hutson  
DeKalb County Police Department  
3630 Camp Circle Road  
Decatur, GA 30032  
(404) 294-2682  
regionalrep@gaiiai.org

**Member:** Karen Parr  
Dougherty County Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 549  
Albany, GA 31702-0549  
(229) 430-6653  
member1@gaiiai.org

**Member:** Andrew McIntyre  
ATF Forensic Lab—Atlanta  
2600 Century Pkwy #410  
Atlanta, GA 30345  
(404) 417-2705  
member2@gaiiai.org

**Member:** Marion M. McDonald  
Fulton County Police—Retired  
(678) 377-8172  
member3@gaiiai.org

**Member:** Nancy Jenkins  
Gwinnett County Police Department  
770 Hi-Hope Road; PO Box 602  
Lawrenceville, GA 30045  
(770) 513-5287  
member4@gaiiai.org

**Member:** Kathy West  
Griffin Police Department  
P.O. Box T  
Griffin, GA 30224  
(770) 229-6450 X536  
member5@gaiiai.org

## President's Message

### David Leedahl

Hello everyone! I hope everyone that attended the conference in Columbus had a great time and a safe return home. I want to thank the members and vendors for their attendance and participation and ask that you support our vendors. For those of you who could not attend, you missed some very good training and fellowship and I encourage you to attend our future meetings and conferences.

I would like to thank Teresa Race and Doug Shafer for all their hard work in planning the conference. It is a monumental task that they handled very well. I would also like to thank Andy McIntyre for his work with the vendors and Earl Osbon and the members of the Columbus Police Department for all of their hard work and assistance while in their great city.

I would like to commend Stephen Greene for his leadership this past year. The Georgia Division of the IAI is a strong organization that has been gaining strong momentum over the past few years. We are quickly becoming leaders in the country in providing training to the forensic community and I would like to continue in that direction. It is an honor to be chosen as your president and I hope that I can continue with the forward progress that our organization has made over the years.

I encourage participation from all of our members and if any of you have any suggestions or comments, please feel free to let me know.

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Bureau of ATF  
(404) 417-2705  
LatentPrint@gaiai.org

### Crime Scene Certification

Chairperson—Galen Noll  
Houston County Public Defender's Office  
(478) 218-4870  
CrimeScene@gaiai.org

### Membership

Chairperson—Pamela Cooper  
U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory  
(404) 469-7844  
membership@gaiai.org

### Sciences & Practices

Chairperson—Terry Cooper  
GBI—Athens Regional Office  
(706) 542-7901  
scienceandpractices@gaiai.org

### Nominating

Chairperson—Stephen Greene  
U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory  
(404) 469-7039  
nominating@gaiai.org

### Resolutions

Chairperson—Charlie Moss  
Georgia Bureau of Investigation, retired  
(404) 244-2687  
resolutions@gaiai.org

### Legislative

Chairperson—Robert L. Windham  
Dougherty County Sheriff's Office  
(229) 430-6653  
legislative@gaiai.org

### Long Range Planning

Chairperson—Larry Hankerson  
Bureau of ATF  
(404) 417-2707  
longrangeplanning@gaiai.org

### Conference Planning

Chairperson—Andrew McIntyre  
Bureau of ATF  
(404) 417-2705  
conference@gaiai.org

### Auditing

Chairperson—Brenda Hutson  
DeKalb County Police Department  
(404) 294-2682  
auditing@gaiai.org

### Promotions

Chairperson—Shannon Hale  
Georgia Bureau of Investigation  
(404) 244-2687  
promotions@gaiai.org

### Bylaws

Chairperson—Duane Christenson  
Augusta Police Department, retired  
(706) 736-6226  
bylaws@gaiai.org

## Publication Information

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## ADVERTISING

The advertising fees are:

- \$150 per full-page ad for four consecutive issues (1 year)
- \$80 per half-page ad for four consecutive issues (1 year)
- \$45 per quarter-page ad for four consecutive issues (1 year)
- \$25 per business card ad for four consecutive issues (1 year)

Ads are published in the hardcopy and electronic versions of the newsletter.

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Atlanta, GA 30317

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## 2004 Annual Educational Seminar Meeting Minutes Columbus, GA

### General Meeting

At 0915 on 20 September 2004, President Stephen Greene called the 34th Annual Educational Seminar to order at the Holiday Inn, Columbus, GA.

Following the opening ceremonies, Andrew McIntyre introduced the vendors for the conference.

On Monday morning, Sgt. Charles Lee, Columbus PD, provided a presentation on Crimes against Children. Terry Cooper, Georgia Bureau of Investigation, provided a presentation on Crime Scene Investigation.

