

REGIONAL CRIME GUN PROCESSING
PROTOCOLS CAN HELP POLICE LINK
MORE CRIMES, GUNS AND SUSPECTS

white paper



CONTENTS

Foreword	3
Executive Summary	4
Introduction	5
Concept	6
Follow the Gun Back into the Shooter’s Hands	6
1. Manage the Information from Inside and Outside a Gun in a Timely Manner	6
2. Get the Right People Thinking and Acting Together—Manage the Stakeholders	8
3. Integrate and Leverage Protocols Across All Relevant Programs	9
4. Address the 13 Critical Tasks to Sustain a Crime Gun Processing Protocol	9
5. Develop a Sustainable and Institutionalized Solution	10
Case Study: Palm Beach County	11
Conclusion	12
About the Author	13
Appendix	14

White Paper

Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocols Can Help Police Link More Crimes, Guns and Suspects

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FOR THE **CRIME LAB**. FOR **POLICE AND PROSECUTORS**.
FOR **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS** AND **POLICY MAKERS**.
FOR **US ALL**—a well-coordinated crime fighting strategy means a safer society.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocol is defined as:

A set of predefined and consistent actions taken by police and forensic personnel which are designed to generate maximum actionable intelligence from firearms and ballistics evidence encountered during criminal investigations conducted within those geographical areas in which armed criminals are most likely to be crossing multiple police jurisdictions.

Understanding and applying the practices below can lead to the development of a sustainable *Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocol* which meets the needs of a particular region.

1. Manage the information from inside and outside a gun in a timely manner
2. Get the right people thinking and acting together—manage the stakeholders
3. Integrate and leverage protocols across all relevant programs
4. Address the 13 Critical Tasks to sustain a crime gun processing protocol
5. Develop a sustainable and institutionalized solution

The key to the efficient and effective application of the five practices above is ensuring that the right people, processes, and technology are applied and leveraged.

Through the balancing of people, processes, and technology, the regional protocols can be sustained and institutionalized thereby generating substantial benefits for a variety of stakeholders:

- **For the crime lab**—this means increased productivity and effectiveness.
- **For police and prosecutors**—this means more crimes solved and more violent criminals removed from society.
- **For public administrators and policy makers**—this means confidence that a proven and sustainable solution can be deployed to better protect the public.
- **For us all**—this means a safer society because of a well-coordinated crime fighting strategy.



Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocols Can Help Police Link More Crimes, Guns and Suspects

INTRODUCTION

From the following set of facts, few readers may remember a widely-publicized murder that occurred 40 years ago in Los Angeles: Certain firearms evidence left behind at the scene clearly identified the make and model of the gun used. For several months, police issued a look-out for the murder weapon across the North American continent—only to finally learn that the gun had been sitting in the police department's property room for most of those months.

Although the LAPD police officers are among the most innovative and adept forensic ballistics practitioners in the world today, the main point of this short vignette is to illustrate that murder weapons continue to lie, undetected, in police department property rooms across the United States and elsewhere, still today—as was the case 40 years ago, described in the example above,

when Charles Manson and his cult followers were arrested for the Tate-LaBianca murders in Los Angeles.

Today the challenge of following the gun and its crucial associated evidence in murder and assault cases has become even more difficult because of the current pandemic of mobile young criminals who are willing to shoot and kill repeatedly, and without remorse.

In the "thugs-and-guns" world, a vicious cycle exists, as one murder becomes the motivating force for the next. This results in more guns being used in more shootings, thereby generating more evidence and information for the criminal justice system to process. We must find new ways for the investigators, forensic labs and criminal justice agencies to keep pace; delays in processing the evidence and in generating the leads that help move investigations forward result in these young killers remaining free on the street, only to shoot and kill again.

The creation of Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocols is a common sense and enforcement directed solution that is beginning to emerge with quick and positive crime-solving results in tow.

THE CONCEPT

The Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocol concept was pioneered by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), through its Regional Crime Gun Centers in the late 1990s. Officials in Palm Beach County, Florida, worked with ATF to improve upon the concept by embedding a number of additional protocols within the standard operating procedures of that county's law enforcement agencies.

A Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocol is defined as:

A set of predefined and consistent actions taken by police and forensic personnel which are designed to generate maximum actionable intelligence from firearms and ballistics evidence encountered during criminal investigations conducted within those geographical areas in which armed criminals are most likely to be crossing multiple police jurisdictions.

The first objective of the protocol is to ensure that every bit of information is efficiently and effectively extracted from all guns taken into custody as a result of criminal use and possession, and from every piece of ballistics evidence left behind at a crime scene. This objective will help generate both tactical and strategic intelligence for law enforcement to act upon.

The second objective is to ensure that the intelligence is generated, disseminated, and is used by all of the law enforcement agencies within a region that require the information. As you know, a shooting incident may occur in one jurisdiction and the evidence of that incident, such as the murder weapon, may be found in another jurisdiction. It is also common for shooting incidents that happen in one city to spill over into another. Armed criminals routinely cross into neighboring jurisdictions because of habitual travel patterns and other associated criminal activities, such as drug trafficking.

