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ROCK PANEL DNA

Dear Readers:

Karen Green is a forensic scientist with 30 years' experience in (among other things) "bloodstain pattern analysis" (BPA). My attorney employed Ms. Green to re-examine the evidence in this case to either agree with or disagree with the findings of State's Witness Jim Pex.

After highlighting Ms. Green's report, I find there's nothing much I need to spell out for you. She's very clear regarding her findings. I'll simply recap:

#1 --Pex testified he found "high velocity blood spatter" on the rock panel of the passenger side of our car that "could only be created by the discharge of a firearm".

#2 --Ms. Green noted the BPA community (and she) have found "a pattern resulting from the expiration of blood can contain similar characteristics" to those patterns from gunshot wounds.

#3 --Pex didn't make notes of his experiments (and made no reference to any experiments). He simply made statements to the Jury that Ms. Green can neither confirm or deny because there aren't any notes to examine.

#4 --Bart Reid testified he "saw no evidence of the aerosol effect" of spatter on the rock panel.

#5 --Ms. Green displayed the photo (State's photo) of the rock panel and she saw no evidence of aerosol effect (high velocity spatter) on the rock panel. In fact, you won't be able to see any fine misty spray either.

Why does this matter? What am I talking about? Well, the Jury was told that Cheryl was shot a second time on the outside of the car and high-velocity spatter on the rock panel "proved" that.

I know Cheryl wasn't shot outside the car and said so. The State used the spatter testimony of Pex to make it seem as if I was lying and the State had "caught" me in a lie.

THAT shaped the Jury's impression of me to not believe anything I said and to believe everything the State said.

Because the State refuses to test the DNA, my attorney is required to prove, in light of ALL the evidence, that the DNA would've made a difference in the Jury's finding and verdict.

DNA testing of the blood on the rock panel would not only prove Christie's expired blood was there, but that Cheryl's was not. That makes me the one who told the truth and the State's Witness who told the Jury lies.

And, Pex KNEW he was lying to the Jury!!

He did this whole "string theory" photo shoot to impress the Jury. But what he really did was cover the spatter (evidence) with tape. He has string running from 1½ feet above the ground to spatter UNDER the 9" carriage of the underside of the car. He said Cheryl's second wound was sustained 18" to 21" above ground and her spatter flew at a high velocity 11" toward the car and landed UNDERNEATH it.

That doesn't even make sense, but just like the song, "Alices Restaurant" he provided pictures with arrows and strings to impact the Jury. Not one of the Jurors had the courage to question this expert with their lack of experience.

Well, now we have experts with the experience and integrity to question Pex. Why didn't he make notes? Why didn't he experiment? Why did he cover the existence of spatter with tape? Was there really any spatter to be covered? Or did he simply put tape there to make it appear there was evidence? Why did he take the evidence on a trip to New York? How did he transport the rock panel on that trip? On the conveyor belt into cargo? Or did it ride with him in Second Class on the plane? Wouldn't it have been easier for McDonnell to fly to Oregon, rather than risk altering the evidence during transport? Where are the notes? Were there ever any notes?

And, most importantly: IF Lane County really believes Pex told the truth, why not test the DNA on the rock panel to prove if the blood belongs to Cheryl or Christie coughing as she was removed from the passenger side of the car (as testified to by Nurse Rosie Martin on page 498 of the Trial Transcript).

Bottom line: Pex testified the blood on the rock panel could have gotten there ONLY by a gunshot wound. He misled the Jury and a DNA test of the rock panel will prove he lied and I told the truth.

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON

FOR THE COUNTY OF LANE

ELIZABETH DIANE DOWNS.,

No. 22CV16308

Petitioner,

vs.

DECLARATION OF KAREN GREEN

STATE OF OREGON

Defendant.

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

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

DECLARATION OF KAREN GREEN 1

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PET. EX. 27

6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 25 DECLARATION OF KAREN GREEN 2

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

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

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

10 Dated: this 29<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2025

11  
12 Karen Green

13 Karen Green,  
14 Green Forensics Inc.

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DECLARATION OF KAREN GREEN 3

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PET. EX. 27

5

**Prepared for:**  
Venetia Mayhew

**Prepared by:**  
Karen Green  
President  
Green Forensics Inc.

**Introduction**

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

**Scope and limitations of GFI Analysis**

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

The field of forensics continues to evolve over time. GFI recognizes the inherent differences in the capabilities available today and those that were available in 1983, as well as the change in quality assurance standards and terminology<sup>1</sup>. Please see the glossary for bloodstain terms referenced in this report.

