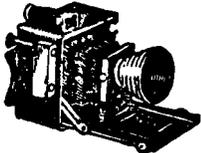




# THE PRINT

*The Official Publication of the Southern California Association of Fingerprint Officers  
An Association for Scientific Investigation and Identification Since 1937*

*March/April 2005 Volume 21 Issue 2*



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## Are One's Fingerprints Similar to those of His or Her Parents in any Discernable Way?

*(This question by Eric C. of Lakeland, FL, and the following answer by Glenn Langenburg were posted on the Scientific American "Ask the Experts" webpage www.scian.com January 24, 2005.)*

### GLENN LANGENBURG, CLPE

Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

**Yes**, there is an inheritable quality to fingerprints. Pattern types are often genetically inherited, but the individual details that make a fingerprint unique are not. Humans, as well as apes and monkeys, have so-called friction ridge skin (FRS) covering the surfaces of their hands and feet. FRS comprises a series of ridges and furrows that provide friction to aid in grasping and prevent slippage. FRS is unique and permanent--no two individuals (including identical twins) have the exact same FRS arrangement. Moreover, the arrangement of the ridges and features do not change throughout our lifetimes, with the exception of significant damage that creates a permanent scar. The term fingerprints refers to the FRS on the ends of our fingers.

Fingerprints have a general "flow" to the ridges that translates into one of three major pattern types: a whorl, loop or arch. It is possible to have just one, two or all three pattern types among your 10 fingerprints. The important thing to remember about pattern types is that an individual cannot be identified from fingerprints by pattern type alone. To make an identification, an examiner must look to the next level of detail: the specific path of ridges and the breaks or forks in the ridges, known as minutiae. Other identifying features such as creases, incipient ridges (nascent ridges found in the furrows) and the shapes of the ridge edges are also useful for identification purposes.

Early pioneers in the field of dermatoglyphics (the study of FRS patterns) demonstrated a strong correlation between the inheritance of fingerprint pattern and the overall size, shape and spacing of the ridges. The identifying ridge features, however, are not inheritable, which is what makes every fingerprint unique.

Why are patterns inherited, but not the identifying ridge features? The reason lies in the timing of fetal development: two critical events in the formation of FRS collide during weeks 10 through 15. Fetuses develop smooth volar pads--raised pads on the fingers, palms and feet--because of swelling mesenchymal tissue, which is a precursor of blood vessels and connective tissues. Around week 10, the volar pads stop growing but the hand continues to grow. As a result, over the next few weeks, the volar pad is absorbed back into the hand. During this critical stage, the first signs of ridges begin to appear on the skin of the volar pads.

## Inherited Characteristics in Fingerprints: (or Theory of Relativity)

*(This story originally appeared in volume 4 issue 5 of the "The Print" in September 1991 and then again in Volume 13 (1), January/February 1997, pp 1-2.)*

by **TOM JONES**

Kern County Sheriff's Dept.

The question of heredity in fingerprints is often asked in basic fingerprint training classes. It's a legitimate question that often doesn't receive a satisfactory answer. The students are told that occasional similarities extend only to pattern types. This answer is misleading in that it infers no possibility of complex similarities in the ridge structure.

My first experience with striking similarity of two prints came about while attempting to verify the identity of a prisoner booked under his brother's name. The thumb prints, at first glance, were so much alike that I started to initial the identification. Closer examination saved me the embarrassment of a bum ident. I chalked the whole thing up to my imagination.

Over the years, while working in Prisoner Identification, I ran across other brothers and Juniors and Seniors with more than coincidental similarities but kept my mouth shut fearing ridicule from my peers.

Finally, years later and now a Latent Print Examiner, I was confronted with a comparison in which the latent and known print were so much alike as to be incredible. I knew these people were related. Feeling somewhat foolish and a little blasphemous I called the officer who had requested the comparison and, with the telephone mouthpiece shielded to prevent anyone in my office from overhearing, inquired as to the possibility of a brother of the offered subject being the culprit. He gave me a name and I was rewarded with a positive comparison and the subsequent successful prosecution of that brother. Since that time I have made two more cases because of striking similarities.

