

John = Dr. Paul Kirk

J. Hudock
- fall - 1965 -
Spring 1966

The CACNews

News of the California Association of Criminalists • Second Quarter 2019

OUTLINE OF LABORATORY WORK in CRIMINOLOGY 151

REPRINTED 1963

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

1957



The President's Desk

Sharing Successes

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CAC President

As I memorialize past CAC seminars with this table, I'd like to encourage the members to share their accomplishments and/or milestones by submitting to the CACNews.

As I sit here by the roaring fire in Big Sky, Montana, I wonder to myself, where has the time gone? In the blink of an eye, it'll be May 2019 and my term as CAC President will have ended. At the beginning of my term, my general goal was to do my best and to leave the CAC in the same or better state. I hope I did that. But I have to admit, as in life, some endeavors are more successful than others.

I'd like to share a few of those successes. So much has transpired over the last year, but the following deserves a mention: **We engaged a new CAC Legal Counsel; Expanded the Publications Committee to include a Social Media Specialist and added more Webmasters to assist with increasing website related needs; Started issuing electronic training certificates for study group attendance.**

The list appears short but much more is involved with bringing a plan into reality. All the credit goes to my fellow Board comrades and all the committee members for their continued efforts.

With the help of the CACNews Archive, I was able to create a table to memorialize past CAC seminars from 1970 to current and future seminars. A similar table titled "Roster of Meetings Past and Future" exists but it's buried in the CAC Seminar Planning Guide and that table only has meetings from 1980 to present. I started this table at the beginning of my term not knowing one already existed until recently and ironically by sheer coincidence, was asked by a member if such information existed on the CAC website. It was a hint for me to finish this table and to share it with the membership. Thank you to all the participating laboratories for hosting! As I memorialize past CAC seminars with this table, I'd like to encourage the members to share their accomplishments and/or milestones by submitting to the CACNews. Share your adjudicated high profile or your small run of the mill cases. Your stories and experiences can have a huge impact on the newer criminalists. In recognizing past accomplishments, we can pave the road for the future. Be proud of how far we've come as a group and a profession.

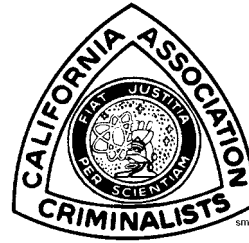
Thank you to all who have advised and assisted me in my role as your president. It was a privilege and an honor to serve. As May approaches, I'm left feeling that I could've done more... And maybe I still can, as I still have one more year on the Board as the immediate past-president. I look forward to many more years of service to our community and association. In a couple of months, I pass the reins to Alice. I wish her the best but know that the CAC will be in good hands!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Mei Tann".

SECOND QUARTER 2019

The CACNews

www.cacnews.org



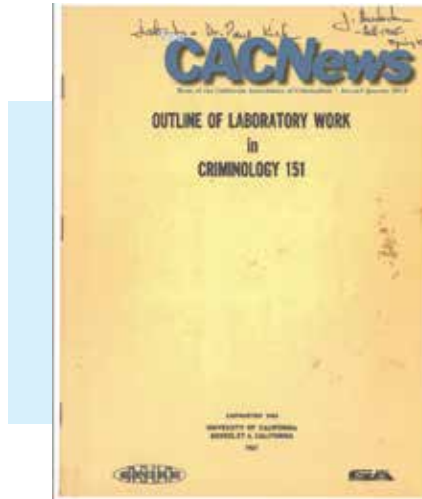
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John Murdock shared his Cal Berkeley Crim 151 notes with us. More samples of this document inside.

The *CACNews*, ISSN 1525-3090, is published quarterly (January, April, July, and October) by the California Association of Criminalists (CAC).

The CAC is a private foundation dedicated to the furtherance of forensic science in both the public and private sectors.

Please direct editorial correspondence and requests for reprints to the editorial secretary.

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The deadlines for submissions are: December 1, March 1, June 1 and September 1.

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CAC Editorial Secretary

It's encouraging that the future slate of CAC Presidents is all women—Mey Tann, Alice Hilker and Jamie Lajoie. In my opinion, if there is room for improvement, it's our representation in Founder's Lectures.

A Little History Lesson...

Do you know who our first female CAC President was? Why, it was Jan S. Bashinski who assumed the leadership role in 1977! A second female would not assume the Presidency for another 10 years in 1987 when Faye Springer was elected. Ms. Bashinski was a trailblazer, forging the way for us women who now serve as criminalists. I did not know her, but I am sincerely thankful to her and to the other women of her ilk who not only dared to work in a field dominated by men, but flourished and changed those around them for the better. These women and the countless others they inspired, were and will continue to be visionary.

I only know what I know about her from other people's stories and from reading the "In Memoriam" from the *CACNews* 1st quarter 2005.¹ Such lovely words shared about her and her accomplishments while a criminalist and member of CAC. In particular, what struck me, were the words of encouragement that she gave to her friend and colleague, Marty Blake, "bloom where you are planted." I was touched when I read those words. Ms. Bashinski's words were meant for a very specific time in Ms. Blake's career, but they resonate with me today and perhaps with all those who will read this recounting. So many meanings can be drawn from such a simple comment. "Bloom where you are planted" for me, means to flourish regardless and perhaps, in spite of, where you are or what the circumstances. This takes a strength that all of us will have to earn to possess. Like "make lemonade from lemons", or more generally, making the most out of your situation, only much more profound in meaning to me. Because it's laced with adversity, an appreciation for the difficulty of the journey—because flowers take work, they will not simply bloom without the right care. Anyone who cares for orchids knows this to be true. But imagine an orchid that blooms continuously, regardless of where it is planted or what medium it is in. What does it mean for an orchid to simply be glorious? Does it start with a choice?

Ms. Blake was recounting a time in her career as a criminalist marked by a decrease in happiness and satisfaction commonly referred to as the "seven-year itch." It just happens. For some sooner or later, but it happens. This great discontent. We're restless, seeking to change our circumstances, frustrated or perhaps losing that motivation we had when we first started. Search your feelings, are you there now or do you recall a time when this applied to you? If you're there now, remember Ms. Bashinski's words of encouragement, "bloom where you are planted." Say these words as a directive, make the *choice* to bloom. For those of you who are on the other side of this trying time, and pulled though a better criminalist than you were before, it's your responsibility to uplift your colleagues. Support and care for them so they too can bloom.

Growth by the numbers...

As of February 2016 the gender ratio our membership trends female, specifically 486 females to 293 males (60:40).² In 2007, there was a significant spike in more female members joining the CAC, and every year since 2007, women continue to outpace the men in new memberships. I too was apart of this shift. I became a full member in 2008 after being hired by LAPD as a Criminalist in October of 2007.

For more than 10 years our membership has consisted of more women than men. Let's unpack this, shall we? Since Julie Leon in 2007 we have had only four female CAC Presidents, including Mey Tann. That's a total of 5 out of 12. Not too bad I suppose, but I think we can do better. What do you

¹www.cacnews.org/news/1stq05.pdf

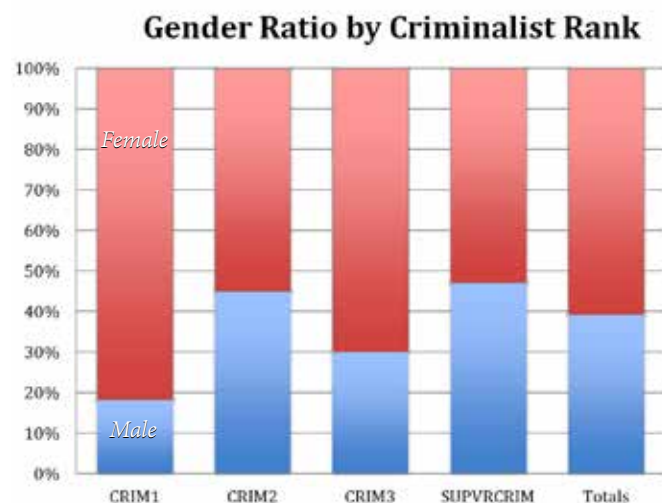
²www.cacnews.org/membership/demog.shtml

think? In thinking about the status of women in the field of criminalistics, I also think about the people of my laboratory. Do I see these statistics being reflected in my workplace?

Yes, I am fortunate to work in a place where there are female leaders at all levels. I realize that perhaps some of you are working under very different circumstances. I hope not to be misunderstood, I don't by any means believe that a workplace with predominantly male leadership is bad, but I believe as the LAPD believes, our workplace is better and stronger when it reflects the diverse communities we serve.

LAPD's growth, gender and ethnic composition is tracked in the Sworn Personnel by Rank, Gender, and Ethnicity Report (SPRGE) and is updated every deployment period.³

Let's take a look at our rankings (minus upper level management): Criminalist 1 (CRIM1), Criminalist 2 (CRIM2), Criminalist 3 (CRIM3), and Supervising Criminalist (SUPVRCRIM).



