



Laboratory Services

Latent Prints

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1. Scope

- 1.1. This policy and procedure establishes an analysis approach for the processing of evidence for latent prints, the preservation of latent prints suitable for source identification, documentation, methodology, acceptable conclusions, Next Generation Identification (NGI) searches, and reporting.
- 1.2. The standard approach serves as a general outline for the sequence of latent print examinations.
- 1.3. Not all referenced processes will be required for case work
- 1.4. The methods listed in the Analysis Approach are the standard for all ATF Fingerprint Specialists.

2. Initial Examination of Evidence

- 2.1. Perform a visual inspection of the evidence received.
- 2.2. Confirm the evidence matches the exhibit packaging and Laboratory Examination Request. Document any discrepancies.

3. Latent Print Processing and Preservation

- 3.1. Determine the appropriate processing procedures, when applicable. Preserve any latent prints suitable for source identification.
 - 3.1.1. Refer to *ATF-LS-LP1 Latent Print Processing and Preservation*.
 - 3.1.2. Refer to *ATF-LS-LP1 Appendix A – Latent Print Processes* for the collection of approved processes.

4. Documentation, Methodology, and Conclusions

- 4.1. Document the sequence of developmental processes used.
- 4.2. Indicate by sequence number which process developed a latent print suitable for source identification.
- 4.3. Mark latent prints suitable for source identification.
 - 4.3.1. Refer to *ATF-LS-LP2 Appendix A – Glossary of Symbols and Terms* for markings.



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- 4.4. In the case record, record the orientation and position of the suitable latent print as it appears on the item of evidence.
- 4.5. Uniquely identify the captured latent print.
- 4.6. Retain at least one copy of each known exemplar.
- 4.7. Case records will include the required notes pages.
 - 4.7.1. Refer to *ATF-LS-LP-F-A Latent Print Worksheet*.
 - 4.7.2. Refer to *ATF-LS-LP-F-B Latent Print Summary Worksheet*.
- 4.8. Latent prints will be examined with the Analysis, Comparison, Evaluation (ACE) methodology.
 - 4.8.1. All comparisons will be verified.
- 4.9. The Fingerprint Specialist will reach one of three (3) conclusions and stay within the listed qualifications and limitations of latent print examinations.
 - 4.9.1. Refer to *ATF-LS-LP2 Documentation, Methodology, and Conclusions*.
 - 4.9.2. *United States Department of Justice Uniform Language for Testimony and Reports for the Forensic Latent Print Discipline*.
5. When appropriate, conduct Next Generation Identification (NGI) database searches.
 - 5.1. Refer to *ATF-LS-LP4 Next Generation Identification (NGI)* for the search procedure.
6. Use all appropriate policies and procedures to report clearly and accurately all analyses and results.
 - 6.1. Refer to *ATF-LS-LP3 Reporting*.



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1. Scope

- 1.1. There are a variety of processing techniques, physical and chemical, used in the Latent Print Section to develop and enhance latent prints. The following is an overview of chemicals and reagents used; controls; reagent checks; and sequence choice. *Appendix A* contains more detailed information on the specific processes used. These processes are intended to be used by personnel who have received the training necessary to employ these methods. Examiners are able to determine what processing procedures are appropriate and acceptable in casework.
- 1.2. Following each applied processing technique, the evidence will be examined for friction ridge impressions. If no suitable friction ridge impressions are developed, the fingerprint specialist may continue with subsequent processing techniques. If suitable friction ridge impressions are present, the fingerprint specialist will preserve these impressions through digital capture.

2. Instrumentation and Reagents for Processing

- 2.1. The following equipment is generally used in the mixing, applying, and storing of chemical reagents: beakers, glass trays, graduated cylinders, magnetic stirrer and stirring bar, scales, squirt bottles, and storage bottles. Processes should be applied in a fume hood, and appropriate protective equipment should worn. Development may require the use of a low level oven or humidity chamber. An alternate light source or LASER may be necessary to visualize developed/enhanced latent prints. Refer to a specific process for the reagents needed to mix stock and working solutions.

3. Safety Considerations

- 3.1. The procedures in *Appendix A – Processing* involve the use of hazardous materials. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. Proper caution should be exercised and the use of personal protective equipment should be utilized to avoid exposure to dangerous chemicals. Consult the appropriate SDS for each chemical prior to use.

4. Procedure for Processing

- 4.1. Latent prints are unintentionally transferred impressions of the friction ridge skin. They are not usually visible, and require some type of development to be seen.



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- 4.2. The substance that makes up a latent print is the matrix. This can be a single substance, or a mixture. Examples include: oil, perspiration, blood, dust, etc. Determining how to process an item of evidence is dependent on the type of matrix and its condition.
- 4.3. The surface the latent print has been deposited on is the substrate. There are three general substrate types: porous, non-porous, and semi-porous. Determining how an item of evidence will be processed is dependent on the type and condition of the substrate.
- 4.4. It is important to maximize the development of latent prints and minimize the loss of latent print and other discipline evidence. As every situation is unique, examiners should use good judgement to determine what latent print development techniques will be used.

5. Quality Assurance and Controls

- 5.1. A control sample demonstrates the effectiveness of a reagent. The control sample will be a substance on an appropriate surface for testing the reagent. Control samples can be generated at the time of testing a reagent, or they can be produced *en masse* for routine testing. When prints are developed on the control sample, it will be noted in the appropriate logbook, and for casework, in the case record on the *LP-F-B Latent Print Summary Worksheet*. A positive reagent check is required for the working solution to be used in casework. If the reagent check is negative (no prints developed), a second control sample will be processed. If the second check is positive, record the results in the logbook and case notes. The working solution will not be used in casework if there is a second negative reagent check.
- 5.2. Working solutions are tested after preparation and prior to use – if it has been more than one day since the solution was prepared.
- 5.3. A control sample will be included in the cyanoacrylate fuming chamber every time evidence is processed.
- 5.4. The use of reagents may interfere with other forensic examinations such as: inks, paper, handwriting, indented impressions, body fluids, fibers, and paint. Examiners will be aware of how latent print processing may affect another discipline's examinations.
- 5.5. Follow all federal, state, and local disposal regulations.

6. Instrumentation for Preservation

- 6.1. Foster & Freeman Digital Capture System (DCS) hardware and software.



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7. Procedure for Preservation

7.1. Image Capture

7.1.1. Each examiner will have an individual login to the image capture system.

7.1.2. Images for scientific analysis

7.1.2.1. Images for scientific analysis are those used for examination purposes by subject matter experts.

7.1.2.2. Images will be captured with an identifier tag that includes a scale.

7.1.2.3. Laboratory Case information must be associated with the captured image(s).

7.1.2.4. Each image will be associated to its respective laboratory item number.

7.1.2.5. The original image(s) will remain unaltered.

7.1.2.6. Digital image processing will be done on a working copy.

7.1.2.7. Digital image processing will not misrepresent or compromise the integrity of the captured impression.

7.1.2.8. The final processed image(s) and associated digital histories will be retained.

7.1.2.9. All work done on an examiner's image will be clearly associated to the appropriate individual.

7.1.3. Images for documentation purposes

7.1.3.1. Images for documentation purposes are those not used for analysis by a subject matter expert.

7.1.3.2. The final documentation image will be retained.

7.2. Image Storage

7.2.1. All digital files must be recorded on a write-once recordable CD or DVD.



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7.2.2. One laboratory case will be recorded on a disc.

