# How Oregon MUFON Investigates UFOs

An Oregon MUFON Presentation

by

Keith Rowell Assistant State Director Oregon MUFON

July 13, 2010

#### Introduction

- General UFO investigation facts.
- What constitutes a UFO report?
- MUFON and Oregon MUFON.
- Purpose of UFO investigation.
- What is proof?
- Case disposition and Vallee classification.
- Identification candidates.
- OM's investigative process.
- Conclusion and References.

# General UFO Investigation Facts

- In the U.S., no official, establishment organizations affiliated with governments, universities, businesses, religious institutions, etc., accept or investigate UFO reports.
- Only police and sheriff's departments *may* do any investigation if activity in a region is really, really pronounced and of real concern to local citizens. This *may* result in police reports and be written up in local newpapers at times.
- No one but private, citizen-run, non-profit organizations are interested in UFO reports and do routine investigation.
- Of MUFON, NUFORC, CUFOS, NARCAP, and all the little UFO enthusiast sites, only MUFON has a staff of trained field investigators who can actively work with witnesses to find out what was actually seen/experienced.

# What is a UFO Report?

- Someone, somewhere sees/experiences an unusual (to them) stimulus in the night or daytime sky. Often, the experience includes strange lights, maneuvers, or craft-like structure.
- Because of the cultural understanding of "UFOs," they eventually find their way to an Internet UFO reporting site.
- The primary ones are NUFORC and MUFON. But there are other "less official" reporting sites like UFOs Northwest, CUFOS, NARCAP, and many others.
- The witness fills out a form that becomes a UFO report.
- This report is the foundation (ideally) of a field investigation including face-to-face interviews and on-site investigation.

#### What is MUFON?

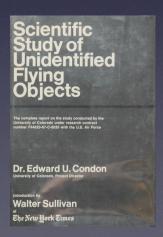
- MUFON (Mutual UFO Network) was founded in 1967 to do field investigation of UFO reports. Older field investigation organizations (APRO and NICAP) were beginning to fade.
- Today, MUFON has about 3000 members, who pay annual dues and receive the MUFON UFO Journal. MUFON stages a UFO symposium annually and publishes a symposium proceedings.
- MUFON actively seeks field investigators for each of its state chapters, such as Oregon MUFON. MUFON requires that investigators pass a test with a "B" grade based on its MUFON Field Investigator's Manual.
- MUFON has about 500 active field investigators. Oregon MUFON currently has five active field investigators.

# Purpose of UFO Investigation I

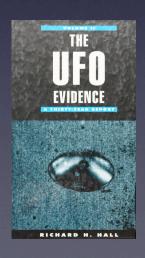
- All UFO reports are descriptions of some stimulus that the witness believes is unusual.
- Investigation answers the question: Just how unusual was the stimulus of a report? This has three basic answers.
  - 1. It was unusual only because the witness lacked knowledge of how to interpret the stimulus, e.g., the witness didn't know enough astronomy to recognize Venus.
  - 2. It was unusual because a well-educated, knowledgeable person saw something known to human knowledge under unusual circumstances but made a mistake in identification.
  - 3. It was unusual because the witness, regardless of educational background, saw something unknown to human knowledge and, therefore, could not interpret it as known.

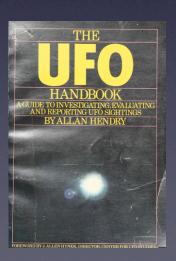
# Purpose of UFO Investigation 2

- Answers I and 2 lead to UFO report identifications that end up in the various categories of natural or human-made objects or effects.
- Answer 3 leads to "identifications" that end up as true unknowns. Many of these unknowns fit well into the traditional category of what is known as the UFO phenomenon.
- "Genuine" UFO descriptions are presented in the many books describing the UFO phenomenon by scientists, scholars, journalists, compilers of government studies (the Condon report, Blue Book Special Report #14, the French GEPAN reports, etc.), citizen UFO organizations, etc.









