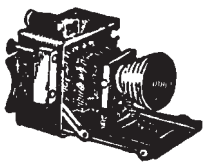
THE PRINT

The Official Publication of the Southern California Association of Fingerprint Officers
An Association for Scientific Investigation and Identification Since 1937
July/August/September 2008 Volume 24 Issue 3



Nanotechnology is revealing when it comes to fingerprints

(This article is reprinted from an article that appeared July 7th, 2008 in www.nanowerk.com/spotlight)

(Nanowerk Spotlight) Archaeological evidence indicates that ancient Chinese and Babylonian civilizations already were using fingerprints to sign legal documents as early as 1000 BCE. As early as 1880, Dr. Henry Faulds, an English physician working in Tokyo, published a letter in the journal Nature suggesting the use of fingerprints for identification purposes. Today, fingerprints are still the primary method of identification of criminals although the techniques for fingerprint detection and enhancement have become hi-tech and involve nanotechnology applications. Some researchers even want to make it possible to use fingerprints to reveal drug and doping transgressions and to diagnose diseases (Nanotechnology fingerprint analysis could replace blood sample).

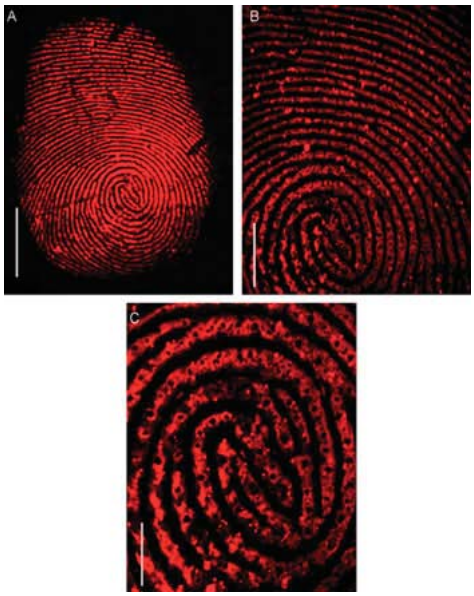
The most problematic of fingerprints are latent prints that are not readily visible and that require development by chemical and/or physical means. Usually, the choice of the technique for fingerprint development is dependent on the composition of latent fingerprints, on the type of substrate and on the ability of the technique to be applied in sequence in the context of the case.

A new review paper describes the current status of nanotechnology-based techniques such as application of metal-containing nanoparticles and nano-structured particles to fingermark detection. It concludes that nanotechnology is likely to play a major role in the future to deliver more selective and more sensitive ways to detect and enhance fingermarks.

"It is generally accepted that only a subset of all the latent fingermarks present on an exhibit are actually detected," Dr. Philip Maynard tells Nanowerk. "In other words, in routine casework, a non-negligible number of latent fingermarks probably remain undetected, and consequently cannot be exploited during the investigation. This explains why the demand for improved reagents for fingerprint development has continued in forensic science over the years."

Maynard, a lecturer at the University of Technology Sydney (UTS) and a forensic scientist with expertise in the areas of trace evidence and chemical/arson analysis, explains that the fingermark is a complex mixture of natural secretions of the body (mostly sweat from different types of glands) and contaminations from the environment.

"Secretions from three types of glands – eccrine, apocrine, and sebaceous – may be present in latent fingermarks. The constituents of the deposit are mostly water (99%) and minor amounts (up to 1%) of inorganic and organic compounds. Eccrine secretions are present to some degree in every latent fingermark but the composition varies in relation to age, sex, medical condition and diet along with environmental conditions post-deposition."



Fluorescence images showing detailed fingerprint information using antibody-functionalized nanoparticles. The images are taken from the thumb of a male smoker after 40 min sweating and illuminated using an Alexa Fluor 546-tagged secondary antibody fragment. Scale bar: 5 mm (A), 2 mm (B), and 1 mm (C). (Reprinted with permission from Elsevier Ltd.)

The review paper, written by Maynard together with Dr. Claude Roux, a Professor of Forensic Science at UTS, Dr. Andrew McDonagh and Dr. Mi Jung Choi, focuses on the applications and limitations of techniques relying on metal-containing nanoparticles and nano-structured particles ("Metal-containing nanoparticles and nano-structured particles in fingermark detection").

The UTS researchers write that some of these methods are not yet sufficiently mature for routine implementation in casework and that ongoing research is required to continue the development of nanotechnology-based fingermark detection methods to optimize the results obtained from this approach.