So yes, we too at LAPD reflect the composition of the CAC membership with a total gender ratio of 60:40 female to male criminalists across all ranks.

Balance is better...

Why does this matter? Not only is this relevant with International Women's Day on March 8th, but in general the issue of gender equity should matter to everyone. Women today are challenging societal norms, not only working and caring for families, but also overcoming gender biases. We are breadwinners and nurturers—strong, assertive, compassionate and collaborative. As leaders in our respective fields, we are proving to be formidable. Research supports that when women succeed and reach their full economic potential, communities and economies improve.⁴

³www.lapdonline.org/sworn_and_civilian_report

⁴www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures

⁵[www.msmu.edu/media/website/content-assets/msmu.edu/home/academics/financial-aid/documents/StatusOfWomen-CA2018_WEBFINAL\[5\].pdf](http://www.msmu.edu/media/website/content-assets/msmu.edu/home/academics/financial-aid/documents/StatusOfWomen-CA2018_WEBFINAL[5].pdf)

⁶www.msmu.edu/status-of-women-and-girls/

⁷www.cacnews.org/training/lectures/lectures.shtml

Every year since 2012, The Center for the Advancement of Women at Mount St. Mary's University publishes the Report on the Status of Women and Girls in California^{TM,5} which identifies areas where women are flourishing or falling behind and highlights the obstacles and biases which impact women's employment opportunities and economic empowerment. For those interested, the 2019 report: *Intersections: Identity, Access & Equity*, will be released on March 28, 2019.

I feel fortunate that our profession exhibits more gender equity than most others. It's encouraging that the future slate of CAC Presidents is all women—Mey Tann, Alice Hilker and Jamie Lajoie. In my opinion, if there is room for improvement, it's our representation in Founder's Lectures. If you take a look at our list on the website you will notice a couple of things: 1) there are many missing lectures and 2) there is only one woman named—Margaret Pereira in 1994. I would hope that she is not the only woman ever to have given a Founder's Lecture, but even so why aren't there more? Women like Ms. Bashinski or any of the past female CAC presidents must have also been considered for this honor, right? And if there is a member out there that recalls as much, then please contact the webmasters and I. Let's set the record straight! I would venture a guess that the true list of those distinguished members to have given a Founder's Lecture is far from equitable. We as members need to change this. There are remarkable women in our field. Women who were trailblazers like Ms. Bashinski, her contemporaries, some retired and some who continue to fuel that fire today. Let us make this change now. Let their voices, *our* voices be heard, to inspire the new generation of women who will carry us into the future of our field.

Mei

CORRECTION

The following reference was omitted from The Editor's Desk, *CACNews*, 1st Q 2019.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/250233.pdf>

Joe, Remembered

Jerry Chisum and Lou Maucieri share their thoughts and memories of Joe Rynearson



Joe Rynearson
1948-2018

Eulogy by Jerry Chisum

I first met Joe at a CAC meeting. He was working in the Alameda County Crime Lab. I don't actually remember that meeting, but he would tell me that was where he first came to know me. He was hired from the Alameda lab by DOJ in 1974, he was assigned to the Salinas Lab. I remember that he was my "tour guide" when I went to the Salinas lab. They were in a spice plant but that was better than the small shop they had next door to a porn store.

When I formed the Modesto lab, I called Joe to offer him a job. He replied he would rather be a lab tech in Redding than be a criminalist in any other lab. He was transferred to the Redding Lab under Glenn Vaniman. He became the supervisor then the manager when Glenn retired of the Northern labs.

Teaching

In 1975 the Modesto lab did a crime scene training class for the detectives in Modesto area. Shortly after the Bureau

insisted that I put on a training class in Crime Scene Response for the new criminalists. I had calls from several people, but I only responded because of the call by Joe. He said he wanted to teach with me. So we basically used the class we had taught the detectives, except modified it to fit the needs of the Criminalist. That class was so successful that we were asked to repeat it about six months later. Meanwhile, Joe had been teaching police officers at the College of the Redwoods. He called me to see if I thought we could adapt the class for the College of the Redwoods for investigators, I agreed. So he asked them if they would have us teach the crime scene class for them. They agreed. So was born the Joe and Jerry Show.

We taught that class for 25 years together. We learned from each other and from the students. We made many changes and came up with new and better ways to document and collect evidence, as well as ways to communicate with the investigators and district attorneys. That class, whether to criminalists or police officers was a great educational experience for them and for us and we both became better CSIs because of it. We also became very close friends.

We continued to teach to criminalists until I retired, then Joe still taught at CCI. And we still taught together to police officers. This class required travelling to other states. Joe said it was his first time out of California. We went to Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Indiana, Illinois, Oregon Washington DC and maybe a few others, my memory is fading. But we had students from all over the US. The Washington DC class in the first week of September 2001 (think about that—9/11 was the next week) was the last time I taught with him. I had to get my knees replaced.

Work Ethic

I told Joe on several occasions while teaching with him and several times later that he should take a vacation, but he loved what he was doing both privately and for the Bureau. He would say that he loved what he was doing for the Bureau and that the crime scene training for police officers was too important to quit. I told him he should retire, he replied that he "would die on the job." He was like Ghandi, who said when asked why he didn't take a vacation "Everyday is a vacation to me."

Personal Recognition

Joe never wanted recognition even when he was in the hospital. He went into the hospital here in Sacramento to have heart surgery. I heard from his staff that he was here. I called two hospitals, the first had no record. The second looked and said they could not release that information—bingo. I went to Sutter Memorial and asked the woman who was a helper where I could find his room. She looked at her papers and said she couldn't give that kind of information out. I said that I was his brother in law and his wife Rosalie had asked me to come over for moral support. I got the room—I went in just as Rosalie was going in – she had been out getting some lunch as Joe was still under sedation. He never asked how I got there, just held hands with Rosalie and me.

He was the same way when he had his car accident. He didn't want anyone to help him. Mike (his son) was with him. I still went to see him several times. He had broken his neck. He was lucky because he didn't know until he got into a friend's car that he had anything wrong—they went to the hospital for x-rays. He said he flipped his car upside down, he

knew he was going to die. He said all he could see as he was skidding along was dirt. I told him that people have said that as they have those types of situations where they think they are going to die they see their lives flash before them, wasn't it funny that all he saw was dirt. He didn't react.



Photos courtesy Michael Ryneanson

Principle

Joe was a man of principle. He resigned from the California Association of Criminalists in 1991 because of his principles. He didn't agree with Ethics Committee's statement regarding another person and felt he had no recourse except to resign.

Only thing I ever heard about him cheating was when he went to take the test for the army, his number was up for the draft to go to Vietnam. He said he sat at a desk in a large room full of other "inductees." He told me that they passed out a test with 100 multiple choice questions. He said he went through the test in about 10 minutes, it was so simple. He looked around almost everybody was still on the first page. He thought about it and didn't want to be an officer by being too good. So, he changed 25 answers to the wrong answers. He finally turned it in. He got 95! He then took the physical, where they found a heart murmur, he was declared 4F. He had mixed feelings about that, he didn't want to go but he didn't want a bad heart either.

Sense of Humor

Joe had a weird sense of humor. He had bought blow up dolls for the rape homicide victims in our course. We stayed in a motel that was in the middle of Hwy 101 in Eureka. He pulled in to the gas station on the other side of the Hwy. He got out two of these dolls, he told me to blow up one while

he blew up the other one. I went to the air hose and it didn't work, so I came back to use the same one he had used. He put his doll in the back of his SUV and told me he would wait in the car. Next thing I knew he took off for the motel. I finished blowing up the doll, tucked her under my arm and started for the motel. I bet there are still some trucker stories about the guy they saw that had no shame with the doll going to a motel.

Joe and I took a class on Artificial Intelligence together. We started to try AI on homicide investigation as a practical program. We didn't get far. We were invited to an AI Conference in Seattle by the computer company, they paid all our expenses. Our motel was out of town as all the rooms in the Westin had been booked. They picked us up in a limousine. We both wore our black suits. Joe would get out at the meeting hotel first. He put his hand on his lapel, look around, then have me get out and run inside the building. He said he was the bodyguard for a celebrity-ha- more of his idea of humor., We both had a great time on that trip, but the AI project never developed.

Analyst

Joe would analyze a procedure and develop a way to approach it. For example, he looked at Crime Scene Sketching and divided the sketches into 5 different types. He defined different ways of referencing the evidence and documenting the measurements. He wrote a book and constantly revised it. It is still available at NCIT.com. That book should be read by all criminalists. Sketching has become obsolete with the new instrumentation, but the documentation looks to be based on what Joe developed.

