PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

Colleagues,

The 2017 ASCLD Symposium is rapidly approaching (have you registered yet?). That means it’s also time to start soliciting interested individuals to run for the ASCLD Board of Directors.

For me, serving on the ASCLD Board of Directors has been one of the most interesting and rewarding opportunities in my career to date. The ASCLD organization is made of great people and serving on the Board is just one way to give back to the forensic management community. ASCLD is always in need of enthusiastic crime lab leaders who want to help guide the organization in its mission to “provide excellence in forensic science through leadership and innovation.”

Are you interested in serving on the ASCLD Board of Directors? Then we need you! Eligibility criteria for the ASCLD Board follows the “3-2-1 Rule.”

3: You must have been an ASCLD regular member for at least 3 years
2: You must have attended at least 2 ASCLD symposia as a regular member
1: You must have served on at least 1 committee or at one event

If you’re interested in running for the Board or have questions, please email Tim Scanlan, the Nominations Committee Chair, at tim.scanlan@ascld.org.

Have a great week!

Kindest regards,
Jeremy

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Public Comment Period for the ASB Standard 017, Standard Practices for Measurement Traceability in Forensic Toxicology, is open until February 24, 2017.

From the Academy Standards Board:

“This Standard Practices for Measurement Traceability in Forensic Toxicology was developed to provide guidance on minimum requirements for establishing measurement traceability in Forensic Toxicology laboratories. The fundamental reason for establishing traceability of a measurement is to ensure confidence and reliability in forensic toxicological test results.

Please visit the Notification of Standard Development and Coordination area of the AAFS Standards Board website to view the draft document and to provide comments.

Please send any questions to asb@aafs.org.
The theme for the 2017 symposium is “Continuous Improvement – Leading through Continuous Learning.” ASCLD is interested in presentations that focus on innovative techniques to permit managers to mentor and inspire their employees as they strive to continuously improve their organizations. The key goal of 2017 ASCLD presentations is to provide crime lab leadership with actionable tools and transportable information that can be directly applied to improve their operation.

44th Annual ASCLD Symposium hotel room block for the 2017 Symposium is now available!
https://www.starwoodmeeting.com/events/start.action...
http://www.ascldsymposium.com/hoteltravel

Links can also be found on the ASCLD FACEBOOK page at https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100010477606575

Sponsorship and Exhibits
The ASCLD Symposium is an opportunity to meet the industry leading Crime Lab Directors from the United States and throughout the globe. We invite you to take the opportunity to participate in the Symposium through networking opportunities in exhibiting.

http://www.ascldsymposium.com/sponsors-exhibitors

Preview of Symposium Workshops and Key Note Speakers.....coming soon

Golf Tournament, May 1st, 2017

Stevens Park Golf Course –
1005 N Montclair Ave, Dallas, TX 75208

Join us for a round of golf with your colleagues and the symposium sponsors for a Best Ball tournament and a chance to win a prize! The shotgun start will be at 12:30pm, with a buffet lunch provided beforehand.

ASCLD will be assigning teams of 4 ahead of time to allow for networking and new opportunities to be presented for all participants.

You can sign up for the golf tournament through our registration system here.

See you there!

Golf cost of $80/person includes 18 holes of golf, cart fees and lunch. Golf clubs can be rented for an additional charge at the course. Transportation to and from the course is not included.

See you there!

Buffet lunch provided beforehand.

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See you there!
9 Investigates evidence backlog at state crime lab

9 investigates learned a backlog at state crime labs is delaying justice for families across the ... Fibureo Sr. spotted the crime scene headed to work.

Appeals Court to issue opinion on possible DNA testing in 35 year old Juneau homicide

KTOO

During oral arguments, the panel's three judges seemed to doubt that DNA analysis of two potential evidence samples would necessarily lead to ....

The four decade old cold case that melted in Cleveland thanks to forensic science

WKYT-TV

Attempts to identify the victim, believed to be of Asian or American Indian descent in his late 20s, were made through the local media, fingerprints and ... Cyber crimes increasing in State: DGP

The Sentinel

Sahay stated that the State Police will establish a mobile forensic lab with the help of Central and the State governments. “Nine cyber labs will be set.

Call phone forensic lab in Assam; Guwahati Telegraph

Feb. 5; Assam police will set up a "mobile phone forensic laboratory" to help investigate crimes that involve use of cell phones.

