

1
2
3 IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON
4 FOR THE COUNTY OF LANE

5 ELIZABETH DIANE DOWNS.,

6 Petitioner,

7 vs.

8 STATE OF OREGON

9 Defendant.
10

No. 22CV16308

DECLARATION OF KAREN GREEN

11 Pursuant to ORCP 1E, I, Karen Green do hereby declare as follows:

- 12 1. I am over 18 and competent to testify to the facts set forth in this declaration.
- 13 2. Between August 1995 to June 2011, I was employed at the Texas Department of
- 14 Public Safety and then the Washington State Patrol as a Forensic Scientist. In that
- 15 capacity, I performed DNA analysis in the laboratory as well as crime scene
- 16 investigation out in the field. Since 2011 I have worked privately as president of
- 17 Green Forensics Inc (GFI) providing consultation, evidence exams, and crime scene
- 18 reconstruction. I have also provided sworn-in-court testimony concerning my
- 19 opinions and the results of my work.
- 20 3. I have been involved with the Organization of Scientific Area Committees for 9 years
- 21 on the Crime Scene Investigation and Reconstruction Subcommittee. I attend scientific
- 22
- 23
- 24

25 DECLARATION OF KAREN GREEN 1

VENETIA MAYHEW
PO BOX 22026
PORTLAND, OR 97269
T: 503 490 0777

PET. EX. 27

1 meetings to keep up to date with current methods and am a past president of the
2 Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction.

3 4. I have worked on hundreds of cases during my 30-year career as a forensic scientist
4 and testified as an expert over 80 times in state courts.

5 5. I was contacted by attorney Venetia Mayhew to offer my assessment in the above
6 referenced post-conviction proceedings. Ms. Mayhew asked me to consult on various
7 aspects of bloodstain pattern analysis (BPA) undertaken in petitioner's 1983 Lane
8 County criminal case.

9 6. I recognize Attachment 1 pages 1-10 of this declaration to be a 10-page report that I
10 generated on behalf of petitioner. Opinions in that report and this declaration are
11 based on materials I have reviewed as of the date of this document. Should further
12 information be made available, opinions may need to be reevaluated.

13 7. BPA in the above referenced GFI report focused specifically on apparent bloodstains
14 around the passenger door and rock panel of the Nissan Pulsar. I concluded the
15 following:
16

17 a. Due to insufficient documentation and data, I could not fully support or refute
18 the opinion that the stains on the rock panel resulted from a high velocity
19 impact to a blood source.

20 i. Regardless, given the dynamic circumstances of the scene and the
21 reported wounds to involved individuals, the opinion that bloodstains
22 on the rock panel could only have been created by a gunshot is not a
23 valid association using today's BPA standards.
24

b. Given the dynamic circumstances of the scene, the assumption that the observed stains around the passenger door originated from a single event or a single person is unsupported.

8. I recognize Attachment 2 pages 11-17 of this declaration to be an up-to-date copy of my Curriculum Vitae. I endorse the veracity of the information contained in the Attachments by this reference.

9. I hereby declare that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief,
and I understand it is made for use as evidence in court and is subject to penalty for
perjury.

Dated: this 29th day of October, 2025

Karen Green
Karen Green,
Green Forensics Inc.

Prepared for:
Venetia Mayhew

Prepared by:
Karen Green
President
Green Forensics Inc.

Introduction

In December of 2024 Green Forensics Inc (GFI) was retained by Attorney Venetia Mayhew to consult on Case No: **22CV16308** Elizabeth Diane Downs vs State of Oregon. Documentation in the form of police reports, scene photographs, autopsy/medical reports, lab reports and other information was provided. Please see Appendix A for a list of items reviewed.

Scope and limitations of GFI Analysis

At the time of this report, the focus of the analysis performed by GFI revolved around determining what case materials still exist and using those materials to assess the opinion that “One of the victims, probably Cheryl Downs, was outside the car and on or near the ground when she sustained one of the two gunshot wounds.”¹ Images provided to GFI were scanned versions of hard copies developed in the eighties. This type of media makes it difficult to assess bloodstain patterns, certainly when dealing with potentially sub-millimeter stains. Additionally, the photos were unlabeled and some assumptions as to location and orientation had to be made.

