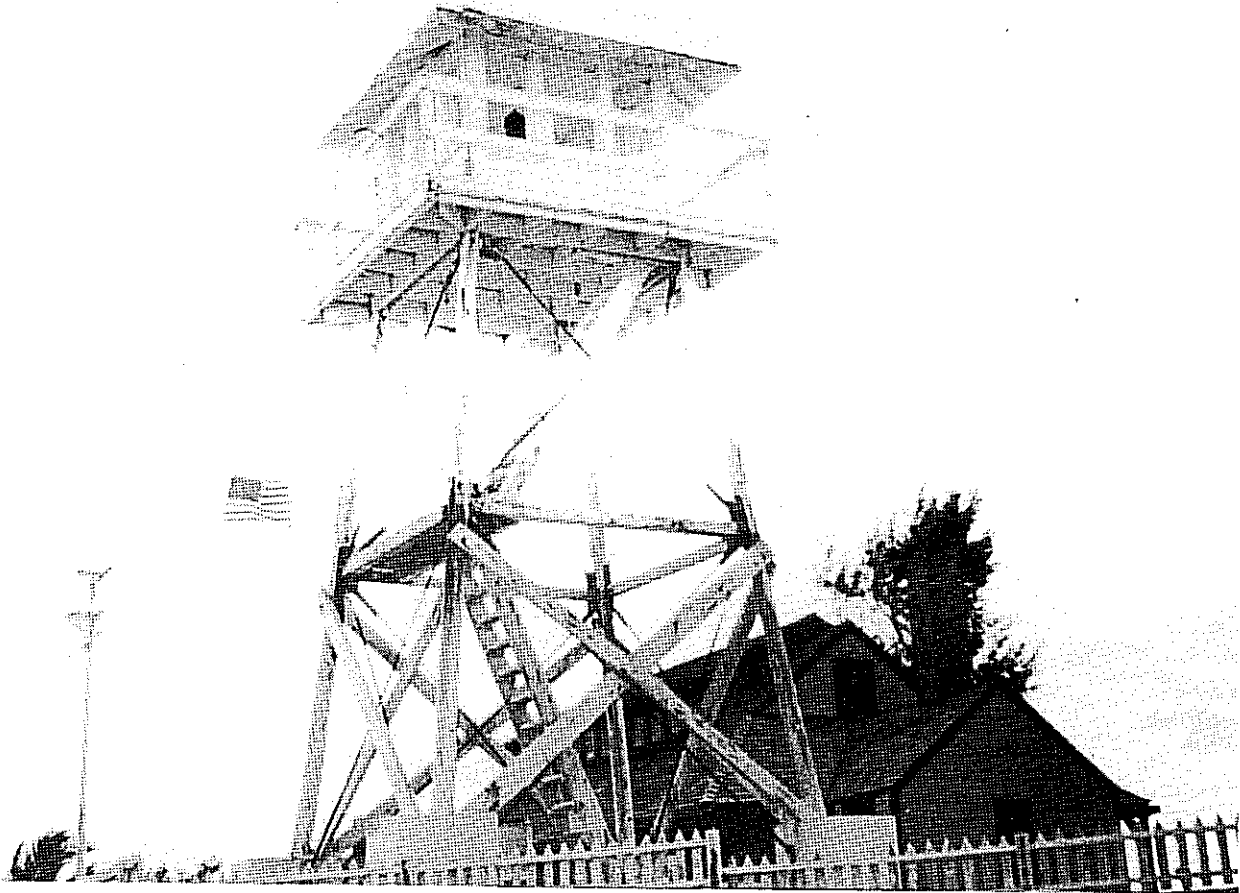




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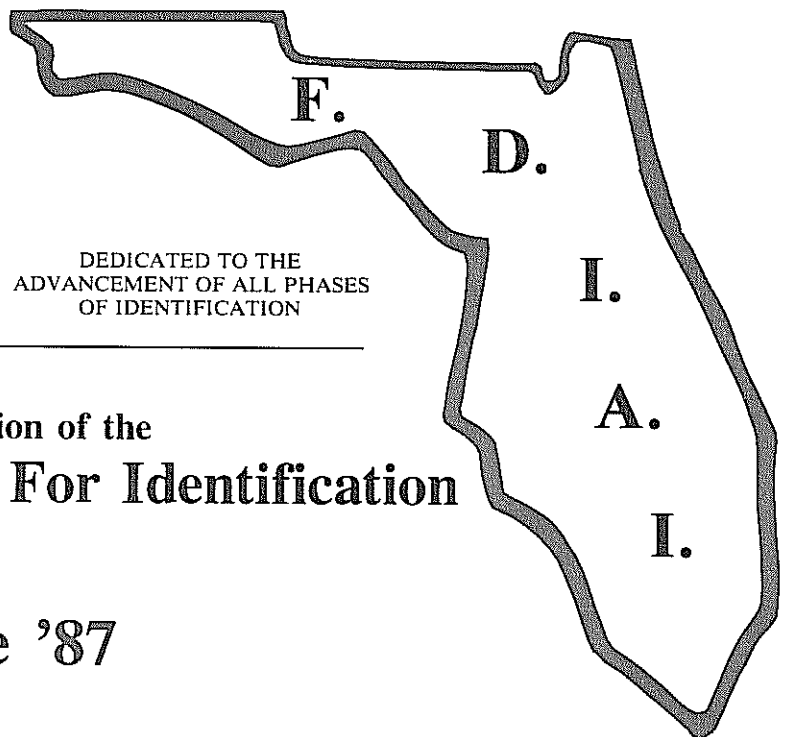
QUARTERLY ISSUE

JUNE 1987



## Gilbert's Bar House

The Gilbert's Bar House of Refuge, now a museum and historic site, provided rescue and safe haven to shipwrecked sailors from the 1800's through this century.