The use of nanostructured materials in forensic fingerprint detection is based on the vastly increased ratio of surface area to volume present in many nanomaterials compared to the bulk material (as an illustration, check out question 19 in our Nanotechnology Quiz). In comparison, most of the particles that can be found in powders used in fingerprint detection today are between 1 and 10 micrometers, i.e. up to 1000 times larger than small nanoparticles.

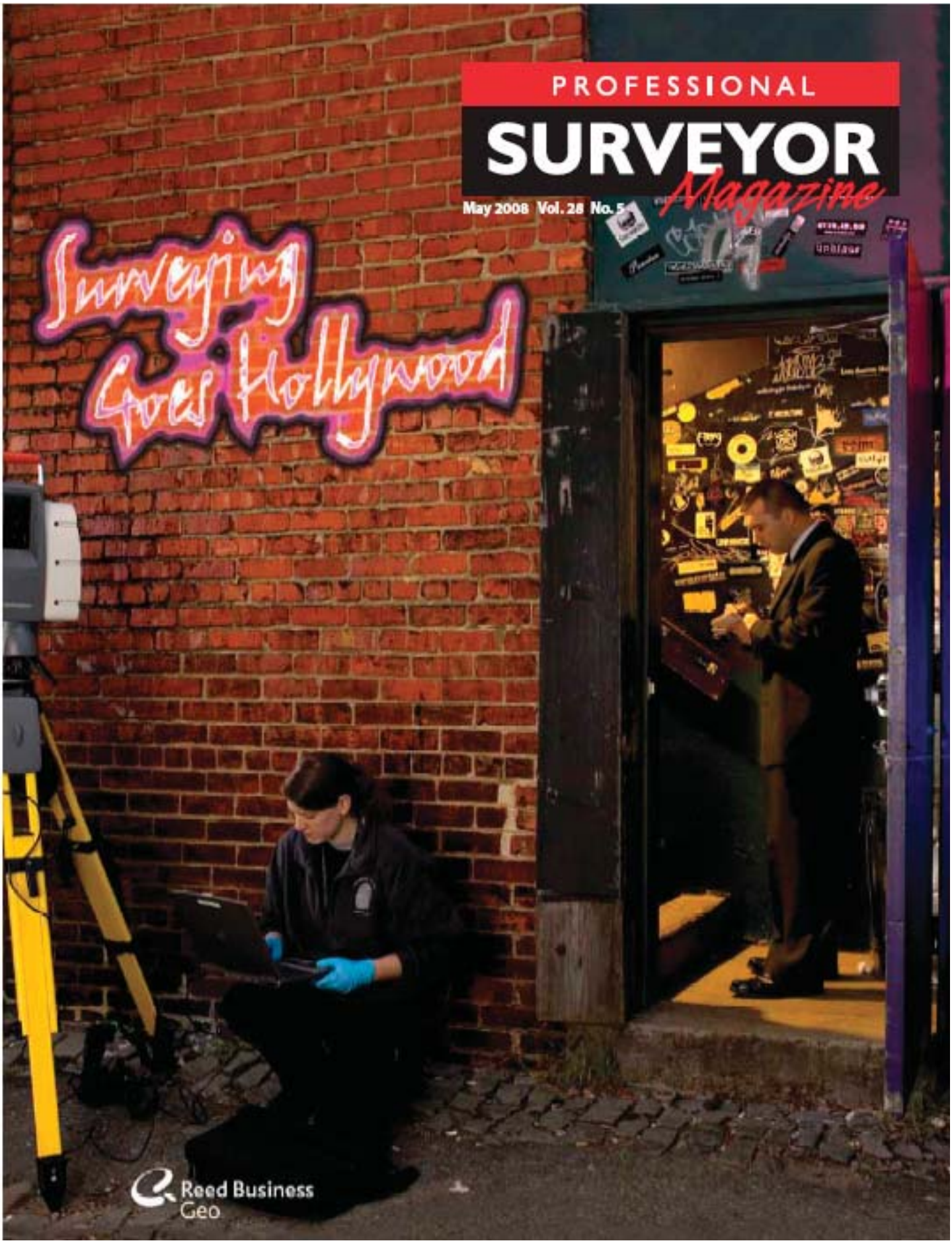
Another advantage of nanoparticles is the effect of certain quantum phenomena that become pronounced at a size scale below 100 nm (e.g. doping properties, interaction with light, electron transport properties) and which could allow the application of novel detection methods by forensic scientists.

