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Remains Project Linking Individuals Not Known Department of Justice (State of California) New Perspectives in Forensic Human Skeletal Identification Federal Bureau of Investigation Murder City The Skeleton Crew Interpreting Bone Lesions and Pathology for Forensic Practice Physical and Biochemical Factors Affecting the Recovery and Analysis of DNA from Human Skeletal Remains CAP Handbook for Postmortem Examination of Unidentified Remains Dental plate and 3 figurines: 1 human, 1 cow, 1 unidentified Forensic Genetic Approaches for Identification of Human Skeletal Remains Fundamentals of Forensic DNA Typing Handbook of Forensic Medicine Holographic Inquisition The Châtelet Apprentice: Nicolas Le Floch Investigation #1 Missing Persons Who Owns the Dead? Southern California Edison's Eldorado-Ivanpah Transmission Line Project The Man with the Lead Stomach The Unidentified

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New Perspectives in Forensic Human Skeletal Identification provides a comprehensive and up-to-date perspective on human identification methods in forensic anthropology. Divided into four distinct sections, the chapters will reflect recent advances in human skeletal identification, including statistical and morphometric methods for assessing the biological profile (sex, age, ancestry, stature), biochemical methods of identification (DNA analysis, stable isotope analysis, bomb curve analysis), and use of comparative radiography. The final section of this book highlights advances in human identification techniques that are being applied to international populations and disaster victims. The contributing authors represent established experts in forensic anthropology and closely related fields. New Perspectives in Forensic Human Skeletal Identification will be an essential resource for researchers, practitioners, and advanced students interested in state-of-the-art methods for human identification. A comprehensive and up-to-date volume on human identification methods

in forensic anthropology Focuses on recent advances such as statistical and morphometric methods for assessing the biological profile, biochemical methods of identification and use of comparative radiography Includes an entire section on human identification techniques being applied to international populations and disaster victims Fingerprint identification is the most efficient, rapid, and cost-effective forensic identification modality. Postmortem Fingerprinting and Unidentified Human Remains is a consolidated and thorough guide to the recovery, identification, and management of unidentified postmortem fingerprint records - topics from postmortem fingerprint processing to database submission and case management are discussed. Additionally, a postmortem processing workflow is described, which delineates various basic and advanced fingerprint recovery techniques used to acquire examination-quality records. Furthermore, Postmortem Fingerprinting and Unidentified Human Remains discusses the complexity of antemortem fingerprint databases and how to access each database for humanitarian purposes, bringing a modern value perspective to the topic. Cases in which all investigative leads appear to be exhausted are frustrating for both investigators and victims' families. Cold cases can range from those only a few months old to others that go back for decades. Presenting profiles

and actual case histories, Cold Case Research: Resources for Unidentified, Missing and Cold Homicide Cases illustrates how investigators can successfully apply resources that will enable them to reopen and solve cases gathering dust in the file room. Today's investigators have found that, to solve cold cases, they need to be internet savvy and make the best use of the rapidly changing methodologies of the twenty-first century, but they also have to be time travelers and open the door to the past. This volume weaves together the nearly forgotten skill sets of traditional historical researchers with the latest online tools, including TLO, a premier investigative system; and NamUs, the revolutionary database for missing persons and unidentified remains. Along with practical applications, Cold Case Research gives investigators the tools they need to save time and money and to jump-start their cold cases, while keeping others from going cold in the future. Topics discussed include: Implementing cold case units People searches and working with databases Overlooked DNA in PKU cards The plight of the missing and unknown Applying historical and geographical context Online and off-line newspaper research Public and published records The use of volunteers Contact with co-victims Cold-case review teams and information-sharing resources Taking advantage of the media Using a thinking-outside-the-box approach, this volume helps fill major gaps in

