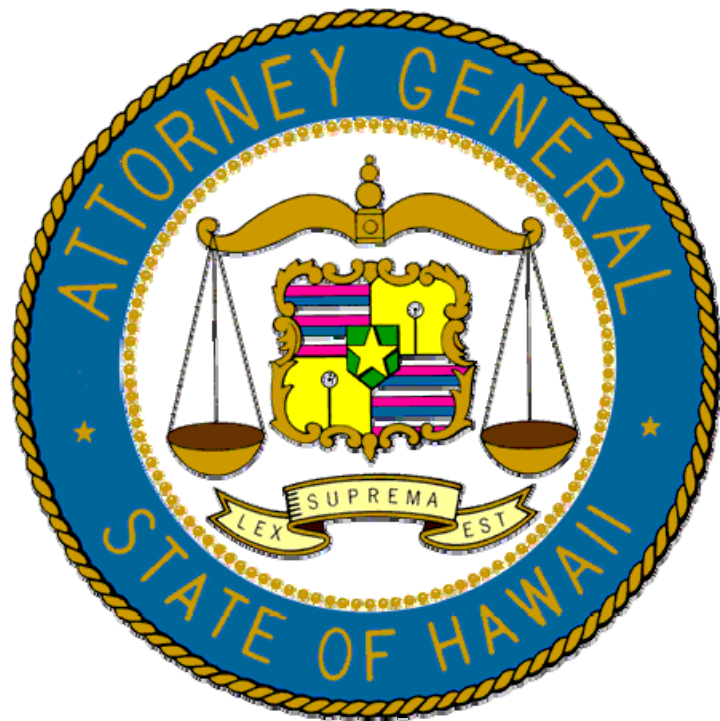


STATEWIDE FORENSIC SCIENCE STRATEGIC PLAN

2015-2019



January 2016

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I. Forensics in Hawaii

Forensics in Hawaii

Hawaii has four counties, Honolulu, Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii, each with a county police department. The following Departments have forensic services through a forensic lab or services: the Honolulu Police Department (HPD) Scientific Investigations Section (SIS), Department of Public Safety, Narcotics Enforcement Division Forensic Laboratory (NEDFL), the Hawaii Police Department (HiPD), the Maui Police Department (MPD), Kauai Police Department (KPF) Crime Scene Unit, the Department of the Medical Examiner (MED) – City & County of Honolulu, and the Department of the Attorney General Investigations Division. Currently, there is not a state forensic science laboratory or state medical examiners office, however HPD maintains the only full-service forensic laboratory in the state of Hawaii. The counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui have coroner systems rather than a medical examiner system.

Forensic science (often shortened to forensics) is the process of using science to resolve legal issues. This is done by applying many different fields of science, including anthropology, biology, chemistry, engineering, genetics, medicine, pathology, voice analysis, psychiatry, and toxicology to matters in which the law has become involved. Forensic sciences play a vital role in the criminal justice system by providing investigators with scientifically based information through the analysis of physical evidence.

During an investigation, forensic evidence is collected at a crime scene, analyzed in a laboratory and often presented in court. Each crime scene is unique, and each case presents its own challenges. Complex cases may require the collection, examination and analysis of a large amount of evidence. These cases may involve multiple forensic experts with backgrounds in biology, chemistry, physics, computer science and other disciplines. These forensic scientists work separately to analyze the evidence in a particular case. For example, one forensic examiner might analyze a latent print, another may compare carpet fibers using a microscope, and a third may identify a white powder that was collected at the scene. The investigators will then combine all of the examiners' objective results to build a case.

The related term criminalistics refers more specifically to the scientific collection, evaluation, and analysis of physical evidence in criminal investigations. This includes the analysis of many kinds of materials, including blood, fibers, bullets, drugs, documents, and fingerprints. Many law enforcement agencies operate crime laboratories that perform scientific evaluation and analysis of evidence.

Since 2008, the Department of the Attorney General has facilitated a Statewide Forensic Science meeting for agencies that implement forensic science services in Hawaii. The meeting was initially established as an opportunity to update and revise the state's "Consolidated State Plan for Hawaii", and brought together key forensic science

personnel throughout the state (Attachment A). The meetings also served as a forum to exchange information, discuss efforts to share limited resources, strategic planning, and to encourage improved communication, coordination, and collaboration among agencies. The meetings are well-received and participating agencies encouraged the meetings to continue. Through 2012, the meetings were held on a quarterly basis, but have since been held on a semi-annual basis, pending a review of the availability of Coverdell administrative funds.