Staying calm helps police superintendent

TODAY Online

SINGAPORE — Called past midnight last February to a crime scene where a victim in his early twenties was stabbed in a badminton court of a ... Forensic DNA profiling might be about to take a big step forward. Are we ready?

The Guardian

Advances in epigenetics mean incredibly detailed profiles of criminal suspects might soon be reality. Is the legal system ready to use this information?

Bill: License crime scene cleaners

Northwest Georgia News

Companies that clean up messy crime scenes contaminated with body fluids and human waste would have to be licensed by the GBI under legislation ...

DA's say lab closure will hurt court cases

My Columbia Basin

Kate Brown's budget that would close down the Oregon State Police Forensics Laboratory in Pendleton. It's the only such lab in Eastern Oregon and ...

DNA evidence used to link accused killer to murder victim 'scientifically corrupt': Defence expert

CTV News

The DNA evidence used to link Mark Grant to the murder of 13-year-old Candace Derksen was not properly analyzed, according to a genetics ...

APD: DNA evidence likely not damaged after freezer malfunction

MyStatesman.com

The DNA Lab at the Austin Police Forensics Center on July 16, 2010; ... who was recently reassigned to oversee the department's forensic lab.

ATF Associate Deputy Director: 'Assault Weapons' Import Nonessential

Breitbart News

These firearm types are now standard for hunting activities. “Because of his paradigm shift regarding the view and usage of "assault weapons," Turk ...

UPDATE: Hodgad Beach continuity push for enhanced DNA screening in wake of murder arrest

DNAS.com

Before cops brought in a suspect in Vetranos case this weekend, the family hoped that the use of familial DNA testing could be used to help find her ...

"It's time," Utah lawmaker says, to spend $2.4 million to test all sexual assault kits.

Dear OSAC Professional Association Representatives:

We understand that your members may have interest in recent OSAC events. If so, we have announced the SAVE THE DATE for the OSAC Scientific Area Committee Public Status Reports & Open Discussion Events at the 2017 AAFS Conference in New Orleans.

https://www.nist.gov/topics/forensic-science/osac-newsletter-november-2016#SaveTheDate

ASCLD DNA Mixtures Webinar (Managers overview)

This webinar is targeted to Laboratory Directors and Managers, Quality Mangers, DNA Supervisors and DNA Technical Leaders.

Presenters: Lynn Robitaille Garcia, General Counsel, Texas Forensic Science Commission and Michael D. Coble, Research Historian, National Institute of Standards and Technology

Complex DNA mixtures from more than two individuals and/or profiles amplified with low-level quantities of DNA, can be challenging for the analyst to interpret. Dr. Coble first provided an overview of the technical issues with mixture interpretation including statistical analyses. Ms. Garcia will described the lessons learned in Texas as the state confronted one of forensic DNA community’s elephants in the room—that DNA mixture interpretation is challenging and laboratories have not always interpreted complex mixtures properly. Ms. Garcia described how Texas became aware of the issue, what the Texas Forensic Science Commission did in response and how stakeholders developed a plan to identify and notify potentially affected defendants in literally tens of thousands of cases. She discussed what Texas observed regarding the crucial role of SWGDAM and the accrediting bodies, where the gaps in oversight are and what work remains to be done through the OSAC process. Ms. Garcia made the case for review of DNA mixture cases by any laboratory that may not have applied statistical methods properly (in particular the Combined Probability of Inclusion/Exclusion) and warned against viewing probabilistic genotyping software as a blackbox savior in light of what Texas has already observed for mixture recalculations using the software.


ASCLD DNA Mixtures Webinar Series : Technical Overview

This webinar is targeted to DNA Technical Leaders, Quality Mangers, DNA Supervisors and DNA Analysts.

Presenters: Joel Sutton, the DNA Casework Technical Leader for the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory; John Buckleton, Principal Scientist for the Institute of Environmental Science & Research Ltd in Auckland, New Zealand; Bruce Heidebrecht, DNA Technical Leader for the Biology Section at the Maryland State Police, Forensic Sciences Division and Jerilyn Conway, Federal Bureau of Investigations

Complex DNA mixtures from more than two individuals and/or profiles amplified with low-level quantities of DNA, can be challenging for the analyst to interpret. The FBI's Scientific Working Group on DNA Analysis Methods (SWGDAM) has been crafting a new version of the autosomal DNA STR interpretation guidelines that most of the DNA laboratories in the country look to for guidance in analyzing DNA profiles. Mr. Sutton presented information on the changes to the interpretation Guidelines including the background and scope of the changes. Mr. Heidebrecht and Ms. Conway also answered questions and provided additional comments. Mr. Buckleton spoke about the PCAST report and the impact the report is having on the Forensic DNA community.