**Case Background**

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

<sup>1</sup> June 10, 1983 Pex report, Page 3  
GFI# 24-0249

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**Red Nissan Pulsar NX AZ BJY787**

When hospital personnel arrived at the vehicle (parked in an emergency patient parking spot), they found Danny and Christie in the back seat and Cheryl on the front passenger floor. Reports written by LCSO Detective Roy Pond included summarized discussions with Shelby Day and Dr. Mackey.<sup>2</sup>

5-19-83

Information reported included that Danny was in the left rear seat and Christie was in the right rear seat. Cheryl was on the front right floorboard, curled up on her right side with her head towards the door. All the children were removed from the vehicle through the passenger side door. Christie was first, then Danny and finally Cheryl.

The notes and reports provided to GFI indicate that James Pex examined the Nissan on at least seven different occasions; May 20, 1983, May 25, 1983, June 29, 1983, January 19, 1984, February (9 or 10) 1984<sup>3</sup>, April 17, 1984 and May 16, 1984<sup>4</sup>.

During the May 25, 1983 exam Mr. Pex observed what he reported to be a high velocity blood spatter pattern<sup>5</sup> on the rock panel below the passenger door (exterior). He collected some of the material as Exhibit 17 and reported it to be human in origin.<sup>6</sup> Mr. Pex later testified that due to the small amount of material they chose not to do any blood typing.<sup>7</sup> GFI could find no notes or reports indicating this sample has ever been source tested, or even if sample remains in exhibit 17.

5-25-83

The actual rock panel from the vehicle was apparently collected and presented in court as state's exhibit 10.<sup>8</sup> GFI could find no notes, photos, or reports indicating when the panel was removed from the vehicle. GFI was provided with the following six reports authored by James Pex that summarized his work on exhibits 1-82.<sup>9</sup>

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

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

PEX MADE STATEMENTS  
AND CAME TO CONCLUSIONS  
WITHOUT DOCUMENTING  
(AND NOT PERFORMING)  
TESTS ON THE EVIDENCE.

<sup>2</sup> Handwritten 976 and 977

<sup>3</sup> February 17, 1984 Pex report, page 2

<sup>4</sup> PDF "83E-020836 Admin date and time of events"

<sup>5</sup> June 10, 1983 Pex report, page 2

<sup>6</sup> June 10, 1983 Pex report, page 5

<sup>7</sup> May 18, 1984 testimony of Pex, page 1090

<sup>8</sup> May 21, 1984 testimony of Pex, page 1138

<sup>9</sup> PDF "83E-020836 Lab Reports For Exhibits 1 through 83".

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

### Impact Spatter

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

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

An impact pattern resulting from a high velocity impact should have a preponderant stain size of 1mm or less in diameter and often include submillimeter stains which are often referred to as "mist-like". (Bevel Gardner, 2008, page 199)<sup>ii</sup> However, simply because an observed pattern has the characteristics of a high velocity impact event it is not appropriate to conclude it must have originated from a gunshot. For example, a pattern resulting from the expiration of blood can contain similar characteristics. "Stains can range from heavy large stains to light mist-like stains comparable to those found in gunshot situations. At times these stains can mislead the analyst, and their similarities demand proper evaluation". (Bevel Gardner, 2008, page 225). Given that at least two of the children had sustained wounds to the lungs<sup>13</sup>, and that all the children were removed from the passenger side door, consideration of other possible mechanisms is appropriate. When LCSO Sgt. Rutherford went to secure the Nissan as it sat in the hospital parking lot, he observed medical supply wrappings and supplies on the rear floorboards.<sup>14</sup> This suggests that aid was rendered in that area, furthering the possibility of artifact bloodstains unrelated to the shooting event.