7.2.3. The number of discs associated with a laboratory case will be noted on *LP-F-B*.

7.2.4. Created discs will have the following information labeled on them.

- Laboratory case number
- Date files were recorded
- Handwritten initials of examiner

8. Quality Assurance and Controls

8.1. Copies of these images, or a reference to where the original images are stored, will be included in the case jacket for examination documentation purposes.

9. References

9.1. *Appendix A – Latent Print Processes*

9.2. *Foster & Freeman DCS operating manuals*

9.3. Scientific Working Group Imaging Technology, *Section 11: Best Practices for Documenting Image Enhancement*, version 1.3 2010.01.15



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1. 1,2-Indandione

1,2-Indandione is a reagent for revealing latent print impressions on paper and raw wood based products. It reacts with the amino acids contained in human sweat.

Stock and Working Solutions

Zinc Chloride Stock Solution

- 0.1 g zinc chloride
- 4.0 ml ethyl acetate
- 1.0 ml glacial acetic acid

1,2-Indandione Working Solution - *add in order; otherwise solution will be unstable and become cloudy*

- 0.25 g 1,2-Indandione
- 45 ml ethyl acetate
- 45 ml methanol
- 10 ml glacial acetic acid
- 1.0 ml Zinc Chloride Stock Solution
- 1.0 L HFE7100

Shelf life

- Stock Solution: 6 months
- Working Solution: at least 3 months

Storage

- Stock Solution: dark glass bottle
- Working Solution: dark glass bottle

Procedure

1. Spray, dip, or paint 1,2-Indandione working solution onto evidence.
Note: it is not recommended to dip the evidence if DNA swabbing has been requested.
2. Allow to air dry.
3. Place evidence into low level oven at approximately 100° Celsius for 10 minutes.
4. Visualize fluorescing latent prints with orange goggles using an alternate light source with blue/green light or 532 nm laser.

2. 1,8-Diazafluoren-9-one (DFO)

DFO is an analog reagent for revealing latent print impressions on paper and raw wood based products. It reacts with the amino acids contained in human sweat.



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Stock and Working Solutions

DFO Stock Solution – Thoroughly dissolve DFO in methanol and acidic acid.

- 1.0 g DFO
- 200 ml methanol
- 40 ml glacial acetic acid
- 200ml ethyl acetate

Working Solution

- 60 ml Stock Solution
- 50 ml acetone
- 50 ml xylene
- 10 ml propanol
- 830 ml of petroleum ether and stir

Shelf life

- Stock Solution: more than 6 months
- Working Solution: more than 6 months

Storage

- Stock Solution: dark glass bottle
- Working Solution: dark glass bottle

Procedure

1. Spray, dip, or paint DFO working solution onto evidence.
Note: it is not recommended to dip the evidence if DNA swabbing has been requested.
2. Allow to air dry.
3. Place evidence into low level oven at approximately 100° Celsius for 10 minutes.
4. Visualize fluorescence markings using alternate light source with blue/green light or 532 nm laser.

3. Amido Black

Amido black, or naphthalene black 10B, is a protein indicator particularly sensitive to those proteins present in blood. While other techniques for the enhancement of blood impressions are available, they may pose serious health hazards or display a reaction for short durations. Amido black is a safer, permanent procedure which can be used on porous or non-porous surfaces. Amido black does prevent subsequent serological examination and therefore may only be used after serological examination of the evidence. However, Amido black can be applied after cyanoacrylate fuming in many cases (see McCarthy and Grieve, 1989).



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Ways to Fix Blood Prior to Processing

1. Bake the item at 100° C for 30 minutes. Heat-sensitive items may be baked at a lower temperature for a longer time.
2. Submerge the item in the following solution: 20 g 5-Sulfosalicylic acid dissolved in 1000 ml distilled water for 3-5 minutes.
3. For dried blood, soak the item in methanol for at least 10 minutes.

Working Solutions

Amido Black (Methanol Base) Working Solution

Dissolve 2.0 g of amido black 10B in 100 ml of glacial acetic acid.
Add 900 ml of methanol and thoroughly mix.

1st Rinse

Mix 100 ml of glacial acetic acid with 900 ml of methanol.

2nd Rinse

Distilled (or tap) water.

Shelf life

Working Solution: indefinite

Storage

Working Solution: dark glass bottle

Procedure

1. Place the amido black 10B working solution into a tray large enough to accommodate the item being processed.
2. Completely immerse the item being processed for 30 seconds to 1 minute. The solution should be agitated before as well as during the evidence application.
3. 1st Rinse.
4. 2nd Rinse.

4. Ardrox

Ardrox P133D is an industrial penetrant manufactured by Ardrex, Limited of Canada, as 970 P10, and available in the United States from Radiatronics, Inc., of Overland Park, Kansas. The stain was developed to detect small fractures in construction materials and possesses certain properties that can be successfully utilized in latent print processing. Ardrex P133D readily penetrates and remains in minute openings, yet is easily rinsed from surrounding surfaces, and is highly luminescent with long wave, ultraviolet light excitation.

The examiner can choose from four preparations of Ardrex solutions. The preparation chosen is primarily dependent on the reaction of the substrate to the solvent used for



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dilution of the Ardrox. A 1% or 2% Ardrox in methanol or isopropanol is productive for most surfaces, with 1% Ardrox in methanol being the preferred preparation for most applications.

Substrates that react with the methanol preparation can be treated with either the Freon or Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) preparation. Freon is expensive and not readily available - MEK can be used when the substrate reacts with the other solvents. MEK based preparations can also be used on items when the substrate does not react with other solvents. Undiluted Ardrox can also be used to process items when the substrate reacts with the solvents.

Working Solutions

Methanol/Isopropanol

Mix 5.0 ml of Ardrox with 500 ml of methanol or isopropanol.

Alternate Formula

Mix 1.0 ml of Ardrox with 40 ml of methanol.

Add 60 ml of petroleum ether.

While the 40% methanol solution may cause some substrate damage, many surfaces, such as semi-porous items, benefit from the reduced alcohol mixture.

MEK

Mix 1.0 ml of Ardrox in 9.0 ml of isopropanol.

Add 15 ml of methyl ethyl ketone.

Add 75 ml of distilled water and mix.

Undiluted Ardrox

No preparation required.

Shelf life

Working Solution: up to 6 months

Storage

Working Solution: dark glass bottle

Procedure

Ardrox methanol, isopropanol and petroleum ether formulas application:

1. Apply the solution to the item to be processed by immersion or squirt bottle.
2. Allow the solution to remain on the item for several minutes to insure proper adherence of the Ardrox to the cyanoacrylate developed impressions.



