Planning for the 2015 Annual Meeting is in full swing, and knowing some of the surprises that are in store, I am confident that this will be a meeting we will all remember for years to come.

We set an all-time AAFS record for the most submissions ever to present new science in Orlando. As a result, I expect that the quality of the papers and presentations will be exceptional.

I have just returned from the mid-year meeting of the AAFS Executive Committee at the site for the 2015 AAFS Annual Scientific Meeting, the Hyatt Regency Orlando (formerly the Orlando Peabody), and all I can say is: Wow! This is a spectacular venue with the finest meeting space we have seen for many years and amazing guest rooms that the Academy has secured at an astoundingly low discounted rate. Within walking distance of the Hyatt Regency Orlando are dozens of great restaurants and unique local attractions.

Each year the Academy commits to a set number of hotel rooms that we must fill in exchange for deeply discounted rates. I encourage everyone to reserve early in order to secure your room at our fantastic Academy rates. Hats off to the AAFS Meetings & Expositions Manager, Sondra Doolittle, and rest of the Academy staff for doing an amazing job in securing this venue for us.

The third plank of the Celebrating the Forensic Science Family meeting theme will be “Stimulating Our Future.” First, we will be celebrating a landmark - 20 years of the Young Forensic Scientists Forum. Nowhere is the future of forensic science more vital than in the hearts and minds of the new scientists who are entering the field. I have asked the original founders of the YFSF (Diane Fraser, Scott Batterman, Tom Crist, and Steven Batterman) to team up with the current leadership (Lara Newell, President, and Sarah Ellis, Secretary) to create some excitement in Orlando that will shine a light on our young talent. [HINT: Don’t miss the Annual Business Meeting...!] Next, each section of the Academy will be dedicating one session in their program to the best papers by young forensic scientists, with past presidents from each section serving as discussants on these panels, to add their collective gravitas to recognizing our best and brightest.

In addition, the Interdisciplinary Symposium will also showcase the past presidents from each of the Academy’s eleven sections sharing their vision for the future of forensic science in their respective disciplines, emphasizing hot leads from the laboratory, theoretical advances, and emerging technologies. The past presidents of the AAFS represent a vast repository of forensic science knowledge, insight, and wisdom. As a group, they are unique in the world with regard to the scope of their collective influence and leadership vision. The goal of this program is to predict where the forensic sciences will be a decade from now and the impact of these evolving advances on the law and our place

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AAFS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION DEADLINE!

All completed applications, including any additional requirements, for membership and promotion must be submitted online or received in the AAFS Office by October 1 in order to be considered for approval at the 2015 Annual Scientific Meeting in Orlando, FL.

See page 13 for information on submitting your application online at www.aafs.org.
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Future AAFS Annual Meeting Dates

February 16-21, 2015
Hyatt Regency Orlando
Orlando, FL

February 13-18, 2017
Hyatt Regency New Orleans
New Orleans, LA

February 22-27, 2016
Rio Las Vegas Hotel
Las Vegas, NV

February 19-24, 2018
Washington State Convention Center
Seattle, WA

February 18-23, 2019
The Baltimore Convention Center
Baltimore, MD

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Washington Corner

ADMINISTRATION
NCFS: As mentioned in the last “Washington Corner” article, the National Commission on Forensic Science (NCFS) has had two meetings and five subcommittees have been announced. The next meeting was held on August 25-26 in Washington, DC, and was open to registered public attendees. The subcommittees met just prior. The relevant website is: www.justice.gov/ncfs/.

OSAC: NIST has begun the process of establishing an Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) in earnest. The Forensic Science Standards Board (FSSB), Scientific Area Committee (SACs), and Resource Committees (QIC, LRC, and HPC) members have been announced and the subcommittee appointments are expected to be announced in October. The AAFS is generally well represented and is specifically represented by Barry Logan on the FSSB. NIST has declared that they hope to have open meetings of the SACs during the upcoming AAFS meeting in Orlando. NIST continues to declare that they will turnover the OSAC to the community in three to five years, but it remains to be elucidated how this might happen. Pending federal legislation would incorporate the OSAC into their regulatory apparatus, give it rulemaking authority, and provide enduring funding. The relevant website is: www.nist.gov/forensics/osac.cfm.

LEGISLATIVE
Leahy/Cornyn Bill: S. 2177, The Criminal Justice and Forensic Science Reform Act was introduced March 27, 2014, by Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and Senator John Cornyn (R-TX), both of the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is important to have cosponsors on this bill which currently has only two (Senators Cornyn and Blumenthal). Currently, there is no House companion to this bill.

Rockefeller Bill: S. 2022, The Forensic Science and Standards Act of 2014, was introduced February 12, 2014, by Senator Jay Rockefeller (D-WV) of the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee. This bill, which has only one cosponsor, was reported out by the Senate Committee; however, House Republicans have said they will not take up any forensic legislation this year. We anticipate Senator Rockefeller pushing this legislation during the lame duck session prior to his retirement. The CFSO considers this bill to be compatible with the Leahy/Cornyn bill.

Coverdell Grants: Authorization - S. 822, Justice For All Reauthorization Act of 2013 (JFA), was introduced by Senator Leahy (D-VT) on April 25, 2013, and reported out by the Senate Committee on October 31, 2013. This bill, currently has 21 cosponsors and re-authorizes the DNA funding and the Paul Coverdell Grant Program. Both of these programs have expired and require reauthorization to be funded each year. Appropriation - Paul Coverdell Grants were not funded in the House appropriations bill nor did the White House put in their proposed budget, but the Senate is seeking to fund Coverdale at a level of $12M in their bill. Reconciliation will occur once the budget passes the Senate; however, at this time the budget has come to a halt in the Senate when Senator Harry Reid pulled it from the floor. In the

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Celebrating The Forensic Science Family

Criminalistics: Fulfilling Our Scientific Mandate Through Collaboration, Collegiality, and Mentorship

Source: Lawrence Quarino, PhD, Section Chair

Disclaimer: The views and opinions expressed in the articles contained in the Academy News are those of the identified authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Academy.

“I am not sure if I wish to be cooped-up in a laboratory with little interaction with other people.” This is a comment I often hear from students who become unsure if forensic science is the career path they wish to take. As an academician who spent many of his formative years working in forensic science laboratories, I respond to this comment by stating that they could not be more wrong. All criminalists, regardless of discipline, are united through foundational principles. The principles of classification, identification, individualization (whether unique or common source), and reconstruction do not change whether a criminalist is engaged in firearms identification, DNA analysis, or paint chip examination. All criminalists are interested in the examination of physical evidence to determine what it is, where it came from, and what information it provides about how a crime may have occurred. Few criminalists work in a vacuum: collaboration is necessitated by common purpose.

The collaborative nature of criminalistics is exemplified by a real-life forensic science husband and wife team, Ted and Elayne Schwartz, who work in a county forensic science laboratory in the Northeast. Both are members of the Criminalistics Section, and Ted is a Fellow. Having met in graduate school at the University of New Haven where they both earned master’s degrees in forensic science, Ted and Elayne have embarked on a more than twenty-five year career and have contributed in many ways to the forensic science community. Both have served as President of the Northeastern Association of Forensic Sciences and both have risen to become the supervisors of their respective laboratory units, Ted in trace evidence and Elayne in forensic biology. On many occasions, Ted and Elayne have been able to pool their expertise to help with the successful adjudication of criminal cases. In one such case, a homicide victim wrapped in a comforter tied with phone and cable wire was found on the side of the road. Ted and Elayne assisted in processing the suspect’s apartment where paint exemplars were collected from the ceiling and bloodstains were collected. It was determined from the subsequent examination that the paint exemplars and paint found on the cable wire could have shared a common source and Elayne’s DNA analysis showed that the blood in the suspect’s apartment belonged to the victim. In another example, Ted and Elayne were able to deduce a sequence of events that became an important factor in a homicide investigation. The Schwartzes accompanied the police to a suspect’s house with a search warrant. On the basement floor, fresh paint was observed and bloodstains were found on the legs of a nearby work bench. Upon closer examination, a tiny drop of paint was observed on top of one of the bloodstains. This indicated that the blood, which DNA testing showed came from the victim, was already present on the leg when the paint was deposited. Such collaborations demonstrate the collegial nature of science which must be embraced by forensic scientist for the evidence to achieve its full potential.

Collegiality also goes hand-in-hand with mentorship. Mentors in criminalistics typically take the form of laboratory trainers, supervisors, and professors. Mentorship is how scientists are ultimately created and is often cited in surveys as the most fulfilling part of being a college faculty member. Those of us in mid-life often feel great excitement when our former employees, trainees, and students accomplish great things. Science mentorship in many cases begins with the parent-child relationship. The Criminalistics Section has several examples of this type of mentorship including the Petracos, the Paleniks, and the Fishers. Having this built-in mentor as a child or adolescent can pave the way for not only an interest in science but a career in science. As a child, David Fisher, now a forensic biologist with the Office of Chief Medical Examiner in New York City, often accompanied his father Barry to work at the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department Forensic Science Laboratory where he learned such things as ABO blood typing and how firearms identification is performed. Barry was the primary influence in the decision by David to pursue a graduate degree in forensic science which led him to a career in criminalistics. David still goes to Barry for advice and they have collaborated on two books showing that their relationship has advanced to the point of peers.

Obviously, these parent-child success stories happen in many fields but it clearly demonstrates the important role that mentoring plays in science. The themes of collaboration and mentorship are well personified in the Criminalistics Section and are clearly demonstrated by these examples of “forensic science families.”
Psychiatry & Behavioral Science: The Power of Intuition in Deception Detection

Sources: Christopher Fischer, MD, and Christopher R. Thompson, MD, Section Chair

Disclaimer: The views and opinions expressed in the articles contained in the Academy News are those of the identified authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Academy.

In the spirit of the 2015 AAFS Annual Scientific Meeting, “Celebrating the Forensic Science Family,” and the three major planks of the meeting, this submission was co-authored by a mentee, Dr. Fischer (a psychiatry resident at UCLA) and his mentor, Dr. Thompson (an Assistant Clinical Professor in Psychiatry at UCLA), involves learning from a variety of disciplines including psychiatry, psychology, law-enforcement, and evolutionary biology, and is designed to stimulate discussion and future research into a developing area of forensic science.

“He that has eyes to see and ears to hear may convince himself that no mortal can keep a secret. If his lips are silent, he chatters with his finger-tips; betrayal oozes out of him at every pore”¹ – Sigmund Freud

Humans tell lies all the time. The lies told range from minor, inconsequential white lies to major, high-stakes lies. According to a poll, 90% of Americans interviewed admitted that they were deceitful.² A study found that 60% of adults could go no longer than ten minutes without telling a lie, when conversing with a stranger or casual acquaintance.³ There is no difference between the quantity and quality of lies told between men and women.⁴ The ability to deceive develops at an early age and has been noted in children as young as three.⁵

There are various motivations for people’s lying in their everyday lives. Similarly, there are various motivations for people’s fabrication or exaggeration of physical and psychological symptoms. When this type of deception involves external incentives (secondary gain), the behavior is called malingering. External incentives could be to avoid work, evade military duty, obtain financial compensation, secure food or shelter, obtain drugs or escape prosecution.⁶,⁷ Detection of deception is particularly important in the field of psychiatry. When evaluating patients, psychiatrists have few objective tests for diagnoses and must rely heavily on the subjective narrative of the patient. There are only a few lab tests, such as the urine toxicology screen, or imaging, such as the head CT, that can rule out alternative explanations for a psychiatric diagnosis.⁸ Although thermal imaging,⁹ the polygraph, EEG-based lie-detection methods and functional-MRI¹⁰⁻¹³ have shown debatable potential for lie-detection, these methods are neither convenient nor cost-effective and are too intrusive to be useful in most clinical settings. The majority of psychiatric diagnoses are based on the patient’s subjective accounts and observation of behaviors—both of which can be intentionally feigned or exaggerated.