When my Granddaughter's Third Grade class decided upon fingerprints as a science project, I took advantage of the occasion to obtain and compare the prints of entire families. It was my hope to find one or two good examples of hereditary characteristics to back up my beliefs. What I found exceeded my expectations. In all family groups, **I was able to locate common ridge characteristics in addition to the overall sameness of pattern shapes and sizes.**

I am not suggesting that 'fingerprints' are strictly hereditary, only that peculiarities in ridge structure recur with the same frequency and to the same degree as those other more obvious family traits such as hairlines, noses, ears and eyes.

If you are comparing an unidentified print with those of a known person and the similarity is striking, you could be looking at the print of a close relative of that person. Don't pass up an opportunity to find out.

The spacing and arrangement of these early ridges (known as primary ridges) is a random process, but it is dictated by the overall geometry and topography of the volar pad. If the primary ridges appear while the volar pad is still quite pronounced (a characteristic described as a "high volar pad"), then the individual will develop a whorl pattern. If the primary ridges appear while the volar pad is less pronounced (dubbed an "intermediate volar pad"), then the individual will develop a loop pattern. Finally, if the primary ridges appear while the volar pad is nearly absorbed (a so-called "low volar pad"), the individual will develop an arch pattern.

The timing of these two events (volar pad regression and primary ridge appearance) is genetically linked: pattern type is influenced by genetic timing (inherited from your mother and father). The exact arrangements of the ridges, minutiae and other identifying features, however, are random and not genetically linked (and thus not inheritable).

Evidence of this comes from studies of fingerprints from identical twins. Identical twins share the same DNA and, therefore, presumably the same genetic developmental timing. The fingerprints of identical twins often have very similar

Coefficient of Correlation	Group
0.92	Monozygotic (Identical) twins
0.54	Dizygotic (fraternal) twins
0.60	Related siblings
0.27	Unrelated individuals

size and shape pattern types. The identifying characteristics are different, however. The table above lists the coefficients of correlation between size and shape of fingerprints found in one study.

This demonstrates that you are more likely to share pattern type with your family members than an unrelated individual, but your identifying FRS features will always be unique.

*[Editor-- When I initially read this discussion by Glenn regarding the correlation of inheritable fingerprint patterns. I knew it was time to reprint Tom's article. Glenn's summary of his statistical research analysis puts some numbers to what so many examiners have recognized for many years. Glenn, (or whoever is so inclined), another analysis is needed to show the statistical correlation between "common" ridge characteristics found among relatives.]*

# ASCLD-LAB

## Latent Print Examination Documentation

*(The following email message from the Executive Director of ASCLD/LAB was distributed March 2, 2005.)*

Dear Delegates, Quality Managers, Inspectors and Applicant Laboratory Directors,

On January 14, 2005, the ASCLD/LAB Board sent out a document concerning minimum requirements concerning latent print examination documentation. As a result of valuable feedback received from numerous individuals and from SWGFAST, the Board reconsidered some aspects of the requirement. You are being provided, with this message, a revised document which addresses some of the concerns brought to our attention and hopefully clarifies some of the concerns created by the previous document. The attached document, hereby, replaces the document issued on January 14, 2005.

The requirements for latent print examination documentation as outlined in the attached document will become effective immediately and all laboratories inspected hereafter will be inspected to this standard. However, there will be a grace period, until July 1, 2005, during which a laboratory which does not meet the outlined requirements for latent print examination documentation may satisfy the requirements, when inspected, by presenting a plan for bringing the laboratory into compliance. Effective July 1, 2005, all laboratories must be in compliance with this requirements as outlined.