The review focuses on metal particles in their elemental state (for example see: Nanotechnology reveals fingerprints), metal oxide particles, and metal sulfide particles and describes the current state-of-the-art research in each area although it cautions that some of these methods are not yet sufficiently mature for routine implementation in casework.

"Nanotechnology has proved to be a promising area of research for forensic fingerprint scientists and it is generally considered that nanotechnology may lead to the development of new materials and reagents with superior characteristics to conventional ones" says Maynard. "Nanotechnology provides new opportunities in surface-based science and because latent fingermark detection can be broadly seen as surface-based phenomena, it is obvious that nanotechnology is a prime candidate to allow completely different approaches to significantly improve detection sensitivity using chemical reagents.

By Michael Berger. Copyright 2008 Nanowerk LLC

(See related article on Page 10 of this issue)


PROFESSIONAL
SURVEYOR
Magazine
May 2008 Vol. 28 No. 5
Surveying Goes Hollywood
Reed Business
Geo

(The following article is from the May 2008 issue of Professional Surveyor Magazine, written by Geoff Jacobs, Vice President, strategic marketing for Leica Geosystems, HDS, Inc.)

SURVEY TECHNOLOGY IN THE MEDIA

Something exciting is happening to the surveying profession. Surveying professionals who've often struggled for favorable public recognition are finding that their technology is increasingly landing in the positive light of the public eye. What's behind this sudden stardom? It's laser scanning … with its high "cool factor" and its fast-growing use in applications that also happen to have very wide public appeal.

The latest chapter of this happy trend is that laser scanning is a star of a popular, new TV show: "CRIME 360" … but I'm getting ahead of myself.

Survey Technology Draws the Public's Eye

Over the years, one challenge of the survey profession has been that relatively few people in the general public really understand it or appreciate the hightech tools that surveyors use. To many, the image of a surveyor is that of an orange-vested person peering through the telescope of some sort of tripod-mounted instrument by the side of the road. Not the kind of thing that you'd expect to find in newspaper headlines, on the evening news, or on a hot, new TV show

Laser scanning is being featured on A&E's CRIME 360 TV show— Image courtesy: AETN.

Rather than the surveying activity itself drawing public attention as it did in the days when the U.S. was expanding and revising its geographic boundaries, what we've seen more recently is that the advanced technology that surveyors use is also being used in applications that happen to be in the broader public eye. The fact that surveyors use this very same technology draws public attention and smiles.

Over the last two decades, "broad public eye" applications of advanced survey technology have included use of this technology in war, in the movies, in heritage projects, in forensics, and even in certain civil/survey projects that involve traffic, safety, and weather. The rest of this article chronicles these uses, culminating with its latest use on a weekly TV show.

GPS and the 1991 Gulf War

The first time that I observed new positioning and surveying technology capturing broad public attention was during the Gulf War in 1991. Although first commercialized in the mid-1980s, prior to the war, few in the public knew about GPS. But when word got out that some amazing, new satellite positioning technology—called GPS—was a key navigation aid for the swift conclusion of the desert conflict, then TV news, local and national print media, and others were quick to feature it in their war reports. It put GPS on the public map. Those who were involved in GPS at the time found that mention of this to their friends and family drew uncommon, favorable attention to their own use of it for surveying and navigation.

Statue of David and Statue of Liberty

Laser scanning drew the public spotlight immediately after it was introduced in 1998. The first big public splash was its use by a Stanford University research team to create an accurate, 3D digital model of Michelangelo's statue of David and related structures.

Findings about David's actual dimensions (the statue was 3' taller than books said it was) and about insights into Michelangelo's sculpting techniques, as well as news of the breakthrough technologies used to scan the statue drew very widespread public interest. This included feature stories in news sources such as The New York Times, Newsweek, CNN, and Yahoo News.

The next project to fan the flames of public exposure for high-definition surveying was the scanning of the Statue of Liberty by Texas Tech University for the U.S. National Parks Service in 2001, just shortly before Sept. 11. When planes crashed into New York's twin towers, the public's mind quickly turned to other structures potentially vulnerable to terrorism. With its symbolism and New York location, it's not surprising that the scanning of the Statue of Liberty gained widespread public exposure based on the technology's ability to document heritage sites for exact replication in the future, if needed.

At the time of this project, a fair number of surveying firms and departments were already well underway using the same tools for their civil/survey work. People involved with the technology were able to point to the Statue of Liberty scanning project as a proud reference for their same tools. The number of service inquiries to firms with scanners grew from the public exposure.