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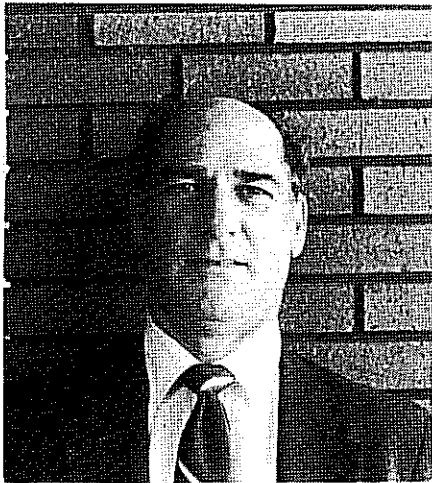
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# From The President's Desk



*Walt J. Steeb  
President  
Florida State Division  
of the  
International Association  
for Identification  
P. O. Box 66  
Maitland, Florida 32751*

I take this opportunity to remind you that the 72nd Annual I.A.I. Conference is being held in Washington, D.C. from August 2 to 7, 1987. The host hotel is the Radisson Mark Plaza, Alexandria, Virginia. The Florida Division has always been well represented at these conferences. Please make an effort to attend. The Florida Division can take great pride in the fact that the Governing Body of the I.A.I. is represented by Robert Grant, Chairman of the board, Charles Jacobs, 2nd Vice-President and James Murray, 5th Vice-President. In addition, Doug Monsoor, Past President and long time supporter will be installed as President this year.

As an update on the October Conference, the site selected is the Holiday Inn, Oceanside, Jensen Beach, Florida. The conference will be held October 20th thru October 23rd. Please note that the conference will terminate on Friday, thus eliminating any weekend conflicts, as in the past. 3rd

Vice-President, Bill Patterson and the committee are doing an excellent job in preparing what promises to be a great seminar.

In closing, I urge each of you to be alert for articles to submit for F.D.I.A.I. publication. Kathy Taft has done an excellent job with past issues, but she is limited in what she can do without your assistance.

Sincerely,

Walt J. Steeb  
President, F.D.I.A.I.

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*The Florida State Division NEWSLETTER is the official publication at the Florida State Division of the International Association for Identification. The views and opinions expressed in articles published in the NEWSLETTER are exclusively those of the writers and do not reflect an endorsement or position of the Florida State division of the International Association for Identification or its membership.*

# Development of Prints on Human Skin: Using Cyanoacrylates and the Laser, Using Tetramethylbenzidine

by: *Tim Whitfield*

*Training Coordinator*

*Technical Services Division*

*Pinellas County Sheriff's Office*

Many different processes are currently being used by technicians across the country in their quest to develop prints on human skin. Of course, most everyone associated with law enforcement knows that the development of prints on skin is to say the least, a long, long, shot. Yet, we technicians keep trying.

Technicians know from their training that if print residues are located on a surface that is somewhat respondent to powders, stains, or fuming, prints can theoretically be developed. Whether, the print will be of value will largely depend upon the amount of residue that is present on that particular surface. Based on that information, we know that some parts of the human body can, at times, be capable of yielding usable prints.

Some of the methods currently being used by technicians to attempt this print development on skin involve the use of chemicals such as silver nitrate and iodine fuming. Other technicians prefer to use materials that are capable of lifting the print residues off the skin. These materials are grouped together and called "transfer methods". Polaroid film, Saran Wrap, window tinting, silver plates, and glossy latent cards are just a few of these materials. Technicians have found that by pressing these materials against the suspected skin area, a process of transfer will take place. The residue will be lifted off the skin and onto the material. The material is then processed using some conventional method such as cyanoacrylate fumes or powders. Some technicians have even applied magnetic powder directly to the skin and developed prints. All of these methods will work if the conditions are right. It is the intention of this article to make the technician aware of the another method that I have found to be most successful.

During the last two years I have done extensive experimentation into the development of prints on human skin. I have used all of the above stated methods. I have also been fortunate enough to have the availability of laser light. The following findings are based on my results from the

processing of over 80 homicide victims. The processes mentioned are "my" personal preferences and are only suggested so that the reader might weigh all choices available.

## Prints Deposited in Blood on Cadavers

My best results were obtained by using tetramethylbenzidine. The formula for "TMB" as it is commonly called was acquired by writer from information supplied by the FBI in the booklet **Significant Advances in the Science of Fingerprints**. This booklet was presented by Robert J. Hazen B.C.S., B.B.A. to the international conference of fingerprints held in London, England in November of 1984. The formula was developed and presented to the FBI by Dr. Henry Lee, Chief, Forensic Science Laboratory, Connecticut State Police. The formula from that article is as follows:

The ingredients used and the procedure for the preparation of the TMB solution as directed by Dr. Lee are as follows:

A. Acetate buffer	
Sodium Acetate	5 gm
Glacial acetic acid	43 ml
Distilled water	50 ml

Dissolve 5 gm of sodium acetate in 43 ml of concentrated reagent-grade glacial acetic acid. Add 50 ml of distilled water to the solution. This acetate buffer can be stored at room temperature.

B. Tetramethylbenzidine	
3, 3', 5, 5' tetramethylbenzidine	0.4 gm
Acetate buffer	20 ml

Dissolve 0.2 gm of TMB in 10 ml of acetate buffer. The mixture is thoroughly mixed for five minutes. The solution is then filtered to remove any undissolved particles. TMB solution should be stored in a brown reagent bottle and could be kept in the refrigerator for six months.