Marshall University Forensic Science is offering the DNA Technical Assistance Program (DNA TAP) again this year. Attached is the DNA TAP Information flyer and the associated DNA TAP Request Form should you have validation or evaluation needs beginning this week, a limited number of DNA TAP students are in training at the MU Forensic Science Center from now until May for their summer 2017 DNA TAP assignments. No assignments have been made at this time so please apply early this fall to have the best chance to be assigned a DNA TAP student.

Please feel free to call (304-634-5263) or email (staton1@marshall.edu) if you have questions or wish to apply but need more information. If you are new to this program, I would be happy to set up a conference call with your group to discuss this further.

Also, please feel free to forward this email and its attachments to a colleague.

Thank you,

Pam

Pamela J. Staton, Ph.D.
Professor & Graduate Programs Coordinator
Marshall University Forensic Science
1401 Forensic Science Drive
Huntington, WV 25701
Ph: 304-634-5263 Mobile: 304-691-8931
Office staeton1@marshall.edu
www.marshall.edu/forensics

Bode Cellmark Forensics: LabCorp Specialty Testing Group

Bode Cellmark Forensics provides advanced forensic solutions offering crime labs ways to reduce their workloads and budgets.
One of the big topics is the department's need for DNA lab testing for solving crimes. SCGMPD Chief Jack Lumpkin says this DNA test is what they need to help solve cases.

**New DNA technology could solve a rape case involving identical twins.**

San Antonio Express-News

The brutal rape of a Grand Rapids college student more than 17 years ago remains unsolved despite a DNA test.

**Divided Wisconsin Supreme Court OK’s testing on recovered firearms.**

WTOC

One of the big topics is the department's need for DNA lab testing for solving crimes. SCGMPD Chief Jack Lumpkin says this DNA test is what they need to help solve cases.

**Conflictling Views on a Wider Police Use of DNA.**

The New York Times

The question of how widely investigators should be able to examine DNA databases is in the news, as officials in New York deliberate whether to...

NIJ Forensic Science R&D Reports for ASCLD Crime Lab Minute Vol 9

These research reports have been submitted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) especially for their relevance to crime laboratory activities. ASCLD has not reviewed nor does it necessarily endorse the findings of this research.

Funding Opportunity for Research and Development in Forensic Science for Criminal Justice Purposes NIJ has released a solicitation seeking proposals for basic and applied research and development projects. The goal of this solicitation is to direct the findings of basic scientific research, research and development in broader scientific fields applicable to forensic science, and ongoing forensic science research toward the development of accurate, cost-effective, and rapid methods for the identification, analysis, and interpretation of physical evidence for criminal justice purposes. Deadline: February 28, 2017 Learn more about this solicitation in a webinar recording available soon.

Funding Opportunity: Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program – Competitive NIJ is seeking proposals for the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program (the Coverdell program), which awards grants to states and units of local government to help improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner/coroner’s office services. Among other things, funds may be used to eliminate a backlog in the analysis of forensic evidence and to train and employ forensic laboratory personnel, as needed, to eliminate such a backlog. This funding opportunity is only for competitive funds. Deadline: March 10, 2017 Learn more about this and other funding opportunities for crime labs in a webinar recording available soon.

Funding Opportunity: Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program – Formula NIJ is seeking proposals for the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program (the Coverdell program), which awards grants to states to help improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner/coroner’s office services. Among other things, funds may be used to eliminate a backlog in the analysis of forensic evidence and to train and employ forensic laboratory personnel, as needed, to eliminate such a backlog. This funding opportunity is only for the formula (“base”) funds. Deadline: March 10, 2017 Learn more about this and other funding opportunities for crime labs in a webinar recording available soon.

