



American Society of Crime Lab Directors

"THE CRIME LAB MINUTE" NEWSLETTER



Presidents message 17Jul17

Dear Colleagues,

Today I would like to talk about timely forensic service. Traditionally in government, crime labs included, all too often the amount of resources allotted to an undertaking is fixed. No-one wants to pay more taxes. With the phenomenal improvements in forensic technology and application, the demand for forensic service has skyrocketed. With that fixed pie of resources, this has meant doing the best we can with what we have, which in nearly all crime labs has resulted in backlogs. The supply of our services does not meet the demand.

Another fact is that the vast majority of investigators' time, energy and resources are spent investigating crime immediately after it was committed. Investigative resources are spent while a case sits at the lab not being analyzed but waiting its turn to be started behind other cases. A 100 day response time from submission to report represents 80 days waiting in line and 20 days or less of actual hands on analysis time. Having a backlog at a crime lab is akin to having a backlog at a fire station. Can you imagine getting a fire alarm call and responding that you cannot get to the fire because there is a backlog of fires so they will need to wait three days? Not only are investigative resources burning while cases sit, but criminals have the opportunity to commit the same or escalating crimes on new victims.

We need to do a better job on several fronts. We must continue to seek improved methods to streamline analyses without jeopardizing quality. We must work with contributors to limit expensive examinations that are likely to add limited value to investigations. We must also better represent the value of using the objective data driven information to improve investigations earlier. This means making a case for the resources needed to start cases the day they are submitted. Cases should not sit at the crime lab waiting to be started.

Ray

2017-2018 National Priorities and Agenda

Past President David Stafford

It is with sorrow that we share with our membership the notification of the passing of Dr. David T. Stafford, Past President of ASCLD. Dr. Stafford passed away a few weeks ago at the age of 82. In his early years, Dr. Stafford worked as a nuclear chemist for Oak Ridge National Laboratory and he researched radioactive fuels for the Department of Energy. He later became a toxicologist for Shelby County, TN (Memphis) coroner's office and he wrote the toxicology report on Elvis Presley. As Director of the Chemical Pathology and Toxicology Lab at the University of Tennessee (Memphis), he taught forensic pathology and as a contractor to Hewlett Packard, he traveled extensively helping crime labs come to terms with gas chromatographs and mass spectrometers. In his later years, Dr. Stafford served as a professional witness testifying in many forensic cases.

His son-in-law, John Malik, wrote a heart felt eulogy to Dr. Stafford the night he passed away, <http://chefjohnmalik.com/tears-of-his-daughter/>

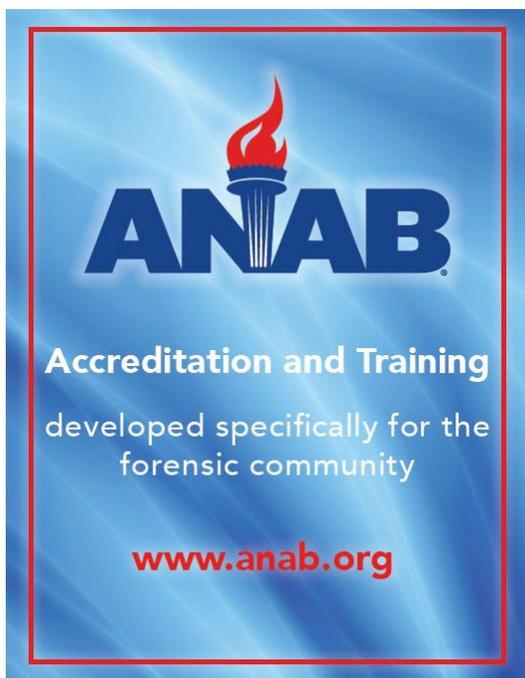
Please make a note of the new mailing address:

ASCLD Office
5 Glen Road Suite 123
Garner, NC 27529

Thank you for your prompt attention.

FORENSIC SCIENCE
ERROR MANAGEMENT

INTERNATIONAL
FORENSICS SYMPOSIUM
July 24-28, 2017 @NIST, Gaithersburg, MD



Forensic Science Policy and Management: An International Journal
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/ufpm20/current>

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

NIJ Forensic Technology Center of Excellence
<https://forensiccoe.org/event/js-sr-rd-3/>

Attendee Enrollment Open!



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIME LABORATORY DIRECTORS
"Excellence through leadership in forensic science management"

- [Forensic Scientist I, II, III- Chemistry](#), Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Topeka, KS, Expires: July 31, 2017
- [Forensic Scientist I, II, III- Biology](#), Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Topeka, KS, Expires: July 31, 2017
- [Forensic Scientist I, II, III](#), Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Topeka, KS, Expires: July 31, 2017
- [Non-Tenure Track Forensic Science Faculty Position](#), Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, Expires: October 13, 2017
- [Forensic Scientist II \(Crime Scene\), CS-12](#), DC Government – Department of Forensic Sciences, Washington, DC, Expires: July 20, 2017
- [Forensic Science Lecturers \(2\)](#), University at Albany, SUNY, Albany, NY, Expires: August 31, 2017
- [Staff Chemist](#), ORAU (Oak Ridge Associated Universities), Charlottesville, VA and OCONUS, Expires: September 29, 2017
- [Forensic Scientist II](#), Scottsdale Police Department, Scottsdale, AZ, Expires: July 23, 2017
- [Forensic Scientist I](#), Scottsdale Police Department, Scottsdale, Arizona, Expires: July 23, 2017
- [Impression Evidence/Latent Print Discipline –](#)

Rapid DNA Technology Forum
 When: August 15th - 17th, 2017 from 8am - 5:30pm EST
 Where: The Alexandrian in Old Town, Alexandria, VA

The FTCoE will host the Rapid DNA Technology Forum on August 15-17, 2017 in Alexandria, VA. Rapid DNA technology has quickly advanced over the past several years with two commercially available systems being adapted to analyze the CODIS panel, and the introduction of the Rapid DNA Act of 2017 which may soon become law. This forum will provide the forensic DNA community an opportunity to be updated on commercially available Rapid DNA technologies, and hear lessons learned from several early adopters spanning local law enforcement and federal agencies. The evolution of Rapid DNA will be discussed along with technologies currently in development which have the potential to impact the future of forensic DNA analysis.

