

FORENSICS @ NIST

#NISTForensics

Forensics@NIST 2018

7 November 2018

Gaithersburg, MD

Are We on the Right Side of the Equation?

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National Institute of Standards and Technology





NIST Disclaimer

Points of view are mine and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Certain commercial entities are identified in order to specify experimental procedures as completely as possible. In no case does such identification imply a recommendation or endorsement by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, nor does it imply that any of the entities identified are necessarily the best available for the purpose.







NIST Forensic Science Activities

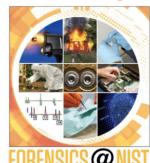
Conduct Research and Collaborate

Intramural Research

Why we are here DNA for this meeting...

Digital
Fingerprints
Firearms
Footmarks
Statistics
Toxins

Trace



Extramural Research

funding a NIST Center of Excellence in Forensic Science (CSAFE: since 2014)

1920s - present

Partner with Community to Strengthen Policies and Practices

National Commission on Forensic Science (NCFS) with DOJ

2013 - 2017



2013 - present

Convene Meetings to Examine Issues



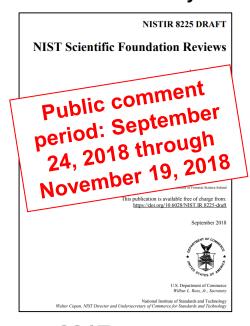


Human Factors
Working Groups
(with NIJ)

2009 - present

Explore Scientific Foundations

Initial efforts with DNA mixture interpretation and bitemark analysis



2017 - present







What Has Happened in the Past Two Years since Forensics@NIST 2016?







Detective X Film awarded an Emmy® this year!

Previewed at Forensics@NIST 2016



https://www.nist.gov/video/detective-x-re-discovering-wilmer-souder

Article: https://www.nist.gov/featured-stories/who-was-detective-x

Awarded June 23, 2018 by the National Academy of Television Arts & Sciences: National Capital Chesapeake Bay Chapter



NIST staff members Leon Gerskovic, Robin Materese and Jose Garcia show off their Emmy® Award for "Detective X: (Re) Discovering Wilmer Souder." Credit: J. Stoughton/NIST

For more information on Wilmer Souder, see June 2016 colloquium:

https://www.nist.gov/video/nist-colloquium-series-detective-x-wilmer-souder-and-early-history-forensic-science-national







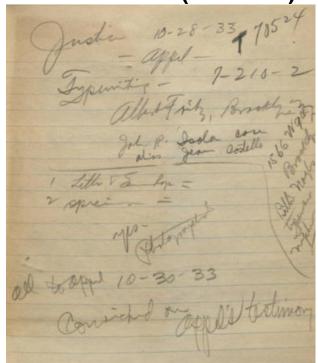
Wilmer Souder Notebooks (Special Collection)

https://nistdigitalarchives.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16009coll67/search

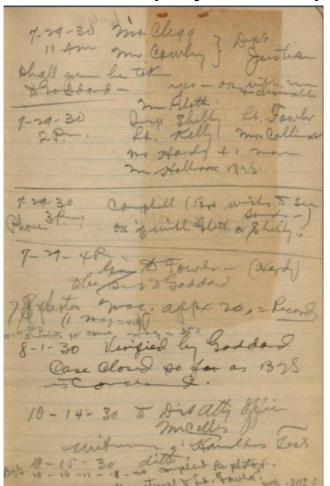
NIST Digital Archives

Digital Collections of the National Institute of Standards and Technology

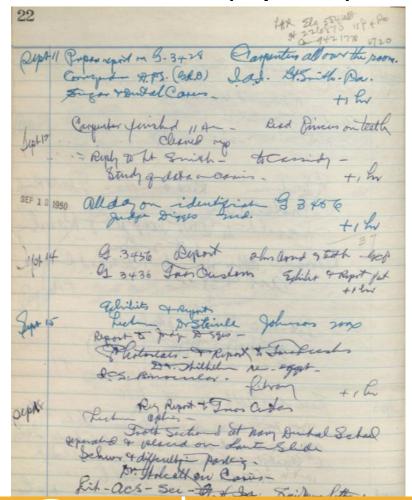
Notebook #2 (Oct 1933)



Notebook #5 (July-Oct 1930)



Notebook #9 (Sept 1950)





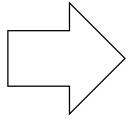




New NIST Director



Then NIST Director Willie E. May speaking at the Forensics@NIST 2016 meeting. He retired in January 2017 after 45 years at NIST.