On Tuesday, Lt. Billy Walsh, Gwinnett County PD, and members of ATF-Atlanta and Washington, DC provided a presentation on Post-Blast Investigation which continued into Wednesday morning with a live demonstration.

On Wednesday afternoon at 1315, President Greene called the Business Meeting to order. The following officers were elected by unanimous vote.

David Leedahl—President

Larry Hankerson—1<sup>st</sup> Vice President

Terry Cooper—2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President

Denise Williams—Secretary-Treasurer

Earl Osbon, Jr.—Sergeant-At-Arms

Juliet Wood—Editor, Georgia Forensic News

Patricia Gilbert—Historian

The following members were elected to the Board of Directors: Marion McDonald, Andrew McIntyre, Kathy West, Nancy Jenkins and Karen Parr. Brenda Hutson was appointed as Regional Representative. Outgoing President Stephen Greene was appointed as Chairman of the Board.

David Leedahl offered a motion that the minutes of the last business meeting be accepted as published in the newsletter. Terry Cooper seconded the motion.

The financial report was read. Lou Cuendet offered a motion to accept the financial report. Earl Osbon seconded the motion.

Brenda Hutson reported that there were no deficiencies noted during her audit of the financial records for the organization.

Andrew McIntyre will be the conference coordinator for the 2005 conference to be held in Panama City, FL.

Pam Cooper will be the conference coordinator for the 2006 annual conference. There is the possibility of holding a joint conference with the North and South Carolina State Divisions.

Anyone having ideas for the new GAIAI membership

pamphlet should contact Pam Cooper with their input.

Anyone who would like to host an annual training conference should contact Andy McIntyre or Pam Cooper.

Ideas for the new Georgia Division banner will be discussed at the Spring Conference in Riverdale, GA in March 2005.

Doug Shafer offered a motion to adjourn the business meeting. Lou Cuendet seconded the motion.

On Tuesday evening we were treated to a wonderful "Poolside Barbeque" at the Holiday Inn, Columbus, GA.

On Thursday night, the Inaugural Banquet was held at the Holiday Inn. Officers for 2004-2005 were installed. There was dancing and lots of door prizes given away. Newly installed president, David Leedahl, gave his acceptance speech.

Respectfully submitted,

Denise Williams  
Secretary-Treasurer

### Board Meeting

The meeting was called to order at approximately 1400 hours on 22 September 2004. Members in attendance were: Doug Shafer, Brenda Hutson, Andy McIntyre, Marion McDonald, Karen Parr, Kathy West and Terry Cooper (all present!).

A topic discussed was to make \$125.00 a minimum for Fall Conference registration fees. This will be brought up again at the Spring meeting in Riverdale.

The problem of members getting renewals and member packets was discussed. A motion was made by Andy McIntyre that would hopefully resolve the problem.

Motion: The Secretary-Treasurer will get a post office box that will be used for all GAIAI business and correspondence. It will be checked a minimum of at least once a week. The motion was seconded by Karen Parr. A vote was taken and the motion passed.

Terry Cooper made a motion to adjourn; it was seconded by Karen Parr. The motion passed and the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Doug Shafer  
2003-2004 Chairman of the Board

**Financial Report  
as of 30 September 2004**

**Expenditures**

|                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Holiday Inn, Columbus     | \$3,775.77        |
| Cecil Creech (DJ)         | 300.00            |
| Hospitality Room          | 310.00            |
| Door Prizes               | 145.00            |
| AT&T                      | 105.00            |
| Office Depot              | 41.25             |
| <b>Total Expenditures</b> | <b>\$4,677.02</b> |
| <b>Current Balance</b>    | <b>\$3,319.71</b> |

**GET WELL WISHES!**

Lou Cuendet had a heart attack late Friday night (11/5). He was taken to Douglas County General where he was stabilized until his transfer to Saint Joseph's Hospital Sunday afternoon. On 11/8 they put a stint in one artery that was 95% blocked. Lou returned home Tuesday (11/9) and is resting. The doctors will continue to assess any damage from the heart attack and make sure the stint procedure is successful. He is not up to taking phone calls right now but his home address is listed below. Please keep Lou and his family in your thoughts and prayers!

Lou's home address:  
4208 Sturbridge Drive  
Douglasville, GA 30135

**Errata**

Apologies to Henry Swofford who had his name misspelled in the previous issue.



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## The Importance of a Parallel Investigation

by Kenneth R. Chappell

Detectives and crime scene investigators working a case owe it to themselves, society, and the parties involved to be complete and thorough in their investigation. This involves incorporating a parallel approach to every alleged criminal act. Every good person wants justice to be fair and swift; every good person agrees that a rushed or incomplete investigation is not fair and that justice is not truly served if an innocent is accused or sentenced because a detective chose to disregard conflicting evidence. Neither has the victim been treated fairly when a perpetrator has been allowed to wander freely to victimize again.