<sup>10</sup> PDF "83E-020836 Admin date and time of events", page 3

<sup>11</sup> May 31, 1984 testimony of Pex, page 1614

<sup>12</sup> May 18, 1984 testimony of Pex, page 1090

<sup>13</sup> Christie medical report, handwritten 292 and Cheryl autopsy

<sup>14</sup> Rutherford report, handwritten 991

SAID THIS TO THE JURY

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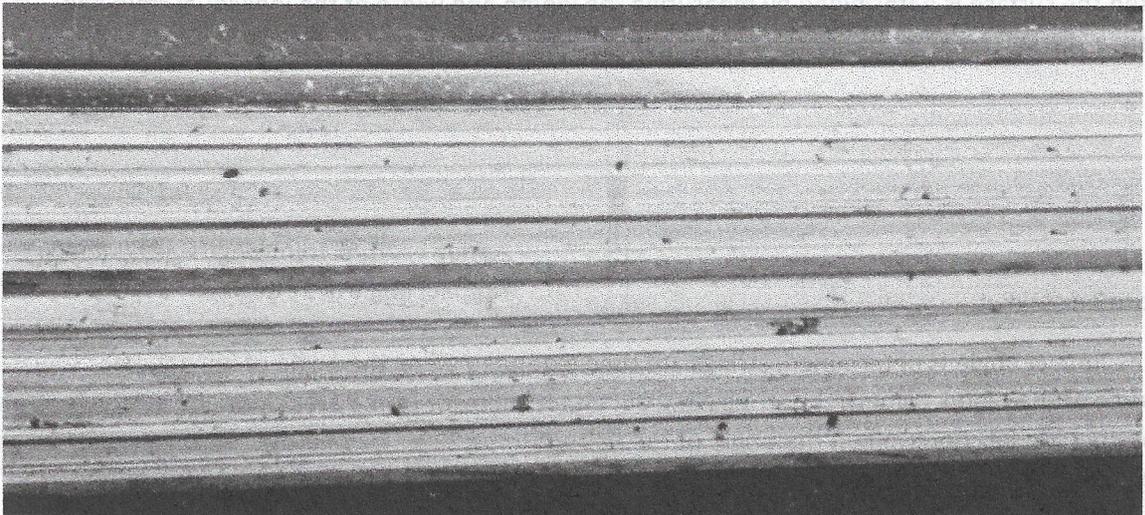
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Figure 1

X

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

X



The photo in figure 1 is one of the clearest representations of the pattern on the rock panel from the images provided to GFI. There are several obvious dark stains of varying size and shape. Based on this photo, it cannot be determined what stains are blood. Both James Pex and Bart Reid (a private examiner with Northwest Forensics Laboratory who was called by the defense) testified to observing only somewhere between 20-30 stains in the pattern<sup>15</sup> (GFI found no notes supporting this number in the documentation provided by OSP). If all the dark stains seen in this photo were blood, the number of stains would be greater than 30.

Some thin, light stains are visible, but no "misting" stains are identified to indicate a high velocity impact event. Bart Reid examined the rock panel in person. He later testified that he could see directionality in stains on the panel<sup>16</sup>, but he that he "saw no evidence of the aerosol effect" on exhibit 10.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Testimony of Pex, page 1260 and Reid page 2693

<sup>16</sup> Testimony of Reid, page 2739

<sup>17</sup> Testimony of Reid, page 2695

8

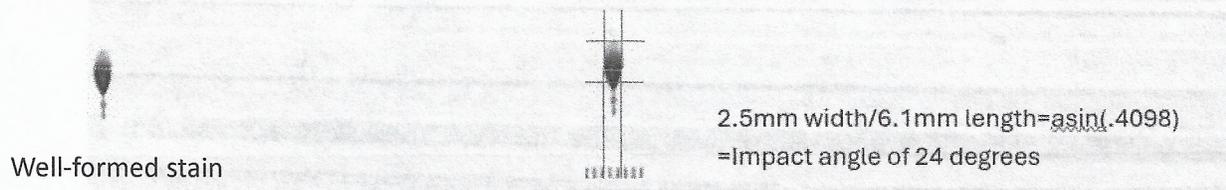
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### Angle of Impact and Area of Origin

