The Report of the International Association for Identification, Standardization II Committee

September 30, 2010

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMMITTEE CHARGE

In the fall of 2006, the President of the International Association for Identification, Diana Castro, formed what has become known as the Standardization II Committee. This committee was charged with the responsibility of re-examining the findings of the IAI Standardization Committee (1970-73) which concluded *"...**no valid basis exists at this time for requiring that a pre-determined minimum number of friction ridge characteristics must be present in two impressions in order to establish positive identification."*** This original charge was clarified and expanded by IAI President Ken Martin in 2007, to include the following:

- Determine if, after review of the 1973 position statement and the research conducted since that time, the IAI should maintain the position that no valid (scientific) basis exists for requiring a pre-determined minimum number of friction ridge characteristics be present in two impressions to establish an identification (individualization), and

- If the Standardization II Committee concludes that the position of the IAI should change, what would be the recommended change and what is the basis for that conclusion. If no change is warranted, what is the basis for maintaining the 1973 position, and

- Upon conclusion of the Committee's review of past and present data, what recommendations, if any, would the Committee make in regards to research which would further the science.

A detailed international literature review project was initiated along with surveys, resulting in an abundance of information and data which required compilation and review.

At its first formal meeting in Panama City, Florida, USA, during October of 2008, IAI President Robert Garrett determined that the research material collected thus far would lend itself well to the examination of additional issues. He therefore directed the Committee to review the IAI's Resolution VII of 1979 and Resolution V of 1980 which dealt with the reporting and testifying to fingerprint comparison conclusions utilizing the positions of possible, probable or likely as qualified statements.

MEMBERSHIP PROFILE

The original configuration of the Committee was anticipated to be a traditionally organized structure with a static membership. However, the evolution of the Committee's charge supported the inclusion of new members to assist with unanticipated or specialized areas of concern.

The IAI recognized that the credibility of the Committee and its work was paramount if its findings and recommendations were to be supported by the forensic science community. For that purpose, committee membership was extended to subject matter experts outside the realm of traditional fingerprint examination, including representatives from academia, the legal profession, mathematicians, statisticians, standards setting bodies and fingerprint experts from

North America and Europe. The fingerprint experts represented national, state, county, municipal and private forensic service providers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee offers the following recommendations based on its research, deliberations and findings:

1. The Committee recommends that the IAI replace the 1973 Position Statement changing the official position of the Association related to Friction Ridge Examinations. The successor resolution should state:

"There currently exists no scientific basis for requiring a minimum amount of corresponding friction ridge detail information between two impressions to arrive at an opinion of single source attribution."

Note: This recommendation was presented at the 94th Annual Educational Conference of the IAI in Tampa, Florida and passed as Resolution 2009-18 on August 21, 2009.

2. The Committee recommends that IAI Resolution VII of 1979 and IAI Resolution V of 1980 be rescinded in their entirety.

3. The Committee recommends that the IAI propose a new resolution which reflects the following position: Any member or certified latent print examiner may offer oral or written reports of testimony of probable or likely conclusions concerning source attribution of two friction ridge impressions being from the same source, if such member has been trained to interpret the results of a probability model which has been accepted and acknowledged by the IAI as a reliable model to support such conclusions.[1]

4. The committee recommends that the IAI seek funding for the establishment and maintenance of a web-based clearinghouse for past, present and future literature related to friction ridge science.

5. The Committee recommends that the IAI pursue the development of a standing committee to develop a strategic plan for research, review ongoing research, and to partner with academic and research entities to further the advancement of friction ridge science.

6. The Committee recommends that the IAI create a Standing Committee on probability theory and statistics as it relates to the forensic disciplines represented by the IAI. Their charge would be to assist the Science and Practice Committee in the acceptance and

[1] The Committee acknowledges that this is a multi-step process. The initial step is to show a commitment to exploring the use of probability models. The committee found ample references to show that this approach has value. (refer to findings references).

implementation of probability modeling and to liaise with various entities such as the FBI's Biometric Center of Excellence, National Institute of Science and Technology, National Institute of Justice, National Academy of Sciences and the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes.

7. The Committee recommends that the IAI support the pursuit of a single internationally accepted examination methodology and standard for conclusions.

8. The Committee recommends that the IAI support the pursuit of research in an attempt to establish a measurable threshold requirement for identification of latent prints, with the intent of achieving a standard. The Committee recognizes the difficulty or potential impossibility of this endeavor. Therefore, research initially focusing on Level I and Level II friction ridge skin detail is recommended, followed by additional research utilizing Level III information if warranted.

I. Background

The purpose of this section is to provide background information related to the principles of friction ridge identification and the formation of the IAI Standardization Committee, as well as to provide historical context for the IAI Resolutions and their impact on the friction ridge science community worldwide.

A. Principles of Friction Ridge Identification

The fingerprint discipline in a criminal justice system has two main uses: (1) supporting criminal/civil history records in a Tenprint operation; (2) comparing crime scene latent prints to known exemplars to aid a criminal investigation. While these are different objectives, the Committee fully recognizes the fundamental similarities in the comparison of latent prints and Tenprints. In operations where Tenprint examiners are performing work that is more akin to latent print examinations (e.g. single finger pawn slip/check identifications, degraded Tenprint images, identification of human remains), the findings and recommendations in this report apply. The charge of this Committee has not been to address the use of fingerprints in routine criminal/civil history functions and is beyond the scope of this report.

The primary role of the friction ridge examiner is to provide conclusions of source attribution through the analysis and comparison of friction ridge impressions. This process may result in the examiner identifing or excluding an individual as the source of an impression. The presence of friction ridge details in the same relative position in both impressions remains the principle means of establishing an identification.

B. IAI Standardization Committee (1970-1974)

In 1970, at the 55th Annual Educational Conference of the International Association for Identification in Pittsburgh, PA, a Resolution was adopted which resulted in the creation of the original Standardization Committee. Subsequent to the conference, a Committee of eleven experienced members of the organization was appointed. [2]

> **"The assignment given to the Committee covered two specific areas: (1) To determine the minimum number of friction ridge characteristics which must be present in two impressions in order to establish positive identification, and (2) to recommend the minimum requirements of training and experience which a person must possess in order to be considered qualified to give testimony on friction ridge impressions before a grand jury or court of law."** [3]

The assignment was a significant task, not only in how it was to be determined, but in its' impact on the scientific and legal community.

The Committee first focused on the question of the feasibility of recommending a minimum number of friction ridge characteristics, traditionally refered to as "points," as a requirement for identification.[4]. The Committee recognized that this type of research would require considerable time if the results were to be defensible and meaningful to the wide array of stakeholders. Its 1971-1972 interim reports presented at the annual educational conferences, along with its 1973 interim report in the August issue of the *Identification News*, clearly addressed the overwhelming need for research. The interim reports noted,

[2] *Identification News*, International Association for Identification, August 1973.
[3] *Ibid*
[4] For the purposes of this report, the terms identification and individualization are synonymous. See Glossary.

"The Committee likewise agreed that the study would require a substantial amount of time, and warranted a careful and deliberate approach rather than one of expediency in order to meet a predetermined deadline."[5]

The Committee embarked on a three year mission to answer the questions presented to them. Through literature research, worldwide personal contacts and written international survey documents, they began to compile data. Interim reports were presented at the 56th Annual IAI Educational Conference in Louisville, KY in 1971 and the 57th Annual IAI Educational Conference in Milwaukee, WI in 1972. Based upon the Committee's research, on August 1, 1973, the International Association for Identification adopted the following Resolution which became its' official position on this issue:

> **"The International Association for Identification assembled in its 58th Annual Conference at Jackson, Wyoming, this first Day of August, 1973, based upon a three-year study by its Standardization Committee, hereby states that no valid basis exists at this time for requiring that a pre-determined minimum number of friction ridge characteristics must be present in two impressions in order to establish positive identification. The foregoing reference to friction ridge characteristics applies equally to fingerprints, palm prints, toe prints and sole prints of the human body."**

Based upon the available data at the time, the Standardization Committee came to the conclusion that there was no scientific basis to establish that any set minimum number of matching friction ridge characteristics be present for an identification to be effected. Although this might have been interpreted as a negative position and certainly a position contradictory to the policies of many agencies at the time, the value of the statement rests in the fact that the IAI had finally taken a position on the issue. This position statement became available for latent print examiners to use on the witness stand when questioned on this topic. Through this Position Statement, the IAI fundamentally

[5] *Identification News*, International Association for Identification, August 1973.

adopted the position that each comparison and corresponding identification represented a unique set of circumstances, and the amount of friction ridge detail needed to effect an identification was dependent on these unique circumstances. This resulted in the rejection of the position that a pre-determined number of friction ridge characteristics is necessary to effect an identification.