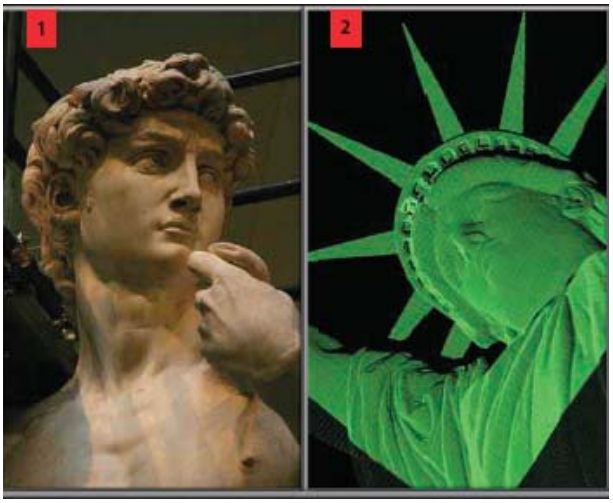
Like the exposure for the David project, exposure for the scanning of Lady Liberty also included many city, national, and international public media platforms. The survey press also picked up on this story, with Professional Surveyor Magazine running it as the February 2002 cover story.

In the Movies

Laser scanning and those involved in it have received some public exposure from its use in making feature films. Until recently, however, moviegoers couldn't tell from viewing a film if laser scanning had been used. That's because the audience only saw computer graphic models created from the high-definition survey, not the raw scan data itself.

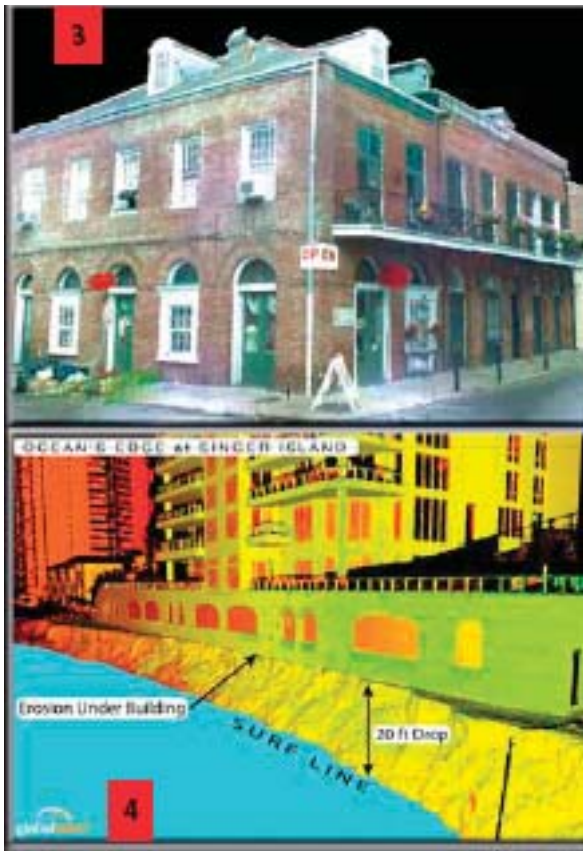
Folks who look at credits at the end of a movie may have noticed the name of their favorite survey firm listed as a "laser scanning services" provider, but that was about it for the movie going public knowing about scanning.

Recently, however, scan images themselves have started to show up on the silver screen. Anyone who has seen laser scan images and also watched the 2006 movie Déja Vu starring Denzel Washington would be quick to notice hundreds of cool-looking 3D scan images on-screen. I expect it's just a matter of time before a laser scanner itself and its high-definition survey data are shown whizzing around a computer display in some feature film.



Scanning of Michelangelo's statue of David in 1998 was the first project to gain wide publicity for the breakthrough technology - Image courtesy: Stanford University

Texas Tech's 2001 high-definition survey of the Statue of Liberty put scanning in the headlines shortly after 911- Image courtesy: Texas Tech University



Laser scan images first appeared on the silver screen in the 2006 feature film "Deja Vu" starring Denzel Washington.

This high definition survey image of coastal erosion was shown on the Weather Channel in November 2007

TV Exposure for Civil/Survey Scanning Projects

The technology is so eye-catching and can provide such valuable public benefits that civil/survey applications have also landed it on TV. One of the first instances of this was David Evans Associates' (DEA) use of it in 2001 to scan 22 bridges for a major infrastructure project in Denver. On this project, laser scanning helped eliminate lane closures—a great convenience to the driving public— and provided safety advantages. Those aspects, combined with its inherent "wow" factor, landed DEA surveyors and their laser scanners on the Denver TV evening news.