The psychiatrist is not without guidelines or tools for detecting deception. These guidelines include recommended methods for detecting malingered psychosis,⁶,¹⁴,¹⁵ cognitive impairment,¹⁵ PTSD (both civilian and combat related),¹⁶ and mutism.¹⁷ There are useful tips for detecting malingering, including interview styles and questions that may elicit self-revealing or “bogus” responses that are inconsistent with the symptoms of the feigned disorder.¹⁸ The use of collateral interviews and review of past medical, educational, legal, and financial records can also prove useful to confirm or refute subjective accounts. Additionally, there are validated psychological tests, such as the SIRS, M-FAST and MMPI-2, that indicate malingering or exaggerated symptom responses.¹⁹⁻²²

However, there are limitations to a psychiatrist’s ability to detect deception using these tools. Psychological testing is not always available or practical in brief outpatient encounters and is even less feasible in emergency room psychiatric evaluations. In the emergency room, psychiatrists must make quick admit versus discharge decisions, often without any collateral information or time available to wait for outside records to arrive. Additionally, there are certain feigned symptoms, such as symptoms of ADHD,²³ that are difficult to detect both in interview and using rating scales.²⁴ Malingering is not the only form of deception that psychiatrists encounter. Patients may lie about or minimize symptoms. Suicidal or homicidal patients may lie when asked if they own any firearms at home, for fear that their firearms could be taken away. Psychotic patients may deny psychotic symptoms and depressed patients may minimize depressive symptoms, for fear of being involuntarily medicated or hospitalized. These types of situations can present a significant challenge to the psychiatrist who is trying to discern truth from fiction. If psychiatrists could quickly detect deception accurately or at least identify cues signaling dishonesty, they could separate more effectively malingered symptoms from real symptoms, as well as detect when a patient is minimizing or intentionally concealing symptoms during an interview (i.e., “faking good”).

The problem is that humans are extremely poor lie detectors. The overall rate of lie versus truth discrimination is 54%, with 50% being expected by chance.²⁵ However, the ability to detect lies is even worse than the 4% difference between ability and chance would indicate. The 54% figure is driven by the accurate detection of truths (61%), not the accurate detection of lies (47%). The conclusion is that humans are better able to identify that a person is telling a truth (when they are telling the truth), than they are able to identify that a person is telling a lie (when they are telling a lie).²⁵ In fact, humans are 3% worse at catching a lie when they are trying to do so than they would be if they relied on chance and merely guessed. Why are we so bad at detecting lies? Maybe it’s because we are focusing on the wrong cues. An analysis of verbal and non-verbal behavior of liars and truth-tellers indicates that cues to deception are scarce and that many cues are

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A Word From Your 2015 Program Co-Chair

September is upon us. By the time you read this, the summer of 2014 will be behind us. For some of you, perhaps this means you are back at school. For others, maybe your kids are back at school. Or perhaps like me, you just dropped your youngest off at college (!) and saw more than just another summer slip past as that milestone of life disappeared in the rearview mirror.

With the onset of fall also comes the realization that the 2015 Annual Scientific Meeting is a mere five months away ... which leads me back to the 2015 meeting theme set by President Daniel Martell—Celebrating the Forensic Science Family—and the subthemes of honoring our mentors and traditions, learning from each other, and stimulating the future. In this article, I’d like to focus primarily on one of President Martell’s subthemes—stimulating the future.

Just this summer, the Forensic Sciences Foundation (FSF) released its new edition of the “So You Want to Be a Forensic Scientist!” brochure. Written entirely by AAFS members, the brochure is illustrated with full-color images and targeted to middle- and high-school age students contemplating a career in the forensic sciences. Perhaps that sounds like a young target audience, but this is where the future begins. Sparking an interest in a fertile mind and nurturing that interest is surely one of the first steps in mentorship. Right now, the brochures can be requested through the AAFS website, and an electronic version for download will soon be available. When you go out into the community to meet with a forensic science club at your nearby high school, or to give a guest presentation for an advanced placement science class, this FSF-AAFS brochure will give the students what they need to know about careers in the forensic sciences. This product was originally the brainchild of Kenneth Field and later expanded by Gil Brogdon and Carla Noziglia. While those of us (hundreds? thousands?) who considered Dr. Brogdon a mentor and a role model are still reeling from his recent death, the organization can take pride in knowing we are keeping this part of Dr. Brogdon’s legacy alive. What better way to pay back our mentors than to start the cycle all over by recruiting and nurturing the next generation of our organization?

How can you weave simulating the future into your 2015 meeting experience? While it may be too late to submit an abstract for the upcoming meeting in Orlando, there are still many ways to contribute to your AAFS family. Contact your section’s officers (and certainly your section’s scientific program chair) who are always eager for assistance at the annual meeting. Or how about recruiting new AAFS members and growing our forensic family? The deadline for new applicants to be considered at the 2015 meeting is still yet a few weeks away—October 1. With your encouragement and letters of reference, you might begin your own journey as a mentor by encouraging an aspiring forensic scientist to join the AAFS.
If you are planning to attend the 2015 Annual Scientific Meeting—and I hope you are!—make sure you visit the annual meeting page found on the AAFS website. As the meeting draws near, the site will have everything for your pre-meeting needs, ranging from airline information to presenter instructions. You can access the page by clicking on the “Meetings” drop down tab on the AAFS homepage (www.aafs.org) and selecting “AAFS 67th Annual Scientific Meeting — Orlando, FL 2015.” And if a professional meeting in Orlando isn’t enough fun for you, keep your eye out for details on the first ever Academy Cup. This quiz will culminate in the first awarding of the Academy Cup at the Annual Business Meeting, and each AAFS section will have the opportunity to prepare up to five question and answer sets. Of course the competition will be tied to President Martell’s theme, so it is (aptly) entitled “Forensic Family Feud.”

As of this writing, Program Chair Ken Williams and I are already aware that many sections are going the extra mile and have heeded President Martell’s call to prepare multidisciplinary sessions that honor our mentors, let us learn from each other, and stimulate the future. Whether it is a handshake and a “thank you” or a quick email of appreciation, please let your fellow members (and the AAFS staff) who put the meeting program together know you recognize their efforts. Amazingly, in the time between abstract submissions on August 1 and the program schedule deadline of September 1, the Program Chairs of every section and those charged with almost every other Annual Scientific Meeting educational activity (Posters, Last Word Society, Breakfast and Luncheon Seminars, Workshops, Plenary Session, Interdisciplinary Symposium, Bring Your Own Slides, Young Forensic Scientists, you name it) will have poured through hundreds of submissions to plan, coordinate, and schedule the 2015 Annual Scientific Meeting and to make it the best meeting it can possibly be.

I look forward to seeing you and the rest of my forensic family in Orlando.

Attend the AAFS Annual Business Meeting and Win!!

The Annual Business Meeting of the Fellows and Members of AAFS will be held on Wednesday, February 18, at 4:15 p.m., at the Hyatt Regency Orlando in Orlando, FL. It is essential for all Fellows and Members to attend this very important meeting in order to reach a quorum for the voting process. Agenda items include the election of the 2015-16 Officers, recognition of all Members being promoted to Fellow status, and proposed amendments to the AAFS Bylaws. You will also be briefed on AAFS activities during the past year and plans for the future.

As an incentive to attend, all Fellows and Members present will automatically be entered in a drawing to receive a complimentary meeting registration to attend the 2016 AAFS Annual Meeting in Las Vegas, NV.

FSF Travel Grants: October 15 Deadline

The Forensic Sciences Foundation (FSF) is pleased to offer Travel Grants for students to assist with travel expenses in attending the American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS) Annual Meeting in Orlando, FL. The FSF Board of Trustees has allocated $10,500, not to exceed $1,500 per student, including complimentary meeting registration. This is a wonderful opportunity, and members are encouraged to promote it.

Travel Grant Eligibility Requirements:
1. The applicant must either be an AAFS member/affiliate or an AAFS applicant for membership.
2. The applicant must have submitted an abstract either as a presenter or co-author for the annual meeting he/she will be attending.
3. The applicant must be a fourth-year undergraduate or a graduate student at an accredited four-year college, university, or professional school whose accreditation is acceptable to the FSF Board of Trustees.
4. The applicant must submit a letter of recommendation from his/her advisor or professor.
5. The applicant must submit a 400-600 word essay explaining how attendance at an AAFS meeting will impact his/her career decision.
6. The applicant must submit a curriculum vitae to include specifics regarding their involvement in forensic science and their current grade point average.

All submissions must be completed and received by October 15. The deadline is firm with no extension. Incomplete submissions will not be reviewed. Please submit the aforementioned Travel Grant Requirements electronically to Kimberly Wrasse at kwrasse@aafs.org, or by mail to: Kimberly Wrasse, FSF, 410 North 21st Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80904.
67th Annual Scientific Meeting Accommodations Information

AAFS 67th Annual Scientific Meeting
February 16-21, 2015
Hyatt Regency Orlando
Orlando, FL, U.S.A.

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences has selected the Hyatt Regency Orlando for your stay during the 67th Annual Scientific Meeting in Orlando, FL. The Hyatt Regency Orlando offers great amenities to help you through your stay.

For hotel availability during the American Academy of Forensic Sciences’ 67th Annual Scientific Meeting, please go to the AAFS Annual Meeting “Accommodations” webpage to make your hotel reservation under the AAFS room block. By using this link on the AAFS Accommodations page, you will be taken to the hotel’s AAFS specific meetings page where you may secure your reservation at the group- contracted rate of $180 for either single or double rooms.

While early reservations are recommended to take advantage of discounted rates, please be sure to cancel your reservations prior to the Thursday, January 15, 2015, deadline if you are unable to attend or you cannot use the reservations. This will make the rooms available for other attendees and will help AAFS avoid the financial penalties associated with cancellations made after the room block closes.

Hyatt Regency Orlando
9801 International Drive
Orlando, FL, USA, 32819
Fax: +1 407 309 5676
Single/Double: $180.00

Conveniently situated in the center of International Drive, the Hyatt Regency Orlando brings you within minutes of world-famous theme parks while allowing you to escape in upscale accommodations and premium amenities. After an exciting day of attractions, performing arts and shopping, retire to elegantly appointed guestrooms, spacious suites or pet-friendly accommodations. Smooth granite and natural textures complement rich wood tones, and an in-mirror TV awaits in the bathroom.

All Accommodations Offer:
• Hyatt Grand Bed®
• Wireless high-speed Internet access
• Oversized work desk; speakerphone
• LCD flat-panel HD television on network and various cable stations, video on demand
• Video account review, video checkout
• Individual climate control
• Electronic door lock, in-room safety-deposit box
• Turndown service available upon request
• Bath amenities; hair dryer; bathrobes provided in room

• Coffeemaker with complimentary coffee and tea
• In-room cooler
• Iron / ironing board
• iHome® alarm clock radio

Services & Facilities Offered
• 1-800-CHECK-IN®
• 24-hour in-room dining
• 10 restaurant outlets
• Full-service concierge; Hyatt E-Concierge
• Easy access to regional public transportation
• Multilingual staff
• Assistive listening devices

Other Amenities:
• Currency exchange
• Laundry / Dry Cleaning
• Self parking rates $16 overnight, plus tax; Valet parking rates $26 overnight, plus tax
• I-ride Trolley Transport access to attractions, local shopping, dining, and entertainment

Booking a room in the AAFS room block is an important way to support our organization and to keep overall meeting costs as low as possible. AAFS commits to a block of rooms at the Headquarter hotel(s) on behalf of meeting attendees and has a financial obligation to fill those blocks. Please help us to avoid penalties and to control costs for future events by staying at the official hotel. Staying within the block is also more convenient and helps you stay connected with the informal activities and networking opportunities that occur at the hotels during the meeting. If you are required to reserve a room through your company’s travel department, please forward the booking link to them so that you can reserve a room in the AAFS room block.
Each poster session presenter will be provided with a 4 ft. (height) x 8 ft. (width) poster board and an ample supply of push-pins. The board will be labeled with the presentation title and pre-assigned AAFS presentation number. Presenters are responsible for posting their material at least one hour prior to the opening of the session and removing the material before leaving the presentation area or within one-half hour after the session closes if still presenting. Volunteers will be available to assist the presenters. AAFS is not responsible for material posted early or left after the session is over. Material left behind will be disposed of after presentation hours.

AAFS Poster Presentation Format Is As Follows:
- Presenting authors are asked to have their posters ready for display at 9:00 a.m. for attendee viewing.
- Presenting authors will be required to be present from 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. to answer questions.
- Posters should be removed no later than 1:15 p.m.
- AAFS or its representatives will verify poster presentations during the hours of 11:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Authors who display a poster but do not present materials during required hours will not get credit for the poster presentations.
- Presenters should make arrangements with a co-author to cover lunch or breaks, or the presenting author should lunch or break before or after the 11:30 - 1:00 time period.
- Authors are also encouraged to bring reprints for distribution during the session and may wish to bring sign-up sheets for attendees who desire additional information.