traditional cold case investigation training and techniques, enabling investigators to confidently reopen and crack the mystery of cases long thought unsolvable. Silvia Pettem was quoted in a January 29, 2012 article on missing persons in the Colorado Springs Gazette. The physical comparison of known (K) and questioned (Q) evidence samples is an accepted tool in numerous forensic identification disciplines (1) A subset of this process is the use of antemortem and postmortem dental radiographs to identify unidentified human remains. This method has been generally accepted for decades (2) The outcome is performed with a considerable degree of accuracy, due in part to a finite pool of possible candidates for identification derived via the NCIC database, passenger lists, and law enforcement Missing Persons reports. This paper describes a dental identification comparison protocol that incorporated digital imaging technology in this process. The computer was used to create digital exemplars of the K and Q evidence that were spatially and quantitatively compared (3). In missing and unidentified investigations, an abyss of dissonance seems to exist between law enforcement and the community they serve that all too often creates grating wounds that may never heal. Utilizing Forensic Technologies for Unidentified Human Remains: Death Investigation Resources, Strategies, and Disconnects bridges this

abyss. This is th Every year, more than 600,000 people are reported missing, and hundreds of human remains go unidentified. Two primary federal databases supported by the Department of Justice (DOJ) -- the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) -- contain data related to missing and unidentified persons to help solve these cases. NCIC contains criminal justice information accessed by authorized agencies to assist with daily investigations. NamUs information can be used by law enforcement, medical examiners, coroners, and the general public to help with long-term missing and unidentified persons cases. This report describes the access to and use of missing and unidentified persons information contained in NCIC and NamUs, and the extent to which there are opportunities to improve the use of this information. Table and figures. This is a print on demand report. Forensic Medicine encompasses all areas in which medicine and law interact. This book covers diverse aspects of forensic medicine including forensic pathology, traumatology and violent death, sudden and unexpected death, clinical forensic medicine, toxicology, traffic medicine, identification, haemogenetics and medical law. A knowledge of all these subdisciplines is necessary in order to solve routine as well as more unusual cases. Taking a comprehensive approach the book moves beyond a focus on

forensic pathology to include clinical forensic medicine and forensic toxicology. All aspects of forensic medicine are covered to meet the specialist needs of daily casework. Aspects of routine analysis and quality control are addressed in each chapter. The book provides coverage of the latest developments in forensic molecular biology, forensic toxicology, molecular pathology and immunohistochemistry. A must-have reference for every specialist in the field this book is set to become the benchmark for the international forensic medical community. Citing tens of thousands of missing persons, unidentified remains, and unsolved crimes in America, an introduction to amateur crime solving reveals how everyday concerned citizens can access online resources to help solve cold cases. Widens traditional concepts of forensic science to include humanitarian, social, and cultural aspects Using the preservation of the dignity of the deceased as its foundation, Forensic Science and Humanitarian Action: Interacting with the Dead and the Living is a unique examination of the applications of humanitarian forensic science. Spanning two comprehensive volumes, the text is sufficiently detailed for forensic practitioners, yet accessible enough for non-specialists, and discusses both the latest technologies and real-world interactions. Arranged into five sections, this book addresses the 'management of the dead' across five major areas in

humanitarian forensic science. Volume One presents the first three of these areas: History, Theory, Practice, and Legal Foundation; Basic Forensic Information to Trace Missing Persons; and Stable Isotopes Forensics. Topics covered include: Protection of The Missing and the Dead Under International Law Social, Cultural and Religious Factors in Humanitarian Forensic Science Posthumous Dignity and the Importance in Returning Remains of the Deceased The New Disappeared - Migration and Forensic Science Stable Isotope Analysis in Forensic Anthropology Volume Two covers two further areas of interest: DNA Analysis and the Forensic Identification Process. It concludes with a comprehensive set of case studies focused on identifying the deceased, and finding missing persons from around the globe, including: Forensic Human Identification from an Australian Perspective Skeletal Remains and Identification Processing at the FBI Migrant Deaths along the Texas/Mexico Border Humanitarian Work in Cyprus by The Committee on Missing Persons (CMP) Volcán De Fuego Eruption - Natural Disaster Response from Guatemala Drawing upon a wide range of contributions from respected academics working in the field, Forensic Science and Humanitarian Action is a unique reference for forensic practitioners, communities of humanitarian workers, human rights defenders, and government and non-governmental officials.