The regional aspect of the protocol is designed to avoid situations in which police officers from police agency X continue to search for a murder weapon on the streets of their city while the gun sits unnoticed on the property room shelf of neighboring police agency Y. For example, a gun seized from a person in a car stop in the suburbs could be the case breaker needed by police in the neighboring city.

Regional Crime Gun Protocols are effective for the following reasons:

- There is a common denominator in firearm-related crimes, the gun itself and its ballistics evidence in the form of fired ammunition components.
- The gun and its ballistics evidence contain information which, when well managed and fully exploited, can help you follow the gun back into the shooter's hands.
- By exploiting the information from crime guns and ballistics evidence acquired across the various affected police jurisdictions, you can link more crimes, guns, and suspects.
- By identifying shooters more quickly, they can be apprehended before they have the opportunity to shoot and kill again.
- Consistently-applied protocols serve to institutionalize and embed a sustainable solution within the region served.

FOLLOW THE GUN BACK INTO THE SHOOTER'S HANDS

Understanding and applying the practices below can lead to the development of a sustainable Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocol which meets the needs of a particular region.

1. Manage the Information from Inside and Outside a Gun in a Timely Manner

Every crime gun has a story and the facts are in two places: inside the gun and outside the gun.



Inside a firearm there are unique markings which are transferred to the fired ammunition components (bullets and cartridge cases) when the gun is discharged. Ballistics testing can help police link a firearm seized from a suspect for simple unlawful possession to a series of prior murders. Rather than sending an illegal gun possessor back out on the street, the police are able to charge the suspect with murder.

The analysis of ballistics evidence found at a crime scene can also provide police with valuable information indicating that a series of crimes are linked. This analysis allows police to leverage the known pieces of information from each crime. Often it is this leveraging which helps police clarify what transpired during the crime and solve the case.

Ballistics demographic data can also be analyzed, mapped, and combined with other crime data, and is used to identify patterns and trends and help design enforcement strategies and tactics.

Automated ballistics technology is used to image and search individual pieces of

evidence and test fires so that experts can identify links between crimes, guns and suspects very quickly. These links help detectives solve more gun-related crimes because they provide more investigative leads. The technology is particularly effective in situations involving repetitive shootings commonly associated with drug and gang-related violence.

Technology can process enormous amounts of information and critical ballistics matches at speeds well beyond human capability.

Speed is important because without timely information, investigators are forced to operate blindly while armed criminals go undetected and remain free to victimize more people. Ballistics networks can also share critical information quickly across multiple jurisdictions.

The National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN) is administered by ATF. The NIBIN Program has been field proven to be very effective at processing ballistics data and in generating actionable intelligence to help the partnering police agencies solve more gun-related crimes

within single police jurisdictions, and across multiple police jurisdictions.

The key to dealing with firearm related crimes more efficiently and effectively is ensuring that the right people, processes, and technology are applied and leveraged.

Outside a firearm there are identifying markings and nomenclature such as make, model and serial number. This information is useful in order to trace the history of transfer transactions associated with a particular firearm. The process for tracing the transactional history of a firearm is commonly referred to as Crime Gun Tracing by ATF, the agency capable of providing this valuable service to law enforcement agencies.

Crime Gun Tracing can generate data of both tactical and strategic value. Tactically, Crime Gun Tracing can provide leads to investigators which help to identify criminals and illegal firearms traffickers. Strategically, Crime Gun Tracing can help police identify patterns and trends in illegal gun markets in order to design new enforcement tactics.

The following is a synopsis of an actual case and serves as an outstanding example of the value of leveraging both ballistics and crime gun tracing data through the proper balancing of people, processes, and technology:

A drive-by shooting occurred in Chicago in which a young man was killed and another wounded. Expended cartridge cases were retained as evidence from the crime scene by city police and were entered into the NIBIN database by state forensics personnel. The case soon went cold. Eight years later, police seized a 9 mm pistol during a routine car stop. Forensic experts searched the NIBIN database and they linked the 9 mm pistol to the eight-year-old murder. The case almost stalled again because the suspects in the car stop were eliminated as suspects in the murder. This time, ATF agents and Chicago detectives turned to the information outside the gun and conducted a crime gun trace that led them to several key witnesses and then to Sam Coggs, an enforcer for the Black Gangster Disciples. Coggs was charged and convicted in this case—a great piece of police work leveraged through effective processes and innovative technology. One nagging question remains—did Coggs shoot anyone else during the eight years he remained free?

It is also important to recognize that a firearm can frequently be host to other types of extremely valuable forensic data, such as DNA and fingerprints.