Figure 1

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

Figure 2

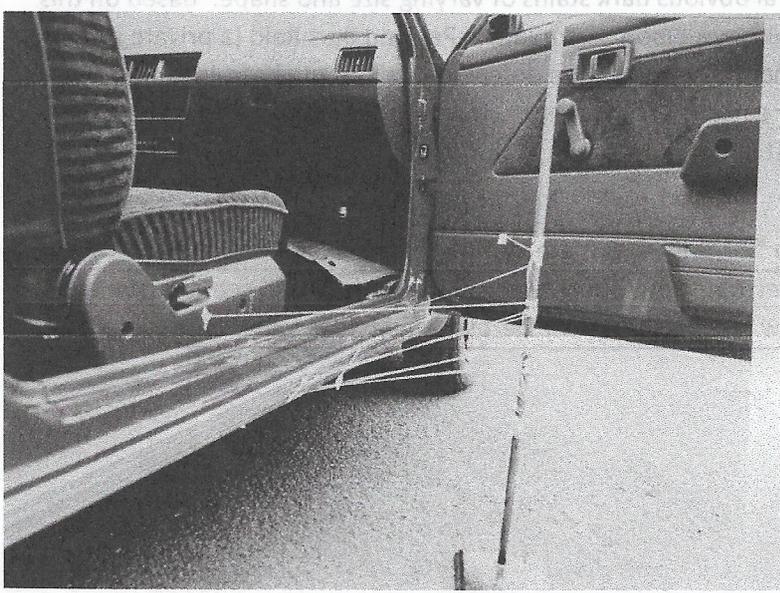


Well-formed stain

After the impact angle is determined, strings are then extended along the angle of impact, back towards the source of the blood. Where the strings intersect is an indicator of the area of origin. It was from this method that Mr. Pex determined the origin of the pattern to be 21 1/2" behind the passenger door hinge, 11" perpendicular to the spatter pattern and 12-18" above the ground.<sup>18</sup> (See figure 3)

Figure 3

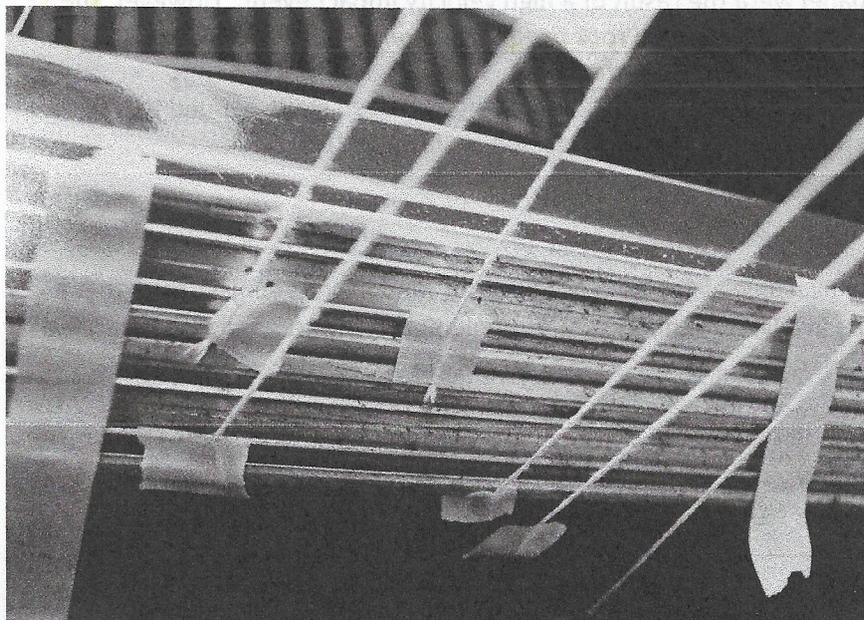
Received by GFI as 52850003. Image depicts the Area of Origin as determined by James Pex.



<sup>18</sup> June 10, 1983 Pex report, Page 3  
GFI# 24-0249

Figure 4

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



Before attaching the strings observed in figure 4, Mr. Pex would have chosen what he felt were well-formed stains, determined the angle of impact for each of those stains, and then extended the strings along that path towards the source. GFI did not identify any well-formed stains on the rock panel shown in figure 1. This is likely due in part to what appears to be an unreliable surface (corrugated metal). No close-up photos of each individual stain used on the rock panel were found that would allow for independent measurements. Because the tape and string are covering the stains that Mr. Pex determined to be appropriate for measurement, there is no way to determine what stains were used to determine the area of origin. Mr. Pex testified that he did not write down his calculations during the stringing process<sup>19</sup>.