A parallel investigation is used by the investigating officer to view the reported information and the evidence from two different aspects at the same time by addressing the double question of: (a) Did this event occur as reported? or (b) Did this event not occur as reported? One of these questions will be proven to be accurate, while at the same time, the other will be disproved.

Each person investigating a criminal act brings with them their own personal opinion, historical experiences and individual fallacies. Blindly accepting a victim's version is an example of individual fallacy where one fails to take into account every possible motive and thus disprove a reported event that did not occur as the event was reported. Only after each and every possible motive has been examined and the evidence is found to be supporting can a detective or investigator begin to safely eliminate the non-feasible theories and narrow down the list of possible theories to the most logical.

Historical experiences can also be misleading to the investigating officer. Two criminal acts that appear to be similar by its nature does not automatically imply that both events are identical. For example, if the last rape investigation concluded that the alleged victim had not been raped, then that does not automatically mean that a current victim, under similar circumstances, is also reporting a false event. Each case should stand on its own merit and not be gauged based upon the detective's own historical experiences.

Personal opinion is very difficult to remove from an investigation because it is part of the individual who is conducting the investigation. Each day thousands of patrolling officers are expected to put aside their own emotions while dealing with the members of the general public. This is exceptionally difficult to do when dealing with such sensitive issues as rape and child abuse or molestation. Dr. James L. Powell wrote a very enlightening article entitled "Avoiding Contamination in Sexual Child Abuse Interviewing" that, in part, articulates the investigator's self-desire not to be viewed by their peers as hav-

ing failed to make an arrest in the investigation and the self-need to be seen as a hero to the point that factual evidence is ignored because it does not fit within the investigator's theory of how the crime occurred.

Laying aside one's personal opinion is not the same as ignoring one's professional opinion. The difference is that a personal opinion does not have to be proven to justify how you think or feel about a particular subject. The professional opinion, on the other hand, does have to be proven for that opinion to have merit.

Simply thinking that an event occurred or personally believing that your suspect is guilty does not make it a fact. The professional opinion will be able to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that an event did occur, not only to the investigating officer but to others as well.

If your theory does not match the evidence, then there is a serious need to reexamine your theory. If the theory does not include all of the presenting evidence, then your theory is incomplete and inaccurate. Let the evidence speak for itself without manipulating it to fit your chosen theory but rather develop your theory based upon how the evidence presents itself at face value. Failing to correctly interpret the evidence or manipulating it into your definition of interpretation will taint the evidence and equally corrupt your investigation.

It is not sufficient just to think that a crime occurred and that the suspect is correct. It is imperative that the investigating officer be able to prove their suspect's story with supporting evidence. The investigation should never begin with the suspect in mind and worked backwards from there, but rather the evidence should lead the investigation to a natural conclusion. This is best accomplished by working the evidence, the crime scene, and the victim's statement from a parallel investigative point of view by proving the suspect guilty and, at the same time, attempting to prove the suspect innocent. When an investigating officer attempts to prove a guilty person innocent, you will find that alternative scenarios will not fit the presenting evidence and will uncover inconsistencies that may help to solidify your case.

In conclusion, prove your suspect guilty beyond all doubt and at the same time attempt to prove your suspect innocent. You will be going the extra mile and better serve the community by doing so. I can assure you that if you don't eliminate the possibility that the suspect is innocent, then the defense attorney will educate you to the errors of your investigation.

*Kenneth Chappell is formerly of the Clayton County Sheriff's Office.*

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The chart below lists recommendations based on first-hand experience testing the FAL200. Other results may also be obtained, however.

| FILTER | PRINCIPAL USE   | GOGGLES  |
|--------|---|----------|
| None   | Indoor/outdoor general crime scene search                 | UV       |
| 365nm  | Hair, fibers, fluorescent materials, body fluids, bruises | UV       |
| 415nm  | Blood traces, semen, fluorescent materials                | UV, Y, O |
| 450nm  | Semen on certain materials, fluorescent materials         | Y, O, R  |
| 470nm  | DFO, fluorescent materials, Basic Yellow dye stain        | Y, O, R  |
| 505nm  | DFO, Cyanoacrylate prints stained w/Rhodamine 6G          | O, R     |
| 530nm  | Cyanoacrylate prints stained w/Rhodamine 6G               | O, R     |

KEY FOR GOGGLES: UV=Ultraviolet (clear); Y=Yellow; O=Orange; and R=Red.