Statewide Forensic Science Mission Statement

The mission of the Statewide Forensic Science Group is to provide quality forensic services through a managed approach in support of the criminal justice system in the state of Hawaii.

Undertakings in Hawaii Forensics

Since the 2010 revised Consolidated State Plan for Hawaii Forensic Science Laboratories, agencies have accomplished the following:

HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT - SIS

Since 2010, the HPD SIS has made laboratory accreditation and staff certification a priority. The Forensic Biology unit was accredited in 2001 and was joined by the Drug Analysis and Firearms units in 2011. Trace Evidence and Questioned Documents became accredited in 2012. Therefore, HPD-SIS is the only full-service crime laboratory in the state and all crime lab services are accredited. HPD maintains the only Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) laboratory in the state.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY - NEDFL

The Narcotics Enforcement Division Forensic Laboratory opened its doors in November of 2009. At that time, the laboratory was conducting only drug analysis. The laboratory received accreditation in the drug analysis field in August 2011. Since then, the laboratory has begun doing latent print processing work.

HAWAII POLICE DEPARTMENT

In early 2014, Crime Lab personnel completed its first Forensic Computer case, after having attended the Basic Computer Evidence Recovery Training (BCERT) provided by the U.S. Secret Service. All training expenses, equipment, and software licenses were provided by the U.S. Secret Service. In preparation for accreditation, HiPD has implemented internal policies and procedures to strengthen their forensic services.

The Evidence Specialists assisted in 26 call-outs that included major crime scenes, traffic fatalities, autopsies and requests for specialized evidence processing. Crime Lab personnel provided community service through public speaking engagements for the Onizuka Science Day Program, UHH Upward Bound Program, and high schools.

KAUAI POLICE DEPARTMENT

KPD is currently in the process of training two full time Crime Scene Specialists and buying the needed equipment for their laboratory. They recently switched over from sworn in officers leading their laboratory to civilian positions. In 2006, KPD staff was the first in the State of Hawaii to utilize the AFIS Palm Print Database to make identification on a palm print recovered from an Unauthorized Entry to a Motor Vehicle (UEMV) case that was later found guilty.

MAUI POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Maui Police Department has updated all their lab safety equipment and outdated processing equipment. They opened a new County Morgue and purchased state of the art forensic processing bays. There has been construction of MPD's Forensic Facilities to include the Evidence Processing Lab, Morgue and Kihei District Police Station which includes two Forensic Vehicle Processing Bays.

MPD has been providing a CSI Camp for high school juniors and senior to attend for one week, at no cost, since 2012. The camp includes a tour of the police department, crime scene diagramming, testing for blood, casting footwear impressions, evidence collection, criminalist drug analysis, autopsy, crime scene photography, blood stain pattern analysis, bullet trajectory determination, fingerprints, human remains recovery, polygraph, and alternate light source education classes presented by the FBI, DEA, Prosecutors and the UH-MC Criminal Justice Program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINER

The Department of the Medical Examiner (MED) acquired a board certified Chief Medical Examiner and a board certified Deputy Medical Examiner which allows the ME to qualify for accreditation through the National Association of Medical Examiners (NAME).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL – INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

The Investigations Division operates a digital forensics laboratory with an extensive range of capabilities for the forensic recovery of evidence from computers, cell phones, digital storage media and other sources of digital evidence. This capability was developed to support the Hawaii ICAC (Internet Crimes Against Children) and is maintained within the Hawaii ICAC. The digital forensics lab is also tasked with supporting white collar crime evidence seizures and other criminal investigations conducted by the division, and investigations conducted by the Department of Public Safety and other state agencies.

II. Goals

Statewide

The mission of this plan is to provide quality forensic services through a managed approach in support of the criminal justice system in the state of Hawaii through the following objectives and activities:

1. Support all forensic labs through training and continued education
2. Provide community and stakeholder collaboration
 - a. Complete a needs assessment of services through forensics
 - b. What do the services provided look like
 - c. What are the upcoming trends that may change the laboratories
 - d. Who are the people invested in using the forensic laboratories in Hawaii
3. Look into participating in a MOU with a private lab for some of the testing needs – taking a look at the cost benefit to sending samples to mainland labs.