Sincerely,  
Ralph M. Keaton  
Executive Director  
ASCLD/LAB  
(919) 773-2600  
rkeaton@ascl-d-lab.org

### MINIMUM LATENT PRINT EXAMINATION DOCUMENTATION

Revised 2-27-05

The following document is intended to address and clarify the extent of the examination documentation required by ASCLD/LAB for latent print examinations. ASCLD/LAB has other requirements for examination documentation which are not addressed in this document. Those requirements are still applicable.

For another competent examiner or supervisor to evaluate what was done and to interpret the data, examination documentation must include the following as part of the case record.

- 1) All examination activities

#### DISCUSSION

Another competent examiner should be able to determine from the examiner's notations each examination activity conducted, the sequence of those activities and the results of the activities. The activities can include the development techniques applied, controls or reagent checks used in development techniques, photography/digital imaging used, any AFIS searches conducted, known exemplar capture and/or retrieval, comparisons conducted and conclusions reached.

It is not required that the examination documentation provide a detailed description of the thought process involved in the analysis, comparison or evaluation. However, examination documentation must include which prints were analyzed, compared, evaluated and conclusions reached. Examination documentation must also acknowledge the existence and disposition of any captured latent prints which are not analyzed, compared or evaluated.

When individualization is made, the original or a legible reproduction of the known exemplar must be retained as part of the case record. When the laboratory cannot ensure that the known exemplar used and relied upon for the individualization will be maintained in an individual characteristic database or similar repository, the laboratory must maintain a legible reproduction of the known exemplar in the case record.

- 2) Latent print lifts, photographs/digital images or legible copies of the latent prints

#### DISCUSSION

Images of the latent prints determined to be of value are needed for another competent examiner to evaluate what was done or interpret the data. Narrative descriptions, diagrams and drawings of latent prints alone are insufficient. Original latent prints, or legible copies must be maintained in the case record. While it is permissible to keep all prints, ASCLD/LAB does not require that original latent prints or legible copies of latent prints which have no value for comparison or which were not examined be maintained in the case record.

Digital images of latent prints electronically stored may be included as examination documentation in the case record, as defined by laboratory policy, as long as the media has the appropriate security to ensure that the images remain unchanged.

- 3) Annotations on original evidence, photographs/digital images or legible copies that correlate to written notes

#### DISCUSSION

When annotations are made on original evidence, latent print lifts or photographs/digital images of latent prints, the lifts and/or photographs/digital images with the annotations or a legible copy thereof must be retained as examination documentation. Annotations may include, but are not limited to, designations of latent prints of value, markings regarding an identification, charting, etc.

For those laboratories which maintain custody and control of latent print evidence, the laboratory may, by policy, define latent print lifts and photographs/digital images with annotations, to be both evidence and examination documentation and be included as part of the case record. For laboratories which do not maintain custody and control of annotated latent evidence, legible copies of latent prints, evidence or photographs/digital images must be included as part of the case record.

When laboratory policy and procedure allows latent print evidence to also serve as examination documentation, the laboratory must handle the latent prints in a manner that ASCLD/LAB's requirements for evidence are met.

# Gilroy Police Department Relies on Larger Department for Print Matching

(This article is reprinted from the January 12, 2005, issue of the *Gilroy Dispatch*.)

By **LORI STUENKEL**

**C**riminals aren't in the habit of leaving their mug shots behind for police to find. They often do leave something that comes close, though - a fingerprint.

Gilroy, like other smaller police departments, depends on a larger department to match fingerprints collected from a crime scene to those in local, state, or nationwide databases. The San Jose Police Department has both the equipment and manpower needed to process the lifted prints. At least one recent burglary victim says the system, which can take up to two months to provide a match, needs to change.

"I think they need to do it right here in town," said Bob Littlejohn, owner of Littlejohn's Jewelry at 8220 Monterey St.

Fingerprints are crucial to identifying suspects because they are truly unique. The ridges of a fingerprint form before birth and, except for scarring, do not naturally change during a person's lifetime. No two individuals, even identical twins, have the same fingerprints.