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- 4- Barrier Filter Goggles: Yellow, Orange, Red, UV (clear)
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- 1- 49mm Red Camera Lens Barrier Filter
- 1- 49mm Yellow Camera Lens Barrier Filter
- 1- CGA6GF30 Battery Charger
- 1- Molded Carrying Case with precut foam insert
- 1- Professional Duty Tripod



## Painting with Light

by Christopher Duncan, Houston Police Department

Working nighttime crime scenes can present a number of difficulties to investigators, ranging from problems with focusing to illuminating pieces of evidence in near-complete darkness. However, with a little patience, photographers can completely and accurately document a crime scene.

Patience is probably the most important factor in photographing a nighttime crime scene. I strongly feel one of the worst errors a crime scene investigator can make when shooting an outdoor-nighttime location is to document the crime scene while hand holding your camera and illuminating the scene with a single flash burst at synch speed. Electronic flashes are a wonderful asset to photographers, but they have their limitations. First, the light coming off a flash head is one directional and images can appear awfully flat. Another problem in flash photography involves the "Inverse Square Law." The inverse square law states that the inverse of the squared distance from the light source to the subject is the total loss of light from its source. For example, if one piece of evidence is three times further away from the light source than another piece of evidence, it is not simply that you need three times the amount of light, but nine times the amount of light to properly expose the object furthest away. Because of the amount of light needed to reach those subjects further away, the light falling on those subjects closer to the flash are going to be overexposed. In addition, those pieces of evidence that are further away are underexposed. As you can see, flash photography can be quite limiting. However, there are several ways to avoid these problems.

If you work in an area with enough ambient light, then simple timed exposures can be an easy solution. In more urban areas, lighting provided by business lights and nearby streetlights are oftentimes more than sufficient to make a proper exposure. This is where patience plays a part. I admit that taking a 1/60th of a second flash exposure is much easier than mounting your camera on a tripod and taking a 15- or 30-second exposure. However, the image provided by a timed or "bulb"

exposure has so much more impact than a synch-speed photograph.

Unfortunately, not all of us work in an urban environment and even for those of us who do, frequently there are times when light needs to be added to our scenes. Now the question is, how do we add this light? Illumination can be "painted" into your scene with just a little bit of effort. Painting with light is simply adding or placing light in those areas not illuminated by ambient light. This might be an area the size of a football field or as small as a shaded area underneath a parked car. One way to paint your crime scenes is to add light with your electronic flash. Just to make a note of it here, I prefer to shoot my scenes with ISO 100 speed film. I prefer ISO 100 speed film because it generally provides for a better enlargement, better color saturation, and it requires longer exposure times. The longer shutter speeds allow the photographer more time to add light into the image.

In order to paint your crime scene, you need to plan your shot. Look at the location you are shooting and note where the shadows are or where exactly light needs to be placed. The goal is to obtain a well-balanced image, balancing the ambient light with the light you have decided to add. Once you have decided where you need to add illumination, you need to find the brightest spot in your planned photograph. This may be underneath a street light or simply the light coming through a home's window. Meter this light and select a proper aperture and shutter speed combination that will properly expose that area of the scene. Now, recompose your photograph in the viewfinder and prepare to start your exposure. Do not feel you have to leave your aperture wide open to capture all the light at once. In fact, a smaller aperture allows you more time to illuminate your scene evenly. By keeping your aperture settings small, your shutter speeds will be longer and allow you more time to work. In addition, because of "Reciprocity Failure," you do not have to worry too much about overexposing the image. As with any important photograph, do not forget to bracket

your exposures.

Now that you have planned your image, metered the ambient light, and composed your picture, you are ready to trip the shutter. The easiest, but not always the most effective way to add light, is to stand behind the camera or outside the boundaries of your image and manually add light with your electronic flash. In order to begin this process, remove the flash head from the camera and set it to the manual power setting. Using your flash's power rating, which is the guide number, you are going to set off your flash during the timed exposure yourself. Remember the guide number formula:  $\text{Guide Number} = \text{Subject Distance} \times \text{Aperture}$ . Please make note that the subject distance is not the subject's distance from the camera lens, but from the electronic flash. Therefore, when adding light with your flash, divide the flash's guide number by the aperture your camera is set at and this will tell you how far away the flash head needs to be from the subject in order to properly expose the image. If it is necessary to illuminate more than one spot in your scene, feel free to move around and flash your scene more than once. Do not worry about overexposing the image. The film's inherent exposure latitude and reciprocity failure makes it quite difficult to overexpose your photograph. Even if a small area gets a little too much light, it will still be a much better image than a hand-held photograph would provide.