# Concepts of Proof I

- Concepts of proof vary. The primary kinds are mathematical, scientific, statistical, scholarly, historical, and legal. UFOs occur in the real world, so mathematical proof does not apply.
- Properly, UFOs should be studied by establishment science, but they are not publicly today. This is a tragedy for society, but true. To crack the UFO enigma, lots of money is needed because the UFO is a world wide phenomenon. MUFON and other citizen-based organizations do not have this money. So, systematic scientific proof is not feasible today.
- Statistical proof has been carried out in minor studies such as Blue Book Report #14, the Condon report, Jacques Vallee's work, Allan Hendry's The UFO Handbook, some of Richard Haines' work, various other UFO authors, and some MUFON-sponsored work. This work is good but needs validation from the science establishment.
- Scholarly and historical evidence for UFOs (tending toward proof) exists in the many scholarly and historical works of ufologists. (See the oregonmufon.com bibliography.)

# Concepts of Proof 2

- Legal proof remains and this is where individual UFO cases have their proof. UFO investigation is like forensic investigation. Scientific, scholarly, and other rational methods of evidence gathering and evaluation are used. MUFON and OM use these methods as an ideal.
- The evidence gathered in a UFO case may tend to prove the case as if in a court of law using the following standards of proof.
- Proof to the level of (1) preponderance of the evidence, (2) clear and convincing evidence, or (3) beyond a reasonable doubt.
- These levels can be thought of as (1) minimum of 51% convinced, (2) 85% convinced, and (3) 95% to 100% convinced.
- OM requires the level of preponderance of the evidence and strongly urges Fl's to be convinced of proof either at clear and convincing evidence, or hopefully, of proof at a level of beyond a reasonable doubt. (Remember, in a court of law, beyond a reasonable doubt means life in prison or execution.)

# MUFON's Case Dispositions

- MUFON has developed four possible resolution categories for UFO cases. These are called case dispositions.
- IFO. An "Identified Flying Object" is a planet, star, airplane, bird, insect, secret government aircraft, satellites, prank balloons, etc.
- Hoax. A report of false and misleading information intended to deceive discovered by an Fl.
- Insufficient Data. Not enough information to rise to the proof level of at least preponderance of the evidence. Usually, witness unreliability or non-cooperation.
- Unknown. These can be "UAV" or "Other." UAV (Unknown Aerial Vehicle) means the UFO sort of, but doesn't(!) resemble and behave like a conventional aircraft of some type. The stereotypical flying saucer fits here. "Other" means various anomalous objects or effects, such as a "luminescent, maneuvering, shape-changing" object.

#### Vallee Classification of UFOs I

Vallee Classification System					
Class Type	<b>1</b> Sighting	2 Physical Effect	3 Beings	4 Reality Transformation	5 Injury or Death
	Amorphous lights, mystery explosions	Poltergeist, materialized objects, areas of flattened grass (i.e. crop circles)	Anomalies with entities (ghosts, yetis, cryptozoological beings, elves, spirits)	Near Death Experience (NDE), religious visions and miracles, Out Of Body Experience (OOBE)	Anomalous injuries or death, including spontaneous combustion and unexplained wounds
<b>FB</b> Flyby	Continuous trajectory	With physical evidence	Beings observed	Witness sense of reality change (such as landscape alteration, telepathy, etc)	Result of fly-by is injury or death
<b>MA</b> Manuvers	Discontinous trajectory	With physical evidence	Beings observed	Witness sense of reality change (such as landscape alteration, telepathy, etc)	Result of manuver is injury or death
CE Close Encounter	Close approach (within 500 ft)	With physical evidence	Beings observed	Abduction	Injury or death

• Jacques Vallee, veteran UFO researcher, developed a classification scheme for virtually all UFO experiences. The horizontal axis describes how deeply an experience affects a witness. The vertical axis describes how "active" the UFO is. The system is used for UFO case prioritizing.

## Vallee Classification of UFOs 2

- Vallee was a close associate of J. Allen Hynek. Hynek created the familiar UFO classification scheme of Night Light, Daylight Disk, Radar-Visual, Close Encounters I, II, and III. Vallee realized that some UFO type experiences didn't really fit, so he developed his more general UFO experience classification scheme.
- The Vallee Classification is used to determine the priority of UFO investigation when a lot of reports arrive in a short amount of time.
- Category I is the lowest priority. Vallee ANI, FBI, and MAI fit here. Three day initial response is fine and no in-person interview is required.
- Category 2 is the middle priority. Vallee AN2, FB2, MA2, and CE1 fit here. Two day initial response is fine and an in-person interview is urged.
- Category 3 is the highest priority. Vallee AN3, AN4, AN5, FB3, FB4, FB5, MA3, MA4, MA5, CE2, CE3, CE4, and CE5 fit here. One day initial response is required and an in-person interview is required.