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3. Before rinsing, examine the item using the appropriate light source to determine if background staining has occurred. If not, proceed with the examination and record all observed impressions.
4. If background staining is observed and prevents adequate photographic preservation expose the item to a light tap water rinse.
5. Allow the item to dry completely and examine with the appropriate light source.

Undiluted Ardrox application:

1. Completely cover the item to be processed with undiluted Ardrox by immersion or by squirt bottle.
2. Allow the liquid to remain on the item for about ten minutes.
3. Rinse the item under tap water until no yellow color remains.
4. Allow the item to dry and examine with the appropriate light source.

5. **Basic Yellow 40**

Basic Yellow 40 (also known as BY40, Panacryl Brilliant Flavine 10 GFF, or Maxilon Flavine 10 GFF) is a supplemental processing procedure designed to enhance faint or indistinct impressions developed by cyanoacrylate fuming. The excitation spectrum for Basic Yellow 40 is broad, with a maximum at approximately 445 nm. The emission spectrum is relatively narrow, with a maximum at approximately 495 nm.

The examiner can choose from multiple preparations of BY40 solutions. The preparation of choice is primarily dependent upon the reaction of the substrate to the solvent used. A 0.2% BY40 in denatured ethanol or methanol, weight to volume, is productive for most surfaces. Aqueous BY40 solutions should be used when methanol or other organic solvents will be destructive to the surface being treated.

Working Solutions

Denatured Ethanol or Methanol Formula

Dissolve 0.2 g of Basic Yellow 40 in 100 ml of denatured ethanol or methanol.

Aqueous Formula

1.0 g Basic Yellow 40
2.0 ml Photo-Flo
1000 ml water

Petroleum Ether Carrier Formula

Stock Solution



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100 mg BY40 dissolved in 60 ml propanol and 40 ml acetonitrile

Working Solution

5.0 ml stock solution mixed in 100 ml petroleum ether

Shelf life

Stock Solution: up to 6 months

Working Solution: up to 6 months

Storage

Stock Solution: dark glass bottle

Working Solution: dark glass bottle

Procedure

1. Apply the BY40 solution to the item of evidence by immersion or using a squirt bottle or aerosolized spray and allow to dry completely.

Examine the item using a laser or other alternate light source. Appropriate wavelengths are: 415 to 440 nm but excitation can also occur with long wave UV.

Use yellow or orange filter goggles to visualize any impressions.

6. Cyanoacrylate Ester (Superglue) Fuming

Cyanoacrylate vapor, ethyl or methyl cyanoacrylate, polymerizes with some latent print impressions to produce a white residue. The contrast of developed fingerprints may sometime be improved by the application of fluorescent dyes and/or powders.

Working Solution

Liquid cyanoacrylate ester (superglue).

Shelf life

Working Solution: indefinite

Storage

Working Solution: original container

Procedure

1. Place evidence in the superglue chamber. When appropriate, hang items or place loose items in processing baskets.



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2. Place enough superglue to cover the bottom surface of an aluminum dish then place it on the heating element in the superglue chamber.
3. Close and secure the chamber door.
4. Start the automatic cycle.
5. Remove evidence once the chamber door unlocks.

7. Gentian Violet

Gentian violet (crystal violet) is a sensitive stain which reacts with epithelial cells and other portions of latent print residue transferred upon surface contact. The presence of sebum appears to serve as an excellent transfer medium for sloughed epidermal cells and as a result, gentian violet is usually effective on surfaces which readily hold the deposited sebum, such as the adhesive side of tapes. The high sensitivity of gentian violet produces an immediate reaction upon skin contact, therefore, leak proof gloves are required for examinations. Accidental staining of the skin is relatively harmless, however, discoloration usually remains on the skin until “worn” off by the normal sloughing of skin cells.

Working Solution

Dissolve 1.0 g of Gentian Violet in 1000 ml of distilled water.

Shelf life

Working Solution: indefinite

Storage

Working Solution: dark glass bottle

Procedure

1. Fill a tray large enough to accommodate the item being processed with enough working solution to cover the item.
2. While agitating, immerse the item being processed completely for approximately 30 seconds.
3. Rinse the item under a gentle flow of tap water until all excess staining is removed.
4. Record any observed impressions.

Note: The above steps may be repeated until optimum contrast is reached.

8. Iodine Fuming

Iodine is a sensitive indicator of various fatty oils which are often present in latent print residue. Iodine is absorbed by the oily material which assumes the reddish-brown color. While absorption is quite rapid and can be most pronounced, no chemical change occurs to either substance. When exposure to the iodine ceases, the



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oily material releases the iodine molecules slowly. The color begins to fade and after several hours, the iodine may be completely dissipated. Return exposure will most often repeat the process while maintained exposure prevents dissipation. Generally, iodine dissipates with no trace of exposure or damage to the article.

Iodine is effective with relatively fresh oil deposits, but for those older than two weeks, the reaction may not occur or be too faint for recognition. A chemical breakdown of the oily material appears to inhibit absorption. Iodine is normally not destructive and may detect deposits with insufficient amino acids for effective ninhydrin reaction. The applications of 7, 8-benzoflavone may be used to intensify weak iodine discolorations of latent print residue.

Iodine is toxic and very corrosive to nearly all metals. It can be used to process nearly all types of surfaces, but is normally used with porous items.

Shelf Life

iodine crystals - indefinite

Storage

original container

Procedures

Iodine is most effectively utilized with vapors from sublimating crystals. Direct contact of iodine crystals to actual items should be avoided. Sublimation occurs at low temperature, but heat accelerates the action. Confined vapors provide for the best reaction and the least health risk.

1. Fuming Cabinet: Cabinets which permit adequate space for evidentiary items, fume containment, and gentle heat to accelerate sublimation are sometimes used. While there are commercially available cabinets, one can be easily constructed of wood and glass which may be more effective and less susceptible to the corrosive nature of iodine vapor.
2. Iodine Fuming Gun: Large or immobile items can also be processed with direct iodine vapor from a source most commonly called an iodine fuming gun. This device creates vapors within a tube which are directed toward the surface to be examined by forced air movement. This can be accomplished by using a compressed air source. Because the residue is exposed to the vapors for a brief duration, any iodine absorbed is released immediately demanding prompt preservation. Iodine fuming guns are readily available from nearly all



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suppliers, but also may be simply assembled using Gooch or thistle tubes, rubber stoppers, and tubing.

3. Zip Lock Plastic Bag: A highly practical alternative to a fuming cabinet is a zip lock transparent plastic bag. A small amount of iodine crystals are poured into the bag, the item is inserted and the bag sealed. The bag containing the crystals are held between the fingers or grabbed by the hand to provide additional heat to hasten sublimation. The bag may be periodically shaken to improve the distribution of iodine vapors, but close contact of crystals to the item should be minimized. Oily latents will discolor within minutes.