The field of forensics continues to evolve over time. GFI recognizes the inherent differences in the capabilities available today and those that were available in 1983, as well as the change in quality assurance standards and terminologyⁱ. Please see the glossary for bloodstain terms referenced in this report.

Case Background

On May 19, 1983 Diane Downs arrived at McKenzie-Willamette Memorial Hospital. She was driving a red two door Nissan Pulsar. Her three children were inside the car, each with gunshot wounds. Cheryl Downs ultimately died. Stephen “Danny” Downs and Christie Downs survived. Diane Downs had one perforating gunshot wound to her left forearm. Crime scene investigators and detectives from the Oregon State Police (OSP) and Lane County Sheriff’s Office (LCSO) processed the scene and the vehicle over multiple days. OSP Criminalist James Pex appears to have been the primary scene investigator and lab analyst. He performed Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (BPA) on the vehicle and several clothing items.

¹ June 10, 1983 Pex report, Page 3
GFI# 24-0249

Red Nissan Pulsar NX AZ BJY787

When hospital personnel arrived at the vehicle (parked in an emergency patient parking spot), they found Danny and Christie in the back seat and Cheryl on the front passenger floor. Reports written by LCSO Detective Roy Pond included summarized discussions with Shelby Day and Dr. Mackey.² Information reported included that Danny was in the left rear seat and Christie was in the right rear seat. Cheryl was on the front right floorboard, curled up on her right side with her head towards the door. All the children were removed from the vehicle through the passenger side door. Christie was first, then Danny and finally Cheryl.

The notes and reports provided to GFI indicate that James Pex examined the Nissan on at least seven different occasions; May 20, 1983, May 25, 1983, June 29, 1983, January 19, 1984, February (9 or 10) 1984³, April 17, 1984 and May 16, 1984⁴.

During the May 25, 1983 exam Mr. Pex observed what he reported to be a high velocity blood spatter pattern⁵ on the rock panel below the passenger door (exterior). He collected some of the material as Exhibit 17 and reported it to be human in origin.⁶ Mr. Pex later testified that due to the small amount of material they chose not to do any blood typing.⁷ GFI could find no notes or reports indicating this sample has ever been source tested, or even if sample remains in exhibit 17.

The actual rock panel from the vehicle was apparently collected and presented in court as state's exhibit 10.⁸ GFI could find no notes, photos, or reports indicating when the panel was removed from the vehicle. GFI was provided with the following six reports authored by James Pex that summarized his work on exhibits 1-82.⁹

- June 10, 1983 for exhibits 1-52
- September 12, 1983 Supplemental #2
- July 19, 1983 for exhibits 53-66 Supplemental #1
- February 17, 1984 for exhibits 67-79 Supplemental #3
- February 23, 1984 for exhibit 80 Supplemental #4
- March 13, 1984 for exhibits 81-82 Supplemental #5

The actual rock panel from the vehicle is not listed in these reports as a lab exhibit. If the rock panel still exists, and assuming it has been properly packaged and stored to prevent deleterious effects, sample should remain and be available for DNA testing.

² Handwritten 976 and 977

³ February 17, 1984 Pex report, page 2

⁴ PDF "83E-020836 Admin date and time of events"

⁵ June 10, 1983 Pex report, page 2

⁶ June 10, 1983 Pex report, page 5

⁷ May 18, 1984 testimony of Pex, page 1090

⁸ May 21, 1984 testimony of Pex, page 1138

⁹ PDF "83E-020836 Lab Reports For Exhibits 1 through 83".

***Note: Administrative notes were received that read “June 12-transported evidence to Elmira N.Y” and “June 18-Returned from N.Y”.¹⁰ In his testimony, Mr. Pex stated that he brought “exhibits” from the case with him to Elmira, New York.¹¹ During his May 31, 1984 testimony James Pex confirmed that he had “reviewed” the exhibits with Mr. Macdonell. GFI could find no notes or chain of custody describing which exhibits were transported or what was done to them in New York.