Therefore, all of the information from inside and outside a gun must be well managed in order to generate both strategic and tactical crime-solving actions that can reduce urban gun and gang violence. Chief among the key inputs required is collaboration between the police and forensic stakeholders who must think

and act together in order to develop and institutionalize the new processes across the affected region of the criminal activity (city, county, state, or multiple states). Timeliness is paramount because process delays can result in killers remaining free to shoot and kill again.

2. Get the Right People Thinking and Acting Together—Manage the Stakeholders

The road to establishing a Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocol begins by identifying and convening key strategic and tactical stakeholders at various levels representing diverse perspectives.

For example, discussions must involve the patrol and crime scene officers, investigators, forensic experts, and prosecutors from the within the region at the local, county, and state levels. Representatives from certain federal agencies must also be included in this group (for example ATF, U.S. Attorney). The stakeholders group should also be made up of line and supervisory personnel and senior management staff in order to obtain a wide enough spectrum of input and to help change the protocol if need be.

The preliminary stakeholder meeting or series of meetings should be structured and facilitated to efficiently and effectively manage the attendees' time, to surface relevant issues, and to ensure sustainability through the proper balancing of people, processes, and technology in the development of potential solutions. The meetings should identify the methods to ensure that relevant tactical and strategic information for crime solving and prevention is developed and shared, in a timely and sustainable manner, with those who need it.



Success will absolutely depend on getting all of the right people involved, thinking and acting together. Plain old cooperation will not be enough to drive success—a stronger action is required. Collaboration becomes the fundamental process for securing a solution.

A process for continued stakeholder management will be critical to developing and, more importantly, to sustaining the collaborative partnership. The process should be managed formally as a key element of the new program.

Ongoing forums are required to manage the needs and contributions of the various stakeholder groups and organizations involved. Forums provide opportunities to share critical information for tactical and strategic use, collectively or individually. They help ensure that hand-offs and follow-ups are accomplished efficiently and effectively.

An ongoing process of performance monitoring built into the stakeholder management process is another important element for ensuring that initiatives are well coordinated and are achieving their intended objectives. Programs and practices that are not achieving established goals can be improved or discontinued.

3. Integrate and Leverage Protocols Across All Relevant Programs

The application of Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocols should be integrated with ongoing enforcement initiatives that can benefit from the information that the protocols generate and provide the funding to supply the resources needed to help implement the protocols.

The stakeholders' forum can ensure that information generated through the various

ongoing enforcement programs is not "stove-piped" within a single program. It can ensure that the strengths of each program are effectively leveraged and interwoven across all related programs in order to make them stronger, in much the same way that a suspension bridge cable is woven from individual filaments of wire.

Bringing ballistics and crime gun trace data to the stakeholders' table for review gives the various participants the opportunity to leverage that information with other information or services to which they may be uniquely positioned to contribute. For example, consider the Chicago case study discussed earlier. The Chicago Police, the

crimes is dependent upon the effective management of information found on the inside and on the outside of a gun, such as the ballistics data for linking guns to crimes, and the identifying data for crime gun tracing discussed earlier.

Forensic Technology has witnessed its clients dealing with the issue of firearm-related crime in more than 45 countries throughout the world during the past 15 years. The Company identified 13 critical tasks involving people, processes, and technology that help achieve sustainable firearms crime solving success. It is simply a structured process which facilitates discussion and generates solutions to



Illinois State Police Forensics Lab, and ATF were key stakeholders, and while each contributed unique value, each also helped to leverage the information of the other stakeholders to solve the case.

4. Address the 13 Critical Tasks to Sustain a Crime Gun Processing Protocol

The premise of establishing Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocols is that the successful investigation of firearm-related

obstacles by considering some of the relevant best practices in use throughout the world and by building upon the successes realized by others.

The 13 Critical Tasks which must be addressed are:

1. Stakeholder management
2. Program integration
3. Formal memorandum of understanding and standard operating procedures
4. Comprehensive collection of firearms and related evidence

5. Transfer of evidence to the ballistics unit and forensic lab
6. Assessment and evaluation of firearms and evidence to provide information
7. Test-firing of seized firearms
8. Image acquisition of fired bullets and cartridge casings
9. Automated ballistics technology correlation results review
10. Confirmation of high confidence ballistics matches
11. Communication of forensic findings to relevant investigative personnel
12. Leveraging tactics and developing strategies
13. Continuous program improvement

Forensic Technology facilitates a series of "pro-bono" 13 Critical Tasks Workshops for the law enforcement and forensic communities as a public service each year. The workshop takes participants through the 13 Critical Tasks, identifies best practices, and perhaps most importantly, advances collaboration between all stakeholders, the institutionalization of sustainable and effective processes, and the timely reporting of valuable information for crime solving and prevention. The workshop stresses the value of creating Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocols and Crime Gun Information Clearing Houses and Centers. Workshops typically run for one day (sometimes two) helping attendees develop a clear outline of the people, the processes, and the technology that are needed to establish a sustainable crime gun processing protocol in their region.

The *13 Critical Tasks Workshop Workbook*, a self-help guide, is also available to criminal justice agencies in electronic format at no cost at the following web address:
www.forensictechnologyinc.com/13.

