

# Forensic Report CRIME SCENE ANALYSIS & CASE LINKAGE

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## **Client**

Daniel K. Holtzclaw

## **Related Civil Actions**

*Sherry Ellis, Carla Raines, & Regina Copeland v. Daniel Holtzclaw, The City of Oklahoma City, et al., Case No. CIV-16-0019-HE; and*

*Jannie Ligons, Shandayreon Hill, Tabatha Barnes, Terri Morris, Syrita Bowen, Carla Johnson, and Kala Lyes, v. Daniel Holtzclaw, The City of of Oklahoma City, et al., Case No. CIV-16-184-HE; and*

*Adaira Gardner v. Daniel Holtzclaw, The City of of Oklahoma City, et al., Case No. CIV-16-349-L*

## BACKGROUND

This examination and report comes subsequent to a criminal trial in which then Officer Daniel Holtzclaw, of the Oklahoma City Police Department, was accused of sexual assault and other related charges (36 charges in total). He was charged with these offenses which were reported to have occurred during, or related to, traffic stops made while on duty and under color of authority. He was arrested on August 21, 2014.

At his criminal trial, the prosecution ultimately provided evidence against Daniel Holtzclaw from 13 separate accusers. In December of 2015, he was found guilty of 18 charges related to 8 of those accusers. He was acquitted of the remainder<sup>1</sup>.

Many of Holtzclaw's accusers have filed civil actions against him, as well as against The City of Oklahoma City and other related parties. These lawsuits argue that Daniel Holtzclaw's convictions stem from a pattern, practice, and/or custom of illegally detaining African-American women. It is further argued this was done for the purposes of sexual assault and coercion, through the abuse of his position as a police officer. Specifically, that he targeted his victims because they were vulnerable, owing to their criminal histories, outstanding warrants, drug abuse, and / or prostitution. This is alleged "pattern" is described in *Holtzclaw v. Oklahoma* (2019):

Taken together, the women's stories form a pattern wherein Appellant would conduct a traffic stop, or stop the victims while they were walking. While discussing the reason for the stop, he would ask whether the women had any drugs or "anything on them". He would then demand that they show him their breasts or vaginas, often asking how he could be sure the women weren't hiding something in their bra or pants or otherwise referring to the demand as a search. With several victims he touched their breasts or vaginas; he also demanded fellatio from some victims. In addition, he was convicted of five counts of first or second degree rape, and acquitted of three other rape claims. Appellant's threats included taking each of his victims to jail or detox, arresting her, charging her with a crime or promising that if she did as he demanded, he could make warrants or criminal charges go away, or otherwise help her situation. Most of the victims had previous recent contacts with law enforcement; some had outstanding warrants, some had drug paraphernalia on them, some were under the influence of drugs or alcohol when stopped. Sometimes he offered the victims a ride. Most of the crimes occurred late at night or in the early morning hours. The women ranged in age from seventeen to in their fifties.

The "identification" of this "pattern" appears to originate from an investigative theory, which then became a legal argument, about presumed behavioral pattern evidence. This type of pattern evidence is the province of forensic expert examination and

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<sup>1</sup> Originally, 21 individuals claimed that they had been sexually assaulted by Daniel Holtzclaw. Some eventually admitted they had lied, including one man. Others made allegations that were not possible, because Holtzclaw had already been placed on administrative leave. One of the eight women never reported to police investigators, only to the media. Only one of these individuals, Shaneice Barksdale, was actually tried and convicted of making a false report. Additionally, at trial, Daniel Holtzclaw was acquitted of all charges relating to 5 of the Plaintiffs: Shandayreon Hill, Carla Raines, Florene Mathis, Terri Morris, and Kala Lyes.

testimony. Specifically, it requires the identification of a discrete pattern of modus operandi behavior; signature behavior; and motive.

This type of forensic examination can be used at trial, in relation to common scheme or plan theories, in order to joiner cases or admit prior acts. It must therefore be based on scientific facts and evidence, not investigative or legal theory<sup>2</sup>. No such expert forensic examination has been offered or conducted in this case.

## PURPOSE

In cases of alleged sexual assault, the required forensic investigation consists of at least the following essential pillars: *the complainant's statement; the complainant's sexual assault exam; the suspect's statement; the suspect's sexual assault examination; the crime scene evidence; and the results of evidence testing* (Savino and Turvey, 2013). These pillars provide the foundation for any number of related crime scene investigation and analysis efforts. Therefore, they must be conducted in a manner that comports with accepted scientific protocols, the violation of which renders them scientifically unreliable.

*Crime Scene Analysis* requires consideration of the complete forensic investigation as described in these pillars, to include forensic victimology and the subsequent examination of available physical and behavioral evidence (e.g, crime reconstruction and modus operandi). As with any forensic examination, crime scene analysis requires an evaluation of the nature and quality of the underlying forensic investigation, in order to reliably establish *evidence integrity*<sup>3</sup>. Its goal is to reveal what happened, how it happened, where it happened, to whom, and ultimately why - from the perspective of the physical and behavioral evidence.

*Case linkage analysis* refers to the process of determining whether or not there are discrete connections, or behavioral commonalities, between two or more previously unrelated cases through Crime Scene Analysis (examination of victimology, modus operandi, signature, and related behavioral patterns; see Atchereley, 1913; Groth, 1979; Gross, 1924; Savino and Turvey, 2013; Turvey, 2011; Weston and Wells, 1974). It is most often employed to serve one of two purposes: (1) to assist law enforcement with

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<sup>2</sup> As understood by the professional community, and held in *New Jersey v. Bruce Sterling* (2011), linkage analysis for the purposes of joining offenses at trial is a form of forensic behavioral pattern analysis. Consequently, attorneys and other non-experts should not argue that cases are linked for courtroom purposes without the benefit of underlying expert analysis and testimony. This would be like having a lawyer provide an opinion about DNA or fingerprint evidence based on their own inexpert examination, without the underlying crime lab examination, report, and testimony.

<sup>3</sup> *Evidence integrity* refers to the reliability and probity of the evidence that has been collected. It is demonstrated by adherence to basic protocols associated with establishing a reliable chain of custody, the protection of physical evidence while it is in custody, and its competent testing and interpretation by qualified forensic personnel. It also refers to any failure to collect, protect, and/ or test essential items of evidence. In a scientific examination, evidence integrity may not be assumed — rather it must be established. See Bay (2008) and Gardenier (2011).

the application of its resources by helping to direct investigative efforts; and (2) to assist the court in determining whether or not there is sufficient behavioral evidence to suggest a common scheme or plan in order to help address forensic issues, such as whether similar crimes should be tried together, or whether other crimes, and uncharged offenses, may be brought in as evidence (Hazelwood and Warren, 2003; Turvey, 2011).

*Modus Operandi* (MO) is a Latin term that means method of operating. It refers to the manner in which a crime has been committed. A criminal's modus operandi is comprised of choices and behaviors that are intended to assist in the completion of a crime (Turvey, 2011). Black's Law Dictionary (Black, 1990, p. 1004) translates the phrase modus operandi as "method of operation or doing things," and states that it is "used by police and criminal investigators to describe the particular method of a criminal's activity." As explained in Gross (1924), some repeat offenders (such as sex offenders and thieves) may develop a characteristic style, or MO, which they rarely depart from. Atchereley (1913) refers to this as an offender's "trademark". However the development of trademark MO is by no means assured. Weston and Wells (1974; p. 110) state more accurately that not all criminals have a particular MO, but some can develop and maintain similar enough methods to justify linking cases investigatively. MO is adaptive, changing sharply based on the flexible state of the offender (e.g. mood, substance abuse, mental illness), the victim (e.g. mood, substance abuse, fear response), and the crime scene (e.g. day/night, weather, witnesses). Therefore, while investigatively helpful, is not considered a sufficiently reliable mechanism for linking or unlinking cases in a forensic context.

An offender's *signature* is a pattern evidenced by an accumulation of signature behaviors. *Signature behaviors* are individual acts committed by an offender that are not necessary to commit the crime but that suggest the psychological or emotional needs of that offender (Turvey, 2011). While every offender engages in signature behaviors, not all signature behaviors will add up to a unique offender signature. That is to say, it is the case that different offenders can evidence the same set of signature behaviors. Unlike MO, signature can be more stable over the lifetime of an offender, as it is reflective of more enduring psychological motives and themes. This is particularly the case in sexual offenses, where the offender may have a specific pattern of behaviors and associated feelings, or even a specific fantasy, that they are trying to live out through the offense (Money, 1988). In such instances, this can make signature a more reliable case linkage tool.

The sole purpose of this report is to provide *Crime Scene Analysis* and *Linkage Analysis* results related to the complaints made against Daniel Holtzclaw brought forth by the Plaintiffs. This requires an examination of offense modus operandi behavior, signature behavior, and motive. It is not the purpose of this report to address legal standards of evidence or sufficiency, only the thresholds and requirements of scientific evidence examination. Again, no such expert forensic examination has been offered or conducted in this case as of this writing.

## **MATERIALS EXAMINED**

The examiners agreed to conduct this specific set of examinations in May of 2020. Subsequently, the examiners began to receive discovery material relating to this case at their office. Upon request, the examiners were provided with, and relied upon, at least the following discovery materials:

1. Available Oklahoma City Police Department Crime Reports
2. Available Oklahoma City Police Department scene photos
3. Available SANE Reports
4. Available OSBI Police Laboratory Reports
5. Available interviews of the accusers / plaintiffs - video and audio
6. The Oklahoma City Police Department interview of then Officer Daniel Holtzclaw
7. The complete Preliminary Hearing Transcript - *Oklahoma v. Daniel Holtzclaw*, CASE NO.: CF-2014-5869
8. The complete Trial Transcript, with exhibits - *Oklahoma v. Daniel Holtzclaw*, CASE NO.: CF-2014-5869
9. Available appellate filings and rulings
10. Available Depositions of the plaintiffs
11. Gill, P., Goodman-Delahunty, J., Ryan, S., Schanfield, M., Schiro, G., and Turvey, B. (2017) *BRIEF OF FORENSIC SCIENTISTS AND ACADEMICS AS AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF APPELLANT DANIEL K. HOLTZCLAW*, June 16.

## **I. IN-CUSTODY SEXUAL ASSAULT**

In-custody sexual assault by law enforcement is a very real problem in the United States. Police officers and other law enforcement employees are afforded tremendous trust, authority, and discretion. When employed within a culture of impunity, some abuse that authority to commit violent crimes - including sexual assault.

The examiners have extensive experience working cases that involve this kind of exploitative sexual behavior by law enforcement, in both the United States and Latin America. This includes cases involving sexual assault and misconduct by law enforcement employees within their agencies; against intimate partners; against those in their care and custody; and involving multiple offenses that are part of a pattern. Additionally, and in preparation for this examination, the authors examined the national public database of such offenses compiled by *The Buffalo News*. This database

provides details from at least 700 cases of sexual assault and exploitation by law enforcement across the United States, up to 2016<sup>4</sup>.

The examiners have observed that these cases are characterized by law enforcement employees who identify the weaknesses in their agency protocols, and then exploit them against those who are either subordinate or otherwise vulnerable. They do so in a manner that is consistent across offense when multiple cases are involved. That is to say they engage in the same or similar sexual acts to satisfy their predatory needs, while also keeping their activity hidden. They select victims who they believe either cannot or will not report them for fear of consequence. They select locations where they believe their actions cannot be observed or documented. And their offenses tend to be similar over time in order to avoid detection, dictated by the security measures and accountability protocols put in place within their respective agencies. Typically, their actions and intentions are eventually established by attempts to hide, alter, fabricate or destroy evidence that might implicate them (e.g., logs, photos, records, text messages, and reports). However, they are also known to collect trophies, most commonly in the form of photos and videos - either directly from the cell phones of detainees and / or arrestees, or via photos and videos taken on their personal cell phones.

Ultimately, for those who perpetrate in-custody sexual assault, the primary theme is control. They seek to control their victims by controlling the environment; their physical movements; the evidence that is left behind; and any potential records of events. And they are revealed by their attempts to tamper with evidence, records, and reports that seek to conceal what they have done.

These kinds of abuses can occur because law enforcement in the United States have nearly unparalleled authority to forcibly detain and arrest citizens suspected of criminal activity. And to exert force when exercising their duties, up to and including the use of lethal measures. Amongst vulnerable populations, this creates a natural fear of law enforcement. It can also result in anxiety about arrest, detention, and physical harm. This both creates and feeds a culture of compliance to law enforcement instructions, even in extreme cases where those instructions are blatantly illegal.

## II. VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

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<sup>4</sup> “The Buffalo News collected more than 700 credible cases of sexual misconduct from law enforcement personnel over a 10-year period. Local media reports, court documents and press releases were used to identify cases or allegations in which sexual misconduct was linked to police work or the use of police resources. Cases include only those in which some action lends credibility to the accusation. In most cases, that includes termination, indictment, conviction, the officer’s statements, resignation while an investigation was under way or internal affairs conclusions regarding departmental charges. This data does not include misconduct cases that occurred inside jails or prisons.” - “Abusing the Law”, *The Buffalo News*; url: <https://s3.amazonaws.com/bncore/projects/abusing-the-law/data.html>.

In general, populations that are vulnerable to law enforcement include subordinates, women, minorities, immigrants, those living in poverty, those living in high crime areas, those with criminal records and charges / warrants hanging over their head, those engaging in illegal activity to make a living (e.g., drug dealing or prostitution), those with substance abuse problems, and those with mental health issues. Each of these groups is vulnerable to pressure, coercion, and even exploitation by law enforcement. This is owing to a variety of intersectional factors, not the least of which are legal consequences and the potential loss of income from detention and incarceration. Even the threat of such consequences is enough to create a context of tremendous pressure. Additionally, when someone belongs to more than one of these groups their vulnerability is compounded.

As will be discussed later in this report, the factors which make detainees and / or arrestees vulnerable to pressure and coercion can have a variety consequences. One is that they are more vulnerable to sexual exploitation, coercion, and assault. The other is that they are more easily induced into making false statements and reports.

The reality of false reporting is well established in this case. Law enforcement originally procured allegations of sexual assault against Daniel Holtzclaw from 21 separate individuals, including one man. Some eventually admitted they had lied, including the man. Others made allegations that were not possible, because Holtzclaw had already been placed on administrative leave. One of the eight women never reported to police investigators, only to the media. And Shaneice Barksdale, was actually tried and convicted of making a false report. Only the allegations of the 13 remaining accusers were taken to trial. In other words, the rate of false reporting in this case at the outset was as high as 1/3. This should have been the first red flag to investigators that their investigative and interview tactics were prone to creating false allegations. These tactics, and their consequences with respect to scientific reliability, will be discussed later in this report.

### **III. INVESTIGATIVE & FORENSIC PILLARS:**

#### **Assessing Scientific Reliability**

As mentioned previously, in cases of alleged sexual assault, the required forensic investigation consists of at least the following essential pillars: *the complainant's statement; the complainant's sexual assault exam; the suspect's statement; the suspect's sexual assault examination; the crime scene evidence; and the results of evidence testing* (Savino and Turvey, 2013). These pillars provide the foundation for any number of related crime scene investigation and analysis efforts. Therefore, they must be conducted in a manner that comports with accepted scientific protocols, the violation of which renders them scientifically unreliable.

These will be evaluated in turn, in relation to the 13 plaintiffs whose accusations were taken to trial:

## A. The Complainants Statements

With the exception of Terri Morris<sup>5</sup>, Jannie Ligons, and Shardayreon Hill, who reported their complaints directly to law enforcement — a list of potential complainants was carefully curated by law enforcement investigators to include primarily black females. To be clear, the majority of Daniel Holtzclaw’s accusers did not come forward on their own. Rather, they were contacted by law enforcement investigators because they fit a particular victim profile and had been stopped by Daniel Holtzclaw in the performance of his duties. 34 of those women reported that they had not been sexually assaulted by him.

In what can only be described as a violation of competent investigative practice, investigators did not record any of the 40+ interviews with those women who reported that Officer Holtzclaw did not assault them. Specifically, Det. Kim Davis testified that this was an order “directed by command”. It is hard to imagine anyone giving such a biased order. It is just as hard to imagine a competent investigator being willing to follow it, as recording all contact with potential complainants is best practice — unless you are deliberately seeking to suppress evidence.