The 1970-1973 Standardization Committee consistently noted that additional research needed to be conducted and proposed that funding be sought to conduct research into the area of friction ridge identification practices.

C. Resolution VII (1979)

During the mid to late 1970s, discussion arose within the forensic identification community regarding expert witness testimony on the giving of opinions when insufficient friction ridge detail existed to conclusively offer an opinion of identification. Although the debate was not over the original position statement itself, it concerned the related topic of sufficiency. This remained a contentious issue with the membership and after debate, the following Resolution was passed in 1979:

> **"WHEREAS the delegates of the International Association for Identification, assembled in their 64th annual conference in Phoenix, Arizona, August 2, 1979 state unanimously that friction ridge identifications are positive, and officially oppose any testimony or reporting of possible, probable or likely friction ridge identification.**
>
> **THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that any member, officer or certified latent print examiner who provides oral or written reports, or gives testimony of possible, probable or likely friction ridge identification shall be deemed to be engaged in conduct unbecoming such member, officer or certified latent print examiner as described in Article XVII, Section 5, of the constitution of the International Association for Identification and charges may be brought under such conditions set forth in Article XVII, Section 5, of the constitution. If such member be a certified latent print examiner, his conduct and status will be reconsidered by the Latent Print Certification Board, and**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary shall send a copy of this resolution to the Office of the Attorney General of the United States and to the Attorneys General of each of the states as notification of the position of the International Association for Identification."

D. Resolution V (1980) Amending Resolution VII of 1979

During the months following the publishing of Resolution VII in the August 1979 issue of the *Identification News,* the forensic identification community became concerned with the strict wording of Resolution VII as passed in 1979. Although there were many collateral issues with the wording of the Resolution, the primary argument was that it might be violated. This "under oath" statement could potentially be used against the member as "conduct unbecoming" or be used to revoke their Latent Print Examiner Certification. The issue was debated prior to, and during, the 65th Annual Educational Conference of 1980 held in Ottawa, Canada resulting in the following amendment to the original Resolution VII:

"WHEREAS Resolution VII of 1979 has, by its wording, created great controversy among members of the IAI,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Resolution VII be amended to read:

"WHEREAS the delegates of the International Association for Identification, assembled in their 64th annual conference in Phoenix, Arizona, August 2, 1979 state unanimously that friction ridge identifications are positive, and officially oppose any testimony or reporting of possible, probable or likely friction ridge identification found on the hand and feet,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that any member, officer or certified latent print examiner who initiates or volunteers oral or written reports, or testimony of possible, probable or likely friction ridge identification, or who, when required in a judicial proceeding to provide such

reports or testimony, does not qualify it with a statement that the print in question could be that of someone else, shall be deemed to be engaged in conduct unbecoming such member, officer or certified latent print examiner as described in Article XVII, Section 5, of the constitution of the International Association for Identification and charges may be brought under such conditions set forth in Article XVII, Section 5, of the constitution. If such member be a certified latent print examiner, his conduct and status will be reconsidered by the Latent Print Certification Board, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary shall send a copy of this resolution to the Office of the Attorney General of the United States and to the Attorneys General of each of the states as notification of the position of the International Association for Identification".

E. Impact of the 1973 IAI Position Statement on the Forensic Identification Community

The 1973 IAI Position Statement became the basis of expert witness testimony on this subject. It was considered to be a foundation upon which the latent print examiner could formulate opinions regarding sufficiency of friction ridge characteristics necessary to identify a latent print.

The passage of Resolution VII of 1979 and Resolution V of 1980 became the impetus for additional research. Members of the latent print examiner community attempted to further define the processes by which latent prints are analyzed, compared and identified. This research resulted in the concept of "Ridgeology"[6] and spurred on a significant increase in training.

The 1973 Position Statement was not intended to, nor did it, eliminate the use of numeric standards across the world. Currently, many agencies worldwide continue in their use of a numeric standard which requires a specific number of Level II details prior

[6] Ashbaugh, D. (1999) *Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis: An Introduction to Basic and Advanced Ridgeology*: Ridgeology Consulting Services.

to effecting a latent print identification.[7] However, the IAI position did influence the decision of a number of agencies to evaluate their position over the years, resulting in a more holistic approach to the latent print examination process. The holistic approach provides for the examiner to take into account all of the friction ridge skin detail which may be present in the two impressions.

F. International Symposium on Fingerprint Detection and Identification (1995)

The 1973 Position Statement of the IAI was further discussed at the June 1995 symposium in Ne'urim, Israel. After consideration by the assembly, the participants found agreement among themselves that the position statement might be worded more appropriately as follows:

"No scientific basis exists for requiring that a pre-determined minimum number of friction ridge features be present in two impressions in order to establish a positive identification".[8]

The word "valid" in the 1973 version was replaced with the word "scientific", taking into consideration the countries where written policies or legal decisions made it compulsory to use a minimum number of Level II details. Although it appears that this change was relatively minor in scope, it reflected the views of the assembled participants and the forensic identification community as a whole at the time. The word "characteristics" was replaced with "features" to allow for the use of all available friction ridge detail.[9] The phrase "at this time" was also removed since the document was originally dated to reflect August 1973.

[7] See Appendix C.
[8] Proceedings of Ne'Urim Symposium
[9] For example, creases, ridge edges, pores, etc.

The "Ne'urim Declaration" as it is most often referred to, became an integral part of the most common position taken by the majority of the forensic identification community represented by the IAI.

G. Scientific Working Group on Friction Ridge Analysis, Study and Technology (SWGFAST)

The FBI-sponsored Scientific Working Group on Friction Ridge Analysis, Study and Technology adopted a similar position statement in September of 2003 which reads as follows:

"There is no scientific basis for requiring that a predetermined number of corresponding friction ridge details be present in two impressions in order to effect individualization."[10]

This statement, which is located under the "Standards for Conclusions" document published by SWGFAST simplifies the wording but makes no substantive change to the primary position of the IAI regarding this subject.

H. IAI Standardization II Committee 2006-2010

In 2006, subsequent to the 91st Annual Educational Conference in Boston, Massachusetts, a "Standardization II Committee" (Committee) was appointed as a Special Committee by then IAI President Diana Castro. The Committee was assigned the general task of determining if the 1973 Position Statement regarding minimum information needed to effect an identification of a latent print remained valid in light of research which has been conducted since 1973. As in 1970, members of the IAI were selected once again to address this important issue. Efforts were made in 2006 to move

[10] SWGFAST, Standards for Conclusions 1.2.1 (2003)

forward with this project but it became apparent that this task required significant effort and resources, such that the goals of the committee could not be accomplished without additional resources.

In 2007, the newly elected President of the IAI, Kenneth Martin, appointed a much larger and diverse group in a continued attempt to further advance this project.[11] This group was chosen to represent not only the practicing forensic identification community, but included members from the biological and genetic sciences, statistical specialists and the legal community.[12] This decision to incorporate such a wide range of science professionals was a clear mandate from President Martin that would ensure that the issue would be addressed from all stakeholder perspectives. The results obtained by the Committee therefore would be truly representative of the current environment in the relative scientific community. The primary focus of the revised Committee, as President Martin stated in his August 16, 2007 Committee memorandum, would be to:

1. Determine if, after review of the 1973 Position Statement and the research conducted since that time, the IAI should maintain the position that no valid (scientific) basis exists for requiring a pre-determined minimum number of friction ridge characteristics be present in two impressions to establish an identification, and

2. Determine the recommended change and the basis for that conclusion if the Standardization II Committee concludes that the position of the IAI should change. If no change is warranted, what is the basis for maintaining the 1973 position, and

[11] See Appendix A.
[12] See Appendix B.