Impact Spatter

In his June 10, 1983 report and associated testimony, Mr. Pex referred to the bloodstain pattern observed on the exterior passenger side rock panel as a high velocity blood spatter pattern. He further testified it was a pattern that *“could only be created by the discharge of a firearm”*.¹²

When force is applied to liquid blood, the resulting spatter can be examined. The greater the force applied, the smaller the resulting bloodstains. Characteristics of the pattern that should be noted include number of stains, size range of the stains, the dispersion of the stains, and the overall size of the pattern. Historically, it was not uncommon to attempt to group patterns by velocity. Low (often associated with gravity), medium (often associated with beatings), and high (often associated with gunshots) were commonly used descriptors. The BPA community has since moved away from classifying a pattern as low, medium, or high velocity.

An impact pattern resulting from a high velocity impact should have a preponderant stain size of 1mm or less in diameter and often include submillimeter stains which are often referred to as “mist-like”. (Bevel Gardner, 2008, page 199)ⁱⁱ However, simply because an observed pattern has the characteristics of a high velocity impact event it is not appropriate to conclude it must have originated from a gunshot. For example, a pattern resulting from the expiration of blood can contain similar characteristics. “Stains can range from heavy large stains to light mist-like stains comparable to those found in gunshot situations. At times these stains can mislead the analyst, and their similarities demand proper evaluation”. (Bevel Gardner, 2008, page 225). Given that at least two of the children had sustained wounds to the lungs¹³, and that all the children were removed from the passenger side door, consideration of other possible mechanisms is appropriate. When LCSO Sgt. Rutherford went to secure the Nissan as it sat in the hospital parking lot, he observed medical supply wrappings and supplies on the rear floorboards.¹⁴ This suggests that aid was rendered in that area, furthering the possibility of artifact bloodstains unrelated to the shooting event.

¹⁰ PDF “83E-020836 Admin date and time of events”, page 3

¹¹ May 31, 1984 testimony of Pex, page 1614

¹² May 18, 1984 testimony of Pex, page 1090

¹³ Christie medical report, handwritten 292 and Cheryl autopsy

¹⁴ Rutherford report, handwritten 991

Figure 1

Received by GFI as image 52700014. Close range photo of the pattern on the exterior rock panel of the passenger side of the Nissan.



The photo in figure 1 is one of the clearest representations of the pattern on the rock panel from the images provided to GFI. There are several obvious dark stains of varying size and shape. Based on this photo, it cannot be determined what stains are blood. Both James Pex and Bart Reid (a private examiner with Northwest Forensics Laboratory who was called by the defense) testified to observing only somewhere between 20-30 stains in the pattern¹⁵ (GFI found no notes supporting this number in the documentation provided by OSP). If all the dark stains seen in this photo were blood, the number of stains would be greater than 30.

Some thin, light stains are visible, but no “misting” stains are identified to indicate a high velocity impact event. Bart Reid examined the rock panel in person. He later testified that he could see directionality in stains on the panel¹⁶, but he that he “saw no evidence of the aerosol effect” on exhibit 10.¹⁷

¹⁵ Testimony of Pex, page 1260 and Reid page 2693

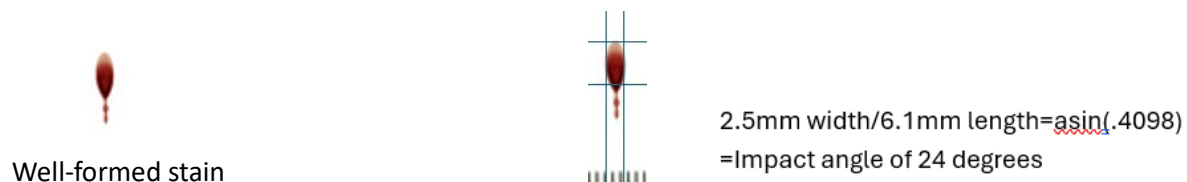
¹⁶ Testimony of Reid, page 2739

¹⁷ Testimony of Reid, page 2695

Angle of Impact and Area of Origin

Mr. Pex employed what is known as the string method to determine an area of origin for the bloodstain pattern on the rock panel. This remains an accepted procedure in the BPA community. The analyst begins by selecting several clear and well-formed bloodstains throughout the pattern. A well-formed stain is generally one with an elliptical shape and obvious directionality. The angle at which those stains impacted the surface is determined by measuring the length and width of the individual stain and calculating the inverse sine of that ratio (see figure 2).