Content:
The poster presentation should cover all key aspects of the work and contain the following items:
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Materials
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusions
- References

Presentation Format:
- Extensive narratives are not necessary. Short, “bulleted” statements are preferred.
- Results presented in the form of figures, diagrams, graphs, etc., are preferred, but may be presented in clear, concise tabular format.
- Statistical data should be titled and summarized in a clear, concise format.
- Material should be displayed in a logical sequence from top left to bottom right. Number all poster panels or use arrows so that the sequence of presentation is clear.
- All type should be a minimum of 14 pt and readable from a distance of 3-4 feet. Use standard type styles (e.g., Arial, Helvetica, Times New Roman).
- All poster panels should be printed with a laser or other high quality printer.
- The display does not need to be “artsy,” but the overall effectiveness of a poster presentation can be enhanced by using techniques such as mounting poster panels on colored paper or crescent board. Colors may be used to highlight important points.

AAFS Guidelines for Poster Presentations
AAFS Policy On Abstracts and Presentations
Presentations at AAFS Annual Scientific Meetings and corresponding abstracts must be formulated to promote education and to elevate accuracy, precision, and specificity in the forensic sciences. Presentations or abstracts which promote a commercial product, company, entity, or service are not allowed at AAFS Annual Scientific Meetings. Presentations by commercial entities shall be limited to the science and not to an advertisement or promotion of their products over that of a competitor. Any abstract or presentation that is perceived by a section program chair or the Academy Program Chair as a product endorsement will not be approved for presentation at the meeting. A presentation given at a meeting that, in the opinion of the section program chair or the Academy Program Chair, is a product endorsement may result in the presenter and corresponding company being barred from making presentations at future AAFS meetings.

Under the pre-condition that, in the submission process, authors must still disclose any specific references to products with commercial names, presentations and abstracts are allowed to mention a product by name only in the context of describing a scientific methodology or the source of sample. For example, specimens often have unique physical or chemical properties that are the key to their identification or analysis (e.g., Dacron fibers, Glock rifling, 3M tapes, explosive formulations, coating materials, etc.). It is appropriate for those materials to be specifically identified since they are relevant to the scientific results or references to specific reagents or instrumentation validated for use in the analytical procedure being presented where the use of a different product may affect the outcome of the analysis (e.g., Identifiler™ Amplification Kit, Agilent 5860 GC, HP-1 column, Olympus BHP microscope, etc.).

AAFS reserves the right to remove commercial references not disclosed by the author.
AAFS Guidelines For Presentations Using An LCD Projector

IMPORTANT MESSAGE:
Computers are not automatically provided by the AAFS. However, the section you are assigned to present before may coordinate this effort and have a computer available for your use at the meeting. Otherwise, it will be your responsibility to provide a laptop computer for your presentation. All inquiries should be addressed to your presenting section’s program chair.

PREPARING YOUR PRESENTATION:

- Microsoft PowerPoint® 2003 or later is highly recommended. Other versions of PowerPoint and programs may be difficult to support at the conference. If the current version of Microsoft products is used to create the presentation, save the file as a PowerPoint 2003 version. If using MS Word, do not save the document as a “.docx” file (extension). Save the file as a “.doc” file (extension).
- Dark background and light text provide acceptable contrast and display well in the darkened meeting room. Avoid distracting or otherwise hard to read color combinations such as red and blue, and yellow and green.
- Arial, Times New Roman, or Helvetica are the recommended font styles. Avoid using fonts that project poorly. Unusual or custom fonts may not be available on the host computer.
- Use as large a font as possible and fill the screen. Anything less than 24 is too small. Suggested font sizes are Titles: 48-54, Main text titles: 32, Smallest text lines: 24.
- Keep your presentation simple. Do not crowd the frame. Limit the number of text lines per frame to a maximum of seven lines, with no more than 30 characters per line.
- Use simple graphs and illustrations with a minimum of captions. Avoid using thin lines, dots, dashes, or other specialty lines.
- Verify your computer resolution by going to your computer’s control panel, selecting “Display” then “Settings.” The recommended resolution is 1024 x 768.
- Avoid the use of commercial messages (e.g., logo), and video and audio clips unless requested previously in the abstract submission.
- Save your presentation on a CD-ROM or jump/flash drive. Always test your presentation on another computer to verify file compatibility, layout, and style.

IF YOU PLAN TO USE YOUR OWN COMPUTER WITH THE LCD PROJECTOR AT THE MEETING (ONLY IF ALLOWED BY SECTION):

- Test your presentation with the LCD projection unit provided in the speaker ready room.
- You must report to your assigned room at least 30 minutes before the session is scheduled to begin (not your scheduled presentation time). Introduce yourself to the session moderators. Bring your presentation on a USB Drive or CD-ROM that is clearly labeled with your name. Please contact your presenting section’s Program Chair for these details.
- If allowed, each section will provide specific instructions by email prior to the meeting.
- You will be given instructions on when to connect to the LCD projection unit.

Guidelines for the Richard Rosner Award for the Best Paper

The Psychiatry & Behavioral Science Section of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences announces its annual award, “The Richard Rosner Award for the Best Paper by a Fellow in Forensic Psychiatry or Forensic Psychology.” To qualify: (1) the paper should have been completed as part of the work of the forensic fellowship year, OR within one year of the completion of the forensic fellowship year based upon work or research that took place during that year; (2) the paper must have not been previously published; and, (3) submission constitutes permission for publication in the Journal of Forensic Sciences.

To apply for the award please email or mail copies of the following: (1) the paper; (2) a letter from the director of the forensic fellowship program affirming that the author was a forensic fellow and the year of the author’s forensic fellowship; and, (3) the author’s curriculum vitae to Heather Jefferson, AAFS, 410 North 21st Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80904 or by email to hjefferson@aafs.org. Submissions must be received by December 31.

The award consists of:

- Free membership dues for one year in the Psychiatry & Behavioral Science Section of the AAFS, if the author meets the requirements and completes the application process;
- Free registration to the AAFS Annual Scientific Meeting;
- Acceptance of the paper for presentation at the AAFS Annual Scientific Meeting in the Psychiatry & Behavioral Science Section;
- Free subscription for one year to the Journal of Forensic Sciences;
- A cash award of $350 to the author; and
- A certificate affirming the author’s award.
VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR THE 2015 AAFS ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING

The 2015 AAFS Annual Scientific Meeting will take place February 16-21 in Orlando, FL. We need volunteers to accomplish an array of administrative and gate-keeping tasks throughout the week of the meeting. Volunteers who are not members of the Academy may receive complimentary registration to attend all non-ticketed sessions of the meeting with a minimum of eight (8) hours of completed volunteer service at the meeting. This does not include sessions requiring pre-registration or fees other than the basic meeting registration fee. If you plan to attend any of the Special Functions (e.g., workshops, breakfasts, luncheons, special sessions, etc.), please contact the Volunteer Coordinator for the AAFS Pre-Registration Form. Inactive members of the Academy are not eligible to receive complimentary registration.

Although AAFS members do not receive complimentary registration for volunteering, the Academy needs its members to volunteer. Your service to the Academy is instrumental in making the event a success. Persons accompanying registered attendees are also welcome to volunteer if they wish.

Below is a list of the various areas where we need volunteers and an information form. **Volunteer applications must be received no later than December 31, and are accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. Incomplete forms are not accepted.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AAFS Office Assistant</th>
<th>Luncheons</th>
<th>Plenary Session</th>
<th>AAFS Annual Business Meeting</th>
<th>Registration Desk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast Seminars</td>
<td>Special Sessions</td>
<td>AAFS Member? Yes [ ] No [ ]</td>
<td>Member#: __________________</td>
<td>Are you able to lift 50 lbs?  Yes [ ] No [ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AAFS 67th Annual Scientific Meeting Volunteer Information Form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: ________________________________ Salutation: ______ Degree: _____ Organization: ____________________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Address: __________________________________ City: ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State/Province: __________________________ Zip/Postal Code: __________________________ Country: __________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Phone: ____________________________ Cell Phone: ____________________________ Work Phone: ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax: ____________________________ Email: ____________________________ Gender: M [ ] F [ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The best way to contact me during the meeting is: [ ] Phone [ ] Email [ ] Other: ____________________________

AAFS Member? Yes [ ] No [ ] Member#: __________________ Are you able to lift 50 lbs? Yes [ ] No [ ]

Are you bilingual? Yes [ ] No [ ] If needed are you willing to translate? Y [ ] N [ ] Language(s): ____________________________

I plan to arrive in Orlando, FL on ____________________________ and depart on ____________________________

Please check all dates you are available to volunteer. Mark the time(s) of day you are available (a.m. and/or p.m.) as well as the maximum number of days for which you are willing to volunteer. **Please Note:** We make every attempt to fulfill your requests; however, there is no guarantee your requests will match our needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates Available</th>
<th>√</th>
<th>Time of Day Available</th>
<th>I prefer to work: [ ] Full Days [ ] Half Days</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friday, February 13</td>
<td></td>
<td>a.m. p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday, February 14</td>
<td></td>
<td>a.m. p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday, February 15</td>
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<td>a.m. p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday, February 16</td>
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<td>a.m. p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday, February 17</td>
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<td>a.m. p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday, February 18</td>
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<td>a.m. p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday, February 19</td>
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<td>a.m. p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday, February 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>a.m. p.m.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday, February 21</td>
<td></td>
<td>a.m. p.m.</td>
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</table>

Maximum number of days willing to work: ____________________________

[ ] I am requesting "Complimentary" registration as a non-member with a minimum of eight (8) hours of volunteer service. I understand that should I fail to meet my confirmed assignment and/or minimum hour requirements I may be charged for a full meeting registration and/or disqualified from volunteering at future AAFS meetings.

*Return completed form by December 31 to:*

[ ] Special accommodations needed (describe need): ______________________________________________

**Carolynne Forster, AAFS Volunteer Coordinator**
410 North 21st Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80904
Fax: (719) 636-1993
cforster@aafs.org

*You must fill out the form completely. Incomplete forms are not accepted.*
Welcome to the AAFS Staff news page! Information from the staff may be found here throughout the year (e.g., membership, registration, meetings, etc.). This is to help our members and applicants with some of the frequently asked questions that staff receive. Please take a moment to review the topics below:

**ACCOUNTING**

2015 AAFS Dues Notices will be mailed shortly. If you are a Student Affiliate or Trainee Affiliate, you must certify your eligibility to remain at that status before you will receive a dues notice.

You may download a copy of your dues invoice from your AAFS Web Account. There are two important changes to the dues invoices this year:

The “remit to” address has changed. All dues payments should be mailed to the AAFS Headquarters address (410 North 21st Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80904). No other address should be used for remitting payments to the AAFS. You may still pay your dues online using a credit or debit card.

The AAFS Directory of Members and Affiliates is available online with real-time information, and it will no longer be mailed. You may order the 2015 hard copy directory by checking the box on your dues invoice and adding an additional $15 to your dues payment. The 2015 Directory will be mailed in Summer 2015 only to those who purchase a copy.

**MEETING PLANNING**

Volunteering at the AAFS Annual Meeting Scientific Meeting has never been easier with online registration. We are currently accepting volunteer registration online for the 2015 Annual Meeting in Orlando. If you are interested in volunteering, you may sign up through your AAFS Web Account by clicking the “Create / Manage Your Volunteer Information” button on the Dashboard on the right-hand side of the page. If you have any questions, please contact Carolynne Forster (cforster@aafs.org).

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

The AAFS Directory is now small enough to fit in your pocket. That’s right! The Academy’s mobile directory is accessible via your app marketplace. You may search for members, place calls, and draft emails right from the mobile app. AAFS members can download a copy of the directory in Epub format, through your AAFS Web Account. Select “View Documents” on the right side of the dashboard to access and download your directory. If you have any questions, please contact Jeff Lubbers (jlubbers@aafs.org).

**MEMBERSHIP**

STUDENT AND TRAINEE AFFILIATES!! Your 2015 AAFS Annual Eligibility Form is now online on your AAFS Web Account. If you haven’t already done so, please download and complete the form and return it via email (preferred) to Membership Coordinator Cheryl Hunter (chunter@aafs.org). You may also fax your form to (719) 636-1993. The deadline for submission is September 19. If you will be upgrading your status to either Trainee Affiliate or Associate Member, the deadline to submit your application for upgrade is October 1. Only completed applications will be submitted to the section officer’s this Fall for consideration at the 2015 Annual Scientific Meeting. You may complete and submit your application through your AAFS Web Account. Please refer to the individual section requirements on the AAFS website (www.aafs.org/membership) before submitting your application.
Student Affiliates, who will be applying for the AAFS Student Affiliate Waiver, must still return the eligibility form to the AAFS Membership Department with the “waiver” box marked on the bottom of the form. You are still responsible for your 2015 dues payment which will keep your membership active for the 2015 membership year while you seek employment in the field of your forensic specialty. Once employed, you must upgrade your status to either Trainee Affiliate or Associate Member. Please feel free to contact Cheryl Hunter (chunter@aafs.org) with any questions.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS AND MEMBERS! The deadline by which to submit your application for promotion is October 1. Only completed and eligible applications will be submitted to the section officers this Fall for consideration at the 2015 Annual Meeting. Please refer to your section’s requirements on the AAFS website (www.aafs.org/membership) to see if you are eligible for promotion prior to submitting your application.