### Identification Candidates List

- Oregon MUFON encourages Fl's to develop and think in terms of a list of identification candidates.
- This is a list of possible identifications of UFO stimuli as known human-made or natural world objects or effects.
- As investigation of a UFO case is pursued, the FI develops this list.
- When investigation is complete, the FI formally tries to confirm or disconfirm each identification candidate. If none are confirmed, the UFO case receives the MUFON "Unknown" case disposition.

#### CONCLUSION

At this point you have all the evidence that I did when I figured out the identification beyond a reasonable doubt according to all the evidence presented as for. If you guessed acret type of balloon, then you were on the right tack. But my solution to this like IFO traylay is that the IFO display is entirely consistent with Chibase day between, which are a record tack in the U.S. and U.K. in the 1950s, and expectally the 2000s. The Chimase sky laterest will also and use as were probably between they acree who launched their laterates one at a time. Thus, they tenned a line in the sky from July's and July's vertage point as a late furners with a land and great and the size of the IFO.

Take a look at a Chinese sky battern display shortly after launch in Figure 4, Chinese Sky Lanterox in the Night Sky. You'll probably agree that this identification its just about all the evidence presented earlier in this report. The UPO identification outcomed to an exhibit in checked the sewalett or the day is gestion and board that the wind speed and direction were sight for ballions type behavior. Then remembered that Chinese sky lastrana were mentioned in many U.K. UPO incidentes is object and 2019.



Figure 4, Chinese Sky Lanterns in the Night Sky

Joe and Jane saw only about 10 to 12 sky lanterns total, but you get the idea here. Note the standard color of reddish arrange. Note the acrowwhat appreciations shape, which both Joe and Jane serve in agreement on, flough Jane were loss, but still a couple thousand feet away, in the right sky, they would look as also and Jane described them.

Version: Final Report

Copyright © 2019

#### Identification Candidate

The candidates for identification for this slow-moving train of reddish orange lights are the following

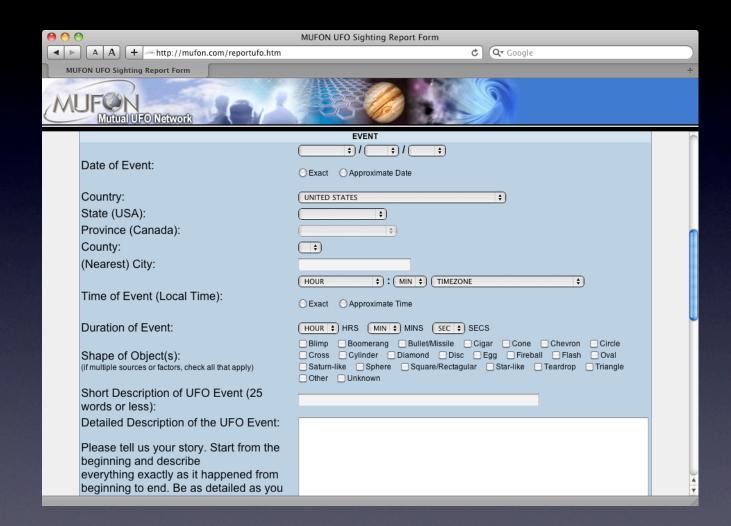
- Alexant. No conventional aircraft, military or civilian, fits the witness' descriptions. Neither tailord about any listed of sound associated with the UED display—even June who was much closes. Not there were no many of the UEDs to be airplanes. Thus, this alteration candidate is rejected.
- Helicapter. This candidate is no different from aircraft. Thus, this identification candidate is reject.
- Utvalight. Prominently lighted ultralights might possibly be an identification, but no noise was noted, they don't sally look like the simple obt shape that was observed, and there were too many.
   Also, his hobby cast being operated at sight over a major metopolisia sees event do creatable a danger to the public and is probably lilegal. Thus, this identification candidate is rejected.
- Remote-controlled model abroralt. Specially lighted RC models would be somewhat similar to ultralights. Prough possibly more plausible. But they would be a public hazard and there were too many observed for this to be plausible. Thus, this identification candidate or rejected.
- Glowing Balloons. These do exist and could be the true identity of the UFOs, but they are far
- name than Chinese sky lanteres. Thus, this identification conditions is sejected.

