# ASB Best Practice Recommendation 183, First Edition 202222023

## Best Practice Recommendation for Limited Friction Ridge Examinations



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## **Best Practice Recommendation for Limited Friction Ridge Examinations**

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### Foreword

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This document was revised, prepared, and finalized as a standard by the Friction Ridge Consensus Body of the AAFS Standards Board. The draft of this standard was developed by the Friction Ridge subcommittee of the Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) for Forensic Science.

Questions, comments, and suggestions for the improvement of this document can be sent to AAFS-ASB Secretariat, <u>asb@aafs.org</u> or 401 N 21st Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80904.

All hyperlinks and web addresses shown in this document are current as of the publication date of this standard.

ASB procedures are publicly available, free of cost, at <u>www.asbstandardsboard.org</u>.

**Keywords:** *limited examinations, friction ridge processing, friction ridge examination* 

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## Best Practice Recommendation for Limited Friction Ridge Examinations

#### 1 Scope

This document provides best practice recommendations for policies and procedures regarding how to conduct-limited examinations of latent friction ridge impression evidence, and proper documentation for these examinations. Limited exams are partial analyses, comparisons, and/or processing that do not fully utilize the capabilities of a Forensic Service Provider (FSP).

#### 2 Normative References

There are no normative references.

#### **3** Terms and Definitions

For purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

#### 3.1 customer

Client, authority, organization or person(s) requesting forensic services. *ISO 21043-1*<sup>1</sup> ("the" deleted).

#### <u>3.23.1</u>

#### examiner (friction ridge)

An individual authorized to conduct independent friction ridge examinations for the forensic service provider by observing and interpreting data, making decisions, forming conclusions and opinions, issuing reports and/or providing testimony. Use of the term "examiner" in these documents refers to a "competent friction ridge examiner" and not a "trainee."

#### <u>3.33.2</u>

#### **Forensic Service Provider**

FSP

Organization or individual that conducts and/or supplies forensic services. *ISO 21043-1*<sup>2</sup>

#### <u>3.43.3</u>

#### friction ridge detail friction ridge features

The combination of ridge flow, ridge characteristics, and ridge structure of friction ridge skin, as reproduced and observed in an impression. The observed data used to compare and interpret similarity or dissimilarity between impressions.

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#### 3.5

#### limited examinations

Limited examinations are exams that are not complete with regard to the FSP's capabilities; evidence may exist that has not been partially or fully processed and/or latent prints exist that have not been analyzed and/or compared.

NOTE These examinations are performed in consultation with the customer, and are not performed through random sampling.

**3.6**<u>3.4</u> NOTE Limited examinations are applicable to Examinations of latent friction ridge evidence only. These examinations are not applicable to tenprint friction ridge evidence. that are not complete as defined by Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

#### <u>3.73.5</u>

#### minutia

The point where a friction ridge terminates, or splits into two or more ridges. A subset of the friction ridge detail/features traditionally consisting of ridge endings, bifurcations, and dots, or any combination thereof, used to compare and interpret similarity and dissimilarity between two impressions.

#### 4 Recommendations

#### 4.1 Administrative

**4.1.1** Each FSP should decide whether they will perform limited examinations or not. The FSP shall have a written policy regarding if it performs limited examinations, as well as how to carry out limited examinations should they be performed.

<u>NOTE 1</u> This document does not state nor imply that performing limited examinations is best practice, nor does it take position on whether limited examinations should be performed.

<u>NOTE 2</u> Limited examinations are an operational process and there is no scientific basis to support performing them or not.

**4.1.2** The FSP should assess the risks when deciding to implement a limited examination policy, including published or internal research on potentially missed data.

**4.1.3** Examiners and FSPs should apply tools to identify potential biasing information and to minimize the effects of bias.

4.1.4 Limited examinations shall not be performed through random sampling.

#### 4.1<u>4.2</u> Evidence Processing

**4.1.1** Evidence identified by the customer as probative can be taken in consideration when When deciding which evidence to process first. FSP may decide not to process items determined by, if evidence is identified by the relevant stakeholder as probative, the customer to be irrelevant to the case.