TO PROVIDE QUALITY FORENSIC SERVICES THROUGH A MANAGED APPROACH IN SUPPORT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE STATE OF HAWAII.		
Support other labs through training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support our lab employees through inter-island training Support innovation in technology and information sharing within the criminal justice system 	Community Collaboration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education our division on lab services and needs Training/Technical Assistance to outside agencies Effective Communication and transparency Provide agencies with information regarding criminal justice trends and issues 	Coordinate statewide criminal justice planning efforts by sharing policies and procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administer statewide policies and procedures for labs to follow. Help to facilitate, support, and coordinate multi-disciplinary planning efforts. Lead or participate in planning and coordination efforts

Goals by Agency

Within the next 5 years, all agencies intend to:

Honolulu Police Department - SIS

- In the next five years the HPD SIS seeks to expand its accreditation to crime scene response and latent print processing.
- Laboratory accreditation, in all practicing disciplines, through the ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANSI-ASQ NAB).
- 100% certification of all qualified laboratory personnel.
- Increase the capacity of the forensic biology unit to meet statewide demands.
- Prevent service interruption by ensuring equipment is up to date.

Hawaii County Police Department - SIS

- The plan for the Hawaii Police Department is to obtain accreditation in one specialty area and strengthen the Digital Forensic services within the department.

Kauai Police Department

- Become an Accredited Police Department (CALEA)
- CSS personnel and KPD Lab focusing on one Discipline (DNA or DRUG), and begin Firearms Test Firing accreditation process (this is currently being done by sworn personnel)
- Add one analyst to process DNA and/or Drugs

Maui Police Department

- The plan for MPD is to develop a new crime lab facility, moving the forensic team to the department's forensic facility, as well as hiring one new criminalist to focus on DNA analysis.

Forensic Facility:

- New staff: Forensic Services Supervisor at Forensic Facility to oversee all services.

Crime Lab Unit:

- New Crime Lab facility within the Forensic Facility, including new equipment and furnishings for Drug Analysis Unit.
- Future New staff: Criminalist (for DNA Unit) including new equipment and furnishings.

Forensics/ID Unit:

- Relocate Fingerprint I.D. Technician to Forensic Facility
- Relocate Polygraph Examiner (Forensic Psychophysiology) to Forensic Facility
- New staff: additional Evidence Specialist position
- New staff: additional Fingerprint Examiner position
- Training, certification and/or recertification for all personnel
- Additional stainless steel morgue body trays
- New Crime Scene Response vehicle as fleet replacement

Department of Public Safety - NEDFL

- The plan for the Narcotics Enforcement Division is to gain a stable budget that can support the needs of the lab and implement their lab positions as civilian positions.

Department of the Medical Examiner

- To acquire a new tissue embedder, chemistry analyzer, tissue processor. Micro toner, and specimen storage refrigerator.
- Create more storage space for the stock tissue jars, histology slides and tissue blocks.

- Prevent drug deaths especially among the young by providing outside seminars and inside tours to at-risk kids
- Increase public awareness of elderly neglect/abuse by education of appropriate agencies/departments
- Alert care providers to child abuse by education of these caregivers
- Increase continuing education to improve services to the community

Department of the Attorney General – Investigations Division

- The Investigations Division will continue its partnership with the NW3C (National White Collar Crime Center) to bring training to Hawaii and makes training available to the Hawaii law enforcement community in various fields of digital forensics, evidence recovery and investigations.
- The plan for the Investigations Division is to continue to modernize software and equipment for evidence detection and recovery, expand laboratory facilities and capabilities, increase services and support, maintain service levels, increase staffing and budget.
- The division will continue to develop its polygraph capabilities to support investigations conducted by the division and other law enforcement agencies. Polygraph examination is a core capability in criminal investigations.
- Increase staffing with additional certified digital forensic examiners.

Each forensic agency is responsible for securing its own funding for the planned improvements.

III. Paul Coverdell Grant Funding

The Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, is the State Administrating Agency (SAA) for the Coverdell grant funds in Hawaii. Since 2003, the State of Hawaii has received Paul Coverdell grant funding to support the State of Hawaii in the improvement of forensic science services.

The Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act provides federal funding to crime laboratories and medical examiner's offices to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner services. In addition, these funds are intended to eliminate backlogs in the analysis of forensic evidence, including controlled substances, firearms examination, forensic pathology, latent prints, questioned documents, toxicology, and trace evidence. The program permits funding for expenses related to facilities, personnel, computerization, equipment, supplies, accreditation, certification, education, and training. Any forensic laboratory, forensic laboratory system, medical examiner's office, or coroner's office that will receive any portion of a Coverdell grant must use generally accepted laboratory practices and procedures as established by accrediting organizations or appropriate certifying bodies.