After the Leonard Lake/Ng investigation. The director held a Division of Law Enforcement meeting of managers. Joe and I attended. The director was not satisfied with the processes that were undertaken. Joe spoke, but he didn't say anything about the problems, he offered solutions and approaches that were sensible. He would not criticize.

One of the results of that meeting was we were asked to teach a group of investigators. After the class I sat down with one of the students and discussed the class. They had many things that we could help with at the scenes if we worked together. I wrote a letter to the director saying we should form a class of both investigators and criminalists. From that we formed the State Homicide Investigation Teams—they didn't like that acronym, they decided on Criminal Investigation Response Team or CIRT. The training Joe and I provided was 200 hours of specialized training. We used outside experts, pathologists, anthropologists, dentists, entomologists and the director of the Green River investigation as speakers. The CIRT proved outstanding on a few cases then BFS dropped out.

Lab Safety

In 1981, when I found I had cancer from using benzidine (highly carcinogenic) as a blood detection reagent, Joe started looking at all the chemicals we used and at other safety issues in the lab. He was the primary mover in getting the safety issues in the labs recognized and corrected. Some of you criminalists may owe your well-being if not your lives to Joe's efforts in this regard.

Contractor and Businessman

He built a house for himself, then for his mother. Those houses are still standing I presume. He was asked to build another house, to do so he had to get a contractor's license. He



He was the primary mover in getting the safety issues in the labs recognized and corrected. Some of you criminalists may owe your well-being if not your lives to Joe's efforts in this regard.

easily passed the test. When he became manager he got the staff together and built his lab. He didn't go through the administrative hoops, just did it. Bureau Chief Helsley told the administration when they called to say he could ask for bids on the construction, based on that, "It's already done." The chief backed Joe and there were no repercussions.

He said based on his construction jobs and the teaching he decided to incorporate so we could have better protection from civil liability charges. He named the business National Crime Investigation and Reconstruction. He put the class under that umbrella. I presume that you can no longer register for the class on line. But, the book that he put together and revised six times is available at that site. His genius is still available for those who are engaged in crime scene investigation and reconstruction.

Family

Joe loved his family. He would talk about them with me when we were teaching. He was so proud of Michael, he bragged incessantly about him for months after he was born. And had him attend the class as a helper from the time he was out of diapers. He also bragged about Kim, the little girl they adopted from South Korea. We never got together much after he became a grandfather, but he probably bragged about them even more.

Goodbye

Joe and I were friends until the end. I talked with him about his plans just couple days before he died, I miss him. I respected Joe as a criminalist, organizer and everything else, and I loved him as a great friend.

On the Road Again

by Lou Maucieri

With a newly earned U.C. Berkeley degree in criminalistics, Joe began his career with the Alameda County Sheriff forensic lab. On his third day he was sent to a crime scene. He came to California DOJ in about 1974-76 as a criminalist. Joe impressed me as someone passionate about the profession. He saw that lab people needed closer ties to the investigators, the crime scene teams, and the enforcement and prosecution professionals. I learned of his heart problem but could not imagine it would take him so soon.

First some background to see how Joe contributed to DOJ.... in the late 60's the concept to establish state labs was originally imagined by two California DOJ criminalists. Jerry Chisum and Ted Elzerman advanced their proposal to the state Office of Criminal Justice Planning. A combination of Federal grants and State contributions, allowed funding to plan for eight regional, and three satellite labs. The customer base was 450 to 500 agencies, without their own laboratories, in 46 of California's 58 counties. The farthest labs are 700 miles apart.

This rapid expansion created the need to recruit and train scientists to examine evidence, go to crime scenes, and to testify/interpret their findings in the courts. A parallel need would be to locate, recruit, and assign a core of supervisors and then develop/hire managers. They would operate and manage the statewide laboratory system. The ability to interact with, and discern services needed by the various agencies was 'mission critical'. This initial liaison with law enforcement was taken on by (then) lab supervisor, Fred Wynbrandt.



Joe would become a lab supervisor, then Area Manager with multi lab responsibilities. At one time, he travelled between four facilities: Redding, Eureka, Chico, and Santa Rosa. He mentored his lab supervisors to perform autonomously, and Joe had his labs running smoothly. So he branched out to explore other endeavors. He was a dreamer, gifted innovator, experimenter, and hands-on DIY maverick for progress in several domains. Most of them were sometimes far-out, wide-horizon pursuits.

Here are some examples I remember....

Joe as DIY guy: In a previous life, Joe had earned a license as a General Contractor. He built his home in Shingletown, CA. Then, frustrated by the state's foot dragging to enlarge the nascent Redding lab, he went out and trucked in a load of sheetrock and supplies. He and lab staff did the project themselves. When I heard about this, my reaction was - wait, can Joe bypass getting three small business bids and actually do this? Is this in the duty statement of Criminalist Manager? Maybe he wore Nike shoes and just did it!

Joe and the mobile lab: Joe had lots of territory to cover in the North State and was always on the road. And crime scenes could occur in remote off road regions. So he located and procured a used motor home, had it painted and outfitted as a small lab/communication center. Joe affixed the seal of the State Attorney General on its side. He somehow patched into a telephone pole line to link up with the DOJ Command Center. Again – I thought, wait.... can he really go around procurement and do this?

Joe the always on-call man: Often attired in a high plains Stetson and pointy, scuffed boots, he truly had one leg in the past. The other was firmly planted in the emerging technologies of the times, e.g. cell phones. He was frequently in Sacramento or in transit between labs. So before cell phones became hand-held, Joe bought one of the earliest versions – maybe Bronze Age. It was black, the size of a shoebox, and had a shoulder strap for ease of toting. As clunky as it looked, he could take calls 24/7 from labs, north area agencies, or answer law enforcement inquiries on training that he offered - via DOJ or privately.

Joe as mobile trainer: Joe and Jerry Chisum taught their crime scene classes for about twenty-five years, aka the 'Joe and Jerry Show'.



They instructed at the California Criminalistics Institute (CCI) and other state sponsored sites. On vacation time they presented privately for various labs and agencies within and outside California. Joe then founded the National Crime Scene Investigations and

Training enterprise that evolved from crime scenes they had worked. One time he stopped by my neighborhood on the way to a class. His truck was stuffed with manikins, clothes, and props for the training crime scenes. It reminded me of Henry Fonda's overloaded Ford 'tin lizzie' Model T in the movie from Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*.

Joe and the grave lesson: One crime scene student exercise included locating a 'grave site' where animal bones, blood, and tissue were buried some months before the class. I volunteered to procure animal scraps from a local meat plant and helped on the digging and burial of this material. We fired two rounds from a .45 auto pistol into the grave so students could search for evidence. I did not volunteer to repeat this participation in successive class offerings!

Joe the futurist: In 1980's, DOJ was testing computers from two major vendors to search data bases and ID fingerprints. They also had an on-going review of the size and scope of their laboratory services. Joe saw a related application. He had a vision for the 'Model Lab'. He researched demographic variables like area crime trends, number of local enforcement officers, and prosecutors needed for a known or future population. Joe then developed an artificial intelligence (AI) program to specify an ideal lab location, logistical needs, case-load, and impact on its customer base. Joe's model lab AI proj-

ect impacted DOJ in the re-invention of its laboratory system in mid 80's. Small labs were consolidated into larger facilities to improve economies of scale system wide.

I first heard about AI in the movie *2001: A Space Odyssey* with the menacing on-board computer, "Hal." Do we now have it at home with Alexa and Siri?

He was a dreamer, gifted innovator, experimenter...

Joe as market developer: With one of the state's recurring budget crises, the lab system fell on hard times. Periods of uncertain funding delayed employee salaries. Layoffs were rumored, and DOJ lost some good people. So Joe led a group seeking to privatize the labs' examination capabilities and its experts to earn funding. The market would be insurance companies needing failure analysis of faulty products or services where damage claims were pending (e.g. PG&E today?). Joe led the negotiations with industry representatives. If they asked 'can you do?' (... fill in the blank). He would ask, "would you like us to also provide that?" That could mean state sub-contracting with other specialty providers. I saw lots of conflicts but Joe saw lot of opportunities. The idea was advanced topside up the chain, where it was D.O.A. Why? State government can't run a business! But Joe imagined we might.

Joe as Patriot: 911 happened resulting in major after effects for American society. The Monday following the attacks, during a coffee break discussion at work, I observed that it was eerie how no aircraft were seen or heard on the weekend. There were various comments about how we need to really watch our backs now and maybe alter our patterns of travel, recreation, or business. Joe asserted "No! Then the enemy wins!" He saw we had to go back to what we always do. We must not let this challenge change the Nation's way of life. And of course that's what happened. America is stronger now and more able to detect future threats to take action where needed.

