



Laboratory Services Triage Unit

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1. Processing/Enhancement

1.1. There are a variety of processing techniques, physical and chemical, used to develop and enhance latent prints. Technicians select processing procedures that are appropriate and acceptable in casework based on their knowledge and training.

1.1.1. How an item of evidence is processed is dependent on the type and condition of both the substrate and the matrix.

1.1.2. It is important to maximize the development of latent prints and minimize the loss of latent print and other discipline evidence. As every situation is unique, technicians should use good judgement to determine what latent print development techniques will be used.

1.1.3. A combination of some, or all, of the following procedures, from *ATF-LS-LPI Appendix A – Latent Print Processes*, will be used for the substrates encountered.

2. Suitability

2.1. Following each applied processing technique, the evidence will be examined for friction ridge detail.

2.2. Technicians will determine if the developed friction ridge detail is suitable for photographic capture (preservation).

2.2.1. Friction ridge detail with five (5) or more Level II features are suitable for preservation.

2.2.2. Consultations between a Triage Technician and a Fingerprint Specialist on the suitability of friction ridge detail will be documented in the case record.

2.3. If no suitable friction ridge detail is developed, the technician may continue with subsequent processing techniques.

3. Preservation

3.1. Suitable friction ridge detail will be preserved through digital capture using the Foster & Freeman Digital Capture System (DCS) hardware and software, or another digital image capture system.



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3.1.1. Suitable friction ridge detail will be captured in accordance with:

3.1.1.1. *ATF-LS-LP2 Documentation, Methodology, and Conclusions*

3.1.2. Friction ridge detail captured on an exhibit will be designated as a single sub-exhibit.

4. Swabbing Evidence

4.1. Firearms, firearm accessories, and qualifying ammunition that meet the case acceptance criteria outlined in *ATF-LS-7.1 Review of requests, tenders, and contracts* will be swabbed for DNA.

4.1.1. Potential DNA will be collected in accordance with:

4.1.1.1. *ATF-LS-FB21 Swabbing Evidence for DNA Analysis, and the*

4.1.1.2. *DNA Swabbing Guidelines and Examples presentation*

5. Test Firing

5.1. Technicians will test fire all NIBIN eligible firearms, if safe to do so.

5.1.1. Test-firing will be conducted in accordance with *ATF-LS-FT8 Firearms Safety and Shooting Guidelines*, except as noted below.

5.1.1.1. Triage Unit personnel shall only load and test fire one round of ammunition at a time.

5.1.2. Triage Unit personnel may elect to use the remote shooting device at any time.



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1. Scope

1.1. Triage reports will include results for evidence that: was processed for friction ridge detail; swabbed for potential DNA; and test fired for NIBIN.

2. Reporting Processing Results

2.1.1. Triage reports will clearly describe which items of evidence were processed for latent prints; the processing and visualization methods used; and the results of the processing. Additionally, the results must address any exhibits that were not examined/processed for latent prints.

2.1.2. Suitable Friction Ridge Detail Developed

2.1.2.1. When an item of evidence has been processed for latent prints, and friction ridge detail suitable for capture is developed, the resulting sub-exhibits will be clearly communicated in the laboratory report.

2.1.3. No Friction Ridge Detail or No Suitable Friction Ridge Detail Developed

2.1.3.1. When an item of evidence has been processed for latent prints, and no friction ridge detail or no friction ridge detail suitable for photographic capture is developed, the result will be clearly communicated in the laboratory report.

2.1.4. Statements regarding friction ridge processing and determination of suitability in triage reports will conform with *Department of Justice Uniform Language for Testimony and Reports for the Forensic Latent Print Discipline*.

3. Reporting on DNA Swabbing

3.1. Triage reports will clearly describe which items of evidence were swabbed for DNA, what sub-exhibits were created, and the results must address any exhibits that were not swabbed.

4. Reporting on Test Fires

4.1. Triage reports will clearly describe which items of evidence were test fired, what sub-exhibits were created, and the results must address any exhibits that were not test fired.



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5. Referencing Additional Examinations on Sub-Exhibits

5.1. The report will note which sub-exhibits will be subjects of additional reports, and which sub-exhibits will be returned without further examination.



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Abbreviations

ALS
BICP
BP
B/W
BY40 or BY#40
C:
CA or CAE
Cal
CB
CBB
DNP
ENV
ER
Ex. or Exh.
FB
FBI
FC
FLS
FP
FRD
FTE
H/C
H/F
IN
INV
LAS

Description

Alternate Light Source
Bi-chromatic Powder
Black Powder
Between
Basic Yellow 40
Containing
Cyanoacrylate Ester
Caliber
Cardboard
Cardboard box
Did Not Process
Envelope
Evidence Room
Exhibit
Forensic Biologist
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Forensic Chemist
Forensic Light Source
Fingerprint
Friction Ridge Detail
Firearm/Toolmark Examiner
Hand carried
Hairs and fibers
ATF Investigation number
Inventory
Light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation – LASER



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Abbreviations

Description

LFPS	Latent Fingerprint Section
LPE	Latent Print Examiner
Mag(s)	Magazine(s)
MPB	Magnetic Powder Black
MPG	Magnetic Powder Grey
MPW	Magnetic Powder White
NAP	No Additional Packaging
Neg	Negative
OFTC	Open, found to contain
PB	Paper bag
PSB	Plastic bag
QDE	Questioned Document Examiner
R6G	Rhodamine 6G
RBS	Reddish-brown stain(s)
RD/S	Ridge detail/smudging
Rec'd	Received
SCCNI	Sealed Container(s), Contents not Inventoried
SG	Superglue
S/N or SN	Serial number
SSPB	Sticky-side powder black
SSPW	Sticky-side powder white
STC	Said to contain
STK	Sticky note
TF	Test fires
VIS	Visual exam
VL	Visible light



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Abbreviations

W/D

WL

W/W

ZL

Description

Wet/dry

White light

Wet/wet

Ziplock