**<u>4.2.1</u>** Offense type may be taken FSP should take that recommendation into consideration when determining.

**4.1.2** <u>FSP should consider risk factors if choosing to limit</u> the extent to which particular items in a case <u>maywill</u> be processed.

**4.1.34.2.2** When considering backlog mitigation strategies, selecting specific Factors to consider may include offense type, success rate of the item surface, and success rate of the processing techniques with higher sensitivity instead of conducting full sequential processing may be necessary to improve efficiency and throughput.(s). When selecting limited processing techniques, the FSP should consider the potential of a given technique for negatively impacting subsequent processing, selecting specific processing techniques with higher sensitivity versus conducting full sequential processing. At a minimum, any friction ridge detail of potential value that has been developed shall be photographed and/or retained and the integrity of the item shall be maintained for potential future examination. Backlog reduction may also include conducting limited processing of certain items (e.g. cartridge cases) that have a low success rate.

**4.1.4** FSP submission guidelines may include packaging recommendations that will maximize latent print processing results (i.e., separating drugs from the packaging prior to submission).

**4.2.3** The FSP should communicate with the requesting stakeholder prior to limiting a processing examination, if limiting the examination will prohibit or jeopardize future additional processing.

### 4.2<u>4.3</u> Friction Ridge Examinations

**4.2.14.3.1** The FSP may If evidence is identified by the stakeholder as probative, the FSP should take that recommendation into consideration if choosing to search and/or compare certain friction ridge impressions developed on the most probative items first. Searches or comparisons may be discontinued if the customer has determined their first as part of a limited comparison. The FSP may take into consideration the investigative needs have been met.of the stakeholder if choosing to discontinue searches or comparisons. Evidence shouldshall be maintained so that future examinations can be conducted if requested. Additional comparisons can be completed upon request.

**4.2.24.3.2** The FSP should develop and retain all suitable friction ridge impressions; however, can. Should the FSP choose to defer any remaining manual comparisons, they may do so only once each named person of interest has been identified on the particular surface or item(s). The FSP may halt comparisons after); or once multiple source identifications have been made to the same individual.

**4.2.34.3.3** The FSP may submit and should search all ABIS quality friction ridge impressions. ABIS searches may be conducted and reported prior to conducting manual comparisons and report any conclusions made from the automated searches. Non-ABIS quality friction ridge impression comparisons may be completed upon request. to named persons.

**4.2.44.3.4** The FSP may perform automated searches using When an examiner performs an auto-extracted minutiae first (e.g., an image-onlyABIS search). If first and no source identifications are made, the examiner should perform a second search by using manually encoded minutiae or 'cleaning up' the auto-extracted minutiae.

**4.2.5**<u>4.3.5</u> FSP policy should allow or require the restriction on address which ABIS databases are searched, and how many candidates are requested, if being utilized as part of a limited examination.

#### 4.31.1-Necessary Documentation and Reporting

**4.3.1**—The FSP shallshould communicate with the customers when performing limited examinations; bothrequesting stakeholder prior to determine if the examination is still required and to establish the extent or order of the examinations.

**<u>4.3.6</u>** Any FSP that performs or plans to perform limited examinations shall notifylimiting any customersportion of that policy in advance.the friction ridge examination(s) or ABIS search(es).

#### 4.4 Documentation and Reporting

**4.3.24.4.1** The extent of the limited examination shall be documented in the case file and reported to<u>outlined in</u> the <u>customerwritten report</u>, including any evidence that was not processed and/or any friction ridge impressions that were of potential value that were not analyzed or compared. The written report should state what additional processing or comparisons could be conducted (within the bounds of FSP capabilities at the time) in the future.

**4.3.3** Any limited examination approach used should be conducted minimizing the inhibition of future processing and/or comparisons. This would allow additional examinations at a later date.

**4.3.4**—Any discontinuation/stoppage of work <u>inrequested by</u> a <u>limited examination</u><u>stakeholder</u> should be fully documented in the case file.

**4.3.5** It is up to the FSP to assess the risks in deciding whether to implement a limited examination policy.

4.4.2 and report (if applicable).



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