5. Develop a Sustainable and Institutionalized Solution

Proceedings, such as the facilitated stakeholder meeting in conjunction with a 13 Critical Tasks Workshop, will undoubtedly generate many ideas of the new and improved processes that should be put into place as part of a new Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocol.

Improvements that cannot be sustained are not improvements. In order for Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocols to succeed they must be sustainable and institutionalized.

Sustainability can be achieved by properly balancing the activities or processes that must be carried out under the new initiative with the people and technology that are needed to perform them efficiently and effectively.

One simple and effective method of accomplishing this with the stakeholders' working group is through the use of three flip charts:

Chart One - Processes: This chart lists the new actions or protocols to be carried out (for example, test fire all seized crime guns and submit to NIBIN).

Chart Two - People: This chart lists the people needed to carry out the listed processes, according to the type of skill required to execute the process and the estimated number required (for example, two firearms examiners and three lab technicians).

Chart Three - Technology: This chart lists the systems and tools required to perform the processes. For example, if a new process is to swab all seized firearms for DNA then there must be consideration as to the physical means

required to accomplish the swabbing and the laboratory tools needed to perform the DNA analysis. Chart Three is also where technology solutions can be considered to help balance the other "two legs" of the people-processes-technology tripod. Technology can be used as a lever to help people move what is in their way—it can speed up processes and help make people more productive.

Through visualization and comparative analysis, the notations listed on the three charts can then be aligned and attuned to put the program in a state of sustainable balance.

For example, when working with one stakeholders group, a matter was raised regarding instituting a process for seized guns to be test fired at the lab and the test fires entered into the NIBIN database. When the matter was considered from the perspective of the People chart, it was estimated that the forensics lab would need at least five additional specially-trained personnel to perform the test firing and data entry. The hiring of five additional resources was highly unlikely. On the other hand, the new process would be unsustainable without them.

The working group then considered the matter from the perspective of the Technology chart to determine if the acquisition of technology could help reduce the requirement for the five additional resources needed to test fire the seized firearms.

One of the reasons that the test firing process was initially viewed as a lab function was the fact that the lab possessed the only test fire recovery tank in the county. By looking at the matter from the perspective of the Technology chart, the group noted that advances had been made in portable test firing systems that were safer, smaller, and less costly.

If investments were made in the portable test firing devices, the test firing process could be conducted by police officers outside the lab. The lab would only have the responsibility of entering the test fires into the NIBIN database. Based on workload estimates, it was determined that the lab would need one new hire rather than five—a number that would prove much more achievable for a sustainable solution.

After the new processes can be sustained, they can then be institutionalized by embedding them into the directives and general orders of the participating agencies or by formal agreement of the stakeholders group. The former is perhaps much more sustainable than the latter.

The state of Connecticut took another innovative approach to institutionalize the process of submitting certain ballistics data from seized firearms to the NIBIN database—the state passed a law requiring that it be done.

Case Study: Palm Beach County Gun Crime Protocols

Palm Beach County law enforcers, in collaboration with ATF and assisted by Forensic Technology, instituted a county-wide protocol for handling all firearms evidence, recognizing that criminals are mobile and that property held by one agency may be key evidence sought after by another. The protocol requires the collection of all ballistics evidence, the DNA swabbing and test firing of all seized firearms, and the interface with NIBIN and the ATF National Crime Gun Tracing Center.

In January 2007, police in the City of Riviera Beach responded to a report of a shooting into an occupied vehicle and conducted a crime scene search. Recovered 9 mm cartridge case evidence was submitted to the crime lab and processed through the NIBIN database, as

per the protocol. In April 2007, a young man was arrested by the Palm Beach Sheriff's Office (PBSO) in unlawful possession of a Smith & Wesson, 9mm pistol. As per the protocol, the firearm was swabbed for the presence of DNA and submitted to the crime lab for test firing and entry into the NIBIN database. The PBSO notified Riviera Beach Police that the NIBIN search had linked the 9 mm pistol that they had seized to the January shooting of the occupied vehicle.

Armed with this information, Riviera Beach Police pursued the investigation of the shooting and learned that DNA recovered from the grip and trigger area of the Smith & Wesson pistol belonged to the young man arrested by the PBSO. Police had enough information to link the suspect found in unlawful possession of the firearm in Palm Beach to the shooting into the occupied vehicle in Riviera Beach.

However, all of this information, as per the protocol, was shared among the affected stakeholders who agreed that the suspect, an active shooter, could be removed from the community for a much longer period of time if prosecuted federally as a career criminal, where he would face enhanced mandatory sentencing—the case was turned over to ATF.

This case exemplifies the fact that a collaborative group of stakeholders executing an institutionalized process that is leveraged with forensic technology can be very effective at responding to cross-jurisdictional gun violence.

