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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This manual defines the technical procedures for working most questioned document cases. Areas of study are defined under ASTM International (ASTM) E444-09 entitled “Standard Guide for Scope of Work of Forensic Document Examiners” and include the examination of handwriting, typewriting, mechanical or electronic imaging devices, inks and paper, and altered, charred, macerated or otherwise damaged documents.

The methods outlined in the ASTM standards and this manual require that they be used in association with adequate training in the specific subject area by qualified document examiners with the knowledge of how to interpret the results obtained. Each case is unique and the ASTM standards and the procedures outlined in this manual are not a complete summary of all techniques available. It should not be relied on exclusively to cover every aspect which the examiner may come across in casework. In all cases the skill, judgment, and experience of the examiner will make the final determination as to what is required in each case.

The ASTM standards used in this manual will be archived in the Forensic Laboratory Services Bureau (FLSB) Library and a licensed copy kept in the Questioned Documents section of the Spokane Crime Laboratory.

When conducting comparisons it is important to note that an adequate known document is needed for comparison to the questioned document. If an adequate known document is not available, qualified conclusions may be appropriate. For document authentication examinations, refer to section 1.3 of this manual.


1.1 DEFINITIONS

The terms and definitions that are commonly used in the field of Forensic Document Examination are included but are not limited to those found in the second chapter of Scientific Examination of Questioned Documents by Ordway Hilton, the sixth chapter of Forged, Anonymous and Suspect Documents by A.J. Quirke, and the ASTME2195-09 entitled “Standard Terminology Relating to the Examination of Questioned Documents”.

Terminology for expressing conclusions reached in an examination are explained in ASTM E1658-08 entitled “Standard Terminology for Expressing Conclusions of Forensic Document Examiners”.

Additional terminology can been found in the individual ASTM standards listed throughout this manual.

1.2 TRAINING AIDS

For training aids used by the WSP CLD Questioned Documents (QD) section, refer to the QD Training Manual (TM) and the Forensic Laboratory Services Bureau (FLSB) Library.

The Questioned Documents section maintains items, or collections, that assist scientists in their training. These materials are to be considered training materials and are not to be used in casework.
1.3 REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Questioned Documents section has numerous reference materials including, but not limited to, certificates of vehicle titles, driver licenses, Haas Atlas, the U.S. Identification Manual, and New Zealand Police Document Examination Section Printing Process Manual. These reference materials are fully documented, uniquely identified, and properly controlled as outlined in Inventories and Reference Collections of the WSP CLD QOM.

These reference materials are to be used in casework to assist in determining class characteristics of an evidence item. Any future collected reference materials will be recorded with the date collected, source, form number (if applicable), and will be controlled and kept with the rest of the reference materials.

2.0 TRAINING NEEDED

Training will follow the guidelines of the WSP CLD QD TM and the Personnel Qualifications and Training procedures of the WSP CLD QOM.

3.0 TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

The tools and equipment used by the QD section are generally not used for identification or critical measurements, but are used as aids in conducting the examinations of questioned documents. At this time, critical measurements are not normally required in the questioned document cases submitted to this section. However, if critical measurements are required, a "NIST" (or other properly certified) traceable measuring device will be used. These devices can normally be found in the Firearms or Materials Analysis Sections of the laboratory. The QD section does not use critical reagents.

Specialized equipment used by the QD section includes:

3.1 STEREOMICROSCOPE

Microscopy yields information regarding the minute characteristics of handwriting. By using various magnifications and light sources, additional information might be obtained from questioned documents. That information includes, remains of pencil or carbon marks that might be evidence of tracings, torn paper fibers and abrasions, pen lifts, overlapping of lines, indentations, and stroke direction.

Microscopes will be serviced as necessary by qualified microscope technicians. Routine maintenance, such as a burned bulb or cleaning eye pieces, can be done by the scientist as needed.

3.2 ELECTROSTATIC DETECTION APPARATUS (ESDA®)

The ESDA® is manufactured by Foster and Freeman and is used for the non-destructive analysis of documents to find indented impressions.

No national or international standards exist to calibrate the ESDA®; therefore, the ESDA® shall be tested in accordance with the guidelines published in ASTM E2291-03 entitled “Standard Guide for Indentation Examinations.” A log will be maintained indicating the date the ESDA® was
checked for performance verification and any repairs or modifications that were performed as outlined in Traceability And Quality Control of the WSP CLD QOM.