Regardless, the final list of curated complainants ultimately included Tabitha Barnes, Carla Raines, Florene Mathis, Rosetta Grate, Regina Copeland, Sherry Ellis, Syrita Bowen, Carla Johnson, Adaira Gardner, and Kala Lyles.

### 1. Interview Contexts

Investigative interviews have several goals necessary to the successful completion of the overall investigation. First, they are intended to elicit detailed information about the crime that can be corroborated. This is accomplished by statements which can either be verified by the available physical evidence, or statements which lead to the discovery of corroborating physical evidence. Second, they are intended to help evaluate and even establish measures necessary for assisting and protecting potential victims. In the context created by the investigators in the Daniel Holtzclaw case, these goals were consistently not understood or met. In fact, the context of these interviews in many cases may be described as a coercive negotiation. This is based on the documentation of the following coercive practices, observed in the bulk of the complainant interviews conducted by law enforcement:

- a. Investigators in this case routinely started interviews by giving the *false impression that they already had evidence, or a report*, that the interviewee was a victim of sexual violence by a police officer. In general, this practice can create confusion, as

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<sup>5</sup> It is helpful to note that the initial complaint made by Terri Morris was not precisely against Daniel Holtzclaw, but rather an unknown officer. The one photo lineup used in the investigation was given to Ms. Morris. She thought it could be Officer Dutton or Officer Holtzclaw. Her report was uncertain. This photo lineup did not include a picture of Officer Jeff Sellers. He had previously fired from OCPD for having sex with people while on the job. Officer Sellers had actually stopped Ms. Morris during April 2014.



well as the possibility of statement contamination. Vulnerable populations are generally unwilling to contradict an authority figure, an often simply agree to avoid conflict. This can result in a false report. Especially when investigators are insistent, as they were during the majority of the recorded interviews<sup>6</sup>.

- b. Contamination can further occur when interviewers *suggest the specific identity of the sexual aggressor*. The result can be an allegation about an actual episode of sexual violence against an innocent suspect. Again, this is especially true when investigators are insistent about the identity of their preferred suspect, as they were during the majority of these interviews<sup>7</sup>.
- c. Contamination can further occur when interviewers make comments giving the impression that there is a *proven threat with other evidence*; that if interviewees do not make the proper statements or allegations, there will be *no justice*; and that the result of the interviewee's failure will be *more victims*. This places tremendous pressure on the interviewee to comply, to help put away a bad guy. Doing this can also leads the interviewee to an unspoken inference or agreement — that stopping this alleged threat requires cooperation, and that even false testimony is acceptable for the greater good. This coercive practice occurred during the majority of the recorded interviews.
- d. Among the most coercive interview tactics is mentioning an interviewee's criminal activity, records, and pending charges. This gives the impression that investigators can help the interviewee avoid punishment, improve their legal situation, or simply create an alliance with someone in authority that can help them out in the future. This creates an incentive to cooperate with the investigation, to obtain implied benefits. This coercive tactic was used during the majority of these interviews.
- e. Consider **Terri Morris**: She was taken into custody and placed in the back of a patrol car on 6/3/14, after the CI reported her location and she: "had been hitting her head on the cage and wanted to leave"; "was crying and kept saying she wanted to be let go" and "advised she did not want to pursue this matter any further and would not cooperate in the investigation of the police officer." She repeatedly told Det. Gregory that she did not want to talk to him, and that he knew she was on a "crack high". However, Det. Gregory insisted on bringing her downtown to police headquarters to sign a refusal form. Gregory informed his supervisor Lt. Timothy Muzny and brought Terri Morris to the OCPD interview room, where he pressed her to repeat her story. She repeated the same desire to leave the interview and end her

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<sup>6</sup> It is important to note that not all of the interviews with complainants were actually recorded. This is a violation of basic investigative practice, as all such interviews must be recorded in order to preserve essential evidence and protect the complainant's rights.

<sup>7</sup> For example, Tabitha Barnes testified in her deposition that the first time she met Det. Rocky Gregory, he "told me why he was there, investigating sexual assault, Daniel Holtzclaw. But at the time when he said the name, I didn't know what he was talking about, because I never knew his name." (pp. 81-82).

involvement throughout: “somebody else can do it”; “don’t want to”; “I just wanna leave”; “I just wanna, I just wanna be out...”; “I just wanna drop, I just wanna leave home.”; “I don’t want to. Please. Please, I just want to leave it alone. I just wanna go, I just wanna by my own. Please. Please, don’t. I don’t wanna see him. I want nothing. Oh my god. No.” ; “But I don’t want to, please don’t. I don’t want to be a part of that thing no more. No, no. Sorry I’m just (home?) I just came, please.”; “Don’t do this to me. Please.”; “But I just don’t wanna be a part of this no more. [inaudible] I just wanna leave it alone.”; “I don’t know...ask another person...”

Det. Gregory also acknowledged under oath that he tried to force Terri Morris to look at a photo line-up: “I attempted, but she didn’t want to look at it.”

On 6/24/14, after the CI again tipped off police to Terri Morris’s location, Det. Gregory brought Det. Danny Higginbottom with him to conduct a photo line-up in the back of a patrol car at NE 21<sup>st</sup> and Kelley. Before conducting the line-up, Det. Gregory pressured Morris to answer questions about her allegations even though Terri Morris had signed a refusal to prosecute form three weeks earlier and had repeatedly told Det. Gregory that she didn’t wish to pursue the matter. He threatened to take her “downtown” after she appeared to utter unintelligible objections. After he falsely assured her that he was “not going to make her do anything you don’t want to,” she complained: “Alright, it’s like I done told the story like a thousand times.” Det. Gregory responds: “I’m trying to catch it here, okay, so I don’t have to keep bothering you.” Subsequent to her non-committal answers, and her failure to make a positive identification using the the line-up, she walked away from Det. Gregory, muttering: “Yeah, this is bullshit.”

Terri Morris did not implicate Daniel Holtzclaw until after she was put in jail on misdemeanor charges at the beginning of July, 2014. She stated during her jailhouse interview with Det. Gregory and Lt. Muzny: “well they got me in here on trespassing”. During that interview, her story changed to line up with Daniel Holtzclaw. Det. Gregory repeatedly mentioned drug rehab to keep her compliant when she seemed to stray from that narrative. These circumstances provide extreme contextual vulnerability and indicate a clear pattern of coercion by law enforcement.

- f. Consider **Shardayreon Hill**: She had seven outstanding warrants at the time she testified at trial. These circumstances provide extreme contextual vulnerability with law enforcement.
- g. Consider **Florene Mathis**: when she was interviewed, she was actually an inmate at the Oklahoma County jail. She also had ten outstanding felony arrest warrants, including a 2014 felony case involving assault and battery with a dangerous weapon. These circumstances provide extreme contextual vulnerability with law enforcement.

- h. Consider **Sherry Ellis**: at the end of her interview she asked Det. Davis for help with unpaid Oklahoma County fines. She was concerned that a warrant would be issued for her arrest. Det. Davis agreed to make a call on her behalf. There is no reason for this call other than to ensure a reciprocal relationship and guarantee testimony.
- i. Consider **Adaira Gardner**: On July 31, 2015, as she was preparing to testify against Daniel Holtzclaw, prosecutor Gayland Gieger wrote to defense attorney Scott Adams that “charges were declined against Ms. Gardner” in a pending “assault case as it could not be determined who was the initial aggressor based upon the statements of all the parties involved and evidence available.” Adaira Gardner was initially accused of wielding a machete against a victim and charged with assault with a deadly weapon. The timing of these circumstances is dubious at best.
- j. In an extreme example of coercion, Tabitha Barnes actually refused to testify at trial and tried to leave the courthouse. She was high on marijuana and PCP at the time. So Oklahoma City PD detained her for disorderly conduct and public intoxication.

## *2. Health Concerns Ignored*

Investigators focused their efforts on getting interviewees to make statements that would implicate Daniel Holtzclaw as a rapist. However, this focus came at the cost of complainant emotional and physical health. On one occasion, a complainant — Terri Morris — made a request to terminate her interview. The detective did not immediately cease and continued to apply pressure. He also continued to track her down, and harass her, and question her, until she was willing to implicate Daniel Holtzclaw. In other instance, complainants made it clear that they did not want to talk about their experience with sexual violence. These are indicators of emotional distress. When these indicators appeared, investigators pressed forward, and in some cases they even employed *emotional blackmail*<sup>8</sup>. This instead of terminating the interviews in order to attend to the emotional and psychological welfare of those who were suffering right in front of them — in some cases as a result of their coercive tactics.

Additionally, every victim should have been submitted for a medical evaluation and a sexual assault examination. This did not occur. The need for this should be immediately apparent, given that sexual assault impacts victims to a variety of different physical and mental traumas. This requirement will be discussed in the next section.

## *3. Pertinent Details Ignored*

As previously mentioned, investigative interviews are intended to elicit detailed information about the crime that can be corroborated. This is accomplished by statements which can either be verified by the available physical evidence, or statements which lead to the discovery of corroborating physical evidence. The following is a list of details routinely elicited to establish the basics regarding a sexual assault — largely ignored by investigators in this case.

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<sup>8</sup> This refers to the tactic of controlling or manipulating people with fear, obligation and guilt.

- a. Many of the complainants could not establish the precise locations of their attacks. Some could not recall the time or even the day accurately.
- b. Almost none of the complainants reporting oral sex were asked to describe their attacker's genitalia in terms of circumcision or other physical characteristics for comparison purposes.
- c. Only two of the complainants reporting penetration (Terri Morris and Adaira Gardner) were directly asked whether their attacker used a condom.
- d. Most of the complainants were not asked about potential transfer evidence sites with respect to potential biological material on surfaces or clothing.

### *3. Inconsistencies in the Statements*

Trained investigators establish a clear chain of events in sexual assault cases. They do this by slowly taking the complainant through their attack — step-by-step, and frame-by-frame. This allows them to identify any errors or inconsistencies in the allegations that might require further investigation, contradict other witnesses, indicate memory problems, or contradict the established evidence. The statements made by the complainants in this case were full of contradictions that law enforcement either did not identify, or did not bother to investigate. There are too many to enumerate here, so only the most pertinent examples are provided.

This section will be referred to as a consolidated red flag near the end of this report.

- a. Most of the complainants provided a description of their attacker which did not accurately describe Daniel Holtzclaw. Complainants routinely provided the wrong age, build, height, hair color, skin color and / or race. When this occurred, they were told not to worry and that they would be believed despite these glaring inconsistencies.
- b. At the end of her interview with Det. Gregory, Shardayreon Hill asked whether it mattered if Officer Holtzclaw had actually raped anyone, and asked whether he would still be held responsible. This statement and question are not consistent with the belief that Holtzclaw had actually committed sexual assault.
- c. There were multiple doctors and nurses in the area where Shardayreon Hill was located in the Hospital. None of them saw anything inappropriate despite her accusations of oral sex, digital penetration, and fondling.
- d. Tabitha Barnes gave inconsistent statements about what she was wearing and where she was at during the reported attack. She also testified that one of the allegations in her civil lawsuit was false — that Holtzclaw had not broken into her home and sexually assaulted her there.

- e. Tabitha Barnes testified repeatedly in her deposition that Daniel Holtzclaw never touched her: “He didn’t touch me. He didn’t touch me. He did not touch me. He didn’t touch me”. She also testified in her deposition that she was 100% truthful about everything that had been stated. However, this completely contradicts her trial testimony, namely that Daniel Holtzclaw had touched her breasts.
- f. Carla Raines denied being sexually assaulted with investigators multiple times, then later changed her story, then got the date of the reported attack wrong. She later had to admit she corrected the date based on information from the prosecutors.
- g. Sherry Ellis not only described a black attacker in her initial report, she could not identify Daniel Holtzclaw in court. She also could not remember how the reported attack occurred, and changed her story multiple times. She also changed her story about who she slept with, consensually, on the day of the reported attack.
- h. Terri Morris got the date, time, and location of her encounter with Daniel Holtzclaw wrong, as well as the color of Holtzclaw’s patrol vehicle — and then changed it to fit information provided to her by law enforcement. She also changed the details of her assault and her initial description of her reported attacker to fit Holtzclaw<sup>9</sup>.
- i. Syrita Bowen gave inconsistent statements about whether or not her reported attacker ejaculated.
- j. Carla Johnson gave inconsistent statements about what she was wearing and how she was specifically assaulted.
- k. Kala Lyles gave inconsistent statements about most of the pertinent aspects of her reported attack, included the nature of the sexual assault, the duration, where it happened, what was said by her attacker, how it happened, and in what sequence.

Given the aforementioned contextual problems, pertinent omissions, and major inconsistencies that exist in these statements, this pillar cannot serve as the basis for reliable investigative or scientific conclusions.

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<sup>9</sup> It is contextually useful to note that Det. Kim Davis’ gave a deposition on 1/29/19 in which she testified that Terri Morris a “big fat liar.” Specifically, Det. Davis testified that Terri Morris “lied about when it happened — and I don’t even know the order of these, and then she lied about where it happened. And then she half told the truth and then Rocky had to go back and find all of these. I don’t know where all of that — so I can’t even think you can ask that. Because I don’t — it all would have fallen in place. I would have known it was falling in place. Because when this first started, she was just a big fat liar.”

And further, Det. Davis testified that “I just know that Rocky when he met with her several times and then later she finally said that she lied and she admitted to him for lying. Because she didn’t want her boyfriend to know that she was smoking crack again.”

## **B. The Complainants' Sexual Assault Examinations**

A sexual assault examination must be conducted in every reported case of sexual assault, no matter the timeframe. It's not just about collecting biological evidence, clothing, and transfer evidence related to a recent sexual assault. Although that is paramount. It also establishes the complainant history; current state of overall health and related healing injuries or their absence (to include potential venereal diseases that might be transferred to a reported attacker); potential related pregnancy; issues with addiction or mental health concerns; and physical characteristics or limitations.

Specifically, collecting history from a complainant, as well as related information from collateral sources (e.g., friends, family members, other witnesses), is necessary to ensure that the most complete and accurate information is relied upon during any subsequent forensic examinations (NIJ, 2004; pp.83–84). In other words, a complete medical and sexual history is required to provide the basis for any decisions and interpretations made during a sexual assault examination or assessment. Taking a history is mandatory, not optional.

Ultimately, the purpose of taking a history is to inform collection efforts and any interpretations of findings. As stated in NIJ (2004, p. 8), forensic examiners must “avoid basing decisions about whether to collect evidence on a patient’s characteristics or circumstances (e.g., the patient has used illegal drugs).” Too often, there is a failure to document such evidence, including areas of non-injury (negative documentation) and history. This can occur because the examiner is either uncomfortable with, or preferential towards, their patient’s complaint. In cases of extreme bias, there may even be attempts to suppress or conceal such evidence. This is professionally negligent.

Each complainant must undergo the same level of examination and documentation—there can be no exceptions. In particular, the forensic examiner must comprehend and acknowledge the importance of history to the integrity of their examinations, interpretations, and subsequent court testimony (see Jamerson and Turvey, 2013). This information is essential to understanding potential evidence of prior surgery and trauma, and any alternative evidentiary interpretations. It is also essential to establish the synergistic effects of prescription medications when combined with alcohol. And finally, concealment or curation of this evidence, which is required for competent medical treatment, prevents awareness of prior incidents and conditions which might have a bearing the complainant’s physical and cognitive abilities.

Only some of the Plaintiffs in the Holtzclaw case were referred for Sexual Assault Exams. Most were not. Of the three that were apparently referred, no adequate history was reported, and the findings were negative for evidence of sexual assault.

1. Shardayreon Hill: No SANE Exam provided
2. Tabitha Barnes: No SANE Exam provided
3. Carla Raines: No SANE Exam provided
4. Florene Mathis: No SANE Exam provided

5. Rosetta Grate: Referred for SANE Exam
6. Regina Copeland: No SANE Exam provided
7. Sherry Ellis: Referred for SANE Exam
8. Terri Morris: No SANE Exam provided
9. Syrita Bowen: No SANE Exam provided
10. Carla Johnson: No SANE Exam provided
11. Adaira Gardner: No SANE Exam provided
12. Kala Lyles: No SANE Exam provided
13. Jannie Ligons: Referred for SANE Exam

This represents professional abandonment of the majority of reporting plaintiffs by law enforcement with respect to documenting and collecting vital contextual and historical evidence related to a sexual assault examination — and with respect to assessing their physical and mental health needs. Therefore, this pillar cannot serve as the basis for reliable investigative or scientific conclusions.

