



General Update

105th IAI Annual Educational Conference

Stephen Greene, IAI Representative

August 2nd, 2021

Disclaimer

Opinions provided in this presentation are mine and not necessarily those of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the U.S. Government, or the IAI.

Forensic Science Landscape in U.S.

U.S. population of 327M | 50 States divided into 3007 counties:

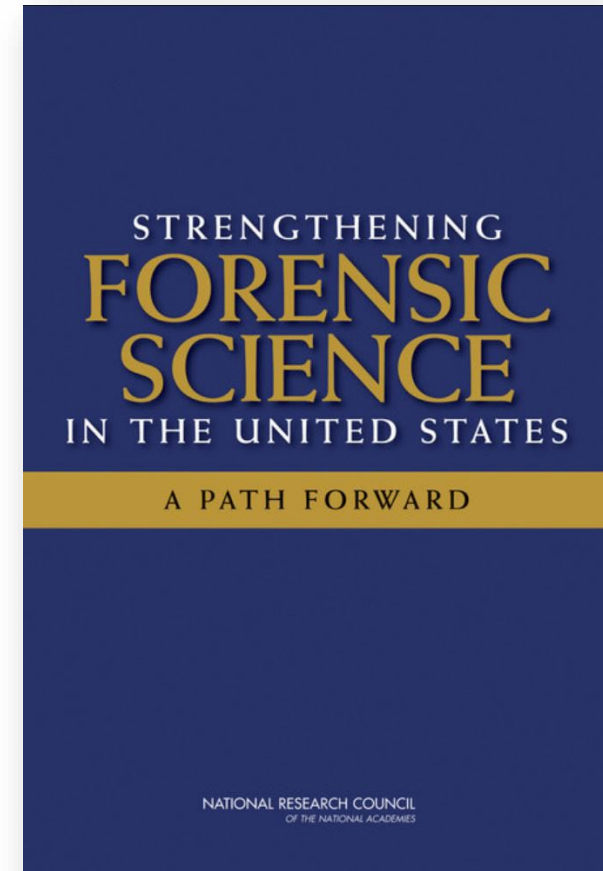
- 409 Federal/State/Local Crime Labs
 - 88% accredited (as of December 31, 2014)
- 18,000+ Law Enforcement Agencies
- 2,400+ Medical Examiner/Coroner Offices
- 2,300+ Prosecutor Offices
- 1,000+ Public Defenders Offices

U.S. has NO
forensic science
owner!

**Data Sources: DOJ's Bureau of Justice Statistics

Issues in Forensic Science

- Fragmented and inconsistent operations within and between jurisdictions
- Under resourced and understaffed labs
- Different types of practitioners with different levels of training and performance standards
- Lack of mandatory training, continuing education, certification, and accreditation programs
- Limited opportunities for research funding
- Lack of standards within and between disciplines



OSAC's Origin

February 18, 2009

National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Report published

February 2013

DOJ and NIST sign MOU to strengthen the nation's use of forensic science through creation of National Commission on Forensic Science (NCFS) & Guidance Groups (*later called OSAC*)