The ESDA® will be operated according to the instruction manuals provided near the instrument and user guides provided by the manufacturer.

3.3 VIDEO SPECTRAL COMPARATOR (VSC5000®)

The VSC5000® is manufactured by Foster and Freeman and provides a convenient and comprehensive method for the non-destructive analysis of inks and papers. It is used for differentiation and not for identification purposes.

The VSC5000® will be maintained and operated according to the manufacturer's instruction manual and user guide provided near the instrument. A log will be maintained indicating the date the VSC5000® was checked for performance verification and any repairs or calibrations that were performed as outlined in Traceability And Quality Control of the WSP CLD QOM. The results of the Foster and Freeman Sample Kit and evidence examination are documented in the logbook.

The VSC5000® also has magnification and image capture capabilities, and can be utilized instead of a microscope when appropriate.

3.4 PHOTOGRAPHY

Digital cameras provide a visual record of evidence. Digital images of evidence for casework documentation will follow the Case Management procedures of the WSP CLD QOM.

Procedures for image capture and storage technology in forensic document examination are covered under ASTM E2765-11 entitled “Standard Practice for Use of Image Capture and Storage Technology in Forensic Document Examination.”

4.0 PROCEDURES FOR EXAMINING QUESTIONED DOCUMENT CASES

Document examinations can be separated into two main categories: handwriting examinations and non-handwriting examinations.

The following procedures are intended as general guidelines for working a routine case in the QD Laboratory. The procedures will vary depending on the type of examination performed.

4.1 PROCEDURES FOR EXAMINING HANDWRITTEN EVIDENCE

4.1.1 HANDWRITING

Procedures for examining handwriting are covered under ASTM E2290–07a entitled “Standard Guide for Examination of Handwritten Items.” The examination procedure is dictated by the objectives of the examination and by the case-specific characteristics of the writings.
4.2 PROCEDURES FOR EXAMINING NON-HANDWRITING EVIDENCE

4.2.1 MECHANICAL IMPRESSIONS

Mechanical impressions include typewriters, typeface elements, checkwriters, printers, and other mechanical devices.

Procedures for examining typewritten documents are covered under ASTM E2494-08 entitled “Standard Guide for Examination of Typewritten Items.”

Procedures for examining mechanical check writer impressions are covered under ASTM E2285-08 entitled “Standard Guide for Examination of Mechanical Checkwriter Impressions.”

Procedures for examining dry seal impressions are covered under ASTM E2286-8a entitled “Standard Guide for Examination of Dry Seal Impressions.”

Procedures for examining other mechanical impressions such as on typewriter ribbons are covered under ASTM E2287-09 entitled “Standard Guide for Examination of Fracture Patterns and Paper Fiber Impressions on Single-Strike film Ribbons and Typed Text.”

Procedures described in the ASTM standards may be applicable when examining lift-off and cover-up correction tapes, carbon paper, carbon copies, no carbon required (NCR) paper, or documents produced by non-impact printing devices such as a thermal imaging transfer ribbon.

4.2.2 RUBBER STAMPS

Procedures for examining rubber stamps and impressions are covered under ASTM E2289-08 entitled “Standard Guide for Examination of Rubber Stamp Impressions”.

4.2.3 PHYSICAL MATCHES


4.2.4 INDENTED WRITINGS

Procedures for examining indentations on paper are covered under ASTM E2291-03 entitled “Standard Guide for Indentation Examinations.”

The terms ESDA®, ESDA®2 (Electrostatic Detection Apparatus) and EDD (Electrostatic Detection Device) are interchangeable. The term EDD as used in the ASTM standard refers to any device, including the ESDA® and ESDA®2 which performs the same task.

The EDDs are used in the QD section and will be operated according to the operation manual provided by the manufacturer. The results of control samples and evidence examination are documented in the EDD logbook.
When latent impressions (lifts or images) are developed, they will be preserved using the standard techniques explained in the operation manuals provided by the manufacturer. Preserved impressions and positive lifts (i.e. images of investigative value) are treated as items of evidence and returned to the submitter. A copy of the impressions and decipherment will be made for the case file and can be utilized as case notes.