### **C. The Scene Evidence**

The physical evidence available at the scenes, to include available digital evidence, was either ignored or left uncollected. In other words, the vast majority of the reported crime scenes were abandoned by law enforcement investigators. Even though some time had passed since the reported attacks, law enforcement are still admonished to:

1. Take the complainant to the scene of the attack, to establish and document its precise location;
2. Establish and document spatial relationships with photos, video, and measurements;
3. Establish and document the feasibility of reported events in the reported environment;
4. Identify potential witnesses; what could have been observed and who could have observed it;
5. Identify potential passive documentation such as security cameras with a line of site;
6. Collect cell phones from complaining witnesses to establish and collect GPS information, photos, phone calls, and text messages around the time of the reported attack.

To be clear, no formal crime scene processing efforts took place. And limited related documentation exists. Therefore, this pillar cannot serve as the basis for reliable investigative or scientific conclusions.

### **D. The Suspect's Sexual Assault Exam**

Daniel Holtzclaw did not undergo a proper sexual assault examination. Subsequently, no formal history was taken. Though he was eventually tested for a panel of STIs, and this came back negative.

Instead, his clothing was collected in the interview room at the police station. The video shows that Det. Gregory inserted his ungloved hand into the open evidence bag. This occurs before Daniel Holtzclaw places his uniform pants and belt into the same evidence bag. Everything is improperly collected into a single bag, no gloves are used during the collection process. This appears to have been theatrical as opposed to evidence driven.

Such a collection procedure violates every guiding protocol of forensic science. The improper, and ultimately negligent, collection procedure observed in the video renders any subsequent examination of related DNA evidence almost irrelevant. This is because the collection area (not clean environment) and personnel (wearing street clothes and no gloves) are contributing untold DNA samples into the bag that Daniel Holtzclaw's clothing items have been collected into.

As a result of this extensive breach in forensic protocols, this pillar cannot serve as the basis for reliable investigative or scientific conclusions.

#### **E. The Suspect's Statement**

Daniel Holtzclaw made a recorded statement to law enforcement, and a DNA sample was collected for testing and comparison. However, the collapse of the other pillars in this case present a significant difficulty. There is no reliable evidence available to compare his statement with, in order to refute or deny it.

### **IV. DISCRIMINATORY INVESTIGATIVE PRACTICE**

*Discriminatory investigative practice* in this case refers to disregard or abandonment of the evidence by investigators (e.g., cherry-picking what is documented, collected, tested, and / or presented in court) in order to curate a particular case theory or implicate a particular suspect. This extends to the curation of evidence that is presented in court, and whether the presentation is scientifically accurate or misleading. In this case, it is evident in the following:

1. Lt. Timothy Muzny explained the following in a supplemental report: "I contacted Unit 800 and had the Supervisor, Janet Mansfield, look up all the females that 2C45 [Officer Holtzclaw] ran through them from April 2014 to June 18, 2014. She gave me a list and I began checking the names through our Varuna system to see if any of the persons checked had a criminal history. I was specifically looking for women who had either a drug history and or a history of prostitution. I then made a list of women who I felt we needed to make contact with to see if they were a victim of a sexual assault. After detectives went and interviewed a person on the list who stated she was sexually assaulted we then went back and expanded our search and went back to January 2014. I then took those added names and checked them with our Varuna system to see if they had a drug and or prostitution history. The persons who fit this profile were added to a list to make contact with to see if they were a victim of



a sexual assault” (Standard Supplement Report on Carla Johnson by Timothy Muzny, August 22, 2014.)

2. It is unclear why Lt. Muzny narrowed the search to only those women with a history of drugs or prostitution. This description does not fit the description of the first credible accuser, Jannie Ligons, at all. The only thing that the specific parameters of this search ensures is a list of vulnerable minorities, with a grudge against law enforcement, who can be easily coerced or bargained with for considerations in exchange for statements and testimony.
3. The selective cultivation of a specific victim profile in order to suggest that there is a pattern in victim selection by Daniel Holtzclaw. In fact, this “pattern” was deliberately curated by law enforcement. In this case, law enforcement investigators selectively parsed their databases for black females engaged in suspected prostitution and / or drug use who had been pulled over by Daniel Holtzclaw<sup>10</sup>. Then they engaged in coercive tactics to elicit inculpatory statements against him, 1/3 of which resulted in acquittals, and all of which had serious contradictions.
4. Ultimately, law enforcement presented a heavily curated population of accusers in court, indicating that they represented a pattern and a preference. They do not, as will be discussed in the linkage analysis section of this report.
5. While there are some similarities with respect to accuser vulnerability and skin color, which again were cultivated by law enforcement, they are superficial. These superficial similarities were presented in court alongside sexual behavior that was regarded as largely equivalent across all cases. This misrepresents the behavioral evidence dramatically, as will be discussed in the linkage analysis section of this report.
6. True forensic linkage analysis requires an assessment of not just similarities, but dissimilarities. The range of behavioral dissimilarity in this series of accusations is significant. Presenting these cases, with this many behavioral dissimilarities acknowledged and unevaluated, evidences a misunderstanding of the basic concepts required for reliable linkage analysis (e.g., modus operandi and offense signature).
7. Law enforcement ignored the investigative requirement to recognize and consider alternate suspects on multiple occasions, especially when confronted with failed identifications of their primary suspect. Consider the following related facts and circumstances:

Investigators presented a photo lineup only to **Terri Morris**. During that photo lineup, she did not positively identify Officer Holtzclaw, and felt the suspect might be

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<sup>10</sup> This is actually part of his job as a patrol officer.

Officer Dutton or Officer Holtzclaw, but OCPD never investigated Officer Dutton. Additionally, excluded from the photo lineup was a person of interest, Officer Jeff Sellers, mentioned previously.

The District Attorney's office told detectives to stop the use of photo lineups, beginning with **Jannie Ligons**. This after female DNA was found on the fly of Daniel Holtzclaw's pants. It is unclear why the DA's office would interfere with the police investigation by giving instructions in violation of standard practice for ensuring reliable eyewitness identifications. It is further unclear why a competent detective would follow such an intrusive and negligent directive.

Police reports show that Kala Lyles mistook Daniel Holtzclaw for Officer Allan Cruz. He had who had stopped her and issued three citations in March 2013, prior to the three times Daniel ran her name on 4-09-2014, 5-16-2014, and 6-18-2014. This demonstrates a clear confusion regarding their initial identifications. Officer Cruz was not investigated as a suspect.

OSBI records of accusers show that Officer R. Jones (2C34, Commission #001796) filled out field interview cards for three separate accusers: Kala Lyles, Florene Mathis, and Terri Morris<sup>11</sup>. The interview of **Florene Mathis** by Det. Davis demonstrates that she had confused Officer Jones for Daniel Holtzclaw. Officer Jones was not investigated as a suspect.

**Sherry Ellis** described her attacker as a black male, with skin darker than her own, and indicated he was several inches shorter than her own height of 5'11". Alex Edwards, an African-American police officer, matched that description. He also worked just East of Officer Holtzclaw. Sherry Ellis was also not shown a photo lineup to confirm her identification. Additionally, Officer Edwards was not investigated as a suspect.

**Carla Raines** initially stated in her interview with Det. Gregory that the only police officer had been inappropriate with her in the past. She described him as a black police officer who exposed himself to her. Investigators did not pursue the suspect described in her initial complaint, or consider the possibility that she was telling the truth about this in her initial report.

## V. DISCRIMINATORY FORENSIC PRACTICE

*Discriminatory forensic practice* refers to disregard or abandonment of the physical evidence (e.g., cherry-picking what is documented, collected, tested, and / or presented in court) in order to curate a particular case theory or implicate a particular suspect. This extends to the curation of evidence that is presented in court, and whether the

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<sup>11</sup> Daniel Holtzclaw was acquitted of all charges relating to these three accusers.

presentation is scientifically accurate or misleading. In this case, it is evident in the following:

1. As mentioned in the section on Investigative and Forensic Pillars, there was a significant amount of evidence that was neither collected nor tested in relation to the reported crime scenes. This led to large blocks of physical and contextual evidence that could not be considered in court.
2. As mentioned in the section on Investigative and Forensic Pillars, there was a significant amount of evidence that was neither collected nor tested in relation to the Sexual Assault Examinations. This includes the fact that only three of thirteen reporting accusers received such an exam. This also led to large blocks of physical and contextual evidence that could not be considered in court.
3. As explained thoroughly in Gill, P., Goodman-Delahunty, J., Ryan, S., Schanfield, M., Schiro, G., and Turvey, B. (2017), the DNA evidence that was collected from Daniel Holtzclaw's uniform pants was consistent with non-intimate transfer. Yet, it was presented as being definitively associated with vaginal fluid. There is no evidence to confirm this theory.
4. DNA expert Dr. Michael Spence has submitted an Affidavit as part of Daniel Holtzclaw's appeal. He provides detailed findings explaining that the DNA evidence found on the fly of Officer Holtzclaw's uniform pants can be explained by non-intimate DNA indirect transfer. He further explains that this does not support a conclusion that sexual contact had occurred. Dr. Spence also examined and described many DNA evidence related errors that were made by OCPD's forensic analyst, Elaine Taylor.
5. A review of the criminal trial transcripts and exhibits, as well as the federal civil rights lawsuit depositions, demonstrates that misrepresentations and misunderstanding of the forensic evidence went beyond OCPD forensic analyst Elaine Taylor — to include the detectives who investigated Daniel Holtzclaw, his prosecutor, and the Oklahoma Attorney General who sought to retain the conviction.
6. As explained thoroughly in Gill, P., Goodman-Delahunty, J., Ryan, S., Schanfield, M., Schiro, G., and Turvey, B. (2017), investigators only collected Holtzclaw's uniform pants and belt. They did not collect his underwear and the penile swabs that could have provided more contextual evidence.
7. As explained thoroughly in Gill, P., Goodman-Delahunty, J., Ryan, S., Schanfield, M., Schiro, G., and Turvey, B. (2017), the State's forensic analyst did not conduct tests for body fluids, nor did she examine Holtzclaw's uniform pants with an Alternate Light Source.

8. As explained thoroughly in Gill, P., Goodman-Delahunty, J., Ryan, S., Schanfield, M., Schiro, G., and Turvey, B. (2017), the State's forensic analyst did not investigate the source of the male-female DNA mixture that she found on Holtzclaw's uniform pants. Consequently the conditions of transfer remain a mystery, and any related theories remain unverifiable.

## **VI. INVESTIGATIVE RED FLAGS**

For more than 20 years, the literature relating to sexual assault investigation has identified a number of investigative red flags for false reporting. As explained in Savino, Turvey, and Coronado (2017; pp.215-216; and pp.312-318): "It is important to remember that these red flags are not conclusive evidence that a false report of sexual assault has been made. They should be used as a guide. Their existence suggests that further investigation is needed. Until any red flags have been explained, no conclusion about the merits of the complaint may be formed either way." The following investigative red flags are evident in this case, requiring investigative attention and resolution:

1. The initiation of the report, or pressure to report, came from someone other than the complainant themselves. The majority of the accusations in this case were procured by law enforcement. In most of the subsequent interviews, law enforcement engaged in coercive tactics in order to get accusers to go on the record - some needed to change their stories completely to do so, and others did so with reluctance.
2. Because of the nature of the case (involving a law enforcement officer), and the nature of the accuser population (those vulnerable to law enforcement with admitted bad feelings towards them), combined with the coercive tactics being used -- the rate of false reporting in this case at the outset was as high as 1/3. This should be an indicator to investigators to change their approach and make it more inclusive of objective physical evidence.
3. An inconsistent description of the attacker: As mentioned previously, a majority of the complainants provided a description of their attacker which did not accurately describe Daniel Holtzclaw. Complainants routinely provided the wrong and even inconsistent age, build, height, hair color, skin color and / or race.
4. Drug/Alcohol use and abuse: Drug and alcohol use and abuse can cause mental infirmity. This is true whether or not a prescription medication is involved; and whether or not the use is excessive. Drug use affects perception, memory, and overall cognitive reliability. This is why it is important to establish exactly what drugs someone is taking along with the dosage, and how much alcohol they have consumed. In this case, 8 of the complainants were known either drug addicts, alcoholics, or prescribed psychotropics. In 2 of these cases, it was all three.

5. **Mental Illness:** Three of the accusers were taking psychotropics, and specifically anti-psychotic medication, related to mental health diagnoses.
6. **History of False Statements to Law Enforcement:** Many of the complainants in this case have a history of making false statements to law enforcement regarding their criminal history, drug use, identifying information (e.g., name, social security number), and making false 911 calls.
7. **Criminal History:** Many of the complainants in this case have extensive criminal histories, including arrests and convictions for prostitution, drug use and dealing, theft, assault, domestic violence, and forgery. Many were also convicted felons, with multiple felony convictions.
8. **Inconsistencies in retelling:** Those who make false allegations, and file false reports, might tell a different story each time they are asked. This is why it is important to get multiple versions on the record. This is especially true when drugs or alcohol are involved. In this case, the most serious inconsistencies were detailed in a prior section.

Each of these red flags indicates an area that requires further investigative attention by law enforcement, in order to explain or understand. Such investigative efforts necessarily lead to the corroboration and verification of reliable statements. Or doubt regarding the reliability of statements that remain uncorroborated. These red flags were either unidentified, ignored or dismissed by law enforcement investigators. There is no evidence that they were resolved or addressed during the investigation.

## **VII. LINKAGE ANALYSIS**

*Case linkage analysis* refers to the process of determining whether or not there are discrete connections, or behavioral commonalities, between two or more previously unrelated cases through Crime Scene Analysis (the examination of victimology, modus operandi, signature, and related behavioral patterns).

While there may be general or thematic similarities between some cases, it is the nature of the dissimilarities that are of greater weight and importance to rendering final linkage analysis conclusions. Linkage analysis efforts that fail to account for dissimilarity, focusing on similarities, should be considered inadequate at best, if not biased.

For this section, reference the table attached to this report, titled: HOLTZCLAW / PATTERN OF ACCUSATIONS.

### **A. Qualitative Analysis**

In this section we will evaluate that quality of the evidence to determine whether it is of sufficient integrity to establish crime related behavior, and conduct a forensically reliable linkage analysis.

The threshold for courtroom testimony from a scientific expert is typically expressed as “to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty”. This means that scientific methodology has been applied, the literature has been referenced, and interpretations of the evidence are within the bounds of the accepted research and practice. Given the requirements of scientific inquiry, this easily meets or exceeds a reasonable doubt standard. It is therefore worth noting that the jurors in The Holtzclaw case unfounded the complaints from 5 of the 13 accusers in this case - as they apparently found reason to doubt. This is expressed in the list provided below:

1. Shardayreon Hill: **Unfounded**
2. Tabitha Barnes: Conviction
3. Carla Raines: **Unfounded**
4. Florene Mathis: **Unfounded**
5. Rosetta Grate: Conviction
6. Regina Copeland: Conviction
7. Sherry Ellis: Conviction
8. Terri Morris: **Unfounded**
9. Syrita Bowen: Conviction
10. Carla Johnson: Conviction
11. Adaira Gardner: Conviction
12. Kala Lyles: **Unfounded**
13. Jannie Ligons: Conviction

While not a consideration in this analysis, the jury’s decision bears mentioning because an argument could be made that these unfounded cases should be excluded at the outset. However, given the utter failure of the investigative and forensic pillars in this case, that will not be necessary and this list is simply provided for context.

Scientific reliability has a clear chain of custody requirement to establish the providence and integrity of data, which includes physical and then related behavioral evidence. In other words, evidence must be well documented and adequately corroborated in order to serve as the basis for scientific conclusions. This is accomplished by attendance to protocols related to the investigative and forensic pillars. However, few if any of the efforts by investigators led to gathering information from accusers that could be verified. This same negligence exists in every other aspect of this investigation, to the point where the pillars have utterly collapsed. This means that the investigative and forensic efforts in this case are not of sufficient quality to use as the basis for scientific or forensic conclusions.

However, the examiners will entertain such a limited examination based solely on the inconsistent and unreliable statements of the accusers, and the absence of specific behavioral evidence, because the results are revealing.

## **B. Modus Operandi Analysis**

Modus operandi analysis requires the use of confirmed and corroborated offense related behavior. There is no such behavior in this case. There exist only an inconsistent series of curated allegations, internally inconsistent with un-investigated reflags, no supporting physical evidence, acquired from a vulnerable population in a context of coercion.