Project LINK (Linking Individuals Not Known) of the Missing Persons Unit at the Ohio General's Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) offers assistance in cases involving unidentified human remains or a missing person at no cost to requesting entities. Interpreting Bone Lesions and Pathology for Forensic Practice presents a concise description of the necessary steps for the differential diagnosis of disease and trauma on skeletal remains. Information obtained from the pathological reactions of bone can be fundamental for forensic dilemmas, ranging from identification to understanding trauma. The book's authors aim to provide reliable tools for the appropriate interpretation of lesions on bone through macroscopic, radiological, histological and biomolecular analyses on skeletal remains. Provides tools for the proper interpretation of bone pathology and lesions Presents content that is based on modern and documented case studies Includes bone pathological reactions that are crucial for interpreting trauma Holographic Inquisition is based on the real experiences with a Tamil youth some decades earlier called Bharati. The book is intended to make aware of certain unknown phenomena in the society which is more damaging to the personal sense as a human being. The book is an outcome of a re-written work of Bharati who has made his own findings and conclusion on remote monitoring and using cosmic satellite for remote viewing for

human sensory disturbances. Many crime shows and movies deal with the topic of a mysterious disappearance, but fictional stories often sensationalize the topic in order to catch the viewer's interest. In reality, finding a missing person can be hard work for detectives, as there are sometimes few clues left behind. Readers discover how police use math and science to solve this puzzle. Full-color photographs, informative sidebars, and by-the-numbers fact boxes augment the compelling text, giving readers a more accurate understanding of the process of searching for missing persons than they will find on television or at the movies. "Absolutely perfect for the current moment." -- Buzzfeed America's favorite cultural historian and author of *Ghostland* takes a tour of the country's most persistent "unexplained" phenomena In a world where rational, scientific explanations are more available than ever, belief in the unprovable and irrational--in fringe--is on the rise: from Atlantis to aliens, from Flat Earth to the Loch Ness monster, the list goes on. It seems the more our maps of the known world get filled in, the more we crave mysterious locations full of strange creatures. Enter Colin Dickey, Cultural Historian and Tour Guide of the Weird. With the same curiosity and insight that made *Ghostland* a hit with readers and critics, Colin looks at what all fringe beliefs have in common, explaining that today's Illuminati is yesterday's Flat Earth: the attempt to find

meaning in a world stripped of wonder. Dickey visits the wacky sites of America's wildest fringe beliefs--from the famed Mount Shasta where the ancient race (or extra-terrestrials, or possibly both, depending on who you ask) called Lemurians are said to roam, to the museum containing the last remaining "evidence" of the great Kentucky Meat Shower--investigating how these theories come about, why they take hold, and why as Americans we keep inventing and re-inventing them decade after decade. The Unidentified is Colin Dickey at his best: curious, wry, brilliant in his analysis, yet eminently readable. Advances in forensic odontology have led to improvements in dental identification for individual cases as well as in disaster victim identification (DVI). New and updated technologies mean advances in bite mark analysis and age estimation. Growth in the field has strengthened missing persons' networks leading to more and faster identifications of unidentified individuals. A product of the American Society of Forensic Odontology, the *Manual of Forensic Odontology, Fifth Edition* provides comprehensive and up-to-date information involving all facets of forensic dentistry and explores critical issues relating to the scientific principles supporting the field's evaluations and conclusions. New information in the Fifth Edition includes Scientific principles and the need for more and better research in

the field Oral and maxillofacial radiographic features of forensic interest Forensic pathology and its ties to forensic odontology New techniques and improved technologies for age estimation Advances in bite mark evidence management Animal bite marks National and international forensic dental organizations Tips for becoming involved in forensic odontology The manual has been an important source of forensic dentistry information for more than 20 years. This new edition is edited by a past president of the American Board of Forensic Odontology and a past Chair of the Odontology Section of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. Expanded and enhanced with extensive color illustrations, this volume is designed to provide essential information based on sound scientific principles for experienced forensic odontologists and for those new to the discipline. Like the mythic cities of Gotham or Gomorrah, London, Ontario was for many years an unrivalled breeding ground of depravity and villainy, the difference being that its monsters were all too real. In its coming to inherit the unwanted distinction of being the serial killer capital of not just Canada—but apparently also the world during this dark age in the city's sordid history—the crimes seen in London over this quarter-century period remain unparalleled and for the most part unsolved. From the earliest documented case of homicidal copycatting in

