ADMISSIBILITY OF TRACE EVIDENCE: A WHOLELISTIC APPROACH--DESPITE DAUBERT

Kenneth E. Melson

TWO LEADING JUDICIAL TESTS:

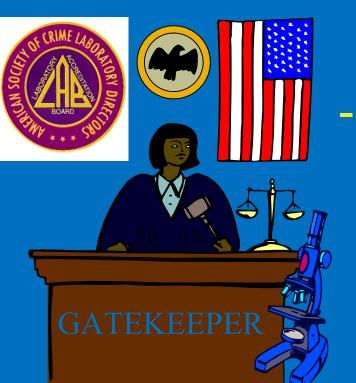
1) FRYE GENERAL ACCEPTANCE COUNTING SCIENTIFIC NOSES





ADMISSIBILITY OF EXPERT OPINIONS

> 2) DAUBERT --VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY --COURT DETERMNES VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY, PLUS **RELEVANCY**



DAUBERT: --REQUIRED TEST IN FEDERAL COURT --REPLACES FRYE IN SOME STATES

See, Keierleber and Bohan, Ten Years After Daubert: The Status of the States, 50 J Forensic Sciences 1154 (2005)

DAUBERT FACTORS: **1. TESTABLE HYPOTHESIS** 2. SUBJECTED TO PEER REVIEW AND PUBLICATION **3. KNOWN OR POTENTIAL ERROR** RATE

DAUBERT FACTORS:

3.5 MAINTENANCE OF STANDARDS CONTROLLING THE TESTING

4. GENERALLY ACCEPTED WITHIN THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

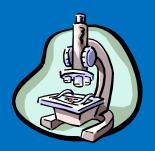


DAUBERT: --NOT A NEW APPROACH IN FEDERAL COURT: CONSISTENT WITH FED. **RULE EVID. APPROACH** --EVIDENCE MUST BE RELEVANT AND **PROBATIVE, AND OUTWEIGH** PREJUDICIAL IMPACT



CLARIFICATION: DOES DAUBERT ONLY APPLY TO SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINES?

ANSWER: KUMHO TIRE COMPANY



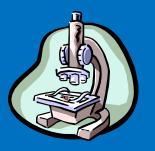


ADMISSIBILITY OF EXPERT OPINIONS

KUMHO TIRE COMPANY:

DAUBERT FACTORS ALSO APPLY TO:

"TECHNICAL AND OTHER SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE"





ADMISSIBILITY OF EXPERT OPINIONS

KUMHO TIRE COMPANY: --DAUBERT FACTORS ARE NOT A "DEFINITIVE CHECK LIST" (DO NOT ALL NECESSARILY APPLY EVEN IN EVERY INSTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC TESTIMONY)

--THE INQUIRY IS A FLEXIBLE ONE

--MORE DIFFICULT FOR LAWYERS **AND JUDGES** --REQUIRES SCIENTISTS TO BE EDUCATORS --THEREBY FORCES SCIENTISTS TO VALIDATE UNDERLYING SCIENCE AND PROCEDURE





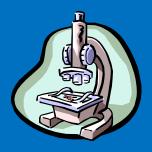
RULE 702:

1. TESTIMONY IS BASED ON SUFFICIENT FACTS AND DATA

1. TESTIMONY IS PRODUCT OF RELIABLE PRINCIPLES AND METHODS



RULE 702: 1. WITNESS HAS APPLIED THE PRINCIPLES AND METHODS RELIABLY TO THE FACTS OF THE CASE





TRACE EVIDENCE--Fire Debris; GSR; Hair, Fiber, Glass;Explosives (as listed by ASCLD/LAB)







VULNERABILITY TO ATTACK FOR DAUBERT CRITERIA 1 & 3*

CRITERION 1: TESTABLE HYPOTHESIS (validity) CRITERION 3: ERROR RATE (reliability)

Faigman, et al., MODERN SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE 2006 Student Edition, §§1:35 – 1:44. VULNERABILITY TO ATTACK FOR DAUBERT CRITERIA 1 & 3

GLASS: MODERATELY HIGH HAIR: HIGH FIBER: MODERATELY HIGH SOIL: MODERATELY HIGH FIRE DEBRIS: MODERATELY LOW



*Faigman, supra.

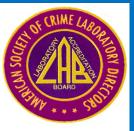
TRACE EVIDENCE TYPES OF EVIDENCE TEXTILE FIBERS PAINTS AND POLYMERS GLASS SOIL GUNSHOT RESIDUE ARSON EXPLOSIVE RESIDUES MISCELLANEOUS

ERROR RATE: LABORATORY ACCREDITATION **TECHNICAL REVIEWS CASE FILES** QUALITY MANAGER AND MANUAL **TESTING PROTOCOLS PROFICIENCY TESTING**

QUALITY OF SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATIONS

LABORATORY ACCREDITATION

FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORIES



QUALITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS PROPER APPLICATION OF TECHNIQUE



ERROR RATE: VERIFICATION CERTIFICATION PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY (ETHICS) TRAINING







RELATED TO ERROR RATE ARE

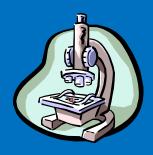
EXISTENCE AND MAINTENANCE OF STANDARDS CONTROLLING THE TESTING (DAUBERT)

WITNESS HAS APPLIED THE PRINCIPLES AND METHODS RELIABLY TO THE FACTS OF THE CASE (FRE 702)



NEW HAMPSHIRE v. LANGILL (2007)

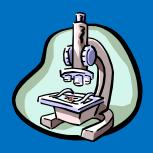
Witness violated lab's own operating procedures by not taking contemporaneous bench notes





NEW HAMPSHIRE v. LANGILL (2007)

Verification process was not blind and therefore subject to "confirmation bias" (not part of manual)





Might other courts consider "context effect" in determining reliability?







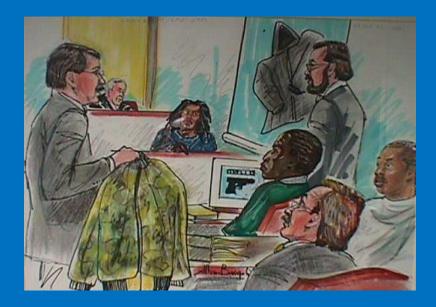
WHAT MIGHT TRIGGER A*DAUBERT* HEARING?

--Complexity of scientific evidence
--Uniqueness of scientific evidence
--Extent of individualization
--Significance of evidence to case
--Need for discovery
--Consumption of evidence



AT WHAT POINT MIGHT A DAUBERT HEARING BE HELD?

--Pre-trial--During trial (voir dire)







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