If it is necessary to remove staples, self-adhesive notes, or pages that are attached together, then permission from the customer must be obtained and documented. The original condition of the evidence will be documented by photocopy or photograph.

4.2.5 PAPERS, INKS, AND OTHER WRITING INSTRUMENTS


4.2.6 PRINTING PROCESSES

Procedures for examining documents created by inkjet are covered under ASTM E2389-05 entitled “Standard Guide for Examination of Documents Produced with Liquid Ink Jet Technology.”

Procedures for examining documents created by toner processes are covered under ASTM E2390-06 entitled “Standard Guide for Examination of Documents Produced with Toner Technology.”

Procedures described in the ASTM standards may be applicable when examining documents created by other printing processes.

4.2.7 ALTERATIONS

Procedures for examination of altered documents are covered under ASTM E2331–04 entitled “Standard Guide for Examination of Altered Documents.”

If it is necessary to alter the document (e.g. remove obliterating material), permission from the customer must be obtained and documented. The original condition of the evidence will be documented by photocopy or photograph.

The specific examination procedure will be dictated by objective of the examination and by the characteristic or combination of characteristics which indicate that the document has been altered.

4.2.8 CHARRED DOCUMENTS


4.2.9 LIQUID SOAKED DOCUMENTS

4.2.10 MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

There are occasionally novel cases which do not follow established procedures. The reference books and technical papers should be reviewed for an appropriate procedure or similar case. Any new procedure or modification of an existing procedure must follow the Technical Procedures and Methods policy of the WSP CLD QOM.

5.0 PROCEDURES FOR WORKING CASES

The following steps are intended as general guidelines for working a routine case in the Questioned Document Laboratory. The procedures will vary depending on the type of examination performed. All cases will be examined at minimum and laboratory reports written as outlined in the Case Management procedures of the WSP CLD QOM, unless the case is cancelled by submitting agency (WSP CLD QOM Evidence Management).

There are times that an agency will submit digital images as an item of evidence. While routinely submitted by hand delivery or by a transport carrier service, there are occasions in which an agency requests to submit digital images by electronic mail (email).

Digital images may be submitted to the laboratory as an item of evidence using email. The completed RFLE and attached digital images are delivered to the official WSP email address of the laboratory PEC or QD section examiner. To ensure the preservation and integrity of the evidence, digital images received will follow the Evidence Management procedures outlined in the WSP CLD QOM. Case documentation for an email submission will include the following:

- Printed email of the requesting agency and attached RFLE
- Archival grade disc created of the attached digital images
- Information entered in LIMS
- Any discrepancies between the RFLE and attached digital image item information
- Emailed response to the submitting agency representative that the request has been received and reviewed

Photocopies and/or image printouts of the items of evidence are made and utilized as examination case notes and worksheets. Marking evidence will follow the Evidence Management procedures of the WSP CLD QOM. Marking case notes will follow the Case Management procedures of the WSP CLD QOM. Items in question are marked with a “Q” and known items are marked with a “K”. Characteristics are marked by using Case Note Symbols (see Appendix B). Additional notes may be made in the form of sketches or written descriptions. The case notes are maintained in accordance with Case Management procedures of the WSP CLD QOM.

Case notes must sufficiently document start and end dates of examination, the foundation for conclusions, and limitations of the evidence. The start date is designated as the date evidence is received from the vault. The end date is designated as the date the examination is completed prior to technical review. The case notes must follow the Evidence and Case Management procedures established by the WSP CLD QOM.

New items of evidence will follow the Evidence Management procedures outlined in the WSP CLD QOM.

Verifications of physical comparisons are required for physical match and cut-and-paste examinations. In these cases, follow the Case Management procedures outlined in the WSP CLD QOM.
Written reports and conclusions must be unbiased and accurately reflect the scope of the examinations, the strength or shortcomings of the evidence, and any limitations of the findings. Written reports and conclusions will follow the Case Management procedures of the WSP CLD QOM. When appropriate, conclusions will follow ASTM E1658-08 entitled “Standard Terminology for Expressing Conclusions of Forensic Document Examiners.” A copy of form QD-STEC-8001 may be distributed with reports for clarification of conclusions. Completed cases are technically and administratively reviewed as specified in the Case Management procedures of the WSP CLD QOM, and appropriately documented according to the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) manual.