Complete Your AAFS Membership Application Online!

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences online membership application system will allow: 1) current members and affiliates to complete an application to upgrade your status; and, 2) non-members to complete the membership application process to become an Associate Member, Trainee Affiliate, or Student Affiliate.

Members
If you are currently a member or affiliate of the Academy and wish to upgrade your status, you may complete your application online at www.aafs.org. You will need to log into your AAFS Web Account (if you are unsure as to your login information, please email the Membership Department at membership@aafs.org). Currently, all of the required documentation (e.g., references, CVs, case reports, etc.) will need to be emailed (membership@aafs.org), mailed, or faxed separately to AAFS.

Non-Member Authors/Co-Authors
If you are not a member of the Academy, but you have served as an author or co-author on a presentation (oral or poster) at an AAFS Annual Scientific Meeting, an AAFS Web Account was established for you when your presentation was submitted. An email was sent to you with your login information. Please use this information to log into your “Author” account to start your membership application. If you are unable to obtain your login information, please contact the Membership Department (membership@aafs.org).

AAFS Annual Meeting Attendees, Exhibitors, and Volunteers
If you have attended, exhibited, or volunteered at an AAFS Annual Meeting, you should have an account on record with AAFS. Please contact the Membership Department for your identification number (membership@aafs.org).

If none of the above apply, please go to https://data.aafs.org/application/apply/start.aspx and click option C.

Please send your questions to AAFS Membership Coordinator Cheryl Hunter (chunter@aafs.org).

In Memoriam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status and Section</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert V. Blanke, PhD</td>
<td>Retired Fellow of the Toxicology Section, February 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Y. Chou, MS</td>
<td>Trainee Affiliate of the General Section, July 2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David J. Purcell, PhD</td>
<td>Retired Fellow of the Questioned Documents Section, July 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clyde C. Snow, PhD</td>
<td>Fellow of the Anthropology Section, May 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emanuel Tanay, MD</td>
<td>Retired Fellow of the Psychiatry &amp; Behavioral Science Section, August 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As the summer draws to a close, I find myself desperately trying to finish home-improvement projects. Schlepping off to the big-box stores with list in hand, hauling materials home, and trying to fit the projects in between all of the other summer activities. I’m not sure why summer is the “home improvement” season. Many of my own projects were indoors, and my work schedule is no different in the summer months than in any other season. There is no magical deadline that says, “All improvements must be accomplished in the summer or must be put off for another year.” In reality, to accomplish the goals I have set for myself (truth be told, my wife sets many of the projects for me), I should seek continual improvement.

At our most recent FEPAC mid-term meeting, we reviewed the self-studies from all of the programs applying for accreditation and reaccreditation. Through the use of self-studies, it is the hope and intention of FEPAC for programs to evaluate their strengths and weaknesses and identify areas for continual improvement.

“Without continual growth and progress, such words as improvement, achievement, and success have no meaning.” – Benjamin Franklin

It is reassuring to see that many of the FEPAC accredited programs have wholeheartedly adopted this philosophy. We are all proud of our respective institutions, but occasionally we need to take a step back and to take a look at the things we can do better, even the small ones. As an example, post-graduation assessment data is often difficult to collect, but it can also be extremely valuable in shaping the curriculum. The information from graduates may inform the program which courses or labs were the greatest contributor to their success. How can we better maintain a relationship with our alumni so that we can receive feedback that we might be missing?

In January of this year, the Department of Justice announced the formation of the National Commission on Forensic Science. I am extremely proud to say that not one, but two current sitting commissioners; Suzanne Bell, Associate Professor, West Virginia University and Michael “Jeff” Salyards, Executive Director, Defense Forensic Science Center, Department of the Army; were chosen from over 300 applicants to sit on the new commission. In the press release, one of the mentioned goals was “to develop policy recommendations for the U.S. Attorney General, including uniform codes for professional responsibility and requirements for formal training and certification.” While “formal training” may be interpreted differently than “formal education,” it strikes close enough to home that it should get all of our attention. As a commission, I feel that FEPAC is well-positioned to address the recommendations of the National Commission on Forensics Sciences; but I am not so naïve as to presume that there will not be recommendations for improvement in forensic education. FEPAC acknowledges the need for continual improvement, applies equally to the commission as well as our stakeholders. At every February and mid-term meetings, we discuss potential improvements to our existing policies, procedures, and standards. Additionally, we welcome feedback and suggestions from the forensic science community. Our mission is to enhance forensic science education and that requires self-inspection and open dialogue between the relevant constituencies.

Let’s all take a look at our continual improvement projects and rather than put them off for another season, address them now while they are fresh in our minds.
The Forensic Sciences Foundation, Inc., gratefully acknowledges the generous contributions made to the Foundation and its Endowment Fund. Please accept our apologies if your name does not appear below and contact the AAFS office as soon as possible with the correction. This listing reflects contributions received from 07/01/14 through 08/01/14.

The Fund’s balance through 08/01/14 was $975,622.18. Additionally, the FSF Endowment Fund has provided $215,533.00 in awards and grants since its inception in 1990.

FSF Endowment Fund Contributors

CRIMINALISTICS

$101+ - “Executive Circle”
Barry Fisher, MS, MBA

DIGITAL & MULTIMEDIA SCIENCES

$51-$100 - “Trustee”
Barbara Endicott-Popovsky, PhD

ODONTOLOGY

Up to $50 - “Board Member”
James McGivney, DMD
FSF Needs Your Help With the 2015 $ilent Auction!

With your help, the Forensic Sciences Foundation (FSF) Annual Silent Auction can exceed expectations during the 2015 Annual Scientific Meeting in Orlando, FL. Does your agency or department have “logo” gear such as hats, coffee mugs, T-shirts, denim shirts, polos, etc., that you would be willing to donate to the auction? Many of us are collectors of such items for display at work or at home.

For planning purposes, auction donations must be received by December 31.
in it. This historic endeavor will be of significant interest to all Academy members and will provide a unique forum for learning from each other about the future of forensic science.

Forensic Family Feud: The Academy Cup

Building on the Mentorship in Motion program in Seattle last year, we will be instituting a new AAFS tradition: The Academy Cup. In line with this year’s meeting theme, we will play the Forensic Family Feud. Each section will team up its leaders with young forensic scientists to compete in a game of Academy trivia. The winning section will receive the Academy Cup at the Annual Business Meeting in the afternoon. Committee members Laura Liptai, Carol Henderson, and Carla Noziglia have brought great energy and effort to planning this event, which was a huge success last year, and will now continue as a mechanism for bringing our members and students together in friendly competition.

AAFS Panel at IAFS is Set

I received an overwhelmingly positive response from the Academy membership for the AAFS day-long panel at the IAFS meeting in Seoul, Korea on October 16. We have an amazing line-up of papers, and the preliminary schedule can be found immediately following this article.

Condolences

Finally, the Academy family’s heart goes out to AAFS Executive Director, Anne Warren, whose husband, Steve Young, passed away in July after a long battle with cancer. On behalf of the Academy, a tree has been planted in his honor in Colorado Springs. The Forensic Sciences Foundation will be establishing the Warren-Young Fellowship in his memory to support outstanding teachers in forensic science. Donations to sustain the award in Steve’s honor can be directed to the FSF Chair, Betty Layne DesPortes (bldesportes@aol.com).

AAFS at IAFS: Future Directions in Forensic Science

Thursday, October 16

Session I

8:25 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.  Introduction
   Daniel A. Martell, PhD
   President, American Academy of Forensic Sciences

Forensic Science and Emerging Legal Policy

8:30 a.m. - 8:45 a.m.  Forensic Policy in the U.S.
   Victor W. Weedn, MD, JD *

8:45 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.  Delivery of Forensic Sciences in North America: Two Conceptual Models
   Douglas Lucas, MSc, DSc *, Barry A.J. Fisher, MS, MBA *

9:00 a.m. - 9:15 a.m.  The Future Relationship of Law and Forensic Science: A Collaborative Model
   Carol E. Henderson, JD *

9:15 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.  Error Reporting: Replacing Blame with Solutions
   Stephen D. Benjamin, PhD *, Betty Layne DesPortes, JD, MS *

9:30 a.m. - 9:45 a.m.  An Attorney’s View of Bitemark Admissibility in United States Courts
   Stuart A. Caplan, DDS *, Howard Kauffman, MD

9:45 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.  The NAS Report: A Path Forward for Strengthening Forensic Science in the World?
   Duarte N. Vieira, PhD, MD *

Terrorism and Crimes Against Humanity

10:00 a.m. - 10:14 a.m.  Profiling Terrorists: New Tools to Get the Truth
   Raymond H. Hamden, PhD *

10:15 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.  Evaluating a Bosnian War Criminal for the World Court in the Hague
   Daniel A. Martell, PhD *

continued on page 18
### AAFS at IAFS: Future Directions in Forensic Science cont.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 a.m.</td>
<td>Advances in Crime Scene Investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Crime Scene Reconstruction</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 a.m. - 11:15 a.m.</td>
<td>The Examination of Biological Forensic Evidence on Exhibits and the Scientific Method</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:15 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Likelihood Ratios in Sub-optimal DNA Profiles</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.</td>
<td>The Effect of Soft Tissue on Exposure Temperature Prediction from Burnt Bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45 p.m. - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>An Unusual Case of Commotio Cordis Resulting From Side Impact Airbag (CSI?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 p.m. - 12:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Injuries Arising From Glass Drinking Vessels Used in Stabbing and Slashing Attacks</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:15 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 p.m. - 2:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Multidisciplinary Perspectives in Forensic Identification</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 p.m. - 2:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Fingernail Biometric Identification</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:15 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Discriminant Function Analysis as Applied to Mandibular Metrics and Morphology to Assess Population Affinity in Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30 p.m. - 2:45 p.m.</td>
<td>Altered Age Estimations in Populations With Primary IGF-1D</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:45 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.</td>
<td>In Vivo Facial Tissue Depth for Canadian Mi’km’aq Adults: A Case Study from Nova Scotia, Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Application of Stable Isotope Forensics for Determining Geographic Origin of Unknown Human Remains from Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:15 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Reliability and Confidence of Fingerprint Features Selection</td>
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<td>3:30 p.m. - 3:45 p.m.</td>
<td>Bitemark Analysis in Hungary as a result of Aligned Education, Cooperative Learning, and International Collaboration in Forensic Dentistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:45 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>The Impact of Modified Extraction Methods on the Recovery of DNA From Skeletonized Remains Returned From the DPRK – Is There Regional Variability?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 p.m. - 4:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:15 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Multidisciplinary Perspectives in Post-Mortem Interval Estimation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:15 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.</td>
<td>New Techniques to Estimate Subadult Age at Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.</td>
<td>Cold Season Forensic Entomology and Bacteriology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5:45 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Assessing DNA Quality, Quantity, and Inhibition Using a Highly Sensitive Multiplex Quantification System for Forensic Samples
Jesse Ramirez BS*, Gina Pineda, MS, Anne Montgomery, MS, Robyn Thompson, MS, Sudhir Sinha, PhD, Ryan Yee BS, Zach Goecker BS, Steven Lee PhD

5:00 p.m. - 5:15 p.m. Break

Expert Witnesses

5:15 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. A Reality Show: You are Going to be an Expert Witness
Haskell M. Pitluck, JD*

5:30 p.m. - 5:45 p.m. A Little Lesson in Logic
Thomas W. Young, MD*

Session II

Advances in Forensic Behavioral Science

2:00 p.m. - 2:15 p.m. Global Perspectives on Contemporaneous Testamentary Capacity Evaluations
Daniel A. Martell, PhD*

2:15 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. Forensic Linguistics
Carole E. Chaski, PhD*

2:30 p.m. - 2:45 p.m. Diminishing the Death Penalty
John L. Young, MD*

2:45 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. Detecting Malingering with the Autobiographical Implicit Association Test
Laura Muscatello*, Anabella Alice Pozzoli

Advances in Forensic Toxicology

3:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m. Technologic Advances on Chemical Identification Standards
Victor W. Weedn, MD, JD*

3:15 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Case History Evaluation for 11 Cases Containing Synthetic Cannabinoids in Orange County, CA, USA
Dani C. Mata, MS*, Kaycee Fontes

3:30 p.m. - 3:45 p.m. Method Validation for a Quantitative Method of 23 Benzodiazepines and 3 &LSQO;Z-DRUGS&RSQO; in 5 Common Toxicological Matrices Using DPX Wax Tips and LCMSMS
Dani C. Mata, MS*

3:45 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Trends in Licit and Illicit Drug-Related Deaths in Florida 2001 to 2012
Dayong Lee, PhD*, Chris Delcher, Mildred M. Maldonado-Moline, PhD, Lindsey A. Bazydlo, PhD, Bruce A. Goldberger, PhD

4:00 p.m. - 4:15 p.m. Break

Advances in Digital and Multimedia Evidence

4:15 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Challenges and Opportunities in Forensic Multimedia Evidence
Zeno J. Geradts, PhD*

4:30 p.m. - 4:45 p.m. The Application of Specialized Photography
Michael E. Gorn, MS*

4:45 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. A Preliminary Study on the Individualizes of Monochromic Laser Printers
Ning Liu, MA*, George Chiu, Chuntao Chen, Daozhong Lv)
meantime, the Congress is expected to pass a continuing resolution in September to keep the government running. Please call your Congressman and ask him to recede to the Senate’s budget of $12 for Coverdell.