Figure 2



After the impact angle is determined, strings are then extended along the angle of impact, back towards the source of the blood. Where the strings intersect is an indicator of the area of origin. It was from this method that Mr. Pex determined the origin of the pattern to be 21 ½" behind the passenger door hinge, 11" perpendicular to the spatter pattern and 12-18" above the ground.¹⁸ (See figure 3)

Figure 3

Received by GFI as 52850003. Image depicts the Area of Origin as determined by James Pex.



¹⁸ June 10, 1983 Pex report, Page 3
GFI# 24-0249

Figure 4

Received by GFI as image 52850021. Image depicts the pattern on the rock panel after strings were attached to attempt to determine area of origin.



Before attaching the strings observed in figure 4, Mr. Pex would have chosen what he felt were well-formed stains, determined the angle of impact for each of those stains, and then extended the strings along that path towards the source. GFI did not identify any well-formed stains on the rock panel shown in figure 1. This is likely due in part to what appears to be an unreliable surface (corrugated metal). No close-up photos of each individual stain used on the rock panel were found that would allow for independent measurements. Because the tape and string are covering the stains that Mr. Pex determined to be appropriate for measurement, there is no way to determine what stains were used to determine the area of origin. Mr. Pex testified that he did not write down his calculations during the stringing process¹⁹.

****Note:** Throughout the documentation there was reference to a slide show presented in court by Mr. Pex. The description of that slide show²⁰ includes an explanation of 46 slides, several of which apparently showed close-up views of stains on the rock panel. Slide 44 describes the use of a protractor to calculate the rise above the door sill. GFI was not provided with that slide show, nor were any photos found depicting the use of a protractor.

¹⁹ May 21, 1984 testimony of Pex, page 1236

²⁰ 83E-020836 Blood Spatter Slide Presentation

GFI# 24-0249

GFI Assessment

Due to insufficient documentation and data, the manner of deposition of the stains seen on the rock panel is inconclusive. The documentation provided is inadequate to fully support or refute the opinion that the bloodstains on the rock panel were the result of a high velocity impact event. However, the opinion that the bloodstain pattern observed on the rock panel “*could only have been created by a gunshot*” is not a valid association using today’s BPA standards. Further, given the dynamic circumstances of the scene at the hospital, the assumption that the observed stains around the passenger door originated from a single event or a single person is unsupported.

This summary is based on the data available at the time of this report and may be subject to change should further information become available. If necessary, a supplemental report would be generated to incorporate new information or evidence.

Karen Green

Green Forensics, Inc.
Karen Green, President

10.13.25

Date

ⁱ ASB Technical Report 033-17 Terms and Definitions in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis, 2017, 1st Ed.

ⁱⁱ Bevel Gardner, *Bloodstain Pattern Analysis: With an Introduction to Crime Scene Reconstruction 3rd Edition*. CRC Press, 2008.

Glossary *(Terms as defined by the ASB Technical Report 033, First Edition)*

angle of impact

The angle (alpha), relative to the plane of a target, at which a blood drop strikes the target.

area of origin

The space in three dimensions to which the trajectories of spatter can be utilized to determine the location of the spatter producing event.

bloodstain pattern

A grouping or distribution of bloodstains that indicates through regular or repetitive form, order, or arrangement the manner in which the pattern was deposited.

directionality

The characteristic of a bloodstain that indicates the direction blood was moving at the time of deposition.

directional angle

The angle (gamma) between the long axis of a spatter stain and a defined reference line on the target.

expiration pattern

A bloodstain pattern resulting from blood forced by airflow out of the nose, mouth, or a wound.

impact pattern

A bloodstain pattern resulting from an object striking liquid blood.

spatter stain

A bloodstain resulting from an airborne blood drop created when external force is applied to liquid blood.