C. Collodion-Ethanol-Ether Solution	
Collodion	30 ml
Ethanol	15 ml
Ethly ether	120 ml

Mix 30 ml of reagent-grade collodion with 15 ml of ethanol. Let the mixture stand for five minutes until collodion and ethanol are completely mixed.

Add 120 ml of ethly ether (reagent-grade) slowly to collodion-ethanol solution with a constant stirring to avoid precipitation. Mix collodion-ethanol-ether together until they are uniformly mixed.

## D. TMB Spray Reagent

1. Add 0.5 gm sodium perborate into 6 ml of tetramethylbenzidine-acetate buffer (solution) and mix well.

2. Add to mixture into 120 ml of collodion ethanol-ether solution and mix well.
3. TMB spray reagent should be freshly made.<sup>3</sup>

Once the reagent has been mixed together you can begin your spraying. Examine the body for any areas of blood. You don't have to see a print in blood for it to be there. I once sprayed an area around a large bloody region of a body only to have a partial palm print develop where nothing was visible in blood. Begin by spraying light amounts of mist. Photograph the reaction as it develops. When ridge detail appears, photograph it before you spray additional mist. It's easy to over develop a print. You might end up taking 10 to 15 photographs during your development period of this one print.

Photographs should be taken immediately because the print will diffuse after a while leaving nothing but a blue-green spot. Have your photography equipment ready to go when you begin spraying.

When using "TMB" be sure that you spray in a well ventilated area. Wear an environmental mask to avoid inhaling the fumes and use heavy duty rubber gloves in case of a spill. "TMB" should not be used on any victim that is alive. If a semi-visible blood print is on a live victim, photograph what you can see and use the "non glossy" side of a latent card to transfer the blood print from the skin to the card. Then use the "TMB" on the card. Once again, "TMB" is to be used only on cadavers.

#### **Latents with Common Print Residues (as opposed to prints in foreign materials such as grease)**

My best results were obtained by fuming the cadaver with cyanoacrylates. A body box lined with tin foil is placed over the cadaver to insure that the fuming is restrictive around the body. Supre Glue pouches (4-6) are placed over and around the body with 8 oz. of warm water beside each pouch. The body is fumed from 2 to 4 hours depending on the size of the cadaver. The time is best arrived at by checking the fuming process after two hours. If the body box does not fit securely you can tape around the edges or in some cases you may need to use plastic bisqueen to seal with if you have large gaps. The super glue pouches should be placed about six inches from areas suspected to contain latents. Such areas that are generally respondent to retention of print residues are areas where hair follicles are not in quantity: neck, thigh, ankles, etc.; are usually good areas. Of course, there are many more such areas on the female body than the male.

After the cadaver is completely fumed, examine it for any areas where the cyanoacrylates have reacted. These areas may contain ridge pattern very hard to see; so look very closely. I have found that by lightly coating the areas of reaction with "rose bengal" laser dye and quickly rinsing the

solution off, this seems to develop the print with greater ridge definition than using powders. Of course, if you do not have a laser you will not be able to view the reaction. In some cases we have used "riboflavin" dust to develop the print. We then view that reaction under laser light. Both methods, which require laser light, seem to yield superior results to other processes I have tried. Using this method, I have developed prints on 6 of the 83 cadavers I have processed. One of the bodies was that of an 8 year old female that had been deceased for about 16 hours. The scene and body was outdoors. Police officers reported to me that no one, medical personnel included, had touched the body where I developed the ridge patterns.

For information concerning these processes or any process mentioned in this article, contact Tim Whitfield, Training Coordinator, Technical Services Division, Pinellas County Sheriff's Office, P.O. Box 2500, Largo, Florida. You may also call (813) 535-6415 ext. 259.

## **AFIS Update**

*by: Bonnie Cox*

*Sr. Management Analyst I*

*Florida Department of Law Enforcement*

Currently, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's Data Center is in the process of renovating their facilities to accommodate and meet requirements for De La Rue Printrak's AFIS Systems. It is anticipated that the computer room will be ready on June 1st. As soon as the renovation is complete a Printrak representative will be contacted to make an on site inspection. Once the computer room passes inspection hardware will be shipped from Printrak. After delivery, installation, testing and training the system is expected to commence operations in mid-summer.

#### **Projected Installation Schedule for Central and Remote Sites**

Equipment for the AFIS central site, including the five crime labs now in operation, will be delivered toward the close of fiscal year 86/87 (June/July, 1987), to be completed in the Fall of 1987, with installation of the Orion systems.

Two (2) Full-Use Access subsystems (FUA's) and one (1) Image Transceiver Station (ITS) will be ordered in the Fall of 1987, to be installed in the Spring of 1988. Equipment for the sixth crime lab, for one (1) FUA, three (3) ITS's, and eight (8) Image Stations (IS's) is to be ordered in the Spring of 1988 for installation in the Summer of 1988.

Finally, one (1) FUA, two (2) ITS's, and eight (8) IS's are to be ordered before June 30, 1988 (end of the fiscal year)

*(Continued on page 6)*

and delivered by or before December 31, 1988.

This timeline, is not set in stone, but does represent our best projection. The criterion for recommending remote site equipment assignment has been reviewed by the Criminal Justice Information System Council at a recent meeting.

Data has been gathered from many resources and a statistical analysis is currently being performed to extract results that will help in recommending the remote site selections. This information will then be forwarded for managements review.