DNA Grants: As mentioned above, the JFA reauthorization is required for DNA grant programs; action is needed for authorization. No action is required for the DNA grant programs as it was funded at $125M in both the House and Senate bills; therefore, $125M can be expected in the budget.

NCFS & NIST OSAC Appropriations: The Administration’s NCFS and OSAC efforts are proceeding despite specific legislative authorization or funding. This is accomplished through reprogramming funds, but legislative support would be valuable. The Forensic Initiative and NIST Standards efforts are funded by the Senate in their bill at $5M for the Forensics Initiative and $3.5M for NIST standards development. More recently, we have heard an updated figure of $9.8M for these efforts. The House has not provided funding for either and wrote: “The recommendation does not include funding for the forensics initiative. The Committee is concerned that the Administration’s forensic sciences initiative lacks the involvement of the State and local practitioner community, making the community an observer—not a participant—in addressing forensic reform, and thereby running the risk that the initiative will not take into consideration existing, proven standards and processes used within the community.” The Academy leadership does not agree with this assessment that state and local practitioners are being left out nor that existing standards will be ignored and the Academy strongly supports the National Commission on Forensic Science and the NIST OSAC effort. The Senate Judiciary Committee disagrees with the DOJ prohibition of a SWG within the NIST OSAC structure and specifically directs that a SWG for digital evidence be established within the NIST OSAC structure.

Mental Health Legislation: The Academy has endorsed H.R. 3717, The Helping Families In Mental Health Crisis Act, introduced by Representative Tim Murphy (R-PA), a sweeping mental health care enabling bill, which currently has 96 cosponsors. This legislation intends to make available needed psychiatric, psychological, and supportive services for individuals diagnosed with mental illness and families in mental health crisis and would create an Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders, in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The Academy recognizes that mental health disorders are at the root of a significant amount of violent and other criminal activity seen by its membership and supports this bill.

Infant/Child Death Investigation: S. 314/H.R. 669, The Sudden Unexpected Death Data Enhancement and Awareness Act, was originally introduced on February 13, 2013, by Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ) who passed away. Recently, Senators Sherrod Brown (D-OH) and Kelly Ayotte (R-NH) reintroduced the bill, which currently has 11 cosponsors. Representative Frank Pallone (D-NJ) has introduced HR 669, which currently has 20 cosponsors. This bill would create grants to improve investigations for sudden unexpected or unexplained death of infants and children, to establish a national child death reporting system, as well as to enhance public health activities related to stillbirths. The Academy is considering endorsing this bill.

Rapid DNA Legislation: ASCLD has been working with the FBI to draft legislation to ensure appropriate use of the new rapid DNA identification technology. The DNA Identification Act of 1994 requires that operators of DNA instrumentation be operated by accredited forensic laboratories and by personnel with specific educational background, precluding non-technical law enforcement officers to use such automated (hands free) instrumentation at booking stations. Thus, some legislation will be needed; however, we would not like to see the new rapid ID instruments legislatively pushed before they are ready into uses that they were not designed for or used to bypass the forensics community.

Useful Websites: The Senate Judiciary Committee members can be found at: www.judiciary.senate.gov/about/members. The House Judiciary Committee members can be found at: http://judiciary.house.gov/index.cfm/committee-members. The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, & Transportation members can be found at: www.commerce.senate.gov/public/.


Action Needed: Please call your representatives to cosponsor the Leahy/Cornyn and Rockefeller Bills to reauthorize the Justice-for-All Act and to recede to the Senate appropriation numbers of $12M for Coverdell; $9.8M for the NIST OSAC and $5M for Forensics Initiative (NCFS, NIST, and NIJ).

Please send any comments on legislation to Victor Weedn, your AAFS CFSO representative, or to Barry Logan, Chair of the Governmental Affairs Committee.
ANTHROPOLOGY

Source: Angi M. Christensen, PhD
Section Secretary

Michael Warren announces that the C.A. Pound Human Identification Laboratory at the University of Florida recently qualified for certification by the Department of Defense, making it the first academic forensic anthropology laboratory to achieve certification or accreditation based on ISO 17025 and Supplemental Standards. Other forensic anthropology laboratories are encouraged to seek certification and/or accreditation to further strengthen and standardize the discipline. Those interested in learning more about the process of accreditation for academic laboratories are welcome to contact Mike at mwarren@ufl.edu.

CRIMINALISTICS

Source: John J. Lentini, BA
Section Secretary

It may seem to some that February 2015 is a long way off, but the time to start planning for the next Academy meeting is now. Get your plans made and your funding in order. Maybe even plan some family fun time before or after the meeting. Orlando weather in February is usually very pleasant and we have an excellent venue. The Hyatt Regency is the former Peabody Hotel (sorry, no more duck parades) and is a world-class property.

Now would be a great time to apply for promotion, either from Associate Member to Member or from Member to Fellow.

If you have been an Associate Member for two years and have already attended one annual meeting, you are eligible for promotion to Member. Getting promoted to Fellow requires a little more work. Here are the Criminalistics Section requirements for Fellow status:

While serving as a Member, the applicant must:
1. Fulfill the AAFS Basic Requirements for Promotion, and
2. Serve two (2) years as a full Member, and
3. Register and attend a minimum of two (2) annual meetings of the AAFS. The meeting at which the title of Member was conferred, if attended, may be counted however, the meeting at which the title of Fellow is being considered shall not be counted, and
4. Meet one (1) or more of the following requirements on three (3) separate occasions within ten (10) consecutive years prior to the annual meeting at which the title of Fellow is being considered (not to include the annual meeting at which the title of Fellow is being considered):
   a. Be presenting author of a paper presented at an annual meeting of the AAFS, or
   b. Prepare and submit a paper that is accepted for publication in the Journal of Forensic Sciences or other peer-reviewed scientific journal. This requirement is fulfilled if the applicant’s name appears as an author on the paper. Letters to the Editor or Book Reviews will not be considered in fulfilling this requirement, or
   c. Participate as a moderator, assistant moderator, or panelist at two (2) or more annual meetings of the AAFS, or
   d. Participate as a site evaluator/commissioner for the Forensic Science Education Programs Accreditation Commission (FEPAC) or as faculty of a CSI Summer Camp or Forensic Science Education Conference (FSEC) on two (2) separate occasions, or
   e. Serve as an active member or chair of either an AAFS or Criminalistics Section committee for two (2) or more years.

Becoming a Fellow is a major professional accomplishment that signifies your dedication to your profession. Fellow status is a requirement in order to be eligible for elected office in the Criminalistics Section.

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You can also show your dedication to the work of the Academy by recruiting a colleague to submit an application for membership in the largest and best organization of professional forensic scientists on the planet.

The forms for membership application and promotion are available on the AAFS website (www.aafs.org). Applications must be received by October 1 in order to be considered for admission to the Academy or promotion at the 2015 meeting.

The deadline for submitting papers has already passed, but if you have an interesting DNA case, it is not too late to take part in the second annual “You got DNA from What?!” session, scheduled for Friday night.

Anyone with questions about participating in the meeting should contact Program Chair Karolyn Tontarski at 4n6evidence@gmail.com, or Co-chair Vinny Desiderio at vfornsic@yahoo.com. We look forward to seeing you in Orlando.

DIGITAL & MULTIMEDIA SCIENCES

Source: Marcus K. Rogers, PhD, Section Secretary

As you read this, know that your program committee has been very busy working on the selection of proposals and abstracts for the 2015 Annual Scientific Meeting in Orlando. With the program committee’s work near completion (not sure that committee ever truly gets a rest), it is time to turn our attention to the next item at hand, namely membership and promotion within the DMS Section. Membership in the DMS Section has been steadily increasing. As of the writing of this article, the total membership in our section is 118. The breakdown of the membership is as follows:

- 20 Fellows;
- 24 Members;
- 50 Associate Members;
- 2 Retired Fellows;
- 19 Student Affiliates;
- 3 Trainee Affiliates; and,
- 12 Applicants.

It’s extremely important that those section members, who have the sufficient time and service to the section, apply for promotion to Fellow. It is equally important for Associate Members who have sufficient time and service to the section to also apply to become Members. The October 1 deadline for membership is fast approaching. The AAFS is very strict about deadlines and no applications for new member or promotion will be accepted after the cutoff date.

As with any other organization, membership numbers count. We have seen tremendous growth in the last few years and I urge everyone to be on the lookout for new members and to make sure that when you are due for promotion, you get those applications in.

ENGINEERING SCIENCES

Source: Robert D. Lynch, BA

Forensic Architecture

Forensic architecture can differ from forensic cases in other fields because its practice may preempt and prevent legal action or events that could result in injury, damage, or public disputation. Consider three cases.

When 60 facilities were surveyed for compliance with requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), a county government engaged a forensic architect to identify non-compliant conditions that could be the subject of discrimination claims. Several thousand conditions were identified at the community activity and cultural centers, half-way houses, day care centers, libraries, fire stations, municipal services and transportation centers, and a large county jail. The architect then helped the legal department prioritize the items for remediation based on most urgent need in terms of most likely legal claims. This forensic architectural service was therefore preventive, providing architectural advice to assist a client before being forced into court. In the event of any legal complaint, the architect remained available to provide expert witness assistance in the legal defense of the county.

In another case, when the owner of a large air cargo building at an international airport offered it for sale, the buyer claimed that the owner/seller had to make over $500,000 in upgrade repairs to the facility to meet requirements of the ADA Law. The forensic architect’s services included review of the buyer’s claim, inspection of the facility, analysis to determine the actual obligation by the owner, and assistance with negotiations to resolve differences and achieve an amicable settlement, all of which resulted in the successful sale of the building. Once again, these expert forensic architectural services were preemptive, keeping the parties out of court, and reducing the seller’s obligation for repairs to $100,000.

Finally, in a historic district of a small college town where architectural modifications to the exteriors of buildings are required to be in accordance with historic preservation guidelines of the U.S. Department of the Interior, an entrance ramp at a renovated restaurant was constructed too steeply. Nevertheless, state building officials approved the design. The forensic architect, hired by an interested party, inspected the site and reviewed state-approved drawings that indicated, erroneously, that the ramp was compliant with the building code. The architect made calculations and created a graphic demonstration of the dangerous shift in the center of gravity of a manual wheelchair user on this ramp. The architect offered testimony that the steepness was not only in violation of the state building code and federal law, but also extremely dangerous for people who use wheelchairs. Despite this evidence, the state proceeded to approve the variance for the ramp. The architect is now engaged as an expert to assist the legal effort appealing the state ruling. Assistance is also being rendered in filing a complaint with the U.S. Department of Justice.
Although this third case has actually come to court, the forensic architect’s role in all three illustrations involved pre-emptive work that was designed to prevent injury or further disputes.

**GENERAL**

Source: Claire E. Shepard, MS, Section Secretary

Thank you to everyone who submitted abstracts for the 2015 Annual Meeting in Orlando. Program Chair Steve Clark and co-chair Steve Chancellor have reviewed those abstracts and have developed a program for the February meeting. They have also selected the moderators for the scientific sessions during this process. Thus, it is time to start planning for our next meeting. Don’t forget to make your travel plans early as the headquarters hotel often sells out.

In addition to our section program chairs, there are several General Section members who are on the AAFS 2015 Program Committee. Julie Howe is Chair of the Student Academy and is working to prepare that program for Orlando area students. In addition, Tanisha Henson is Co-Chair of the Poster Sessions and Claire Shepard is Co-Chair of the Breakfast Sessions. Congratulations to our members for being named to the program committee.

