

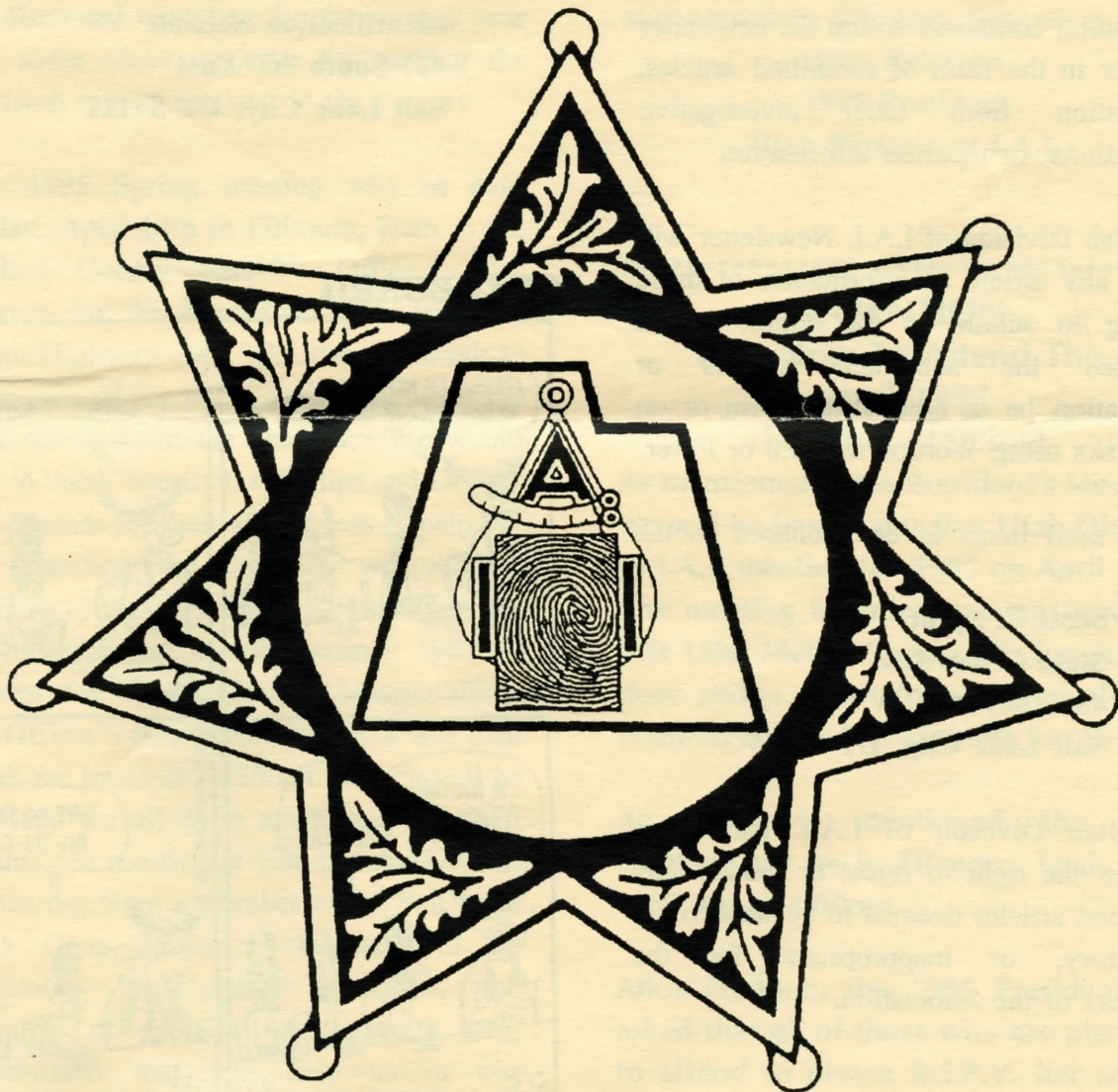
The International Association For Identification
Utah Division of I.A.I.

Chartered 1989

NEWSLETTER

Vol. VI; No. 1 SPRING EDITION

1995



Alice Erickson
1995 President

Richard L. Wright
1995 Vice-President

Deborah Herrera-Parkin
1995 Treasurer

Arthur Terkelsen
1995 Secretary

The Utah Division of The International Association for Identification is a chartered division of The International Association for Identification since 1989.