Even partial prints of a finger or palm can often provide a match between a crime scene and a suspect, said Nina Sheleman, Gilroy Police Department's property evidence technician.

"We want to make sure that it's done right and we get some prints," she said.

Getting the fingerprints of someone arrested for a crime is easy, electronic, and completed in-town. But the process is more involved for crime scene evidence.

After dusting to make prints visible, officers take a picture of them and create a "card" that will be sent to San Jose.

It's not always possible to dust for fingerprints on a porous or textured surface. Methods besides dusting can be used to obtain prints from unusual surfaces, but GPD does not currently have the capability to use them. In one method, super glue is heated until it evaporates so that the gas makes the fingerprint visible. If the odd surface containing the fingerprint is small enough, Sheleman sends the item to the Santa Clara County Crime Lab, as she was planning to do with a screwdriver involved in a recent commercial burglary. Technicians at the lab will get the fingerprint and put it on a CD that Gilroy will hand over to San Jose.

"It depends on the severity of the crime, how quickly that gets processed," Sheleman said. The turnaround time on collected fingerprints varies depending on the

severity of the crime: For example, crimes resulting in death or bodily harm get handled before property crimes, such as vandalism.

SJPD runs the prints or partial prints through a local database independent of the state and national databases. If the computer produces a match, at least two examiners will verify its findings - three in a homicide case, according to Sheleman.

"They can go beyond the local system to the statewide system through the (Department of Justice)," Sheleman said. "If it's a major case, they can go to the national system through the FBI."

Littlejohn wants the system to change once GPD gets its new station. In September, thieves broke through the wall of the store and took \$300,000 worth of merchandise.

"It took five to six weeks to do it, and they didn't find anything in their database, and it didn't go further than that," he said.

Sheleman did not know the policy for searching the state's database after checking the local one, but Littlejohn said the state database was not checked in his case. Besides having no suspects a month-and-a-half after the crime, he said, there also was no hope of recovering any of the stolen items.

"If it takes that long, to me it seems like anything (the burglars) have - it's long gone," Littlejohn said. "They are spending all this money on a police station, they need to get a little lab, get the people and do it. That's how you catch people."

The process will not change with the new station, although there will be more room and better facilities to obtain prints.

"It's like a science," Sgt. Kurt Svoldal said. "Dedicating an officer to get to a level where he could come into court and testify as an expert on a fingerprint comparison would be very difficult for GPD."

The GPD, like other county departments, contributes to maintaining the county lab, which will continue to cover the cost of cross-checking the fingerprints.

Unlike those from a crime scene, prints collected from people arrested in Gilroy are taken electronically - resulting in matches within 10 to 15 minutes if the suspect is already in the system - using Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems, or AFIS. That technology will be in the new station, as well, and eventually the department will be able to file palm prints.

Even if there are crime scene prints that don't match names in any of the databases, they remain on file and will "red flag" a person Gilroy officers arrest, once the suspect's fingerprints are scanned.

# Fingerprint Analysis Tools

# PROPOSED BYLAW CHANGE

*(This announcement was downloaded from www.ccnmag.com November 2, 2004.)*

An improved suite of automated fingerprint analysis tools, including a new software program that judges the quality of a scanned fingerprint, is now available to U.S. law enforcement agencies, manufacturers and biometrics researchers from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

Compiled on a CD-ROM,\* the software can be used to help ensure that images collected with digital fingerprint scanners from criminal suspects, employees, visa applicants or others will be high enough quality to produce good matches with fingerprints already on file. Ideally, a fingerprint image will have clear and distinct ridges and valleys. But problems, including dry skin, the size of the person's fingers, or equipment issues such as dirty or damaged sensor plates, can result in poor images that could produce inaccurate matches.

The NIST software assigns a scanned fingerprint with a quality level ranging from 1 for a high-quality print to 5 for an unusable print. Poor quality images then can be rescanned if necessary. Although most commercial fingerprint systems already include proprietary image quality software, the availability of the NIST software will for the first time allow users to directly compare the fingerprint image quality produced by scanners made by different manufacturers.