Identify Synthetic Opioids using Ambient Ionization TOF-MS
When: July 19th, 2017 at 1pm EST

This webinar will present the results of the evaluation of Direct Sample Analysis Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry to provide rapid identification of eighteen fentanyl analogues and related synthetic opiates.

This webinar series will bring a multifaceted perspective to how diverse criminal justice disciplines are addressing these challenges; sharing their knowledge; and advancing science, technology and law. Dealing with the impacts of the opioid crisis to the criminal justice system require better reporting, surveillance, research, technology and policy than are currently in use. The need to understand the epidemic and its effects goes beyond knowing your own profession — it takes a global perspective to fully act and make a difference.

[Click HERE to find out more and Register!](#)

Episode 9 Podcast!!
Just Blood Spatter

In episode nine of Just Science, funded by the National Institute of Justice's Forensic Technology Center of Excellence [Award 2016-MU-BX-K110], we spoke with Dr. Marc Smith, from the Georgia Institute of Technology. Dr. Smith's NIJ funded research in blood spatter has connected computational fluid dynamics with empirical studies to improve the understanding of blood spatter onto solid, slanted surfaces. His work looks at many variables, including droplet size, speed, surface roughness and wettability. [Listen and Subscribe HERE.](#)

Subscribe to the channel at:
[Google Play](#)
[iTunes](#)
[Stitcher](#)
[Soundcloud](#)

S. 2577 (114th): Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016

<https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/114/s2577>

2016 Justice for All Act: What You Need to Know - hosted by A2LA

July 11, 2017, Tuesday, 2:00pm to 3:00pm Eastern Daylight Time

Matthew Gamette, Laboratory Director of the Idaho State Police Forensic Science Services, will be joining to provide an informational overview of the Justice for All Act, signed in December 2016. Attendees can expect to leave with an understanding of its effects on forensic science services providers and practitioners. Gerry LaPorte, Director of the Office of Investigative and Forensic Sciences, NIJ, will be joining to provide an informational overview of the Coverdell Grant Process and the role accreditation plays in this process. Attendees can expect to leave

[Forensic Scientist 2](#), Idaho State Police, Meridian Idaho, Expires: July 19, 2017

- [Impression Evidence/Latent Print Discipline – Forensic Scientist 1](#), Idaho State Police, Meridian Idaho, Expires: July 19, 2017
- [Forensic \(Latent Print\) Examiner](#), Raleigh/Wake City-County Bureau of Identification, Raleigh, Expires: July 21, 2017
- [Post doctoral scholar](#), The Pennsylvania State University, Forensic Science Program, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University Park, PA, Expires: August 31, 2017
- [Forensic Analyst II – Priority DNA](#), Sorenson Forensics, Salt Lake City, UT, Expires: July 19, 2017
- [Criminalist \(Journey or Senior DOQ\)](#), Solano County, Fairfield, CA, Expires: July 21, 2017
- [Latent Print Laboratory Director](#), NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, Albany, NY, Expires: September 15, 2017
- [Bilingual Accreditation Manager](#), ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board, Cary, NC, Expires: September 14, 2017
- [Software Tester](#), JusticeTrax, Inc., Mesa, Arizona, Expires: July 31, 2017
- [QA/QC Project Coordinator](#), Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences, Houston, Texas, Expires: July 31, 2017
- [Audio/Video Forensic Analyst](#), Houston Forensic Science Center, Houston, TX, Expires: September 30, 2017
- [Staff DNA Analyst \(#01611\)](#), ORAU, Charlottesville, VA and OCONUS, Expires: October 2, 2017
- [Senior DNA Analyst \(#01607\)](#), ORAU, Charlottesville, VA and OCONUS, Expires: October 2, 2017
- [Principal DNA Analyst \(#01604\)](#), ORAU, Charlottesville, VA and OCONUS, Expires: October 2, 2017
- [Associate DNA Analyst \(#01593\)](#), ORAU, Charlottesville, VA and OCONUS, Expires: September 29, 2017
- [Lab Manager](#), Sorenson Forensics, Salt Lake City, Expires: August 2, 2017
- [DNA Analyst I & II](#), Sorenson Forensics, Salt Lake City, Expires: August 2, 2017
- [DNA Technician](#), Sorenson Forensics, Salt Lake City, Expires: August 2, 2017
- [Serologist](#), Sorenson Forensics, Salt Lake City, Expires: August 2, 2017

NFSTC News

NFSTC is now offering online proficiency testing in crime scene investigation to agencies across the globe. After the Fact has been used as the competency standard since 2011 and is a cost-effective training tool. Assessments are \$250 and available at www.csi-skills.com.

michelle.chernicoff@nfstc.org

with a basic understanding of the accreditation process and how an organization's accredited status will be considered as part of their application to the Coverdell Grant.

<https://cc.readytalk.com/registration/#/?meeting=4drsfjh7x7bi&campaign=4r576e37fwmh>
[click here to register](#)

DNA - Bode

16th Annual DNA & Investigators Conference – Bode East, September 11-14 in Philadelphia, PA

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](#)

ASCLD/RTI Rapid DNA Series

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

- [Rapid DNA: The QAS and NDIS](#)
- [Rapid DNA: Arizona DPS and Richland County, SC](#)
- [Rapid DNA: Booking Stations and CODIS](#)

Next Professional Orientation Schools Scheduled

The next Professional Orientation Schools for a New Crime Laboratory Scientists have been scheduled to begin on August 14 and October 9th. Laboratory directors and supervisors with new employees are encouraged to have them enroll as soon as possible. For more information or to enroll, please visit www.jmcollinsjr.com/pos.html. To reach the instructor, John Collins, please call (517) 803-4063 or email at forensicedirector@gmail.com.

Evidence Technology Magazine
<http://www.evidencemagazine.com>

FORESIGHT 20./20

The American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors (ASCLD) has received funding from the [Laura and John Arnold Foundation](#) to develop software that will transfer data from forensic Laboratory Information Management Systems (LIMS) to **FORESIGHT**, a business quantitative process tailored to forensic laboratories

The goal of the project, called FORESIGHT 20/20, will be to allow laboratories to easily upload business-relevant information from their individual LIMS to the FORESIGHT project, hosted at West Virginia University.

Software development and installations for JusticeTrax Alpha labs is progressing. The software

<https://www.nfstc.org/>



[June 2017 Newsletter](#)

OSAC Promotes Hundreds of Forensic Science Standards, Guidelines, and Other Documents During 2017 OSAC Public Status Reports & Open Discussions

The [webcasts and PowerPoint presentations](#) are available for public viewing on the NIST OSAC website."