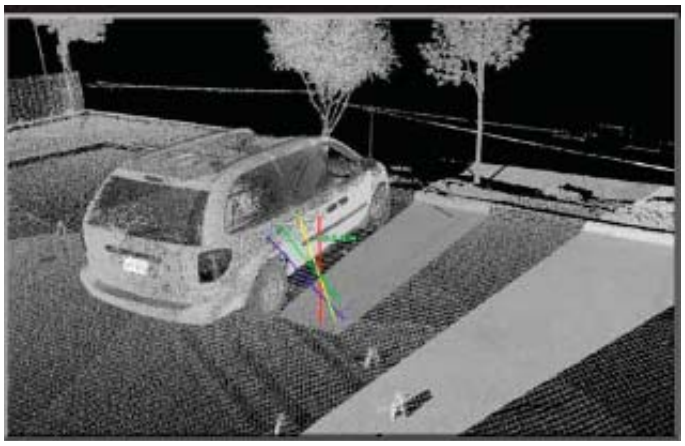
Images from high-definition surveys have even appeared on the Weather Channel TV. In November 2007, immediately following tropical storm Noel, GlobalMind of Florida laser scanned ocean-front property to show Weather Channel viewers remarkable scan images of severe erosion at the property's coastal edge.

Forensics and Heritage Uses Lead the Charge into the Public Eye

The two biggest uses that continue to bring laser scanning technology into favorable public attention are heritage projects and forensics. Within the last year, I've seen two TV features on heritage applications. One was an April 2007 broadcast on Corpus Christi's KRIS TV (NBC news affiliate). It covered Frontier Surveying's use of high-definition surveying to aid in the restoration efforts of the Ritz theatre, originally built in 1929. High-definition surveying was being used to provide accurate as-built drawings to the restoration team. News coverage showed the survey team in the field with their scanner doing the project. Coverage also included scan images of the theatre interior being rotated in 3D on Frontier's laptop computer.

PBS Coverage of Mesa Verde National Park Pueblo Ruins

In November 2007, heritage applications for laser scanning scored very big exposure with a 10-minute feature on PBS's Wired Science program. This piece now resides online at the PBS Wired Science website, accessible to anyone: http://www.pbs.org/kcet/wiredscience/video/265-laser_archaeology.html. With online archive of this type of program, site visitors will continue to learn about the same eye-popping laser scanning technology that is now permeating its way through the survey world.



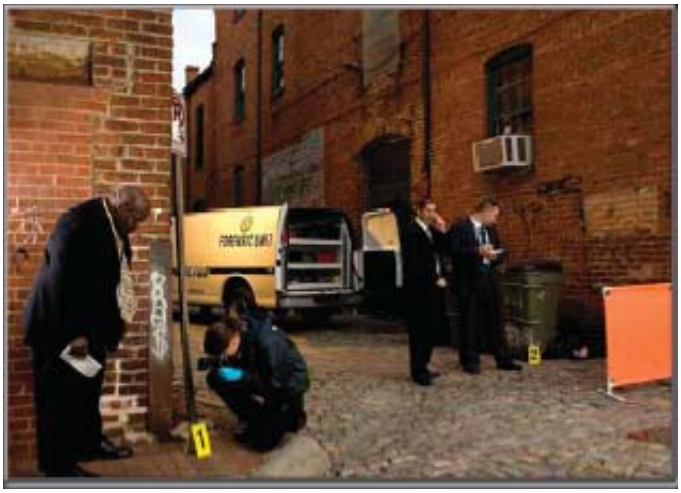
In February 2008, the Albuquerque Police Dept's use of laser scanning for crime scene investigation was featured on KRQE TV evening news

Forensic Uses Draw the Biggest Spotlight

Of all of the positive public exposure for high-definition surveying, the one use that seems to have the biggest drawing power is forensics. This use has been drawn into the public eye from incidents like the Bali nightclub blast in 2002, investigations of Princess Diana's car crash, the London subway bombings of 2005, major train wrecks, and many more. Coverage in surveying magazines of the use of laser scanning for major forensic cases is not uncommon. But when the use of this technology leaps into the mass media, exposure for the technology literally increases by orders of magnitude.