Appendix A: Materials

- Photos
 - Multiple scanned images (~926 with duplicates)
- Reports
 - Autopsy-12 page PDF
 - Christie Left Hand blood spatter photos-16 page PDF
 - Crime lab reports-23 page PDF
 - Crime detection reports-24 page PDF
 - Hospital medical reports-22 page PDF
 - Murdock file-65 page PDF
 - Palm prints-32 page PDF
 - Police Reports-72 page PDF
 - Proctor gun records-12 page PDF
 - State's exhibit 14 relating to extractor marking-15 page PDF
- Trial testimony
 - 482 PDF pages (non-sequential) recording testimony of James Pex.
- "MP4 LCSO Re-enactment with client"
- PDFs from Subpoena Duces Tecum for Post-Conviction Relief...
 - 83E-020836_ADMIN_AMENDED_PETITION_FOR_POST_CONVICTION_RELIEF
 - 83E-020836_ADMIN_BLOODSPATTER_POSTER_OUTLINE
 - 83E-020836_ADMIN_DATEANDTIMEOFEVENTS
 - 83E-020836_ADMIN_FIREARMS
 - 83E-020836_ADMIN_NOTES
 - 83E-020836_ADMIN_OVERHEAD_PROJECTIONS
 - 83E-020836_BLOOD_SPATTER_SLIDE_PRESENTATION
 - 83E-020836_BLOODTYPING
 - 83E-020836_BRADS_REPORT
 - 83E-020836_COMMUNICATION
 - 83E-020836_COURT_ORDER_SUBPOENAS
 - 83E-020836_DOWNS_LETTER_TO_JAGGER
 - 83E-020836_EVIDENCE_CHAIN
 - 83E-020836_EVIDENCECHAIN_CASECASTINGS
 - 83E-020836_EXTRACTOR_MARK_PHOTOS
 - 83E-020836_FIELD_INVESTIGATION_NOTES
 - 83E-020836_FIREARMS_INFO
 - 83E-020836_LAB_REPORTS_FOR_EXHIBITS_1_THROUGH_83
 - 83E-020836_MURDOCK_AFFIDAVIT
 - 83E-020836_MURDOCK_REPORT
 - 83E-020836_NEWSPAPER_CLIPS

- 83E-020836_PEX_AFFIDAVIT
- 83E-020836_PEX_SUBPOENA
- 83E-020836_PHOTOS
- 83E-020836_PROXIMITY_TESTS
- 83E-020836_PROXIMITYTESTS_RHODIZONATETESTS
- 83E-020836_REID_AFFIDAVIT
- LP_LIFTCARDS_1
- PDX_LP_NOTES
- PEX_TRIAL_NOTES_1
- PEX_TRIAL_NOTES_2
- PEX_TRIAL_NOTES_3
- PEX_TRIAL_NOTES_4



CURRICULUM VITAE

KAREN L GREEN

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Puyallup, WA 98372

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EDUCATION

Washington State University 1990-1995

Biology B.S.

University of Texas-Austin Spring, 1996

Molecular Biology Course

EXPERIENCE

Green Forensics, Inc.

President, December 2009 to present

US Department of Justice International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

Independent Consultant, 2010 to 2016

Houston Forensic Science Center

Independent Consultant, 2014 to 2016

Washington State Patrol Crime Laboratory

Forensic Scientist 4-Coordinator Crime Scene Response Team (CSRT), September, 2007 to June, 2011

Washington State Patrol Crime Laboratory-Tacoma

Forensic Scientist 3-DNA/Serology April, 1998 to August, 2007

Texas Department of Public Safety-Austin

Criminalist IV-DNA/Serology August, 1995 to April, 1998

ASSOCIATIONS/ORGANIZATIONS

American Academy of Forensic Sciences – Associate Member

International Association for Identification – Member

Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction – Member

International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts – Provisional Member

Organization of Scientific Area Committees-Crime Scene Investigation Subcommittee

AWARDS

2006 Washington State Patrol Tacoma Crime Lab Employee of the Year

2009 Washington State Patrol Civil Service Employee of the Year

Washington State Patrol Chief's Coin (4 time recipient)