Please see the attached State Consolidated Plan for 2015 – 2019 (Attachment B) for more description and outcomes of the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program.

IV. Accreditation

Forensic Laboratories seeking accreditation are assessed under the international standard ISO/IEC 17025, which scrutinizes factors relevant to a laboratory's ability to produce precise, accurate test data, including:

- technical competency of staff
- validity and appropriateness of test methods
- traceability of measurements and calibrations to national standards
- suitability, calibration and maintenance of test equipment
- testing environment
- sampling, handling and transportation of test items
- quality assurance of test

External, independent reviews of laboratory policies, procedures, and practices, by experienced forensic services practitioners, provides assurance that policies and procedures are implemented and in place to ensure a strong sustainable laboratory environment that produces accurate and reliable test results, and can consistently transition smoothly with changes in laboratory personnel. Accredited laboratories are re-evaluated annually to ensure its continued compliance with requirements, and to check that its standard of operation is being maintained.

Current Accreditations

Honolulu Police Department - SIS

- HPD – SIS is accredited in the areas of Forensic Biology, Drug Analysis, Firearms/Toolmarks, Trace Evidence, and Questioned Documents through the ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board.

Hawaii County Police Department

- Drug Analysis through ASCLD-LAB National Accreditation Board.

Kauai Police Department

- No accreditation at this time.

Maui Police Department

- No accreditation at this time.

Department of Public Safety - NEDFL

- NEDFL is currently accredited in Drug Analysis through ASCLD-LAB.

Department of the Medical Examiner

- No accreditation at this time.

Department of the Attorney General – Investigations Division

- The Investigations Division currently follows the Internet Crimes Against Children Program Operational and Investigative Standards due to the focus on providing digital forensics support for Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) investigations.

Accreditation Goals:

Honolulu Police Department - SIS

- Extend accreditation to Crime Scene Response and Latent Print Processing with in the next five years.

Hawaii County Police Department

- HiPD Crime Laboratory personnel have been working toward accreditation, working on manuals, forms, and implementing required policies and procedures consistent with ASCLD/LAB accreditation. HiPD Crime Lab is requesting grant funds for the initial one time cost of obtaining ASCLD/LAB accreditation for the Drug Analysis unit. HiPD Crime Lab will submit an application to ASCLD/LAB for the Drug Analysis unit accreditation in the fall of 2015. A pre-assessment on-site visit will be coordinated with either NED (ASCLD/LAB accredited laboratory) personnel or ASCLD/LAB. An on-site assessment visit by ASCLD/LAB will be scheduled in 2016 after supporting documents have been submitted.

Kauai Police Department

- KPD is currently using their resources towards accreditation in Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CLEA), which does not include or address forensic laboratory accreditation.

Maui Police Department

- MPD is in the initial stages of pursuing accreditation for the Crime Lab in Drug Analysis.

Department of Public Safety - NEDFL

- Plans to further their accreditation to Latent Print Processing within the next four years.

Department of the Medical Examiner

- MED is currently working on obtaining their accreditation with the National Association of Medical Examiners (NAME).

Department of the Attorney General – Investigations Division

- The Investigations Division is looking into Digital Forensics through ASCLD/LAB.

National Trends in Forensic Science

On January 10, 2014 the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) announced appointment to the National Commission on Forensic Science. Members of the commission will work to improve the practice of forensic science by developing guidance concerning the intersections between forensic science and the criminal justice system. The commission also will work to develop policy recommendation from the U.S. Attorney General, including uniform codes for professional responsibility and requirements for formal training and certification. This unique partnership draws upon each agency's core strengths to promote scientific validity, reduce fragmentation, and improve federal coordination of forensic science.

The objectives and scope of activities of the Commission are to provide recommendations and advice to the Department of Justice (DOJ) concerning national methods and strategies for: strengthening the validity and reliability of the forensic sciences (including medico-legal death investigation); enhancing quality assurance and quality control in forensic science laboratories and units; identifying and recommending scientific guidance and protocols for evidence seizure, testing, analysis, and reporting by forensic science laboratories and units; and identifying and assessing other needs of the forensic science communities to strengthen their disciplines and meet the increasing demands generated by the criminal and civil justice systems at all levels of government.¹ In accomplishing these objectives, the Commission may not develop or recommend guidance regarding digital evidence.