For the AFIS system to prove to be more of an immediate benefit, an initial data base is currently being established. This file conversions process entails the entry of selected demographics (i.e., DLE number, sex, race, etc.) and fingerprints for each individual. Currently, 70,000 criminal fingerprint cards have been shipped to De La Rue Printrak for this entry process. Criminal and juvenile fingerprint cards are continuously being prepared by personnel at FDLE for shipment to Printrak (juvenile fingerprints will be a separate file within AFIS). Also, with the incorporation of the Department of Corrections (DOC) fingerprints into the AFIS data base, a higher potential latent hit rate will be possible. Plans are being discussed on how to efficiently convert this data. Printrak has indicated that they can convert DOC fingerprint cards by December 31, 1987.

AFIS success depends on the quality of each fingerprint image. Please take special care when taking fingerprints on all adult and juvenile offenders. Also, only original fingerprint cards will be accepted for AFIS processing (no xerox or photographic copies). Remember this system belongs to you and we need your help to make it perform successfully.

## China Trip

by: John McCarthy

*Crime Laboratory Analyst*

*Document Section*

*Florida Department of Law Enforcement*

*Tallahassee Regional Crime Laboratory*

In February 1986, The Chinese Ministry of Public Security (MOPS) made a proposal, through the Citizen Ambassador Program, and the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, to receive a delegation of forensic specialists from the United States and Canada. As one of those invited to join five (5) document examiners in a total team of forty-two (42) individuals, representing all of the forensic sciences, I met with our Chinese colleagues during June-July of 1986. In addition to document examiners the team was comprised of pathologists, toxicologists, medical examiners, dentists, attorneys, criminalists, and others practicing in forensic sciences in the United States and Canada.

The dual purposes of the visit were:

- (1) To enter into exchanges of technical information, and;
- (2) To bring about greater understanding of the international importance of forensic sciences while fostering professional relations between the members of the delegation and their counterparts in the Peoples Republic of China (PRC).

The Chinese organized the program to include a series of briefings, seminars, formal meetings and informal discussion sessions at their Laboratory facilities as well as trips within each city visited. The cities visited were Beijing (Peking), Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou (Canton) ending in Hong Kong for the return trip home on July 4th.

While in Beijing we met with the Chinese forensic scientists at the Criminal Science and Technological Institute of the Municipal Public Security Department. The Document Section there employs seven (7) examiners to service a population of 9,000,000 people. This section receives about 400 cases a year and the cases are generally similar to those submitted to American Labs, i.e., threatening letters, counterfeit licenses and currency, forgery of wills, receipts and contracts, etc., (However, they do have one problem we do not have and that is, forged letters of introduction proffered for marriage purposes). During our discussion, it appears that these Chinese examiners were dabbling in graphology. They also noted that in all transactions of a business nature three (3) originals of the entire document are made—copies of an original are not valid. These originals are then distributed to each party and one is kept by the notary. This system helps prevent alterations of documents.

In Guangzhou, I attended a session in firearms and tool mark examinations. This was characterized by an almost complete lack of interest in firearms identifications by the Chinese and an almost total concentration on tool mark identification work. The use of firearms in the commission of crimes in China is relatively rare, but apparently the use of tools is not.

The objectives of the exchange were met and surpassed. Our delegation obtained a broad (although obviously incomplete) overview of the state of forensic sciences in China; the Chinese gained first hand knowledge of some aspects of forensic science in North America; and, both groups made the personal contacts that form the essential basis for continuing professional relations. The current state of the forensic sciences in China reflects a tremendous potential. They have the equipment and the numbers of scientists which are two of the prerequisites to the production of quality forensic work. However, they lack that most important feature which is necessary for excellence and this is a case load which is relatively high, varied and subject to attack upon presentation. These latter features are partially due to the fact that there is relatively little crime in China. (One can hardly fault a country for this.)

# A Technique for Developing Latent Fingerprints on Paper Without Dissolving Inks

by: *Warren Stewart*

*Department of Forensic Sciences  
Birmingham, AL*

The preferred technique for the development of latent prints on paper is a solution of ninhydrin. The ninhydrin solution is made by dissolving the ninhydrin in methanol, acetone or freon. These substances may completely dissolve the ink from handwritten documents. When a laser is available, documents may be sprayed with a solution of zinc chloride and viewed under the light of the laser.

The laser is routinely utilized in the search for latent fingerprints on documents submitted to the Forensic Science Laboratory in Birmingham. A large portion of these cases involve checks, anonymous notes and other items bearing handwriting. In order to minimize the problem of dissolving inks, a project was undertaken to develop the best techniques for the visualization of latent prints on paper without disturbing inks.

This author first learned of the petroleum ether technique from David Higgins. David teaches the Evidence Technician School at Jefferson State Junior College in Birmingham, AL. The details on this school are covered elsewhere in this newsletter.

Ninhydrin will not dissolve directly into petroleum ether. In order to overcome this problem, the ninhydrin is first dissolved in methanol. The ninhydrin is then extracted into this petroleum ether.

Because ninhydrin will not luminesce under the laser, a solution of zinc chloride is used to visualize additional latent prints which are not visible with ninhydrin alone. Zinc chloride solutions have generally been made up in methanol. In order to visualize the additional latent prints and not dissolve the inks, an attempt was made to develop a technique for utilizing zinc chloride in a solution which would not dissolve inks.

It was found that zinc chloride can be extracted into petroleum ether in much the same way as ninhydrin.

The items to be examined are first processed with the ninhydrin in petroleum ether solution. Development is enhanced by the application of steam. The steam is generally applied with a conventional steam iron.

An application of the zinc chloride in petroleum ether is made and the document is viewed under a laser.