All iodine developed latent print impressions are transitory and once removed from exposure to the iodine fumes must be preserved as quickly as possible using appropriate photographic reservation techniques.

9. **LASER and Alternate Light Source Examination**

Scientific instrumentation for the visualization of natural and chemical luminescence of latent print impressions on physical evidence.

Procedure

1. Check instrument connection to electrical source.
2. Activate power and light source.
3. Select light source filter frequency (ALS).
4. Direct light wand towards evidence.
5. While wearing filter goggles, open the shutter and examine evidence for latent print luminescence. Close shutter when finished.

10. **Ninhydrin**

Ninhydrin, or tri-keto-hydrindene hydrate, is an extremely sensitive indicator of alpha-amino acids, proteins, peptides, and polypeptides. The reaction produces a violet to blue-violet coloring of these substances and is effective with older deposits with even minute amounts of amino acids. While ninhydrin can be used on any surface, normally processing is confined to porous items which have not subsequently become water-soaked or do not contain inherent animal proteins.

Working Solutions

Alternate Petroleum Ether Formula

1. Dissolve 5.0 g of ninhydrin crystals in 30 ml of methanol
2. Add 40 ml of isopropanol
3. Add 930 ml of petroleum ether



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Acetone Formula

Dissolve 6.0 g of ninhydrin in 1.0 L of acetone

HFE-7100 Formula

1. Using a magnetic stirrer, dissolve 5.0 g of ninhydrin crystals in 45 ml of ethanol
2. Add 2.0 ml of ethyl acetate
3. Add 5.0 ml of acetic acid solution
4. Add 1.0 L of 3M Novec™ HFE-7100

Shelf life

Working Solution: up to 1 year

Storage

Working Solution: dark glass bottle

Procedure

Dipping (preferred method of application)

1. In a tray large enough to accommodate the evidence, pour enough working solution to cover all the items.
2. Completely immerse each item to be processed in the working solution until the item is completely saturated, usually five seconds or less. The item can be manipulated using tongs or forceps.
3. Remove and allow the item to dry completely.
4. Place the item in the heat/humidity chamber at no greater than 80 degrees centigrade and between 60% and 80% relative humidity.
5. Check the item periodically to monitor the impression development. Care should be taken not to saturate the item with water vapor.

Alternate application methods

Brushing, Spraying, or use of a squirt bottle

Larger items that will not fit conveniently into processing trays should be painted with the ninhydrin solution using a soft bristle brush. Two inch to four-inch nylon paintbrushes are adequate. Care must be taken to apply an even and thorough amount to all surfaces. Applying ninhydrin via aerosolized spray cans or squirt bottles to items of evidence is also permissible.

Additional formulas are available for use (commercial and manual preparation) and are widely accepted.



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11. Physical Developer

Physical developer is a product devised specifically for the examination of wetted or water soaked porous items. This technique is a method which utilizes silver nitrate in an unstable ferrous/ferric redox solution in combination with a detergent solution. Although this technique was developed for water soaked items, it can be used on any porous item – water soaked or not.

Water soaked or wetted papers rarely contain sufficient amounts of amino acids or salts for effective examination with normal porous surface processes. Components in sweat are either completely removed or diffused throughout the surface. Under optimum conditions when greasy or oily impressions remain on the surface and fiber swell does not create traps for overall painting, magnetic powder will adhere to the residue. Since physical developer is an immersion process of high sensitivity, the reagent penetrates the porous material to detect any lipids which may be present. This reaction with residue other than palmar sweat increases the usefulness of physical developer as a post-treatment to items processed with ninhydrin. Physical developer is a somewhat complicated procedure when initially attempted, but can be efficiently incorporated as an examination technique by batch processing eligible items.

Physical developer requires special care and exact adherence to procedures. Some glassware and utensils must be dedicated to the technique and reagent contamination must be avoided.

Stock and Working Solutions

Pre-made solutions from a vendor are acceptable.

Solution 1 – Maleic Acid Prewash

1. Pour 1000 ml of distilled water into a 1500 ml beaker
2. Add 25 g of maleic acid and a large magnetic stir bar rinsed with distilled water
3. Stir with a magnetic stirrer until all solids are dissolved

Solution 2 – Buffered Ferrous/Ferric Redox Solutions

1. Pour 1000 ml of distilled water into a 1500 ml beaker
2. Rinse a large magnetic stir bar with distilled water and place in the beaker
3. Add the following chemicals in the order given making sure each chemical is fully dissolved before adding the next:
 - 30 g of ferric nitrate
 - 80 g of ferrous ammonium sulfate
 - 20 g of citric acid

Stir until all chemicals are dissolved and then stir an additional five minutes.



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Solution 3 – Stock Detergent Solution

1. Pour 1000 ml of distilled water into a 1500 ml beaker containing a large magnetic stir bar previously rinsed with distilled water
2. Add 3.0 g of n-Dodecylamine Acetate and stir with a magnetic stirrer.
3. Add 4.0 g of Synperonic N
4. Stir for thirty minutes
5. Pour the solution into a 1000 ml glass bottle, including undissolved material

Solution 4 – Silver Nitrate

1. Pour 50 ml of distilled water into a 100 ml beaker
 2. Add 10 g of silver nitrate and stir for one minute
- If using a magnetic stir bar, rinse with distilled water. The chlorine in tap water would combine with the silver nitrate and form a milky colored solution (silver chloride), rendering the solution unusable. Never use tap water for any of the working solutions.

Redox Working Solution

(must be combined in the order listed; mix in a beaker on a stirring device)

1. 1000 ml of Solution 2 (ferric redox)
2. 40 ml of Solution 3 (detergent)
3. 50 ml of Solution 4 (silver nitrate)
4. Mix for 3 – 5 minutes then place solution in a tray for processing.

Bleach Solution

1. The bleach solution is made by diluting household bleach at a ratio of 1:1 with tap water

Shelf life

Solution 1: indefinite	Solution 2: indefinite
Solution 3: indefinite	Solution 4: indefinite
Redox working solution: mix as needed	Bleach solution: mix as needed

Storage

Solution 1: clear or dark glass bottles	Solution 2: clear or dark glass bottles
Solution 3: clear or dark glass bottles	Solution 4: dark bottles

Procedure

Step 1 – Maleic Acid Prewash:

1. Pour enough maleic acid prewash to cover the item that is being processed into a glass tray.
2. Immerse the item in the solution for at least five minutes, or until bubbles are no longer given off.



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Step 2 – Redox Working Solution:

1. Pour enough Redox Working Solution to cover the items being processed into a glass tray.
2. Drain the items of excess prewash.
3. Immerse the items in the working solution and gently rock the tray.
4. Keep the items separated and be careful not to crease or handle the items extensively.
5. The processing time will vary from 5 to 15 minutes. It is important to monitor the development very closely to avoid over processing and obliteration of weaker impressions. Remove the item when optimum contrast is observed.