February 4, 2014

NIST announces creation of OSAC at NCFS

January 2015

NIST held first OSAC Subcommittee Meetings

October 1, 2020

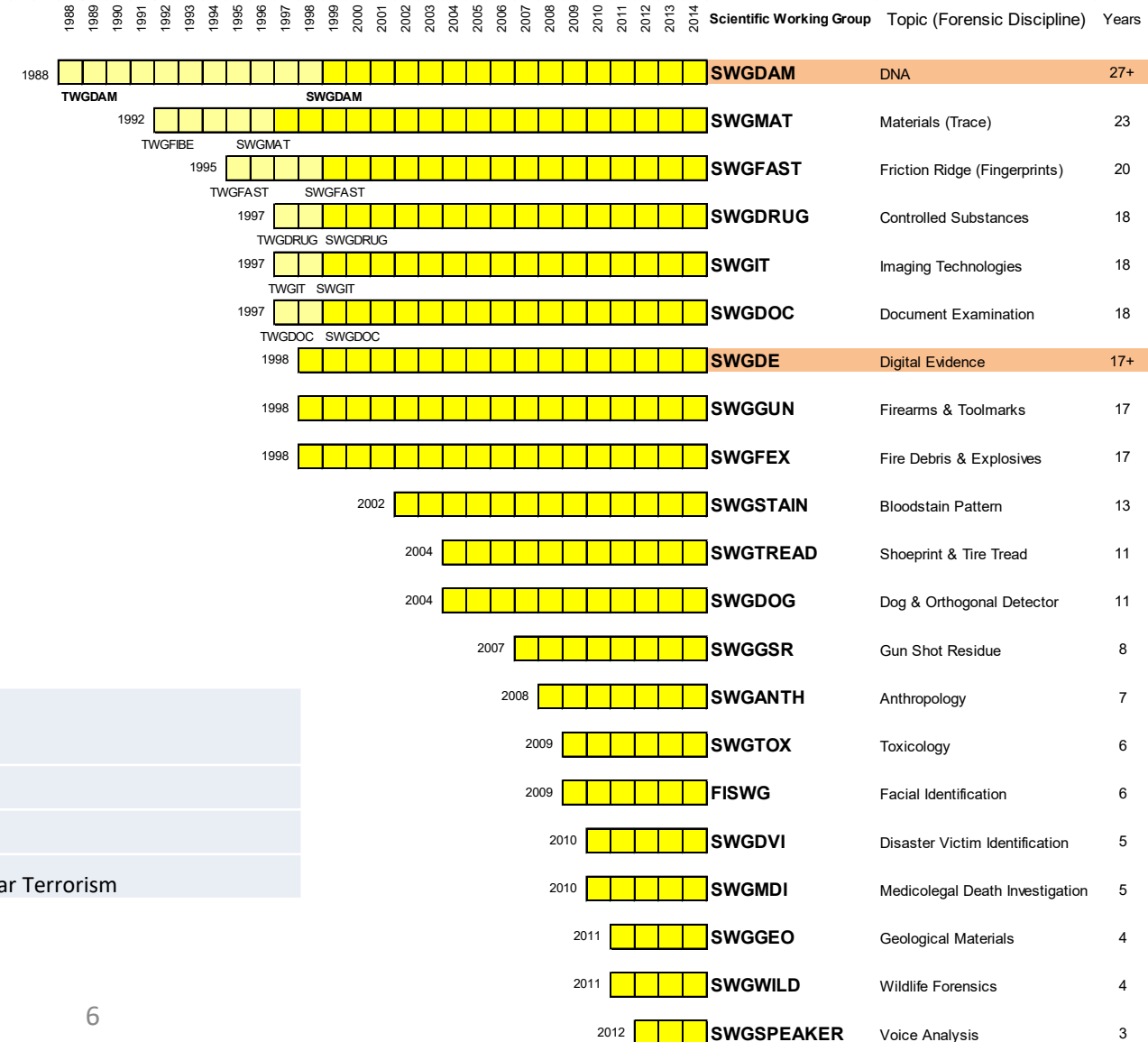
OSAC's new structure and processes launched (2.0)

Scientific Working Groups (SWGs)

- Collectively, these 21 SWGs have had over 750 participants and produced over 250 documents
- Most SWGs have ceased operations
- SWGDAM, SWGDE, SWGDRUG, & FISWG continue to operate

At least three other SWGs existed previously:

SWGIBRA	Illicit Business Records
SWGMGF	Microbial Genetics and Forensics
SWGCBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism



OSAC's Objective & Core Principles

HARMONIZATION

BALANCE

To create a sustainable organizational infrastructure dedicated to identifying and **fostering the development of technically sound, consensus-based documentary standards** and guidelines for **widespread implementation** throughout the forensic science community

OPENNESS

CONSENSUS

OSAC Stakeholders

To support its mission, OSAC collaborates with and supports a wide-range of stakeholders with varied interests:

- NIST
- The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)
- OSAC members (present and future)
- Forensic science service providers
- Academic institutions
- Representatives of the criminal justice system
- International and national standards development organizations (SDOs)
- Professional organizations (forensic science & others)
- Federal, state & local government agencies
- Non-government organizations (NGOs)
- Private sector manufacturers & service vendors supplying forensic service providers
- Quality system providers (accrediting & certifying bodies)
- The public

OSAC's Structure

Forensic Science Standards Board
(FSSB)