In a recent case, a check was processed for latent prints using the ninhydrin solution. Only a few fragmentary latents were developed. The zinc chloride solution was then sprayed on the check. When viewed under the blue green light of the argon laser, eight usable latent prints developed.

As a result of these techniques, documents can be processed for latents without disturbing any handwriting which may be present. This preserves the handwriting for viewing by lawyers, judges, juries and defense experts.

**WARNING! DO NOT USE DIETHYL ETHER OR ETHYL ETHER. USE ONLY PETROLEUM ETHER.**

## **Ninhydrin in Petroleum Ether**

1. Dissolve 3.75 grams of ninhydrin in approximately 10 ml of methanol.
2. Place this solution in a separatory funnel.
3. Add 500 ml of petroleum ether.
4. Shake for approximately one minute. Vent frequently.
5. Let stand for 5 to 10 minutes.
6. Repeat steps 4 and 5.
7. Repeat step 4 and let stand for 20 minutes until the upper layer is clear.
8. Drain off the bottom layer and discard.
9. Store the clear layer in a dark colored bottle. May be reused.

Dip or spray the items to be examined. Steam may enhance the development of latents.

## **Zinc Chloride in Petroleum Ether**

1. Dissolve 0.5 grams of zinc chloride in approximately 5 ml of methanol.
2. Place this solution in a separatory funnel.
3. Add 100 ml of petroleum ether.
4. Shake approximately 1 minute. Vent frequently.
5. Let stand for 5 to 10 minutes.
6. Repeat steps 4 and 5.
7. Repeat step 4 and let stand for approximately 20 minutes.
8. Drain off bottom layer and discard.
9. Store the clear top layer in a dark colored bottle.
10. Very lightly spray the item to be examined. View under the laser.

## **Dues Notice**

The mailing list will soon be purged of all members delinquent in dues payment. To insure that you continue to receive the Newsletter verify that your dues are paid. The District Directors have been supplied with a list of their District members and their dues status. If you are not sure of your status please contact your Director.

## F.D.I.A.I. Welcomes the following members who have joined since October 1986.

Thomas Lee Jones	Pinellas County Sheriff's Office	Michaela Denise Scheihing	Indian River County Sheriff's Office
Kimberly Ann Hunter	Tampa Police Dept.	James Edward Werring	Palm Beach Sheriff's Office
Hilbern J. Mullins, Jr.	Pinellas County Sheriff's Office	Vincent J.D. DiBattista	Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office
Rebecca Rea Morgan	Omnichrome	Robert E. Cook	Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office
Michael Anthony Bonanno	Tampa Police Dept.	Robert J. Helferstay	St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office
Peter C. Picard	Faurot Inc.	Irene Mary Patterson	St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office
Ronald Eric Cashwell	Tampa Police Dept.	Phyllis Weissberger	West Palm Beach Police Dept.
David Farnell	Tampa Police Dept.	Timothy John Cully	Naples Police Dept.
Beverly Ann Skinner	Vero Beach Police Dept.	Donald Ray Tilley	Jacksonville Sheriff's Office
Vincent J. Kouspos	Vero Beach Police Dept.	Roger B. Andersen	FDLE
Wayne A. Morris	Morris Forensics Inc	Paul L. Friedman	Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office
Elizabeth Foster Dept. of Justice, Drug Enforcement Admin.		Earl Robert Joseph Rouselle	Cocoa Police Dept.
Darlene L. Karmazin	Boca Raton Police Dept.	Joseph Albert Long, Jr.	FDLE
Thomas Allen Mesick	Boca Raton Police Dept.	Alfred William Smith, Jr.	Fort Myers Police Dept.
Mary Frances Cundiff	Suwannee County Sheriff's Office	Linda Lee Galeener	Leon County Sheriff's Office
Denise Jerlyn Glover	FDLE	Ralph W. Pauldine	North Palm Beach Police Dept.
Diane Lynn Walton	St. Cloud Police Dept.	Dorthea Castillo	Monroe County Sheriff's Office
Margaret A. Rohner	Polk County Sheriff's Office	Scott Freeman	Monroe County Sheriff's Office
E.C. Crews, Jr.	Jacksonville Sheriff's Office	Robert Patrick, Sr.	Monroe County Sheriff's Office
Arthur Stewart King	Winter Park Police Dept.	Patricia Almeda	Monroe County Sheriff's Office
		Sterling Smith	Monroe County Sheriff's Office

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City of Coral Springs, in Southeastern Florida, is seeking someone to classify and identify latent fingerprints and to present documentation in court. Minimum 3 years experience in latent fingerprint identification using the "Henry" & NCIC classification systems. Must be court qualified as expert in fingerprint comparisons or possess current certification as a Latent Fingerprint Examiner from IAI. Successful completion of FBI Basic Fingerprint & Advanced Latent Fingerprint School preferred. Salary range is \$19,993-28,248. Excellent fringe benefits. Under Florida law all applications are subject to public review. Send resume to:

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Police Department  
2801 Coral Springs Drive, Coral Springs, FL 33065  
Equal Opportunity Employer



# Enhancement of Footwear Impressions on Glass

by: *Edward E. Hueske*

*Arizona Department of Public Safety  
Northern Regional Crime Laboratory*

by: *Richard A. Erfert*

*Arizona Department of Public Safety  
Northern Regional Latent Print Unit*

The use of Cyanoacrylate ester, or superglue as it is generally known, for the development of latent fingerprints is a well established technique [1, 2, 3]. Even fingerprint impressions in dust have been found to be appropriate for enhancement by the technique [4]. Presumably, the mechanism for visualization is through polymerization of the cyanoacrylate ester with, in the case of impressions in dust, dust particles collecting the oxygen and moisture required to initiate polymerization [5]. Various techniques may be used to accelerate the polymerization [6]. One technique which has been used successfully in our Latent Print Unit involves the controlled use of humidity [7].