Step 3 – Water Rinse:

1. Fill a glass tray with enough tap water to cover the processed items.
2. Place processed items into the water rinse and agitate to remove the Redox Working Solution.
3. Continue until items are not releasing Redox Working Solution into the water.

Step 4 – Bleach Solution (optional – should be used when trying to improve the contrast of darker impressions):

1. Place the item in bleach solution for approximately 15 seconds.
2. Rinse the item under running tap water for at least one minute.

Step 5 – Drying:

1. Allow the items to air dry on a flat surface. The items may be blotted carefully to speed the drying process taking care with fragile evidence.

12. Powders

Fingerprint powders and particulate developers are very fine particles with an affinity for moisture. Palmar sweat, grease, oil, and most contaminants that coat the surface of friction ridge skin possess sufficient moisture and viscosity to attract and bind the fine particles together. Contact between friction ridge skin and a non-porous surface will sometimes result in a transfer of the skin coating to that surface. The non-absorbency of the surface prevents penetration by the deposited moisture. All fingerprint powders and particulate developers are indiscriminate in adhesion to moisture. Surfaces coated with residue in addition to suspected latent prints will attract powders and particulate developers throughout the surface.

The most effective agent in terms of adherence to moisture, non-adherence to dry surfaces, particle size, shape, uniformity, and intensity of color is carbon. Black powders generally produce the best results. Other colored powders may be required due to the substrate encountered, but should be restricted to absolute necessity.



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Magnetic powders are powder-coated, fine iron filings subject to magnetic attraction. These adhere to moisture to a lesser degree than carbon powders, but can be applied with less destructive force to the surface.

Particulate developers are substances which produce extremely fine particle residue upon burning. Materials with a high hydrocarbon content such as camphor, pine knots, or crumbled masking tape burn slowly and release soot in large quantities. Fine particulate carbon soot adheres extremely well to more viscous moisture while heat from the flame softens the residue. White or light colored soot may be produced by burning magnesium ribbon.

Most commercial black fingerprint powders have a high carbon base. According to the manufacturer's particular formula and production methods, the carbon base may be from a variety of sources, including lamp black, bone, or wood charcoal. Ground carbon alone cannot match the adhesion ability of fine particle carbon soot, but commercial powders contain milled carbon of highly uniform size and shape along with additional ingredients to preserve the milled condition and retard air moisture absorption.

No specific preparations are needed as the powders and materials being used are available commercially prepared.

DNA collection should always be a consideration when using powder. It is recommended to remove a small amount of powder from the container for use, and then throwing it away when finished. Single-use powders and brushes are commercially available, and should be used as needed in casework.

Shelf life
indefinite

Storage
original containers

Procedure

Nonmagnetic Powders

1. Remove the needed amount of powder from the storage container.
2. Dip the tip of the brush bristles into the powder.
3. Tap the excess powder onto the surface of the item being processed, and begin to brush.
4. Brush in the direction of developing ridges.
5. Slowly build powder onto ridges and stop when there is sufficient development.



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Magnetic Powders

1. Remove the needed amount of powder from the storage container.
2. Place magna wand, with magnet engaged, into the powder.
3. Move the wand in a circular motion over the surface of the item being processed. The powder should touch the surface, never the wand.
4. Once development has occurred, release the attached powder back into the pile removed from the storage container.

13. Rhodamine 6G

Rhodamine 6G is a supplemental processing procedure designed to enhance faint or indistinct impressions developed by superglue fuming. Rhodamine 6G has an affinity for adhesion to polymerized latent impressions even at levels below visual observation. Excitation of Rhodamine 6G with the 488 nm, 510 nm, 514.5 nm, or 532 nm lines of the laser produces extremely bright fluorescence at about 550 nm.

Stock and Working Solutions

Petroleum Ether Carrier Formula

Stock Solution: dissolve 1.0 g Rhodamine 6G in 1000 ml of methanol.

Working Solution:

Mix in order:

- 3.0 ml stock solution
- 15 ml acetone
- 10 ml acetonitrile
- 15 ml methanol
- 32 ml isopropanol
- 925 ml petroleum ether

Methanol/Isopropanol Formula

Dissolve 0.1 g of Rhodamine 6G in 1000 ml of methanol or isopropanol.

Aqueous Formula

Dissolve 0.1 g of Rhodamine 6G in 1000 ml of distilled water.

Shelf life

Stock Solution: indefinite

Working Solutions: up to 6 months

Storage

Stock Solution: dark glass bottle

Working Solution: dark glass bottle



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Procedure

1. Apply the solution to the item of evidence by using a squirt bottle or immersion.
2. Allow to dry completely.
3. Examine the item using a laser or other alternate light source.

14. Silver Nitrate

Silver nitrate reacts with sodium and potassium chloride in palmar sweat to form silver chloride, a compound more photosensitive than silver nitrate. With certain surfaces, such as raw or unfinished wood and wax impregnated papers silver nitrate is one of the most effective processing techniques available. However, this procedure is particularly destructive. Silver nitrate does not yield consistently high success on porous items, is expensive, and prohibits effective laser examinations and therefore should be avoided when processing routine paper or porous items.

Working Solutions

Raw wood

1. Mix 5.0 g of silver nitrate in 100 ml of distilled water and stir until the crystals are completely dissolved.
2. Add 1.0 ml of glacial acetic acid and completely mix.

Wax Impregnated Papers

1. Mix 3.0 g of silver nitrate in 10 ml of distilled water and stir until the crystals are completely dissolved.
2. Add 90 ml of ethanol and 1.0 ml of glacial acetic acid and mix completely.

Flare/dynamite wrapper type papers

1. Dissolve completely 6.0 g of silver nitrate in 10 ml of distilled water and add 100 ml of ethanol.
2. Dissolve completely 6.0 g of silver nitrate in 10 ml of distilled water and add 100 ml of methanol.
3. Dissolve completely 6.0 g of silver nitrate in 10 ml of distilled water and add 100 ml of isopropanol.
4. The ethanol solution (step 1 above), is then mixed with the methanol solution (step 2 above) and then mixed the isopropanol solution (step 3 above).

Shelf life

Working Solutions: up to 1 year

Storage

Working Solutions: dark glass bottles



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Procedure

1. Apply the appropriate silver nitrate solution to the item of evidence by dipping or brushing.
2. Dry the item completely.
3. Expose the item to high-intensity light or sunlight.
4. Silver chloride impressions will darken and when less than optimum intensity is reached the item must be removed from the light source and covered to prevent overdevelopment.

15. **Small Particle Reagent (SPR)**

Small particle reagent was devised and refined by the British Home Office as an effective procedure for processing wet surfaces. Both porous and non-porous, which are wet at the time of the latent deposit and those that become wet after deposit, seldom retain sufficient water soluble material for conventional processing methods. Non-porous items which have been allowed to dry offer some potential if the deposit contains non-water soluble oily matter. However, the drying process lessens the possibility of adequate adhesion for powders or particulate.