The CD also includes improved software for matching fingerprints, pattern classification, minutiae detection, fingerprint encoding and decoding, and segmenting four-finger "slaps" into individual prints.

Funding for the project was provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Homeland Security.

For more information on NIST's fingerprint matching research program, see [fingerprint.nist.gov](http://fingerprint.nist.gov).

*\* To obtain a free copy of the CD, "NIST Fingerprint Image Software -- Version 2," law enforcement agencies, biometrics researchers or manufacturers of fingerprint scanning equipment should contact Craig Watson at [craig.watson@nist.gov](mailto:craig.watson@nist.gov). The CD is subject to export controls.*

## Current

### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Associate Members are those non-tax paid professional men and women engaged in business similar to, or supplying equipment for scientific criminal investigation and identification. College students whose study relates to the forensic sciences including volunteers to a law enforcement agency whose duties relate to the forensic science or criminal justice and volunteers in a law enforcement agency whose duties relate to forensic science are also eligible for associate membership. Upon admission to membership they shall enjoy all rights and privileges of active members except voting and holding office.

## Proposed Change

### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

All reputable persons, fully or partially engaged in or supplying equipment for the various segments of the science of Forensic Identification and Investigation, and who are not qualified for Active Membership, are hereby eligible to become Associate Members. They shall, in all respects, be subject to the same rules, fees, and charges and shall be entitled to the same rights as an Active Member, except that they shall not be entitled to vote or be elected to the Executive Board. The annual membership dues for Associate Members shall be in conformance with provisions set forth in Article 6 of these By-Laws.

*[Editor-This proposal was made and approved by the Board of Directors at the January Board Meeting. In accordance with Article 11 of our bylaws, it was proposed to the membership at the February 2005 meeting. It is now published and can be amended as necessary and voted on by the general membership at the next regular meeting.]*

## ARTICLE II AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS

*The Constitution and Bylaws may be amended, changed, or altered by a two thirds vote of the active members present at a regular meeting, provided that a period of one (1) month shall have elapsed between the proposal date and the voting date and provided further that the Secretary shall have published in the monthly bulletin the proposed change.*

# MINUTES OF JANUARY BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

**DATE:** January 8, 2004  
**LOCATION:** Citrus Grill, Covina  
**HOST:** Ed Palma  
**SECRETARY:** Mari Johnson  
**CALL TO ORDER:** 0930 hours by  
Chairman of the Board Ed Palma

## ATTENDANCE:

2005 Executive Board: Dennis Uyeda, Ed Palma, Susan Garcia, Gina Russell-Durgin, Steve Tillmann, Craig Johnson, Lisa DiMeo, Bill Leo, Chuck Russell, Mari Johnson, Sarah Watson, Sue Baker, Clark Fogg.  
Absent: Alan McRoberts and Marvin Spryene.

## OLD BUSINESS:

The following broad members who were not at the December meeting were sworn in:

Mari Johnson, Craig Johnson, Sarah Watson, Susan Garcia, Sue Baker, and Gina Russell-Durgin.

The SCAFO database updates will be the responsibility of the treasurer, instead of the secretary. Updates should be emailed to the treasurer (Lisa DiMeo). The certificate program was discussed. SCAFO plans to have a test ready by July.

## NEW BUSINESS:

Treasurer's Report, Financial Statement for 2004 - presented by Lisa DiMeo.

There is a pattern that dinner meetings are running into the red. The problem is that people make reservations and then do not show up for the dinner. SCAFO has to pay for each person who does not show. It was decided that the treasurer (Lisa DiMeo) would contact those who do not show to collect payment.

Editors's Report - Expenses for 2004 - presented by Lisa DiMeo. Expenses for the website and the publishing and mailing of The Print were \$6902.19.