As described in prior sections of this report, the described modus operandi behavior in this case relates almost exclusively to a proposed victim selection pattern (black females who are also prostitutes and / or drug addicts), and the use of a law enforcement patrol vehicle while under color of authority. This modus operandi was curated by law enforcement investigators based on their search criteria, and the parameters of Daniel Holtzclaw's patrol duties. Of greater concern, it does not address all of the elements of a modus operandi.

For example, there is no evidence of precautionary acts. In other words, there is no evidence that Daniel Holtzclaw tampered with evidence, records, and reports in order to conceal his activities. Given that he is a law enforcement officer with full knowledge of the capabilities of his department and its respective investigators, one would expect to find the covering of tracks. There is no evidence of any such effort.

Additionally, the modus operandi suggested by law enforcement would tend to suggest that Daniel Holtzclaw had unprotected penile-vaginal sex with six different women, five of whom were known prostitutes or drug addicts. Again, given that he is a law enforcement officer, with full knowledge of the range of sexually transmitted infections that he could encounter within such a vulnerable population, this seems a high and unnecessary risk. Made even more-so by the fact that that he was in a committed relationship, and any sexually transmitted infection that he acquired outside of that relationship would raise immediate suspicion and unwanted attention<sup>12</sup>.

## **C. Signature Analysis**

As described in prior sections of this report, *Signature behaviors* are individual acts committed by an offender that are not necessary to commit the crime, but that suggest the psychological or emotional needs of that offender (Turvey, 2011).

*Victim Selection:* Most of the accusers are between 29-57. This is not the same age range, and some appear dramatically because of conditions associated with their vulnerable status. So even within the cohort there is a range of difference in the way that accusers appear. Accusers Shardayreon Hill (22 YO BF) and Adaira Gardner (19 YO BF) fall even further outside that contrived group, appearing much younger than any of the other accusers. These age differences, and clear differences in appearance, would represent significant dissimilarity in victim selection.

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<sup>12</sup> Daniel Holtzclaw was tested for STIs after the allegations were made, and then again when he was in prison. He tested negative for STIs on both occasions: 8-12-2014 and 2-4-2016.

*Trophies:* A signature behavior that would be expected in a series of crimes such as this includes the taking of trophies, such as photos or videos of the victims. No such trophies were found. And there is no evidence that such evidence existed and was destroyed or deleted.

*Compulsions:* A signature behavior that would be expected in a series of crimes that involves a controlling law enforcement officer intent or stalking and harassing his victims would evidence of extensive victim surveillance across multiple victims. Not just one. These are compulsive behaviors that are by their nature both obsessive and uncontrollable. There is no such evidence of ongoing stalking or harassment in this case - of any of the victims.

*Anger / Punishment:* A signature behavior that would be expected in a series of crimes that involves a controlling law enforcement officer intent or stalking and harassing his victims would be a sexual assault characterized by the need for punishment and/or rage. There is no such anger or aggression evident in the sexual assault related behavior described by the accusers in this case (e.g. brutal levels of force and extensive victim injury). The behavior described is more power-assertive with respect to its behavioral motivation.

*Preferred Sex Acts:* The signature behavior pattern related to the sexual assaults indicates no progression or development over time. Rather, it evidences three different types of sexual preference, confidence, and risk, occurring across different timeframes. The is evidenced by the following preferential groups:

1. *Zero sexual penetration:* This group includes Tabitha Barnes, Carla Raines, Florence Mathis, and Carla Johnson (note: Raines and Mathis were unfounded). These are low risk offenses requiring limited time to accomplish with easy deniability should the offender be encountered and/or observed by any witnesses.
2. *Oral penetration:* This group includes Terri Morris and Jannie Ligons (note: The Morris allegations resulted in an acquittal). This is also a low risk offense group, requiring only a short amount of time to accomplish, with possible deniability should the offender be encountered and/or observed by any witnesses. It is also easy to rapidly conceal.
3. *Vaginal penetration:* This group includes Regina Copeland and Adair Gardner. This is a high risk offense group, requiring some amount of time to accomplish, with limited deniability should the offender be encountered and/or observed by any witnesses. It is also not easy to rapidly conceal. It would indicate a confident offender with control of their environment and victim, and little concern about time or witnesses.



4. *Oral and Vaginal penetration*: This group includes Sharmayreon Hill, Rosetta Grate, Sherry Ellis, Syrita Bowen, and Kala Lyles (note: The Hill and Lyles allegations resulted in an acquittal). This is the highest risk offense group, requiring a great deal of time to accomplish, with limited deniability should the offender be encountered and/or observed by any witnesses. It is also difficult to rapidly conceal. It would indicate a confident offender with almost total control of their environment and victim, and no concern about time or witnesses.

At minimum, this clustering of signature behaviors tends to suggest the possibility of two different offenders — one that has little time, limited confidence, limited control, and seeks deniability; and another that is precisely the opposite.

Additionally, the reported progression of offenses over time indicates the following arc with respect to sexual behavior:

1. Oral & Vaginal penetration w/ Penis; Forcible Touching / bare breasts (Hill)
2. Procured Exposure / bare breasts (Barnes)
3. Forcible Touching / bare breasts; Procured Exposure / genitals (Barnes)
4. Procured Exposure (Raines)
5. Forcible touching / bare breasts (Mathis)
6. Oral & Vaginal penetration w/ Penis (Grate)
7. Vaginal penetration w/ penis (Copeland)
8. Oral & Vaginal penetration w/ penis; Forcible Touching / bare breasts (Ellis)
9. Oral penetration w/ penis; Forcible Touching / bare breasts, genitals (Morris)
10. Vaginal penetration w/ Penis (Copeland)
11. Forcible touching / bare breasts, vagina (Johnson)
12. Vaginal penetration w/ penis, finger;  
Forcible Touching / bare breasts, vagina (Gardner)
13. Oral & Vaginal penetration w/ penis; Forcible Touching / bare breasts (Lyles)
14. Oral penetration w/ penis; Procured Exposure / bare breasts (Ligons)

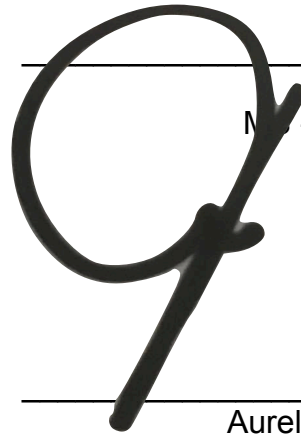
This reported arc, which requires a progress of modus operandi and signature behavior, does not demonstrate an evolution from the least confident and skillful group of related behaviors to the most confident and skillful, as would be expected in an offender unaffected by emotional distress, addiction, or mental illness. Instead, this arc of offense related behavior does not evolve at all. It begins with the most confident, complex and risky group of related behaviors, and then goes back forth between preferential groupings without suggesting a specific pattern or progression.

Given the totality of findings in this section, presenting this series of allegations as being representative of a distinct pattern of consistent behavior is misguided at best. In other words, there is no investigative or forensic support for such a conclusion. The behavioral evidence cannot be used to suggest such a linkage in this case.

## VIII. CONCLUSION

The facts and circumstances evident in this case demonstrate an absence of reliable physical evidence upon which to form reliable investigative and forensic conclusions. Under these circumstances, and in the absence of reliable evidence, it is not possible to accurately reconstruct events on the evenings of the alleged assaults, let alone offer a reliable modus operandi, signature, or case linkage analysis — given the collapse of the investigative and forensic pillars required to support such findings.

Should new evidence become available, this examiner would necessarily reconsider any of the related findings in this report.



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HOLTZCLAW / PATTERN OF ACCUSATIONS

PLAINTIFF	RACE / AGE	PROSTITUTION / DRUG ADDICTION	ACQUITTAL / CONVICTION	DATE OF INCIDENT	RELATED TO TRAFFIC STOP	LOCATION OF INCIDENT	DIRECT THREATS OF DETOX OR JAIL	DRUG USE / INTOXICATION Incident	ORAL PENETRATION	VAGINAL PENETRATION	ANAL PENETRATION	FORCIBLE TOUCHING	PROCURED EXPOSURE	PROCURED TOUCHING	DISPOSITION
Shardayreon Hill	22 / BF	DRUG ADDICTION	Acquitted / Unfounded	Dec. 20, 2013; Jan. 9, 2014	Yes - Hill & friend pulled over in vehicle with friend Pos. drugs / PCP.	SW Medical Ctr.	No - she was at the hospital, and was eventually sentenced to jail for her crimes.	Yes - Ingested PCP to hide it; Taken to Hospital	Yes - Penis	Yes - Digital	No	Hand to bare Breast while cuffed to hospital bed	No	Hand to Pants / Crotch	Holtzclaw- 6 counts / not guilty Hill- plead guilty to possion w/ intent
Tabitha Barnes	41 / BF	DRUG ADDICTION; MENTAL ILLNESS; PSYHOTROPIC MEDICATION; PAINKILLERS	Convicted	Feb. 27, 2014	Yes - in front of her house w/ friend	Driveway / Patrol Car	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Lifted victims naked breasts as part of search for drugs.	Yes - She lifted her shirt and exposed her breasts without prompting.	NO	Holtzclaw - 1 count / guilty; 1 count / not guilty Barnes - tried to leave courthouse but was arrested
				Mar. 25, 2014	No - Outside of her home Man passed out on her yard	Home / Front Porch	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Touched bare breasts	Yes - Instructed her to show her breasts and genitals.	NO	"
				Mar. 26, 2014	No - knocked on her door, she did not let him in	Home / Front Porch	Yes	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	No	NO	"
Carla Raines	44 / BF	SUSPECTED PROSTITUTION	Acquitted / Unfounded	Mar. 14, 2014	Yes- stopped while walking alone	Patrol Car / 16th St.	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	She lifted her shirt and exposed her breasts without prompting.	NO	Holtzclaw- 1 count / not guilty
Florene Mathis (not a plaintiff)	53 / BF	DRUG ADDICTION; ALCOHOLISM	Acquitted / Unfounded	April 14, 2014	Yes - stopped her while walking alone	Sidewalk / NE Jordan St.	NO	Yes - smoking crack cocaine and intoxicated; admitted alcoholic	NO	NO	NO	Yes - Hand to Breast outside of clothing while uncuffing	NO	NO	Holtzclaw- 1 count / not guilty
Rosetta Grate	37 / BF	PROSTITUTION; DRUG ADDICTION	Convicted	April 24, 2014	Yes - stopped her for prostitution and drug use; drive her home	Home/ 633 Culbertson	Yes	Yes - smoking crack cocaine	Yes - Penis	Yes - Penis	NO	NO	NO	NO	Holtzclaw - 1 count / guilty; 1 count / not guilty Grate - In jail
Regina Copeland	54 / BF	DRUG ADDICTION; ALCOHOLISM	Convicted	April 25, 2014	Yes - pulled her over then had her drive to a second location.	Patrol Car / 2425 NE 24th St.	??	Yes - crack cocaine; admitted alcoholic, drinking	NO	Yes - Penis	NO	NO	NO	NO	Holtzclaw - 1 count / guilty; Copeland - In jail
Sherry Ellis	39 / BF	PROSTITUTION	Convicted	May 7, 2015	Yes - stopped her while walking alone	Patrol Car / Highland St. & then NE 18 & Mirimar (Creston Hills Elementary)	Yes	Yes - Antidepressant and anti- psychotic	Yes - Penis	Yes - Penis	NO	Yes - Hand to Breast outside of clothing	NO	NO	Holtzclaw - 4 counts / guilty; Ellis - In jail
Terri Morris	43 / BF	PROSTITUTION	Acquitted / Unfounded	May 8, 2014	Yes - stopped her while walking alone	Patrol Car / Inconsistent	Yes	Yes - crack cocaine; admits drugs addiction	Yes - Penis	NO	NO	NO	Yes - Breasts and genitals	NO	Holtzclaw- 3 counts / not guilty
Syrta Bowen	48 / BF	DRUG ADDICTION	Convicted	May 21, 2014	Yes - stopped her while walking alone	Patrol Car / 13th & Highland	Yes	Yes - Alcohol	Yes - Penis	Yes - Penis	NO	NO	NO	NO	Holtzclaw - 2 counts / guilty

PLAINTIFF	RACE / AGE	PROSTITUTION / DRUG ADDICTION	ACQUITTAL / CONVICTION	DATE OF INCIDENT	RELATED TO TRAFFIC STOP	LOCATION OF INCIDENT	DIRECT THREATS OF DETOX OR JAIL	DRUG USE / INTOXICATION Incident	ORAL PENETRATION	VAGINAL PENETRATION	ANAL PENETRATION	FORCIBLE TOUCHING	PROCURED EXPOSURE	PROCURED TOUCHING	DISPOSITION
Carla Johnson	51 / BF	DRUG ADDICTION	Convicted	May 26, 2014	Yes - stopped her while walking alone	Patrol Car / 16th & Highland	NO	Yes - crack cocaine	NO	NO	NO	Touched bare breasts; touched vagina and clitoris under panties	NO	NO	Holtzclaw - 2 counts / guilty
Adaira Gardner	17 / BF	DRUG ADDICTION; MENTAL ILLNESS; PSYHOTROPIC MEDICATION; SUSPECTED PROSTITUTION	Convicted	June 17, 2014	Yes - stopped her while walking with friends	Patrol Car / 16th & Highland	Yes	Yes - Antidepressant and anti-psychotic	NO	Yes - Digital & Penis	NO	Touched bare breasts	NO	NO	Holtzclaw - 3 counts / guilty
Kala Lyles	29 / BF	SUSPECTED PROSTITUTION	Acquitted / Unfounded	June 18, 2014	Yes - stopped her while walking alone after argument with boyfriend	Patrol Car / Creston Hills Elementary	Yes	UNK	Yes - Penis	Yes - Penis	NO	Yes - Touched bare breasts	Yes - Breasts	NO	Holtzclaw- 4 counts / not guilty Lyles - On probation
Jannie Ligons	57 / BF	N/A	Convicted	June 18, 2014	Yes - pulled her over for swerving	Patrol Car / NE 50th & Lincoln	Yes	Yes - Marijuana	Yes - Penis	NO	NO	NO	Yes - Breasts	NO	Holtzclaw- 2 counts / guilty

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

**Name:** Brent E. Turvey, PhD  
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**URL:** <http://www.forensic-science.com>  
**Email:** [bturvey@forensic-science.com](mailto:bturvey@forensic-science.com)

**TITLE:** FORENSIC SCIENTIST & CRIMINOLOGIST  
**DUTIES:** SENIOR PARTNER: CASEWORK, INSTRUCTION, & RESEARCH

## **EDUCATION**

**PhD – Criminology**  
2012: Bond University, QLD, Australia

**M.S. in Forensic Science (1996)**  
1996: University of New Haven, West Haven, Connecticut

**B.S. - Psychology**  
1994: Portland State University, Portland, Oregon

**B.S. - History**  
1993: Portland State University, Portland, Oregon

## **CASE EXPERIENCE**

Since 1996, this examiner has performed casework as a Forensic Scientist, Crime Scene Analyst, Crime Reconstructionist, Forensic Criminologist, and /or Criminal Profiler for law enforcement agencies (police and prosecutors), attorney clients, and private entities all over the world. This includes casework, consultations, and expert testimony on both criminal and civil matters within the United States. These tend to involve sexual assault, false allegations, serial rapes and homicides, mass homicides, sexual homicides, domestic homicides, staged crime scenes, and other crimes of a particularly violent or aberrant nature.

This examiner also maintains a caseload of femicides in Latin America, all of which are focused on the implementation of the *United Nations Model Protocol for Femicide Investigation in Latin America*, with The Forensic Criminology Institute.

## **COURT EXPERIENCE**

As a function of casework and research, this examiner has served as a trial consultant, and has qualified in court as an expert witness, on the subjects of Forensic Science, Crime Reconstruction, Shooting Incident Reconstruction, Firearms, Interpretation of Presumptive Blood Test Results, Crime Scene Analysis, Crime Scene investigation, Case Linkage/ Linkage Analysis (Motive, Modus Operandi and Signature Analysis), Criminal Profiling, Offender Deterrability, Offense Foreseeability, Staged Crime Scenes, Sex Crimes Investigation, False Allegations, and Victimology.