The [OSAC Registry](#) is a trusted repository of high-quality, science-based standards and guidelines for forensic sciences.

[WK58027 - Standard Practice for Preserving Ignitable Liquids and Ignitable Liquid Residue Extracts from Fire Debris Samples](#) ([link is external](#)) is a work item revision to existing standard E2451-13

[WK58028 - Standard Guide for Forensic Examination of Non-Reactive Dyes in Textile Fibers by Thin-Layer Chromatography](#) ([link is external](#)) is a work item revision to existing standard E2227-13

New Approved Standards

[ASTM E2926 - 17 Standard Test Method for Forensic Comparison of Glass Using Micro X-ray Fluorescence \(μ-XRF\) Spectrometry](#) ([link is external](#))

[ASTM E1588 - 17 Standard Practice for Gunshot Residue Analysis by Scanning Electron Microscopy/Energy Dispersive X-Ray Spectrometry](#) ([link is external](#))

E30.12 Digital and Multimedia Evidence

The following work item is underway:

[WK58084 - Standard Practice for Computer Forensics](#) ([link is external](#)) is a work revision to existing standard ASTM E2763-10

Learn more about [ASTM E30](#) ([link is external](#)).

OSAC Subcommittees
<https://www.nist.gov/topics/forensic-science/osac-subcommittees>

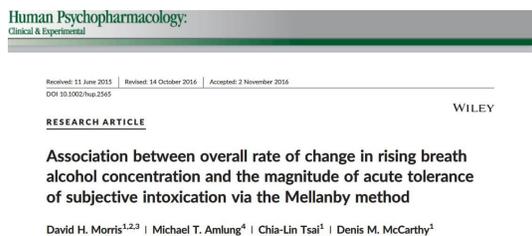
.....
LabCorp Specialty Testing Group

provides a dashboard of the labs' own stats and FORESIGHT stats, among other information. The information, formatting, and interface may vary somewhat by vendor.

Foresight 20/20



West Virginia University Forensic Management Academy



Technical Colloquium on the Weight of Evidence

How can we transition the reporting of forensic results from simple "match/no match" statements to statements that integrate error and uncertainty?

The first day will be about defining the weight of evidence - what it means and how to quantify it. The second day will cover collecting evidence and analyzing data with these quantification challenges in mind. The third day will focus on communicating and reporting findings of forensic examination.

Download the article [here](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/hup.2565/epdf)
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/hup.2565/epdf>

[Bode Cellmark Forensics](#) provides advanced forensic solutions offering crime labs ways to reduce their workloads and budgets.

Bode's newest offerings include: [Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Reduction Program](#) streamlines processes to eliminate backlogs of untested sexual assault kits.

[Bode Buccal 2™](#) is uniquely designed to improve DNA databanking collecting and automate processing. The Bode Buccal 2 is a DIRECT COLLECTION SYSTEM that requires minimal training. There is NO Transfer Step Required.

[Independent Validation Services](#) are customized to meet your laboratory's needs. Validation services provide completely unbiased analysis on your equipment, chemistries, or process.

Featured Article:

His name was Wilmer Souder. A physicist at the National Bureau of Standards, now known as the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Souder played an important role in the early days of forensic science. He helped send countless murderers, bootleggers, gangsters and thieves to prison, and he kept such a low profile partly out of concern for his and his family's safety. Perhaps as a result, he was not long remembered for his forensic work, and his influence on the developing field of forensic science was not as great as it might have been.

NIST Library just finished scanning Souder's nine notebooks and has made them available for anyone to view via the NIST Digital Archives:

<http://nistdigitalarchives.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/p16009coll67>

Bringing together experts from the forensic, research, legal, and law enforcement communities to strengthen forensic science and create a safer, more just society.
<https://www.nist.gov/topics/forensic-science>

Upcoming Events

[International Forensic Science Error Management Symposium](#)
 July 24-28, 2017



Establishment of an Office of Forensic Sciences and a Forensic Science Board Within the Department of Justice

Revision 2/14/17

http://thecfso.org/advocacy/20170214_CF_SO_OFS_Proposal_Rev.pdf

Periodic graphics
A collaboration between C&EN and Andy Brunning, author of the popular graphics blog **Compound Interest**

More online
To see more of Brunning's work, go to compoundinterestblog.com.
To see all of C&EN's Periodic Graphics, visit www.cer.com/en/periodicgraphics.

THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC

Opioid overdoses killed more than 23,000 people in the U.S. in 2015. Here we take a look at the drugs behind the opioid epidemic and available treatments for opioid overdose and addiction.

HEROIN & OPIOIDS

Like other opioids, heroin binds to opioid receptors in the brain and spinal cord, leading to euphoric effects and a high level of addiction. Heroin is derived from the seed pod of the opium poppy, which is native to the eastern Mediterranean region.

63.1% OF DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS IN 2015 INVOLVED AN OPIOID DRUG

Heroin leads to breathing issues and death with other opioids, including fentanyl and oxycodone. Overdoses often occur when the brain's respiratory mechanism becomes blocked by overdose.

FENTANYL & ANALOGS

50-100 TIMES AS POTENT AS HEROIN

Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid that is 50-100 times more potent than heroin. It is often prescribed for pain relief, but its high potency makes it a deadly substance. Fentanyl analogs, such as carfentanyl, are also highly potent and can be lethal in very small amounts.

OXYCODONE

1,000-10,000x as potent as heroin

TRAMADOL

10-15x as potent as heroin

HYDROCODONE

10-15x as potent as heroin

OVERDOSE & TREATMENT

Heroin overdose can be fatal, especially if the person is alone. In the event of a heroin overdose, it is important to call 911 immediately. The antidote for heroin overdose is naloxone, which can reverse the effects of the drug.

OXYCODONE IS IN THE BRAIN

Naloxone reverses the effects of opioid overdose. It has a higher affinity for opioid receptors than opioids do, so it can displace the opioids and reverse their effects. The antidote works within minutes when injected.

ADDITIONAL Many individuals undergoing the process of opioid addiction get help, including an doctor or therapist, but not everyone does and longer lasting.