Statement of the Issue

The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Report set forth 13 recommendations for forensic science services providers (FSSPs) to move towards best practices, standardization and improving the quality of services by adopting universal accreditation. Many FSSPs delivering services in support of criminal, civil, and regulatory cases in the United States are not accredited to any national or international standard. To achieve universal accreditation the Commission recommends that the Attorney General take action to promote and enforce universal accreditation.

Accreditation uses specific criteria and procedures to ensure that a FSSP is capable of producing and interpreting results which are accurate and validated through industry best practices. The accreditation criteria use accepted standards to assess the quality of the FSSP's management system. This includes staff competence, training and continuing education; validity and appropriateness of test methods; traceability of measurements and calibrations to national standards; suitability, calibration and maintenance of test equipment; testing environment; documentation, sampling and handling of test items; and quality assurance of data including reporting results and proficiency tests. Assessors evaluate of all aspects of operations that affect data, products and services; and compliance to applicable standards and their own documented policies and procedures.

¹ <http://www.justice.gov/ncfs>

The accreditation body reviews the assessment report and monitors any remediation to ensure the appropriate corrective action(s) is implemented. Accreditation also includes periodic surveillance by the accreditation body to ensure continued compliance with requirements. Failure to maintain these standards can result in the accrediting body suspending or revoking the accreditation of the FSSP.²

A significant challenge facing the forensic community is identifying the forensic science service providers. Another challenge is the state statutes fail to require accreditation for all FSSPs and even exclude some entities from oversight regulation. The NAS report noted that insufficient data exists on the size and expertise of forensic practitioners who are not employed in publically funded forensic science service providers. To improve the standardization of forensic science all entities performing forensic science, even on a part-time basis, must be included in universal accreditation.³

V. Training and Community Education

In the 2009, National Academy of Science (NAS) report, among other recommendations, it stressed the importance of forensic scientist certification. Although certification is not federally mandated, it bolsters the credibility of expert witnesses in court as an objective measure of competence. Forensic personnel certification is important for laboratory staff to obtain as it provides a measure of professional knowledge, skills and abilities; guides professionals towards the attainment of professional competence; evaluates the competence of practitioners; and provides a formal process for the recognition of practitioners who meet the professional level of competence.

Professional development training for forensic personnel include: American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS) Meeting; Clandestine Laboratory Investigating Chemists (CLIC) Technical Seminar; International Association of Identification (IAI) International Education Conference; American Board of Criminalists (ABC), Association of Firearms and Tool Marks Examiners, American Board of Questioned Document Examiners (ASQDE); Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) Forensic Chemist Seminar; and Hawaii Forensic Laboratory interagency training. The National Institute of Justice also provides training on their website at <http://www.nij.gov/training/Pages/forensics.aspx>.

In response to the 2009 NAS report, HPD-SIS committed to the professional certification of its laboratory personnel and improved their certified staff from 40% in 2010 to 65% in March, 2014. In 2013, HPD hosted on-site training on the subjects of Latent Print processing and Balance Best Measurement Practices which had a total of 26 attendees, six from other law enforcement agencies in the state. HiPD Crime Lab personnel conducted a total of 50 in-service trainings for Area I and II operations, with a total of 519 personnel receiving Crime Lab related forensic services training.

² The Advantages of Being an Accredited Laboratory, ILAC Publications, 2010.

³ National Research Council of the National Academies. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward, Washington, DC., 2009.

Current Certifications

MPD, Anthony Earles, Certified Crime Scene Investigator, International Association for Identification (IAI).

HPD-SIS currently has 65% of the lab staff certified by the International Association for Identification (IAI), the American Board of Criminalists (ABC), the Association of Firearms and Tool Marks Examiners, or the American Board of Questioned Document Examiners. These certifications are important for lab staff to obtain as it provides a measure of professional knowledge, skills and abilities; guide professionals towards the attainment of professional competence; evaluate the competence of practitioners; and provide a formal process for the recognition of practitioners who meet the professional level of competence.

HiPD Brian Koge and Kathy Pung are ABC-F certified.

NEDFL, Shirley Brown and Stacy Reid are certified by the American Board of Criminalists (ABC) for Drug Analysis.