Walter G. Copan, NIST Director since October 5, 2017

https://www.nist.gov/people/walter-g-copan







NCFS Closed with Charter Expiration

 The Attorney General's National Commission on Forensic Science's (NCFS) charter expired on April 23, 2017

 Completed two 2-year terms involving 13 meetings and approving 43 work products (20 recommendations to the Attorney General and 23 views of the Commission)



https://www.justice.gov/archives/ncfs

National Commission on Forensic Science

Reflecting Back—
Looking Toward the Future

April 11, 2017

See summary document (58 pages) describing what was accomplished and thoughts on what needs still exist

NIST maintains video recordings of the NCFS meetings:

https://www.justice.gov/archives/ncfs/page/file/959356/download

https://www.nist.gov/topics/forensic-science/national-commission-forensic-science







National Commission on Forensic Science (NCFS) operated for 13 meetings from February 2014 to April 2017

Coordinating Government Efforts



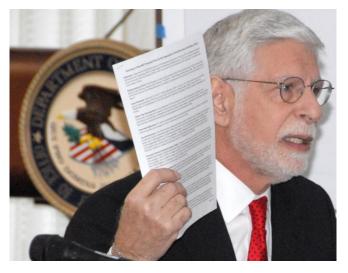
NIST Director (Patrick Gallagher),
Deputy Attorney General (James
Coles), and the President's Science
Advisor (John Holdren) speak at the
first National Commission on Forensic
Science meeting in February 2014

Learning from Previous Efforts



Judge Harry Edwards, who chaired the National Academy of Sciences committee that wrote the 2009 NAS Report, addressed the NCFS

Introducing New Efforts



Mark Stolorow introduced NIST plans for OSAC at the first NCFS meeting

140 presenters spoke to the NCFS in its 13 meetings







Mark Stolorow Has Announced Plans to Retire

▼ TAKING MEASURE Just a Standard Blog

Forensic Science is in My DNA

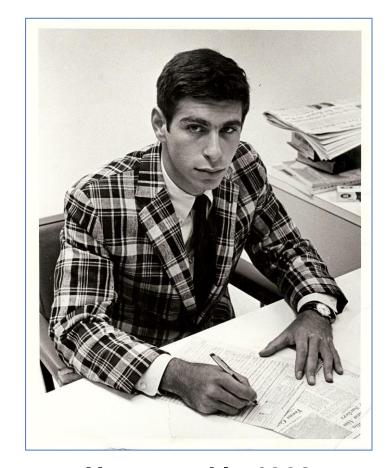
September 18, 2018

By: Mark Stolorow

https://www.nist.gov/blogs/takingmeasure/forensic-science-my-dna

50 years in forensic science!

Michigan and Illinois State Police Crime Labs, Cellmark, NIST



He started in 1968 as a beat cop in Ann Arbor, Michigan



Mark will retire in
January 2019
as Deputy Director of the
NIST Special Programs
Office and Director for
OSAC Affairs

NIST Has Organized Multiple Meetings to Assist the Community since Forensics@NIST 2016





















Coming Next Summer...

Research Innovation to Implementation in Forensic Science Symposium



NIST / Gaithersburg, MD / June 19-20, 2019/ NIST.GOV/RI2I

June 19-20, 2019

https://www.nist.gov/topics/forensic-science/conferences-and-events







Lots of Great NIST Research... and (Rich) Press Coverage

This is why we are here for Forensics@NIST 2018

Trace



Trace Evidence Databases:
A Force Multiplier for
Forensic Investigators
November 7, 2016

Trace



Sniffing Like a Dog Can Improve Trace Detection of Explosives December 1, 2016

DNA



NIST Research Enables Enhanced DNA "Fingerprints" December 15, 2016

Rich Press

richard.press@nist.gov (301) 975-0501

21 articles since 2016

Digital



Database of Software "Fingerprints" Expands to Include Mobile Apps December 15, 2016