SPR is very effective in the secondary treatment of cyanoacrylate ester developed impressions by adhering to faint impressions generally better than powders. Molybdenum disulfide is produced in various particle sizes. Smaller particle size is the most effective.

Stock and Working Solutions

Surfactant Stock Solution

1. Dissolve 8.0 ml of Tergitol 7 in 500 ml of distilled water.
This will make approximately 10 L of working solution.

SPR Suspension Working Solution

1. Add 10 g of molybdenum disulfide to 5.0 ml of the Surfactant Stock Solution stirring slowly.
2. Continue to stir until the mixture is of a creamy consistency and free of any dry powder.
3. Stir in 900 ml of distilled water.

Shelf life

Stock Solution: indefinite

Working Solution: up to 6 months

Storage

Stock Solution: dark bottle

Working Solution: bottle



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Procedure

Immersion Technique

1. Shake the working solution well and place in a shallow tray. Pour in enough solution to cover the item being processed.
2. Stir again before placing the item into the solution.
3. Place the item being processed into the solution.
4. Allow the item to remain in the suspension long enough for the molybdenum particles to settle on the item (approximately 30 seconds).
5. Turn the item and leave for an additional 30 seconds.
6. Continue, repeating stems 4 and 5 above until all surfaces of the item have been exposed to the solution.
7. Place the item into a tray of tap water and rock until the excess SPR is removed.
8. Allow the item to dry.

Spray Bottle Application

1. Using a spray bottle, disperse enough SPR to cover the item.
2. Wash off excess SPR by running the item under a slow flow of tap water.
3. Allow the item to dry.

16. Sticky-Side Powder

The use of powder suspensions to develop impressions on the sticky side of tapes and labels has proven to be an effective alternative to the gentian violet technique.

Working Solutions

Alternate Black Powder

1. Dilute Liqui-Nox™ 50:50 with tap water.
2. Add approximately 1 tsp. black powder to the Liqui-Nox™ solution and stir until the mixture is the consistency of shaving cream.

Ash Gray Powder

1. Add approximately 1 tsp. Ash Gray powder to Photo-Flo™ 200 or Photo-Flo™ 600 and stir until the mixture is the consistency of thin paint.

Commercially available preparations (i.e. Wetwop™)

Shelf life

Working Solution: Alternate Black and Ash Gray – mix as need
commercial preparation –indefinite



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Storage

Working Solution: Alternate Black and Ash Gray – N/A
commercial preparation – original container

Procedure

1. Cover the item being processed in the working suspension. This can be done by immersion or using a soft paint brush.
2. Allow the suspension to remain on the item for 10 seconds to 1 minute.
3. Rinse the evidence with a gently flow of cold tap water.
4. Repeat until optimum contrast is reached.

17. Sudan Black

Sudan Black is a dye which stains fatty components of sebaceous sweat to produce a blue-black image. The formulation contains solid particles of dye as well as dye in solution. It is less sensitive than some other processes for latent fingerprint detection, but is of particular use on surfaces which are contaminated with, for example, grease, foodstuffs or dried deposits of soft drinks. It will also enhance super glue developed fingerprints.

Working Solution

1. Place 15 g of Sudan Black B into a clean 2 L glass beaker
2. Add 1000 ml of ethanol and stir
3. Add 500 ml of distilled water and stir

Note: not all of the Sudan black B will dissolve

Shelf life

Working Solution: indefinite

Storage

Working Solution: glass bottle

Procedure

1. Ensure that any visible latents have been recorded before treatment with Sudan Black.
2. Shake container of working solution well and pour enough to cover the item of evidence into a clean, dry glass tray.
3. Immerse the item in the working solution for approximately 2 minutes.
4. Rinse slowly under cold running tap water until excess dye has been removed from the background.
5. Allow item to dry at room temperature (heating is not recommended).



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1. Scope

- 1.1. These guidelines will ensure that Laboratory Services case records contain examination documentation that support the reported findings in a way that in the absence of the primary examiner, another qualified examiner in the discipline or supervisor could evaluate what was done and interpret the data.
- 1.2. These guidelines establish the methodology used in the examination of friction ridge skin impressions.
- 1.3. These guidelines establish the acceptable conclusions that can be reached from the comparison of friction ridge skin impressions.
- 1.4. It is applicable to all case records generated by Laboratory Services fingerprint specialists.
 - 1.4.1. *Appendix A – Glossary of Symbols and Terms*
 - 1.4.2. *Department of Justice Uniform Language for Testimony and Reports for the Forensic Latent Print Discipline*

2. Procedure for Documentation

- 2.1. Latent print examination documentation will include: photographs, sketches, diagrams, video, photocopies, and other visual aids used to document the latent print examination. Observations will also include specific information on the sequence of developmental processes.
- 2.2. When a latent print suitable for source identification is developed and captured, recorded observations will indicate, by sequence number, which procedure resulted in the developed print. All latent prints suitable for source identification will be photographically captured and tracked in StarLIMS. In addition to being used for examination documentation, latent print images are considered evidence and will be physically maintained in the ATF Laboratory Latent Print File.
- 2.3. When multiple latent prints that are suitable for source identification are developed on an item of evidence, all of the developed latent prints suitable for source identification will be compared to any submitted known exemplars.
 - 2.3.1. In cases that involve an exceptionally high number of latent prints suitable for source identification, the examiner may work with the first line supervisor to determine when a sufficient number of comparisons have been completed.



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- 2.3.2. The case record will clearly document this decision.
- 2.4. Captures of latent prints suitable for source identification will be marked according to *Appendix A – Glossary of Symbols and Terms*. These markings are considered preliminary and are subject to change as the examiner moves through the analysis, comparisons, and evaluation processes.
- 2.5. Information about the orientation and position of the latent print on the item of evidence will be included in the case record. This information may be recorded through a narrative description, photographs, or diagrams.
- 2.6. A latent print is considered “captured” at the point the image is uniquely identified.
 - 2.6.1. If a latent print that is not suitable for source identification is photographed with a latent print that is suitable for source identification, the latent print not suitable for source identification will be marked as such.
 - 2.6.2. When multiple latent prints which are not suitable for source identification are photographed along with latent prints that are suitable for source identification (i.e., a sheet of paper with two latent prints suitable for source identification and multiple latent prints not suitable for source identification), a note that the latent prints not marked are considered not suitable for source identification will be made in the case notes.
- 2.7. At least one copy of each known exemplar will be retained in the latent print case record.
- 2.8. All latent print case records will include completed *ATF-LS-LP-F-A Latent Print Worksheet* and *ATF-LS-LP-F-B Latent Print Summary Worksheet*.
3. Procedure for Methodology
 - 3.1. Analysis
 - 3.1.1. Examination of friction ridge skin detail conducted to determine suitability for identification. Factors to be considered include, but are not limited to: the quality (clarity) of the impression, the quantity of detail present and the anatomical source.



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3.2. Comparison

3.2.1. The direct or side-by-side examination of friction ridge detail to determine whether the information in the impressions is in agreement based on similarity, sequence and spatial relationship.