### 2005 Training Conference:

The location will be the same as the previous conference in 2004. The training conference will be coordinated by Dennis Uyeda and Mari Johnson. Anyone who would like to be a speaker or would like to suggest a speaker for the conference needs to contact either Dennis or Mari as soon as possible. Chuck Russell is working on getting commercial exhibitors.

### 2005 Meeting Schedule (dates subject to change):

February 26- Lisa DiMeo and Marvin Spryene  
April 2- Ed Palma (Past Presidents' Meeting)  
June 4- Sue Baker  
August 6- Lisa DiMeo and Gina Russell-Durgin  
October 7 and 8- Annual Training Conference  
December- Susan Garcia

### Scholarships:

Ideas for scholarships were discussed along with who should be on the committee to oversee the scholarship program. The name of the scholarship will be The Lou Herbert Memorial Scholarship, and Sarah Watson will be working on a program to present to the board.

Motion by: Sarah Watson.  
Second by: Craig Johnson.

## Merchandise:

Merchandise inventory is running low so Bill Leo and Steve Tillmann will research the possibility of a custom SCAFO shirt. Also, Susan Garcia will replenish the polo shirts with the SCAFO logo. A motion was made by Susan Garcia to purchase polo shirts without getting approval from the board before the purchase.

Second by: Craig Johnson.

One case of mugs possibly exists and will continue to be sold. An inventory of SCAFO badges will be taken and more will be ordered if needed.

## Associate Members:

Student membership was discussed and it was decided that until further notice SCAFO would not accept any more applications for student members. Clark Fogg will be working on bylaw changes and have them ready for review at the February meeting.

Motion by: Craig Johnson.

Second by: Lisa DiMeo.

## Historian report - Bill Leo.

## Discussions:

Clark Fogg and Sarah Watson will be working on meeting guidelines that will help anyone who is hosting a dinner meeting. Anyone can host a meeting, and it isn't as hard as it may seem. Any member who wishes to host a meeting and has a place and speaker in mind can contact a board member about scheduling one. The guidelines will help in this endeavor. Clark and Sarah should have something to present to the board by the February meeting.

The possibility of the board members having special identifiers on their badges was discussed. Chuck Russell will present samples to the board.

There was a discussion about a donation of \$200.00 to be given to The American Diabetes Association in the memory of Past President James Dennis Alexander.

Motion by: Dennis Uyeda.

Second by: Bill Leo.

The attendance drawing was discussed and it was decided that this would be done using the pink chips (what everyone puts \$1.00 in for at every meeting). The first chip to be drawn would be for the attendance prize and every chip after that would be for the door prizes. You will still need to be present to win the drawing.

SCAFO will sponsor a 2-day training seminar on 1st responders of weapons of mass destruction and crime scenes. Bill Leo was assigned as the seminar chair.

Additional executive board meeting for 2005 will be before the August meeting.

**Meeting Adjourned at 1430 hours.**

# MINUTES OF FEBRUARY MEETING

**DATE:** February 26, 2005  
**LOCATION:** Jolly Rogers, Oceanside  
**HOST:** Gina Russell-Durgin  
**SECRETARY:** Mari Johnson  
**SPEAKER:** Chuck Russell  
**PROGRAM:** The Exum Murder  
**CALL TO ORDER:** 2013 hours by  
President Dennis Uyeda.

## ATTENDANCE:

**PAST PRESIDENTS:** Barbie Beghtal (1979), Art Coleman (2000), Alan McRoberts (1991), Tim Golt (1992), William Leo (1996), Steve Tillmann (2002), George Durgin (2003), Ed Palma (2004).