3. Determine, upon conclusion of the Committee's review of past and present data, any recommendations regarding research which would further the science..

Accomplishing these tasks would require a broad spectrum of international inquiries to ensure that all sources of pertinent information had been identified and evaluated.

Addressing these issues from a multiple international stakeholder perspective, the Committee Chairman developed the following list of questions to be researched and answered:[13]

1. Biological Uniqueness

What recognized research exists regarding the individuality of friction ridge skin detail in general, and what existing research can or should be used to support a position statement on this issue?

2. Establishing Probability

What recognized research exists regarding the expression of probability as a means of assigning value to the quantity of Level I and Level II friction ridge characteristics available for use in the analysis, comparison and evaluation process?

3. Discriminating Value of Level I and Level II Friction Ridge Detail

What recognized research exists regarding the weight of specific types of Level I and Level II friction ridge detail which might affect their value in the examination process?

[13] As revised for publication.

4. Existing Global Practices

What are the existing practices regarding friction ridge area individualizations? This question deals specifically with what, if any, formal and published requirements exist in various countries. If a country has a numeric "standard,"[14] then what is the number? If a country uses a holistic approach, how is the process defined?

5. Work of Previous Committees, Organizations, Technical and Scientific Working Groups

Regarding standards for identification of fingerprints, what recognized work or studies have been published? This could include the efforts of the 1970 IAI Standardization Committee and any technical and scientific working group established since that time. Determine, if possible, the extent of research conducted in support of any published position statements.

6. Principles of Individualization in Other Forensic Disciplines

What published standards for conclusions exist within other forensic disciplines?

During the fall and winter of 2007, the full Committee was sub-divided into several smaller working groups and each was assigned specific topics and questions upon which literature research and surveys needed to be conducted. In January of 2008, a report was submitted to the mid-year IAI Board of Directors' meeting advising them of the Committee's progress and requesting permission to continue with this project. The Board of Directors was also advised that for this project to reach across the globe and obtain the data required, additional time and funding was necessary.

[14] A specific number of Level II details required to effect an identification.

With the full support of current President Kenneth Martin, First Vice-President Robert Garrett and the IAI Board of Directors, a formal request was made in March of 2008, for re-programming of National Institute of Justice grant funds. This request for reprogramming of the NIJ funds was approved in late summer of 2008 and the work of the Committee moved forward from that point.

A Research Assistance Team was formed to support the Committee and several formal international surveys were developed and disseminated. Utilizing a variety of contact resources, the Committee collected data from a large number of forensic identification units. Hundreds of electronic inquiries were circulated worldwide during the late summer and fall of 2008.

In August of 2008, at the 93rd Annual Educational Conference of the IAI held in Louisville, Kentucky, the Standardization II Committee submitted a report on the status and progress of the project to the President and Board of Directors. A request to continue as a Committee was submitted to the incoming President Robert J. Garrett, along with a request for specific additional members to be added to the Committee. These requests were granted by President Garrett and the re-appointments and new appointments were made shortly after the conference adjourned.

During the early fall of 2008, extensive literature research continued and survey results began arriving from numerous sources around the world. The Research Assistance Team compiled data and it was reviewed by contract Certified Latent Print Examiners (CLPE) prior to being prepared for review by the full Committee. Although the data collection process was still ongoing, the decision was made to host a full Committee meeting in Panama City, Florida in conjunction with the Florida Division of

the IAI conference during the week of October 27th, 2008. The purpose of this Committee meeting was to evaluate the progress and determined where voids existed in the data collected.

The meeting in Panama City, Florida was held and significant progress was made. The Committee members were provided access to over one thousand articles collected by members of the Committee and the Research Assistance Team. The Committee members had the opportunity to carefully examine the responses related to the six questions which had been previously posed by the chairman. Further research areas were identified and the Committee members were given the task of evaluating the collected data.

During the months which followed the October 2008 Committee meeting, the data collection continued and the Committee corresponded via email with suggestions and submission of additional material. A status report was submitted to the IAI Board of Directors at their mid-year board meeting held in January of 2009. Preparations began for the second full Committee meeting which was to be held in Orlando, Florida in April of 2009.

The Committee met in Orlando, Florida on April 14-16, 2009 with the majority of members in attendance and others participating through electronic means. The group concentrated on building a list of deliverables which would support any position statement the Committee might generate in response to its original charge from Presidents Castro, Martin and Garrett. In addition to the final committee report, the deliverables would also include the following:

1. Electronic bibliography of articles obtained during the data collection

2. Results of the survey conducted regarding existing practices as defined by the contributor countries
3. Results of the standards for conclusion survey conducted within other forensic disciplines.

The primary mission of the Committee was to address the questions posed by the IAI regarding the 1973 Standardization Committee Report as well as Resolution VII of 1979 as amended by Resolution V of 1980. In response to this mandate, the Committee reviewed all the available data and deliberated extensively regarding the previous IAI Position Statements of 1973, 1979 and 1980. Each IAI position was examined carefully based upon the Committee's research and collective understanding of the technical data. Viewpoints were considered, challenged and defended as appropriate, and collectively agreed upon by the Committee. These discussions became the nucleus of the findings and recommendations of this report.

Even though the Committee had access to communication and research technology not available to the original Standardization Committee, the Committee does not assert that its literature and survey research represents the entire forensic identification community throughout the world, since a number of countries did not reply to the inquiries.

The Committee prepared and presented a status report to the IAI Board of Directors at the 94th Annual Educational Conference in August of 2009, held in Tampa, Florida. In this report the Committee requested the Board of Directors to consider preparing a resolution for deliberation by the full membership to address the changes in the original wording of the 1973 Position Statement. The recommendation was accepted

by the Board of Directors. A resolution was drafted, and the new wording was adopted by the voting members of the organization as IAI Resolution 2009-18. It read as follows:

> ***WHEREAS,*** **the members of the International Association for Identification assembled at their 94th International Educational Conference in Tampa, Florida on August 21, 2009 wish to change the official position of the Association related to Friction Ridge Examinations based on advances in the science and scientific research, therefore, be it;**
>
> ***RESOLVED,*** **The International Association for Identification, based upon the results of a multi-year study by the Standardization II Review Committee, hereby recognizes the following:**
>
> **1. A significant volume of research has been published since the adoption of the 1973 Resolution which states, "…that no valid basis exists at this time for requiring that a predetermined minimum number of friction ridge characteristics must be present in two impressions in order to establish positive identification. The foregoing reference to friction ridge characteristics applies equally to fingerprints, palm prints, toe prints and sole prints of the human body." (the "1973 Resolution")**
>
> **2. This research has been conducted primarily in the medical, anthropological and biological scientific communities.**
>
> **3. The results of this research consistently and overwhelmingly have supported the positions of biological uniqueness (specificity) and persistence, as they pertain to friction ridge skin.**
>
> **4. This extensive research however, has not provided a definitive answer to the question of "sufficiency", that is to say, "How much friction ridge detail information or area is needed to establish, within a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, donor attribution of a partial friction ridge impression?" Therefore the practicing friction ridge examiner, trained to competency, is required to base their <u>opinion</u> not only on the friction ridge detail information under examination, but also upon their individual education, training and experience.**
>
> **5. The IAI recognizes that it is impossible to prove that no two individuals possess the same friction ridge arrangement in sequence.**
>
> **6. The IAI recognizes that it is an important function of the friction ridge examiner trained to competency to provide the courts, and other agents of the criminal justice system, with an opinion as to the source of a friction ridge impression. Based on the training, experience, and knowledge of the friction ridge examiner, an opinion of source attribution may be provided**

when such an opinion can be derived, given the quantity, quality, and specificity of the friction ridge detail.

7. The IAI also recognizes that there is more than one commonly used method for determining sufficiency of friction ridge detail information in sequence in order to arrive at a conclusion. The IAI supports additional research in this vitally important area, including the application of probability modeling which may be used to supplement current practices. Due in part to the aforementioned statements recognized by the IAI, it is the position of the International Association for Identification that the basic premise upon which the 1973 IAI. Resolution was based is still fundamentally valid. Continued research since 1973 has still not resulted in a definitive answer to the question of "How much is enough to individualize?"

and be it further

***RESOLVED,* the official position of the IAI, effective August 21, 2009, is as follows:**

"There currently exists no scientific basis for requiring a minimum amount of corresponding friction ridge detail information between two impressions to arrive at an opinion of single source attribution."