Joe's lasting contributions: In his 40+ years at DOJ, Joe knew it was better to ask forgiveness than seek permission. Regardless of his duty statement, he was always searching up and out. In his time, he trained, and influenced thousands of law enforcement, D.A., and forensic specialists. But mostly he inspired in lasting ways unique to his style and beliefs. For him, attitude was altitude. He travelled many roads and ventured to far off frontiers of the criminal justice system. As Raymond Davis observed, "for this alone he should always be remembered."

I'll end with a personal image I have of Joe as 'keeper of the flame.' Joe and I sometimes spoke casually of our Christianity. I believe he bore witness to his faith and lived its precepts about responsibilities we had to our brothers and sisters. He adopted a very young Korean girl. I never met her but he spoke of the child with pride. Than on another occasion, when Al Biasotti died, many went to the Memorial Mass at Al's parish church. I got there early and sat on a side aisle, about midway to the front. Looking across to my left I saw Joe's unmistakable profile entering. The view was a dark silhouette against the light of a window beyond. He wore a long coat, genuflected, made the Sign of the Cross, and took a place in a pew.

Like so many of you, I admired Joe's astounding creativity and wide-ranging insight. His earthly travels now done, he begins a new journey. He is with the angels.

My thanks to Jerry Chisum and Raymond Davis for ideas on this remembrance of our friend, Joe Rynearson.

FACETS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

CAC & CACLD JOINT CONFERENCE

Hosted By:
Oakland Police Department Criminalistics Laboratory
75th Anniversary Celebration



Waterfront Hotel, Oakland, CA
May 13 - May 17, 2019



FEATURED SPEAKER
Founder's Lecture
William Randle

Missouri State Highway Patrol, Crime Laboratory Division

WORKSHOPS

ANAB Risk Management
Genetic Genealogy
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Marijuana Legislation and Testing
Technical Writing for the Criminalist
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OAKLAND MEETING WORKSHOP DESCRIPTIONS

Drug Workshop

Monday Full Day, Lunch Included

The Oakland Police Department Criminalistics Division is hosting a full-day drug workshop centered on marijuana. The workshop will include: • Marijuana legislation, California law, Federal law including the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 • Cannabis industry challenges • Environmental effects of illegal marijuana grows • Novel testing methods for analysis of marijuana • DUI and marijuana

Technical Writing Workshop

Monday Full Day, Lunch Included

This workshop will review the essential elements of technical writing in forensic science with a focus on achieving clarity in crime scene investigation and lab reports. We will address common grammar, punctuation, and word use errors and will learn techniques for an effective,

readable style. The course format will be a blend of lecture, class discussion, and individual and group work.

A writing sample may be submitted and feedback will be provided to any interested registrants. Writing samples can be forwarded to the Workshop Coordinator.

Ann Neumann has been a university and college instructor teaching technical writing courses since 1989. She remains a private consultant (Writer, Editor, and Tutor) for dozens of California State, County, and private sector agencies and businesses. Ann has authored and edited many books and publications, and holds several awards and memberships.

Alternate Light Source Workshop

Monday Half Day, Lunch NOT Included, 1-5pm

Screening with Fluorescence, Infrared and White light-workshop from Leeds on ALS Screening and Documentation with the LSV.

The Leeds LSV system is an ALS screening instrument for screening and documenting bodily fluids, Gunshot residue, and trace evidence; with systems installed at numerous laboratories across California. Over the last several years we've run into techniques and developed free software improvements to help with the speed of screening and ease of use with the system. The goal of this workshop is to share techniques that we have picked up over the years of working with LSV customers, as well as provide guided hands on ALS training opportunity for any examiner that would like some additional training on ALS, or ALS imaging. The workshop will involve both a lecture and hands-on portion covering fluorescence, infrared, and white light screening. We will have one of our LSV2 demonstration units and samples. Please feel free to bring feedback and samples.

Genealogy (DNA) Workshop

Tuesday Full Day, Lunch Included

This workshop will focus on the field of Genetic Genealogy. The first half of the program will be led by Dr. Barbara Rae-Venter and geared more to Forensic DNA scientists. It will involve a discussion about the technical and scientific methods employed to help solve cold cases.

The second half of the program will be geared toward decision makers and users of this technology and will involve a discussion of case studies, legal issues, and how these genealogical tools have been used by law enforcement. This part of the program is less technical and appropriate for any discipline.

Dr. Barbara Rae-Venter has both a law degree and a PhD in Biology with expertise in the use of DNA and genealogy to identify familial connections that can help investigators develop possible suspects. Her work as a genealogist includes helping investigators identify the Golden State Killer.

Genealogy (Investigations/Legal) Workshop

Tuesday Half Day, Lunch NOT Included, 1-5pm

This is the second half of the "DNA" workshop. The program will be geared toward decision makers and users of this technology and will involve a discussion of case studies, legal issues, and how these genealogical tools have been used by law enforcement. This part of the program is less technical and appropriate for any discipline.

Dr. Barbara Rae-Venter has both a law degree and a PhD in Biology with expertise in the use of DNA and genealogy to identify familial connections that can help investigators de-

velop possible suspects. Her work as a genealogist includes helping investigators identify the Golden State Killer.

ANAB Risk Management Workshop

Tuesday Half Day, Lunch NOT Included, 8-12pm

Risk-Based Thinking: A Better Approach to Management System Effectiveness and Continuous Improvement

Emma K. Dutton from ANAB will be providing the training for this workshop.

Workshop participants will gain an understanding of the ISO/IEC 17025:2017 requirements regarding risk as well as those requirements that foster risk-based thinking. Participants will also become familiar with various tools and resources available for implementing a risk-based thinking approach.

Both ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and the AR 3125 Forensic Accreditation Requirements documents have moved to less prescriptive, more performance-based requirements with an aspect of risk-based thinking to facilitate greater effectiveness and continuous improvement. This workshop will review specific requirements that incorporate the word risk as well as several requirements that foster a risk-based thinking approach. To understand a risk-based thinking approach, we first need to know "what is risk"? Is it the same for all forensic service providers? Does size matter? Does discipline matter? Is it the same for all scenarios? Risk, as it applies to the forensic laboratory, will be defined and several risk-based thinking approaches and tools for identifying, assessing, addressing and monitoring risks in a forensic laboratory will be presented. Participants will then apply these tools and their risk-based thinking knowledge and skills to several practical exercises.

Managing Trauma in the Workplace Workshop

Tuesday Half Day, Lunch NOT Included, 1-5pm

This workshop will focus on the impact of stress on the brain triggered by the exposure to violent crime and the analyses of the physical evidence associated with these crimes. Topics will include flash bulb and olfactory sense memories. The workshop will teach developing resiliency to violent crime exposure. Training will include mindfulness healing of the brain, relaxation tools and self-care. Information on Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) therapy, an integrative psychotherapy approach proven effective for the treatment of trauma, where to obtain additional trauma support, and how to become a peer support team member will be provided.

Presenters: Dr. Sushana Tamamian – A Kaiser Permanente psychologist. Dr. Tamamian has worked in domestic violence shelter in Fresno county, working with family violence survivors, most of which had severe trauma histories. She has also worked with perpetrators of intimate partner violence while facilitating court ordered batterer intervention programs. She has worked in a program serving 90 of the most hospitalized and incarcerated mentally ill individuals in Fresno county (criteria for program acceptance was six or more hospitalizations and/or incarcerations). Dr. Tamamian has co-led ACT Anxiety group, Depression group, Happiness and Well-being group, Mindfulness for Stress Reduction group, as well as Intensive Outpatient Program process groups and psychoeducation groups.

Julie Jaecksch – A retired Oakland Police Department Evidence Technician. Ms. Jaecksch was a peer support team member while at OPD. She has volunteered with the First Responders Support Network for over ten years.

CRIMINALISTICS ACCORDING TO KIRK

More than a mere historical curiosity, these yellowed pages from a 1966 introductory course in criminalistics offer an insight into time-less bench-level techniques and analytical strategies. This material is courtesy of John Murdock who offers his comments below.

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"Some of my colleagues object to the fact that I've always shot off my mouth in an effort to say what I think. Well, any field has to have some people who stick their neck out. Otherwise there isn't much progress."

—Paul Kirk

"On page 40 of the Crim 151 Outline there is a section entitled "Supplementary and Advanced Work." I like what Dr. Kirk had to say there, and I expect your readers would like it also.

The brief history of the UCB Crim program that appears near the front of the 1964-1965 Bulletin is interesting also.

I'm still thinking about whether or not I could add anything beyond what I had to say in my founders lecture. [see CACNews, 3rd Q 2014] The photograph of the inside of room 2590 Life Sciences Building (LSB) would be a good add to your article also.