\*\*Note: Throughout the documentation there was reference to a slide show presented in court by Mr. Pex. The description of that slide show<sup>20</sup> includes an explanation of 46 slides, several of which apparently showed close-up views of stains on the rock panel. Slide 44 describes the use of a protractor to calculate the rise above the door sill. GFI was not provided with that slide show, nor were any photos found depicting the use of a protractor.

<sup>19</sup> May 21, 1984 testimony of Pex, page 1236

<sup>20</sup> 83E-020836 Blood Spatter Slide Presentation  
GFI# 24-0249

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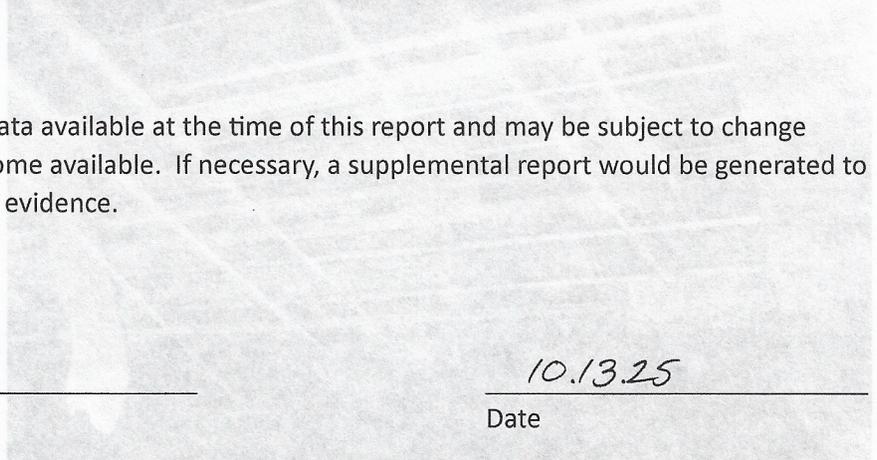
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GFI Assessment

Figure 4

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

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



Karen Green

10.13.25

Green Forensics, Inc.  
Karen Green, President

Date

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

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

<sup>i</sup> ASB Technical Report 033-17 Terms and Definitions in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis, 2017, 1<sup>st</sup> Ed.  
<sup>ii</sup> Bevel Gardner, *Bloodstain Pattern Analysis: With an Introduction to Crime Scene Reconstruction 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition*. CRC Press, 2008.

May 21, 2024 testimony of Pex, page 1238  
83E-020838 Blood Pattern Slide Presentation

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

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

**area of origin**

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

**bloodstain pattern**

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

**directionality**

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

**directional angle**

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

**expiration pattern**

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

**impact pattern**

A bloodstain pattern resulting from an object striking liquid blood.

**spatter stain**

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

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Appendix A: Materials

- Photos
  - Multiple scanned images (~926 with duplicates)
- Reports
  - Autopsy-12 page PDF
  - Christie Left Hand blood spatter photos-16 page PDF
  - Crime lab reports-23 page PDF
  - Crime detection reports-24 page PDF
  - Hospital medical reports-22 page PDF
  - Murdock file-65 page PDF
  - Palm prints-32 page PDF
  - Police Reports-72 page PDF
  - Proctor gun records-12 page PDF
  - State's exhibit 14 relating to extractor marking-15 page PDF
- Trial testimony
  - 482 PDF pages (non-sequential) recording testimony of James Pex.
- "MP4 LCSO Re-enactment with client"
- PDFs from Subpoena Duces Tecum for Post-Conviction Relief...
  - 83E-020836\_ADMIN\_AMENDED\_PETITION\_FOR\_POST\_CONVICTON\_RELIEF
  - 83E-020836\_ADMIN\_BLOODSPATTER\_POSTER\_OUTLINE
  - 83E-020836\_ADMIN\_DATEANDTIMEOFEVENTS
  - 83E-020836\_ADMIN\_FIREARMS
  - 83E-020836\_ADMIN\_NOTES
  - 83E-020836\_ADMIN\_OVERHEAD\_PROJECTIONS
  - 83E-020836\_BLOOD\_SPATTER\_SLIDE\_PRESENTATION
  - 83E-020836\_BLOODTYPING
  - 83E-020836\_BRADS\_REPORT
  - 83E-020836\_COMMUNICATION
  - 83E-020836\_COURT\_ORDER\_SUBPOENAS
  - 83E-020836\_DOWNS\_LETTER\_TO\_JAGGER
  - 83E-020836\_EVIDENCE\_CHAIN
  - 83E-020836\_EVIDENCECHAIN\_CASECASTINGS
  - 83E-020836\_EXTRACTOR\_MARK\_PHOTOS
  - 83E-020836\_FIELD\_INVESTIGATION\_NOTES
  - 83E-020836\_FIREARMS\_INFO
  - 83E-020836\_LAB\_REPORTS\_FOR\_EXHIBITS\_1\_THROUGH\_83
  - 83E-020836\_MURDOCK\_AFFIDAVIT
  - 83E-020836\_MURDOCK\_REPORT
  - 83E-020836\_NEWSPAPER\_CLIPS