The Committee Chairman requested that the incoming President of the IAI, Vici Inlow, reappoint the 2008-2009 members of the Committee for a period sufficient to complete their original assignment. These appointments were granted at the August 2009 conference and the Committee began preparation for its final committee meeting in which the formal Standardization II Committee Report could be completed. Sections of the report were assigned to various sub-committees with their work products being compiled by members of the Research Assistance Team.

The final Standardization II Committee meeting was held in Atlanta, Georgia on October 12-15, 2009 and the Committee report was drafted and submitted to the full committee for review and comments. During the time which followed, the Research Assistance Team and Committee Chairman compiled the final edits and formalized the

report which was dated January 19, 2010, subsequently signed by members of the Committee and submitted to the IAI President and the Chairman of the IAI Board of Directors.

I. Recent Environment (1999- 2009)

Today the fingerprint community finds itself facing new challenges as well as reviving old ones. The Committee has reviewed the current status of affairs for the friction ridge science discipline. The Committee recognizes that science is constantly seeking improvements and the forensic science of fingerprints is no exception. Experts have the ability to provide interpretation and meaning to the science relative to the present state of the fingerprint discipline. This provides the means to present practical application of conclusions. The Committee has considered two significant areas addressing the current state of affairs: external influences and internal examinations.

1. External Influences

The current state of affairs for the fingerprint discipline began with a legal challenge to the admissibility of fingerprints in 1999 in the case U.S. v Mitchell.[15] Since 1999 fingerprints have undergone well over seventy challenges of which the vast majority have been unsuccessful. These U.S. court challenges touched the very foundation of fingerprints and the way they are examined. There are three additional case references that are worthy of note as a representation of the recent challenges before the fingerprint community.

In the 2005 Commonwealth of Massachusetts v Patterson case, the Supreme Judicial Court reaffirmed that fingerprint evidence and the ACE-V

[15] US. v Byron Mitchell 365 F. 3d 215, 246, 1999.

methodology are reliable, although the concept of simultaneous latent prints had not been adequately demonstrated to be reliable to the court.[16]

In the 2007 State of New Hampshire v. Langill case the trial judge excluded the fingerprint evidence based on insufficiency of the case documentation to determine whether the ACE-V methodology was applied properly along with the verification process.[17] In 2008, this decision was overturned by the New Hampshire State Supreme Court which resulted in acceptance of the fingerprint evidence at trial.[18]

In the 2007 State of Maryland v Rose case a trial judge excluded the fingerprint evidence because of a perceived insufficiency to support the findings of the latent print examiner.[19] In 2009, the U.S. District Court, in U.S. v Rose, ruled the same fingerprint evidence admissible without the need of a Daubert hearing.[20]

While it is the recognized and accepted by the fingerprint community that fingerprints will provide a means for reliable conclusions, it is also acknowledged that practitioners can make errors. Most recently there are a couple high profile cases which have illustrated the vulnerability of experts. Two such examples of error are the erroneous identifications of Brandon Mayfield and Shirley McKie. The FBI error involving Mayfield[21] prompted the U.S. Office of Inspector General to investigate the matter and resulted in a report setting forth their

[16] Commonwealth of Mass v. Patterson 840 N. E. 2d 12, 32-33 (2005)
[17] State of New Hampshire v Richard Langill 05-5-1129 (2007)
[18] Supreme Court of New Hampshire v Richard Langill N0-2007-300 (2008)
[19] State of Maryland v. Rose, Baltimore Cty. Cir. Ct., K06-0545, Oct. 19, 2007
[20] United States v. Rose, USDC D.Md, Crim. CCB-08-0149
[21] The United States Office of Inspector General Report (March, 2006)

findings. While such a critique was generated from outside the discipline it is not to infer that such self-analysis does not exist within the fingerprint community, for it does. As a result of the Scottish Criminal Records Office (SCRO) case involving Shirley McKie,[22] the IAI has reviewed the comparison of the questioned latent print (Y7) with McKie's known exemplar and determined that they are not from the same source. The IAI recognizes the impact of these errors on the general public's perception of the reliability of fingerprint identification.

In 2006, the US Congress directed the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to perform a review of the needs of the forensic science community. The 2009 NAS report, setting forth their recommendations, identified concerns within many of the forensic comparative sciences, including fingerprints.

The NAS report set forth thirteen recommendations for improving the forensic sciences.[23] The NAS report's summary states a need for a National Institute of Forensic Science (NIFS) which has the requisite authority to mandate and enforce practices within the United States. In brief, the NAS recommendations address standardizing processes, terminology, reports and testimony; research for accuracy, reliability and validity; research into human bias and error; quality assurance and quality control processes; code of ethics, training, laboratory accreditation, examiner certification and AFIS interoperability.

While the NAS report is limited to the United States forensic science community, the issues brought forward, in a general sense, may extend to all countries. The IAI is an international professional organization and has an

[22] Garrett, R. J. (2009). Findings of the IAI Y7 Committee. *Identification News, 39*(1), 1.
[23] Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States, A Path Forward, National Research Council (2009)

opportunity to promote many of these recommendations beyond the United States.

The IAI, as acknowledged in the NAS report, lacks the authority to enforce any change; however, the IAI can be a leader and strongly influence advancements. Through debate, continued research, and the development of scientific standards, best practices can be achieved.

The challenge of achieving best practices and standards on an international basis stems from the various cultures and legal systems in place. Additional challenges include the need for adequate funding for manpower, research, etc. as indicated in the NAS report.

2. Internal Examinations

The fingerprint expert community has throughout the years sought ways for improving best practices and reducing error in latent print examinations. The IAI and other professional fingerprint entities, such as the Interpol European Expert Group on Fingerprint Identification (IEEGFI) I and II, the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENSFI), the Canadian Identification Society (CIS) and Scientific Working Group on Friction Ridge Analysis, Study and Technology (SWGFAST) continue to strive to improve our discipline. The existence of this Standardization II Committee is evidence of that same commitment by the IAI.

II. IAI Standardization II Committee Activities

This section describes how the literature was collected, how the data were gathered and processed and where the information can be located.

A. Information Gathering

1. Literature Review

The Committee, led by the Research Assistance Team, conducted extensive literature searches of international articles, manuscripts, and texts, including non-English language sources. An extensive list of approximately 4000 references, was compiled by this Committee.[24] The literature review spanned the body of relevant journals, abstracts, manuscripts, court transcripts, and references from articles in forensic science and across many other disciplines including statistics, genetics, anthropology, dermatology, and biology, etc.

After discussions with committee members and reviewing the provided references, the Research Assistance Team developed search criteria and keywords. Additional relevant peer-reviewed and non-peer-reviewed literature was identified via searches on electronic databases. The databases searched included Tulane University Medical Library, Journal of Forensic Identification, Australian Federal Police, Science Direct, Web of Science, and internet search engines. Seeking advice from Committee members and other practitioners enhanced the search capabilities of the Research Assistance Team.

The Committee had previously determined that there were six areas of pertinent inquiry. The references obtained through the searches were screened by the Research Assistance Team and then categorized based on titles, abstracts, or

[24] See Appendix G.

full text. The Committee considered these references and selected key articles.

2. Survey

The Committee conducted a survey of international sources. The purpose of the survey was to determine whether standards for conclusions exist for a minimum number of minutiae to effect an identification. The survey and data collection was conducted via email correspondence to contacts from the IAI directory, ENFSI records, Committee members and other government agencies. Responding agencies were requested to provide documentation, Standard Operating Procedures or any other published sources that supported their stated policies. Over 250 International contacts were attempted and information was received by several individuals from the 33 countries regarding agency practices.[25]

3. Additional Information of Resources

Additional research involved reviewing the findings of the original 1970 IAI Standardization Committee and subsequent Resolutions (1979 and 1980); the findings of the participants at the 1995 Ne'urim, Israel International Symposium on Fingerprint Detection and Identification Research; Scientific Working Group on Friction Ridge Analysis, Study, and Technology (SWGFAST); European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI); INTERPOL; fingerprint-related websites; and National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). These references are included in the complete bibliography.[26]

4. Non-fingerprint Forensic Disciplines

[25] See Appendix C.
[26] See Appendix D.