In February 2008, Albuquerque's KRQE TV ran a four-minute evening news feature on the Albuquerque Police Department's use of laser scanning. In the news piece, reporters dove into how the department's laser scanner and software were successfully used to help solve a homicide case which landed two convictions. The reporter also covered the fact that the department's recently retired commander, Larry Sontag, was about to be presented an award by FSM for his pioneering role in bringing laser scanning into regular crime scene investigation use.

"Crime 360" TV Show



A&E's Crime 360 television show, which premiered March 2008, features the use of the laser scanning for forensic investigations

The biggest exposure yet for laser scanning technology in the public eye is the new one-hour, A&E TV series CRIME 360. The first broadcast was Thursday, March 6, 2008 with a 10:00 p.m. EST airing. As of this writing, more than a dozen episodes are scheduled to run periodically throughout the year.

Here's a description of the show, extracted from the A&E website: "CRIME 360 takes viewers inside the investigation as theories and evidence are brought to life through fantastic CGI visualizations, state-of-the-art 3D laser scanning and 360-degree digital photography. As the case develops and the theories change, the graphics evolve, culminating in a full-blown visualization of what really happened."

This text is extracted from an A&E press release on the show: "Shot in Richmond, VA and Cleveland, OH, the forensic specialists in the police departments filmed for CRIME 360 have a new tool in their forensic arsenal: state-of-the art 3D laser scanners, which enable investigators to remotely measure, model and diagram crime scenes with significant detail, preserving the precise original crime scene forever. Long after the crime scene is gone, investigators can virtually return to the scene of the crime to test out theories and compare evidence results."

A&E Network is available on cable or satellite in 96 million homes (www.aetv.com). The first episode of CRIME 360 drew more than 2 million viewers. For those associated with laser scanning, your tools and capabilities are being noticed by a lot more people … and they have a smile on their face.

This public attention will bring more opportunities to the profession and a higher profile for those involved in it. If your organization owns a laser scanner or uses laser scanning technology, my advice is that if you haven't already done so, make your capabilities and uses known to the media in your area and prepare to reap the benefits.

About the Author

Geoff Jacobs is senior vice president, strategic marketing for Leica Geosystems, HDS, Inc.

(Editor's Note - The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department purchased 2 HDS Scanners -(Scanstation 2) for use at high profile homicides, Deputy Involved shootings and any other cases that may warrant the use of a high definition scan. We should be fully operational about September or October of 2008 for actual casework.)

Southern California Association of Fingerprint Officers
17th Annual Forensic Training Seminar
Friday October 10 & Saturday October 11

REGISTRATION FORM
MUST BE FILLED OUT FOR EACH PERSON

:

Name as to appear on certificate (PLEASE PRINT)					
NAME					
ÀGENCY					
ADDRESS					
CITY		STATE		ZIP	
EMAIL					

Any questions please e-mail **Teri Eklund** at scafosecretary@yahoo.com. Payment will be accepted at the door; however registration must be made in advance. Reservations made and not cancelled by **09/26/08** will be held financially responsible.

REGISTRATION FEES
(We will honor membership in most other Forensic Organizations for registration)

EARLY BIRD				*AFTER 9/12/08*			
BOTH DAYS	**AMOUNT**			**BOTH DAYS**	**AMOUNT**		
☐ Member	$150.00	$		☐ Member	$175.00	$	
☐ Non-Member	$165.00	$		☐ Non-Member	$190.00	$	
SINGLE DAY	Friday 10/10/08		☐	**SINGLE DAY**	Friday 10/10/08		☐
(CHOOSE ONE)	Saturday 10/11/08		☐	**(CHOOSE ONE)**	Saturday 10/11/08		☐
☐ Member	$85.00	$		☐ Member	$98.00	$	
☐ Non-Member	$93.00	$		☐ Non-Member	$105.00	$	
	TOTAL	$			TOTAL	$	

Registrations will not be confirmed without payment

Mail registration form with check or money order, (**NO CASH**) to:

SCAFO Training Seminar
Teri Eklund
PO Box 21273
El Cajon, Ca. 92021

Southern California Association of Fingerprint Officers
17th Annual Forensic Training Seminar

Friday October 10, 2008
Saturday October 11, 2008

The General Meeting will be held on Saturday during the lunch break, which will be in the same room as the Training Seminar (Empire Ballroom). Any readings or swear-ins will be done at that time, along with the election of the 2009 Executive Board. If you are interested in serving on the board please contact Mari Johnson with any questions at mari.johnson@scafo.org. For registration information contact Teri Eklund at scafosecretary@yahoo.com.

