

TRACE EVIDENCE S Y M P O S I U M AUGUST 13-16, 2007 SHERATON SAND KEY CLEARWATER BEACH, FL





- **Population: 510,000**
- Size : 600 square miles
- PD: 700 sworn
 250 civilian







- Crime statistics:
- 15 murders
- 100 rapes
- 2,500 Part 1 Violent Crimes
- 15,000 Part 1 Property Crimes







- Organization
- Crime Lab CDS analysis

Serology/DNA • Identification Unit - Crime Scene Unit Evidence Coordinators Latent print Photo Lab





- "To trace, or not to trace......"
- Evidence coordinators make decision based upon:
- Type of physical evidence collected
- Suspect or no suspect
- Suspect in custody
- If no suspect, initial emphasis on evidence with databases (DNA & fingerprints)
- Identification v. case enhancement



Relationships

Pandor a's box





• Most probative results:

- Trace considered during initial laboratory screening - equal footing with serology/DNA
- Least probative results:
- Trace analyses considered secondarily or as a "last



- Trace evidence since 1985:
- 1985 early 90's MSP & FBI Labs
- mid 90's our own Trace Unit
- Currently outsourcing





How is trace evidence viewed in our system?

Crime Lab

- Emphasis on DNA
- No plans to bring back trace examiner position

Investigators

- Prefer dat abase-type evidence
- Greater emphasis on for ensic sciences

• Prosecutors

- Preferred trace evidence
- Moved towards DNA
- Juries expectations shift emphasis back to trace
- Hair comparison with mt DN A
- Juries
- Can't get enough!
- If you collected it, why



SYMPOSIU AUGUST 13-16, 2007 SHERATON SAND KEY LEARWATER BEACH, FL

Scenario #1: A murder

Female victim found on the shoulder of a highway Ligature strangulation Partially clothed with possible sexual assault

- Scene Examinations (a.k.a. - whatever we can get away with)
- Search body w/UV and ALS
- Collection of extraneous hairs/fibers
- Latents from body
- Trace evidence vacuum
- Inkless fingerprints/ fingernail scrapings
- Wr ap body in sheet
- Soil/vegetation standards

- Autopsy Examinations
- Visible exam
- Sexual Assault Kit
- Head and pubic hair combings
- Fingernail scrapings
- Collect standards
- Collect clothing
- Collect sheet for trace





Scenario #1: A murder

Female victim found on the shoulder of a highway Ligature strangulation Partially clothed with possible sexual assault

- Labor atory submissions
- Sexual assault kit and clothing to Serology/DNA
- Combings and any extraneous collections/vacuumings directly to Trace with victim's standards
- Trace Examinations
- <u>Investigative</u> initial examinations to identify hairs/fibers foreign to victim that may establish perimortem environment
- <u>Comparative</u> eventual examination with knowns/unknowns from suspect(s)





Scenario #2: Vehicle recovered from a carjacking two male subjects fitting the description of the carjackers used the vehicle during an armed robbery of retail establishment 1 hour later

- Vehicle examinations
- Usual search and processing for physical evidence
- Collect hairs/fibers individually or vacuum
- GSR collections, if appropriate
- Latent prints interior/exterior surfaces (swab steering wheel-DNA)
- Collect standards
- Suspects collection of knowns/unknowns



Conclusions

- More comprehensive training of Serology / DNA analysts
- Shift back to the collection and analysis of trace evidence, driven by:
- Jury expectations
- Realization that there ARE limitations to DNA
- Hair comparisons confirmed with mtDNA
- Technological advances