3.3. Evaluation

3.3.1. Formulation of a conclusion based on the analysis and comparison of friction ridge impressions.

3.4. Verification

3.4.1. Independent application of the ACE methodology by another qualified examiner.

4. Procedure for Conclusions

4.1. Source Identification

4.1.1. ‘Source Identification’ is an examiner’s conclusion that two friction ridge skin impressions originated from the same source. This conclusion is an examiner’s decision that the observed friction ridge skin features are in sufficient correspondence such that the examiner would not expect to see the same arrangement of features repeated in an impression that came from a different source and insufficient friction ridge skin features in disagreement to conclude that the impressions came from different sources.

4.1.2. The basis for a ‘source identification’ conclusion is an examiner’s decision that the observed corresponding friction ridge skin features provide extremely strong support for the proposition that the two impressions came from the same source and extremely weak support for the proposition that the impressions came from different sources.

4.1.3. A source identification is the statement of an examiner’s opinion (an inductive inference) that the probability that the two impressions were made by two different sources is so small that it is negligible. A source identification is not based on a statistically derived or verified measurement or comparison of all friction ridge skin impressions in the world’s population.



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4.2. Source Exclusion

4.2.1. ‘Source exclusion’ is an examiner’s conclusion that two friction ridge skin impressions did not originate from the same source.

4.2.2. The basis for a ‘source exclusion’ conclusion is an examiner’s decision that the observed friction ridge skin features are in sufficient disagreement and provide extremely strong support for the proposition that the two impressions came from different sources and extremely weak or no support for the proposition that the two impressions came from the same source.

4.3. Inconclusive

4.3.1. ‘Inconclusive’ is an examiner’s conclusion that there is insufficient quantity and / or clarity of corresponding friction ridge skin features between two impressions such that the examiner is unable to identify or exclude the two impressions as originating from the same source.

4.3.2. The basis for an ‘inconclusive’ conclusion is an examiner’s decision that a ‘source identification’ or ‘source exclusion’ cannot be made due to insufficient information in either of the two impressions examined.

4.4. Qualifications and Limitations of Latent Print Examinations

4.4.1. A conclusion provided during testimony or in a report is ultimately an examiner’s decision and is not based on a statistically-derived or verified measurement or comparison to all other friction ridge skin impression features. Therefore, an examiner shall not:

- assert that a ‘source identification’ or a ‘source exclusion’ conclusion is based on the ‘uniqueness’ of an item of evidence in nature;
- use the terms ‘individualize’ or ‘individualization’ when describing a source conclusion;
- assert that two friction ridge skin impressions originated from the same source to the exclusion of all other sources.

4.4.1.1. These assertions may wrongly imply that a source conclusion is based on a statistically-derived or verified measurement or comparison to all other friction ridge skin impression features in the world’s population, rather than an examiner’s expert opinion.

4.4.2. An examiner shall not assert that latent print examination is infallible or has a zero error rate.



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- 4.4.3. An examiner shall not provide a conclusion that includes a statistic or numerical degree of probability except when based on relevant and appropriate data.
- 4.4.4. An examiner shall not cite the number of latent print examinations performed in his or her career as a direct measure for the accuracy of a proffered conclusion. An examiner may cite the number of forensic latent print examinations performed in his or her career for the purpose of establishing, defending, or describing his or her qualifications or experience.
- 4.4.5. An examiner shall not assert that two friction ridge skin impressions originated from the same source with absolute or 100% certainty; or use the expressions 'reasonable degree of scientific certainty,' 'reasonable scientific certainty,' or similar assertions of reasonable certainty in either reports or testimony unless required to do so by a judge or applicable law.

5. References

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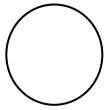
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Symbol

Description

Ø

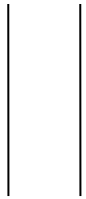
Source identification (identification)



Latent print indicator
(fingerprint/palm print/foot print)



Latent fingerprint indicator / latent toe print
indicator

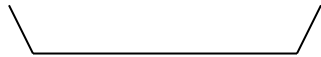


Lower joint indicator

LJ

Non-Ø

Source exclusion



PP

Palm print indicator / foot print indicator

POS? / PP

Palm print / foot print indicator with unknown
orientation

**Abbreviations/Terms****Description**

AB	Amido Black
ACE-V	Scientific methodology used to perform latent print comparison: Analysis, Comparison, Evaluation, Verification
AFIS	Automated Fingerprint Identification System
ALS	Alternate Light Source
BICP	Bi-chromatic Powder
BP	Black Powder
BY40 or BY#40	Basic Yellow 40
CA or CAE	Cyanoacrylate Ester
Cal	Caliber
CD or CD-R	Compact Disc (R refers to recordable)
CR	Central Receiving
CS-16	Crime Scope Alternate Light Source
CV	Crystal Violet
DFO	1,8-Diazafluoren-9-one
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DNP	Did Not Process
DOA	Date of arrest
DOB	Date of birth
DVD or DVD-R	Digital Versatile Disc or Digital Video Disc (R refers to recordable)
ER	Evidence Room
Ex. or Exh.	Exhibit
FB	Forensic Biologist
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FedEx or FE	Federal Express
FC	Forensic Chemist



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Abbreviations/Terms

Description

FLS	Forensic Light Source
FP	Fingerprint
FTE	Firearm Toolmark Examiner
GV	Gentian Violet
H/C	Hand carried
IAFIS	Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System
I + I or I/I	Inked Print to Inked Print comparison
I + L or I/L	Inked Print to Latent Print comparison
ID#	Identification finger number
IN	ATF Investigation number
INC	Inconclusive
IND	1,2 Indanedione
INK	Inked prints
INV	Inventory
IR	Infrared Light Imaging
Joints	Finger phalange sections
KP	Known prints
LASER (LAS)	Light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation
LFP	Latent fingerprint
LFPS	Latent Fingerprint Section
LJ	Lower joint
LOV	Latent print(s) of value
LP	Latent print
LPE	Latent Print Examiner
LPP	Latent palm print
LS	Live Scan



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Abbreviations/Terms

Description

Mag(s)	Magazine(s)
MCP	Major Case Prints also known as Complete Friction Ridge Exemplars
MPB	Magnetic Powder Black
MPG	Magnetic Powder Grey
MPW	Magnetic Powder White
NAP	No Additional Packaging
Neg	Negative
NGI	Next Generation Identification
NIBIN	National Integrated Ballistic Information Network
NIN	Ninhydrin
NLD	No latents developed
NLOV	No latents of value
NSSI	Not Suitable for Source Identification
NV	No value
Patent Print	Friction ridge impression of unknown origin, visible without development
PCC	Potential Comparison Candidate
PD	Physical developer
Pen Pack	Penitentiary Record Packet
PP	Palm print
QDE	Questioned Document Examiner
Rec'd	Received
RUV	Reflected Ultraviolet Light Imaging
R6G	Rhodamine 6G
SCCNI	Sealed Container(s), Contents Not Inventoried
SEXCL	Source Exclusion
S/N or SN	Serial number



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Abbreviations/Terms

Description

SG	Superglue
SRL	Superglue/Rhodamine 6G/Laser
SRLN	Superglue/Rhodamine 6G/Laser/Ninhydrin
SSN	Social Security Number
SSI	Suitable for Source Identification
SSPB	Sticky-side powder black
SSPW	Sticky-side powder white
TTSN	Transferor’s Transaction Serial Number
UV	Ultraviolet light
Ver	Verification
VIS	Visual exam
VL	Visible light
WL	White light



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1. Scope

1.1. This document establishes the acceptable reporting of:

- Conclusions for the comparison of friction ridge skin impressions;
- Fingerprint / palm print exemplars;
- Processing results; and
- Next Generation Identification results

It is applicable to all Laboratory Services Forensic Science Laboratories.