The Committee reviewed reporting standards in many other forensic disciplines. The purpose of this task was to examine other forensic identification approaches outside the science of fingerprints. The list of disciplines reviewed included: Bloodstain Pattern Analysis, Controlled Substance Identification, Digital Imaging, DNA, Earprints, Firearms and Toolmark Analysis, Footwear and Tire Track Analysis, Forensic Geology, Questioned Documents, Toxicology and Trace Analysis. Three of the aforementioned forensic disciplines have published standards for conclusions.[27]

5. Limitations

Although this Committee report cites approximately 4000 references, given the limited funding available, the Committee recognizes there may still be additional relevant references beyond those gathered. Additional limitations were related to the quality and completeness of the reference databases, full text availability of older publications (i.e. only the abstract of some older articles was available), inability to verify survey data and follow-up on non-responses.

B. Committee Process

Assessing the collection of references and data progressed utilizing several mechanisms. The Research Assistance Team completed an initial screen of the references using primarily the abstracts to catalog and categorize the data for discussion during the three meetings held throughout 2008 and 2009. Additionally, Committee members communicated via email and used Microsoft SharePoint® to share documents and invite comments.

[27] See Appendix E.

III. Observations

The purpose of this section is to note observations made during the Committee's deliberation process. The items presented in this section are based on Committee discussions, relevant scientific articles and survey results.

A. Numeric and Non-Numeric Approach

The Committee recognizes that there are two approaches that practitioners within the field most often utilize in formulating an opinion as to the relationship between a latent impression and a particular individual. The approaches are generally defined as: 1) numeric and 2) non-numeric.

1. Numeric Approach

A numeric approach primarily considers the number of corresponding friction ridge characteristics in the same relative position. While all details of the friction ridge impression are considered, a predetermined number of friction ridge characteristics are required before an opinion of identification can be effected.

The numeric approach is also referred to as the Empirical Standard Approach.[28]

2. Non-Numeric Approach

In this approach a predetermined number of corresponding friction ridge characteristics are not required before an opinion of identification can be effected. A non-numeric approach considers additional discriminating features of the

[28] Interpol European Expert Group on Fingerprint Identification I and II

friction ridge skin, to include, but not limited to ridge edges, pore location, creases, absence of characteristics in a larger area, scarring, etc.

The non-numeric approach is also referred to as the Holistic Approach.

B. Probabilistic Approach and Probability Models

The Committee recognized that there has been a cooperative effort within the academic and forensic communities to develop probability models for the purpose of providing additional information to the latent print examiner during the examination process. Probability models utilize software to calculate the specificity of configurations of friction ridge characteristics and their spatial relationship. The probability models currently available for consideration are limited in their use of friction ridge details from the skin on the distal phalanges and not the friction skin from other areas of the hands and feet.

The Committee recognizes that most authors on this subject believe that the probabilistic approach is not a separate approach from the numeric and the non-numeric approaches[29]. Rather, it is believed that because of the inferences that are made during fingerprint examinations, the numeric and the non-numeric approaches intrinsically possess elements of probabilistic reasoning. The major distinctions of a probabilistic approach are the potential use of a probability model to calculate statistics and the manner in which conclusions are reported. However, for the purpose of this report, the Committee recognizes this is a new concept to most practitioners and it has chosen to treat the probabilistic approach separately.

[29] See general discussions of subjective probabilities applied to inference of source in Champod (2009), Stoney (1991), Champod and Evett (2001) and Kaye (2009).

The Committee also recognizes the potential value that a validated probability model would have when expressing what is currently viewed as an "inconclusive" conclusion. The Committee acknowledges that current culture and practices do not endorse the use of experienced based assessments (subjective probabilities) to differentiate within the inconclusive category, restricting the examiner to conclusions of identification, exclusion and inconclusive.

C. Scale of Conclusions

1. The Committee observed that the field of latent prints is the one of the few forensic comparative sciences which does not subdivide results within the *inconclusive* category.

2. Numeric and non-numeric approaches to latent print identification typically lead to one of three opinions expressed as Exclusion, Identification or Inconclusive. Under the probabilistic approach, it is possible to assess the weight[30] of any number of corresponding friction ridge details. The use of an expanded verbal scale is one means of expressing a probabilistic assessment.

3. During its literature research and deliberations, the Committee reviewed several different standards for conclusions utilized by other forensic disciplines.[31]

4. Friction ridge science does not possess a clearly defined threshold for identification and this creates a situation in which the expression of inconclusive results becomes difficult for the trier(s) of fact to fully understand. During expert witness testimony the examiner can express complete confidence in his/her level of opinion while the actual results of the comparison fall into the range of

[30] A measure of strength of the corresponding features in a fingerprint.
[31] See Appendix E.

inconclusive.

For example, an examiner, if required, might testify that there exists similarity of pattern type, ridge flow and a limited number of Level II or Level III friction ridge details but that there does not exist sufficient information to arrive at a conclusion of identification. In this example the examiner is completely confident in their findings but these same findings dictate that the results must currently be expressed as inconclusive. It would be inappropriate to express the associative value of the corresponding friction ridge area information in terms of percentages as these percentages could be misconstrued by the triers of fact.

D. Standards

1. The Committee observed that assignments of a numeric threshold of friction ridge characteristics required to reach an identification conclusion is used by some agencies as a quality assurance mechanism.

2. The Committee observed that there exists within the international latent print examiner community a lack of standard terminology and these discrepancies create problems with understanding methodologies and standards for conclusions.

E. Committee Survey and Literature Review

1. The Committee's review of the literature and of the survey results revealed that the current scientific data does not support the establishment of a specific numeric threshold for effecting identifications.

2. The Committee's international survey revealed that a single internationally accepted standard for conclusions does not currently exist.

3. The Committee's review of the survey data revealed that while some agencies have a numerical standard, documentation of that standard or justification for that standard could not be provided or did not exist.

F. Literature Search

1. The Committee observed that it was difficult for the members of the Research Assistance Team to identify and acquire the necessary resource documents due to the lack of a clearinghouse for relevant publications as well as language barriers which existed within the multiple international sources.

IV. Findings

This section summarizes the findings of the committee and the conclusions reached based upon the literature research and survey review.

A. An overwhelming volume of research exists in support of the two underlying tenets of friction ridge identification which are biological uniqueness and persistence of friction ridge features.[32]

B. The extensive research and data available supports the proposition that areas of the body which are covered by friction ridge skin have a high degree of specificity from which an identification can be determined.[33]

C. There is no evidence in support of setting a minimum friction ridge surface area requirement to determine source attribution.[34]

[32] See the writings of [Babler (1979), Cummins (1943), Hale (1952), Holt (1968), Lin (1982), Montagna (1992), Okajima (1967, 1970, 1975), Srihari (2008), Wentworth (1918), Wertheim (2002) and Whipple (1904)] in Appendix F.

[33] See the writings of [Ashbaugh (1982), Champod (1995, 1996 & 1997), Dass (2005), Egli (2007), Gutiérrez (2007), Jain (2002 & 2007), Kryszczuk (2004), Lin (1982), Neumann (2006 & 2007), Osterburg (1977), Pankanti (2002), Roddy (1997 & 1999), Sclove (1979 & 1980), Seweryn (2005), Stoney (1986 & 1987) and Stosz (1994)] in Appendix F.

D. There are friction ridge details, other than bifurcations, ridge endingd and dots, which can be used for source attribution.[35]

E. There is sufficient research to support the position that friction ridge features and their configurations vary in their discriminating value.[36]

F. Among the agencies which utilize the Numeric Approach, there exists no consistency in the number of friction ridge characteristics required for source attribution.[37]

G. Generally, there exist differences between the Tenprint identification process and latent print identification process. Tenprint comparisons usually involve reproductions from all ten fingers obtained in a controlled setting and thereby contain a much larger quantity and higher quality of friction ridge details.