LANGUAGES

Spanish-Conversational

MEETINGS ATTENDED

DNA Forensics 1999-Virginia

International Symposium on Human Identification 2000-Biloxi, MS

Scientific Working Group for DNA Analysis Methods 2000 Quantico, VA

Scientific Working Group for DNA Analysis Methods 2001 Quantico, VA

American Academy of Forensic Sciences 2001-Seattle, WA

American Academy of Forensic Sciences 2002 –Atlanta, GA

American Academy of Forensic Sciences 2003-Chicago, IL

Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists 2003-Portland, OR

American Academy of Forensic Sciences 2005-New Orleans, LA

American Academy of Forensic Sciences 2006-Seattle, WA

Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction 2007-Tacoma, WA

Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction 2008-Tulsa, OK

International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts 2009 – Portland, OR

Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction 2010-San Diego, CA

American Academy of Forensic Sciences 2010 – Seattle, WA

Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction 2011 – Jacksonville, FL

Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists 2011 – Tacoma, WA

International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts 2011 – Milwaukee, WI

Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction 2012 – Monterey, CA

American Academy of Forensic Sciences 2012 – Atlanta, GA

Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists 2012 – Missoula, MT

American Academy of Forensic Sciences 2013 – Washington DC

International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts 2013 – San Diego, CA

Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction 2014 – Montgomery, TX

American Academy of Forensic Sciences 2014 – Seattle, WA

International Symposium on Human Identification 2014 – Phoenix, AZ

Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction 2015 – Oklahoma City, OK

ASCLD Symposium-Excellence in Forensic Leadership 2015 – Washington DC

International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts 2015 – Fort Worth, TX

Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction 2016 – Clark, NJ

American Academy of Forensic Sciences 2016 – Las Vegas, NV
 Annual DNA Conference Bode East 2016 – Orlando, FL
 International Symposium on Human Identification 2017 – Seattle, WA
 American Academy of Forensic Sciences 2018 – Seattle, WA
 Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction 2018 – Tacoma, WA
 Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction 2019 – Nashville, TN
 Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction 2020 – Reno, NV
 International Symposium on Human Identification 2020 – Virtual
 American Academy of Forensic Sciences 2021 – Virtual
 Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction 2021 – Virtual
 International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts 2021 – Virtual
 Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction 2023 – Carolina Beach, NC
 Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction 2024 – Houston, TX
 Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction 2025 – Boise, ID

OTHER TRAINING

INSTITUTION | LOCATION | DATE | COURSE | HOURS

WSP Crime Lab | Spokane, WA | 1994-1995 | Internship
 Henderson Forensics | Austin, TX | Sept. 1995 | Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (BSPA) | 40 Hrs
 SWAFS | Tucson, AZ | Oct. 1996 | Quality Assurance in DNA | 8 Hrs
 Perkin-Elmer | Foster City, CA | Nov. 1996 | Forensic PCR Techniques | 80 Hrs
 NIJ | Sacramento, CA | May 1997 | Future of DNA Conference | 24 Hrs
 Henderson Forensics | Georgetown, TX | Feb. 1998 | Advanced BSPA | 40 Hrs
 CCI | Sacramento, CA | Jan. 1999 | PCR/STR Analysis | 40 Hrs
 ESR (Dr. Buckleton) | Bellevue, WA | June 1999 | Basic Statistics | 16 Hrs
 Dr. Carmody | Seattle, WA | August 2002 | Statistics | 24 Hrs
 NWAFS | Portland, OR | October 2003 | DNA Auditing | 16 Hrs
 NCIT | Seattle, WA | February 2004 | Crime Scene Processing | 40 Hrs
 TBI | Seattle, WA | March 2004 | Bloodstain Pattern Analysis | 40 Hrs
 TBI | Eugene, OR | May 2004 | Crime Scene Reconstruction | 40 Hrs
 Dr. Taylor and Dr. Marshall | Seattle, WA | May 2004 | Body Recovery and Entomology | 16 Hrs
 Ron Smith and Associates | Seattle, WA | February 2006 | Basic Footwear Impressions | 16 Hrs
 Noedel Forensics | Seattle, WA | July 2006 | Special Topics in Shooting Scene Reconstruction | 40 Hrs
 ASCLD/LAB | San Diego, CA | March 2008 | Assessor's Course | 40 Hrs