All three Medical Examiners at the Medical Examiners Office are Board Certified in Anatomic and Forensic Pathology, certified by the National Board of Medical Examiners (NBME), and the Chief Medical Examiner is certified by the American Board of Medicolegal Death Investigators (ABMDI).

The Department of the Attorney General – Investigations Division is certified in:

- EnCase (forensic software)
- International Association of Computer Investigative Specialists (IACIS)
- Microsoft Certified Professional (MCP)
- Other certifications of individual digital forensic examiners

VI. Capabilities/Function

These agencies provide the following functions as it relates to forensic science in Hawaii:

Honolulu Police Department - SIS

The following are the department's accredited forensic disciplines and sub-categories. Additional services, outside the scope of the department's accreditation, may be available:

- Forensic Biology Unit
 - DNA Analysis
 - Biological screening (body fluid id)
 - DNA analysis in forensic casework
 - DNA analysis for databasing (CODIS)
- Drug Analysis Unit
 - Controlled pharmaceuticals, illicit drugs, and related chemicals

- Botanical material
 - Alcohol
- Firearms/Tool Marks Unit
 - Weapons and ammunition
 - Tool marks
 - Serial number restoration
 - Distance determination
- Trace Evidence Unit
 - Flammables
 - Hair
 - Fireworks
 - GSR
- Questioned Documents Units
 - Handwriting comparison
 - Questioned documents
 - Shoeprints/Tire tread
- Crime Scene Unit (Non-accredited discipline and sub-categories)
 - Crime scene response
 - Latent print processing

Hawaii County Police Department

In early 2014, Crime Lab personnel completed its first Forensic Computer case, after having attended the Basic Computer Evidence Recovery Training (BCERT) provided by the U.S. Secret Service. All training expenses, equipment, and software licenses were provided by the U.S. Secret Service.

- Crime Lab Personnel:
 - (1) Criminalist III/Lab Supervisor
 - (1) Criminalist II
 - (1) Criminalist I (start date Dec. 16, 2015)
 - (1) Evidence Specialist II
 - (1) Evidence Specialist I (start date Sept. 2, 2015)
- Services Provided by Criminalists:
 - Drug Analysis
 - Controlled substances
 - Prescription drugs
 - Alcohol
 - Latent Print Development
 - Firearms Test fire for Operability
 - Serial Number Restoration
 - Forensic Computer
- Services Provided by Evidence Specialists:
 - Crime Scene Photography
 - Diagrams
 - Evidence Detection/Documentation/Collection/Packaging
 - Latent Print Development
 - Biological Fluid Screening

Maui Police Department

The MPD Crime Lab unit currently staffs one (1) Criminalist II and one (1) Criminalist I. The lab functions include:

- Controlled substances analysis
 - Prescription drug analysis
 - Provide training in crime lab functions to recruits, first line supervisors and others
- Renamed “Evidence Specialist Unit” to the “Forensics/ID Unit”. Staff includes two (2) Evidence Specialists II and one (1) Evidence Specialist III
- Functions:
- MPD only processes Crime Scenes currently
 - Identification, collection, and preservation of physical evidence (including: impressions – shoe, tires; handwriting; trace analyses: glass, fibers, hairs; gunshot residue; arson; firearms)
 - Identification, collection, and preservation of biological evidence (for DNA purposes)
 - Detailed electronic crime scene diagramming (utilizing SOKIA total station and CAD software)
 - Detecting and developing latent finger prints utilizing traditional powders and various chemical processing methods
 - Utilizing alternate light source for detection of evidence for additional biological and trace evidence analyses
 - Assist Coroner’s Pathologist in documentation of autopsies involving police cases, identification verification (fingerprinting, DNA) and injury documentation
 - Providing training, updates, and new technologies (relating to these functions) to MPD personnel and others
 - Give community outreach presentations (e.g. CSI Camp Week and Career Days at local schools)

Kauai Police Department

KPD processes Crime Scenes, Latent Development and Fingerprint Identification.

Department of Public Safety – NEDFL

NEDFL conducts:

- drug analysis:
 - to law enforcement agencies which include state, county and federal agencies.
- latent print development

Department of the Medical Examiner

- Cause and manner of death
- Blood alcohol and toxicology screening
- Tissue examination
- Identification

- Metabolic chemical tests

Department of the Attorney General - Investigation Division

Our division is devoted to the preservation, recovery, and examination of digital and other electronic data from computers, cell phones, digital cameras, digital storage devices, and other devices. These techniques are recognized by the courts and provide evidence that is admissible in court. This is in tandem with the individuals who perform the evidence recovery, who are trained, certified, and their expertise and methods are recognized by the courts. The focus of the lab and the evidentiary process are Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) investigations, providing support services for these investigations for the state of Hawaii and other jurisdictions that fall within the ICAC region.