© C&EN 2017 Created by Andy Brunning for Chemical & Engineering News

The chemistry behind the opioid epidemic
Andy Brunning
C&EN; 95(24); p. 24; June 6, 2017



As new and lethal opioids flood U.S. streets, crime labs race to identify them
Max Blau
STAT; July 5, 2017
Photos by Raymond McCrea Jones for STAT

<https://www.statnews.com/2017/07/05/opioid-identification-analogs/>

Formed in 2000, CFSSO is an association of six forensic science professional organizations: American Academy of Forensic Sciences; American Society of Crime Lab Directors; International Association for Identification; International Association of Forensic Nurses; National Association of Medical Examiners; and Society of Forensic Toxicologists - American Board of Forensic Toxicology.

These professional organizations together represent more than 21,000 forensic science professionals across the United States.

The mission of the CFSSO is to speak with a single forensic science voice in matters of mutual interest to its member organizations, to influence public policy at the national level and to make a compelling case for greater federal funding for public crime laboratories and medical examiner offices. The primary focus of the CFSSO is local, state and national policymakers, as well as the United States Congress.

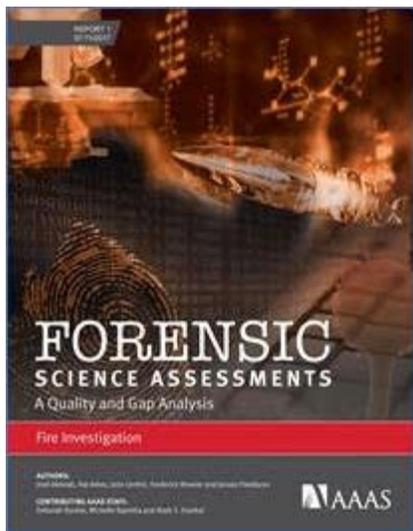
http://www.thecfso.org/newsletter/CFSSO_Newsletter_201705.pdf



Grant Assistance for DNA

Federal Grant Assistance for Rapid DNA	State Grant Assistance for Rapid DNA
<p>Rapid DNA is included in two Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Authorized Equipment Lists (AEL):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 07BD-02-DNRN- Analysis, DNA/RNA Detection • 09MY-01-DNAK- Kit, DNA Tools <p>These AEL's are in these FEMA grants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation Stonegarden • Port Security Grant Program • Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program • Transit Security Grant Program • Urban Areas Security Initiative Program • Homeland Security Grant Program • State Homeland Security Program <p>Grants.gov discusses these FEMA Grants and other Federal Grant opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of these are submitted through your State – see other side of this card <p>How to find applicable Grants:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On Grants.gov, under Search Grants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Keyword search with terms: DNA, identity, biometric, security, mass casualty, etc. b. Use checkboxes to limit number of grants, e.g., Eligibility, Category c. Select a grant by Opportunity Number View Grant Opportunity page for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Synopsis - key information, e.g. dates, POC ii. Package - under Actions Apply provide email to get info on application package 2. On Grants.gov, under Search Applicants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use Register to apply for Workspace as either Organizational or Individual b. Get your DUNS number from your organization's finance office or call DUNS at 1-866-705-5711 c. Use Apply tab under Applicants for Workspace instructions d. Complete required forms e. Submit and track application 3. Get alerts for new or revised grants at: apply07_grants.gov/search/subscribeAll.do 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Find contact information for your State Emergency Management (EM) Office at: www.fema.gov/emergency-management-agencies 2. Call or go to the website of your State EM Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Request information on FEMA and other Federal grants. b. Request a contact in the EM Office for grants. 3. If EM Office cannot help, find a contact who works with grant applications in your State. Key offices to contact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Administration b. Finance c. Budget 4. Identify appropriate grant(s). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply under all applicable grants. b. Comply with Open-Close times. 5. Request proper forms. 6. Complete forms. Cite the proper FEMA AEL item ID: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 07BD-02-DNRN- Analysis, DNA/RNA Detection • 09MY-01-DNAK- Kit, DNA Tools 7. File forms on time 8. Periodically monitor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Call or email your State contact b. Call or email the contact given in the grant announcement 9. Request feedback on your application and apply the next year. Many are successful on their 2nd or 3rd year <p>Contact the Rapid DNA vendors for assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANDE (NetBio): www.ANDE.com sales@ANDE.com 817-705-4055 • IntegenX www.integenX.com sales@integenx.com





Forensic Science Assessments: A Quality and Gap Analysis - Fire Investigation

José Almirall, Hal Arkes et al
AAAS; 89 pages; July 11, 2017

Canadian Forensic Science Journal

NIJ Forensic Science R&D Reports for ASCLD Crime Lab Minute Vol 10

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.

Report: NIJ's DNA Analysis, Capacity Enhancement and other Forensic Activities
This report summarizes NIJ's approach to improving forensic science includes long term strategic advances and necessary immediate relief to address the challenges of satisfying increasing demand for DNA analysis. From 2008 to 2014, the turnaround time for analysis has remained nearly constant, while testing capacity increased by over 60 percent. Average cost per case has decreased from \$1,279 in 2007 to \$607 in 2014. And since 2009, uploads of DNA profiles to the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) have increased 143 percent. The need for this assistance has never been greater, through capacity building, technical assistance, research, development, evaluation and dissemination, NIJ is working to address the challenges experienced by forensic laboratories.

Tune in to the FTCoE Just Science Podcast!
NIJ's Forensic Technology Center of Excellence has launched Just Science, a podcast for forensic science professional and others interested in learning how crime laboratories are working to produce more accurate results, become more efficient and solve more crimes. The podcast covers every forensic science discipline. Recent episodes discussed lab management, human factors, 3D optical topography, subjective probability, DNA mixture interpretations and economics and crime labs.

The Evidence for Very Small Particles
NIJ recently published an article in Forensics discussing the work of Stoney Forensic in developing an investigatory technique called "very small particle analysis." This approach involves the careful examination of dust on an object to trace it back to its original location, or the comparison of two or more



An opportunity to work at JusticeTrax doesn't come around very often. We have a Software Tester position open! This one is going to go fast!

Please read about the opening at <https://justicetrax.com/employment/>

The Software Tester basic function is to validate the quality of JusticeTrax products. The Software Tester finds weaknesses in the products in an efficient and timely manner so that Software Developers can resolve them before customers experience a problem. The position reports to the Quality Manager.

Experience with JusticeTrax applications, especially LIMS-plus, may be substituted for experience as a software tester.