Adding light to your crime scene with more than just a single flash is oftentimes necessary and desirable. In fact, I recommend adding light to those larger expanses with more than one large burst of light. By striking your subject from different angles you can eliminate that flat, two-dimensional image that can occur with a single flash exposure. When placing multiple flashes into your image, think about layering them overtop of each other. As you sweep over your scene with your flash, layer them or feather them together so that you do not leave any underexposed gaps in your final image. Remember that light is additive on film. The final product will be the total of all the light you have added during the exposure. You can also improve your image by physically moving into the scene during the exposure and flash-

ing your strobe light from inside its borders. This will provide even more depth to the final photograph.

There are a couple of guidelines on moving in and about your crime scene while taking a timed exposure. Realize that you do not glow in the dark; therefore you can walk right in front of the camera lens and as long as you do not stop or remain in one place too long, you will not be seen in the final image. However, you can still create silhouettes of yourself if you are not careful. When firing your flash, be sure not to place yourself between the flash and the camera lens. If you do this, a silhouette of yourself will appear on film. In addition, watch the direction of your flash head. You want to try and avoid having starbursts on the final image that have been caused by the camera recording the firing of your strobes during the exposure. In addition, if you have a deep crime scene to photograph, you always want to fire your first flashes off on those points furthest away from the camera and work your way back to the camera. In this manner, if you did accidentally create a silhouette or two by firing the subsequent flashes over the positions you just vacated, then the silhouettes will be removed from the image. Another way to avoid possible silhouettes or starbursts is to tuck yourself behind a tree, car, mailbox, or anything else that is present in the scene. By hiding behind some object in the scene, the camera will not see you or the position where the light from your flash originated. Another suggestion I like to give is to think about using lower power settings on the flash, moving in closer to the subjects that you are trying to illuminate, and/or adding numerous layered flashes across the area. By getting in closer and layering the flashes, a smoother and more balanced image will result.

Calculating guide numbers and deciding how to best add in your light with a strobe flash can be a bit tricky. Experience and practice will help you with your crime scene processing. Also, critically examining your own photographs and learning what works and what does not work will assist you in future scene investigations. The good news is that there is a way around painting your scene with an electronic flash. I actually prefer to paint my scenes with a flashlight or better yet a one-

million candlewatt power light source. These lights have several advantages. The main advantage is that they are easily visualized. By this I mean that you can see exactly where the light is striking and where it is not. An electronic flash's light comes out so quickly, it is sometimes difficult to visualize where it hit and where the gaps might be in your image.

A powerful "Q-Beam" or searchlight can be purchased for less than \$20 and it usually comes with a battery that can be recharged in your vehicle. They are typically powerful enough that you do not actually have to walk into the photograph like you may have to do with electronic flash, and they are much more precise in what they are illuminating. Therefore, I prefer to work with these types of lights. You plan your image and meter the available light just as you would an electronic flashed exposure, but now you add light to your scene with your searchlight or your flashlight. Use the beam of light like a broad paintbrush. Now brush your light over your scene from one end of

the image to the other. I suggest going over your scene twice, just like putting a second coat of paint onto a wall. If the first coat was painted on with a horizontal motion, then add the second coat of light in a vertical or up and down motion. The amount of time it takes to paint a scene will depend on the amount of light being provided by your particular flashlight. You will need to do some test exposures before you use it on a crime scene and as always, bracket your exposures in order to ensure an acceptable image for courtroom presentation. The one area that might need a little correction is in the color of light that flashlights provide. An electronic flash is balanced for white light and a flashlight tends to be more on the yellow side. In order to correct this, an 80A filter or possibly a deeper 80B filter can be placed over the camera's lens in order to make the image more color correct. However, outside of this one drawback, I think you will find painting with light much easier with a powerful flashlight rather than an electronic flash.



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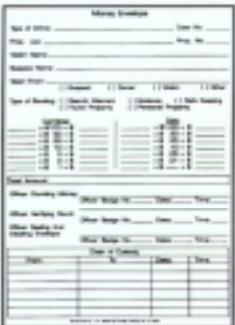
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| Paper Evidence Bags       | Latent Print Lifters        | Flashlights            | Polaroid Cameras       | Dust Print Lifting     |
| Plastic Evidence Bags     | Lifters                     | Flood Lights           | Polaroid Film          | Fingerprinting         |
| Plastic Jars              | Lifting Tape                | Forensic Light Sources | Protractors            | Gun Shot Residue       |
| Rifle Bags                | Light Source                | Measuring Devices      | Scales, Adhesive, 2"   | Hair Collection        |
| Syringe Keepers           | Magnetic Applicators        | Number Stands          | <u>Books And Tapes</u> | Latent Print           |
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| Zip Closed Plastic Bags   | Powders                     | Tyvek Coveralls        | Training Tapes         | Tool Mark Casting      |

In conclusion, painting your crime scenes with any source of light will provide you much better images than you could ever capture hand-holding your camera. Taking the effort to make a timed exposure is the first step towards better photogra-



This photo shows the limitation of program-mode or flash-synched photography. The flash just does not have the ability to illuminate the entire subject, especially in hand-held photography.