But, a few thoughts off the top. Dr. Kirk was, to us students, such an imposing figure that we did not want to disappoint him by getting any of the unknowns wrong. As a consequence, we worked day and night, often all night, in a maniacal desire to get the right answers. We heated food on hot plates next to our chemicals, and dozed off and on as we worked on our unknowns. Each of us had keys to 2590 LSB so we could come and go all hours of the day and night. Dr. Peter DeForest was my TA, and he had the same aura of respectability as Dr. Kirk, so we did not want to disappoint him either. All in all, it was a very stressful time for Crim students, but the experience gave us a forensic work ethic that, in my opinion, was/is second to none. I would not trade it for anything! What we received was, as Dr. Kirk stated in the Crim 151 outline on page 2 under "Quality of Work", the notion that in forensic science, mistakes are not allowed, and the exam-

OUTLINE OF LABORATORY WORK IN CRIMINOLOGY 151 A-B

A flexible curriculum is provided, in which the regular student may survey the broad field of identification of evidence, and the special student can emphasize more intensively those subjects of greatest interest. All of the exercises provided are intended to instruct in some technique of identification of physical materials encountered as evidence in criminal investigation. Because of the great breadth of the field, and limitation of equipment, not every exercise may be completed by the student, and often only one or two students may work on any given exercise at the same time. There is no absolute routine to be followed, but all work is staggered to take full advantage of available equipment and allow for special interests.

The initial, required work for all students consists of elementary training in chemical microscopy, i.e., chemical identification of materials by use of the microscope. This is followed by study of the physical properties that are especially valuable for identification and finally by the use of the microscope, other instruments, and special chemical tests in the identification of various materials of criminalistic importance, e.g., hairs, fibers, glass, paint, blood, inks, papers, poisons, etc. Because the course extends over two semesters, the students, in general, will leave blood and poisons to the second semester along with other exercises which he does not complete for lack of time during the first semester.

All students are expected to perform certain supplementary and special problem work as discussed below and elsewhere in this syllabus. All students will be expected to cooperate in the collection and comparative study of various types of materials used for reference purposes.

Requirements: All students will be expected to complete a minimum amount of chemical microscopy, Exercises 1 to 4 inc. Each unknown must be tested for the presence of a new cation and a new anion whose presence or absence must be determined. Other ions present will carry credit if identified correctly. Proof of absence of all required cations or anions, respectively, will be considered equivalent to proof of presence of one of them.

In addition to the above requirement, Exercise 20 will be required of all students. From appropriate remaining exercises, enough additional work will be selected to complete the necessary number of points for the course. Each exercise carries a definite number of points, and the student is expected to complete at least 45 points to pass the course. Additional points serve to improve the grade.

Grading. One half or more of the course grade will be determined by the amount and quality of laboratory points accumulated. One quarter will be determined by the final examination, and the remainder by reports on special problems, technique grades and similar considerations. Since the student will follow no regular time schedule, he must exercise every precaution not to allow the laboratory work to lapse.

Unknowns will be issued by the assistant as needed, in general within 24 hours after the student makes a request for one on the 3 x 5 in. cards provided.

er has a responsibility to do everything their power to prevent them from happening. But, if they do happen, own up to the mistake and learn from it so that it does not happen again.

One of the techniques I have adopted to help prevent errors when doing case work is to have it quiet in my work area. And, wherever I have worked, my colleagues have respected this requirement. I do this so I can concentrate on the case and my examinations. I do not want my case concentration interrupted by the sounds of either music or conversation from radios or other mechanical devices."



SUPPLEMENTARY AND ADVANCED WORK

Every student is expected to undertake some project not covered in the routine exercises of this syllabus. Two kinds of activity may be utilized as an extension of this routine:

1. Testing and learning procedures developed in this and other laboratories but not detailed in the exercises. These are often impractical to require of all students because of time, equipment, or supply deficiency. An illustration would be the test for powder particles as used in delineating a powder pattern. Work not adequately mastered in other courses or omitted for some special reason from the students experience might be attempted. An illustration would be firearms identification if previously not mastered. The literature contains many test methods allegedly perfected but with which no experience is available in this laboratory. Students who desire to do this type of work will be encouraged and will receive aid from the instructor in selecting procedures to be tested. Extensive reading is encouraged so that the student will become aware of the many methods published and the variations that are practiced in testing the same kinds of evidence.

2. Development and investigation of an original nature. This may be technical, i.e. looking for new or improved methods of laboratory investigation, or it may be interpretive, i.e. evaluation of methods and their results by comparative studies and by statistical studies. This approach to supplemental work is basically that of the research worker and it is highly critical for the student at some stage to engage in it. Every criminal investigation is a little or large research problem. The research point of view is an indispensable tool for the truly successful criminalist.

Because the promising leads in developing new methods are rapidly changing, no detailed discussion of the possibilities will be given here. At present the fields of chromatography, ionophoresis, optical crystallography, physical analysis and some others are most promising. Any one of these basic techniques might well apply to any kind of evidence. The field of poison identification should be exploited by the above or other methods such as absorptiometry. Document investigation is urgently in need of much research. Even the standard identification methods for metallic constituents is in need of systematic study and organization. For details of possible lines of activity, the instructor should be consulted.

Quality of Work. In criminalistic practice, mistakes are not allowed. Testimony once given cannot be corrected by giving it a second time. For this reason, it will be the policy in this course to give full credit only to those exercises which are correctly reported the first time. If the exercise is incorrectly reported, a second unknown may be obtained, which will be different from the first and when this is satisfactorily completed half credit will be given. If this is incorrect also, no credit is possible on that exercise even though the exercise will still be required of the student. For this reason, great care should be exercised to be certain of the results before reporting them.

Aluminum. A drop of the test solution is placed on a filter paper which has been soaked in a saturated alcoholic solution of alizarin, dried, and stored in a stoppered container. The wet paper is placed over a vessel containing strong ammonia. A violet color is produced in the presence of aluminum. If the paper is then dried in an oven, the violet should disappear and, in the presence of any appreciable amount of aluminum, a red aluminum alizarine lake will be visible.

The tests given above are in all cases chosen without regard to interferences and preliminary separations made necessary by those interferences. When mixtures are being tested it is customarily necessary to take appropriate precautions against such interference. For the details of the tests under those circumstances, it is necessary to refer to more complete discussions in the literature. There will also be found numerous other test methods for the elements treated here.

Exercise No. 8 Microscopic Evidence

One of the most important parts of the criminalist's training is the ability to recognize common materials or microscopic evidence rapidly and accurately. To this end every student will receive a mixture of debris containing a number of items of materials commonly found in evidence. These will ordinarily occur with dirt and miscellaneous fibrous material, such as make up the bulk of most vacuum sweepings. The items which are different from the bulk of dirt in fibrous debris will be examined with the stereoscopic binocular microscope and all possible of them identified. The grade assigned the exercise will be determined by the number of correct identifications. It is further expected that all materials that are missed or mis-identified will be studied further until they can be correctly identified. Failure to do this will incur a penalty on the grade assigned. Because of the limited number of suitable microscopes that are available, this exercise need not be performed in order, but it must be included in the work of every student. Point credit is given for each item correctly identified and credit can be lost by claiming materials in the unknown which are not present.

Exercise No. 9 Comparative Density Measurement of Solids

The density of solid particles may be measured by several flotation methods. For comparison of several fragments with each other, particularly when absolute values are not required, the gradient tube is most suitable. It is applicable not only to comparison of several similar particles, e.g. glass, but is the method of choice for comparing soils, ash, safe insulation, rock, etc. In all of the latter cases, one gradient tube must be used for each sample and all tubes must be made identically. For comparison of individual fragments, a single tube suffices. The student will be provided ordinarily with a small unknown glass fragment and a number of standard glass samples. From each of these he will break one small chip, and compare all the chips in a gradient tube with his unknown to ascertain from which glass sample his unknown was taken. Students who desire may arrange to compare soil or other heterogeneous samples with multiple tubes if desired, and extra credit will be given for this type of comparison. The method of setting up a series of identical tubes will be detailed by the instructor when this is done.

Exercise No. 12
Determination of the Refractive Index of a Solid

The "immersion method" used depends on observation of the optical phenomena occurring when solid material is immersed in liquid, the refractive index of one of the materials being known and the other unknown. In general, the liquid will be known and the index of the solid will be determined. If a solid particle has a higher refractive index 'n' than the medium in which it is immersed, it will act as an imperfect lens, and converge the light passing through it. If its index is lower than the immersion fluid, the light will be diverged. The method, then, consists in immersing the solid in a small drop of standard liquid, on the microscope slide, and focussing the microscope sharply on the edges of the solid. The condenser, if present, must be lowered. While observing the particle, raise the focus slightly. A bright halo, called the "Becke line," will be observed moving either toward the inside of the solid or away from the edge of the solid toward the liquid. The Becke line represents the edge of the cone of light being bent by the lens action mentioned. It will move toward the medium of higher 'n' as the microscope is focussed upward, reversing direction as it is focussed downward. Having determined which material has the higher value of n, the droplet of liquid is removed with a bit of filter paper, a droplet of another standard liquid is added, removed as before to rinse away the old liquid, and finally another droplet added for comparison. When media are found, one of which is higher and one lower than the unknown, interpolation between them may be accomplished by mixing standards, e.g., 1 drop of each gives an 'n' intermediate between, etc. This method is accurate under good conditions to ± 0.003 , and interpolation to values less than this are ordinarily useless.