The General Section Nominating Committee, consisting of Paul Kish, Frank Horvath, and Bill Andrews, is accepting nominations by petition until October 15, for elections in Orlando for the positions of section chair and section secretary.

From the Forensic Sciences Foundation Research Committee, Bill Andrews reports a great increase in General Section applications for Lucas Grants. Two section Fellows and two Associate Members submitted applications. Good luck with those applications.

Paul Kish and the other members of the General Section Long Term Planning Committee including Joanna Collins, Bill Andrews, Catherine Dougherty, Richard Walter, Claire Shepard, Alan Boehm, and Julie Howe have been working to develop a survey to assist in the long-term planning of our section. Be on the lookout for the General Section survey which will be emailed to all General Section members from the AAFS office in September. Please take a few minutes to complete the survey. Input from the membership is critical as the information from the survey will be utilized to develop a long-term plan for our section.

**ODONTOLOGY**

Source: Iain A. Pretty, DDS, PhD, Section Chair

As you read this Adam Freeman will be finalizing the abstracts for next year’s Odontology Section Scientific Program. I hope that you submitted yours by the August 1 deadline and will be able to contribute to what should be a fantastic meeting in Orlando. The Odontology Section serves many purposes both as an advocate for odontology but also forensic science in general as part of our contribution to general AAFS affairs. The annual meeting is a highlight for many of us - the opportunity to share the latest research, case reports, and legal developments – not only in odontology – but also in allied forensic disciplines. This sharing of scientific knowledge is one way that the Academy helps to advance forensic science; one of the others is the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*. If you are presenting in Orlando, please consider if your paper would be suitable for submission as a research paper, a technical note, or a case report. Publishing a paper can seem daunting and the process difficult for those outside of academic forensic science. I can assure you, though, that the effort is well worth it. Please speak to any of the Odontology Section JFS Editorial Board members who would be more than happy to help.

The deadline for submitting applications for promotions and membership within the Academy is October 1 - please don’t forget this. Keep a close eye on the AAFS website to see when meeting registration opens. The hotel accommodations link is currently available to make your reservations. While you are online, please also visit the ABFO website (www.abfo.org) to learn more about their workshops slated for the Orlando meeting as well as the ASFO website (www.asfo.org) to see what their annual meeting agenda promises. As always, it will be a packed week full of opportunities to share science, improve the discipline and spend time with friends and colleagues. I’m off to book my plane tickets.

**PATHOLOGY/BIOLOGY**

Source: Kathryn Haden-Pinneri, MD, Section Secretary

As you read this, Section Program Chair Jim Caruso has pored through hundreds of abstracts to develop the Pathology/Biology Section program for the 2015 Annual Scientific Meeting being held in Orlando, February 16-21. Thanks to all members who submitted abstracts for consideration. In late October, you may check the status of your submission online by logging into your AAFS account portal and clicking the program submission button. Official notifications of acceptance will be mailed no later than the second week of November.

The mentor spotlight for this issue is on Corinne Fligner and Donald Reay, who are the two mentors who stand out more than any others for Sally Aiken. Described as very detail-oriented and possessing a tremendous fund of knowledge, Dr. Fligner stressed the importance of small details, persistence, and self-discipline. Dr. Reay provided his trainees insight on looking at problems from other angles, loved to be challenged and still checks in on his prior fellows, providing advice and support.

It is important for us all to remember that the learning process never really ends. Maintaining contact with our trainees, even if only once or twice a year at meetings, helps sustain the mentorship. So take some time in February to sit with your mentor or trainees and catch up, learn from each other and continue the circle of knowledge and education.

Let’s continue to celebrate our Forensic Science Family. Anyone with comments they would like to share regarding favorite mentors, please send them to me: kathy.haden-pinneri@ifs.hctx.net.

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By the time you read this article, summer 2014 will be in the rear-view mirror and February 2015 will be quickly approaching. Several interesting workshop and presentation abstracts have been submitted. Early planning to attend the AAFS 2015 meeting in Orlando is vital as the hotel block will fill up very quickly and airfare gets more expensive the longer you wait to book.

Jim Lee and Kevin Kulbacki have worked hard to develop a QD Section program that will be worth your time and money. Apart from the QD workshops and program, networking with colleagues from all sections of the Academy will enhance the benefits of attending the meeting.

For those of you coming from areas with deep snow in February, Orlando will be the right place to soak up sun and information. ABFDE re-certification points will be awarded for attendance at the workshops and the oral presentations. You may also consider bringing your family and extending your meeting into a vacation.

For those whose abstracts have been accepted, please make sure to check the Academy’s guidelines for workshops, presentations, and posters. The Academy has strict rules about access to meeting rooms so make sure that you register for the workshops in which you are interested as well as for the general sessions. Don’t forget the Breakfast Seminars and other extra-curricular events.

Members of the QD Section are reminded of the section’s business meeting and it is important that you attend and make your views known. Please contact Section Chair Tom Vastrick (vastrick@yahoo.com) to get your items onto the meeting docket.

As always, please encourage your colleagues who are not members to join the AAFS QD Section. One major focus of this year’s meeting is “Learning from Each Other.” We can all learn something new from our colleagues, and an increased membership will help to keep us learning all through our careers.

Perhaps each of our individual disciplines can be seen as immediate families, all a part of the extended family of forensic science as a whole. Our immediate family, the Toxicology Section, has a rich legacy which we have celebrated in many ways over the years, be it through tracing our professional family trees, paying tribute to our mentors, or simply making it a point to introduce our newest members to our most experienced at an open forum. We know we stand on the shoulders of those who have come before us and we celebrate that heritage.

This year will be no different. I hope you are making your plans now to join us in family-friendly Orlando as we continue to celebrate our Forensic Family. There is a fury of activity going on behind the scenes, as Section Program Chair Rebecca Jufer Phipps (rhipps@phipps.ws) and Co-Chair Dan Anderson (DAnderson@coroner.lacounty.gov) labor to bring you an outstanding program. As a program preview, the tradition of special sessions of DUID topics and Pediatric Toxicology along with a joint session of Toxicology and Pathology/Biology will be maintained. In addition, and keeping with the forensic family theme, we will have more interdisciplinary interactions; a joint session with the Psychiatry & Behavioral Science will occur with a small panel presentation of “Psychological Autopsy: Toxicology and Psychiatry/Behavioral Sciences in a Working Relationship.”

The deadline for abstract submission for the 2015 meeting has now passed, the peer-review process is underway, and the final program elements have been submitted to AAFS for approval. It is a huge job and Rebecca and Dan deserve a lot of credit for keeping within the tight AAFS deadlines. Official acceptance letters for abstracts from AAFS will be mailed by mid-November and the preliminary program will be published in November as well.

The Toxicology Section membership is healthy, but in my assessment, our growth seems to have slowed a bit. Of course, the tough economy of the past few years has made it difficult for younger potential members to join. Please encourage your non-member colleagues to apply; the career benefits of membership outweigh the small initial cost. The application process is completely online (https://webdata.aafs.org/application/apply/start.aspx) and details are located on the AAFS website.

Additionally, our section members of any status (Trainee or Student Affiliates, Associate Members, Members, etc.) need to determine if they are eligible for promotion, and if so, complete the application process. Some section activities (e.g., section officer or committee chair) require full Member or Fellow status in order to participate. I have obtained a list of section members who are eligible for promotion and will be reaching out to these members soon. If you discover that you are not yet eligible for promotion, you can fulfill some of the promotion requirements by participating in meetings as an attendee, presenter, moderator, or volunteer. The deadline for receipt of all application materials is October 1.

See you in Orlando!
Psychiatry & Behavioral Science: The Power of Intuition in Deception Detection cont.

unrelated to deception. Stereotypical cues, such as gaze aversion and fidgeting, are not only invalid cues for deception, but they can actually impair one’s ability to detect deception.

Are some people better at detecting deception than others? Perhaps. Ekman et al. studied the deception-detection abilities of various individuals by having them watch one-minute video clips of mock interrogations of ten people, half of whom were lying and half of whom were telling the truth in describing their feelings on a particular subject. They found that while the vast majority of individuals did no better than chance in detecting lying, a very small number of people were quite skilled at detecting lies, with accuracies reaching 70-80%. They found high rates of accuracy clustering within certain professions, particularly in law-enforcement and intelligence, including select members of the Secret Service, Central Intelligence Agency, and Sheriff’s Department. What techniques were these law-enforcement and intelligence officers using that made them particularly effective at detecting deception? The authors hypothesized that these skilled human lie-detectors were able to consciously perceive and process a specific set of non-verbal cues, termed “microexpressions”, in real time. Microexpressions are ultra-brief facial movements, lasting only a fraction of a second, that supposedly reveal a person’s underlying genuine emotion. Too fleeting and complex for an untrained or inexperienced expert to spot, microexpressions are thought to be detectable only by trained or experienced lie-detecting individuals. The authors hypothesized that identification of microexpressions contributed to superior lie-detecting abilities of these individuals, but also noted that little is known about how they detect these cues, how they utilize these cues, and how they finalize their judgments. These findings are not without controversy. Some researchers have questioned the very existence of highly skilled human lie-detectors and the utility of microexpressions. A meta-analysis by Bond et al concluded that, across the literature as a whole, individual differences in detecting deception are minute and that there is no replicable predictor of lie-detection accuracy. The authors concluded that there is no “Pinocchio’s nose” or behavioral sign that indicates that someone is lying and that lie experts do not perform any better than lay judges in detecting deception.

According to ten Brinke et al., the deception-detection incompetence seen in the majority of people is inconsistent with evolutionary theory, which suggests accurate detection of deception is critical for a species’ survival and would therefore be universal. Evolutionary theory posits that the ability to accurately detect deception would have evolved alongside the ability to deceive in a co-evolutionary “competition.” Attraction of a mate, acquisition of food and shelter, and evasion of predators are all enhanced by successful deception and keen deception detection. Deceivers continuously adapt to avoid detection, while the targets of deception follow close behind in their counter-deception strategies to catch those who attempt to deceive them.

In line with evolutionary theory, deception and deception detection is not unique to humans; it is seen throughout the Animal and Plant Kingdom. For example, the bee orchid (Ophrys sp.) possesses a petal on the flower that mimics the body parts of a female bee. Male bees, deceived by the display, attempt to copulate with the flower petal and during the simulated sex, the orchid’s pollen coats the bee and facilitates pollination. Some bees are so attracted to the bee orchid that they prefer to copulate with the flower, at the expense of copulating with the female bees. Another example of deception involves the bizarre-looking anglerfish (Lophiiformes sp.) that lives in the darkest depths of the ocean. The anglerfish has a photoreceptor-rich, fleshy, worm-like structure projecting from its head that can undulate and glow, like a tasty snack, to lure in potential prey. Once the target draws close enough to the undulating and glowing “worm”, the anglerfish snatches up its unsuspecting prey.

In order to reproduce as a species, bees must develop ways of discriminating a bee orchid petal from a real female bee. Similarly, in order to survive, the anglerfish’s prey must develop ways of discriminating the undulating worm-like structure from that of real worms. As deceivers develop more sophisticated deception techniques, the deception targets develop more sophisticated deception-detection abilities. Evolutionary pressures force deception detectors to increase their ability to both receive and interpret sensory stimuli more effectively and accurately. It is possible that deception pressures have contributed to more evolutionary-developed and keener senses, integrations and interpretations of sight, smell, sound, taste, echolocation, or even magnetoreception, to better discriminate a potential mate from an orchid petal or potential food from a predator.

If humans are so poor at detecting deception, have deceivers won the proverbial arms race between deceivers and deception-detectors? In other words, over time, have liars become so good at deception, that we can no longer sense with our eyes and ears that someone is telling a lie? Recent research suggests that humans are able to detect lies, but not using the traditional human senses. Accumulating research suggests that humans can detect lies if they use their sense of “intuition.” Intuition is the ability to know or understand something, without conscious reasoning. Dual-Process Theory proposes that humans use two kinds of thinking when making decisions, one intuitive and the other deliberate. Intuitive thinking is considered a fast, automatic, unconscious process, whereas deliberate thinking is considered a slow, conscious, analytic process. Evidence from primatology and neuroscience suggest that without conscious awareness, parts of the human brain can automatically detect deception. Using experimental methods developed in the field of psychology, researchers have begun to explore the potential of intuition or the unconscious as a tool for lie detection.