H. Although there are those within the scientific, legal and forensic communities who would support a strictly enforced static numerical quantity threshold of Level II details required to effect an identification, this is not currently supported by the existing body of scientific research and statistical data.[38]

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[34] The Committee could not locate specific references or research that addressed the question: "How much surface area of friction ridge skin must be present to individualize?". However, it was the Committee's collective view and professional judgment that this question would be akin to the issue of "minimum number of minutiae needed to effect an identification". In other words, the amount of specificity of friction ridge details in an impression is the more pertinent question, not the available surface area or number of minutiae present in an impression.

[35] See the writings of [Ashbaugh (1982, 1999), Jain (2007), Kryszczuk (2004), Roddy (1997 & 1999), Stosz (1994) and Tietze (2001)] in Appendix F.

[36] See the writings of [Egli (2009), Evett (1996), Champod (1996) and Neumann (2006 & 2007)] in Appendix F.

[37] See Appendix C.

[38] See the writings of [Evett (1996), Neumann (2007), NRC (2009), OIG (2006), Pankanti (2002) and Thornton (2000)] in Appendix F.

I. Existing research does not currently support the requirement of a minimum amount of corresponding friction ridge skin detail between two impressions to arrive at an opinion of single source attribution.[39]

J. Based on the Committee's review of available research related to probability models, the Committee recognizes that these tools have the potential of providing useful information to the latent print examiner. As of the date of this report, the current models have not been validated for use in case work.[40]

V. Recommendations

The purpose of this section is to identify specific actions that address the findings of the Committee. Each item explicitly references the recommendations of the Committee and where applicable, identifies the constituents who should be involved in the following recommendations:

1. The Committee recommends that the IAI replace the 1973 Position Statement changing the official position of the Association related to Friction Ridge Examinations. The successor resolution should state:

"There currently exists no scientific basis for requiring a minimum amount of corresponding friction ridge detail information between two impressions to arrive at an opinion of single source attribution."

[39] See the writings of [Ashbaugh (1982, 1999), Champod (1995, 1996, 1997, 2001 & 2008), Dass (2005), Egli (2007 & 2009), Evett (1996 & 2000), Gutiérrez (2007), Jain (2002 & 2007), Kryszczuk (2004), Lin (1982), NRC (2009), Neumann (2006 & 2007), OIG (2006), Osterburg (1977), Pankanti (2002), Roddy (1997 & 1999), Sclove (1979 & 1980), Seweryn (2005), Stoney (1986 & 1987), Stosz (1994), Thornton (2000) and Tietze (2001)] in Appendix F.

[40] Champod, C. (1996), Egli, N. M., Champod, C., & Margot, P. (2007), Egli, N. (2009), Neumann, C., Champod, C., Puch-Solis, R., Egli, N., Anthonioz, A., & Bromage-Griffiths, A. (2007), Neumann, C., Champod, C., Puch-Solis, R., Meuwly, D., Egli, N., Anthonioz, A., et al. (2006). , Stoney, D. A., & Thornton, J. (1987). Stoney, D. A., & Thornton, J. I. (1986).

Note: This recommendation was presented at the 94th Annual Educational Conference of the IAI in Tampa, Florida and passed as Resolution 2009-18 on August 21, 2009.

2. The Committee recommends that IAI Resolution VII of 1979 and IAI Resolution V of 1980 be rescinded in their entirety.

3. The Committee recommends that the IAI propose a new resolution which reflects the following position: Any member or certified latent print examiner may offer oral or written reports of testimony of probable or likely conclusions concerning source attribution of two friction ridge impressions being from the same source, if such member has been trained to interpret the results of a probability model which has been accepted and acknowledged by the IAI as a reliable model to support such conclusions.

4. The committee recommends that the IAI seek funding for the establishment and maintenance of a web-based clearinghouse for past, present and future literature related to friction ridge science.

5. The Committee recommends that the IAI pursue the development of a standing committee to develop a strategic plan for research, review ongoing research, and to partner with academic and research entities to further the advancement of friction ridge science.

6. The Committee recommends that the IAI create a Standing Committee on probability theory and statistics as it relates to the forensic disciplines represented by the IAI. Their charge would be to assist the Science and Practice Committee in the acceptance and implementation of probability modeling and to liaise with various entities such as the FBI's Biometric Center of Excellence, National Institute of Science and Technology,

National Institute of Justice, National Academy of Sciences and the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes.

7. The Committee recommends that the IAI support the pursuit of a single internationally accepted examination methodology and standard for conclusions.

8. The Committee recommends that the IAI support the pursuit of research in an attempt to establish a measurable threshold requirement for identification of latent prints, with the intent of achieving a standard. The Committee recognizes the difficulty or potential impossibility of this endeavor. Therefore, research initially focusing on Level I and Level II friction ridge skin detail is recommended, followed by additional research utilizing Level III information if warranted.

This concludes the report of the Standardization II Committee.

Special Acknowledgements:

The Standardization II Committee expresses its sincere thanks to the members of the Research Assistance Team who conducted the vast majority of the literature research and provided the Committee with the organizational support to complete this project. The members of the Research Assistance Team included Mississippi Crime Laboratory Latent Print Examiners Heather Burkett, Shannon Horengic and Sarah West.

The International Association for Identification expresses its sincere thanks to the U.S. National Institute of Justice, without whose funding this project would not have been possible.

The contents of the Standardization II Committee Report have been ratified and approved by the members of the Committee as affirmed by their signatures below.

Respectively submitted,

Ron Smith (Co-Chairman)

Robert J. Garrett (Co-Chairman)

David Ashbaugh

Stephen B Meagher

Deborah A. Leben

William J Babler

John Vanderkolk

Christophe Champod

Arie Zeelenberg

Andre A. Moenssens

Kenneth F. Martin

John Norman

Glenn Langenburg

Paul Chamberlain

Melissa Taylor

Glossary

ACE-V: the acronym for a scientific method: Analysis, Comparison, Evaluation and Verification. Analysis is the assessment of an impression to determine suitability for comparison. Comparison is the observation of two or more impressions to determine the existence of discrepancies, dissimilarities or similarities. Evaluation is the assessment of value of the details observed in the analysis and comparison steps to reach a conclusion.

Exclusion: the determination by an examiner that there is sufficient quality and quantity in disagreement to conclude that two areas of friction ridge impressions did not originate from the same source.

Friction Ridge Characteristics: refers to ridge events such as bifurcations, ending ridges and dots.

Friction Ridge Detail: encompasses all data in an impression derived from areas of friction ridge skin to include, but not limited to, ridge flow, ridge path, ridge width, edge shapes, pores, scars, creases, etc.

Friction Ridge Features: encompasses all elements of *friction ridge skin* to include, but not limited to, ridge flow, ridge path, ridge width, edge shapes, pores, scars, creases, etc.

Identification/Individualization: the determination of an examiner that there is sufficient quality and quantity of detail in agreement to conclude that two friction ridge impressions originated from the same source.

Inconclusive: during evaluation, the conclusion reached that neither sufficient agreement exists to individualize nor sufficient disagreement exists to exclude.

Known Print- purposeful recording of the friction ridge features present on the fingers or palms of the hand.

Latent Print- a chance friction ridge impression deposited on an item of evidence.

Latent Print Examiner: a person that examines physical evidence for the presence or absence of latent prints and compares any latent prints found or developed with known prints to identify or exclude individuals.

Level 1 Detail: friction ridge flow and general morphological information.

Level 2 Detail: individual friction ridge paths and friction ridge events (e.g. ending ridges, bifurcations and dots).

Level 3 Detail: friction ridge dimensional attributes (e.g. width, edge shapes and pores).

Similarity: the appearance of consistency between two friction ridge impressions that have not yet been determined to have originated from the same source.

Specificity: the discriminating strength of friction ridge features and their configurations. The specificity of a feature will vary based on its rarity, type, location and relationship to other features.

Sufficiency: the determination that there is an adequate quality and quantity of friction ridge detail in an impression for further analysis, comparison or to reach a conclusion.

Tenprint: refers to the known set of fingerprint exemplars.