Friday, October 10th	Saturday, October 11th
Registration 0700-0830	Registration 0700-0730
Jim Carroll Los Angeles Sheriff's Firearms Evidence at Crime Scenes 0830-1030	Dan Nathan Los Angeles Sheriff's Effective Expert Witness Testimony 0730-0930
BREAK 1030-1045	BREAK 0930-0945
Steve Everist & Michele Triplett King County Sheriff's Exclusions 1045-1145	TO BE ANNOUNCED 0945-1145
Lunch Break (same room as Seminar) 1200-1330	Lunch Break (same room as Seminar) 1200-1245
Michele Triplett King County Sheriff's Blind Verification as a Quality Assurance Measure 1330-1430	General meeting 1245-1330 (during lunch break)
Break 1430-1445	Don Johnson Cal State LA Crime scene 1345-1500
Gil Trujillo Los Angeles Sheriff's Crime Scene Photography 1445-1600	SCAFO will have to be out of the Empire Ballroom no later than 1530hrs.

Rooms are available at the Double Tree Hotel for a rate of $92.00 a night (Must reference SCAFO for the rate). The $92.00 rate is good until the set of blocked rooms are full. At that time the room rate will go up to $149.00 a night. The Double Tree Hotel and Conference is all part of the same property and parking is free. The hotel provides shuttle service from the Ontario airport to the hotel.

Double Tree Hotel
222 N. Vineyard Ave.
Ontario, CA. 91764
(909) 937-0900

Certificates of attendance will be awarded for 8 hours of continuing education training for each day. All materials, continental breakfast and lunch are included.

Nano-zinc yields clearer fingerprints

(This article was copied from www.abc.net.au/science Monday, 7 July 2008 Story by Anna Salleh ABC)

Nanoparticles help reveal fingerprints that other powders find too difficult to pick up A powder made up of zinc oxide nanoparticles can give crime fighters a clearer image of fingerprints, even on wet surfaces, say Australian researchers.

Dr Andrew McDonagh and colleagues, of the Centre for Forensic Science at the University of Technology, Sydney (UTS), report their findings in the Journal of Material Science. McDonagh says traditional powder reveals fingerprints by sticking to the oily residues left on the surface - but this doesn't always work. Elusive fingerprints include those found on wet surfaces such as sinks or bath tubs, especially when part of the print has been washed away.

Working with the Australian Federal Police, McDonagh and team tested a new fingerprint powder based on zinc oxide nanoparticles on surfaces such as glass, polyethylene and aluminium. He says the 20-nanometre zinc oxide particles clump together in 1 micrometre sized flower-like crystals - much smaller than the current 10 micrometre fingerprint powder particles.

When illuminated with ultraviolet light the nanoparticles fluoresce without the addition of any fluorescent dyes.

Clearer fingerprints

Compared to conventional powders the researchers found the zinc oxide nanoparticle powder gave a much clearer picture of the fingerprints. "When you dust with a powder, you're hoping that it will stick only to the fingerprint, but often it will stick to everything," says McDonagh. "[The nanoparticles are] very good at sticking to the fingerprint residue but not to the background surface." The researchers also found the system worked exceptionally well in wet conditions.

When they immersed the material with fingerprints into a solution of the nanoparticles, it delivered very clear prints.

President's Message – Marvin Spreyne

Greetings SCAFO members and readers of *The Print.*

Those members and guests that were fortunate enough to attend the August meeting at the Wilson Creek Winery were not disappointed by either the ambience or training topic. Lisa Jackson, a SCAFO Sr. Director and the meeting's host moderated a discussion on *Interoperativeability of A.F.I.S.* Upon request, Lisa's audience responded delightfully with inquiries and comments.

At this meeting the association acquired five additional members, who were sworn in by past president Steve Tillmann. We also had several 2nd readings and one 1st reading. Numerous members provided door prizes and must be commended for their generosity.

Mari Johnson, our 2nd Vice President, has ensured the board that our annual training seminar, scheduled for October 10-11, will have qualified speakers and interesting topics to present. Those not registered are highly recommended to 'get on the stick' and do so now. If making room reservations at the host hotel ensure that you mention you'll be attending the SCAFO seminar to get the association rate. We'll have a hospitality suite as usual for attendees to network and relax.