It is possible to obtain closer values by use of the slightly less convenient "oblique illumination" method described in the references. The temperature must be controlled and monochromatic light employed for more accurate determinations.

The refractive index is one of the three constants used in determining whether a given fragment of glass came from a particular window, etc. It is also as useful in the identification of an unknown material as are melting or boiling points, or any other physical constant, thereby being basic to qualitative analysis, particularly of organic compounds.

Students will ordinarily receive a sample of glass as unknown for this exercise. Its refractive index should be reported to within ± 0.005 of the correct value. It will also be compared with a set of numbered standards, one of which will correspond. The number of the standard is the most important part of the report. For the comparison, two pieces of glass which are to be compared are placed in the same drop of liquid in close apposition. It is then possible to observe the movement of the Becke line in both of them simultaneously, and to obtain a very close comparison.

References: Chamot and Mason "Handbook of Chemical Microscopy," vol. I
Winchell "Elements of Optical Mineralogy."

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Reports from the *Regional Directors*

Regional Director North

Report to the Board of Directors October 24, 2018

On September 18, 2018, Todd Weller led a Firearms only study group at the California Criminalistics Institute. Following the meeting was a retirement celebration for Mike Giusto. 64 people attended this meeting.

On September 18, 2018, Jean Arase led a Drugs only study group on a field trip to a local marijuana dispensary. 12 people attended this meeting, reaching the maximum number of possible attendees due to the limited space of the dispensary. Future trips may be considered due to the number of people who expressed interest in attending.

On September 27, 2018, the CA DOJ Jan Bashinski Lab hosted the QA, DNA Technical Leaders, and DNA groups. Contra Costa County Crime Lab Director Pam Hofsass was the guest speaker and presented a Cold Case Review regarding a serial rapist and murderer. Josh Spatola led the QA group with 5 attendees. Eleanor Salmon led the DNA Technical Leader group with 3 attendees. Vivien Lee led the DNA group with 38 attendees. A guest speaker was prepared to present at the Blood Alcohol and Toxicology group meeting, but due to the low number of registrants, the meeting was canceled.

On October 4, 2018, Jennai Lawson led a CSI only group meeting at CA DOJ Central Valley. Scan station software was discussed and representatives from FARO software were able to present some demonstrations.

The northern study groups are looking for a Digital Evidence Study Group Chair. Please contact cfanzalone@smcgov.org if you are interested.

The next meeting will be scheduled approximately Mar/Apr 2019.

—Cindy Fung Anzalone

Regional Director South

A study group was held on March 5th. The groups that met were: Tox/Drugs, DNA, QA, and Trace. The meeting was well attended with ~ 105 people.

Last year certificates were sent out for all groups except firearms. Their certificates are in the process for 2018.

Copies of the certificates and the sign in sheets will be sent to the training committee for record-keeping.

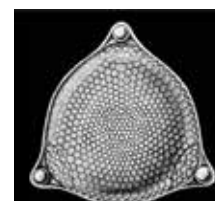
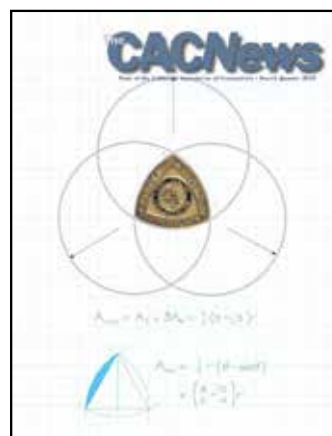
—Jamie Lajoie



The inspiration for our logo?

I thought that our emblem was taken from the *Triceratium* diatoms.

—Ed Jones



In Memoriam

Cristián Orrego, Ph.D passed away on December 12 after a long struggle with ALS.

Cristián Orrego Benavente was Senior Research Fellow in Forensic Genetics at the Human Rights Center (HRC), UC Berkeley School of Law.

Dr. Orrego was formerly a criminalist supervisor in forensic genetics and assistant laboratory director at the Jan Bashinski DNA Laboratory, Bureau of Forensic Services (BFS), Department of Justice, State of California (CAL DOJ). He was also lead coordinator as well as instructor for DNA training courses on behalf of the California Criminalistics Institute at BFS from 2005-2009. Cristián joined the CAL DOJ Laboratory in late 1999 and is a founding member of the California-based Alliance of Forensic Scientists for Human Rights and Humanitarian Investigations. He was an adviser to the Chilean government of President Michelle Bachelet (2006–09) on scientific and technical topics related to the identification of missing persons who were victims of the military government in that country, 1973–89. In November of 2011 he helped establish the forensic program at HRC where he was co-director of the El Salvador DNA Family Reunification Project at HRC until 2014. He resides in San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America where he advises human rights organizations on quality assurance in forensic genetics regarding human identification and kinship analysis. He currently provides expert advice on forensic genetics to the Appellate Court of Santiago (Corte de Apelaciones de Santiago), in Santiago, Chile.

Source: scieg.org (accessed 12/17/2018) and humanrights.berkeley.edu/news/memorial-dr-cristián-orrego-benavente

Candidates for

CAC BOARD OF DIRECTORS • • • • •



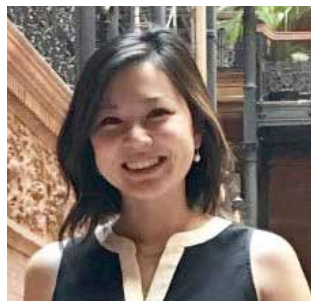
**For President-Elect
Jamie Lajoie**

It is such a privilege to be nominated for the position of President-Elect. If elected I will do my best to serve the membership and continue to elevate this organization. Currently, I am motivated to promote mental health wellness within our profession. I have been participating with this organization since I was in graduate school at CSULA since 2000. I got my first crime lab volunteer position due to connections I met at a CAC seminar so many years back. I was a volunteer and then a student worker for LAPD for 3 years before being hired as a criminalist with Los Angeles Sheriff's Department. I have been working as a Senior Criminalist for LASD for the last 15 years in the Forensic Biology Section. During that time, I have been the DNA study group chair and the Regional Director South for the past 6 years. Also, I helped host the LASD CAC Seminar in 2011 on the Queen Mary. I have been lucky enough to give presentations over the years at CAC study groups and Seminars. My professional growth has been directly affected by being a participant and member of the CAC. I would be honored to re-join the CAC Board of Directors as President-Elect. Thank you for your consideration.



**For Regional Director, South
Stephen Lu**

As a transplant from Arizona and now working as a Firearms Examiner with the San Diego Sheriff's Department, I have called the Southwest home for a majority of my life. I was introduced to the California Association of Criminalists at the start of my career working at the DOJ Richmond DNA Laboratory, and became a Corresponding Member in 2007 when I worked with the Arizona Department of Public Safety as a DNA Analyst. Throughout the years, I've enjoyed meeting colleagues from throughout the state and making new friends at seminars and workshops; the CAC provides a great connection between Criminalists in California and regional states. I have had the pleasure of assisting with the setup of a study group and a DNA workshop in the southern region, and it would be an honor to serve in encouraging continued connection and discussion between our members. Thank you for your consideration and support for my candidacy as Regional Director South.



**For CAC Treasurer
Helena G. Wong**

I am a criminalist at the Oakland Police Department Criminalistics Laboratory. I began my career there in 2009 as an intern and then as a forensic technician. I continued to pursue my passion in forensics by joining professional associations such as the CAC in 2009, by attending as many CAC seminars and various other professional meetings as I can, and by getting certified by the American Board of Criminalistics. I have had the privilege of serving the CAC as Treasurer for the past four years. During these years, I have learned to appreciate all the time and effort that our members dedicate to the CAC in making it a successful organization. I would be honored to continue to use my time and efforts in serving the CAC as Treasurer.



**For CAC Editorial Secretary
(Position Open)**

The Editorial Secretary shall serve as the primary editorial liaison between the Corporation and the official journal of the Corporation, the Journal of the Forensic Science Society. The Editorial Secretary shall receive, edit and be responsible for delivery of scholarly papers to the official journal for publication.

The Editorial Secretary shall edit and transmit to the official journal the Proceedings of the Semi-Annual Seminars which shall consist of the Seminar abstracts and short communications. The Editorial Secretary shall edit and publish quarterly the Newsletter of the Corporation.