APPENDIX A

Standardization II Committee Members

2006 Appointments by President Diana Castro:

- Max M. Houck
- Robert Kennedy
- Glenn Langenburg
- Joe M. Maberry
- Alan McRoberts
- Andre Moenssens
- Susan Naverson
- Joseph Polski
- Ron Smith
- Michael Wieners

2007-2010 Appointments by Presidents Kenneth Martin, Robert Garrett and Vici Inlow

- David Ashbaugh
- Dr. William Babler
- Susan Ballou
- Bruce Budowle
- Dr. Thomas Busey
- Paul Chamberlain
- Christophe Champod
- Robert Garrett
- Glenn Langenburg
- Deborah Leben
- Kenneth Martin
- Stephen Meagher
- Andre Moenssens
- John Norman
- Ron Smith
- Melissa Taylor
- John Vanderkolk
- Arie Zeelenberg

APPENDIX B

Abbreviated Biographies of Current Committee Members

Paul Chamberlain
Senior Forensic Scientist with the Forensic Science Service (FSS)

Senior Forensic Scientist and National Scientific Lead for Fingerprints with the Forensic Science Service (FSS), a major UK provider of forensic services. Paul holds a Bachelor of Science Degree and has over 26 years experience in fingerprint detection and comparison. Paul trained with the Metropolitan Police at New Scotland Yard before taking lead and management roles in two provincial police forces. He joined the FSS in 2000 initially working on the expansion of fingerprint services. As National Lead, Paul is responsible for advising on policy and procedure, quality management and assurance, proficiency and competency testing and the implementation of new or improved processes. In the latter capacity Paul is currently involved in the FSS project to develop probability software for fingerprint examination, focusing on knowledge transfer. Paul has consistently undertaken fingerprint casework, in recent years becoming involved in a number of high profiles case reviews. Paul is the Chair the ENFSI European Fingerprint Working Group and a regional representative of the IAI.

Christophe Champod
Professor – The University of Lausanne

Christophe Champod received his M.Sc. and Ph.D. (summa cum laude) both in Forensic Science, from the University of Lausanne, in 1990 and 1995 respectively. He remained in academia until holding the position of assistant professor in forensic science. From 1999 to 2003, he led the Interpretation Research Group of the Forensic Science Service (UK), before taking a professorship position at the School of Criminal Sciences (ESC) / Institute of Forensic Science (IPS) of the University of Lausanne. He is in charge of education and research on identification methods (detection and identification). He is a member of the International Association for Identification and was elected in 2004 as a member of the FBI-sponsored SWGFAST. His research is devoted to the statistical evaluation of forensic identification techniques. The value of fingerprint evidence is at the core of his interests.

Robert Garrett
Chairman Board of Directors - International Association for Identification

Detective Lieutenant Robert J. Garrett, Ret., spent over 30 years in Law Enforcement. He attended Rutgers University and is a graduate of the NJ State Police Academy. Before retiring, he was the supervisor of the Crime Scene Unit of the Middlesex County Prosecutor's Office in New Jersey. Lt. Garrett has authored many articles relating to crime scene subjects and has

testified as an expert on a variety of forensic disciplines. He has been a lecturer at state, regional and international conferences and serves on the editorial board of the "Journal of Forensic Identification." He is Past President of the International Association for Identification and currently (2009-2010) serves as Chairman of the IAI Board of Directors. He is a member of SWGFAST, NIST's Expert Working Group on Human Factors in Latent Print Analysis and the IAI's Standardization II Committee. He is certified by the IAI as a Senior Crime Scene Analyst and a Certified Latent Print Examiner. Lt. Garrett currently has his own consulting business providing services to public agencies and private entities.

Glenn Langenburg

Forensic Scientist – Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

Glenn Langenburg is currently employed by the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension as a certified latent print examiner and crime scene investigator. Glenn is a PhD candidate in the Forensic Science program at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland. His thesis research involves the statistical analysis of ACE-V fingerprint comparison methodology. Glenn is currently Adjunct Faculty at Metropolitan State University in St. Paul, MN. He teaches an introductory forensic science course to criminal justice and science majors. He has lectured and hosted workshops nationally and internationally at forensic science conferences in the United States, Canada, and Europe on topics including Daubert issues, research, probabilistic approach, and fingerprint methodology. Finally, Glenn has the privilege of serving the fingerprint community as a member of SWGFAST (Scientific Working Group for Friction Ridge Analysis, Study, and Technology).

Deborah Leben

Laboratory Director - Forensic Services Division

Deborah Leben began her career at the United States Secret Service Forensic Services Division in Washington DC as a Fingerprint Specialist and has been active within the discipline for 19 years and current Laboratory Director. Ms. Leben has completed a Master of Science in Forensic Science and a Master of Science in Technology Management. She has published articles in peer-reviewed journals regarding chemical processing used in latent print development and the refinement of those processes. She has held several positions on the executive board within the International Association for Identification and the Chesapeake Bay Division and various committees within those organizations. Ms. Leben is currently involved in the national effort directed under the National Science and Technology Council Committee on Science to address the published recommendations from the National Academies of Sciences National Research Council on how to strengthen the application of the forensic sciences within the forensic community and in the judiciary system.

Kenneth Martin
Detective Lieutenant – Massachusetts State Police

Kenneth F. Martin currently holds the rank of Detective Lieutenant with the Massachusetts State Police and has been a member of the department for twenty-nine years. Detective Lieutenant Martin is the Commanding Officer of the Crime Scene Services Section, which has been accredited by ASCLD-Lab under their legacy program. In addition to overseeing the state's seven CSSS laboratories, he is an adjunct instructor in the forensic biomedical program at Boston University's School of Medicine. Mr. Martin has a B.A. in Biology; a B.S. in Criminal Justice; a M.S. in Criminal Justice and a graduate of the FBI's National Academy 192nd session. Mr. Martin is a past president of the International Association for Identification and presently the IAI's representative to the Consortium of Forensic Sciences. In addition to lecturing and having been published in the Journal of Forensic Identification, he is certified by the IAI as a latent fingerprint examiner, footwear examiner, bloodstain pattern analyst, and senior crime scene analyst. Mr. Martin has served as a member of various working groups including the General Forensics Technology Working Group (TWG), the Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization (OLETC), and the Scientific Working Group on Friction Ridge Analysis, Study and Technology (SWGFAST). Mr Martin currently serves as a member of Scientific Working Group on Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (SWGSTAIN), the NIJ/NIST Expert Working Group on Human Factors in Latent Print Analysis, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police Forensic Science Committee.

Stephen B. Meagher
Dactyl ID, LLC

Mr. Meagher is a fingerprint expert with over 38 years of experience. He retired from the FBI Laboratory in 2007 after having performed forensic latent print examinations in hundreds of criminal investigations. He has been involved in responding to major disaster sites for the purpose of identifying deceased victims. He was the lead program manager in developing operational AFIS latent print systems and numerous research and testing projects. He has provided numerous training courses and presented lectures worldwide. He was an original member of the Scientific Working Group on Friction Ridge Analysis, Study and Technology (SWGFAST) and remained a member until his retirement in 2007. He has served on the IAI Board of Directors and held several other positions within this professional organization. Mr. Meagher has been the recipient of numerous awards including two FBI Director Awards for outstanding performance and the John A. Dondero Memorial Award. He currently provides consulting services under the name Dactyl ID, LLC.

Andre A. Moenssens, J.D., LL.M
Forensic Consultant / Author

Professor Emeritus Andre Moenssens has been an active member of the forensic identification profession even prior to joining the I.A.I. in 1953. He has served as a Professor of Law at Chicago Kent College of Law, University of Richmond School of Law, University of Missouri School of Law and West Virginia University. He has authored dozens of books, articles and book chapters on topics within the forensic and legal fields and has served on numerous scientific and legal committees. Achieving the status of Distinguished Fellow of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, he has served within the American Academy in multiple technical and leadership positions. Andre is internationally known by the forensic and legal community and has lectured, and provided expert witness testimony, wherever needed throughout the world. He has been a witness to, and in the forefront of, a great many of the developments within the forensic identification sciences within the last several decades. His combination of legal and scientific training is certainly unique and he has continually been called upon for his expertise and guidance in a myriad of forensic science issues.