ChemCentre Expert Solutions
<http://www.chemcentre.wa.gov.au/Our-Services/Forensic-Science>

ChemCentre
EXPERT SOLUTIONS

Following a number of requests from recipients for a direct link to the digest, I am in the process of creating a web-page on the ChemCentre web-site (www.chemcentre.wa.gov.au) for you to directly link to. I am hopeful that this will be active when the next issue of the digest is published and I will notify you accordingly. Please also continue providing me with feedback that enhances the value of this publication.

DR JOHN COUMBAROS
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FORENSIC SCIENCE RESEARCH DIGEST

Volume 1, Issue 4, May 2017

[Forensic Science Research Digest](#)

objects to determine if they have, at some point, been in the same place. The researchers have successfully used this analysis to support U.S. government agencies and local and international law enforcement investigations, for example to trace the origins of illegal shipments of elephant tusks.

Developing Reliable Methods for Microbial Fingerprinting of Soils

Soil evidence has the potential of being a valuable tool for linking a suspect, victim, or item to a crime scene. Currently, however, only class characteristics of soil are considered in traditional analysis. This NIJ-supported research project examined the utility of soil bacterial profiling via next-generation sequencing of the 16S rRNA gene to identify a soil's origin. The researchers successfully differentiated soil samples from diverse and similar habitats back to their location of origin 100 percent of time in multidimensional space and 87.5 percent of time through supervised classification. Time and space within a habitat did not affect bacterial profiles enough to hinder location-of-origin assignment. Soil collected from evidentiary items remained clustered nearest its location of origin with 100 percent accuracy, even after a full year or long-term storage. The success in tracing soils back to a location of origin demonstrates the potential of next-generation sequencing of bacteria, in conjunction with a combination of robust statistical techniques, for the individualization of forensic soil samples.

Quantitative Algorithm for the Digital Comparison of Torn Duct Tape

Researchers from University of California, Davis sought to minimize human contextual bias in decisions about whether torn duct tape found at a crime scene matches a duct-tape roll found in a suspect's possession by combining digital image analysis and an objective, quantitative algorithm in assessing the likelihood of a match. These NIJ-supported researchers performed edge detection and morphological smoothing operations on high-resolution images of torn duct tape edges to extract the torn-edge coordinates. In 97 percent of examined tears, the true match had the lowest observed sum of square residuals, with false positive rates ranging from 0.5 percent for some types of hand-torn duct tape to 62 percent for scissors-cut duct tape. This work provides a starting point for quantitative assessment of the likelihood of physical end matching of duct tape without human contextual bias.

Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs: Policy, Law Enforcement, and Diversion Tactics

The goal of this University of Central Florida study was to determine whether Florida law HB 7095 and related legislation reduced the number of pain clinics abusively dispensing opioid prescriptions in the State, as well as to assess the logistics of administering the law. The findings presented in this NIJ-supported report indicate that the Florida effort against rampant "pill mills" was largely successful, which is consistent with research that has documented reductions in opioid-related deaths in Florida. Further, the findings show the key role of interagency cooperation in the success of the legislation, which in conjunction with Florida's legislation, should be considered a model for future efforts in reducing easy access to prescription opioids.

Differential Sampling of Footwear to Separate Evidentiary Particles from Background Noise

This NIJ-supported project by Stoney Forensic tested the ability to separate particle signals on the footwear soles using differential analysis of loosely held, moderately held, and strongly held particle fractions. Prior research has used a generalized sampling of particles on footwear soles from both contact and recessed areas shows the retention of particles from earlier contacts. The current study determined that although particles on the contact surfaces of footwear were removed and replaced, particles on the more recessed areas of the sole were not. Three environmental exposure sites were chosen to have different characteristic particle types (soil minerals) and shoes of two types (work boots and tennis shoes) were tested. Some shoes were exposed to only one environment, and others were exposed to all three in

NEWS STORIES

[Forensic Dogs Locate Spot Where Amelia Earhart May Have Died](#)

NIKUMARORO ISLAND, KIRIBATI Four bone-sniffing dogs that were brought to this remote Pacific island to search for traces of Amelia Earhart have identified a spot where the pioneering aviator may have died 80 years ago.

[Forensic scientists recover human DNA from mosquitos](#)

Group leader Toshimichi Yamamoto says, "Ours is the first study to systematically apply modern DNA profiling techniques to the challenging forensic analysis of mosquito blood meal. We hope this will help crime scene investigators collect reliable evidence that could be used to guide investigations and support convictions. Although we need to take some steps to improve our methods and obtain more data, with more accurate quantification methods, we might be able to estimate the time after mosquitoes' blood feeding with even greater accuracy."

[Battelle Releases NIJ MSP DNA Forensic Methods Study \(Multi-Video\)](#)

A Battelle study for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) demonstrates that the technology provides the accuracy, reproducibility and sensitivity needed to support forensic investigations.

[John Spenser, Cleveland's first forensic scientist, loomed large 100 years ago \(photos\)](#)

In the turn-of-the-20th-century days before DNA testing and other modern investigatory marvels, Spenser brought together the worlds of science and criminology with a thorough, if egotistical, passion. Some have called him Cleveland's own Sherlock Holmes.

[Forensic pathology program to address ME's office demand](#)

Rochester will be home to the second forensic pathology fellowship program in the state, even as the Monroe County Medical Examiner's Office grapples with a heavy case load of autopsies generated by drug overdoses.

[Forensic evidence allowed at trial in 1996 killing of Frederick teen](#)

Assistant Public Defender Matthew Frawley, Harris' attorney, argued on June 27 to bar some testimony of Dr. Stephen Cina, a forensic consultant and former medical examiner who performed the autopsy on Hoffmaster's body. Cina is expected to testify about test results that prosecutors will argue proves that Harris had sex with Hoffmaster around the time of her death.

[Lebanese army prosecutor orders forensic probe into Syrians' deaths](#)

BEIRUT (Reuters) - A Lebanese military prosecutor ordered forensics to examine the

one of six sequences. Sampling methods were developed to separate particles from the contact surface of the shoe based on how tightly they were held to the sole.

[Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry \(LA-ICP-MS\) and Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy \(LIBS\) Analyses of Paper, Inks, and Soils](#)

Florida International University researchers sought to demonstrate the utility of an analytical chemistry tool that is relatively new to forensic laboratories, Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS), in conducting elemental analysis of ink, paper, and soil evidence quickly and with little or no sample preparation. The commercial LIBS instrumental results were compared to previously optimized in-house LIBS systems and also to the alternative forensic tools, which offer good analytical performance but suffer from either very high costs and significant complexity (in the case of LS-ICP-MS) or analytical limitations in the form of sample requirement and relatively high detection limits (in the case of mXRF and SEM-EDS). Although less mature than LA-ICP-MS, LIBS also shares the benefits associated with laser ablation methods, with the added advantage of improved speed, versatility, ease of operation, affordability, and portability. This NIJ-supported project shows that both LA-ICP-MS and LIBS are useful analytical tools for the analysis of paper, inks, soil, and cotton.

[Method Validation for a Statistically Based Comparison of Tool Marks using GelSight-Based Three Dimensional Imaging and Novel Comparison Algorithms for Firearm Forensics](#)

TopMatch technology for structural 3D imaging and comparison of cartridge casings shows excellent and continually improving match accuracy; however, in order to fully establish the base credibility of the platform, it was necessary to establish best-scanning practices and to demonstrate that the method meets the quality-control criteria of other forensic instruments. This NIJ-supported project by Cadre Research Labs aimed to enhance TopMatch by establishing best practices and conducting a set of methodology studies. The project complements the previous studies on accuracy and evidence stability by addressing the remaining issues of precision, repeatability, reproducibility, contamination risk, and performance checks. In addition, researchers studied the effects of cleaning protocols, focus variation, and ambient lighting variation.

[Measuring the Frequency Occurrence of Handwriting and Hand-Printing Characteristics](#)

One of the basic axioms of handwriting comparison is that no two writers use the exact same set of handwriting characteristics. The database created by NIJ-supported researchers and the resulting frequency occurrence proportions provide the forensic and judicial communities with some empirical data with which to assess this axiom. The specific approach in collecting samples that match the U.S. demographics provides unique insight and substantive data on the quantitative relationship between the presence/absence of readily identifiable features and key demographic factors as noted by Huber and Headrick (age, gender, ethnicity, education, location of second/third grade schooling, and handedness) while controlling for other factors, such as temporal state and geographic locations. The original set of specimens collected from a wide spectrum of participants provided an initial large collection that was eventually pared down to achieve what is considered a representative sample from the entire target population.

[Gunshot Residue in a Non-Firearm Detainee Population](#)

Studies have shown varying amounts of gunshot residue (GSR) in the police environment, with most being on surfaces within facilities occupied and operated by law enforcement. This NIJ-supported study by researchers at the Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences examined whether GSR contamination could be found on the hands of detainees at the Harris County Jail (Texas) who were

bodies of four Syrians who died in army custody last week following calls for an inquiry by rights groups, a judge said on Saturday.

The four, who the army said had died due to chronic illness, were among several hundred people arrested in a raid at Syrian refugee camps in the Aarsal area of northeastern Lebanon.

[Famed forensic scientist joins investigation of missing Pa. woman](#)

SUNBURY, Pa. — World-renowned forensic scientist Dr. Henry Lee has joined police in the search for the remains of Barbara Miller, the 30-year-old Northeastern Pennsylvania woman who went missing 28 years ago this week.

The Sunbury Police Department resurrected the cold case earlier this year, looking at old and new leads. They now suspect Miller was murdered and her remains hidden inside a residence in the nearby city of Milton, Pennsylvania.

[Forensic pathology work-to-rule strike is over – Gauteng Health MEC](#)

Johannesburg - Gauteng Health MEC Dr Gwen Ramokgopa has announced that the protected work-to-rule strike by forensic pathology officers is over.

[Despite backlog of rape kits, California lawmakers aren't requiring they be tested or tallied](#)

The responsibility for submitting rape kits for testing largely falls to local police departments and county sheriff's offices. But a growing number of states have gotten involved – reacting to public outcry and to evidence that testing rape kits puts serial rapists behind bars. In recent years, California has “encouraged” law enforcement to submit kits within a certain time frame and legalized a victims' bill of rights. But unlike many other states, California has stopped short of mandating testing or even paying to calculate the depth of the backlog.

[Judge dismisses 7 convictions tied to ex-drug lab chemist](#)

The cases are connected to evidence tested by Sonja Farak, of Northampton. Farak pleaded guilty in January 2014 to stealing cocaine from the state crime lab at the University of Massachusetts Amherst and was sentenced to 18 months behind bars and five years of probation. She served her sentence and has been released from prison.

[Attorney General taking over investigation into OSBI complaints](#)

OKLAHOMA CITY (KOKH) — The Oklahoma Attorney General's office is taking over the investigation into the head of the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. The move comes after months of controversy that began with a letter detailing signed by dozens of employees of the agency and submitted to the OSBI Commission.

[MONTANA TO BEGIN PROCESSING UNTESTED RAPE KITS](#)

More than 1,000 kits holding possible evidence of sexual assault in Montana were never tested. State officials are working to see whether those untested kits hold answers as to how Montana should respond to future assault cases.

[University of New Haven Cyber Forensics Team Launches Digital Forensics Database](#)

The University of New Haven announced today it has created a digital forensic evidence archive to revolutionize how

not charged with any offenses related to the discharge of a weapon. Of the 175 samples obtained and tested, not one characteristic GSR particle was found. Coupling the results of this study with one in which no GSR particles were on 100 persons answering bench warrants in Bexar County (Texas) gives an average of less than one GSR particle in 275 hand samples. Considering that a different study of random surfaces within the Chicago Police Department (n=201) found a total of 56 GSR particles, the current study concludes that GSR particles are not readily transferred to surfaces not in close proximity to a recently fired gun.

[Comparison of Microspectrophotometry and Fluorescence Excitation-Emission Matrix \(EEM\) Spectroscopy for Non-Destructive Fiber Examination](#)
When spectral information is used in the study of fiber evidence, variations within a fiber source lead to the recommendation that multiple spectra be collected from each fiber to properly characterize the sample. Although this methodology is sufficient for comparison of profiles with obvious differences, the chemometric methods used in this NIJ-supported study from researchers at the University of Central Florida show higher accuracies than the visual method commonly used in forensic laboratories. Current practices in forensic labs that involve fluorescence microscopy do not take advantage of the information content that exists in the spectral signature of textile fibers. The coupling of a microscope to a spectrofluorimeter allows for the acquisition of a complete training set of EEMs for fiber dye identification from an individual fiber. Accounting for the variance of the EEM spectra at different regions along the length of the fiber provides a useful training set that can be used as the basis for principal component cluster analysis.