Since the cyanoacrylate fuming technique had worked well with fingerprint impressions in dust, it was decided to apply the technique to footwear impressions in dust on glass. The results were quite impressive in that areas of contrast were created on the dusty glass surfaces bearing the shoe impressions. Likewise, dusty imprints on relatively clean glass surfaces bearing the shoe impressions. Likewise, dusty imprints on relatively clean glass surfaces were enhanced.

Photographing dust impressions on glass can be a problem due to the glare from the glass. Superglue fuming eliminated a substantial amount of this glare and, thereby, facilitated photographing test impressions on glass.

Dusting with black fingerprint powder following fuming was tried. Results were found to be generally better than for fuming alone. This was due to a further reduction in the surface glare and an increase in contrast.

The technique used in our Latent Print Unit for superglue fuming is as follows:

1. A glass fuming tank 12"x12"x24" with a plexiglass door 12"x24" is used.
2. The evidence item is suspended 10" above the bottom on a piece of hardware cloth.
3. A tray of hot water and an alcohol burner with a dish of superglue set above it are placed below the evidence.
4. The burner is lit to vaporize the superglue and allowed to self extinguish (approximately 15 minutes).
5. The entire apparatus is located in a fume hood due to the toxic fumes which are generated.

In summary, the use of superglue has been found to significantly enhance dusty shoeprint impressions on glass surfaces. Additional aid in visualization may often be

achieved through dusting the surface in question with black fingerprint powder following exposure to superglue.

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Reprint: Arizona IAI/12-86

## New Member Applications and Address Changes

THE PROPER PROCEDURE FOR SUBMITTING NEW MEMBER APPLICATIONS IS:

1. Obtain a membership application.
2. Complete the application.
3. Attach your photograph and a copy of the original applicant fingerprint card which cleared FDLE and FBI at time of employment.
4. Attach a check payable to F.D.I.A.I. New applications are \$20. Some older application forms are still in use and indicate \$15. Please submit \$20 which is the amount approved in October of 1986.
5. Contact a current member to sign the application recommending you as a new member.
6. Send the application to the District Director of your District. Contact any member for information on who the directors are. Names are listed on each Newsletter.

If the above procedure is followed your application can be processed quickly. If it is sent to anyone other than the District Director or if any of the information is not included the processing will be delayed. District Directors must approve all applications!

In the event of change of address or change in employment please notify the Secretary/Treasurer as soon as possible. Failure to correct your address will result in your not receiving the newsletter and other information about the Association.

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# Florida State Division Of The International Association For Identification

## Twenty-Eighth Annual Training Seminar

### October 20-23, 1987

### Stuart, Florida

### F.D.I.A.I. Program

#### Tuesday, October 20, 1987

1:00 p.m.— 6:00 p.m. Registration  
4:00 p.m.— 6:00 p.m. Board of Directors meeting  
7:00 p.m.— President's Reception

#### Wednesday, October 21, 1987

8:00 a.m.— 5:00 p.m. Registration  
9:00 a.m.—10:00 a.m. Opening of conference—speeches  
of welcome  
10:00 a.m.—11:00 a.m. Key Note Speaker—Dan Nippis  
11:00 a.m.—11:30 a.m. Introduction of Vendors  
11:30 a.m. Group Photo  
12:00 noon— 1:30 p.m. Lunch  
1:30 p.m.— 3:30 p.m. AFIS Update—Danny Hasty,  
FDLE  
3:30 p.m.— 5:30 p.m. Crime Scene Search & Fingerprint-  
ing Deceased—Tom Fiorenza

#### Thursday, October 22, 1987

8:00 a.m.—12:00 noon Registration  
8:00 a.m.—10:00 a.m. Protective Measures at Crime  
Scenes—Paul Laska, Martin Coun-  
ty Sheriff's Office  
10:00 a.m.—11:00 a.m. American Measurement In-  
struments, Inc. Photogrammetry—  
Coleman Goatley  
11:00 a.m.—12:00 noon Kenesic's—Mike Martin  
12:00 noon— 1:30 p.m. Lunch  
1:30 p.m.— 3:30 p.m. Crime Scene Search & Police  
Related Shooting—Metro Dade  
Sergeant Dave Rivers  
3:30 p.m.— 5:30 p.m. Serial Murders—Bob Hazen, F.B.I.  
7:00 p.m.— Bar-B-Que

#### Friday, October 23, 1987

8:00 a.m.—10:00 a.m. Laser Techniques—John Fischer,  
Orange County Sheriff's Office  
10:00 a.m.—12:00 noon Facial Reconstruction and Unusual  
Personal Identification—Paul  
Freedman & Dr. Marachini  
12:00 noon— 1:30 p.m. Lunch  
1:30 p.m. Business Meeting  
7:30 p.m. Banquet

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## F.D.I.A.I. NEWS

KATHY TAFT

Editor

P.O. Box 1489

Tallahassee, FL 32302

(904) 488-7071 Work

---

**RESERVATIONS MUST BE MADE BY SEPTEMBER 20, 1987**

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ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

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Your arrival date \_\_\_\_\_ Arrival time \_\_\_\_\_ Departure date \_\_\_\_\_

