Statistical reliability for "class inclusion" Qualitative Summary - NAS Ch. 5 * Silver of State of St molindial ection in the same Clast non-smb suous terminology Strengthing Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward, 2009 of the state of th **The National Academies** Sodosical Pelability for " Sedimical teliability for "," documented designation of the second Phil Locke, May 27, 2010 Rev. 4 **Forensic Technology Nuclear DNA** Mitochondrial DNA Friction Ridge Analysis (fingerprints) **Shoe Prints & Tire Tracks** Toolmark and Firearms ID ("ballistics") Gunshot Residue (* see special note below) **Hair Evidence Fiber Evidence Questioned Document Examination Paint & Coatings Evidence Explosives Evidence** Fire Debris (arson) Forensic Odontology - Bite Marks **Analysis of Controlled Substances Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Digitial & Multimedia Analysis** * Gunshot Residue (GSR) Statistically valid Anecdotally accepted - lacks true statistical validation Current analytical methods employing SEM/ EDS (scanning electron microscope and **Exercise caution and skepticism** energy dispersive spectrography) can reliably **Ouestionable** identify gunshot residue. The samples acquired from suspects should then be Not good compared with samples from known case-

specific durable items (weapon, shell casing, victim's clothing, etc.) to confirm the source. Lacking that, the question that cannot be

reliably answered is - where did the GSR come

from? Issues with sample collection protocols

enforcement environments and environmental

and the likelihood of contamination from law

sources overwhelm all other factors.

* This summary is my interpretation of NAS Chapter 5. The scores in the table are my judgement based upon my study of the technologies involved and my own scientific, technical, and statistical knowledge and experience.

Not appropriate for this category

Phil Locke, Science & Technology Advisor, Ohio Innocence Project