In this photograph, light was painted or added into the scene using a strobe flash. The shadows are now well illuminated and the darker portions of the image have been eliminated. Notice the hot spots of light underneath the tree in the foreground. Because of the Inverse Square Law, the strobe flash was not able to illuminate the tree from top to bottom in the same quality.

phy. It is rather a simple process, but it does take effort and patience. Simply remember that light is additive on film and it is the cumulative effect of all that light that you are providing that will make the image stand out and be noticed.



The timed exposure is a vast improvement from the program-mode photograph. Viewers are able to visualize where light falls into the scene and where the shadows are. However, if evidence is present in the shadowed areas, valuable information may be lost.



This image is another timed exposure, but light was added with the use of a flashlight. The flashlight can be thought of as a paintbrush, and the photographer just needs to apply two coats of light to the scene in order to capture an even and balanced image. Notice how evenly the tree in the foreground is illuminated, in contrast to the strobe-flash painted image.

*This article was previously published in other publications and reprinted with the author's permission. The author can be reached at FotoCop17@aol.com.*

## IAI Updates

### *USDA Grant Program*

Perhaps there is some opportunity here for law enforcement or forensic science.

### *USDA Community Facilities Direct Loans and Grants*

The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Rural Development office administers programs designed to develop essential community facilities for public use in rural areas. These facilities include fire and rescue stations, police stations, jails, and other public safety services.

There are three flexible financial tools available to rural communities: the Community Facilities Guaranteed Loan Program, the Community Facilities Direct Loan Program, and the Community Facilities Grant Program.

Funds from these programs may be used by rural agencies to purchase equipment and services.

This year the USDA has established a First Responder Initiative which will prioritize the funding of at least \$100 million to specifically strengthen the ability of rural communities to respond to local emergencies. The following types of projects are emphasized through this initiative:

- Fire Protection Equipment
- Fire Station
- Fire Trucks
- Rescue and Ambulance Service - Equipment
- Emergency Response Training
- Physicians Clinic
- Early Storm Warning System
- County Health Department Office
- Food Preparation Distribution Center
- Animal Shelter - Veterinarians
- Education Facilities for Emergency
- Police Station
- Police Car
- Civil Defense Building
- Hospital
- Outpatient Care
- Office Building (Health Care)
- Migrant Health Centers
- Communications Center
- Mobile Communications Center

Visit [www.rurdev.usda.gov/rd/newsroom/2004/firstresponders2004list.html](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rd/newsroom/2004/firstresponders2004list.html) to see a list of loans and grants already obligated to first responders.

How to Apply: All applications are filed with the USDA Rural Development field offices. To find the nearest USDA Rural Development field office, please visit [www.rurdev.usda.gov/recd\\_map.html](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/recd_map.html) or contact the Rural Housing Service National Office at 202-720-4323

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### *Digital Photography Research*

Joe Polski, Chief Operations Officer of the IAI, received this request a short while ago asking IAI members who have an interest in digital photography to respond to the following request for information:

I am a graduate student at the University of British Columbia involved in an international research project called InterPARES 2. We are investigating preserving digital images in an authentic, reliable and accurate manner.

The online survey questionnaire titled "Record Keeping Practices of Photographers using Digital Technology," is targeted at understanding the work processes and storage media that photographers (artistic, scientific and government) are employing. This is an effort to inform archives of the preservation strategies for long-term storage and access to digital images.

*(Continued on page 17)*

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GEORGIA STATE DIVISION  
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
FOR IDENTIFICATION

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Please complete and return to:  
**Georgia State Division, IAI**  
8316 Winston Way, Jonesboro, GA 30236  
ANNUAL FEE: \$25

I hereby make application for membership in the Georgia State Division, International Association for Identification in accordance with its Bylaws and Constitution and agree to be bound by them.

I am applying for:  Active Membership  Associate Membership  
(defined on reverse)

**PLEASE COMPLETE BOTH ADDRESSES. Check mailing preference**

Name in Full: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_  
Employed by: \_\_\_\_\_ How long? \_\_\_\_\_  
In what capacity? \_\_\_\_\_ How long? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Business Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Home Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Business Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Ext: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax #: \_\_\_\_\_  
Home Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
How would you like to receive your newsletter?  by mail  by e-mail  online at www.gaiai.org