This has included expert forensic testimony in the following criminal and civil cases, in State and Federal Court:

1. *Arkansas v. Damien Echols*
2. *California v. Addison Beverly*
3. *California v. Vincent Brothers*
4. *California v. Jason Y. Cai*
5. *California v. Joseph Cordova*
6. *California v. Dwight Colton*
7. *California v. Charles Davis*
8. *California v. Matt & Jennifer Fletcher*
9. *California v. Chris Graham*
10. *California v. Andre Jackson*
11. *California v. Gerald Johnson*
12. *California v. Darryl Kemp*
13. *California v. Jack Lewis*
14. *California v. Johnny Miles*
15. *California v. Douglas Mouser*
16. *California v. Louis Peoples*
17. *California v. Wesley Shermantine*
18. *California v. Christopher Smith - I*
19. *California v. Christopher Smith - II*
20. *California v. Marvin Smith*
21. *California v. David Suen*
22. *California v. Alex Thomas*
23. *California v. Thomas Triplett*
24. *Colorado v. Mario Raxon*
25. *Connecticut v. Jose Ayuso*
26. *Connecticut v. Ralph Birch and Shawn Henning*
27. *Connecticut v. Casmier Zubrowski*
28. *Florida v. Ray Jackson*
29. *Illinois v. Edward Phillips*
30. *Kansas v. Artis Cobb*
31. *Kentucky v. Donald Southworth*
32. *Lee Mannheimer v. Linda Morrissett*
33. *Massachusetts v. Timothy Imbriglio*
33. *Mississippi v. Robert Grant*
34. *Nebraska v. Anthony Garcia*
35. *Nevada v. Kirstin "Blaize" Lobato*
36. *New York v. Francisco Acevedo*
37. *Ohio v. David Thorne*
38. *Ohio v. Paula Rizer - I*



39. *Ohio v. Paula Rizer - II*
40. *Oklahoma v. Elvis Thacker*
41. *Oklahoma v. Nicholas Williams*
42. *Parkhurst et al v. Tabor et al.*
43. *Polite v. Doubleview, et al.*
44. *South Carolina v. Stephen Stanko*
45. *Wisconsin v. Peter Kupaza*

This has also included forensic consultations on the following major cases (this is a selected list intended to be demonstrative; it includes only a fraction of forensic case consultations and necessarily excludes those where a confidentiality agreement prohibits disclosure):

1. 1999: *The Estate of Sam Sheppard v. Ohio*
  - Sexual homicide with staging - civil actual innocence claim;
  - Consultation regarding reports and testimony of retired FBI profiler;
  - Assisted with development of cross of retired FBI profiler;
  - Demonstrated false testimony by retired FBI profiler Gregg McCrary regarding education, experience, and expertise.CIVIL: Plaintiff's Attorney Client
2. 2000: *Minnesota v. Keith Misquadace*
  - Consultation and report to Defense re: staged crime scene in elder burglary-homicide;
  - 1st Degree murder case; forensic findings suggested actual innocence;
  - Prosecution subsequently offered Alford Plea to clear unrelated charges involving greater jail time; Defense accepted.CRIMINAL: Defense Attorney Client
3. 2000: *Regina v. Giuseppe "Joseph" Russo*
  - Double homicide, domestic;
  - Forensic report for Victoria Police in Melbourne re: crime scene analysis and staging;
  - Suspect identified and convicted; appealed and [re-convicted in subsequent re-trial](#).CRIMINAL: Police/ Prosecution Client
4. 2000: *Regina v. Graham Stafford*
  - Child abduction and sexual homicide;
  - Consultation and report to Defense in post-conviction re: forensic evidence;
  - Identified issues re: forensic evidence and misleading expert forensic testimony;
  - [Defendant convictions subsequently vacated](#) in 2009 due to physical evidence; no retrial.CRIMINAL: Defense Attorney Client / Exoneration
5. 2001: *Borthick & Allen v. Benjamin*
  - Civil case: Defendant accused of sexual assaults by four (4) subordinates;
  - Consultation to Defense re: reports and testimony of forensic nurse and retired FBI profiler;
  - Assisted with development of deposition questions;
  - Profiler Greg Cooper subsequently removed from case as an expert witness for making false claims in report and depositions;
  - Jury found primarily for the defendant at trial, rejecting the majority of alleged torts.CIVIL: Defense Attorney Client
6. 2002: *Ohio v. Clarence Elkins*
  - Sexual homicide adult female w/ child sexual assault;
  - Consultation and report to Defense in post-conviction re: forensic reconstruction issues and DNA exclusions;
  - [Defendant subsequently exonerated](#) in 2005.

CRIMINAL: Defense Attorney Client / Exoneration

7. 2002: *Washington v. Robert Yates*

- Serial murder case (15 victims);
  - Prepared report re: linkage analysis issue for the defense;
  - Consultation to the defense regarding the reports and testimony of state law enforcement profiler and FBI profiler;
  - Assisted with development of cross to successfully exclude unreliable and inaccurate law enforcement profiler testimony (Robert Keppel) regarding crime databases and case linkage.
- CRIMINAL: Defense Attorney Client

8. 2003: *Pennsylvania v. Jamie Fleming*

- Domestic homicide/ staged crime scene assessment;
  - Consultation and report to defense regarding reports and testimony of an FBI profiler;
  - FBI profiler subsequently removed from the case as an expert witness.
- CRIMINAL: Defense Attorney Client

9. 2005: *United States v. O.C. Smith*

- Federal charges against Medical Examiner for allegedly faking an attack against himself;
  - Consultation to the defense re: reports and testimony of forensic psychiatrist and retired FBI profiler Gregg McCrary;
  - Assisted with development of cross to help successfully exclude profiler testimony;
- CRIMINAL: Defense Attorney Client / Mistrial/ charges dropped

10. 2005: Royal Barbados Police Force - Serial Rape Task Force

- Consulted with RBPF Task Force at the direction of Commissioner Darwin Dottin;
  - Assisted law enforcement investigators with the development of a criminal profile, case linkage, and investigative strategy (one month on site managing investigative efforts with task force);
  - Venslow Small arrested and plead to multiple counts of rape and burglary in Dec. of 2005.
- CRIMINAL: Police Agency Client

11. 2006: *JAW v. Old Cutler Presbyterian Church*

- Serial rape (5 cases) - premises liability;
  - Report and deposition for Defense re: modus operandi and offender deterrability;
  - Evaluation of plaintiff's expert criminological report - expert subsequently replaced;
  - Case subsequently settled out of court.
- CIVIL: Defense Attorney Client

12. 2007: *In Re: the Detention of Kevin Coe*

- Civil commitment hearing re: alleged serial rapist;
  - Prepared linkage analysis report re: 19 sexual assaults for the defense;
  - Consultation regarding linkage databases, reports, and testimony of a retired law enforcement profiler, demonstrating multiple unsupported findings;
  - Identified lack of investigative effort and potential false reports.
- CIVIL: Defense Attorney Client

12. 2008: *Estate of Elizabeth Garcia v. Allsup's Convenience Stores, Inc.*

- Sexual homicide - premises liability case;
  - Consultation to Plaintiff re: reports and testimony of retired FBI profiler Gregg McCrary;
  - Assisted with the development of cross to successfully exclude of profiler testimony;
  - Case subsequently settled for the Plaintiff.
- CIVIL: Plaintiff's Attorney Client

13. 2009: *California v. Caleb Madsen*

- Homicidal stabbing involving two prior failed prosecutions of same defendant;

- Consultation to defense regarding the reports / false testimony of FBI profiler Mark Safarik;
  - Assisted with the development of cross to successfully exclude of profiler testimony;
  - Defendant subsequently found not guilty of first degree murder; jury hung on 2nd degree; no retrial.  
CRIMINAL: Defense Attorney/ Hung Jury/ Charges dropped
14. 2010: *Mississippi v. Shelton Myers*
- Shooting Incident Reconstruction report for the defense re: homicide;
  - Consultation to defense regarding crime scene evidence and expert testimony;
  - Assisted with development of cross-examination to successfully elicit exculpatory testimony from witnesses and law enforcement investigators;
  - CRIMINAL: Defense Attorney Client / Acquitted on Murder charges
15. 2010: *Oregon v. Kevin Driscoll*
- False report of sexual assault involving prior failed prosecution;
  - Crime scene analysis report for the defense re: false allegation of sexual assault;
  - Assisted with development of cross-examination to successfully elicit exculpatory testimony from state's witnesses;
  - CRIMINAL: Defense Attorney Client / Acquitted
16. 2011: *Equivocal Death - Arturo Gatti, World Boxing Champion*
- Participated in re-investigation of asphyxial death declared "suicide" in Brazil;
  - Reconstruction report regarding homicide staged to appear as a suicide;
  - ME's Office in Montreal conducted separate medico-legal death investigation: subsequently changed position from "Suicide" to "Undetermined".
  - CIVIL: Plaintiff's Attorney
17. 2010-2013: *T. R. Young v. Her Majesty's Advocate*
- Prepared 150+ page linkage analysis report working for the Crown Office (Attorney General's Office/ prosecution) re: eight (8) sexual homicides, including the World's End murders (double rape homicide);
  - Evaluated FBI profiler's report, and reports from other academic profilers, for the Crown;
  - Assisted the Crown with development of cross examination regarding reports and testimony of Defense experts in related court proceedings.
  - FBI profiler for the defense, Mark Safarik, withdrew from case; Court ruled to exclude defense testimony from Dr. David Canter in favor of the Crown; conviction upheld.
  - CRIMINAL: Prosecution/ convictions upheld/ convictions achieved
18. 2012-2013: *Karl Fontenot v. Oklahoma*
- Post-conviction examination of an abduction-homicide.
  - Case Assessment and reconstruction revealed exculpatory police reports and physical evidence withheld from the defense leading to critical evidentiary findings.
  - CRIMINAL: Defense Attorney Client / Appeal
19. 2013-2014: *New Hampshire v. P.G.*
- *Trial consultant*: false report of sexual assault determination;
  - Assisted with development of crime reconstruction and cross-examination to help successfully elicit exculpatory testimony from state's witnesses;
  - CRIMINAL: Defense Attorney Client / Acquitted
20. 2013-2014: *Tennessee v. Ralph O'Neal*
- *Crime Scene Investigation, Crime Scene Analysis, and Shooting Incident Reconstruction*
  - Defendant accused of First Degree Murder.
  - Examined the quality of the investigation and the forensic evidence.
  - Prepared expert report of findings; disproved state's theory of the case.
  - CRIMINAL: Defense Attorney Client / Charges dropped

21. 2015: *Oregon v. Joseph Leonetti*  
- *Trial consultant*: false report of sexual assault determination;  
- Assisted with development of crime reconstruction and cross-examination to help prep case and elicit exculpatory testimony from state's witnesses;  
CRIMINAL: Defense Attorney Client / Case Dismissed during trial
22. 2014-2016: *Texas v. Carla Cox*  
- *Crime Reconstruction and Crimes Scene Analysis*: alleged arson-homicide;  
- Crime scene analysis report for the defense re: physical evidence and investigative issues;  
CRIMINAL: Defense Attorney Client / Case Dismissed for lack of evidence pre-trial
23. 2019: *EDA - Yovanna Yaneth Torres Briseno*  
- *Crime Reconstruction and Crimes Scene Analysis*: unsolved homicide  
- Appointed and sworn as special forensic examiner in crime scene analysis and reconstruction for the Attorney General's Office in Aguascalientes

## **INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATIONS**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1999 – 2000    | <i>Adjunct Lecturer</i> , Criminology Department<br>Bond University<br>Gold Coast, Australia                                   |
| 2001 – 2010    | <i>Guest Lecturer</i> , Criminology Department<br>Bond University<br>Gold Coast, Australia                                     |
| 2010           | <i>Adjunct Teaching Fellow</i> , Criminology Department<br>Bond University<br>Gold Coast, Australia                            |
| 2003 – 2015    | <i>Adjunct Professor</i> , Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice<br>Oklahoma City University<br>Oklahoma City, Oklahoma |
| 2015 – 2016    | <i>Affiliate Faculty</i> , Department of Criminology<br>Regis University<br>Denver, Colorado                                   |
| 2015 – Present | <i>Director</i> , The Forensic Criminology Institute<br>Aguascalientes (MEX) / Sitka, Alaska (USA)                             |
| 2016 – Present | <i>Professor of Forensic Criminology</i> , Instituto de Ciencia Aplicada<br>Aguascalientes (MEX)                               |

## **PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS**

- 1998 - Present      *Secretary and Board Member, Forensic Section  
International Association of Forensic Criminologists /  
Academy of Behavioral Profiling (IAFC/ABP)*
- 2012 - 2014:      *Forensic Consultant  
Unidad de Analisis de la Conducta Criminal,  
Laboratorio Forense de Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, MX  
(Criminal Behavioral Analysis Unit, Attorney General's Forensic  
Science Laboratory, Juarez)*
- 2014 - Present:    *Diplomate, Academy of Behavioral Profiling*
- 2015 - Present:    *Directorate, Global Forensic Alliance*
- 2019 - Present:    *Special Forensic Examiner  
Crime Scene Analysis and Reconstruction  
Attorney General's Office, Aguascalientes (MEX)*

## **PEER REVIEWER**

The following is a list of professional journals, publishers, and organizations that this examiner has been invited to serve as a peer reviewer for, often on multiple manuscripts:

1. Aggression and Violent Behavior; Manuscript reviews
2. Behavioral Sciences & the Law; Manuscript reviews
3. Children and Youth Services Review
4. Criminal Justice and Behavior; Manuscript reviews
5. Elsevier-Academic Press; Textbook proposal reviews
6. Homicide Studies; Manuscript reviews
7. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Investigative Training Unit (Unit Chief: Karen Gardner); Serial murder research proposal review
8. Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine; Manuscript reviews
9. Psychology, Public Policy, & Law; Manuscript reviews

## **EDITORIAL BOARDS**

The following is a list of professional peer reviewed journal editorial boards that this examiner has served on.

1. Journal of Behavioral Profiling: Editor in Chief (1999-2008)
2. Annex Journal of Forensic Science & Criminology: Board of Editors (2013-Present)
3. ARC Journal of Forensic Science: Board of Editors (2018-Present)

## **PUBLISHED WORKS**

The following are lists of published, peer-reviewed works. These include textbooks, textbook chapters, journal articles and encyclopedia contributions:

### ***Textbooks***

1. Turvey, B. (1999) *Criminal Profiling: An Introduction to Behavioral Evidence Analysis*, London: Academic Press
2. Turvey, B. (2002) *Criminal Profiling: An Introduction to Behavioral Evidence Analysis, 2nd Ed.*, London: Elsevier Science
3. Savino, J. & Turvey, B. (2004) *Rape Investigation Handbook*, San Diego: Elsevier Science
4. Chisum, W.J. & Turvey, B. (2007) *Crime Reconstruction*, Boston: Elsevier Science
5. Turvey, B. (2008) *Criminal Profiling: An Introduction to Behavioral Evidence Analysis, 3rd Ed.*, London: Elsevier Science
6. Petherick, W. & Turvey, B. (2009) *Forensic Victimology*, Boston: Elsevier Science
7. Ferguson, C., Petherick, W. & Turvey, B. (2010) *Forensic Criminology*, San Diego: Elsevier Science
8. Turvey, B. (2011) *Criminal Profiling: An Introduction to Behavioral Evidence Analysis, 4th Ed.*, London: Elsevier Science
9. Chisum, W.J. & Turvey, B. (2012) *Crime Reconstruction, 2nd Ed.*, San Diego: Elsevier Science
10. Savino, J. & Turvey, B. (2012) *Rape Investigation Handbook, 2nd Ed.*, San Diego: Elsevier Science
11. Turvey, B. (2013) *Forensic Fraud: Evaluating Law Enforcement and Forensic Science Cultures in the Context of Examiner Misconduct*, San Diego: Elsevier Science
12. Crowder, S. & Turvey, B. (2013) *Ethical Justice: Applied Issues for Criminal Justice Students and Professionals*, San Diego: Elsevier Science
13. Turvey, B. (2013) *Forensic Victimology, 2nd Ed.*, San Diego: Elsevier Science
14. Cooley, C. & Turvey, B. (2014) *Miscarriages of Justice*, San Diego: Elsevier Science