Feature Story



Who Was Detective X? February 9, 2017

OSAC Update



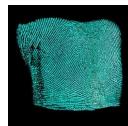
Standard for Sampling Seized Drugs Approved for OSAC Registry April 3, 2017

Trace



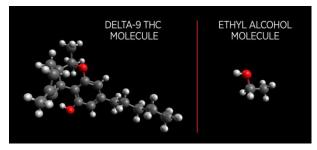
Fentanyl Can Sicken
First Responders. Here's
a Possible Solution.
May 9, 2017

Fingerprints



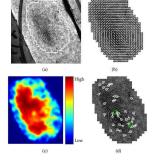
Do You Have What It Takes to be a Forensic Fingerprint Examiner? May 18, 2017

Toxins



Scientists Lay the Groundwork for a Reliable Marijuana Breathalyzer July 5, 2017

Fingerprints



Scientists Automate Key Step in Forensic Fingerprint Analysis August 14, 2017

Meeting Summary



Speaking of Error in Forensic Science September 5, 2017

Great NIST Research...and (Rich) Press Coverage (cont.)

Scientific Foundations



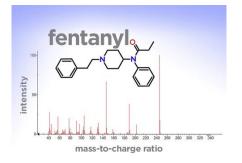
NIST to Assess the Reliability of Forensic Methods for Analyzing DNA Mixtures October 3, 2017

Firearms



How Good a Match is It?
Putting Statistics into Forensic
Firearms Identification
February 8, 2018

Toxins



Free Software Can Help Spot New Forms of Fentanyl and Other Illegal Drugs March 7, 2018

Digital



Drone Forensics Gets a Boost With New Data on NIST Website June 5, 2018

Scientific Foundations

21 articles since 2016

Toxins



Data-Sharing Website May Speed Response to New Illegal Drugs July 5, 2018

DNA



NIST Builds Statistical Foundation for Next-Generation Forensic DNA Profiling July 23, 2018

Digital



Database of Software "Fingerprints" Expands to Include Computer Games September 10, 2018

Firearms



NIST Updates Forensic Standard Reference Materials September 19, 2018

DNA



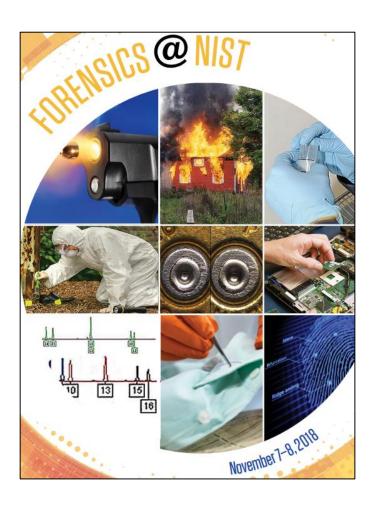
NIST details plans for reviewing the scientific foundations of forensic methods September 24, 2018

Trace



New Protocol for Measuring Background Levels of Drugs in Crime Labs September 25, 2018

A Brief History of the Forensics@NIST Meetings



- 2010 (December 6-8): limited to NIST and NIJ staff
 - Keynotes: Dr. Patrick Gallagher, NIST Director and Dr. John Laub, NIJ Director
- **2012** (November 28-30)

Keynote: Dr. Tjark Tjin-a-Tsoi, Netherlands Forensic Institute CEO,

- "Trends, Challenges and Strategy in Forensics"
- **2014** (December 3-4)

Keynote: Judge Jed Rakoff, U.S. District Court Justice,

- "Are Judges Losing Confidence in Forensic Science?"
- **2016** (November 8-9)

Keynote: Professor Jules Epstein, Professor of Law at Temple University,

- "Forensic Evidence: Thoughts of an Accidental Tourist"
- **2018** (November 7-8)

Keynotes: Dr. John Butler (Nov. 7) & Dr. Sheila Willis (Nov. 8)