Canada, to the fact that at any given time up to six serial killers were operating at once in the deceptively serene "Forest City," London was once a place that on the surface presented a veneer of normality when beneath that surface dark things would whisper and stir. Through it all, a lone detective would go on to spend the rest of his life fighting against impossible odds to protect the city against a tidal wave of violence that few ever saw coming, and which to this day even fewer choose to remember. With his death in 2011, he took these demons to his grave with him but with a twist—a time capsule hidden in his basement, and which he intended to one day be opened. Contained inside: a secret cache of his diaries, reports, photographs, and hunches that might allow a new generation of sleuths to pick up where he left off, carry on his fight, and ultimately bring the killers to justice—killers that in many cases are still out there. Murder City is an explosive book over fifty years in the making, and is the history of London, Ontario as never told before. Stranger than fiction, tragic, ironic, horrifying, yet also inspiring, this is the true story of one city under siege, and a book that marks a game changer for the true crime genre. After the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Center, Chief Medical Examiner Charles Hirsch proclaimed that his staff would do more than confirm the victims' identity. They would attempt to return to families every human body part

larger than a thumbnail. As Jay D. Aronson shows, delivering on that promise proved to be a monumentally difficult task. France 1761. Beyond the glittering court of Louis XV and Madame de Pompadour at Versailles, lies Paris, a capital in the grip of crime and immorality ...A police officer disappears and Nicolas Le Floch, a young recruit to the force, is instructed to find him. When unidentified human remains suddenly come to light, he seems to have a murder investigation on his hands. As the city descends into Carnival debauchery, Le Floch will need all his skill, courage and integrity to unravel a mystery which threatens to implicate the highest in the land. Fundamentals of Forensic DNA Typing is written with a broad viewpoint. It examines the methods of current forensic DNA typing, focusing on short tandem repeats (STRs). It encompasses current forensic DNA analysis methods, as well as biology, technology and genetic interpretation. This book reviews the methods of forensic DNA testing used in the first two decades since early 1980's, and it offers perspectives on future trends in this field, including new genetic markers and new technologies. Furthermore, it explains the process of DNA testing from collection of samples through DNA extraction, DNA quantitation, DNA amplification, and statistical interpretation. The book also discusses DNA databases, which play an important role in law

enforcement investigations. In addition, there is a discussion about ethical concerns in retaining DNA profiles and the issues involved when people use a database to search for close relatives. Students of forensic DNA analysis, forensic scientists, and members of the law enforcement and legal professions who want to know more about STR typing will find this book invaluable. Includes a glossary with over 400 terms for quick reference of unfamiliar terms as well as an acronym guide to decipher the DNA dialect Continues in the style of Forensic DNA Typing, 2e, with high-profile cases addressed in D.N.A.Boxes-- "Data, Notes & Applications" sections throughout Ancillaries include: instructor manual Web site, with tailored set of 1000+ PowerPoint slides (including figures), links to online training websites and a test bank with key France 1761. Beyond the glittering court of Louis XV at Versailles, lies Paris, a capital in the grip of crime and immorality. . . . A police officer disappears and Nicolas Le Floch, a young recruit to the force, is instructed to find him. When unidentified human remains suddenly come to light, he seems to have a murder investigation on his hands. Le Floch will need all his skill, courage, and integrity to unravel a mystery which threatens to implicate the King and Madame de Pompadour. Jean-Francois Parot is a diplomat and historian. Audit report concerning the Calif. Dept. of Justice's Missing Persons DNA Program and whether the program is