The annual membership dues to the Utah Division of I.A.I. are currently \$10.00 per membership, or \$200.00 for a lifetime membership. Dues can be mailed to:

The Utah Division of I.A.I. Newsletter is published four times a year during the Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter. The information contained within the newsletter is either in the form of submitted articles, information from other investigative publications, or reported information.

**Utah Division of I.A.I.
Ms. Deborah Herrera-Parkin
Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office
Identification Section
437 South 200 East
Salt Lake City, UT 84111**

The Utah Division of I.A.I. Newsletter will accept any article or information of those wishing to submit to the editor. It is requested the submitted articles or information be in typewritten form or on 3.5" disks using Wordperfect 6.0 or lower.

Please send items to be published to the editor:

**Scott R. Spjut
State Crime Lab
4501 So. 2700 W.
Salt Lake City, UT 84119**

The Utah Division of I.A.I. Newsletter reserves the right to reject or modify any submitted articles deemed to be slanderous, derogatory, or inappropriate for the members of the association.

OVERBOARD



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Greetings!!! I am looking forward to serving as President for the Utah Division of I.A.I. for the next year. I hope that we all can have a great year and learn much from the guest speakers that we will have at our Division meetings. At an Officer's Board Meeting luncheon on February 3rd, we discussed our plans for the coming year and some ideas we have for making the Division one of the best in the country.

Our 1995 Spring meeting will be held Friday, April 14th in Fillmore, Utah at the Millard County Sheriff's Office. The address for the Sheriff's Office is: 765 South Highway 99. Take the south exit to Fillmore and the SO is located right off the exit, across from the hospital. We would like to thank Sheriff Ed Phillips and Deputy Jim Masner for their willingness to help out by providing the facilities we will be utilizing. We will begin at 10:00 am for the business part of our meeting. We will discuss the ideas that were brought up in our Officer's Board Meeting. We will then break for lunch at 11:30 am. Lunch will be provided for all those attending. We will resume our meeting at 1:00 pm and we will be hearing from a member of the Salt Lake Area Gang Project. He/she will be discussing basic gang awareness, the meaning of graffiti, and general gang information that will help us in our understanding of gang problems and our role as law enforcement and law enforcement support. This will be about a

2 hour presentation. Door prizes will be provided throughout the meeting and we will plan on ending the meeting around 3:30 pm. We hope to see all of you there.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to serve as your 1995 Utah Division I.A.I. President. I look forward to seeing you all at our meetings this year. See you in April.

Alice Erickson

1995 President

Utah Division of I.A.I.

-ATTENTION-

**Plan Now To Attend The
April 1995
Division Meeting!**

As mentioned in the President's Message, we will be having our first Utah Division of I.A.I. meeting for 1995 on April 14th. The meeting includes training from the Salt Lake Metro Gang Unit, lunch, and door prizes. This training can also be counted as P.O.S.T. Training for 1995.

As previously mentioned, the April Meeting will be in Fillmore, Utah from 10:00am to 4:00pm.

Alice Erickson, the 1995 President has asked that all of those who are planning to attend to please R.S.P.V. her so we may have a "guess-timate" on how many will be there. Alice may be contacted at The Utah Bureau of Criminal

Identification at 965-4569. If you cannot inform Alice, please feel free to contact the Newsletter Editor (Scott R. Spjut) at the State Crime Lab 965-4501.

WE HOPE TO SEE YOU ALL THERE!

In Memory of Richard Alan Somers

Richard "Rick" Alan Somers, age 52, passed away October 25, 1994 in Salt Lake City, after his long battle with cancer.

Born June 12, 1942 in Long Beach California, to Milton R. Somers and Helen Noel Somers.

Rick was employed by The Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office for 28 years. He has been a member of The Utah Division of I.A.I. since it was chartered in 1989.

Rick has touched many lives, and he will be greatly missed by his colleagues and the Division.

TECHNICAL TIDBITS

Magnetic Powder vs. Regular Powder:

Often there is a question of which powder works best...magnetic powder or regular powder? It depends on two factors; what is the evidence surface made of, and are there contaminants. Magnetic powder works well on most surfaces, except for metal with an iron base. Unfortunately, if such evidence is dusted with magnetic powder, the surface also becomes magnetized. This makes it quite difficult to remove the powder once applied. However, magnetic powder works especially well on aluminum.