[Development of a Mobile, Automated Tool Mark Characterization/Comparison System](#)
This NIJ-supported project developed a portable prototype instrument that provides forensic examiners with the ability to characterize a tool-marked surface, compare the data from that surface to data files obtained from any other surface, and assess the likelihood that the marks on the two surfaces were made by the same tool. To date, the system has been successfully tested on data sets consisting of fully striated marks created from 50 sequentially manufactured screwdrivers, quasi-striated markings produced by 50 sequentially manufactured shear-cut pliers, and impression marks produced by 50 sequentially manufactured cold chisels.

[The Interpretation of Patterned Injuries in Medicolegal Death Investigation](#)
In this report, NIJ-supported researchers describe the results of their survey evaluating the effect of image processing and image quality on the ability of forensic pathologists to accurately interpret images of patterned injury of the skin. The study consisted of three surveys: the first, a collection of "classic" images that most pathologists would diagnose with high consensus (baseline survey); the second, degraded images with lesser resolution poorer composition to determine how degradation affected diagnostic consensus; and the third, images treated with various enhancement techniques to determine whether any benefit was gained. Surprisingly, the first survey produced a median of only 74 percent consensus. An analysis of the second and third surveys demonstrated the importance of context and history in forensic pathologic diagnosis. When provided with history, consensus rose to approximately 98 percent per question (median value) for the matching subset of the first survey.

[Prediction of Drug Interactions with Methadone, Buprenorphine and Oxycodone](#)
The impact of drug interactions spreads beyond the field of forensic toxicology to encompass general medicine, pharmacy and other areas involved in drug use and dispensing. These can all directly and indirectly impact the criminal justice systems, as many in these professions are called upon as consultants and expert witnesses for cases. Information on potential drug interactions with methadone, buprenorphine, and oxycodone can benefit these

investigators around the world analyze cyber forensic evidence and share critical data.

[Acting Boss of Douglas County Crime Lab Gets Job Permanently](#)
OMAHA, Neb. (AP) — The acting director of the Douglas County crime lab has been given the job permanently. The Douglas County Sheriff's Office said in a news release Tuesday that R. Justin Aumann was originally hired in 2012, has 12 years of experience in forensic science and has worked at local, state and federal levels. He succeeds Tracey Ray, who resigned in December 2015, months after she was cleared in an investigation of some of her work.

[Montana's marijuana DUI standard is 'arbitrary,' attorney says](#)
... a determination by the Montana Crime Lab that the 5 ng/mL benchmark can separate impaired and non-impaired drivers, as well as those who ingested marijuana recently from those who did so long ago.

[30 years after assault, Michelle Bowdler discovered her rapists' DNA was never tested](#)
RKAP says that a handful of public reports have uncovered at least 100,000 unaccounted for or untested rape kits nationwide. The Joyful Heart Foundation says it has uncovered nearly 39,000 untested rape kits in 41 jurisdictions through its Accountability Project.

[Prosecutors: Materials for murder weapon found at other crime scenes in Craig Rideout case](#)
Atrouni testified she took apart the garrote in the lab. Inside the metal handles, she said she found blue and black-patterned duct tape. It was similar to a roll of duct tape collected as evidence during a search of Paul Tucci and Laura Rideout's home.

[Forensic Fire Investigations Need More Scientific Input, AAAS Report Finds](#)
July 12, 2017 – The American Association for the Advancement of Science released a report Tuesday on the quality of fire investigation in the United States. It explores inaccuracies in the existing literature about fire investigation that can affect the beliefs and behavior of investigators; assesses laboratory analytical methods and the state of computer modeling of fires; weighs the value of dogs over current electronic "sniffing" devices for finding residues of ignitable liquids at fire scenes; and stresses the need for more use of controlled test fires under a wide variety of conditions to produce "ground truth" for fire investigators.

[These Famous People Were Dug Up After Death—Here's Why](#)
Surrealist painter Salvador Dalí's final resting place may not be so final after all. His body was recently ordered exhumed for paternity testing, making him the latest entry in a surprisingly long list of famous people exhumed in the name of science.

[Dozens of naturally preserved brains found in Spanish Civil War-era mass grave](#)
MADRID (Reuters) - Archaeologists excavating a mass grave from Spain's 1936 to 1939 Civil War have found the naturally preserved brains of 45 people eight decades after they were shot and buried on a hillside in the northern province of Burgos.

[Microsoft's Calibri font could topple a world leader](#)
Forensic Font Analysis at Center of

fields. A NIJ-supported project by researchers at the University of Utah hypothesized that the inhibition of the metabolism of opioids may contribute to their toxic effects and set out to measure the in vitro inhibition of metabolism of three opioids: methadone, buprenorphine, and oxycodone. This report outlines the progress made optimizing incubation conditions, establishing positive controls and screening inhibitory potential of the three drug classes.

Evaluation of a Novel Fluorescent Dye to Detect Anogenital Injury in Women of Color

NIJ-supported researchers at the University of Virginia tested fluorescent dyes to detect sexual assault injuries on different skin colors and tones. Trials were conducted to identify non-toxic suitable dyes that can be easily visualized using equipment already in common use among forensic examiners and will not interfere with subsequent forensic DNA testing. Findings suggest that fluorescein is both safe and feasible to use in detecting genital injury across all skin tones. However, additional research on alternative dyes across all skin tones is recommended.

Development of an Analytical System for Comparison and Identification of Fiber Dyes

In order to overcome challenges to generalized fiber dye characterizations, this NIJ-supported research explored a significant range of dyestuffs that span numerous major dye application classes, chemistries, chromophores, and fiber types, using techniques and methodologies currently available in most forensic laboratories. Numerous aspects of dye analysis, from extraction through micro analytical characterization, classification, and identification were examined for a set of 300 commercially prevalent dyestuffs. The results show that dye identification can be conducted using techniques available in many labs. It is anticipated that this research will provide a basis from which laboratories can expand their approach from a generalized comparison of color between questioned and known materials to a specific identification of the colorants present in a sample. This has the potential to increase the significance of results in the prosecution or defense of a case and improve the value of investigative leads in cases for which a comparison sample does not exist by constraining or identifying specific dyes.