1. Have you ever been convicted of a crime?  
 NO  
 YES (If yes, give full details on other side.)
  2. I understand that application fees paid to the Association by any new applicant between January 1 and August 31 shall be applied to the membership dues for that calendar year only; fees paid by an applicant on or after September 1 shall be applied to the following calendar year.
  3. All applications MUST be accompanied by payment of Lapel Pin is optional for \$5.00.
  4. Also, I understand that my Membership Certificate is the property of the Division and must be returned to the Secretary upon my *resignation or suspension*.  
Because this information will be used for compiling our Membership Directory, PLEASE be precise and complete ALL items.
- fees, which will be refunded if application is rejected. *Incomplete applications will be returned.*

**5. PLEASE NUMBER UP TO THREE AREAS OF YOUR EXPERTISE**  
Indicate your primary discipline as Number 1, then other areas as 2 and 3.

|                                 |   |                             |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| ___ Bloodstain Pattern Analysis | ___ Fingerprint Identification                  | ___ Laboratory Analysis     |
| ___ Crime Scene Investigation   | ___ Forensic Art                                | ___ Polygraph               |
| ___ Innovative/Gen. Techniques  | ___ Footwear/Tire Tracks                        | ___ Questioned Documents    |
| ___ Firearms & Toolmarks        | ___ Forensic Photography/<br>Electronic Imaging | ___ Voice Print & Acoustics |

6. Recommender: \_\_\_\_\_  
Member's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Member's # \_\_\_\_\_  
Member's Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Recommender's Signature (Required) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Membership Committee Chairperson and Date \_\_\_\_\_

STATE DETAILS OF "YES" Answer to Question 1 below:

PERSONAL HISTORY

Degree and/or Honors and other Qualifications for Membership

**MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS**

**ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP**

Active membership of the Georgia State Division shall consist of heads of Bureaus of Identification or Investigation (including persons under their supervision who are engaged in the science of identification), heads of Police Departments, Chiefs of Detectives and Sheriffs, provided however, that the foregoing persons are bona fide employees of, and who receive salaries from National, State, County, or Municipal Governments, or some subdivision.

**ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP**

All reputable persons wholly or partially engaged in any of the various phases of the science of identification and who are not qualified for Active Membership are eligible to become Associate Members. They shall, in all respects, be subject to the same rights and privileges as Active Members, except that they shall not be entitled to the office of Vice President or President.

**I certify that the information herein contained is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Any omission or falsification of information will be a basis for rejection or denial of continued membership.**

Applicant's Signature and Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **GAI AI Training** **Mark your calendars!**



**Check our Web site, [www.gaiai.org](http://www.gaiai.org), for up-to-date training information.**

### **2005 Spring GAI AI Business Meeting**

March 25, 2005

Location: TBA

Host: TBA

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### **2005 Summer GAI AI Business Meeting**

June 24, 2005

United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory

Ft. Gillem, GA

Host: Stephen Greene, USACIL

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## **2005 GAI AI/FDIAI Joint Annual Educational Seminar**

November 6-10, 2005

Edgewater Beach Resort, Panama City Beach Florida

Lodging at

### **Edgewater Beach Resort**

Room Rate: TBA

**11212 Front Beach Road**

**Panama City Beach, Florida 32407**

**Tel: 1-800-874-8686**

*(Continued from page 13)*

The InterPARES (International Research on Permanent Authentic Records in Electronic Systems) 2 Project is a multidisciplinary project involving researchers from twenty countries and five continents, directed from the University of British Columbia. It investigates issues surrounding the continuing reliability, accuracy, authenticity, accessibility and the long-term preservation of digital entities produced in the course of artistic, scientific and e-government activities because of technological frailty, incompatibility and obsolescence. By participating in the survey, you would be helping in the identification of such issues with regard to digital photography and the development of methods and applications that individuals and institutions can use for addressing them, and would support the production of legislation, policies, strategies and standards regarding copyright, authenticity, and intellectual property in general. For more information on the InterPARES 2 Project, please visit the InterPARES website at [www.interpares.org](http://www.interpares.org).

To start the survey, go to [www.interpares.org/gs07/login.cfm](http://www.interpares.org/gs07/login.cfm), and using the login: 'digital' and the password: 'photography' (no quotes), log into the survey site. All responses are anonymous. If you have any questions, please contact me at [jess@cajacreative.ca](mailto:jess@cajacreative.ca).

Jessica Bushey  
RA, InterPARES 2  
SLAIS, UBC  
(604) 408-4704

## ADVANCED FORENSIC FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION AND TESTIMONY COURSE

Instructor: Ivan R. Futrell (FBI, Retired Assistant Unit Chief, Latent Fingerprint Section )  
14-18 March 2005  
GBI Headquarters, Decatur, Georgia (Atlanta area)  
Cost: \$425.00

The focus of this course will be to acquaint the student with information concerning latent print comparisons and to prepare for and testify as a fingerprint expert. This course will provide detailed instruction and practical application of fingerprint pattern interpretation; the study and evaluation of friction ridge characteristics; digit determination; the orientation of latent prints to known prints; and evaluation and comparison of latent prints. Extensive practical exercises will be conducted in the evaluation and comparison of latent prints. Class instruction and practical exercises will include the preparation of fingerprint evidence for court testimony. Each student will prepare a set of charted enlargements of latent and inked fingerprints. A significant portion of this course will consist of conducting latent print comparisons and the presentation of direct expert testimony by and cross-examination of the student.