6.0 SAFETY

Lab coats, gloves, and eye protection are available along with additional safety equipment as needed. All procedures and activities in the QD section will comply with the WSP Safety and Wellness Manual and the Health and Safety procedures of the WSP CLD QOM.

7.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Measurements requiring an uncertainty of measurement assessment are not routinely performed in the QD section. If there is ever a reason for such measurements the forensic scientist will follow the Traceability and Quality Control procedures of the WSP CLD QOM.

Technical and administrative reviews and verifications of physical comparisons, as they apply to the QD section, will follow the Case Management procedures of the WSP CLD QOM.
APPENDIX A – ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations may be used in the notes (Markings in green signify similarities, red indicate differences, and blue are neutral). Variations of these abbreviations are allowed if appropriately clear and available to the technical and administrative reviewer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td>About</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>And</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>∠</td>
<td>Angle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@</td>
<td>At</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>√</td>
<td>Check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>::</td>
<td>Therefore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alter</td>
<td>Alternate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BK</td>
<td>Black ink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BL</td>
<td>Blue ink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP</td>
<td>Ballpoint ink pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combo</td>
<td>Combination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy</td>
<td>Non-original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End</td>
<td>Endorsement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESDA</td>
<td>Electrostatic Detection Apparatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EX</td>
<td>Exclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exam</td>
<td>Examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAX</td>
<td>Facsimile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gel</td>
<td>Gel ink pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H/P</td>
<td>Highly probable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP</td>
<td>Hand printing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HW</td>
<td>Handwriting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Identification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inc</td>
<td>Inconclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ind</td>
<td>Indications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR</td>
<td>Infrared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Known</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LQ</td>
<td>Line Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lqd</td>
<td>Liquid ink pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Not applicable or not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/C</td>
<td>No Conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR</td>
<td>No carbon required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neg</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orig</td>
<td>Original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pos</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP</td>
<td>Pen pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prob</td>
<td>Probable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Questioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Suspect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig</td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sim</td>
<td>Simulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLC</td>
<td>Thin Layer Chromatography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UV</td>
<td>Ultraviolet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Victim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Var</td>
<td>Variation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSC</td>
<td>Video Spectral Comparator</td>
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APPENDIX B – CASE NOTE SYMBOLS

Markings in green signify similarities, red indicate differences, and blue are neutral (e.g. clarification of construction, missing letter, direction). Use of an arrow marking is an appropriate alternative symbol (e.g. letter construction, connections, introductory / terminal strokes).

Alignment

Alternative construction / form

Ascending / Descending

Baseline placement

Break

Combination

Connections

Curvature

Direction

Gap / Opening

Height relationship

Introductory / Terminal strokes

Letter construction

Placement

Proportions

Relative lengths

Shape / Volume

Slope

Spacing

Tremor
APPENDIX C – QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS PROCEDURES MANUAL HISTORY

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Author/Reviewer</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>10/14/08</td>
<td>B. Bishop, A. Sanzo, J. Tarver</td>
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**09-002 (Rev. 1)**

- November 17, 2009
  - Changes to TOC and throughout manual, corrections, additions, deletions
    - Date: November 17, 2009
    - Author/Reviewer: B. Bishop, A. Sanzo, J. Tarver

**Revision 2**

- December 27, 2011
  - Delete Appendix C entirely, use Form 8001
    - Date: December 27, 2011
    - Author/Reviewer: Tarver/Neilson

**Revision 3**

- December 4, 2012
  - Documented lab move from Seattle to Spokane
  - Changed several ASTM designations
  - Added second paragraph in 3.4 Photography
  - Revised section 4.2.8-Charred Documents;
  - New paragraph under 4.2.9-Liquid Soaked Documents
    - Date: December 3, 2012
    - Author/Reviewer: Szymanski/Tarver

**Revision 4**

- March 17, 2014
  - Section 5 – addition of start/end dates of analysis
  - Grammar/spelling corrections
    - Date: March 17, 2014
    - Author/Reviewer: Szymanski/Tarver

**Revision 5**

- September 25, 2014
  - Section 4.2 – Rubber Stamps and
    - Date: September 25, 2014
    - Author/Reviewer: Szymanski/Bishop/Tarver
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**Revision 6**

April 25, 2016

- Section 3.1 – Servicing Microscopes
- Remove hyperlinks

April 25, 2016

Szymanski/Bishop/Riolo