**EXECUTIVE BOARD:** Dennis Uyeda, Ed Palma, Gina Russell-Durgin, Mari Johnson, Sarah Watson, Sue Baker, Susan Garcia, Craig Johnson, Bill Leo, Alan McRoberts, Steve Tillmann, Lisa DiMeo, Chuck Russell, Marvin Sprylene. (Absent: Clark Fogg)

**Members and guests present:** 65

## OLD BUSINESS:

### Second Readings:

Karen Owens  
John A. Penroze  
Brian A. James  
Motion to accept: Susan Garcia  
Second: Ed Palma

### Swear Ins by Past President Art Coleman

Jessica Johnson, San Diego Sheriff's Dept.  
Marie C. Vits, San Diego Sheriff's Dept.

## NEW BUSINESS:

### First Readings for Active Membership:

Rick Bass, Escondido Police Dept.  
Mayrae Lopez, San Diego Sheriff's Dept.

### New Associate and Student Members:

Jean Pominville

## ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Steve Tillmann asked for student member bylaw changes, which were discussed at the executive board meeting in January. The change: to not include students as associate members; however, any student member prior to the change would be grandfathered in.

Next meeting: April 2, 2005, Pyramid Brewing Company at the Block in Orange; hosted by Ed Palma.

## ATTENDANCE DRAWING:

**Not won by:** by Tom Washington, Nancy Abrams, or John Garcius. (Next meeting the new attendance drawing will be in effect.)

## DOOR PRIZES:

Provided by Dick Rogers, Sarah Watson, and SCAFO.

## MOTION TO ADJOURN:

Art Coleman  
Second: Tim Golt

**MEETING ADJOURNED:** 2035 hours



Picture of SCAFO Presidents James "De" Alexander (1990) Bob Goss (2001). The picture was taken in 2002.

**"Every man owes a part of his time and money to the business or industry in which he is engaged. No man has a moral right to withhold his support from an organization that is striving to improve conditions within his sphere."**

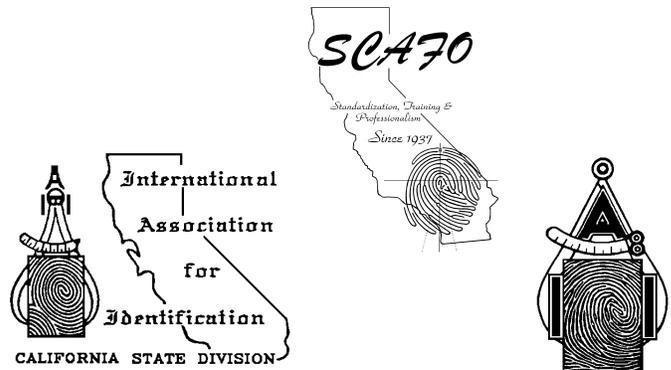
**- President Theodore Roosevelt, 1908**

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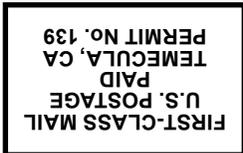
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SCAFO Members:  
Get "yourname@scafo.org".  
See instructions on the website's email page.

*-- Upcoming Events/Schools/Seminars--*

- April 2, 2005 **S.C.A.F.O. Meeting**  
Ed Palma  
San Diego Police Dept.
- May 22 - 26, 2005 C.S.D.I.A.I.  
89th Annual Educational Seminar  
San Jose, CA
- June 4, 2005 **S.C.A.F.O. Meeting**  
Sue Baker  
Los Angeles Sheriff's Dept.
- August 6, 2005 **S.C.A.F.O. Meeting**  
Lisa DiMeo and Gina Russell-Durgin
- August 7 - 13, 2005 International Association for Identification  
Dallas, TX
- August 21 - 26, 2005 17th Meeting of IAFS  
Hong Kong, China  
www.iafs2005.com
- October 7 - 8, 2005 **S.C.A.F.O. Annual Training Seminar**  
Covina, CA
- December (TBA), 2005 **S.C.A.F.O. Meeting**  
Susan Garcia  
Los Angeles Sheriff's Dept.
- February 20 - 25, 2006 AAFS 58th Annual Meeting  
Seattle, WA

*Southern California Association of Fingerprint Officers*  
*An Association for Scientific Investigation and Identification Since 1937*