Gardner Forensics | Seattle, WA | June 2008 | Advanced BSPA | 40 Hrs

Dr. Taylor and Dr. Marshall | Seattle, WA | May 2009 | Body Recovery and Entomology | 16 Hrs

WSP Firearms Section | Seattle, WA | October 2009 | Firearms Safety and Trajectory Analysis | 16 Hrs

WSP Latent Lab | Seattle, WA | January 2010 | Introduction to Fingerprints | 16 hrs

ACSR | Jacksonville, FL | February 2011 | Forensic Digital Lighting | 2 Hrs

ACSR | Jacksonville, FL | February 2011 | Forensic Photography – Digital Basic Forensic Photography | 8 Hrs

IABPA | Jane Taupin | Milwaukee, WI | October 2011 | Bloodstain Pattern Analysis on Clothing | 4 Hrs

ACSR | Monterrey, CA | February 2012 | Terminal Ballistics: Bullet Performance in Tissue Simulant | 4 Hrs

NWAFS | Missoula, MT | September 2012 | Advances in DNA: Applied Biosystems TM 3500 Series Instrumentation | 6 hrs

AAFS | Washington DC | February 2013 | Calculating Likelihood Ratios Incorporating a Probability of Drop-out | 8 Hrs

AAFS | Washington DC | February 2013 | DNA in Real Time: Amplifying Productivity in Today's Forensics Laboratory | 8 Hrs

IABPA | San Diego | October 2013 | Forensic Pathology | 4 Hrs

ACSR | Montgomery, TX | February 2014 | Shooting Incident Reconstruction | 4 Hrs

AAFS | Seattle, WA | February 2014 | Utilizing Bloodstain Pattern Analysis and Forensic Pathology to Reconstruct Blood Shedding Events | 8 Hrs

Dr. Taylor and Dr. Jermy | Seattle, WA | June 2014 | Fluid Dynamics of Bloodstain Pattern Formation An Advanced Training Course | 40 Hrs

ISHI | Phoenix, AZ | October 2014 | Everything You Wanted to Know About Probabilistic Software (But Were Afraid to Ask) | 8 Hrs

ISHI | Phoenix, AZ | October 2014 | Interpretation of Complex DNA Mixtures: The Biological and Statistical Perspective | 4 Hrs

PPI Group | SeaTac, WA | November 2014 | 3D Laser Scanning for Forensic Scene Mapping | 7 Hrs

ACSR | Oklahoma City, OK | February 2015 | Using Infrared to Examine Evidence | 3 Hrs

ACSR | Oklahoma City, OK | February 2015 | Shooting Incident Investigation | 3 Hrs

ASCLD | Washington DC | April 2015 | Cognitive Factors in Forensic Decision Making | 8 Hrs

IABPA | Fort Worth | October 2015 | Simulating Projected Bloodstain Patterns | 3 Hrs

PPI Group | SeaTac, WA | November 2015 | 3D Laser Scanning for Forensic Scene Mapping | 5 Hrs

ACSR | Clark, NJ | February 2016 | Limitations Associated with BPA on Fabrics | 3 Hrs

ACSR | Clark, NJ | February 2016 | Ammunition, Cartridges and Components | 3 Hrs

AMMP | Colorado Springs, CO | April 2016 | Photogrammetry | 16 Hrs

BODE | Orlando, FL | May 2016 | Mixture Interpretation | 4 Hrs

ISHI | Seattle, WA | October 2017 | Preparing as an Expert Witness for DNA Testimony in Today's Courtroom | 4 Hrs