Previous Keynote Speakers

2012 Dr. Tjark Tjin-a-Tsoi



34 slides



MOU signed between NFI and NIST

2014 Judge Jed Rakoff



12 pages of text

[Plenary Speech at National Institute of Standards and Technology Conference on Forensics, December 3, 2014]

Are Judges Losing Confidence In Forensic Science?

by Jed S. Rakoff

When I first went on the bench nearly 20 years ago, it was virtually unheard of for any judge to question the admissibility or reliability of such familiar forensic disciplines as fingerprint analysis, toxicology, firearms and toolmark analysis,

arson analysis, and much more. Indeed, we judges - acutely aware

2016 Professor Jules Epstein



60 slides and 45 minute video

FORENSIC EVIDENCE: THOUGHTS OF AN ACCIDENTAL TOURIST

PROFESSOR JULES EPSTEIN NIST, NOVEMBER 2016







2012 Dr. Tjark Tjin-a-Tsoi

"Trends, Challenges and Strategy in Forensics"

- The challenges of backlogs can be addressed with (1) service level agreements, (2) process redesign, and (3) speed focused R&D
- More **objective interpretation** can be obtained with (1) research, (2) defragmentation of forensic disciplines, and (3) improved training & education







2014 Judge Jed Rakoff

"Are Judges Losing Confidence in Forensic Science?"

- "There remains a tendency...to admit forensic evidence because it is traditional to do so."
- "The many highly responsible forensic specialists who have devoted years of their time and skill to one or another forensic discipline should not be defensive about this growing judicial uncertainty, but should instead see it as an invitation and opportunity to help their chosen fields become more rigorous and reliable."
- "...give your attention to what can be done to make forensic science a more useful tool of justice..."







2016 Professor Jules Epstein

"Forensic Evidence: Thoughts of an Accidental Tourist"

- "Daubert's 'evidentiary' reliability test does not necessarily mean 'accurate'" and "Frye's 'general acceptance' test varies with the community."
 - "Daubert is applied far more stringently in civil cases than in criminal ones, and even in criminal ones, Daubert serves a more effective screening role for filtering out flawed defense expert testimony than weak prosecution and police-generated forensic science."
- Problems from his perspective:
 - 1. "We still permit **risky evidence**" bitemark matching and 2014 study of odontologists
 - 2. Ethics "honestly communicate with all parties" when "permitted by law or agency practice"
 - **3. Communicating Results** example testimony: "[a match is] probable...I'm 100% confident with that opinion"
 - 4. "Do we yet know **how reliable experts are?**" what data exists?
 - 5. "When is enough enough?" when trying to conclude that two items have a common origin if their marks are in "sufficient agreement" what does that mean?







Are We on the Right Side of the Equation?







Perspective gained from focused thinking about scientific foundations this past year: Are We Check-List Focused or Outcome Focused?

NISTIR 8225 DRAFT

NIST Scientific Foundation Reviews

John M. Butler Melissa K. Taylor Sheila Willis* Special Programs Office Associate Director of Laboratory Programs

> Hari Iyer Statistical Engineering Division Information Technology Laboratory

Peter M. Vallone Biomolecular Measurement Division Material Measurement Laboratory

> Rich Press Public Affairs Director's Office

*International Associate under contract; former director of Forensic Science Ireland

This publication is available free of charge from https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.IR.8225-draft

September 2018



U.S. Department of Commerce Wilhur I. Ross Jr. Secretary

National Institute of Standards and Technolog
Walter Copan, NIST Director and Undersecretary of Commerce for Standards and Technolog

- Do we understand principles behind how things work and why things are done?
- Do we regularly step back and critically consider our performance with activities we are involved in as researchers or practitioners?
- What data demonstrate what we think we know about the performance of a particular methodology or interpretation approach?







Are We on the Right Side of the Equation?

Systems Thinking is Looking at the Big Picture and How Inputs Impact Outputs...

Left Side

Task-Driven Right Side

Performance-Based

Component(s) + Process(es) = Outcome

How?

How well?

What?

So what?







Accreditation & Audits: Are we considering the right side of the equation?