John Norman
Senior Forensic Analyst – Ontario Provincial Police

Norman, John - has over 35 years of continuous service in forensic identification and has presented expert testimony over 150 times in the following disciplines, digital image enhancement, fingerprints, palm prints, barefoot, physical match, footwear and tire track evidence, in Great Britain, Canada and the United States. He started his career at New Scotland Yard, London England and transferred to the Greater Manchester Police and then to the Ontario Provincial Police, Canada in 1989 where he is employed as a Senior Forensic Analyst. He is a certified footwear examiner with the I.A.I. and Canadian Identification Society C.I.S. a member of the C.I.S. footwear certification board, a member of the I.A.I. footwear and tire track subcommittee and an instructor at the Ontario Police College, Canada.

Ron Smith
Chairman of the Standardization II Committee – International Association for Identification

Ron, a graduate of Mississippi State University, is President of “Ron Smith & Associates, Inc.”, a forensic identification services company located in Collinsville, Mississippi which specializes in consultation, training, job placement and forensic management services. He began his career with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1972, moving on to the Alabama Bureau of Investigation and from 1978 to 2002 with the Mississippi Crime Laboratory, retiring as Associate Director. He has over thirty-seven years of experience in latent print, crime scene and laboratory management practices and is certified by the IAI as a latent print examiner and senior crime scene analyst. In July of 2001, he was awarded the “John A. Dondero Memorial Award”, which is the highest award bestowed by the International Association for Identification for exemplary contributions to the science of forensic identification. Ron has lectured on courtroom

testimony techniques, latent print examinations and crime scene related topics in over forty-five states and numerous other countries around the world. He has served the IAI as the Fingerprint Subcommittee Chairman, member of the Latent Print Certification Board and as a member of the Board of Directors.

Melissa Taylor
Senior Consultant – Booz Allen Hamilton

Melissa Taylor is a Senior Consultant with Booz Allen Hamilton currently serving the National Institute of Standards and Technology Office of Law Enforcement Standards (OLES). She is a program manager for the OLES Forensic Science Program where she focuses primarily on fingerprint related projects. Ms Taylor's expertise includes managing forensic science research and program development. Prior experience includes consulting services to the Department of Justice (National Institute of Justice) and the Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency). Ms Taylor is an Associate Member of the International Association of Identification.

John Vanderkolk
Laboratory Manager – Indiana State Police Laboratory, Fort Wayne

John R. Vanderkolk is the laboratory manager at the Indiana State Police Laboratory (ISP), Fort Wayne. John, BA forensic studies and psychology, Indiana University, became an ISP trooper in 1979, crime scene investigator in 1983, and criminalist in 1984. He was trained in latent print, shoe and tire print, firearm and tool mark, and fracture examinations. He is a distinguished member of the International Association for Identification (IAI), a member of its Forensic Identification Standards committee, Standardization II and III committees, the editorial board of the *Journal of Forensic Identification (JFI),* FBI sponsored Scientific Working Group on Friction Ridge Analysis, Study, and Technology (SWGFAST), and the National Institute of Technology/National Institute of Justice sponsored Expert Working Group on Human Factors in Latent Print Analysis. Since 2002, John has been collaborating with Dr. Thomas Busey, Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Indiana University, studying novices and experts in forensic comparative science. John has lectured at many regional and international seminars and written many articles on forensic comparative science. He recently authored the textbook, "Forensic Comparative Science – Qualitative Quantitative Source Determination of Unique Impressions, Images, and Objects."

Arie Zeelenberg

Senior Advisor Fingerprints – National Fingerprint Department, the Netherlands

Arie Zeelenberg started as a scene of crime officer in the town of Utrecht in 1971 and specialized in fingerprints. In 1982 he took the post of deputy head of the national fingerprint service in the Hague and became head in 1983. Mr. Zeelenberg is a permanent expert witness assigned to the high court of Amsterdam since 1984. He introduced AFIS in the Netherlands, initiated the European Immigrant AFIS called Eurodac, and chaired a number of international expert groups including, the Printrak International users group and Interpol working groups on standards for identification such as the IEEGFI. For 20 years he was a member and expert advisor of the Dutch DVI team. He wrote a book about "The Identification Process of Latent Fingerprints" and is co-author of "Goed Gezien" a book dealing with human error in forensics. Both of these books were published in Dutch in 1993. Mr. Zeelenberg introduced structured identification processes in the Netherlands. He is member of the IAI and associate member of ENFSI of which he chairs a subcommittee. He is a lecturer in the certification program for fingerprint experts at the Police Academy. Since 2005 he is senior advisor for the "dactyloscopy" dealing with the science of fingerprints, international matters and expert testimony for the Dutch criminal court. On invitation he also testified in Germany, Scotland and South Africa.

APPENDIX C

International Practices

Country	Numeric Approach	Non-Numeric Approach
Albania	12 pts.	
Australia		✓
Bahamas	10 pts. / 16 pts.	
Belgium	12 pts.	
Bosnia	8 pts. / 12 pts.	
Brazil	12 pt.	
Canada		✓
Czech Republic	10 pts.	
Denmark	10 pts.	
Finland		✓
France	12 pts.	✓
Germany	8 pts. / 12 pts.	✓
Hong Kong	12 pts.	
Hungary	10 pts.	
Israel	12 pts.	✓
Italy	16-17 pts.	
Kosovo		✓
Latvia	10 pts. / 12 pts. / 16 pts.	
Morocco		✓
Netherlands	10-12 pts.	
New Zealand		✓
Norway		✓
Poland	12 pts.	
Republic of China	12 pts.	
Romania	8-12 pts.	
Russia		✓
Scotland		✓
South Africa	7 pts.	
Sweeden		✓
Switzerland		✓
Tanzania	16 pts.	
United Kingdom		✓
United States	7 pts.	✓

The survey soliciting information about world wide practices regarding the numeric and non-numeric approaches to friction ridge identification received thirty three responses. Over 250 international contacts were attempted. Responders reported their individual practices which were representative of a segment of the fingerprint discipline in their country. Their responses, however, do not necessarily represent the official policy of the agencies or governments by which they are employed.

The preamble appears below followed by the questionnaire.

The Standardizations II Committee of the International Association for Identification is conducting research on the standards for identification in fingerprint science. The committee is seeking assistance on gathering this information and has enclosed a brief survey. We hope that you will take a moment of your time and provide the information.

Your participation in this survey provides the forensic science community a better understanding of where we are now and where we strive to be. We hope you wish to be a part of that progress.

Please return the survey no later than October 4, 2008. If this date is unachievable, please let me know when you can have the survey completed. This deadline is in place so that the information can be compiled in time for the research deadline.

We look forward to your response.

Name: Email:
Agency:
Country:
What is the current identification standard in your country? Are there variations in different regions?
Briefly outline the historical development of your current fingerprint identification standard. When was it adopted?
What publications (books, journals, papers, reports, etc.) are cited in support of your standard? (If some of these are not generally available can you supply a copy—it does not have to be in English.)
Does your standard have any legal standing?
Has the standard been reviewed recently or are there plans to do so?

APPENDIX D

Additional Information of Resources

- SWGFAST : www.swgfast.org
- ENFSI (European Network of Forensic Science Institutes): www.enfsi.org
- IEEFGI: www.interpol.int
- NIJ (National Institute of Justice): www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij
- NCJRS (National Crime Justice Reference Service): www.ncjrs.gov
- NAS report (National Academy of Sciences): www.nas.edu

APPENDIX E

Standards for Conclusions for Non-Fingerprint Disciplines

Firearms and Toolmark Analysis

- The interpretation of individualization/ identification is subjective in nature, founded on scientific principles and based on the examiners training and experience.
- Enables the opinion of common origin when the surface of two toolmarks are in "sufficient agreement" which means the agreement is of quality and quantity that the likelihood of another tool making the mark is remote as to be considered impossible.

Footwear and Tire Track

- Identification-definite conclusion of identity
- Probably made- very high degree of association
- Could have made- significant association of multiple class characteristics
- Inconclusive- limited association of some characteristics
- Probably did not make- very high degree of non-association
- Elimination-definite exclusion
- Unsuitable- lacks sufficient detail for a meaningful comparison

Question Documents

- Identification
- Strong Probability
- Probable
- Indications
- No Conclusion
- Indications did not
- Probably did not
- Strong probability did not
- Elimination

APPENDIX F

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