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**F.D.I.A.I. Conference**

---

**PRE-REGISTRATION**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Agency \_\_\_\_\_

Guests \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

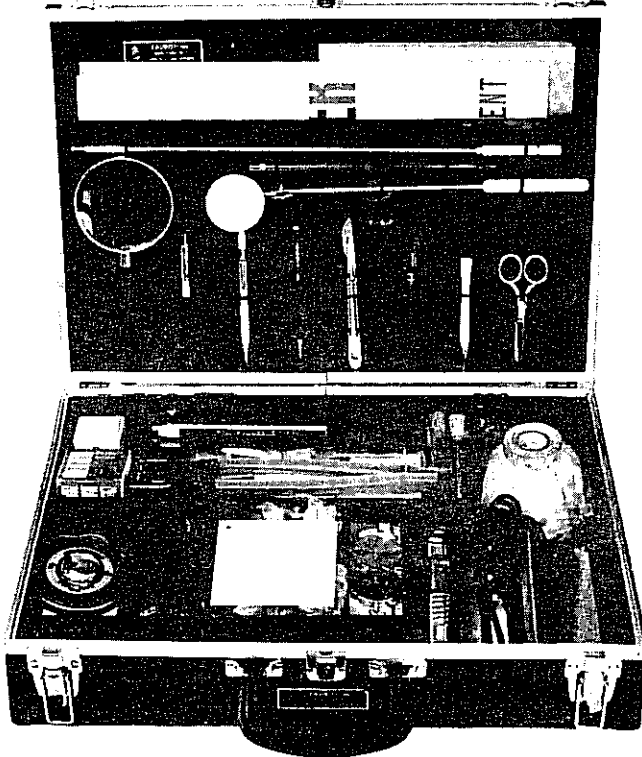
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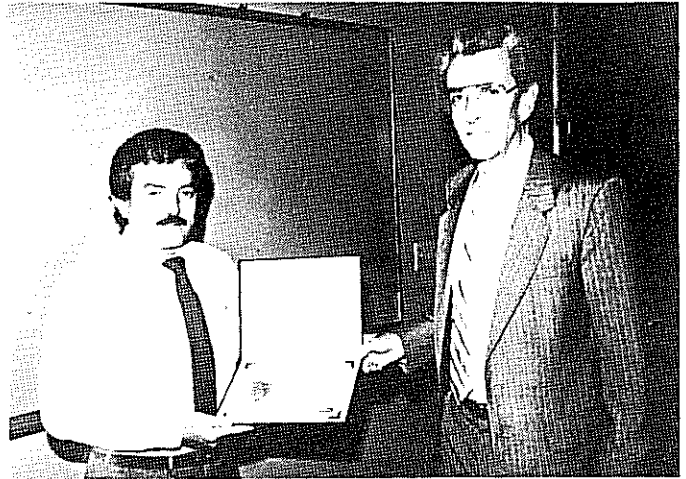
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- Sketching aids
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- Semen
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## Employee Excellence Award



Chief Tom Spurlock (right) presents Employee Excellence Award to Latent Examiner Charles Pardee.

The Metro Dade Police Department is proud to announce that Charles Pardee, technician in the Identification Section has been awarded the Employee Excellence Award for participating in a team effort that resulted in ending a rash of burglaries in the Golden Glades area of Dade County.

As part of the investigative team, it was Charles' responsibility to establish an irrefutable connection between the subjects and the crime scenes. He worked many long hours comparing latent evidence with the pending cases. The scope of the investigation was so broad that it sometimes became frustrating work. With diligence and tenacity, however, he was able to construct a web of evidence that led to the positive identification of fourteen subjects.

Charles' dedication and skill, exemplified in this investigation, helped uncover an organized criminal ring and cleared upwards of a hundred burglary cases. Such dedication and skill enhances the effectiveness of the Metro-Dade Police Department and are an asset to the community we serve.

### POSITION OPEN

**CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION TECHNICIAN**  
(Salary \$22,592-\$28,215 annually)  
City of Hallandale, Florida

Require judicially qualified expert in fingerprint comparisons to conduct all phases of crime scene identification, photography, handling of evidence and fingerprint classification and comparisons; ability to use variety of photographic equipment and chemicals for crime scene photography and processing. Instruct police personnel in crime scene identification techniques. Knowledge of rules of evidence and ability to prepare/present evidence in court. Require H.S. diploma and college/technical training in criminal identification procedures. FBI advanced fingerprint training plus 3-5 years experience in relevant field desirable. Prefer IAI Certified Latent Print Examiners. Contact: City of Hallandale, Personnel Department, 308 South Dixie Highway, Hallandale, FL 33009, (305) 458-3251, no later than June 19, 1987. (EOE-M/F/H/V)

# Obtaining Photographic Evidence

Source: Eastman-Kodak Publication  
 "Using Photography to Preserve Evidence"

Submitted by: Sy Lippman  
 Criminal Identification Technician  
 Hallandale Police Department

## THE ATTORNEY'S POINT OF VIEW

The following remarks have been derived primarily from guidance given to police photographers by a district attorney. They do, however, give an overall emphasis to the concerns of attorneys trying cases of all types where photography can assist in establishing the facts.

While the photographer is usually a technician working under the direction of an investigating officer, initiative should be taken to learn the elements of the case. With this preparation, independent judgment can be used to assess the requirements for photographs, angles of coverage, appropriate supplementary lighting, close-ups, and other technical factors. Frequently further information and leads are developed by subsequent study of photographs of a crime or accident scene made by an expert photographer.

In trying cases the attorney must relate particular details of a scene to the locale. It is therefore imperative that the photographer obtain overall pictures of a scene which can be related to a close-up. This connection is so important that it should not be sacrificed for expediency or other reasons. A wide-angle lens will give adequate scene coverage when it is impossible to move to a vantage point where a normal lens would suffice.