meeting its statutory provisions and efficiently using its funds. The missing persons program reached full operation in July 2004. As of the end of Feb. 2005, the program had received 799 requests and completed DNA analysis for 261 of them. However, it is unlikely to complete testing all of the requests it has already received before the fee supporting the program expires. Several elements of the missing persons program are sound, but the program needs to improve some of its managerial controls. There are significant problems with the accuracy of some of the data the program's mgmt. information and timekeeping databases contain. There are approximately 4,400 sets of unidentified human remains recovered each year, nearly a quarter of which are not identified within the year following recovery. Obtaining genetic information through DNA testing of bone samples has become a critical element to identifying missing persons and recovered human remains. DNA is preserved within the structure of bone for vast amounts of time, surviving environmental and microbial insults, yet bone is one the most challenging sample types encountered by forensic scientists. This is due to the resilient structure of bone and the prevalence and variety of materials which co-isolate with DNA during extraction and function as inhibitors of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Bone-associated PCR inhibitors include native components and environmental

materials, acquired as a consequence of the porous composition of bone. Quality assurance requirements governing DNA testing laboratories do not mandate direct evaluation of the product of the DNA extraction process; coupled with poor characterization of PCR inhibitors, the forensic community has not adequately demonstrated the efficiency of methods used to extract DNA from bone samples. The primary hypothesis is failure of PCR-based testing of DNA from skeletal remains is frequently encountered due to inefficient extraction methods and PCR inhibition. This dissertation project has: 1) demonstrated an approach for identifying and characterizing putative PCR inhibitors, emphasizing those originating from the mineral contents of bone; and, 2) assessed the efficiency of current methods used for extracting DNA from bone samples, in terms of quality and quantity of the recovered template. Control genomic DNA, bone samples from adjudicated forensic cases obtained from the University of North Texas Center for Human Identification, and cadaver bone samples obtained from the Willed Body Program at University of North Texas Health Science Center were used for experiments. Laboratory experiments included: DNA extraction, analysis of DNA fragmentation, quantification of DNA, amplification of short tandem repeat (STR) forensic loci, genetic analysis, and elemental analyses that were conducted

in collaboration with the University of North Texas Department of Chemistry and Forensic Science Program. A flip book with Frasersquo;s critically acclaimed play Unidentified Human Remains and the True Nature of Love, as well as the screenplay, Love and Human Remains. Set in Edmonton, Alberta, the comedy-drama follows the lives of several sexually frustrated "thirty-somethings" who try to learn the meaning of love -- during a time in which a serial killer is terrorizing the city. Forensic Genetic Approaches for Identification of Human Skeletal Remains: Challenges, Best Practices, and Emerging Technologies provides best practices on processing bone samples for DNA testing. The book outlines forensic genetics tools that are available for the identification of skeletal remains in contemporary casework and historical/archaeological investigations. Although the book focuses primarily on the use of DNA for direct identification or kinship analyses, it also highlights complementary disciplines often used in concert with genetic data to make positive identifications, such as forensic anthropology, forensic odontology, and forensic art/sculpting. Unidentified human remains are often associated with tragic events, such as fires, terrorist attacks, natural disasters, war conflicts, genocide, airline crashes, homicide, and human rights violations under oppressive totalitarian regimes. In these situations, extensive damage to

soft tissues often precludes the use of such biological samples in the identification process. In contrast, bone material is the most resilient, viable sample type for DNA testing. DNA recovered from bone often is degraded and in low quantities due to the effects of human decomposition, environmental exposure, and the passage of time. The complexities of bone microstructure and its rigid nature make skeletal remains one of the most challenging sample types for DNA testing. Provides best practices on processing bone samples for DNA testing Presents detailed coverage of proper facilities design for skeletal remains processing, selection of optimal skeletal elements for DNA recovery, specialized equipment needed, preparation and cleaning of bone samples for DNA extraction, and more Highlights complementary disciplines often used in concert with genetic data to make positive identifications, such as forensic anthropology, forensic odontology, and forensic art/sculpting The problem of missing, endangered, and unidentified persons is increasingly approached through a human rights model with successful outcomes. Contexts vary from international investigations into war crimes, genocide, and extrajudicial killings to American "cold cases." In all these examples, anthropologists play critical roles such as searching for clandestine graves, crime scene recovery, human identification, interviewing witnesses, repatriation, public