2. Procedure

2.1. When associations are made, the significance of the association shall be communicated clearly and qualified properly in the report. Examples of this are as follows:

2.1.1. Source Identification

2.1.1.1. Latent fingerprint 3.1 was compared to the fingerprint impressions in Exhibit 1. Latent fingerprint 3.1 was identified as coming from the same source as the right index fingerprint impression appearing on Exhibit 1 (John Doe). The opinion of Source Identification is based on the observed features being in sufficient correspondence, such that the arrangement of features is not expected to be observed in an impression which came from a different source.

2.1.2. Source Exclusion

2.1.2.1. Latent fingerprint 3.1 was compared to the fingerprint impressions in Exhibit 1. Latent fingerprint 3.1 was excluded as being a fingerprint impression of John Doe. This opinion is based on the observed features having sufficient differences to conclude that they were not made by the same source of the fingerprint impressions in Exhibit 1.

2.1.3. Inconclusive

2.1.3.1. When reporting inconclusive findings, the examiner must clearly indicate the reason for the inconclusive finding. For example, latent fingerprint 3.1 was compared, insofar as possible, with the fingerprint impressions appearing in Exhibit 1. The results of the comparison were inconclusive due to the incomplete recording(s) of the fingerprint impressions in Exhibit 1. Please submit fully recorded fingerprint impressions for additional comparisons.



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2.2. Fingerprint / Palm Print Exemplars

- 2.2.1. When fingerprint and/or palm print records are received, or downloaded, they will be described using the name of the subject printed on the record (if present) and the UCN (Universal Control Number).
- 2.2.2. If fingerprint or palm print records are received, or downloaded, without an agency exhibit number, the submitter will be notified by the report of the assigned laboratory (LIMS) number.
- 2.2.3. When fingerprint or palm print records are downloaded, examiners will request that contributors submit current fingerprint or palm print records prior to any request for testimony to confirm that they originate from a common source. Additionally, the examiner will advise that the current records need to have been recorded and signed by an individual who will also need to be available to testify to that record.

2.3. Reporting Processing Results

- 2.3.1. Latent print examination reports will clearly describe which items of evidence were processed for latent prints, the type of processing utilized (i.e. chemical, visual), and the results of the processing. Additionally, the results must address any exhibits that were not examined/processed for latent prints.
- 2.3.2. The processing results for all components of an item of evidence will be unambiguous (e.g. One (1) latent fingerprint suitable for source identification was developed on Exhibit 1, a ammunition magazine. No latent prints suitable for source identification were developed on Exhibit 1, a pistol.)

2.3.2.1. Identifiable Latent Prints Developed

- 2.3.2.1.1. When identifiable latent prints are developed, the report will communicate the number developed and captured on each exhibit. The examiner will sub-designate each latent print in LIMS. An example of this would be: two identifiable latent prints were developed on Exhibit 5 and sub-designated as Exhibits 5.1 and 5.2.

2.3.2.2. No Latent Prints and/or No Identifiable Developed



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2.3.2.2.1. When an item of evidence has been processed for latent prints and no latent prints or no identifiable latent prints are developed, the result will be clearly communicated in the laboratory report.

2.4. Next Generation Identification (NGI):

2.4.1. Example wording for a Source Identification

2.4.1.1. The latent fingerprint, Exhibit 1.1, was searched in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Next Generation Identification (FBI-NGI) database. The latent fingerprint has been identified as coming from the same source as a record bearing the name John DOE, UCN 123456LP7. The opinion of Source Identification is based on the observed features being in sufficient correspondence, such that the arrangement of features is not expected to be observed in an impression which came from a different source.

2.4.2. In addition to reporting the search results, the laboratory report must communicate the exhibit and the latent print designation of all the fingerprint(s) and/or palm print(s) that were searched against the database.



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1. Scope

- 1.1. This policy and procedure guideline establishes the process for conducting searches of friction ridge skin impressions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Next Generation Identification database. It is applicable to all Laboratory Services Forensic Science Laboratories.

2. Instrumentation

- 2.1. The equipment for conducting a search of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Next Generation Identification (NGI) database includes a networked personal computer equipped with approved Universal Latent Workstation software (ULW) and access to the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal.

3. Procedure

- 3.1. If the examiner has determined that there are one or more unidentified latent fingerprints or palm prints suitable to be searched against the FBI NGI database, the examiner should perform NGI searches. When performing the search, a minimum of five candidates will be requested.
- 3.2. When multiple prints are searched, or there is a specific request to conduct a NGI search, and a latent print is determined to be not suitable for searching, it will be documented in the case notes and reported in the Examination/Analysis and Interpretation of Results section of the laboratory report.
- 3.3. The examiner will submit an IRQ (Image Request) and download a fingerprint record of the individual identified after conducting an NGI database search. This will allow the examiner to compare any additional latent prints in the case.
- 3.4. A copy of the downloaded NGI record will be maintained in the case documentation. The downloaded record will be designated a laboratory (LIMS) number. If any unidentified latent prints remain after the examiner has performed comparisons to the downloaded fingerprint/palm print record, the examiner may conduct additional NGI searches and/or request any suspect fingerprint/palm print records to be submitted to the laboratory for comparison.
- 3.5. The NGI search results will be included in the examiner's case notes and laboratory report.
- 3.6. Appropriate system reports documenting search parameters and individual candidate search results will be included in the case record.



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4. Quality Assurance and Controls

- 4.1. When using personal computer software such as ULW, examiners must take care to enhance the print to a quality that is suitable for an effective search. This may be accomplished using other laboratory latent print enhancement instrumentation.
- 4.2. All transaction documentation must be current and available for review by laboratory management, Quality Programs or the FBI CJIS WAN Inspectors at any time.
- 4.3. The ATF Laboratory Services CJIS Systems Officer will ensure that the laboratory is in compliance with the CJIS WAN Memorandum of Understanding.
- 4.4. Any breaches of security will be immediately reported to the appropriate Laboratory Services Section Chief, who will be responsible to report the incident to the ATF Laboratory Services CJIS Systems Officer.

5. References

- 5.1. *Universal Latent Workstation online help*