In conclusion, Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocols represent a set of predefined and consistent actions taken by police and forensic personnel which are designed to generate maximum actionable intelligence from firearms and ballistics evidence encountered during criminal investigations conducted within those geographical areas in which armed criminals are most likely to be crossing multiple police jurisdictions.



THROUGH THE BALANCING OF **PEOPLE, PROCESSES, AND TECHNOLOGY**, THE REGIONAL PROTOCOLS CAN BE SUSTAINED AND INSTITUTIONALIZED THEREBY GENERATING SUBSTANTIAL BENEFITS FOR A VARIETY OF STAKEHOLDERS:

For the crime lab—this means increased productivity and effectiveness. For police and prosecutors—this means more crimes solved and more violent criminals removed from society. For public administrators and policy makers—this means confidence that a proven and sustainable solution can be deployed to better protect the public. For us all—this means a safer society because of a well-coordinated crime fighting strategy.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Pete Gagliardi: *Vice-President of Corporate and Marketing Communications, Forensic Technology.*

Pete Gagliardi has 30 years of law enforcement experience at both the local and federal levels, most of which focused on the investigation of firearms and explosives-related crimes. In 1999, after 24 years of service, he retired as the Special Agent in Charge of the New York Field Division from the United States, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF).

As Special Agent in Charge of the New York Field Division, he was responsible for managing all of ATF's law enforcement and regulatory operations within the New York/New Jersey metropolitan area related to firearms, explosives, arson, alcohol, and tobacco.

Pete also held several other senior executive positions while assigned to ATF headquarters in Washington, DC. He has served as the agency's principal liaison to Congress, the Deputy Assistant Director of Science and Technology, the Deputy Assistant Director of Law Enforcement Programs, and the Chief of Strategic Planning.

As a result of these assignments, Pete has acquired and demonstrated a keen sense of awareness of the important factors to be considered in the design of effective violence reduction programs that provide substantial and sustainable benefits for the cop on the street, the policy maker, and the public at large. Many of the programs that Pete was instrumental in institutionalizing in government continue to receive national and international recognition today.

Following his retirement from ATF, Pete joined Forensic Technology (FT). FT was incorporated in 1992, and has offices in Canada, Ireland, South Africa, Thailand, and the United States. FT employs almost 200 people worldwide, from a variety of disciplines, including engineering, automation, forensic science, and law enforcement.

DOCUMENT APPENDIX

1. IBIS TRAX-3D Product Brochures
2. FastTRAX Services Brochure



IBIS[®] BRASSTRAX^{3D}[™]

Cartridge Case Imaging Workstation

IBIS[®] BRASSTRAX-3D[™] gives operators the ability to capture high quality images of cartridge cases in both 2D and 3D and offers greater impression detail and multiple viewing perspectives.

BRASSTRAX-3D provides a number of quality control features such as an automated acquisition tray, automated imaging for breech face and firing pin impressions, and automated lighting, focus, and system calibration.

Main Features:

- Management for case, cartridge case exhibit, and firearm exhibit information
- Automated imaging of a cartridge case's breech face mark and firing pin impression in both 2D and 3D with manual image capture of ejector and rimfire marks
- Automated imaging of a cartridge case's complete headstamp
- Direct and oblique lighting for precise image correlation and natural visual comparisons
- Self-contained unit that is fully compatible with IBIS[®] Heritage imaging technology
- Automated lighting, focus, and system calibration
- Supports multiple calibers ranging from .17 to .50 and 410 bore to 10 gauge for shot shells
- Ability to capture more than five images from a cartridge case
- Enables anyone with basic computer knowledge to remotely submit critical cartridge case data to the laboratory for analysis
- Ensures image quality through increased automation
- Ability to image the full head stamp
- Speeds exhibit transfer time from the field to the laboratory

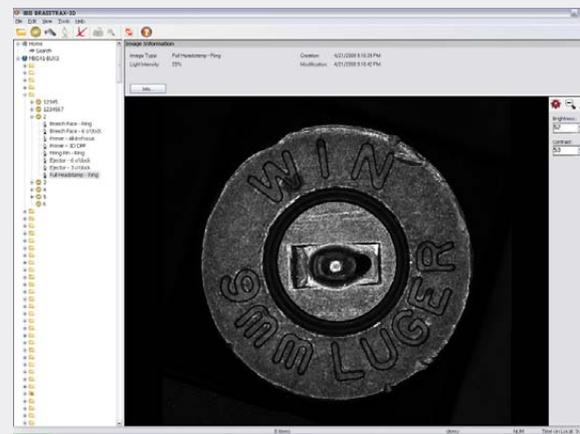


Technical Specifications:

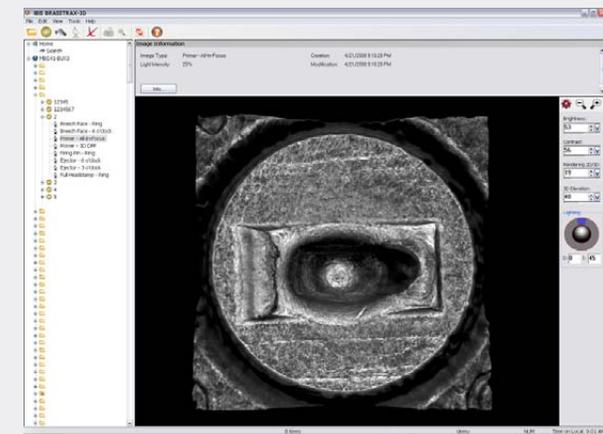
- CE/UL certified
- Built for Microsoft® Windows®
- Fully networkable
- Extensive security feature options
- Digital camera
- Fiber optic lighting
- Online help

Comes with:

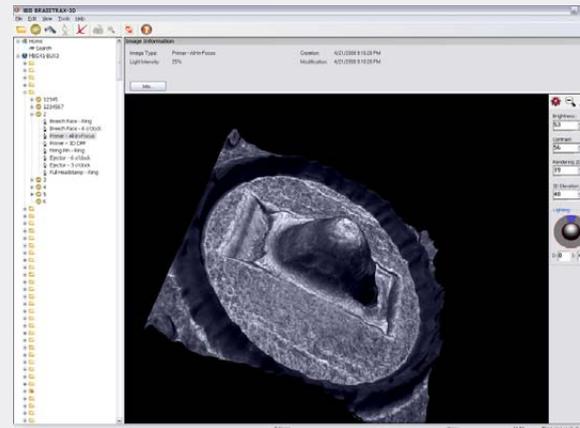
- HP xw4600 Desktop Computer
- NEC Multisync LCD 2070NX Display
- Mousepad



Complete Headstamp



Primer area



Firing Pin Impression (inverted)



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IBIS[®] BULLETRAX^{3D™}

Bullet Imaging Workstation

IBIS[®] BULLETRAX-3D[™] uses the latest in three-dimensional sensory technology allowing operators to capture 2D digital images and to create 3D topographic models of the bullet's surface area.

BULLETRAX-3D is both user-friendly and highly-automated. Gives operators, for the first time ever, the ability to take quantitative measurements of a bullet's surface.

Main Features:

- Ability to acquire pristine and damaged bullets fired through conventionally rifled firearms as well as polygonal barrels and converted weapons
- Automated two and three-dimensional bullet imaging of the lands and grooves
- Supports multiple calibers ranging from .22 to .50
- Ability to take quantitative measurements of a bullet's surface
- More data for greater correlation accuracy
- Superior and unparalleled image quality for both 3D and 2D images
- Automated acquisition reduces operator variances
- Minimal user training required to operate
- Quantitatively measures the surface topology of a bullet to the nanometer level
- Provides 360-degree circumference imaging of a bullet's lands and grooves and imaging of partial regions
- Ability to generate standard and custom reports

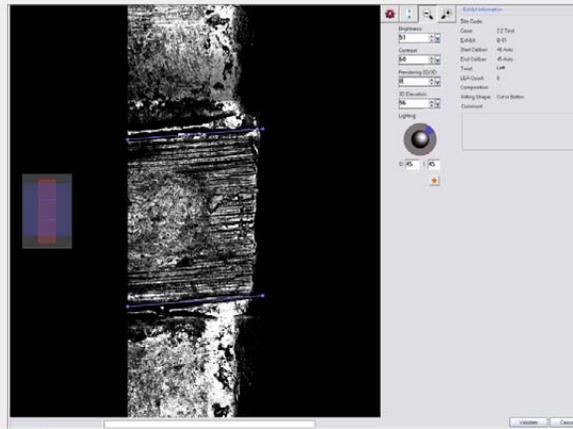


Technical Specifications:

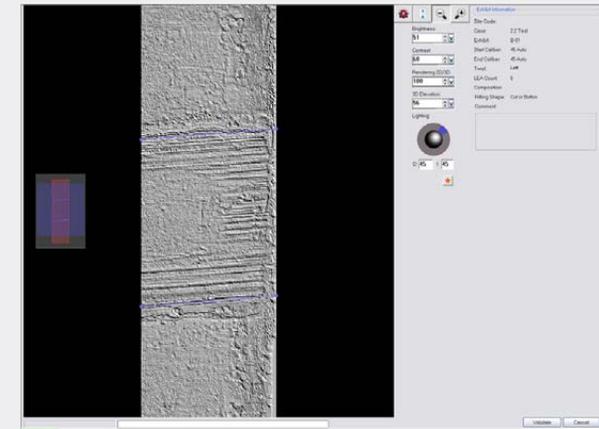
- CE/UL certified
- Built for Windows®
- Open GL viewing capability
- Fully networkable on a Local or Wide Area Network
- Extensive security options
- 3D confocal sensor
- 2D photorealistic images with user-defined lighting
- Online help

Comes with:

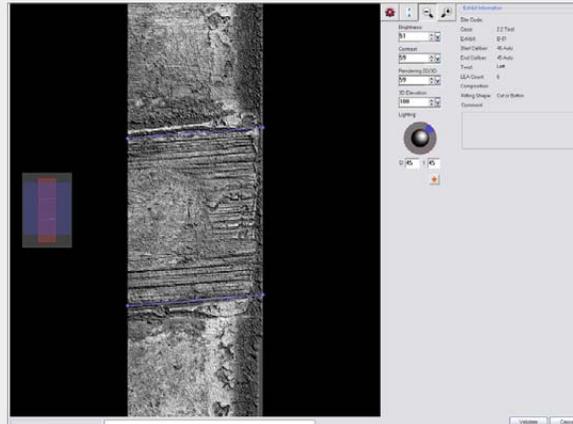
- HP xw4600 Desktop Computer
- NEC Multisync LCD 2070NX Display
- Mousepad
- Desk Unit



2D Bullet Surface



3D Bullet Surface



2D/3D Hybrid Bullet Surface



Visit www.ForensicTechnology.com for more information.

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IBIS MATCHPOINT+



Bullet & Cartridge Case Analysis Workstation

IBIS® MATCHPOINT+™ provides dynamic visualization tools enabling operators to make more accurate and informed comparison conclusions. Offers the latest in IBIS technology for remotely comparing and analyzing bullets and cartridge cases in both two and three dimensions.

MATCHPOINT+ also provides the ability to compare digital images in side-by-side or multi-viewing modes.

Main Features:

- Independent correlation scores for each image type captured
- On-site and remote access to 2D and 3D images
- Ability to manually view and compare all exhibits in the IBIS database
- Ability to view results and images in a tile screen format
- Ability to compare exhibits in a side-by-side mode
- Dynamic visualization tools including the ability to view images in 2D and 3D, to change the magnification, and to control the intensity and direction of the light
- Ability to view cross-sectional profiles of 3D bullet images
- Ability to determine and view consecutive matching striae (CMS)
- Ability to manage and link potential matches and positive identifications
- Ability to capture and export screen images
- Quantitatively measures the surface topology of a bullet to the nanometer level
- Provides 360-degree circumference imaging of a bullet's lands and grooves and imaging of partial regions
- Ability to generate standard and custom reports



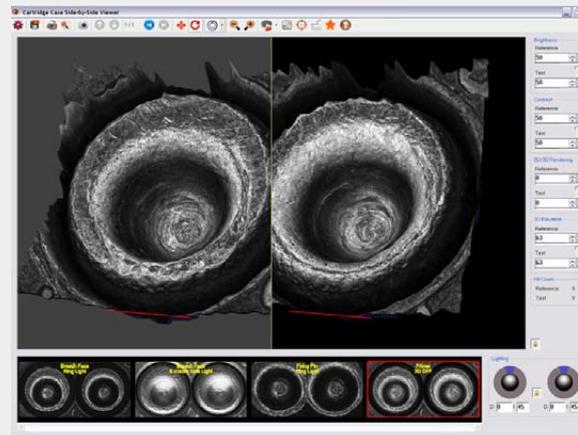
FORENSIC
TECHNOLOGY

Technical Specifications:

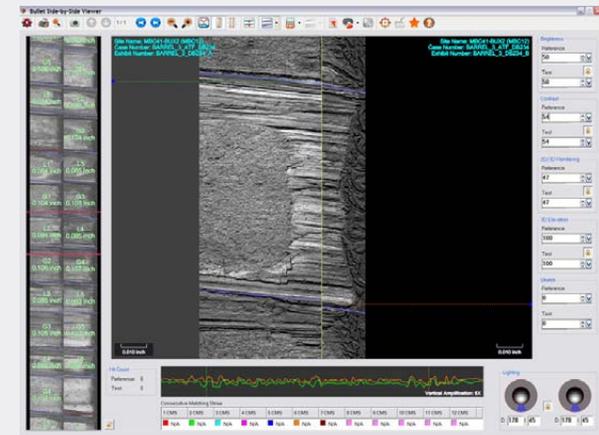
- CE/UL certified
- Built for Windows®
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- Extensive security options
- 3D confocal sensor
- 2D photorealistic images with user-defined lighting
- Online help

Comes with:

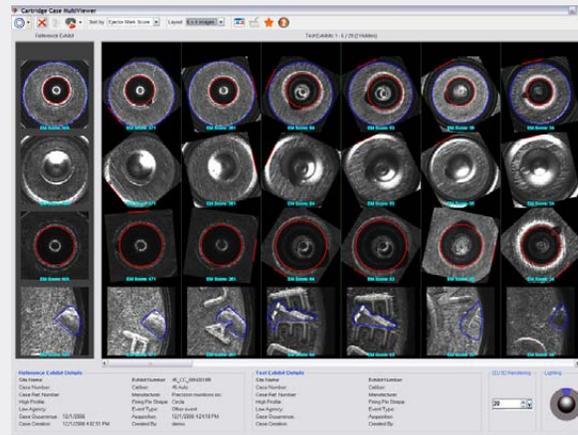
- HP xw4600 Desktop Computer
- NEC Multisync LCD 2070NX Display
- HP Color LaserJet CP3505n Printer
- Mousepad



Cartridge Case Comparison



Bullet Comparison



MultiViewer Mode



Visit www.ForensicTechnology.com for more information.