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CAC Semiannual Seminars from 1970—Present

	Dates	Host Lab	Theme	Hotel/Location	Contact(s)
36th	Oct 22-24, 1970	Contra Costa Co Sheriffs		Concord, CA	Gerald Mitosinka
37th	May 12-15, 1971	Orange Co Sheriff's Office		Newporter Inn Newport Beach, CA	Jack Cadman
38th	Oct 21-23, 1971	San Mateo Co Sheriff's Office Forensic Lab		Burlingame Hyatt House Burlingame, CA	Paul Dougherty
39th	May 18-20, 1972	Ventura County Sheriff's Office		Pierpont Inn Ventura, CA	Forrest R. Litterly
40th	Oct 19-21, 1972	Sacramento Co DA's Office Crime Laboratory		Mansion Inn Sacramento, CA	Fred Wynbrandt/ Allan Gilmore/ David Burd
41st	May 17-19, 1973	San Diego Police Dept, San Diego Sheriff's, & San Diego Coroner's Office		Sheraton Inn-Airport Harbor Island San Diego	Richard Shaw/ Joseph Orantes/ Robert Ekhaml
42nd	Oct 18-20, 1973	Stanford Research Institute (SRI) Menlo Park, CA & DOJ		Rickey's Hyatt House Palo Alto, CA	Jerry Chisum
43rd	May 9-11, 1974	Long Beach Police Department		Hotel Queen Mary Long Beach, CA	Martin Klein
44th	Oct 24-26, 1974	UC Berkeley Criminology Department		Claremont Hotel Berkeley, CA	John Thornton/ George Sensabaugh
45th	May 15-17, 1975	The Aerospace Corporation		Sheraton Airport Hotel Los Angeles, CA	Dr. Peter Jones
46th	Oct 10-12, 1975	Fresno Dept. of Justice Crime Lab			Bill Carlton/ David Sanchez
47th	May 13-15, 1976	Orange Co. Sheriff's Office		Costa Mesa Plaza Hotel Costa Mesa, CA	J. Larry Ragle
48th	Fall 1976				
49th	May 12-14, 1977	DOJ Riverside Laboratory		Palm Springs area	Art Young
50th	Oct 13-15, 1977	San Clara Co. Laboratory		Hyatt House San Jose, CA	Jerry Chisum/ Robert Gadd/ Don Harding
51st	May 11-13, 1978	San Bernardino Co. Crime Laboratory		Big Bear Lake, CA	John Davidson
52nd	Oct 12-14, 1978	San Mateo Co Sheriff's Office Forensic Lab		Dunfey Hotel San Mateo, CA	Paul Dougherty
53rd	May 9-12, 1979	San Diego Co Laboratory of Criminalistics		Royal Inn Point Loma San Diego, CA	Bob Ekhaml
54th	Oct 18-20, 1979	Forensic Science Associates & Oakland Police Dept		Oakland Airport Hilton	
55th	May 8-10, 1980	DOJ Santa Barbara Laboratory		Santa Barbara	Robert Cranston

56th	Nov 6-8, 1980	DOJ Modesto		Yosemite	Duane Lovaas
57th	May 15-17, 1981	Los Angeles Co. Sheriff's Crime Laboratory		Pasadena Hilton Hotel	Barry Fisher/ Ed Rhodes
58th	Nov 4-7, 1981	Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists (NWAFS) /CAC hosted by Washoe County Sheriff's)		Sahara Tahoe-South Shore	Rico Toqueri/ Floyd Whiting/ Richard Berget
59th	May 14-16, 1982	Orange Co Sheriff's Office		Sheraton Newport Newport Beach, CA	John Ragle
60th	Fall 1982	DOJ Sacramento		Sacramento	John DeHaan
61st	May 12-14, 1983	San Francisco Police Dept		Union Square Holiday Inn	Debbie Wakida
62nd	Oct 20-22, 1983	San Bernardino Co Sheriff's Crime Laboratory		Red Lion Inn Ontario, CA	William Baird
63rd	May 9-12, 1984	CA DOJ Salinas Laboratory (DOJ Watsonville)		Casa Munras Hotel Monterey Peninsula	Stephen Cooper
64th	Oct 24-27, 1984	San Diego Police Department		Town & Country Hotel Mission Valley, CA	Jim Stam
65th	May 17-19, 1985	Oakland Police Depart & UC Berkeley		Hyatt Regency Hotel Oakland, CA	Jan Bashinski
66th	Oct 24-26, 1985	Los Angeles Police Department Forensic Science Division		New Otami Hotel Los Angeles, CA	Greg Matheson
67th	May 14-17, 1986	Contra Costa Co Sheriff's Office Criminalistics Laboratory		Hilton Hotel Concord, CA	Kathryn Holmes/ John Patty
68th	Oct 8-11, 1986	CA DOJ Riverside		Gene Autry Hotel Palm Springs, CA	Faye Springer
69th	May 13-17, 1987	Washoe County Sheriff's		Reno, NV	Enrico Togneri
70th	Oct 22-24, 1987	Huntington Beach Police Dept		Irvine Hilton Hotel Irvine, CA	Easton Schwecke
71st	May 19-21, 1988	Institute of Forensic Sciences		Marriott Marina Hotel Berkeley, CA	Charles Morton
72nd	Fall 1988	Orange County Sheriffs		Costa Mesa, CA	Carol Sidebotham
73rd	May 17-20, 1989	CA Criminalistics Institute (CCI)/ DOJ Sacramento	A Century of Progress 1888-1988	Four Suites Hotel Sacramento, CA	Lou Maucieri
74th	Oct 19-21, 1989	Santa Ana Police Dept/ CA Laboratory of Forensic Science		Irvine Marriott Irvine, CA	Carol Rhodes (Hunter)
75th	May 10-12, 1990	San Mateo Co Sheriff's Office Forensic Lab		Westin Hotel Millbrae, CA	Nick Stumbaugh
76th	Oct 19-21, 1990	Los Angeles Co. Sheriff's		Long Beach Ramada Renaissance Hotel	Dave Hong
77th	May 15-18, 1991	San Francisco Criminalistics Laboratory		Hyatt Regency Hotel Embarcadero Center San Francisco, CA	Debbie Madden

CAC Semiannual Seminars from 1970—Present

78th	Oct 17-19, 1991	San Bernardino Co. Sheriff's Dept.		Clarion Hotel, Ontario, CA	Donna Vidergar, Don Jones, Hiram Evans
79th	May 7-9, 1992	CA DOJ Fresno Regional Laboratory		Pines Resort Bass Lake Madera County	Gary Cortner
80th	Oct 22-24	Ventura Co Sheriff's Crime Lab		Ventura Doubletree Hotel	Margaret Schaeffer
81st	May 20-22, 1993	CA DOJ-CAL DNA		Berkeley Marina Marriott, Berkeley, CA	Jan Bashinski
82nd	Oct 20-23, 1993	San Diego Co Sheriff's		Bahia Resort Hotel on Mission Bay, San Diego, CA	Marty Fink/ Randy Robinson
83rd	May 11-14, 1994	Oakland Police Dept		Oakland Hilton Hotel	Mary Gibbons
84th	Oct 19-22, 1994	Forensic Science Society (FSS)/ LA Co Coroner's Laboratory/ Los Angeles Co Sheriff's Dept Laboratory	Personal Identification	Holiday Inn Pasadena, CA	Manuel Munoz/ S. Dowell
85th	May 10-13, 1995	Contra Costa Co Sheriff's-Coroner's Dept.		Walnut Creek Marriot Walnut Creek, CA	Karen Sheldon
86th	Oct 18-21, 1995	Los Angeles Police Department Forensic Science Division		Sheraton Los Angeles Harbor Hotel, San Pedro, CA	Joe Hourigan/ Larry Blanton
87th	May 14-18, 1996	Santa Clara Co Crime Laboratory		Crown Sterling Suites Milpitas, CA	Raymond Davis
88th	Oct 9-12, 1996	DOJ Riverside Laboratory		Palm Springs	Steven Secofsky
89th	May 28-31, 1997	Sacramento Co DA's Office Laboratory of Forensic Services		Radisson Hotel	Ann Murphy/ Jeff Herbert
90th	Oct 8-11, 1997	Orange Co Sheriff's Forensic Science Services	Beyond the Yellow Tape: Science at the Scene	Airport Hilton Irvine, CA	Liz Thompson/ Kenny Wong
91st	May 6-9, 1998	Forensic Analytical Specialties, Inc.	Leave Your Ties & Nylongs at Home & Break Out the Shorts and Sunscreen	Monterey Beach Hotel Monterey, CA	Amy L. Mongan
92nd	Oct 14-17, 1998	San Diego Police Department Crime Lab	A GREAT Place to Hang Out	Clarion Hotel Downtown San Diego Gaslamp District	John Simms/ Jim Stam
93rd	May 12-15, 1999	Forensic Science Associates	Quality Assurance-The Role of Disclosure and Peer Review	Oakland Marriot City Center Hotel, Oakland, CA	Peter Barnett
94th	Oct 12-16, 1999	San Bernardino Co. Sheriff's Dept.		Ontario Airport Hilton Ontario, CA	Mike Kellett
95th	May 8-12, 2000	CAC/Forensic Science Society hosted by Serological Research Institute (SERI)	Forensic Science Come of Age	Embassy Suites Napa Valley	Brian Wraxall
96th	Oct 10-14, 2000	Cal State LA: Criminal Justice Department		Glendale Hilton; Glendale, CA	Anthony Longhetti
97th	May 7-12, 2001	CCI/CA DOJ Sacramento	Learning Opportunities for Forensic Scientists in the 21st Century	Granilbakken Resort Tahoe City, CA	Victor C. Reeve