The second question of the possibility of contaminants on the surface of the evidence usually is a determination to use magnetic powder as well. Unlike regular powder which has a tendency to stick to any contaminants, magnetic powder usually only adheres to the latent prints. This makes it especially effective when processing contaminated glassware such as clandestine laboratory items.

If in doubt as to which powder should be utilized, try them both. It will take little additional time, and there may develop prints which would not have become visible with one or the other powders alone.

Casting Shoe Impressions In Snow:

Michael Carrick from **Lightning Powder Company** wrote to the editor with a comment on photographing shoe impressions in snow (see the Technical Tidbit Section in the Winter Edition 1994 Newsletter). Michael suggested using SNOW PRINT WAX in the impression to aid in photographing the print. It is suggested several thin layers of the wax be gently sprayed over the impression and allowed to dry. Then using a scale, photograph the impression with the now tinted shoe print visible. After photographing the shoe impression, the wax allows the impression to be cast using dental stone or plaster of Paris. The wax protects the underlying snow from melting as the casting material cures and hardens. SNOW PRINT WAX can be ordered from

Lightning Powder Co., 1-800-852-0300. A 250ml can costs \$14.95, and can be used for 7 to 10 prints.

EXPERT TESTIMONY REQUIREMENTS

Effective July 1994 were several additions of requirements for those who testify as expert witnesses in courts of law within Utah. They are as quoted:

77-17-13

1 (a) If the prosecution or the defense intends to call any expert to testify in a felony case at a trial or any hearing, excluding a preliminary hearing, the party intending to call the expert shall give notice to the opposing party as soon as practical but not less than 30 days before trial or ten days before the hearing. Notice shall include the name and address of the expert, the expert's curriculum vitae, and a copy of the expert's report.

1 (b) The expert shall prepare a written report relating to the proposed testimony. If the expert has not prepared a report or the report does not adequately inform concerning the substance of the expert's proposed testimony including any opinion and the bases and reasons of that opinion, the party intending to call the expert shall provide to the opposing party a written explanation of the expert's anticipated testimony sufficient to give the opposing party adequate notice to prepare to meet the testimony, followed by a copy of any report

prepared by the expert when available.

2 As soon as practicable after receipt of the expert's report, the party receiving notice shall provide notice to the other party of witnesses whom the party anticipates calling to rebut the expert's testimony, including the name and address of any expert witness and the expert's curriculum vitae. If available, a report of any rebuttal expert shall be provided. If the rebuttal expert has not prepared a report or the report does not adequately inform concerning the substance of the expert's proposed testimony, or in the event the rebuttal witness is not an expert, the party intending to call the rebuttal witness shall provide a written explanation of the witness's anticipated rebuttal testimony sufficient to give the opposing party adequate notice to prepare to meet the testimony, followed by a copy of any report prepared by any rebuttal expert when available.

3 If the defendant or the prosecution fails to meet the requirements of this section, the opposing party shall be entitled to a continuance of the trial or hearing sufficient to allow preparation to meet the testimony. If the court finds that the failure to comply with this section is the result of bad faith on the part of any party or attorney, the court shall impose appropriate sanctions.

July 1994; 77-17-13.

SUBMITTED CASE STORIES

The following two articles involve Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) searches through the Western Identification Network Inc. (W.I.N.) data base. Both articles were submitted by The Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification.

The following case story was released to the Salt Lake City news media on January 5, 1995.

On December 29, 1994, an arrestee for shoplifting was brought into the Salt Lake County Metropolitan Jail for processing by a West Jordan Police Department's bailiff. Because identification could not be verified for the alias used by the arrestee, he was booked in as John Doe which brought in the Sheriff's Office Identification Officers John M. Bell and Vern W. Beesley.