Austin (TX) Police Department (APD) DNA Laboratory Accreditation Timeline and Discussion March 2004--May 2016

Summary of Audits and Findings 2004-TFSC Audit

TYPE	TOTAL#OF AUDITS/ ASSESSMENTS	ZERO FINDINGS	O NE FINDING	MORETHAN ONE FINDING
QAS	5	3	1	1
ASCLD/LAB	4	2	2	
Internal	6	4	1	1
CODIS	1	1		
Serology Readiness	1	1		
TOTALS	17	11	4	2
Two-thirds of the APE audits had zero finding		65%	23%	12%

Slide courtesy of Lynn Garcia (presentation to the Texas Forensic Science Commission, August 18, 2017)

- Austin, Texas PD DNA Laboratory was shutdown in May 2016 over concerns with DNA testing protocols
- They passed 17 audits over a 13 year time span
- In response to TX FSC concerns raised, a representative of the accrediting body stated "there is no consensus on what is acceptable in the DNA community" and "we [ANAB] do not establish the scientific foundation, but we assess to that. We expect the technical community to be establishing what scientifically needs to be done."

Texas Forensic Science Commission Meeting August 18, 2017 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-p_30-20kQl (at 4:03 of 5:45)







Validation Studies:

Are we considering the right side of the equation?

A common claim is that a check-list of criteria have been met: "validation of the [DNA test kit] was carried out in accordance with guidelines ...issued by the Scientific Working Group on DNA Analysis Methods (SWGDAM) and a series of tests ...were conducted." (FSIG 27:67-73)

Left side of the equation

Task-driven

SWGDAM Validation Guidelines for DNA Analysis Methods (2016)



4.1 Known and nonprobative evidence samples



4.2 Sensitivity and stochastic studies



4.3 Precision and accuracy: repeatability



4.3 Precision and accuracy: reproducibility



4.4 Mixture studies



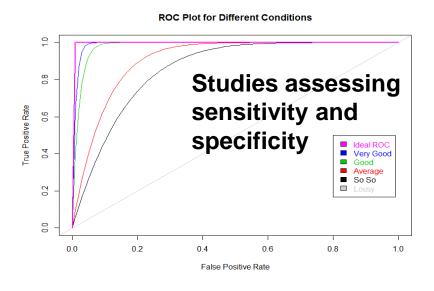
4.5 Contamination assessment



4.4 Mixed DNA samples that are representative of those typically encountered by the testing laboratory should be evaluated

Performance-based

Right side of the equation









ANSI/ASB Standard 020, First Edition 2018

Standard for Validation Studies of DNA Mixtures, and Development and Verification of a Laboratory's Mixture Interpretation Protocol



Initially developed by OSAC in 2016 (Biological Data Interpretation and Reporting Subcommittee)

ANSI/ASB approved in September 2018





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410 North 21st Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80904, ash.aafs.org.

A new standard that proposes working from the right side of the equation

Foreword: "Following development, it is critical for a laboratory to verify that the interpretation protocols work as designed." (i.e., to be performance-based rather than task-driven)

"4.3 The data from the validation studies performed by the laboratory shall be the basis for the interpretation parameters and protocols developed by the laboratory and shall provide guidance for the types of mixed DNA profiles that will be interpreted by the laboratory."

"4.4 The laboratory shall **verify and document** that the **mixture interpretation protocols developed** from the validation studies **generate reliable and consistent interpretations and conclusions** for the types of mixed DNA samples typically encountered by the laboratory."







Dr. Wilmer Souder and the National Bureau of Standards' Identification Laboratory (1935)



Physics PhD, University of Chicago (1916)

Worked more than 800 forensic cases from 1929 to 1953

Handwriting, typewriter identification, and ballistics analysis

Helped set up the FBI Laboratory (1932)

Testified as a handwriting expert in the Lindbergh baby kidnapping case (1935)







Perspectives from History: Are we on the right side of the equation?

In his 1933 talk to the International Association of Chiefs of Police entitled "Beware the Amateur Expert", Wilmer Souder from the National Bureau of Standards states:

• "Today many workers are operating without the least supervision or concern as to what is correct scientific procedure. Too often their enthusiasm outruns their training and ability. Some serious complications naturally develop under such conditions." He continues: "Success comes from skill in selecting the proper method and following it through in its correct application." And later: "The safe investigator has standards to be observed." He concludes: "I hope this bold admission of our lack of standards in what should be a highly scientific field will not discourage you."