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the challenge

stopping armed criminals before
they shoot and kill again

the program

changing the way forensic
ballistic evidence is processed



FORENSIC TECHNOLOGY'S

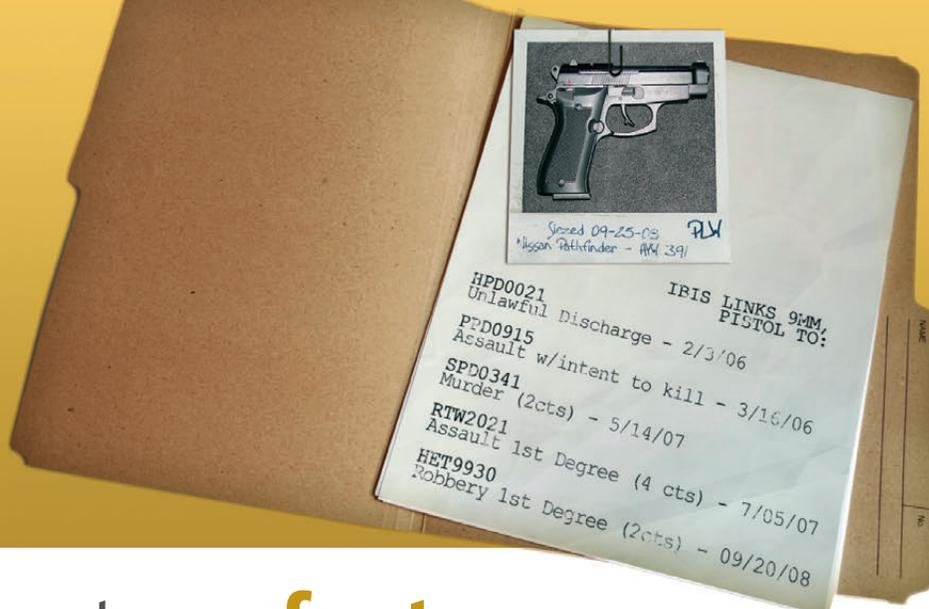
FastTRAX Services

for forensic ballistic evidence

Aiding the campaign against urban gun violence by accelerating the
flow of critical crime-solving information.

FastTrax 

IBIS data services



■ uncover the story. **faster.**

The underlying idea is simple: every crime gun has a story to tell and our FastTRAX™ services can help you uncover it more quickly and with fewer resources because we process your forensic ballistic evidence for you.

FastTRAX can help you learn if the gun you seized from a suspect was used to commit crimes such as murders and drive-by shootings. It can also help you link multiple crimes and generate new leads.

FastTRAX can help police agencies and crime laboratories with access to the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN) gain more benefits from this database while they strive to deal with heavy workloads from rising levels of assaults, gang violence and murders committed with firearms.

Even more importantly, FastTRAX can be of substantial benefit to those police agencies that do not have access to **IBIS®** or NIBIN, by empowering them to take more control of generating leads for their investigations and contribute to the collective value of NIBIN at the same time.

FastTRAX can also help forensic laboratories reduce ballistic evidence backlogs. By overcoming delays in ballistic evidence processing, armed criminals may be stopped before they have the opportunity to shoot and kill again.

The entire criminal justice system benefits whenever technology like IBIS and data-sharing networks like NIBIN are fully optimized.

FastTRAX SERVICE PACKAGES

FULL SERVICE: DATA ENTRY & SEARCH REVIEW

Designed for organizations with backlogs of evidence and seized firearms that wish to access the NIBIN database, this option entails our trained FastTRAX personnel imaging your ballistics evidence with IBIS and storing it in the NIBIN database where it will be correlated against other regional entries. Our crew will then review the top 20 results and provide you with a report outlining any high-confidence matches.

IMAGING: DATA ENTRY ONLY

Created for organizations with backlogs of ballistics evidence ready to be entered into NIBIN, this option entails our trained FastTRAX personnel imaging your ballistics evidence with IBIS and entering it into the NIBIN database where it could later be correlated against other regional entries.

ANALYSIS: SEARCH REVIEW ONLY

Designed for organizations that lack the resources to review NIBIN search results, this option entails trained FastTRAX personnel searching the NIBIN database and reviewing the results to provide you with any high-confidence matches.



FastTRAX IBIS Data Services

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GetOnFastTrax.com

White Paper

Regional Crime Gun Processing Protocols Can Help Police Link More Crimes, Guns and Suspects

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REGIONAL CRIME GUN PROCESSING PROTOCOLS CAN HELP
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white paper
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