  Chinese Sky Lanteres. Bings: This this of lead 55% of everything Jos and Jane said about their UPO deposit. Thus, this identification concludes is secondard.

Since the identification candidate of Chinese sky lanterns life virtually all the observed and described characteristics, this UFO is classified as an IFO.

# Reporting a UFO to MUFON

- MUFON has developed and maintains a UFO reporting system as part of mufon.com.
   Anyone can report a UFO.
- Oregon MUFON prefers you use mufon.com to report sightings.



# OM's Investigative Process I

- 1. Oregon MUFON (OM) automatically receives an Oregon UFO report via email from MUFON's online UFO report collection facility (CMS). The emailed CMS UFO report includes nearly all the information the witness fills out on mufon.com including contact information.
- 2. The State Director (SD), Assistant State Director (ASD), or Chief Investigator (CI) assigns the case to a field investigator (FI).
- 3. Based on the importance of the case, the FI decides how to conduct the witness interview: email, phone, or face-to-face, or some combination.
- 4. The FI analyzes the CMS report and starts formulating questions to clarify case facts with an eye to confirming or disconfirming an identification candidate.
- 5. The FI contacts the witness via phone, email, or letter to see if the witness will consent to an investigation. If no consent, the case is completed.

# OM's Investigative Process 2

- 6. If consent, the FI works with the witness till the FI is satisfied at least to a "preponderance of the evidence" certainty of a case disposition.
- 7. If there is possible or actual physical evidence (photos, videos, environmental traces, medical evidence, etc.), the FI gathers this according to MUFON protocols.
- 8. The FI completes all feasible evidence collection and builds a list of identification candidates.
- 9. The FI writes a formal report in Oregon MUFON Case Studies format, or more likely writes a short report online in the "back end" of MUFON's CMS. The formal report may include an Analysis section where questions about UFO size, distance, physical characteristics, etc., are presented.
- 10. In the formal report conclusion, the FI lists the identification candidates and confirms or disconfirms the reasoning for each. If all candidates are disconfirmed, the UFO is given an "unknown" case disposition.

#### Conclusion

- UFO reporting and investigation is a hit and miss affair—mostly miss. No official agencies investigate UFOs in the U.S. or in almost all other countries.
- American universities in cooperation with the U.S.
   government should be doing UFO investigation and research.
- But because they are not, citizen-run groups do it. MUFON is by far the largest and best organized in the U.S.
- MUFON does the best scientific and scholarly job it can consistent with its time, money, and expertise constraints.
- Oregon MUFON is understaffed for the number of UFO reports it receives, yet Oregon MUFON publishes more UFO case studies than almost every other MUFON chapter.

#### References

Condon, Edward U. and Daniel S. Gillmor (ed.) Final Report of the Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects (Conducted by the University of Colorado Under Contract to the United States Air Force). New York, Dutton, 1968. No ISBN.

Davidson, Leon. Flying Saucers: An Analysis of the Air Force Blue Book Special Report No. 14 Including The C.I.A. and the Saucers. White Plains, New York: [self-published], 1976. No ISBN.

Hendry, Allan. The UFO Handbook: A Guide to Investigating, Evaluating and Reporting UFO Sightings. New York: Doubleday, 1979. LC 78-8211.

Hall, Richard H. (ed.) The UFO Evidence (Unidentified Flying Objects) [Vol. 1]. Washington, D. C.: NICAP, 1964. No ISBN.

Hall, Richard H. The UFO Evidence, Volume II: A Thirty Year Report. Lanham, Maryland: Scarecrow Press, 2000. ISBN 0-8108-3881-8.

MUFON. MUFON Field Investigator's Manual. Fort Collins, CO: Mutual UFO Network, Inc., 2008. [Order from mufon.com.]

Rowell, Keith. Oregon MUFON Investigator's Guide. West Linn, OR: Oregon MUFON, 2006-2010. [Download from oregonmufon.com.]