15. Crowder, S. & Turvey, B. (2015) *Anabolic Steroid Abuse in Law Enforcement: A Forensic Manual for Public Safety Administrators*, San Diego: Elsevier Science
16. Turvey, B. & Esparza, M. (2016) *Behavioral Evidence Analysis: International Forensic Practice and Protocols*, San Diego: Elsevier Science
17. Turvey, B. (2016) *Perfilacion Criminal: Vol. 1, Fundamentos*, Aguascalientes, MX: Forensic Press
18. Turvey, B. (2016) *Perfilacion Criminal: Vol. 2, Contextos*, Aguascalientes, MX: Forensic Press.
19. Turvey, B. (2016) *Perfilacion Criminal: Vol. 3, Practica*, Aguascalientes, MX: Forensic Press.
20. Coronado, A. & Turvey, B. (2016) *Protocolos de Investigacion Criminal, Vol. 1*, Aguascalientes, MX: Forensic Press
21. Freeman, J. & Turvey, B. (2016) *Victimologia Forense: Vol. 1*, Aguascalientes, MX: Forensic Press
22. Freeman, J. & Turvey, B. (2017) *Victimologia Forense: Vol. 2*, Aguascalientes, MX: Forensic Press
23. Crowder, S. & Turvey, B. (2017) *Forensic Investigation*, San Diego: Elsevier Science
24. Turvey, B., Coronado, A. & Savino, J. (2017) *False Allegations: Investigative and Forensic Issues in Fraudulent Reports*, San Diego: Elsevier Science
25. Coronado, A. & Turvey, B. (2018) *Psicologia de la Mentira, Vol. 1*, Aguascalientes, MX: Forensic Press

### **Textbook Contributions**

1. Turvey, B. "Modus Operandi, Motive, and Technology," for Casey, E. (2000) *Digital Evidence and Computer Crime: Forensic Science, Computers and the Internet*, London: Academic Press
2. Turvey, B. "Professionalizing the Criminal Profiler" for Montet, L. (2001) *Profileurs: Specialization or Professionnalisation?* University Presses of France
3. Turvey, B. "Modus Operandi, Motive, and Technology," for Casey, E. (2004) *Digital Evidence and Computer Crime: Forensic Science, Computers and the Internet, 2nd Ed.* Boston: Academic Press
4. Turvey, B. "Investigative Reconstruction with Digital Evidence," for Casey, E. (2004) *Digital Evidence and Computer Crime: Forensic Science, Computers and the Internet, 2nd Ed.* Boston: Academic Press
5. Turvey, B. "Introduction" in Petherick, W. (2005) *Criminal Profile: Into the Mind of the Killer*, London: Modern Books
6. McGrath, M. & Turvey, B. "Criminal Profilers & The Media: Profiling the Beltway Snipers," for Petherick, W. (2005) *Serial Crime*, Boston: Elsevier Science

7. Turvey, B. "An Objective Overview of Autoerotic Fatalities," in Adler, P. (Ed) (2006) *Constructions of Deviance, Custom Edition*, Mason, OH: Thomson Custom Solutions
8. Davis, B. (2006) *Crime Scene Science: Criminal Profiling*, Cornwall, UK: Ticktock Media, Ltd. – Editorial Consultant
9. Ferguson, C., McGrath, M. & Turvey, B. (2009) "The False Allegation: A Construct of Deviance" in Ferguson, C. and Petherick, W. (eds) *Crime and Deviance*, Forensic Press
10. McGrath, M. & Turvey, B. (2009) "Criminal Profilers & The Media: Profiling the Beltway Snipers," for Petherick, W. (ed) *Serial Crime, 2nd Ed.*, San Diego: Elsevier Science
11. Turvey, B. (2009) "Homicidal Deviance" in Ferguson, C. and Petherick, W. (eds) *Crime and Deviance*, Forensic Press
12. Turvey, B. (2009) "Sex Crimes and Deviance" in Ferguson, C. and Petherick, W. (eds) *Crime and Deviance*, Forensic Press
13. Turvey, B. (2009) "Sexual Deviance" in Ferguson, C. and Petherick, W. (eds) *Crime and Deviance*, Forensic Press
14. Turvey, B. (2010) "Prologo: Perfiles Criminologicos En El Siglo XXI," in Serrano, J.J. (Ed) *Manual practico del perfil criminologico*, Valladolid, Spain: Lex Nova.
15. Turvey, B. (2011) "Modus Operandi, Motive, and Technology," for Casey, E. (Ed) *Digital Evidence and Computer Crime: Forensic Science, Computers and the Internet, 3rd Ed.* San Diego: Academic Press.
16. Turvey, B. (2011) "Victims of Pathological Altruism," in Oakley, B. (Ed) *Pathological Altruism*, Oxford University Press.
17. Turvey, B. (2012) "Behavioral Evidence: The Necessity of Crime Reconstruction to Criminal Profiling Efforts," in Fatima, A. and Paulino, N. (Eds) *Profiling, Vitimologia & Ciencias Forenses*, Lisbon, Portugal: Pactor.
18. Turvey, B. (2012) "Preface: Professional Obligations of the Criminal Profiler," in Konvalina-Simas, T. (Ed) *Profiling Criminal: Introducao a Analise, Comportamental no Contexto Investigativo*, Carcavelos, Portugal: REI dos Livros.
19. Turvey, B. (2013) "Forensic Failures" in Bowers, C.M. (Ed.) *Forensic Testimony: Science, Law, and Expert Evidence*, San Diego: Academic Press.
20. Turvey, B. (2016) "Foreword" in Paulino, M. (Ed.) *Forensic Psychology of Spousal Violence*, San Diego: Academic Press.
21. Turvey, B. (2018) "Criminal Profiling: Experts, Evidence, and Miscarriages of Justice" in Koen, W. and Bowers, C.M. (Eds) *Forensic Science Reform: The Psychology and Sociology of Wrongful Convictions*, San Diego: Elsevier Science.
22. Turvey, B. and Coronado, A. (2018) "Racial Profiling and Miscarriages of Justice" in Koen, W. and Bowers, C.M. (Eds) *Forensic Science Reform: The Psychology and Sociology of Wrongful Convictions*, San Diego: Elsevier Science.



**Professional Articles, Journals & Encyclopedia Contributions**

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## **PROFESSIONAL LECTURES & PRESENTATIONS**

The following is a list of professional courses, presentations, lectures and workshops given by this examiner to law enforcement groups, attorney groups, educational institutions and professional organizations in the United States and around the world. It is by no means a complete list. Where indicated, these have been authorized for college credit, certified for continuing legal education (CLE), or certified for credit by regional Commissions on Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.):

### **09/28/19**

Seminar: United Nations Femicide Protocols - Crime Scene Indicators  
Host: Sergio Arboleda University, Faculty of Psychology  
Location: Santa Marta, Colombia  
(University Credit)

### **09/27/19**

Seminar: United Nations Femicide Protocols - Crime Scene Indicators  
Host: Universidad de la Costa & Fiscalía General de la Nación (Attorney General's Office)  
Location: Barranquilla, Colombia  
(University Credit)

### **09/26/19**

Conference & Expert Panel: 2nd Congreso Internacional de Criminología y Victimología  
Lecture: United Nations Femicide Protocols - Crime Scene Indicators  
Host: Policía Nacional, Bogota & The Escuela de Postgrados de Policía, Bogota  
Location: CESPO / Centro Social De Oficiales De La Policía, Bogota, Colombia

### **09/24/19**

Seminar: Forensic Investigations & The United Nations Femicide Protocols  
Host: Konrad Lorenz University, Faculty of Psychology  
Location: Bogota, Colombia  
(University Credit)

### **09/23/19**

Seminar: United Nations Femicide Protocols / Forensic Victimology  
Host: Fiscalía General del Estado Queretero (Attorney General's Office) & INMUJERES (National Institute of Women)  
Location: Queretero, MEX

### **09/19/19**

Lecture: Criminal Profiling  
Host: INACIPE (Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Penales)  
Location: Mexico City, MEX

### **09/18/19**

Seminar: Forensic Criminology & Criminal Profiling  
Host: La Universidad Autonoma de Aguascalientes, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities  
Location: Aguascalientes, MEX  
(University Credit)

**09/18/19**

Lecture: Criminal Investigation and Femicide

Host: Fiscalia General del Estado Aguascalientes (Attorney General's Office)

Location: Aguascalientes, MEX

**06/07/19**

Conference: 3rd International Convention (Consejo) - Best Practices in Forensic Psychology

Lecture: Psychology and Forensic Criminology

Host: Tribunal Superior Justicia (High Court of Chihuahua)

Location: Chihuahua, MEX

**06/05 - 06/06/19**

Workshop: Crime Scene Analysis and Femicide Investigation

Host: United States Agency for International Development - PROJJUST (Mexico Promoting Justice Project)

Location: Mexico City, MEX

**06/04/19**

Lecture: Crime Scene Analysis & Criminal Profiling

Host: The Instituto de Ciencias, Juridicas, y Forenses

Location: Tijuana, Baja California

**06/03/19**

Conference: Jornada Internacional de Ciencias, Juridicas, y Forenses

Lecture: Forensic Investigation and Crime Scene Analysis

Host: Centro de Estudios Universitarios del Nuevo Occidente (CEUNO) and The Instituto de Ciencias, Juridicas, y Forenses

Location: San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora

**05/31/19**

Conference: Convenciones Universitarias - 2019

Lecture: Serial Homicide & Criminal Profiling

Host: Centro de Estudios Universitarios del Nuevo Occidente (CEUNO)

Location: Puerto Penasco, Sonora

**05/30/19**

Conference: Jornada Internacional de Ciencias, Juridicas, y Forenses

Lecture: Crime Scene Analysis & Forensic Science

Host: Centro de Estudios Universitarios del Nuevo Occidente (CEUNO)

Location: Carborca, Sonora

**04/28/19**

Guest Lecture: Crime Scene Analysis & Forensic Science

Host: Instructor K. Kulick, Santa Clara Law School

Location: Santa Clara University, Charney Hall

**02/13/19**

Lecture: Forensic Criminology - Essential Protocols

Host: Fiscalia General del Estado Aguascalientes (Attorney General's Office)

Location: Aguascalientes, MEX

**02/12/19**

Seminar: Forensic Victimology and Criminology  
Host: La Universidad Autonoma de Queretero  
Location: Queretero, MEX  
(University Credit)

**02/07/19**

Seminar: Forensic Psychology - Best Practices  
Host: Universidad de Guanajuato  
Location: Guanajuato, MEX

**02/05/19**

Seminar: Forensic Victimology and Criminology  
Host: Procuraduria General de Justicia (Office of the Attorney General of Justice), Colima  
Location: Colima, MEX

**2019**

Professional Diploma: Crime Scene Analysis & Criminal Profiling (120 hours)  
Instructors: Paul Ciolino, D-ABP, Dr. Aurelio Coronado, and Dr. Brent Turvey  
Partnership Agreement: The Forensic Criminology Institute & Prairie State College  
Location: Prairie State College, Chicago Heights, Illinois

**2018-2019**

Professional Diploma: Forensic Victimology (120 hours)  
Instructors: Dr. Aurelio Coronado & Dr. Brent Turvey  
Partnership Agreement: The Forensic Criminology Institute & Sergio Arboleda University  
Location: Sergio Arboleda University (Dept. of Psychology), Bogota, Colombia  
(Accredited by Sergio Arboleda University)

**2018-2019**

Professional Diploma: Forensic Victimology (120 hours)  
Instructors: Dr. Aurelio Coronado & Dr. Brent Turvey  
Partnership Agreement: The Forensic Criminology Institute & Instituto de Ciencia Aplicada  
Location: Mexico City, MEX  
(Accredited by Instituto de Ciencia Aplicada, Aguascalientes, MEX)

**2018-2019**

Professional Diploma: Forensic Victimology (120 hours)  
Instructors: Dr. Aurelio Coronado & Dr. Brent Turvey  
Partnership Agreement: The Forensic Criminology Institute & The School of Military Intelligence  
Location: The School of Military Intelligence, Guatemala City, Guatemala  
(Accredited by the School of Military Intelligence)

**12/18/18**

Seminar: Forensic Science & Forensic Fraud  
Host: State Bar Association of Georgia  
Location: State Bar Association, Atlanta, Georgia  
(CLE)

**10/19/18**

Conference: 4th Annual Summit of Forensic Experts  
Lecture: Forensic Victimology and Forced Disappearances  
Host: Centro de Estudios Universitarios del Nuevo Occidente (CEUNO)

Location: Hermosillo, Sonoro, MX  
(University Credit)

**10/17/18**

Lecture: Serial Homicide  
Host: Centro de Estudios Universitarios del Nuevo Occidente (CEUNO)  
Location: Navajoa, Sonoro, MX  
(University Credit)

**10/11/18**

Conference: 1 Congreso Internacional de Saberes Juridicos  
Lecture: Femicide - Investigative and Forensic Protocols  
Host: Fiscalia General de la Nación - Barranquilla (Attorney General's Office)  
Location: Estelar Santamarta Hotel & Conference Center, Santamarta, Colombia

**10/10/18**

Seminar: Sex Crimes - Investigative and Forensic Protocols  
Host: Fiscalia General de la Nación - Barranquilla (Attorney General's Office)  
Location: Universidad de la Costa, Barranquilla, Colombia  
(University Credit)

**06/01/18**

Conference: Consejo - Best Practices in Forensic Psychology  
Lecture: Forensic Victimology  
Host: Universidad Autonoma de Aguascalientes/ Instituto de Cienca Aplicada  
Location: Aguascalientes, MX  
(University Credit)

**05/31/18**

Seminar: Forensic Fraud  
Host: Universidad Autonoma de Aguascalientes - School of Law  
Location: Aguascalientes, MX  
(University Credit)

**04/11/18**

Seminar: Psychology of Lies  
Host: Universidad de Santiago, Cali  
Location: Cali, Colombia  
(University Credit)

**2018**

Professional Diploma: Forensic Victimology (120 hours)  
Instructors: Dr. Stan Crowder & Dr. Brent Turvey  
Partnership Agreement: The Forensic Criminology Institute & Georgia Peace Office Standards & Training  
Location: North Central Regional Law Enforcement Training Academy, Austell, Georgia  
(Accredited by Georgia POST)

**2017**

Professional Diploma: Forensic Victimology (120 hours)  
Instructors: Dr. Aurelio Coronado & Dr. Brent Turvey  
Partnership Agreement: The Forensic Criminology Institute & Instituto de Cienca Aplicada  
Location: Mexico City, MEX

(Accredited by Instituto de Ciencia Aplicada, Aguascalientes, MEX)

**10/21/17**

Seminar: Criminal Profiling and Violent Crime

Hosts: La Asociación Nacional de Profesionales Forenses (ANPROFOR); La Division de Información Policía Nacional Civil de Guatemala (Guatemalan National Police - Intelligence Div.)

Location: Guatemala City, Guatemala

**10/20/17**

Conference: International Forum on Criminal Investigation

Lecture: Forensic Protocols in the Investigation of Crimes Against Children.

Hosts: RED Criminology Internacional

Location: Antigua, Guatemala

**10/19/17**

Conference: International Forum on Criminal Investigation

Lecture: Forensic Protocols in the Investigation of Crimes Against Children.

Hosts: Facultad de Derecho en la Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, RED Criminology Internacional

Location: Campeche, MEX

**10/18/17**

Conference: International Forum on Criminal Investigation

Lecture: Forensic Protocols in the Investigation of Crimes Against Children.

Hosts: Facultad de Derecho en la Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, RED Criminology Internacional

Location: Querétaro, MEX

**10/12/17**

Conference: 3rd Annual Summit of Forensic Experts

Lecture: Protocols in Forensic Investigation

Host: Centro de Estudios Universitarios del Nuevo Occidente (CEUNO)

Location: Hermosillo, Sonoro, MEX

(University Credit)

**07/16/17**

Conference: "Criminal Profiling and Neurobiology"

Hosts: PROCRRIM; El Colegio de Abogados y Notarios de Guatemala; La Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala; y El Instituto Criminologico de Prevencion de la Violencia

Location: Guatemala City, Guatemala

**07/15/17**

Conference: "Perfilacion Criminal"

Host: La Division de Información Policía Nacional Civil de Guatemala (Guatemalan National Police - Intelligence Div.)