VII. Collaboration and Resources

The Honolulu Police Department - SIS is working on updating their agreements with the other county police departments that, on a time available basis, will process their forensic work that exceeds the scope of their forensic laboratories. As of 2015, HPD - SIS is not charging agencies for work performed. Due to the volume of requests and limited laboratory capacity and staffing, work can be backlogged. Departments may choose to send their forensic work out-of-state for processing. It has been suggested in the past that the State establish its own forensic laboratory, and, as previously mentioned, efforts are underway by the NED to establish such a laboratory.

The Honolulu Police Department - SIS regularly hosts and/or provides forensic training to requesting agencies on a variety of forensic topics. The Hawaii Police Department has different working agreements with their Prosecutors which aid in decreasing workload requests in the laboratory.

The new NED laboratory services the following agencies in a collaborative effort:

- Sheriff Division – Department of Public Safety
- Department of the Attorney General
- State correctional facilities on all islands
- Other outside State agencies to include but not limited to: Parole, Probation, Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, and all Task Forces

VIII. Data

Honolulu Police Department - SIS

Data collected from HPD-SIS is retrieved from their LIMS system:

- FY13/14:
 - Drug Analysis Unit:
 - Received 2,505 work requests (41% misdemeanor, 29% felony)
 - Forensic Biology Unit:

- Received 536 casework requests and 2,419 convicted offender database samples
- Crime Scene Unit:
 - Received 1,250 crime scene requests and 205 latent print processing requests
- Firearms Unit:
 - Received 145 requests
- Trace Evidence:
 - Received 86 requests
- Questioned Documents:
 - Received 24 requests

Hawaii County Police Department

The HiPD Crime Lab completed 1,630 cases assigned in FY 2013, compared to 1,583 in FY2013, 1,488 in FY 2012, and 1,394 in FY 2011. Crime Lab casework requests consisted of:

- 935 drug related (scheduled drug analysis)
- 619 latent print development
- 51 firearm related (test fire for operability, serial number restoration)
- 25 biological evidence processing (biological fluid screening – blood, semen)
- 1 forensic computer analysis

**Statewide Forensic Science Meeting
Member Listing 2015**

Department of the Attorney General

Daniel Hanagami, Chief Special Agent, Investigations Division
Dawn Martin, CPJAD Criminal Justice Planning Specialist
Boyd Sakai, Deputy Chief Special Agent, Investigations Division
Vernon Santos, Deputy Chief Special Agent, Investigations Division
Tracy Tanaka, Special Agent, Investigations Division
John Thompson, Supervising Special Agent, Investigations Division

Department of the Medical Examiners Office

Christopher Happy, Chief Medical Examiner
Rachel Lange, First Deputy Medical Examiner
Michele Rubio, Medical Technologist II
Edgar Talavera, Medical Technologist II
Roland Yap, Forensic Scientist PIO

Department of Public Safety Narcotics Enforcement Division Forensic Laboratory

Keith Kamita, Chief Special Agent
Shirley Brown, Special Agent
Jared Redulla, Supervisory Special Agent
Stacy Riede, Special Agent

Hawaii Police Department

Kathy Pung, Laboratory Supervisor
Brian Koge, Criminalist II
Jennifer Minaai, Evidence Specialist II
Christine Lawler, Criminalist I
Paige Green, Evidence Specialist I

Honolulu Police Department Scientific Investigations Section

Wayne Kimoto, Forensic Laboratory Director
Cathy Matsuoka, Forensic Laboratory Supervisor
Hugh Okubo, Forensic Laboratory Supervisor

Kauai Police Department

Bryson Ponce, Captain Investigative Services Bureau
Scott Yamaguchi, Crime Scene Specialist II
Stephanie Regan, Crime Scene Specialist
Clyde Letreta, ID Technician

Maui Police Department

Tony Earles, Police Evidence Specialist
Elizabeth Walter, Evidence Custodian Supervisor
Brandi Kanoi, Criminalist I
Vincent Souki, Police Evidence Specialist
Darna Miguel, Finger and ID Technician

ATTACHMENT A