Reinhard et al. demonstrated that lies are detectable when unconscious, intuitive mental processes take over from deliberate mental processes. In five different experiments, Reinhard et al. found that the ability of student judges to detect deception in a mock trial greatly

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increased after periods of unconscious processing. They found that judges who were kept from consciously deliberating, for example, by completing a demanding word-search puzzle, outperformed those who consciously deliberated. The judges also outperformed what would be expected by chance. Imposing cognitive load, through the use of a word-search puzzle, or interrupting conscious deliberation about a target’s truthfulness increased deception-detection accuracy by up to 15%. The authors hypothesized that the superior detection performance of the unconscious was related to its ability to perceive particularly rich and complex behavioral patterns needed to detect lies and integrate this information into a judgment. The unconscious was picking up on multiple highly subtle, complex, accurate cues that were too complex or too subtle for the conscious mind either to perceive or integrate.

A similar study used the concept of “thin-slicing” to illustrate the power of intuition for lie detection. One way to assess intuitive judgments is to have subjects view thin slices of behavior and then have them make judgments based on incomplete information—a process known as thin-slicing. Popularized by Malcolm Gladwell’s book, Blink: The power of thinking without thinking, thin-slicing is thought to encourage participants to think in a more intuitive manner. In an experiment by Albrechtsen et al., participants watched video clips of five true and five false confessions provided by inmates of a correctional facility. The participants were split into two groups—one group watched the full three-minute video of each confession and the other group only watched a slice—fifteen seconds—of each confession. The study found that, overall, the participants who watched only the fifteen-second slice of each confession where significantly more accurate at differentiating between true and false confessions than those who watched the whole three minutes.

In March 2014, ten Brinke et al., published a study generating further evidence and support to the use of intuitive thinking for lie detection. In the study, a group of students watched video-clips of suspects who were being questioned about stealing a hundred dollars; the individuals were required to insist that they had not committed a crime. Half the suspects were genuinely pleading their innocence, while the other half were lying. After watching the video, the students were asked to identify who was lying and who was telling the truth. Unsurprisingly, the students did worse than chance, discriminating liars from truth-tellers with a combined accuracy of 46.83%. Then the students were shown still photographs of the faces of the same suspects from each video clip, along with words associated with lies (“untruth”, “dishonest”, “invalid”, “deceitful”) or truth (“truthful”, “honest”, “valid”, “genuine”) presented at the center of the screen. The students were instructed to categorize, as quickly and accurately as possible, the words displayed as lie-related concepts or truth-related concepts, regardless of the face accompanying the word. The researchers were interested in whether observing someone tell a lie would, outside conscious awareness, activate concepts associated with deception. This turned out to be the case. When students were shown words associated with lies along with the faces of guilty subjects they had previously seen in the video clip, the students were faster and more accurate at categorizing the lie-related words. Similarly, truth-related words were easier to sort when associated with the faces of innocent pleaders. When the students where shown words that were discordant with the actual guilt or innocence of the pleader, they were slower and less accurate at categorizing the words. The students were not consciously aware that the pleader was lying or telling the truth. The authors proposed that the photographs activated concepts of truth or lies in the students’ unconscious and made it easier for them to sort the cards. Viewed from a Dual-Process Theory perspective, the results suggest that the unconscious can make efficient and effective use of cues of deception, but that the resulting accurate unconscious assessment are made inaccurate either by consolidation with or correction by conscious processes. Ten Brinke et al. concluded that these results provide long-sought support for the evolutionary perspective that accurate deception detection is adaptive and should be favored by natural selection.

The results from Reinhard, Albrechtsen and ten Brinke all provide support to the notion that humans can detect lies accurately but that this ability lies in the unconscious mind. This makes theoretical sense, given that the unconscious is able to perceive and process large amounts of complex information and patterns, and human lying is considered to be a fairly complex behavior. It is possible that the law enforcement and intelligence officers described by Ekman et al. were actually using intuitive thinking to perceive and interpret patterns, instead of deliberately and consciously spotting microexpressions. In the future, psychiatrists could learn to use intuitive thought processes when evaluating the truthfulness of a subjective report from a patient. Intuition may even help in detecting malingering or, at the very least, suspect malingering. Perhaps intuition could be used as a complementary tool, in conjunction with the guidelines, interview tips, and psychological tests currently used to detect malingering. In order to tap fully into the intuitive thought processes, one could envision clinicians or other professionals training themselves to become more intuitive thinkers. Although still in its infancy, research suggests that intuitive thinking can be taught, and some researchers have even begun to look into teaching deception detection. Overall, we are only starting to understand the power of intuition in deception-detection. There are still many questions left unanswered in this field and complete answers will only come from the integration of research from various disciplines. There is still plenty more to be discovered—and that is not a lie.


11. Schauer F. Neuroscience, lie-detection, and the law: contrary to the prevailing view, the suitability of brain-based lie-detection for courtroom or forensic use should be determined according to legal and not scientific standards. Trends in cognitive sciences. Mar 2010;14(3):101-103.


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Psychiatry & Behavioral Science: The Power of Intuition in Deception Detection cont.


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Do You Remember When?

Source: Kenneth S. Field, MBA

1964... In 1964, after years of discussion, the Academy incorporated the organization in the State of Illinois. Illinois was selected for two reasons: (1) Its non-profit statutes were considered by the Academy’s Auditor and by a national parliamentary society to be exemplary; and, (2) The Academy’s Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Camp, resided in Chicago. AAFS is still registered in Illinois and is still classified as a “General Not-for-Profit Corporation.”

1974... The Forensic Sciences Foundation embarked on its third federally funded research grant in 1974: “The Criminalistics Proficiency Research Project.” (The Foundation’s first federally funded grant resulted in a national reporting system on street drugs (called “Dawn”) and the second project produced a comprehensive three-volume assessment of the forensic sciences profession.) The committee that organized and conducted the proficiency testing project included Academy members: John Anderson, J. D. Chastain, Kenneth Field, Dick Fox, Charles Leete, Tony Longhetti, Charles McInerny, Joe Peterson, Andy Principe, John Thornton, and Ed Whittaker. The initial proficiency testing research project is now a widely acclaimed international program.

1984... The first recorded discussion to create a “Student” category of membership occurred at the 1984 Executive Committee Meeting. The concept was considered to be worthwhile because, given a reduced registration fee, full-time forensic science students would be afforded an opportunity to hear papers and discussions on subjects not normally covered in college courses. Additionally, students could meet established scientists in their discipline. Finally, early exposure to the role of the Academy might lead to membership in AAFS. The Student membership classification was officially approved by the Academy membership in 1988.
The following individuals have submitted applications for Associate Member, Trainee Affiliate, or Student Affiliate. Applications that are received and completed by October 1 will be considered for approval at the February 2015 Board of Directors Meeting. Due to space constraints, AAFS does not list members who are applying for promotion to Fellow or to Member; however, a list of these individuals is found on the AAFS website under “News & Noteworthy.” Comments or concerns regarding an applicant should be submitted in writing to: Cheryl Hunter, Membership Coordinator, AAFS, 410 North 21st Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80904; chunter@aafs.org. Comments must be received by February 9, 2015.

ANTHROPOLOGY

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Kjerland, Lars Tore, MSc
Preston, UNITED KINGDOM
Klein, Aryn, MA
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Klein, Nicole S., BA
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continued on page 30
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Academy News
### Engineering Sciences

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- Mullin, Joseph, BS  
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- Smith, Karen L., MS  
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- Solar, Jorge J.L.S.R.  
  Nuevo Chimbote, PERU  
- Strona, Frank V., PhD  
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- Suderman, Darrel, PhD  
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- Valente, Alexander, BS  
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- Vitali, Michelle M., MA  
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- Watson, Mark J., BS  
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continued on page 34
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Shomo, Daniel J., BS
Junior, WV

Songer, Mark, MFS
Coronado, CA

Walid, Almued M., BSc
Alexandria, EGYPT


**Toxicology**

**Associate Member**
- Ambach, Lars, MSc
  Bern, SWITZERLAND
- Baruwa, Shukurat O., MFS
  Alexandria, VA
- Battal, Dilek, PhD
  Mersin, TURKEY
- Brooks, Sara K., MS
  Albany, NY
- Colby, Jennifer, PhD
  San Francisco, CA
- Crum, Erin D., MS
  Lexington, KY
- DeChano, Wayne, BS
  Albuquerque, NM
- Hargrove, Veronica, PhD
  San Antonio, TX
- Hartman, Rebecca L., BA
  Baltimore, MD
- Kristofic, John J., BS
  Dover AFB, DE
- Lee, Jaesin, DPharm
  Wonju-si, SOUTH KOREA
- Mack-Seay, Loreley E., BS
  Nashville, TN
- Massiello, Autumn, PhD
  Houston, TX
- Miller, Caitlin E., MS
  Los Angeles, CA
- Nash-Montgomery, Nadra N., MS
  Fort Lauderdale, FL
- Shukla, Ritesh K., PhD
  Ahmedabad, INDIA
- Sutton, Belicia C., BS
  Bessemer, AL
- Turri, Jennifer L., BS
  Vulcan, MI
- Vanimireddy, Lakshminiran R., PhD
  Bellevue, WA
- Veitenheimer, Allison, MS
  Tulsa, OK
- Williams, Chinyere M., BS
  Oakland, CA
- Wright, Trista Haupt, PhD
  Richmond, VA

**Trainee Affiliate**
- Cassell, Brittany, MS

**Student Affiliate**
- Ali, Leah, BS
  Pittsburgh, PA
- Azad, Aasim H., MS
  Parkville, MD
- Brooker, Ian Thomas
  Medina, OH
- Eckberg, Melanie, BS
  Doral, FL
- Finkelstein, Marissa J., BA
  Gainesville, FL
- Fowler, Faith
  Brooklyn, NY
- Leon, Lorena A.
  Miami, FL
- Luo, Kathleen K., BS
  University Park, PA
- Saenz, Sunday, BS
  Pantego, TX

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The Lake Eola Fountain in Orlando. Orlando, FL, is the site of the 2015 AAFS Annual Scientific Meeting.
A Letter from the YFSF President
The August 1 abstract submission deadline has come and gone and with it the summer has left us too. Just like the changing of the leaves in the fall, the Young Forensic Scientists Forum (YFSF) is going to be undergoing some beautiful changes as well.

First, I would like to draw your attention to the message from the Assistant Secretary, Brianna Bermudez. Please note all the deadlines for the upcoming YFSF events: the Bring Your Own Poster and Bring Your Own Slides Sessions. These deadlines are coming up fast. For more details on these events, please contact the associated chairs of these events.

Second, I would like to describe some of the changes the YFSF Committee will be making to our newsletter. We will still provide information about our upcoming events and call for speakers for our special session. While it is still very important to us that we fulfill our goal of providing a special session for students and young professionals during the Annual Meeting, we all felt that our main goal of educating and connecting with our very own generation of young forensic scientists was not being met. Our goal is not to provide information for three days, once a year, but to engage and provide guidance and support to our generation of students and professionals throughout the entire year. Therefore, we have decided to add more pertinent sections to our newsletter. You will note that this newsletter has two new sections “Things Every Young Forensic Scientist Should Know” and “YFSF General Information.” The latter will be the usual discussion of YFSF events and activities, whereas the former will be articles and interviews performed by our own YFSF Committee. This month we have information on interviewing and a personal account from one of our committee members who went from an established career in law to entering graduate school for forensic science.

We would eventually like to include different types of information and to include interviews from professionals throughout the fields of forensic science. If there is a topic, question, or issue you would like to see discussed in future YFSF newsletters, please do not hesitate to contact me at lafra86@gmail.com.

Lara Frame Newell, MA
YFSF President

A Note from the YFSF Assistant Secretary
Fall has begun and that means it is time to consider joining us February 16-21 for the 2015 Annual Meeting in Orlando, FL! Additional and updated information regarding the conference hotels and schedules can be acquired at www.aafs.org/meetings/2015.

For those who meet certain criteria, the Forensic Sciences Foundation awards travel grants to students to assist with travel costs. The YFSF encourages all to apply, as the deadline is October 15th. More information can be found at fsf.aafs.org. The Young Forensic Scientists Forum is excited to be celebrating its 20th Anniversary at the 2015 Annual Meeting and we hope to see you there!

Brianna Bermudez
YFSF Assistant Secretary
briannabelen@gmail.com

Things Every Young Forensic Scientist Should Know

Techniques for Interviewing
Interviewing for a job can be both an exciting and nerve-racking process. There is no magic formula to having the perfect interview and no matter how hard you prepare you will still be nervous. However, there are things that you can do before and during an interview that can help you.