When taking the overall shots of the scene, the photographer should try to avoid inclusion of extraneous people, automobiles, or other confusing elements. Such elements not only may mislead a jury considering a case but also may obscure important detail. Investigating officers will usually cooperate in clearing the scene for these overall views.

Where the topography of a scene is important, an aerial photograph may be the best way to show "the lay of the land." Since aerial photography may be expensive or inaccessible for departments without their own plane or helicopter, improvisation may be required. Tall adjacent buildings may provide an adequate view. One police photographer has found that an aerial ladder or articulated boom loaned by the fire department provides a suitable, elevated viewpoint.

The photographer should not attempt to recreate the scene if conditions have changed before arrival. Repositioning vehicles or having an officer assume the apparent location

of a body that has been removed is not helpful. There is no assurance that the repositioning is accurate, and the photographs are open to attack as "contrived." The photographer should picture the scene *as it is found*.

Close-ups of physical evidence, weapons, automobile damage, body wounds, and other details should be made on the scene and before the evidence is moved. Some details will, of course, require laboratory treatment and lighting, but the on-scene shot will establish the original condition and position of the object.

Color photographs show the subject differentiated from backgrounds that may appear similar in black-and-white photographs. In practically every case, such differentiation provides useful, additional information. As for black-and-white materials, the lighting and exposure for color photographs are important. Deep shadows should get supplemental lighting or fill flash so that details are not obscured and colors are properly rendered.

Courtroom exhibits should be prepared according to the instructions of the attorney. Advice will be provided on appropriate marking of prints, transparencies, or other displays. When the photographer is not scheduled to testify, adequate information should be provided to the attorney on number coding of prints for identification, a separate outline of what the photos depict and how they were taken, and the availability of other views if they should be needed.

---

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**D.C. IN '87**  
**International Association for Identification**  
**Annual Training Seminar**  
**Washington, D.C. August 2-7, 1987**

Conference Registration:\* (Please Print)

Delegate Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Last
First
Initial

Name of family member(s) attending:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Agency/Organization Represented \_\_\_\_\_

Indicate Type of Registration:

- Before 5/1/87
- \$75.00 Member \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - \$65.00 Member already Pre-registered \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - \$65.00 Family member \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - \$55.00 Family member already Pre-registered \$ \_\_\_\_\_

- After 5/1/87
- \$90.00 Member \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - \$80.00 Member already Pre-registered \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - \$80.00 Family member \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - \$70.00 Family member already Pre-registered \$ \_\_\_\_\_

- \$100.00 Non-Member \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- \$90.00 Non-Member already Pre-registered \$ \_\_\_\_\_

- \$10.00 Daily (attending sessions only) \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- Specify dates \_\_\_\_\_

**\*This form is for conference registration only, and must be submitted by all those planning to attend, excluding those already Pre-registered. Hotel reservations must be made and mailed separately. Remit fees in U.S. Currency. Make check or money order payable to: CBD/IAI-87. Mail to: Randy Goodwin, Randall Drive, Rt. 1, Box 125, White Plains, MD 20695.**

May 5, 1987

Mr. Charles J. Jacobs  
International Association for Identification  
Florida State Division  
c/o Fla. Dept. of Law Enforcement  
Post Office Box 1489  
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

RE: 1987 72nd IAI Educational Conference—Alexandria, Virginia  
8/1-6/87

Mandatory Retraining: NO

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

The above listed program(s) has been tentatively approved for expenditures of education/training funds by Florida law enforcement and corrections agencies under subsection 943.25(8), Florida Statutes. Unless you receive notice to the contrary, you may consider that the program(s) has been formally approved by the Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Training at its next regular scheduled meeting.

The above listed program(s) has been tentatively approved to meet the mandatory retraining requirements under subsection 943.135, Florida Statutes. Unless you receive notice to the contrary, you may consider that the program(s) has been formally approved by the Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Training at its next regular scheduled meeting.

In response to legislative changes that impact approval of training programs under subsection 943.25(8), the Division has revised its operating procedures. The Division will tentatively approve directly related criminal justice programs that are submitted by training schools, regardless of the training location, and will tentatively approve indirectly related criminal justice training programs submitted by training schools if offered in Florida. However, Florida criminal justice agencies may request approval of directly or indirectly related criminal justice programs regardless of location.

In an effort to maintain an accurate and valid list of training, the above-listed program(s) has been approved for the date(s) indicated. Subsequent offerings of this program should be submitted for approval with the scheduled date(s). The Division will publish listings of programs quarterly within the Criminal Justice Standards and Training BULLETIN. Any of the approved courses are subject to evaluation by a Commission designated representative who may attend the training activity without charge.

If you need further information, please contact Patsy Hodges, Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training, at (904) 487-4924 or (904) 488-8556.

Sincerely,

Robert R. Dempsey  
Commissioner



A. Leon Lowry, II, Bureau Chief  
Bureau of Standards  
Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training

June 1, 1987

Mr. Charles J. Jacobs  
International Association for Identification  
Florida State Division  
c/o Fla. Dept. of Law Enforcement  
Post Office Box 1489  
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

RE: 1987 28th Annual Training Conference—Jensen Beach, FL  
10/20—10/23

Mandatory Retraining: NO

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

The above listed program(s) has been tentatively approved for expenditures of education/training funds by Florida law enforcement and corrections agencies under subsection 943.25(8), Florida Statutes. Unless you receive notice to the contrary, you may consider that the program(s) has been formally approved by the Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Training at its next regular scheduled meeting.

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Sincerely,

Robert R. Dempsey  
Commissioner



A. Leon Lowry, II, Bureau Chief  
Bureau of Standards  
Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training

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(305) 547-7314  
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