Funding Opportunity: Research and Evaluation for the Testing and Interpretation of Physical Evidence in Publicly Funded Forensic Laboratories NIJ is seeking proposals for research and evaluation projects that may: 1.) Identify and inform the forensic community of best practices through the evaluation of existing laboratory protocols; and 2.) Have a direct and immediate impact on laboratory efficiency and assist in making laboratory policy decisions. The intent of this program is to identify the most efficient, accurate, reliable, and cost-effective methods for the identification, analysis, and interpretation of physical evidence for criminal justice purposes. Deadline: February 27, 2017 Learn more about this and other funding opportunities available soon.
opportunities for crime labs in a webinar recording available soon.

Funding Opportunity: Forensic DNA Laboratory Efficiency Improvement and Capacity Enhancement Program
Demands for forensic DNA analysis increased every year from 2009 to 2014, with a 28 percent increase in cases submitted to forensic DNA laboratories during that time period. Often, a single case submission includes requests for forensic analyses in DNA and non-DNA disciplines. Enhancing capacity and improving efficiency in the processing and testing of non-DNA evidence from cases that also involve a request for DNA analysis will ultimately reduce the backlog of DNA evidence. NU’s Forensic DNA Laboratory Efficiency Improvement and Capacity Enhancement (EICE) program is intended to help address that gap. Deadline: March 13, 2017. Learn more about this and other funding opportunities for crime labs in a webinar recording available soon.

Funding Opportunity: DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) Program
The goal of NU’s FY 2017 DNA Capacity Enhancement and Backlog Reduction (CEBR) program is to assist eligible states and units of local government to process, record, screen, and analyze forensic DNA and/or DNA database samples and to increase the capacity of public forensic DNA and DNA database laboratories. Under this program, in general, eligible applicants are given the opportunity to determine what portion of their anticipated funding should be used for capacity building purposes and what portion should be used for analysis of forensic DNA and DNA database samples. Deadline: March 13, 2017. Learn more about this and other funding opportunities for crime labs in a webinar recording available soon.

Funding Opportunity: Strengthening the Medical Examiner-Coroner System Program
Death investigations performed by medical examiners or coroner (ME/C) offices are vital to criminal justice. Of the 2.6 million deaths annually, ME/C offices investigate nearly 500,000 cases in approximately 2,400 jurisdictions, but many communities lack adequate personnel, infrastructure, and resources to address medicolegal death investigation (MDI) needs. NU’s Strengthening the Medical Examiner-Coroner System Program is a competitive program designed to enhance ME/C services and increase the supply of forensic pathologists nationwide by supporting forensic pathology fellowships as well as ME/C office accreditation. Deadline: March 20, 2017. Adapting Newborn Blood Testing Procedures to Forensic Toxicology
A recent article on NU.gov describes a procedure known as dried blood spot (DBS) testing that can be used in forensic toxicology examinations and would benefit both forensic laboratories and the judicial system. The researchers examined dried blood spots for evidence of drugs and metabolites. The specific goal of their work was to determine if DBS analysis could produce results comparable to traditional drug analysis and, when combined with mass spectrometry, be sensitive enough for identification of “drugs of abuse” typically encountered in forensic labs.

Degraded Ignitable Liquids Database: An Applied Study
Identification of ignitable liquid residues in fire debris is complicated by weathering that causes the loss of ignitable liquid components and the presence of microbes that alter the residue’s composition. In this NIJ-supported project, researchers from the University of Central Florida analyzed the effects of weathering and biological degradation on 50 different ignitable liquids taken from each of the ASTM E1618 designated classes and selected from the Ignitable Liquids Reference Collection (ILRC). The results of this project led to an upgrade of the ILRC Database and provided fire debris analysts with hundreds of examples of weathered and biologically degraded ignitable liquid samples.

Statistical Methods for Combining Multivariate and Categorical Data in Postmortem Interval Estimation
Inferring the time since death is routine in death investigations, but basing such post-mortem interval (PMI) numbers on the developmental stages of maggots and other insects is less than straightforward. The
biological clock provide by insect appearance and growth in a dead body comes with a great deal of uncertainty because the sizes and succession combinations of insects differ even when observed under identical conditions. Researchers at the Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, working with NIJ support, developed a statistical method using inverse prediction to assess the time since death with a reasonable confidence level, most commonly set at 95 percent. The research demonstrated the value of inverse prediction in forensically important settings and how it can be performed with programs in widely available statistical computing packages.