Trace Metal Analysis by Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry and X-Ray K-Edge Densitometry

This NIJ-supported dissertation by an Iowa State University researcher describes studies on determining trace elements in samples with forensic importance, including trace analysis in lipstick, copper wire, fly larvae and porcine skin tissue for gunshot residue and bullet residue in bones, as well as, soil from decomposed pig carcasses.

Pre-Feedback Eyewitness Statements: Proposed Safeguard against Feedback Effects on Evaluations of Eyewitness Testimony

This NIJ-supported study from an Iowa State University researcher tested pre-feedback statements as a safeguard for protecting against, and correcting for, the effects of confirming feedback on evaluations of eyewitness testimony. Results suggest that confirming feedback did not appear to have any influence on witnesses in the no pre-feedback statements condition. Additionally, confirming feedback did not impair evaluators' abilities to discriminate between accurate and mistaken eyewitnesses in the conditions in which witnesses provided pre-feedback statements. Witnesses' pre-feedback statements to evaluators did not improve evaluators' abilities to discriminate between accurate and mistaken eyewitnesses who received feedback. Finally, evaluators tended to judge witnesses who gave no pre-feedback statements more favorably than they judged witnesses who gave pre-feedback statements.

Pakistani Political Scandal

[Rarely used test could help ID transgender woman in 30-year-old Lake County cold case](#)

Familial DNA Could Help ID Transgender Woman Found Dead 30 Years Ago

[Accused Murderer of Maryland Teen Loses Fight to Throw Out Semen Test](#)

Prosecutors contend its presence on Hoffmaster's body indicates she was raped—and also that there was enough of it to determine the sexual assault occurred shortly before she was killed, according to the newspaper reporting.

NIFS Newsletter --
<http://www.anzpa.org.au/forensic-science/our-work/newsletters>

National Victimization Statistical Support Program

BJS-2017-11480

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) seeks an agent to implement the National Victimization Statistical Support Program (NVSSP) project, which is designed to provide scientific and technical support for statistical and methodological research, statistical analyses, documentation, and dissemination related to BJS work on crime and victimization. Specifically, the NVSSP will support general methodological research related to improving the utility and cost effectiveness of BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), including the continued development of the NCVS subnational estimation program; efforts to improve the efficiency of the survey mode and sample design; efforts to enhance the ability to measure emerging crime trends and other issues related to contact with and use of the criminal and civil justice system; and continued research on improving the measurement of sensitive crime types and topics, including rape, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence. BJS intends to fund the NVSSP project through a cooperative agreement for a 3-year period.

Deadline: Applicants must register with Grants.gov prior to submitting an application. All applications are due by 11:59 p.m. eastern time on July 24, 2017.

Eligibility: Eligible applicants are national, regional, state, or local private entities, including for-profit and nonprofit organizations, faith-based and community organizations, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments as determined by the Secretary of the Interior that support initiatives to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. For-profit organizations must forgo any profit or management fee.

Contact Information: For assistance with any other requirements of this solicitation, contact Grace Kena, BJS Statistician, by telephone at 202-307-0765, or by email at askbjs@usdoj.gov. Include "NVSSP" in the subject line.

[Full solicitation in PDF format \(PDF 369K\)](#)

Census of Medical Examiners and Coroners' Offices

BJS-2017-12660

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), in collaboration with the National Institute of Justice, seeks applications for the administration of the 2018 Census of Medical Examiners and Coroners' Offices (CMEC). The new census will obtain and update information about operations, workload (including backlogs), staffing, training, policies, and procedures of approximately 2,400 medical examiners and coroners' (ME/C) offices that are responsible for providing medicolegal death investigation (MDI) services to America's criminal justice system. Among other responsibilities, the recipient of funds will act as the data collection agent, update the roster of ME/C offices, revise and update the previous data collection instrument as necessary, administer the 2018 census, and transmit final deliverables and data files to BJS.

Deadline: Applicants must register with Grants.gov prior to submitting an application. All applications are due by 11:59 p.m. eastern time on July 24, 2017.

Eligibility: Eligible applicants are national, regional, state, or local public and private entities, including for-profit and nonprofit organizations, faith-based and community organizations, institutions of higher education, federally recognized Indian tribal governments as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, and units of local government that support initiatives to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. For-profit organizations must forgo any profit or management fee.

Contact Information: For assistance with any other requirements of this solicitation, contact Connor Brooks, BJS Statistician, by telephone at 202-307-0765 or by email at AskBJS@usdoj.gov. Include "CMEC" in the subject line.

[Full solicitation in PDF format \(PDF 537K\)](#)

Federal Justice Statistics Analytical Support Program

BJS-2017-127000

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) collects, standardizes, and publishes statistics about the federal response to crime and the operation of the federal criminal justice system. The FJSP produces annual standard analysis files (SAFs), which document the federal criminal case processing stages from arrest to prosecution, pretrial release, adjudication, sentencing, appeals, and corrections. The FJSP also produces linking files that permit analysis of defendants and cases across stages of the federal criminal justice system. With this solicitation, BJS seeks an agent to implement the Federal Justice Statistics Analytical Support Program (FJSASP) project. This project is designed to provide scientific and technical support to BJS for methodological research, statistical analysis, and the generation of statistical reports using data from the FJSP. In addition, the FJSASP will work with BJS to identify additional sources of data to further enhance the FJSP (e.g., immigration enforcement and court statistics, enforcement data from federal regulatory agencies, civil data from the federal courts, and staffing and budget statistics).

There are three priority areas for this project: (1) using the FJSP data to address pressing

substantive questions about the federal justice system through the production of statistical reports, (2) assessing the strengths and shortcomings of the FJSP data for federal criminal justice statistical reporting purposes and proposing and implementing methodological solutions to address deficiencies, and (3) identifying and assisting to integrate outside data sources with FJSP data files.

Deadline: Applicants must register with Grants.gov prior to submitting an application. All applications are due by 11:59 p.m. eastern time on August 7, 2017.

Eligibility: Eligible applicants are limited to for-profit (commercial) organizations, nonprofit organizations (including tribal nonprofit or for-profit organizations), faith-based and community organizations, and institutions of higher education (including tribal institutions of higher education). For-profit organizations (as well as other recipients) must forgo any profit or management fee.

Contact Information: For assistance with any other requirements of this solicitation, contact Mark Motivans, BJS Statistician, by telephone at 202-307-0765, or by email at askbjs@usdoj.gov. Include "2017FJSASP" in the subject line.

[Full solicitation in PDF format \(PDF 488K\)](#)

American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors

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