### Course Schedule

#### Day 1

8:00-9:00 Administrative Matters, Objectives of Course Review of Curriculum  
9:00-12:00 Historical Background of Fingerprint Identification, Basis of Friction Skin Identification, Distinction between Classification and Identification, Pattern Interpretation Familiarization  
12:00-1:00 Lunch  
1:00-5:00 Continuation of Pattern Interpretation, Latent Print Development Techniques Familiarization

#### Day 2

8:00-12:00 Review and Discussion of Previous Day's Instructions, Study and Practical Exercises in the Evaluation of Friction Ridge Characteristics  
12:00-1:00 Lunch  
1:00-5:00 Digit Determination, Orientation of Latent Impressions to Known Prints, Evaluation and Comparisons of Latent Impressions to Known Prints

#### Day 3

8:00-12:00 Review and Discussion of Previous Day's Instruction, Practical Exercises in Evaluation and Comparison of Latent Impressions to Known Prints  
12:00-1:00 Lunch  
1:00-5:00 Continuation of Practical Exercises of Evaluation and Comparisons

#### Day 4

8:00-10:00 Review and Discussion of Previous Day's Instruction, How to Prepare for Expert Witness Testimony  
10:00-12:00 Preparation of Chartist Enlargements  
12:00-1:00 Lunch  
1:00-5:00 Presentation of Expert Testimony

#### Day 5

8:00-12:00 Review and Discussion of Previous Day's Instruction, Continuation of Presentations of Expert Testimony  
12:00-1:00 Lunch  
1:00-4:00 Presentation of Expert Testimony  
4:00-5:00 Course Review, Presentation of Certificates

Class size limited to 20 students (first-come, first-served basis).

Registration deadline: 1 March 2004.

**No refunds will be issued after 1 March 2004.**

Location: GBI Headquarters, 3121 Panthersville Rd., Decatur, GA 30034  
Tel: 1-404-244-2687 Fax: 1-404-244-2759

Lodging at Hampton Inn for \$79/night + tax.

7342 Hannover Pkwy, Stockbridge, GA 30281 Tel: 1-770-389-0065 Fax: 1-770-389-8224

**For inquiries, contact Don Coffey at 404-469-7145 or Donald.Coffey@usacil.army.mil.**

## FORENSIC RIDGEOLOGY COURSE

Instructor: SSgt. David Ashbaugh, RCMP  
December 6-10, 2004 (0800-1600 daily)  
GBI Headquarters, Decatur, Georgia

Course Description (as described on CLPEX.com):

This course is applicable to both veteran and novice friction ridge identification specialists. The purpose of the course is to develop an understanding and working knowledge of *Evaluative Friction Ridge Identification*, at the basic and advanced levels, and to present an introduction to *Palmar Flexion Crease Identification*.

The premises of identification, scientific basis and identification process are reviewed and presented in a manner which is applicable to both sciences. An evaluative identification process consisting of a philosophy and methodology is presented and demonstrated with class participation. The student will also learn this systematic process not only flattens the learning curve, but empowers the expert to clearly describe how an evaluative identification is carried out using a step-by-step process.

Class participation is designed to develop a candidate's ability and confidence when describing the various specifics involved in evaluative friction ridge identification.

**This Course is NOT the same as Kasey Wertheim's Forensic Ridgeology Course.**

Cost: \$400 per person

Class size limited to 25 students (first-come, first-served basis).

Registration deadline: 1 December 2004.

**No refunds will be issued after 1 December 2004.**

Course to be held at

**GBI Headquarters**

3121 Panthersville Rd., Decatur, GA 30034  
Tel: 1-404-244-2687 Fax: 1-404-244-2759

Lodging at

**Hampton Inn**

Rooms \$79/night +Tax

7342 Hannover Pkwy, Stockbridge, GA 30281  
Tel: 1-770-389-0065 Fax: 1-770-389-8224

Go to [www.gaiiai.org](http://www.gaiiai.org) for the registration form.

Contact Stephen Greene with all inquiries (404) 469-7039.



Next newsletter mailing:  
February 2005

# GEORGIA FORENSIC NEWS

**International Association for Identification**

**Georgia State Division**

**Juliet H. Wood, Editor**

**93 Bates Ave. NE**

**Atlanta, GA 30317**

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FORWARDING & ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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