Citrate Content of Bone: A potential Measure of Post Mortem Interval
A constant concern for forensic practitioners is the determination of the post-mortem interval (PMI) in questioned death cases. A number of methods have been tried to better determine PMI, but all have proven problematic. NIJ-supported researchers at the SUNY Brockport Research Foundation evaluated the citrate method for determining PMI based on a 2010 study that indicated citrate content in bone could be potentially useful in estimating PMI. The researchers, with the College at Brockport, SUNY, analyzed more than 30 human bone samples and determined that the "theoretical correlation between citrate content of bone and PMI is much weaker than reported [in the earlier study]." They also tested porcine bone samples, but in the end concluded that, "citrate is not a reliable and validated method for determining PMI in bone."

Evaluation of Osteometric Measurements in Forensic Anthropology
Emphasizing the accuracy of collecting data and improving error rates for forensic anthropologists working with skeletons, NIJ-supported researchers from Lincoln Memorial University had four "observers" with different experience levels measure elements of 50 skeletons. The error data resulting from the measurements was used to determine the efficacy of commonly used skeletal measurements and to evaluate alternatives for problem measurements.

Graphical User Interface for a Multi-Factorial Age-At-Death Estimation Method Using Fuzzy Integrals
Most forensic anthropologists develop their own guidelines, typically based on past experience, for combining multiple indicators to determine an individual’s age-at-death based on a skeleton. Researchers in this NIJ-supported project note that such results are not standardized or reproducible. To address this problem the researchers, from Texas State University, developed a graphical user interface (GUI) with algorithms based on "fuzzy integrals" that provide forensic scientists with a multifactorial age-at-death estimation, confidence in the estimation, informative graphs, and a standardized, reproducible method for age-at-death estimations. The researchers intend to make the interface available free online.

Microspectrophotometry of Fibers: Advances in Analysis and Interpretation
Microspectrophotometry is a standard forensic laboratory technique for the comparison of fibers, however, there are concerns about its discriminating power and significance in a field that is moving toward statistical interpretation of data. In this NIJ-supported project, researchers with the forensic laboratory Microtrace conducted an extensive review of microspectrophotometry to present investigators with a context for relating spectral differences to colorant concentrations in fibers and illustrate cases in which similar, but different, fiber populations could not be discriminated.

Massively Parallel Sequencing: Application to Forensics
Massively parallel sequencing (MPS), also called next-generation sequencing, is an exciting technology that holds promise for enhancing the capabilities of forensic DNA laboratories. However, several challenges confront the implementation of an MPS system in a crime laboratory. This report, by NIJ’s Forensic Technology Center of Excellence (FTECoE), provides forensic DNA scientists with a comprehensive resource on the fundamentals of current platforms and chemistries and summarizes a series of MPS related webinars hosted by the FTECoE in conjunction with the University of North Texas Health Science Center’s Institute of Applied Genetics.

Examining the Effects of Environmental
Degradation on the Optical Properties of Manufactured Fibers of Natural Origin

Synthetic fibers derived from naturally derived biological polymers are used in textiles and clothing.

With the production of these manufactured fibers of natural origin (MFNOs) increasing in recent years, they are likely to become more common in regular case work in the forensic science laboratory. However, little is known about the changes occurring in their optical and physical properties as a result of exposure to moisture, sunlight, and various temperatures. This NIJ-supported study investigated the effects of such degradation on these types of MFNOs. The results indicate that forensic fiber comparison can be conducted on such fibers exposed to different environments, while highlighting possible explanations for some observed morphological differences.

Transition Metal Cluster Compounds for the Fluorescent Identification and Trace Detection of Substances of Abuse

This NIJ-funded research project focused on fluorescent indicators for substances of abuse with enhanced specificities. These new fluorescent indicators are based on d10 metal complexes and allow greater detection sensitivity and flexibility. The indicators are shelf stable and low cost, and the complexes formed can be stored for long periods without loss of fluorescence. Combining new sources, fluorescent indicators, and digitizing systems will produce systems capable of positively identifying compounds rapidly both in the field and in the lab. Ultimately, the procedure will be implemented in a hand-held system that will allow assessment of multiple indicators in the field.

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

ASCLD/RTI Backlog Series

Archival versions of the ASCLD/RTI Backlog Series can be found at the following links:

The Paradox of Backlog Reduction – How Doing Less Can Be Doing More
Taking the First Steps Toward Backlog Reduction
Managing Customer Expectations and Education
How to Increase your Staff without Increasing Budget
Efficiency Improvements
Developing a Statewide Approach to Backlog Management
Case Acceptance Policies and Guidelines

American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors

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