In 1933 and 1934, Wilmer Souder spoke to the IACP. His remarks were reprinted in a 1977 book entitled "Silent Witness: The Emergence of Scientific Criminal Investigations", which is the third volume of a Police History Series.







Perspectives from History: Are we on the right side of the equation?

L.J. O'Rourke of the U.S. Civil Service Commission spoke to the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1936; his talk was entitled "Scientific Standards in Criminal Investigations":

- "...the use as a basis for evidence of instruments whose validity is not known will merely discredit investigation work."
- He pleads "for greater knowledge of validity of [scientific] methods and the development of more valid measures."
- O'Rourke proposes setting up "a National Bureau of Standards in Criminology to conduct scientifically controlled experiments and to evaluate present practices." He emphasizes: "To make better use of [scientific] methods, law enforcement agencies must be certain of their limitations as well as of their merits."

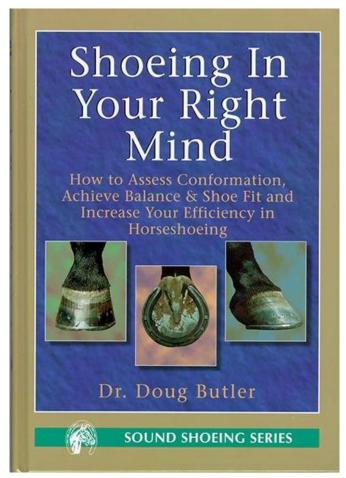
His remarks were reprinted in a 1977 book entitled "Silent Witness: The Emergence of Scientific Criminal Investigations", which is the third volume of a Police History Series.







With What Mindset Do You Approach a Problem?



Published in 1998

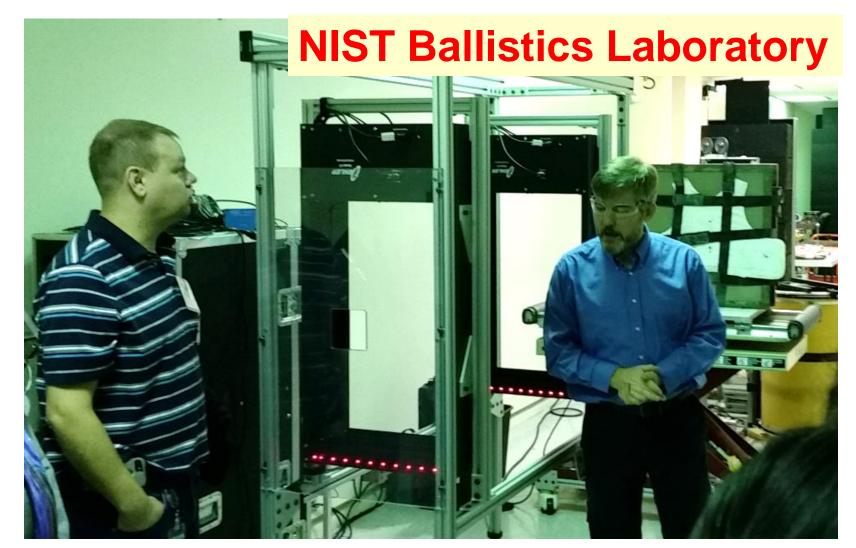
- Are you using the left side or the right side of your brain in problem solving?
 - Left-side = linear, verbal, and sequential thinking
 - Right-side = spatial perception & creativity
 - We need both sides to create the best solutions
- Are we task-driven (left-side of the equation) or performance-based (right-side of the equation) in our work?
 - We need both sides to create the best solutions in forensic science
 - This applies to both researchers and practitioners







Take Time to Go on a NIST Tour While You are Here...



NIST researcher Mike Riley describing NIST test methods for evaluating body armor (bulletproof vests) to Forensics@NIST 2016 participants







Thank you for your attention!



www.nist.gov/forensics

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