education, and testifying in court. To successfully identify unknown persons, key questions about human variation and biology are essential. For example, can ancestry be reliably estimated? What are the ramifications of estimating the biological profile of an unknown person without appropriate references samples? Does the variation occur because of inherent genetic variation or environmental conditions? Given the potential variation that exists, what are the implications of using standard calibrations across populations in criminal trials? Moreover, forensic anthropologists today work in diverse cultural and legal environments. How do the roles of forensic anthropologists differ in diverse legal settings? The current practice of forensic anthropology ranges from field to lab to courtroom and has evolved as a discipline from what it was almost a century ago. The purpose of this volume is to explore the ways in which forensic anthropology intersects with current human right and humanitarian justice initiatives. The 11 papers in this series include a range of emerging new tools and approaches to human identification and the investigation of long-term missing and unidentified persons. "Modern-day investigative techniques associated with complex cases of missing persons, especially children, the recovery of unidentified human remains, or the production of composite drawings of suspects, have

evolved into a very important aspect of modern-day forensics. Diana Trepkov's publication, *Faceless, Voiceless*, represents a unique and very insightful overview of both her artistic talent as well as her deep sense of caring for the plight of victims. Overall, *Faceless, Voiceless* is a truly informative reproduction of personal and professional accounts of struggles and accomplishments that highlight Diana's pursuit of her chosen profession as a forensic artist with an unselfish determination to simply make a positive difference in people's lives." Minister Julian Fantino Member of the Parliament of Canada Past Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police "Imagine saying good-bye, walking away from a loved one, not having the slightest idea it could be forever, never knowing where they went, with whom they crossed paths, whether they're alive or deceased. It is the heartbreaking reality for many families connected to the more than 2,300 people who go missing in the United States each day. Through her impassioned work as a forensic artist, Diana Trepkov allows the faces of the missing to be seen again, often decades after they vanish. Diana's age-progression sketches come to life not only because of her careful consideration for anatomical nuances, but also because of her careful consideration for the human heart." Alexis K. Weed, producer HLN's *Nancy Grace Cold case* writer, CNN.com "Diana Trepkov uses her forensic art techniques to bring

life to the faces of those that died without their identity. Her skilled drawings allow agencies to use her reconstructions in a public forum in order to help generate leads that can ultimately restore the name to the decedent. Diana's dedication and perseverance allows these victims to be returned to their families and laid to rest." Suzi Dodt Medico-legal death investigator Formerly of the Maricopa County Medical Examiner's Office Phoenix, Arizona Just recently, the seven-plex system was improved by adding one SNP (rs12896399, which is located in the 5'-region of SLC24A4) and by changing the instructions (Hart, Kimura et al. 2013). More precise predictions were achievable by including blue to the eye colors: brown, green, not blue and not brown, and light to the skin colors: not dark and not light. The number of positive descriptions was also

significantly increased, while keeping the error rates low, as approximately 5%(Hart, Kimura et al. 2013). These eight SNPs were integrated into a forensic kit that is easy, fast and inexpensive. This test has potential for upgrading. A multiplex-SNP-assay fitting these criteria would involve a multiplex PCR followed by a multiplex primer extension reaction leading to fluorescently labeled oligonucleotides of distinct length. Multicolor capillary electrophoresis separates and detects these oligonucleotides. It is possible to apply this assay on degraded DNA (typically found in decomposed human remains) due to the design of small PCR products. This is important for forensic applications. Furthermore, development and validation were cost-efficient since all required equipment including the software was already

available in-house. The utilization of this multiplex-SNP-assay to predict pigment-related features will greatly enhance current efforts of collecting data from human remains to facilitate identification. It may be incorporated into the Office of Chief Medical Examiner DNA Missing Persons Group and the Forensic Anthropology Unit's multidisciplinary effort to reduce the number of unidentified human remains in New York City and New York State. A project, funded by the National Institute of Justice: Using DNA Technology to Identify the Missing. The Bureau of Criminal Investigation's Missing Persons Unit, part of the Ohio Attorney General's Office, assists law enforcement agencies and families in locating missing children and play an integral role in cases involving human trafficking, missing adults, and unidentified human remains.