Past presidents have always put emphasis on encouraging members to accept a member's responsibility and get involved internally with the association through serving initially as a director and then as an officer, or perhaps as a volunteer on the seminar committee. Your association needs you. I continue this encouragement. You need to step up to the plate and become involved. You won't be alone.

Emerson is quoted as saying "We find in life exactly what we put into it."

So if you accept the challenge please contact any SCAFO officer or director now announcing your intention to serve the association. The actual election is held at the seminar and the board would be pleased in having plenty of candidates.

Speaking of challenges, the Science of Fingerprint Identification has and will always be challenged by a few misunderstood or misinformed individuals (don't drink the water in New Hampshire). Be prepared. Be well prepared when you get on that witness stand. Be creditable and knowledgeable. Attend the SCAFO training meetings and seminars. Of course you're encouraged to visit the SCAFO website and its many links as well as reviewing the articles in *The Print.*

I wish you the best of health and happiness and look forward to your presence at 'our' seminar in October.

Fraternally, Marvin

MINUTES OF JUNE MEETING

DATE: June 7, 2008

LOCATION: Jagerhaus Restaurant

HOST: Susan Garcia/Bill Leo/Mari Johnson

SECRETARY: Teri Eklund

PROGRAM: 2001 Kidnapping of 19 yr old Christina Burmeister

CALL TO ORDER: General meeting, 1905 hours by President Marvin Spreyne

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE Led by Past President, Craig Johnson

ATTENDANCE:

PAST PRESIDENTS: Bill Leo (1996); Susan Garcia (2006) and Craig Johnson, (2007).

EXECUTIVE BOARD: President Marvin Spreyne, 1st Vice President Amy Hines, 2nd Vice President Mari Johnson, Treasurer Debbie Stivers, Secretary Teri Eklund, Sergeant at Arms Amy Adams, Directors - Cindee Lozano, Parliamentarian Susan Garcia, Historian Bill Leo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD Absent: Director Larry Rodriguez, Editor Steve Tillmann

Members and guests present: 49

OLD BUSINESS:

Second Readings:

Rebekah Ford of Riverside County DA's Office
Jennifer Kapala of Santa Monica PD
Stacy Ann Sellers of Santa Ana PD
Motion to Accept: Susan Garcia
Second:Lisa Jackson

Swear Ins:

by 1996 Past President Bill Leo
Shirley Braggs of Riverside County Sheriff
Stacy Burris of Ontario PD
Mecy Dye of Santa Monica PD

OTHER:

NEW BUSINESS:

First Readings

Alexis Anderson of Pasadena PD
Recommended by: Mike Robinson
Kimberlee Guluzian of Orange County Sheriff's Dept
Recommended by: Sandy Abrams
Sharona Kay of Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept
Recommended by: Jackie Thompson
David Miranda of Pasadena PD
Recommended by: Mike Robinson
Susan Moore of Orange County Sheriff's Dept
Recommended by: Sandy Abrams
Tony Nguyen of Pomona PD
Recommended by: Sheri Orellana
Dominique Riley of Orange County Sheriff's Dept
Recommended by: Martin Vaca

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Seminar Update 2008 SCAFO Seminar will be held Oct 10th and 11th at the Double Tree Hotel in Ontario, CA

ATTENDANCE DRAWING of $25.00 won by:

Cindee Lozano

DOOR PRIZES:

Provided by Susan Garcia and the Executive Board

NEXT MEETING

Date: August 23
Time: To be determined
Location: Wilson Creek Winery - Temecula, CA

MOTION TO ADJOURN:

Motion by: Rodrigo Viesca
Second: Mari Johnson

MEETING ADJOURNED:

2110 hours

"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

For subscription or membership information, or address corrections contact:

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$30.00 yearly for International Subscriptions

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Mendota Heights, MN 55120-1120
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$60.00 yearly membership

SCAFO ANNUAL TRAINING SEMINAR

OCTOBER 10TH AND 11TH, 2008

ONTARIO CONVENTION CENTER
222 N. VINEYARD AVE
ONTARIO, CALIF.

CONFERENCE HOST HOTEL
DOUBLETREE HOTEL ONTARIO AIRPORT
1-909-937-0900

REGISTRATION CHAIR: MARI JOHNSON
2ND VICE PRESIDENT
MARI.JOHNSON@SCAFO.ORG

In This Issue

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

-- Upcoming Events/Schools/Seminars--

October 10 - 11, 2008 — S.C.A.F.O. Annual Training Seminar, Ontario, Calif.

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