98th	Oct 17-20, 2001	LA Co Sheriff's Dept. Scientific Services Bureau		Universal City, CA	Dean Gialamas
99th	May 7-11, 2002	San Francisco Police Dept Criminalistics Lab	Bridging the Forensic Disciplines	Fisherman's Wharf Marriott Hotel	Bonnie Cheng
100th	Oct 14-18, 2002	Los Angeles Co. Department of Coroner	Wave of the Future	Hilton Waterfront Beach Resort, Huntington Beach, CA	Dan Anderson Tiffany Shew
101st	April 7-11, 2003	NWAFS/CAC hosted by Washoe Co.	When Great Minds Join, Great Things Happen!	El Dorado Hotel Reno, NV	Suzanne Harmon
102nd	Oct 7-11, 2003	San Diego Co Sheriffs Dept		San Diego Red Lion Hanalei	Celia Lukomski Jeanne Parsons
103rd	May 3-7, 2004	San Mateo Co Sheriff's Office Forensic Lab	Battin' on Forensics	Foster City Crowne Plaza	Mona Ten Alex Karagianes
104th	Oct. 25-29, 2004	Ventura Co Sheriff's	Frankenstein Forensics-Putting the Pieces Together	Ventura Beach Marriott, Ventura, CA	Michael Parigian
105th	May 9-13, 2005	Oakland Police Department	The Oakland Whodunit Game		Tom Abercrombie
106th	Oct 11-15, 2005	Los Angeles Police Department Forensic Science Division	Real to Reel: Behind the Scenes Look into Real & On-Screen Forensic Science	Sheraton Downtown LA	Buffy Miller/ Henry Tuazon
107th	May 8-12, 2006	CAC/FSS Joint Meeting hosted by Contra Costa Co Office of the Sheriff Criminalistics Laboratory	The History of Criminalistics Technology	Hilton Concord Concord, CA	Paul Holes
108th	Oct 9-13, 2006	DOJ Riverside	The Climate of Crime: Hot Topics & Cold Hits	Pechanga Casino & Resorts Temecula, CA	Elyssa Mayo
109th	May 7-11, 2007	Orange Co Sheriff-Coroner Dept. Forensic Science Services	It's a Small World	Crowne Plaza Hotel Anaheim, CA	Pennie Laferty
110th	Oct. 15-19, 2007	CA DOJ Jan Bashinski DNA Laboratory	What's Shakin' in Forensic Science	Double Tree Hotel,Berkeley Marina Berkeley, CA	Meghan Mannion Gray/Sheltri Halford
111th	May 5-9, 2008	San Diego Police Dept		San Diego (Kona Kai)	Tanya Dulaney/ Frank Healy
112th	Oct. 20-24, 2008	Sacramento Co District Attorney's Office Laboratory of Forensic Services	Capital Crimes in the Capitol City	Double Tree Hotel Sacramento, CA	Cara Gomes
113th	May 11-15-2009	San Bernardino Sheriff's Office	Fishing for Clues	Lake Arrowhead Resort & Spa	Craig Ogino
114th	Oct 26-30, 2009	Santa Clara Co District Attorney's Office Crime Laboratory	Investigate the Mystery...	Doubletree Hotel San Jose, CA	John Bourke, Brooke Barloewen,Ryan Vachon
115th	April 19-23, 2010	DOJ Fresno	Investigate the Wonders...	Tenaya Lodge Fish Camp (Yosemite)	Mindy Crow/ Nancy McCombs
116th	Oct 3-7, 2010	Alameda Co Sheriff's	Unearthing the Truth	Oakland Marriot City Center Hotel Oakland, CA	Michelle Dilbeck

CAC Semiannual Seminars from 1970—Present

117th	May 16-20, 2011	CAC/FSS Joint Meeting hosted by Los Angeles Sheriff's Dept	Set Sail...	The Queen Mary Long Beach, CA	Heidi Robbins
118th	Oct 24-28, 2011	UC Davis/California Criminalistics Institute (CCI)	Education & Training: A Bridge to the Future of Forensic Science	Doubletree Sacramento	Fred Tulleners, Cecilia von Beroldingen
119th	May 7-11, 2012	Kern Co. Regional Criminalistics Laboratory	Follow the Trail...	Double Tree Hotel Bakersfield, CA	Greg Laskowski
120th	Nov 5-9, 2012	San Jose State University		Holiday Inn (formerly Wyndham), San Jose	Steven Lee
121st	May 19-24, 2013	Cal State University Los Angeles		Pasadena Hilton	Katherine Roberts
122nd	Oct 21-26, 2013	DOJ Central Valley	Murder, Mystery and Scientific Intrigue	Doubletree by Hilton Modesto, CA	Christian Schneider
123rd	May 5-9, 2014	San Diego Sheriff's Dept Regional Crime Laboratory		Westgate Hotel, San Diego, CA	Connie Milton
124th	Oct. 20-24, 2008	NWAFS/CAC Board of Directors	Forensics Uncorked	Double Tree Hotel Rohnert Park	CAC Board of Directors/NWAFS Board
125th	May 4-8, 2015	Ventura Co Sheriff's Office Forensic Services Bureau	Dead Men Do Tell Tales	Ventura Beach Marriott, Ventura, CA	Michael Parigian
126th	Sept 21-25, 2015	San Mateo Co Sheriff's Office Forensic Lab	Shark Week: Taking a Bite Out of Crime	SF Airport Doubletree San Francisco, CA	Alice Hilker
127th	May 2-6, 2016	Los Angeles Police Department Forensic Science Division	LA Confidential: A Crime To Remember	The Garland Hotel North Hollywood, CA	Meiling Robinson Shannan Kelly
128th	Oct 31-Nov 4, 2016	CAC/American Society of Trace Evidence Examiners (ASTEE) Joint Meeting hosted by CA DOJ Riverside	Find Your Oasis in Forensic Science	Omni Rancho Las Palmas Rancho Mirage, CA	Caroline Kim
129th	May 9-12, 2017	San Francisco Criminalistics Laboratory	No Lab is an Island	Hotel Kabuki, San Francisco, CA	Sharon Barkwill
130th	Sept 25-29, 2017	Orange County Crime Lab	Epicurean Delights & Forensic Insights	The Duke Hotel Newport Beach, CA	Robert Binz/ Tara Heye
131st	May 7-11, 2018	Contra Costa Co Sheriff's	Mission: Help CAC Celebrate 131st Spring Seminar From Contra Costa With Love	Hilton Concord Concord, CA	Angela Hiteshaw
132nd	Oct 29 to Nov 2, 2018	San Diego Police Dept (Joint Meeting with CA Association of Crime Laboratory Directors (CACL D))	Go Mad for Forensic Science	The Westin San Diego San Diego, CA	Lisa Merzowski Kristin Beyers
133rd	May 13-17, 2019	Oakland Police Dept (Joint Meeting with Chartered Society of Forensic Sciences (CSFS) & CACL D)	Facets of Forensic Science	Waterfront Hotel Jack London Square Oakland, CA	Susan Molloy Jennifer Mihalovich
134th	Oct 20-26, 2019	San Bernardino Co. Sheriff's Dept.	TBD	Doubletree Ontario Airport Hotel, Ontario, CA	Nessa Rosenbaum
135th	Spring 2020	Jan Bashinski DNA Laboratory	TBD		
136th	Fall 2020	Los Angeles Co Sheriff's Dept.	TBD		
137th	Spring 2021	Sacramento Co DA Or Santa Clara Co Sheriff's Office	TBD		

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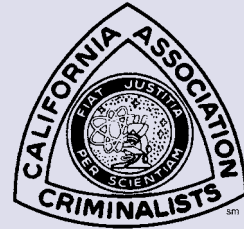


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