One of the first things to do is to find out what type of interview it is going to be; is it an interview with a single person or a panel interview? You do not want to be surprised when walking in. Find out if there will be a short quiz or test, as well. Some jobs will require you to take a short quiz/test before you are interviewed, so they have an idea of your knowledge base. Typically, the short quiz/test is on knowledge about the field you are interviewing for. Additionally, some jobs require you to demonstrate your skills and they may have you perform a task during the interview.

Second, make sure you dress appropriately. A nice suit in a neutral or muted color is always a good choice. Even if you are interviewing in summer months and it is unbelievably hot, make sure to wear the suit jacket in the interview and if wearing a long sleeved dress shirt do not have the sleeves rolled up when you enter the interview. This does not look professional and can be distracting to the interviewer. You also do not want to wear overly bright colors as
the interviewers may spend more time looking at your clothing choice than listening to you. You want to look nice, but professional at the same time, and want the interviewer to pay more attention to what you are saying, not what you are wearing. Ladies, the same can be said about makeup, jewelry, and hair. You want muted colors and no exaggerated eye makeup, as the interviewers may spend more time thinking about why you did your makeup like that and less time actually listening to you. If you have tattoos, attempt to cover them up to the best of your ability. You do not want your interviewer to stare at your tribal design or try to read the words on your arm instead of listening to what you are saying.

Third, make sure you have a basic knowledge of the agency or company you are interviewing with. Interviewers like to ask questions about what you know about them. Know who is the current director, CEO, president, etc., what the agency or company’s mission/purpose is, and how the organization is structured. If you are applying for a job in a section make sure you know the section manager’s name. Know about the history of the agency/company. If they have been in the news for some reason make sure you know about these things. The agency or company may not have made national news but a quick internet search will provide you with good information. If applying to a laboratory, look up whether they are accredited and whether you will have to go through the certification process as you may be asked about this.

Fourth, when asked questions about what you would do in a situation, answer honestly and use examples. Interviewers like to see that you can handle yourself. The example does not have to be in the forensic field you are applying for, and you should never include any names, but make sure it is appropriate and has substance to it. The example can be from a previous job or experience you have had.

Be honest. If they ask you if you have ever had a speeding ticket, answer honestly. Many places of work in the forensic sciences run background checks on prospective employees and you do not want them to catch you in a lie as, more than likely, they will decide not to hire you.

There are other things that you can do, like taking several copies of your resume or CV. Sometimes the interviewers will have this from when you applied for the job but it is good to have an up-to-date copy with you, especially if anything has changed since you applied. It could be months between when you applied and when you are interviewed. Arrive early, you do not want to make the interviewers wait, it is better that you wait for them.

If you have questions, do not be afraid to write them down and take them with you. This shows you are interested in the job. I typically take a notebook in to an interview with me, sometimes I have notes about the agency/company in there, but mostly, it is questions I want to ask, such as what my duties would be, expectations, benefits, and so on.

It is all right to be nervous during an interview. They expect you to be nervous. You want to sell yourself but not come across as overly confident and arrogant. Be yourself when interviewing, trying to be someone else can make you seem stalled and awkward.

Interviewing is hard but with the right level of preparedness, the process can be easier, but not easy.

Sarah Ellis, MS
YFSF Secretary Chair
sarahjellis2@gmail.com

From Law School to Forensic Anthropology
My route to forensics has been a strange one. I graduated with a BS in Biological Science and Zoology with a minor in Biomedical Science. Following graduation, I worked at a few jobs ranging from mortgage filings to working on molecular epidemiology for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. My work at the CDC was very interesting, but only lasted a single year. Not knowing what else to do, I followed the suggestion of my lab partner and went to law school. I focused on pharmaceutical patent law, as this required a scientific background. After three years of law school, I worked as a patent litigation attorney for four years.

Almost from the start of my legal career, I knew that I would eventually return to graduate school. My work involved reading a lot of scientific literature and I immediately missed actually practicing science. I had always been fascinated with forensic anthropology and applied for the Master’s program at Mercyhurst University. It seemed like a perfect way to return to the biological sciences and had the connection with forensics that would make use of my legal education.

So, while I no longer actively practice law, I have no regrets about attending law school. Law school is tough and I would not recommend it for the faint of heart. However, those three years of graduate school helped me develop many skills that are applicable to forensics. Most obviously, I have familiarity with the criminal legal process, the impact of forensic science, and how scientific experts can be utilized to strengthen a case. Beyond that, law school tremendously helped develop my critical thinking and writing skills.

Changing careers has certainly been challenging at times. I am the oldest person in my program and I had to learn to live without a steady salary again. But the rewards have been more than worth the changes. Like most of the people in the forensics field, I am not in it for the money. However, I get more satisfaction from being an active participant in a scientific field than I ever did as an attorney. For anyone questioning where they are headed or considering a change to forensics, I would encourage them to follow their passion.

Kate M. Lesciotto, JD
YFSF BYOS Co-Chair
kmlesciotto@gmail.com

YFSF General Information

Financial Liaison
Each year, during the AAFS meeting, the Young Forensic Scientists Forum organizes a Special Session geared toward students and young professionals in the forensic science field. This special session includes a full-day session with speakers, a breakfast session with a resume review panel, a Bring Your Own Poster Session, and a Bring Your Own Slides Session. Attending these events can motivate and guide those wishing to pursue a career in forensic science. The Young Forensic Scientists Forum is able to hold these sessions each year because of the generous support and financial contributions that we receive from the forensic community.

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The YFSF receives monetary and educational support from FEPAC accredited universities, forensic science vendors, the AAFS sections, and AAFS members each year. We have recently mailed out letters and contribution forms to FEPAC accredited universities. In the Fall, we will begin contacting vendors and the AAFS sections. This continued support is essential to the educational and professional successes of young forensic scientists across the country.

If you or your organization is interested in contributing resources to the 2015 YFSF Special Session, please contact Katie Knurek or Betsy Maldonado.

Katie Knurek  Betsy Maldonado
YFSF Financial Liaison  YFSF Financial Co-Liaison
kknurek6190@gmail.com  maldonado2990@gmail.com

YFSF Special Session
The theme for the 2015 YFSF Special Session is YFSF 20th Anniversary: The Past, The Present, and Our Future. This theme aims to show students and young professionals how far forensic science has come and to acknowledge the contributions individuals have made in forensic science. Additionally, this session will focus on looking to the future, at how the young forensic scientists will impact the field, and to inspire them to make a difference with their own careers.

The speakers at this year’s session will reflect on their personal experiences, improvements made during their careers, and contributions they have made to the different fields of forensic science. We have speakers from a variety of disciplines, including Criminalistics, Toxicology, Pathology/Biology, Odontology, and many more. The YFSF is very excited for all of the speakers who will be presenting. More information about the speakers will be available in the November Young Forensic Scientists Forum’s newsletter.

If you have any questions about this year’s Special Session, please email yfsf.ss@gmail.com.

Christina Hayes, BS  Jessica Smith, BS
YFSF Special Session Chair  YFSF Special Session Co-Chair

YFSF Breakfast Session
The 2015 YFSF Breakfast Session theme, “Getting There: Unique Professional Journeys in Forensic Science” is centered on providing inspiration and professional tools to achieve success in the sometimes daunting and difficult job market. Two keynote speakers will share unique and engaging journeys of a successful career in the forensic sciences. Christine Funk, General Counsel for the Washington, DC, Department of Forensic Sciences, will present “How To Blossom Where You Are Planted - And Figure Out How You'll Grow.” She will be joined by Ann Ross, a board certified forensic anthropologist and professor at North Carolina State University, who will present “Succeeding in Forensic Science: Not an Oxymoron.”

In honor of YFSF’s 20th Anniversary, former YFSF Presidents and committee members will join our speakers in an open Q&A session before breaking out into a one-on-one résumé review session. If you are an experienced forensic scientist or supervisor, please consider serving as a résumé reviewer for the next generation of forensic professionals.

Contact yfsf.breakfast@gmail.com with any questions or to volunteer. See you in Orlando, FL!

Alicia K. Lanfear, PhD  Tiffany B. Saul, MS
YFSF Breakfast Session Chair  YFSF Breakfast Session Co-Chair

YFSF Bring Your Own Slides
The YFSF Bring Your Own Slides Session offers the perfect opportunity for students and young professionals to present their research and casework studies at the 2015 AAFS Annual Scientific Meeting in Orlando, FL. This is a unique opportunity where one can present student research in a stress-free environment, and where you are not being graded for your content or performance! Many of the audience members will not have experience in your particular field; thus, you will be teaching them. This is a wonderful opportunity to add presentation experience to your résumé!

You can present as much or as little as you would like in the given time slot. YFSF BYOS is currently accepting resume and curriculum vitae submissions through December 15. If you are interested in presenting at the AAFS 67th Annual Scientific Meeting, please submit a one-page abstract and CV to yfsf.byos@gmail.com. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Lindsay Saylors or Kate Lesciotto.

Lindsay Saylors  Kate M. Lesciotto, JD
YFSF BYOS Chair  YFSF BYOS Co-Chair
lsaylors@luc.edu  kmlesciotto@gmail.com

YFSF Bring Your Own Poster Session
Bon Jour, aspiring forensic scientists! The YFSF Bring Your Own Poster (BYOP) Session is looking for presenters for the 67th Annual Scientific Meeting in Orlando, FL. Undergraduate and graduate students, as well as young forensic professionals who wish to present their research, case studies, and other topics that are relevant to forensic science are invited to present. The YFSF BYOP Session offers young, aspiring scientists, a great opportunity to gain experience in the professional world by presenting relevant research to the forensic community. For those individuals who are interested in the BYOP Session, please submit a one-page abstract and curriculum vitae to yfsf.postersession@gmail.com by December 1.

If you have additional questions about your submission, please contact the BYOP Session Chairs at yfsf.postersession@gmail.com. We look forward to reviewing your submission for the 2015 YFSF BYOP Session!

Jennifer Curnow, MS  Melanie Boeyer, BS
YFSF BYOP Chair  YFSF BYOP Co-Chair
curnowjen@gmail.com  mboeyer40@lakers.mercyhurst.edu
Meetings & Conferences

SEPTEMBER 2014

15-19
Bloodstain Pattern Documentation
Organized by Sirchie. To be held in Youngsville, NC.
CONTACT: www.sirchie.com
(800) 356-7311
Fax: (919) 556-6784
www.sirchie.com/training/training-programs/blood.html

22-26
Forensic Art: Master Facial Reconstruction
Sculpture with Karen T. Taylor
To be held at Texas State University in San Marcos, TX.
CONTACT: Sophia Mavroudas
facts@txstate.edu
www.txstate.edu/anthropology/facts/workshops

29-Oct. 2
International Symposium on Human Identification
To be held in Phoenix, AZ.
CONTACT: http://ishinews.com

29-Oct. 3
Forensic Art: Digital Postmortem Illustration with Natalie Murray
To be held at Texas State University in San Marcos, TX.
CONTACT: Sophia Mavroudas
facts@txstate.edu
(312)-245-1900
www.txstate.edu/anthropology/facts/workshops

OCTOBER 2014

6-8
The Scientific Basis for Fracture Match Identification
To be held at Northwest University Center for Public Safety in Evanston, IL.
CONTACT: Ruthy
(847) 467-7546

6-10
Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists and the American Society of Trace Evidence Examiners Joint Meeting
To be held in St. Paul, MN.
CONTACT: www.mafs.net/meeting

6-10
Advanced Latent Palm Print Comparison
Organized by Sirchie. To be held in Youngsville, NC
CONTACT: www.sirchie.com
(800) 356-7311
Fax: (919) 556-6784
www.sirchie.com/training/training-programs/latent-palm-print.html

13-15
Crime Scene Photography-Phase 1
Organized by Sirchie. To be held in Youngsville, NC
CONTACT: www.sirchie.com
(800) 356-7311
Fax: (919) 556-6784
www.sirchie.com/training/training-programs/crimescenephotograph-phase1.html

20-24
International Forensic Photography Workshop
To be held Miami, FL.
CONTACT: Miami-Dade County Medical Examiner Department, Forensic Imaging Bureau
Heidi Nichols
(305) 545-2469
hns@miamidade.gov
www.miamidade.gov/medicalexaminer/forensic-photography-training.asp
Do you know someone who may be interested in AAFS membership?

Please provide the information below and AAFS will send an application to:

Name: _______________________________________________________________________
Address: _____________________________________________________________________
City: _________________________________________________________________________
State: ___________________________ Zip: __________________________

Please provide your name so the potential applicant will know who requested the application. AAFS will also recognize you by placing a Sponsor ribbon in your 2015 Annual Meeting registration packet. Please detach form and return to AAFS. Thank you.

Your name: ___________________________________________________________________