Location: Guatemala City, Guatemala

**07/15/17**

Conference: "Perfilacion Criminal"

Hosts: La Asociacion Nacional de Profesionales Forenses (ANPROFOR) & La Dirección de Inteligencia del Estado Mayor del la Defensa Nacional - Guatemala (Guatemalan College of Military Intelligence)

Location: Guatemala City, Guatemala

**07/14/17**

Workshop: "Criminal Profiling and Forensic Psychology: Theory and Practice"  
Hosts: CEUNO - Hermosillo; Casa de Juridica, Suprema Corte, Hermosillo, Mexico  
Location: Hermosillo, Mexico

**07/13/17**

Conference: Semina de las Ciencias Jurídicas y Forenses  
Lecture: "Forensic Victimology"  
Hosts: CEUNO - Hermosillo; Casa de Juridica, Suprema Corte, Hermosillo, Mexico  
Location: Hermosillo, Mexico

**06/9/17**

Conference: Convencion Internacional de Buenas Practicas en Psicologia Forense  
Lecture: "Forensic Victimology: Examining Child Victims and Offenders"  
Hosts: The Forensic Criminology Institute & Cienca Aplicada  
Location: Guanajuato, Mexico

**06/6/17**

Workshop: Clínica de Investigación Criminal y Forense de Femicidio  
Host: Casa de Juridica, Suprema Corte, Aguascalientes  
Location: Aguascalientes, Mexico

**06/03 - 06/04/17**

Workshop: Investigacion Criminal y Forense  
Hosts: The Forensic Criminology Institute & Cienca Aplicada  
Location: San Carlos, Sonora, MEX

**04/28/17**

XLIV Congreso Nacional de Psicologia, CNEIP  
Universidad Autonoma Nayarit  
Lecture: "Forensic Criminology and Psychopathy: Forensic Case Studies"  
Location: Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico

**04/26/17**

Expert Round Table Discussion: "Derechos de las Ninas, Ninos, y Adolescents"  
Suprema Corte de la Justicia de la Nación, Casa de la Cultura Juridica  
Location: Cd. Obregon, Mexico

**04/25/17**

Seminar: "Forensic Investigation and Victimology"  
Suprema Corte de la Justicia de la Nación, Casa de la Cultura Juridica  
Location: Cd. Obregon, Mexico

**04/21/17**

Instituto de Formación Profesional - PGJ DF  
(Government of CDMX, Professional Training and Certification)  
Lecture: "Forensic Investigation"  
Location: Mexico City, Mexico

**12/3/16**

Seminario Internacional en Perfilacion Criminal  
Lecture: "Criminal Profiling: Case Studies"



Location: Tuxtepec, Mexico

**11/30/16**

Facultad de Derecho Los Libertadores University  
Lecture: "Linkage Analysis"  
Location: Bogota, Colombia

**11/30/16**

Konrad Lorenz University  
Lecture: "Criminal Profiling: Practice and Protocols"  
Location: Bogota, Colombia

**11/30/16**

Universidad La Gran Colombia  
Lecture: "Criminal Profiling: Practice and Protocols"  
Location: Bogota, Colombia

**10/8/16**

Facultad de Derecho Los Libertadores University  
Lecture: "Forensic Criminology"  
Location: Bogota, Colombia

**10/6 - 10/7/16**

Policia National, DIJIN / GUPEC (Criminal Profiling Unit)  
Lecture: "Crime Scene Analysis, Serial Murder, and Linkage Analysis"  
Location: Bogota, Colombia

**10/6 - 10/7/16**

XVII Simposio Internacional en Investigación Criminal  
Lecture: "Femicide: The United Nations Protocols"  
Certifying Organizations: Policia National, DIJIN; The Colombian Ministry of Justice; and the United Nations  
Location: Bogota, Colombia

**8/13 - 8/14/16**

Workshop: "Advanced Criminal Profiling"  
Certifying Organizations: Cienca Aplicada; International Association of Forensic Criminologists  
Location: Universidad de la Comunicación, Mexico City, Mexico

**8/10/16**

Seminar: "Investigación Criminal y Victimología Forense"  
Universidad de Autonoma de Aguascalientes  
El Departamento de Psicología  
Location: Aguascalientes, Mexico

**8/9/16**

Seminar: "Protocolos básicos de investigación de la escena de crimen"  
Suprema Corte de la Justicia de la Nación, Casa de la Cultura Juridica  
Location: San Luis Potosi, Mexico

**8/8/16**

Seminar: "Perfilacion Criminal"  
CLEU / Fiscalía General del Estado Yucatan

Location: Merida, Mexico

**8/3/16**

Seminar: "Protocolos básicos de investigación de la escena de crimen"  
Suprema Corte de la Justicia de la Nación, Casa de la Cultura Juridica  
Location: Aguascalientes, Mexico

**4/9 – 4/10/16**

IAFC / ABP Annual Meeting  
Lecture: "IAFC/ ABP Certification Efforts Worldwide: An Update"  
Lecture: "Forensic Case Linkage: Case Study & Expert Testimony"  
Location: Kennesaw State University, Georgia  
(Georgia POST)

**4/7/16**

Workshop: Law Enforcement Use of Force  
Location: Kennesaw State University, Georgia  
(Georgia POST)

**3/25 – 26/16**

4th Congreso, Internacional Asociación de Investigación Forense (AIIF)  
Theme: "Child Homicide Investigation"  
Presentation: "Child Homicides: Case Studies"  
Location: Cd. Mexico, Mexico

**3/24/16**

Seminar: "Psicología de la Mentira" (The Psychology of Lying)  
Certifying Organization: Cienca Aplicada; IFICP  
Diplomat in Forensic Psychology  
Location: Mexico City, Mexico

**3/18/16**

Análisis de la Evidencia Conductual Criminología Forense y Perfilación Criminal  
Centro de Estudios Universitarios, Vizcaya de las Americas - Delicias  
Location: Cd. Delicias, Mexico

**3/17/16**

Análisis de Lugar de Intervención y Perfilación Criminal  
Claustro Universitario de Chihuahua  
Location: Cd. Chihuahua, Mexico

**3/16/16**

Análisis de Lugar de Intervención y Perfilación Criminal  
La Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez  
Instituto de Ciencias Biomedica, Maestría en Ciencia Forense  
(Forensic Science Masters Program)  
Location: Cd. Juarez, Mexico

**3/16/16**

Behavioral Evidence and Experts in el System Penal Adversarial  
Fiscalía General del Estado de Chihuahua  
(State of Chihuahua Attorney Generals Office)  
Location: Cd. Juarez, Mexico

**3/15/16**

Analisis de Lugar de Intervention y Perfilacion Criminal  
Universidad De Durango - Juárez  
Criminology Masters Program  
Location: Cd. Juarez, Mexico

**3/13/16**

Seminar Internacional: "Forense de Violencia Sexual"  
Certifying Organization: Cienca Aplicada; IFICP  
Diplomat in Forensic Psychology  
Location: Aguascalientes, Mexico

**3/11/16**

Seminar: "Perfilacion Criminal: Protocols"  
Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación  
Location: Casa de le Cultura Juridica, Aguascalientes, Mexico

**11/21/15**

Seminar: "Psicologia de la Mentira en la Investigacion Criminal" (The Psychology of Lying in Criminal Investigations)  
Certifying Organization: Cienca Aplicada  
Diplomat in Forensic Psychology  
Location: Aguascalientes, Mexico

**11/18 - 11/20/15**

4th Congreso de InterCLEU, "Criminologia, Delitos Sexuales, y Criminalistica"  
Certifying Organization: CLEU University  
Presentation: "Applied Criminal Profiling: Sexual Homicides"  
Location: Huatulco, Oaxaca, Mexico

**10/17/15**

II Congreso Internacional de Criminalística y Criminología  
Lecture: "Criminal Profiling: International Practice Standards and Professionalization"  
Certifying Organization: Escuela Superior Criminalística  
Location: Madrid, Spain

**10/6 – 10/7/15**

The Association of Forensic Quality Assurance Managers (AFQAM), Annual Training Event  
Lecture: "Forensic Fraud: Scientific Research and Case Studies"  
Location: Pensacola Beach, FL

**10/3 – 10/4/15**

Workshop: "Perfiliacion Criminal Científica"  
Certifying Organization: Asociación Ecuatoriana de Psicología Juridica y Forense  
Certifying Organization: Fiscalía General del Estado (The Attorney General's Office of Ecuador)  
Location: Guayaquil, Ecuador

**10/1 - 10/2/15**

1er Encuentro Internacional de Colombia y la Direccion de Investigación Criminal e Interpol  
Lecture: "Criminal Profiling: International Practice Standards and Professionalization"  
Certifying Organizations: Policia National, DIJIN; The Colombian Ministry of Justice; and the United Nations

Location: Bogota, Colombia

**9/26 – 9/27/15**

Workshop: “Perfiliacion Criminal Científica”

Certifying Organization: Psicologia Juridica y Forense of Colombia

Location: Bogota, Colombia

**9/7 - 9/11/15**

BEA/ Criminal Profiler Certification Training

Certifying Organization: Universidad Nacional de Investigación Forense, Diplomado Internacional en Perfilacion Criminal

Location: Juarez, Mexico

**6/25 – 6/26/15**

Oklahoma Criminal Defense Lawyers Association

Lecture: “Forensic Victimology”

Lecture: “Forensic Science and Crime Scene Investigation”

Location: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
(CLE)

**5/1 – 5/2/15**

3rd Congreso Internacional de Investigacion Forense

Theme: “Investigation and Analysis of Homicide Offenses”

Location: Teatro Charles Chaplin, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico

Presentations: “Behavioral Evidence Analysis in Homicide Investigations” & “Forensic Victimology in Homicide Investigations”

**4/27 – 4/29/15**

IAFC *Sex Crimes Academy*

International Assoc. of Forensic Criminologists

Location: Region 19 Educational Center, El Paso, TX

**3/12/15**

Oklahoma Indigent Defense System - Capital Trial Division

Seminar: “Forensic Science, Crime Reconstruction, & the Law”

Location: Tulsa, Oklahoma  
(CLE)

**2/11 - 2/12/15**

1st Congreso de Investigacion Forense y Perfilacion Criminal

CLEU University

Dept. of Criminologia y Criminalistica

Presentations: “Profiling Sexual Homicides” & “Serial Homicide Investigation”

Location: Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico

**2/9 - 2/10/15**

Advanced Criminal Profiling course

Dept. of Criminologia

Universidad Vizcaya de las Americas

Location: Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico

**1/26 - 2/5/15**

BEA/ Criminal Profiler Certification Training

Behavioral and Psychological Analysis Unit  
Unidad de Investigacion de la Defensa  
Policia National, DIJIN  
Location: Bogota, Colombia

**12/14 - 12/18/14**

BEA/ Criminal Profiler Certification Training  
Unidad de Analisis de la Conducta Criminal  
Laboratorio Forense de Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, MX  
(Criminal Behavioral Analysis Unit, Attorney General's Forensic Science Laboratory, Juarez)  
Location: Region 19 Educational Center, El Paso, TX

**11/19 - 11/21/14**

XVI Simposio Internacional En Investigacion Criminal  
Location: La Escuela de Investigacion Criminal de la Policia National, Bogota, Colombia  
Lecture: Crime Reconstruction and Criminal Profiling: Case Studies in Behavioral Evidence Analysis

**10/16/14**

9th Annual CSI Conference, Criminology Dept., Regis University  
Location: Regis University, Denver, CO  
Keynote Address: Forensic Victimology and Social Media

**9/12 – 9/13/14**

International Association of Forensic Criminologists and Academia Mexicana de Investigadores de Forenses  
1st Congreso Internacional de Ciencias de la Conducta Criminal  
Location: Mexico City, Mexico  
Presentations: Crime Reconstruction, Behavioral Evidence Analysis, and Criminal Profiling

**9/9/14**

Ministerio Publico a Traves de la Unidad de Capacitacion  
Host: Fiscales del Ministerio Publico, Unidad de Capacitacion  
Location: Guatemala City, Guatemala  
Presentation: "Serial Homicide Investigation"

**9/8 – 9/10/14**

Asociacion de Criminologos y Criminalistas  
V Congreso Internacional de Ciencias Forenses  
Location: Guatemala City, Guatemala  
Presentations: Crime Reconstruction, Behavioral Evidence Analysis, Forensic Ethics, and Forensic Fraud

**5/2/14**

Policia Municipal Juarez  
La Academia de Policia de la SSPM  
Location: Juarez, Mexico  
Lecture: "Forensic Victimology"

**4/29/14**

Escuela Superior de Psicología de Cd. Juárez, A.C.  
XXIX Semana de Psicología  
Location: Juarez, Mexico

Presentation: "Criminal Profiling"

Presentation: "Ethical Justice"

**1/9 – 1/11/14**

Elgin Community College/ International Assoc. of Forensic Criminologists

*IAFC Sex Crimes Academy*

(College Credit)

**11/25 - 11/29/13**

International Training Workshop: Criminal Investigation and Forensic Science; Unidad de Investigacion de la Defensa; Policia National, DIJIN - Colombia

Host: Direccion de Investigacion Criminal e Interpol

Location: Bogota, Colombia

**11/21 - 11/23/13**

La Asociacion de Criminologos y Criminalistas de Guatemala

IV Congreso Internacional de Cienses Forenses e Investigacion Criminal

Host: Universidad de Occidente, Guatemala

Location: Guatemala City, Guatemala

**11/22/13**

The Golan Security Group

Location: Guatemala City, Guatemala

Presentation: "Forensic Science, Crime Reconstruction, and Behavioral Evidence"

**11/20/13**

Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Forenses de Guatemala (INACIF)

(National Institute of Forensic Science - Guatemala)

Host: Dr. Jorge Nery Cabrera Cabrera, Director, INACIF

Location: Guatemala City, Guatemala

Presentation: "Forensic Science, Crime Reconstruction, and Behavioral Evidence"

**11/14 - 11/16/13**

Congreso Internacional en Crimologia y Criminalistica Forense

Host: Universidad del Sur

Location: Cancun, Mexico

**9/13 - 9/14/13**

1st BiNational Conference of the Academia Mexicana De Investigadores Forenses (AMIF) and the International Association of Forensic Criminologists (IAFC 14th Annual Meeting)

Host: Chihuahua Attorney General's Office Crime Lab

Location: Juarez, Mexico

Presentation: "Criminal Profiling - Principles and Practice"

**05/23 – 05/24/13**

Elgin Community College/ International Assoc. of Forensic Criminologists, Elgin, IL

*Workshop: Crime Scene Analysis and Criminal Profiling*

(College Credit)

**3/15 - 3/16/13**

1st International Congress of Criminal Profiling and Forensic Psychology

Location: Congress Unit XXI Century Hospital & The Institute of Forensic Science at Tribunal Superior de Justicia del Distrito Federal in Mexico City, Mexico

**12/13 – 12/14/12**

Kennesaw State University - Paulding Campus  
Sponsor: KSU Police Department  
*Workshop*: Forensic Victimology  
(Georgia POST Certified)

**11/10/12**

2nd Congress of the Sociedade Portuguesa de Psiquiatria e Psicologia da Justiça Instituto Superior da Maia (Institute of Maia) in Porto, Portugal  
*Lecture*: Applied Behavioral Evidence Analysis

**11/9/12**

Instituto Superior da Maia (Institute of Maia)  
Criminology Dept., Porto, Portugal  
*Workshop*: Crime Scene Analysis and Criminal Profiling

**10/25/12**

Korea Creative Content Agency  
Seoul, Korea  
*Lecture*: Criminal Profiling & Crime Reconstruction

**10/22/12**

Korean National Police University  
2nd International Seminar: "Changes in policing environment and redefinition of the role of the police"  
*Lecture*: Criminal Profiling & Scientific Investigation  
Seoul, Korea  
(College Credit)

**09/15 – 09/16/12**

Academy of Behavioral Profiling/  
International Assoc. of Forensic Criminologists, 13th Annual Meeting  
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, OK  
(College Credit)

**09/19 – 09/20/11**

Academy of Behavioral Profiling/ Seattle University, Seattle, WA  
*Workshop*: Criminal Profiling Practicum  
(College Credit)

**09/17 – 09/18/11**

Academy of Behavioral Profiling, 12th Annual Meeting,  
Seattle University, Seattle, WA  
*Lecture*: Social Network Evidence in Cases of Sexual Assault  
*Case Study*: OR v. Driscoll - False Reports and Sexual Assault  
*Lecture*: Sex Trafficking - A Culture of Rape  
*Case Study*: Staged Sexual Homicide  
*Lecture*: Linkage Analysis & NJ v. Bruce Sterling  
(College Credit)

**04/11/11**

Evergreen State College, Olympia, WA  
*Workshop*: Crime Scene Analysis and Criminal Profiling  
(College Credit)

**04/08 – 04/09/11**

Elgin Community College/ Academy of Behavioral Profiling, Elgin, IL  
*Workshop*: Crime Scene Analysis and Criminal Profiling  
(College Credit)

**04/04/11**

Alaska Association of Fire & Arson Investigators, Sitka, Alaska  
*Lecture*: Forensic Science, Crime Reconstruction, & Criminal Profiling

**10/18 – 10/19/10**

Sponsor: KSU Police Dept./ Cobb County  
Kennesaw State University, Kennesaw, GA  
*Workshop*: Crime Scene Analysis and Reconstruction  
(POST Certified)

**08/09 – 08/10/10**

Owens College/ Academy of Behavioral Profiling Toledo, OH  
*Workshop*: Criminal Profiling

**08/07 – 08/08/10**

Academy of Behavioral Profiling, 11th Annual Meeting  
Owens College, Toledo, OH  
*Lecture*: Behavioral Evidence Analysis  
*Lecture*: Serial Rape & Serial Homicide: Case Presentation  
*Lecture*: Linkage Analysis

**06/01/10**

Crown Office and Prosecutorial Fiscal Service  
Glasgow, Scotland  
*Lecture*: Case Linkage: M.O. & Signature Analysis

**05/31/10**

Scottish Police College  
Tulliallan Castle, Kincardine,  
Fife, Scotland  
*Lecture*: Case Linkage: M.O. & Signature Analysis

**04/07/10**

Bemidji State University, Bemidji, MN  
*Keynote Speaker*: 11th Annual Student Scholarship and Creative Achievement Conference

**08/10 – 08/11/09**

Grossmont College, El Cajon, CA  
*Workshop*: Forensic Victimology Practicum  
(College credit)

**08/08 – 08/09/09**



Academy of Behavioral Profiling, 10th Annual Meeting  
Grossmont College  
*Lecture:* Forensic Criminology  
*Lecture:* Behavioral Evidence & Criminal Profiling: An Introduction  
*Lecture:* The NAS Report: Implications for Forensic Examiners  
(College credit)

**07/10/09**

South Carolina Assoc. of Criminal Defense Lawyers  
*Lecture:* The NAS Report  
(CLE credit)

**03/16 – 04/06/09**

Bond University, Gold Coast, Australia  
*Guest Lecturer:* Criminology Dept.

**08/11 – 08/12/08**

Kennesaw State University, Kennesaw, GA  
*Workshop:* Criminal Profiling Evidence Practicum  
(POST Certified)

**08/09 – 08/10/08**

Academy of Behavioral Profiling, 9th Annual Meeting  
Kennesaw State University, Kennesaw, GA  
*Lecture:* Principles of Behavioral Evidence Analysis  
*Lecture:* Forensic Victimology  
*Round-Table Discussion:* Forensic Criminology  
(POST Certified)

**03/22 – 03/23/08**

Bond University, Gold Coast, Australia  
*Workshop:* Behavioral Evidence Practicum

**03/14/08**

Bond University, Gold Coast, Australia  
Faculty Luncheon Lecture Series  
*Lecture:* Forensic Victimology

**03/06 – 03/25/08**

Bond University, Gold Coast, Australia  
*Guest Lecturer:* Criminology Dept.

**2/17/08**

California Attorneys For Criminal Justice, Monterey, CA  
*Presentation:* Profiling and Behavioral Evidence

**08/11 – 08/12/07**

Academy of Behavioral Profiling, 8th Annual Meeting  
*Lecture:* Principles of Behavioral Evidence Analysis  
*Presentation:* Child Sexual Homicide – A Case Study in Victimology

**04/19/07**

Kern County Bar Association, Indigent Defense Program

*Lecture:* Crime Reconstruction & Forensic Fraud

**03/31 – 04/01/07**

Bond University, Gold Coast, Australia

*Workshop:* Behavioral Evidence Practicum

**03/20 – 04/05/07**

Bond University, Gold Coast, Australia

*Guest Lecturer:* Criminology Dept.

**02/08 – 02/09/07**

Home Team (Police) Academy, Singapore

Behavioral Sciences Programme

*Workshop:* Criminal Profiling & Behavioral Evidence Analysis

**02/06/07**

1st Home Team Behavioral Sciences Conference

Home Team (Police) Academy, Singapore

*Lecture:* Criminal Profiling & Behavioral Evidence Analysis

**08/12 – 08/13/06**

Academy of Behavioral Profiling, 7th Annual Meeting

*Presentation:* Body Count - Examining Behavioral Evidence in a Mass Murder; Wayne Petherick, MScrim, co-presenter

*Presentation:* Truth or Consequences - False Reports of Sexual Assault at Trial

**05/04/06**

Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyers Association

Agate Beach Hotel, Newport, Oregon

*Lecture:* Forensic Fraud

**04/10 – 04/11/06**

Bond University, Gold Coast, Australia

*Workshop:* Arson Reconstruction & Criminal Profiling

**04/08 – 04/09/06**

Bond University, Gold Coast, Australia

*Workshop:* Crime Reconstruction & Criminal Profiling

**12/19/05**

Chinese People's Public Security University, Beijing, China

*Lecture:* Rape Investigation & Victimology

*Presentations:* Various case studies

**12/18/05**

Xi'an Police Bureau, Xi'an, China

*Lecture:* Criminal Profiling & Crime Reconstruction

*Presentations:* Various case studies

**12/15/05**

Chinese People's Public Security University, Beijing, China

*Lecture:* Criminal Profiling & Crime Reconstruction

*Presentations:* Various case studies

**11/15 – 11/17/05**

Forensic Investigative Conference, Un. of Arkansas, CEC  
Topics & Workshop: Forensic Science, Criminal Profiling, & Sex Crimes

**08/06 – 08/07/05**

Academy of Behavioral Profiling, 6th Annual Meeting  
*Presentation:* Behavioral Evidence & Criminal Profiling  
*Presentation:* Crime Reconstruction  
*Presentation:* The Substitution of Criminal Profiler Reports and Testimony for Physical Evidence:  
Recent Cases and Trends

**04/02 – 04/03/05**

Bond University, Gold Coast, Australia  
*Workshop:* Sex Crimes Investigation

**01/14/05**

DePaul University, College of Law, Chicago, Illinois  
*Presentation:* Crime Reconstruction  
*Presentation:* Criminal Profiling

**10/9 – 10/10/04**

Academy of Behavioral Profiling, 5th Annual Meeting, Las Vegas, NV  
*Presentation:* Forensic Fraud  
*Presentation:* Unusual Behavior in Domestic Homicide

**2/15/04**

California Attorneys For Criminal Justice, Monterey, CA  
*Presentation:* Behavioral Evidence

**12/04/03**

Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana  
*Lecture:* Forensic Science & Criminal Profiling

**10/04/03**

Northwest Orthopaedic Group 21st Annual Meeting  
Seaside, Oregon  
*Lecture:* Forensic Science and Crime Reconstruction

**10/12 – 10/13/02**

Academy of Behavioral Profiling, 4th Annual Meeting  
Chicago, Illinois  
*Presentation:* Sexual Homicide  
*Presentation:* Serial Murder  
*Presentation:* Linkage Analysis

**10/05/02**

Northwest Orthopaedic Group 20th Annual Meeting  
Seaside, Oregon  
*Lecture:* Forensic Science and Crime Reconstruction

**9/26 – 9/29/02**

Behavioral Evidence Analysis Conference

Bond University, Gold Coast, Australia  
*Lecture:* Criminal Profiling & Premises Liability  
*Presentations:* Various case studies

**9/22/02**

Bond University, Gold Coast, Australia  
*Workshop:* Criminal Profiling

**8/17/02**

Shanghai Police Bureau, Shanghai, China  
*Lecture:* Criminal Profiling & Criminal Investigation  
*Presentations:* Various case studies

**8/14 – 8/15/02**

Hangzhou Police Bureau, Hangzhou, China  
*Lecture:* Criminal Profiling & Criminal Investigation  
*Lecture:* Applied Behavioral Evidence Analysis techniques  
*Presentations:* Various case studies

**8/12/02**

Wuhan Police Bureau, Wuhan, China  
*Lecture:* Criminal Profiling & Criminal Investigation  
*Presentations:* Various case studies

**8/11/02**

Chinese People's Police Security University, Beijing, China  
*Lecture:* Criminal Profiling & Criminal Investigation

**8/09/02**

Beijing Police Bureau, Beijing, China  
*Lecture:* Criminal Profiling & Criminal Investigation: Applied Behavioral Evidence Analysis techniques  
*Presentations:* Various case studies

**4/12/02**

KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY, Marietta, GA  
*Lecture:* Criminal Profiling & Sexual Homicide Investigation

**12/15 – 12/16/01**

ACADEMY OF BEHAVIORAL PROFILING, 3RD ANNUAL MEETING  
East Rutherford, NJ  
*Presentation:* M.O. & Signature Analysis  
*Presentation:* Criminal Profiling & Premises Liability

**5/24/01**

SOUTH PUGET SOUND COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Olympia, WA  
*Lecture:* Criminal Profiling & Serial Homicide Investigation

**3/14 – 3/15/01**

GREATER ST. LOUIS MAJOR CASE SQUAD / SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS  
LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION, Collinsville, Ill  
*Seminar:* Criminal Profiling & Cold Case Investigations

**10/7/00**

ACADEMY OF BEHAVIORAL PROFILING, 2ND ANNUAL MEETING  
Las Vegas, NV

*Presentation:* Profiling Testimony in Court in a Dismemberment Case

*Presentation:* Criminal Profiling in the Marilyn R. Sheppard Homicide

**3/17/00**

PACIFIC NORTHWEST ASSOCIATION OF INVESTIGATORS

Vancouver, WA

*Presentation:* Criminal Profiling & Crime Reconstruction

**2/19/00**

CALIFORNIA ATTORNEYS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE, Monterey, CA

*Plenary Session:* Forensics and Mitigation

**1/13 – 1/16/00**

CENTER FOR APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY & CRIMINOLOGY

Bond University, Gold Coast, Australia

*Short Course:* Behavioral Evidence Analysis

**12/3/99**

MILWAUKEE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE, Milwaukee, WI

*Presentation:* Crime Reconstruction: A Legal Primer

**10/20/99**

TRI-COUNTY INVESTIGATORS ASSOCIATION

Ventura, CA

*Presentation:* Sexual Homicide Investigation

**10/9/99**

ACADEMY OF BEHAVIORAL PROFILING, 1ST ANNUAL MEETING

Monterey, CA

*Paper:* Getting Back to Gross: Criminal Profiling & Crime Reconstruction

*Presentation:* The West Memphis case: A Case Study in Criminal Profiling

**7/1/99**

BAY AREA CRIME ANALYSTS ASSOCIATION

Antioch Police Dept., Antioch, CA

*Presentation:* Behavioral Evidence Analysis

**2/19/99**

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES (AAFS) SCIENTIFIC  
SESSIONS - GENERAL SECTION, Orlando, FL

*Paper:* Psychological Crime Scene Tape: The Investigative Use of Rapist Motivational  
Typologies

*Paper:* Recognizing Sadism: The Importance of Reconstruction and Wound Pattern Analysis in  
Criminal Profiling

**2/16/99**

AAFS SPECIAL SESSION: *YOUNG FORENSIC SCIENTISTS FORUM*

Orlando, FL

*Presentation:* Career tracks in the forensic sciences

**2/15/99**

AAFS WORKSHOP: *THE INTERNET FOR FORENSIC SCIENTISTS*

Orlando, FL

*Presentations:* Professional use of email; Online forensic science educational models

**1/19 – 1/22/99**

University of California, San Diego

School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Addiction Technology

Transfer Center, San Diego, CA

*Topic:* Mixing of Sex Offenders in Custodial Drug Treatment

Therapeutic Community Units: Problems and Potential Solutions- A Gathering of Leading Experts

**5/26 – 5/27/98**

LOS ANGELES POLICE ACADEMY MAGNET SCHOOL

Monroe High School and San Pedro High School in CA

*Workshops:* Careers in Forensic Science; Computer and Internet Crime

**5/09/98**

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINALISTS

SEMI-ANNUAL TRAINING SEMINAR: Held in Monterey, CA

*Presentation:* Criminal profiling and interpreting sadism in the crime scene from physical evidence

**3/11/98**

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINALISTS

DINNER MEETING: Held in Hayward, CA

*Presentation:* Forensic science education online; Criminal Profiling techniques

**2/24/98**

NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

DEKALB, ILLINOIS, NIU CAMPUS, SOC. / CRIM. DEPT.

*Presentation:* Criminal Profiling & Rape Homicide Investigation

# Aurelio Coronado Mares, PhD

Aurelio holds a Bachelor of Psychology, and a Masters in Forensic Science, from the Autonomous University of Aguascalientes. Later, he received a PhD in Psychology from the University of Baja California. He is board certified in Criminal Profiling by the Academy of Behavior Profiling, which is part of the International Association of Forensic Criminologists. Aurelio is a co-author of multiple peer reviewed texts published in Mexico and the United States. This includes False Allegations (Elsevier / Academic Press) and Protocols of Criminal Investigations (Forensic Press). He has further published in the areas of Femicide Investigation, Psychological Autopsy, Social Prevention of Violence, Crimes Against Human Rights Activist, and Organized Crime and Forensic Psychology.

In Mexico, Aurelio serves as an expert witness in cases of State Crimes, human rights violations, homicide, Femicide, Sexual Violence and Crimes against children. In the United States, Mexico, and Colombia, he examines the same kinds of cases as an independent forensic consultant. Along with Dr. Turvey, he participates in advisory and training activities with The Supreme Court of Mexico, The United Nations (Bogota DC), and The United States Agency for International Development.

## EDUCATION

PhD - Psychology

Masters - Forensic Science

Bachelors – Psychology

## CREDENTIALS:

Past President - College of Psychologists (Aguascalientes)

Diplomate - Academy of Behavioral Profiling (D-ABP)



Viernes 20 de Febrero, 2015

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# Psicólogos piden intervenir en los juicios de divorcio

Publicado el: 07 / 02 / 2015 dentro de: Local

Brindarían sólo orientación psicoeducativa

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El presidente del Colegio de Psicólogos de Aguascalientes, Aurelio Coronado Mares, también cree necesaria la intervención de estos profesionistas en los procesos de divorcio; sin embargo, explica que su función no debe ser de “convencedores” de lo contrario a lo que los cónyuges están decidiendo; “no seremos un agente para que las parejas no se divorcien, nuestro trabajo será meramente psicoeducativo”, puntualizó.

“El proceso del divorcio va más allá de terminar la relación, traes así un montón de estrés adicional, que en cualquier proceso jurídico se da, a lo que le llamamos la judicialización de la vida personal.”

Explica que esta función supone informar a las personas mediante un taller para que sepan sobrellevar el proceso que implica, tanto jurídico como interpersonal, un divorcio; “en particular, algo con lo que hemos estado trabajando es con lo que se denomina equipos parentales, es cuando hay niños de por medio en un divorcio; entonces, lo que se hace son acuerdos de mediación para que los padres sepan cómo sobrellevarlo con el menor y estar al tanto de cómo educarlo a distancia, que es uno de los problemas que vemos”.

Además, lo que afecta a los hijos no se refiere a la separación de los cónyuges, sino las desavenencias que se suscitan entre ambas partes, señaló.

El experto refiere que había un discusión muy importante sobre el tema de los niños menores de tres o cuatro años, respecto a si la figura de apego era la madre o el padre; sin embargo, indica que lo más deseable para el infante es que se dé la custodia compartida, es decir, que pase la mitad del tiempo con uno y el resto con el otro; “esto no sólo ayuda a que se evite un sinnúmero de secuelas psicológicas, sino que favorece la estabilidad de la relación del equipo parental”.

Dice que antes las investigaciones apuntaban a que debería de estar con la madre, aunque actualmente se conoce que los pequeños pueden tener diferentes figuras de apego; “si le quitas tres días el niño a la madre, y los pasa con el padre, no pasa nada en tanto que haya un clima para que se resuelvan los afectos del menor”.

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## Comentarios

Los comentarios están cerrados.

## Portada de Hoy



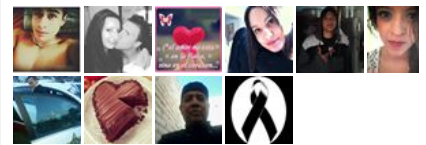
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