12

14

CURRICULUM VITAE

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- o 83E-020836\_PEX\_AFFIDAVIT
- o 83E-020836\_PEX\_SUBPOENA
- o 83E-020836\_PHOTOS
- o 83E-020836\_PROXIMITY\_TESTS
- o 83E-020836\_PROXIMITYTESTS\_RHODIZONATETESTS
- o 83E-020836\_REID\_AFFIDAVIT
- o LP\_LIFTCARDS\_1
- o PDX\_LP\_NOTES
- o PEX\_TRIAL\_NOTES\_1
- o PEX\_TRIAL\_NOTES\_2
- o PEX\_TRIAL\_NOTES\_3
- o PEX\_TRIAL\_NOTES\_4

green forensics

EDUCATION

Washington State University 2000-2005  
 Biology B.S.  
 University of Texas-Austin Spring 1998  
 Molecular Biology Course

EXPERIENCE

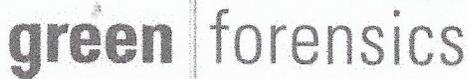
Green Forensics, Inc.  
 President December 2003 to present  
 US Department of Justice International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program  
 Independent Consultant 2010 to 2016  
 Houston Forensic Science Center  
 Independent Consultant 2014 to 2016  
 Washington State Patrol Crime Laboratory  
 Forensic Scientist - Coordinator Crime Scene Response Team (CSRT) September 2012 to June 2014  
 Washington State Patrol Crime Laboratory-Tacoma  
 Forensic Scientist - IWA Specialty April 1998 to August 2007  
 Texas Department of Public Safety-Austin  
 Crime Laboratory Forensic Analyst August 1997 to April 1998

ASSOCIATIONS/ORGANIZATIONS

American Academy of Forensic Sciences - Associate Member  
 International Association for Identification - Member  
 Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction - Member  
 International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts - Provisional Member  
 Organization of Scientific Area Committees-Crime Scene Investigation Subcommittee

AWARDS

2016 Washington State Patrol Tacoma Crime Lab Employee of the Year  
 2007 Washington State Patrol Civil Service Employee of the Year  
 Washington State Patrol Chief's Coin (4 time recipient)



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**EDUCATION**

**Washington State University 1990-1995**

*Biology B.S.*

**University of Texas-Austin Spring, 1996**

*Molecular Biology Course*

**EXPERIENCE**

**Green Forensics, Inc.**

*President, December 2009 to present*

**US Department of Justice International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program**

*Independent Consultant, 2010 to 2016*

**Houston Forensic Science Center**

*Independent Consultant, 2014 to 2016*

**Washington State Patrol Crime Laboratory**

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

**Washington State Patrol Crime Laboratory-Tacoma**

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

**Texas Department of Public Safety-Austin**

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

**ASSOCIATIONS/ORGANIZATIONS**

**American Academy of Forensic Sciences – Associate Member**

**International Association for Identification – Member**

**Association for Crime Scene Reconstruction – Member**

**International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts – Provisional Member**

**Organization of Scientific Area Committees-Crime Scene Investigation Subcommittee**

**AWARDS**

**2006 Washington State Patrol Tacoma Crime Lab Employee of the Year**

**2009 Washington State Patrol Civil Service Employee of the Year**

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

5 PAGES