After the fingerprint card was classified, it was cold searched manually in the Sheriff's Office fingerprint files by classification and entered into the W.I.N. AFIS computer as a 10-print inquiry. The manual search was negative, however, the 10-print AFIS computer produced a prior arrest from Utah B.C.I. with a score of 19,998. The B.C.I. computer inquiry resulted in the name of Albert E. Chidester being produced. An NCIC check on that name produced a wanted for First Degree Murder and Attempted Murder with a warrant of arrest for one million five hundred thousand dollars for the homicide and five hundred thousand dollars for the attempted homicide

in Waterloo, Iowa where a Target store guard was shot and killed during an arrest attempt and a Target store employee was wounded by the same assailant. Waterloo police had identified the suspect as Albert E. Chidester. Technician Beesley requested a copy of the warrant subjects' mug shot and fingerprint card which were faxed to the Sheriff's Office.

In their verification procedure, Technicians Bell and Beesley did examine both thumbs submitted and noted points of minutiae as well as checking minutiae against the fingerprint card received from Waterloo, Iowa Police. Once verification of identification was made, a no warrant arrest fact sheet was submitted based on the outstanding warrants issued from Iowa and their identification of the subject murder suspect/arrestee.

What had been a simple clarification and verification of identity on a misdemeanor shoplifting arrestee turned into the capture of a wanted murder subject who had committed interstate flight to avoid apprehension and judicial procedure, and ultimately - justice.

The following article was originally submitted to the Western Identification Network, Inc. BITS & HITS in January 1995, by Rosane Coleman, Utah B.C.I.; AFIS Section.

On January 8, 1995 the unidentified dead body of a white male was found in Big

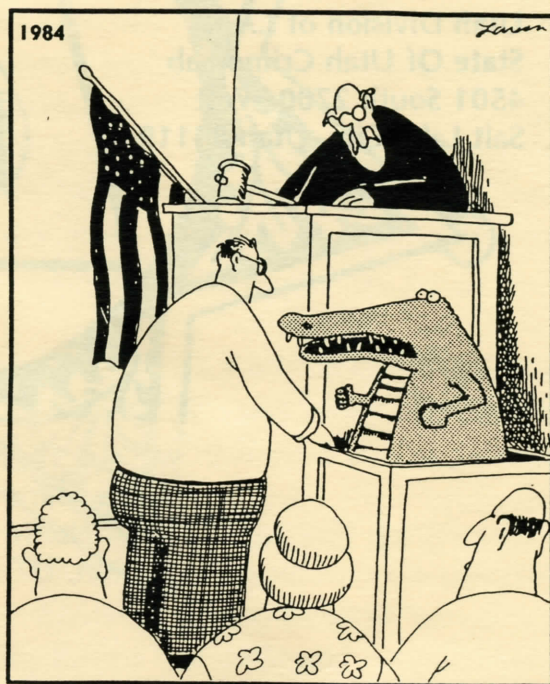
Cottonwood Creek. Death was caused by exposure and believed to be an apparent suicide. When detectives notified the parent's of their son's death they were informed that their son had been killed in an accident over ten years ago. The false identification on the victim listed as Terry Gene Pendley had been obtained by church baptism records.

The victim's eight fingers had been recently amputated and the thumbs were too damaged for fingerprint comparison. Investigating officers learned that in November 1994 the victim had wandered from his vehicle and suffered frostbite on his hands and feet. Eight amputated fingers were kept at the University of Utah Hospital in formaldehyde. Only three of those fingers were good enough for comparison, but still no identification could be made.

Detectives went to the men's shelter in Salt Lake City where the victim was known to have stayed recently. There they collected papers and latent prints left behind by the victim. Latent prints were processed by the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office Crime Lab. When all technical processing to obtain the best possible prints had been completed and searched through W.I.N., no identifications were found. Investigators then brought the latent prints to Utah B.C.I.; AFIS section for additional processing and visual enhancement with the B.C.I. Crimpro Digital Camera. The latent

prints were again searched through the W.I.N. data base, including the California criminal fingerprint cards. One of the latent prints developed on a letter sent to the victim matched the fingerprints of Kerry Shannon Kendley who had a criminal history in California. Upon further investigation the NCIC Missing Person File was searched and matched with a report from Sacramento. The Kendley's sister had notified her local law enforcement of her brother's missing after his vehicle had been abandoned in May 1994. The identified latent print was matched to the Kendley's left index finger with a score of 2387. Case solved.

AND FINALLY...



"Well, of course I did it in cold blood, you idiot! I'm a reptile."