ISHI | Seattle, WA | October 2017 | The Likelihood Ratio: An Introduction and Application| 8 Hrs
 AAFS | Seattle, WA | February 2018 | Proposed Revisions to the FBI Quality Assurance Standards-DNA | 3 Hrs
 AAFS | Seattle, WA | February 2018 | Moving from CPI to Probabilistic Genotyping for DNA Mixture Interpretation| 5 Hrs
 ACSR | Nashville, TN | February 2019 | Cognitive Bias | 4 Hrs
 PNWD-IAI & NWAFFS | Portland, OR | September 2019 | DNA workshop series | 7 Hrs
 ACSR | Reno, NV | March 2020 | Shooting Reconstruction | 2 Hrs
 ACSR | Reno, NV | March 2020 | Defending Your Analysis Methodology | 4 Hrs
 STRmix User Training | Virtual | January 2022 | 24 Hrs
 AAFS | Virtual | Cognitive Bias in Forensic Decisions | October 2023 | 1 Hr
 AAFS/JFS | Virtual | Forensic Investigative Genetic Genealogy-Part I | October 2023 | 1 Hr
 AAFS/JFS | Virtual | Forensic Investigative Genetic Genealogy-Part II | November 2023| 1 Hr
 CFSRE | Virtual | Introduction to Investigative Genetic Genealogy | December 2023| 1.5 Hr
 NAS | Virtual | March 2024 | Law Enforcement Use of PG, Phenotyping, and FIGG | 8 Hrs
 IABPA | Virtual | February 2025 | Exclusive Based Approach to Pattern Type Analysis | 1 Hr

PUBLIC SPEAKING/TEACHING

TOPIC | AUDIENCE

Basics of DNA | El Paso Police Department
 Evidence Collection | S.A.N.E. students
 Evidence Collection | WSP detectives
 Forensic DNA | University of Washington students
 Career Fairs | Foss High School
 Capabilities of the CSRT | Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs
 The Role of the Prosecutor at the Crime Scene | Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys
 Introduction to Bloodstain Pattern Analysis | Violent Crimes Conference
 Documenting Bloodstains at Crime Scenes | Whatcom County Sheriff
 Capabilities of the CSRT | Skagit County Sheriff's Office
 Collection of DNA Evidence | Snohomish Auto Theft Task Force
 Capabilities of the CSRT | Pacific Northwest IAI Conference
 Collection of DNA Evidence | Mountlake Terrace Police Department
 Introduction to Crime Scene Reconstruction | Violent Crimes Investigators Conference
 Crime Scene Processing | Public Ministry of Paraguay

Forensic Analysis of a Murder Scene | Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys
Reproducing Bloodstain Patterns | Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists
Presumptive Tests for Blood and Semen| Procuraduría General de la Republica-Mexico
Technical Advisor for DNA Accreditation| Procuraduría General de la Republica-Mexico
Introduction to Crime Scene Reconstruction | Pierce County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
Crime Scene Investigation I | Town of Dewitt Police Department
Crime Scene Analysis and Reconstruction | Washington State Patrol
Reproducing Bloodstain Patterns | Pacific Northwest IAI Conference
Basic Understanding of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis for the Bench Scientist | Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists
Introduction to Bloodstain Pattern Analysis | Swinomish Police Department
Technical Advisor for DNA Development| Government Analyst Department-Sri Lanka
Working with Experts to Reconstruct the Scene | Benton & Franklin Counties Office of Public Defense
Working with Experts to Reconstruct the Scene | King County Public Defender Association
Introduction to BPA | Cascade Regional Blood Services
Technical Advisor for DNA Accreditation | Procuraduría General de Justicia-Chiapas, Mexico
Technical Advisor for DNA Accreditation| Procuraduría General de Justicia-Querétaro, Mexico
Technical Advisor for DNA Accreditation | Procuraduría General de Justicia-Aguascalientes, Mexico
Working with Experts to Reconstruct the Scene | Pierce County Department of Assigned Counsel
Introduction to Bloodstain Pattern Analysis | Snohomish County Multi Agency Response Team
Investigating the Death of an Officer | Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction
Attorneys and Forensic Scientists | Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyers Association
Documentation and Processing of Shooting Scenes | Kaua'i Police Department Crime Scene Unit
Discussion on the Future of Crime Scene Reconstruction-Panelist | Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction
Be the Best Advocate You Can Be | Washington State Office of Public Defense
Scene Investigation | Marion County Office of Public Defense
Reconstruction of a Double Homicide | Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction