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sequentially, and (4) to assess the impact on eyewitness decisions of a naturally-occurring reduction of lineup size due to a witness's familiarity with lineup foils. The collaboration between the County Attorney's Office and the research lab also facilitated the final project objective, (5) the integration of laboratory and field data to generate practical, empirical, and theoretical knowledge of effective lineup procedure, including identification of lessons as to how more effective lineup procedures can best be brought to practice.

Brief rationale for the project

Past scientific research has led to a cohesive lineup prototype that promises a significant improvement in eyewitness accuracy (Well, Small, Penrod, Malpass, Fulero, & Brimacombe, 1998). Advancement has been achieved through creative application of insightful theory and rigorous laboratory testing. One compelling feature of the research endeavor is the relative speed at which lab results have been usefully applied to police practice (Wells, Malpass, Lindsay, Fisher, Turtle, & Fulero, 2000). The laboratory research has resulted in guidelines for law enforcement aimed at preventing witness errors in police lineup identifications (Technical Working Group for Eyewitness Accuracy, 1999, hereinafter *The NIJ Guide*). The recommendations include refinements in both lineup structure and procedure. More recently, scientists have advised police to also incorporate double-blind administration and a sequential photo presentation format into their lineup procedures (Wells, et al., 2000). Versions of this newer protocol now are being introduced into practice in a number of jurisdictions; one such instance is a year-long lineup pilot project in Hennepin County, Minnesota.

As scientific research is translated to public policy, as is the case in Hennepin County, it is desirable to maintain a timely exchange of information among scientists, law