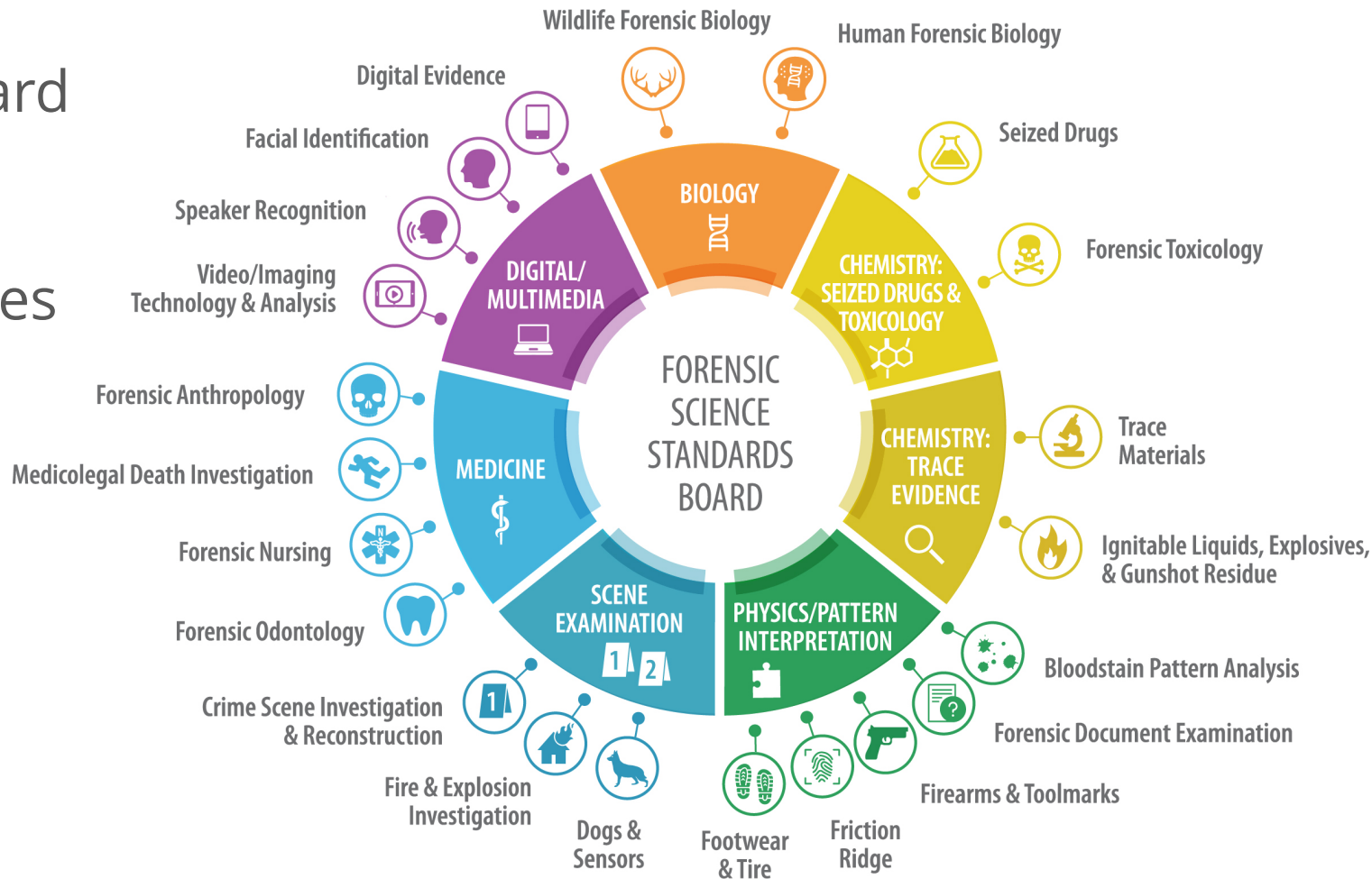
Seven Scientific Area Committees
(SACs)

22 Subcommittees (SCs)

Four Resource Task Groups:

- Human factors
- Quality
- Legal
- Statistics

OSAC Program Office (OPO): NIST staff who provide operational support to the organization



OSAC Membership Snapshot & What They Do...



478 members

324 active affiliates

3,300+ applications received

Employer Classification

- Federal: 20%
- State: 21%
- Local: 19%
- Academic: 21%
- Private: 17%
- FFRDC: 1%

Job Classification

- Practitioner: 51%
- Researcher: 18%
- Educator: 10%
- Lab Mgr/Director: 8%
- Other: 4%
- Quality: 3%
- Lawyer: 3%
- Judge: 2%
- R&D Tech: 1%



Facilitate development of science-based standards through the formal SDO processes



Evaluate OSAC proposed and SDO published standards for placement on the OSAC Registry



Promote implementation of standards on the OSAC Registry

What OSAC...

DOES

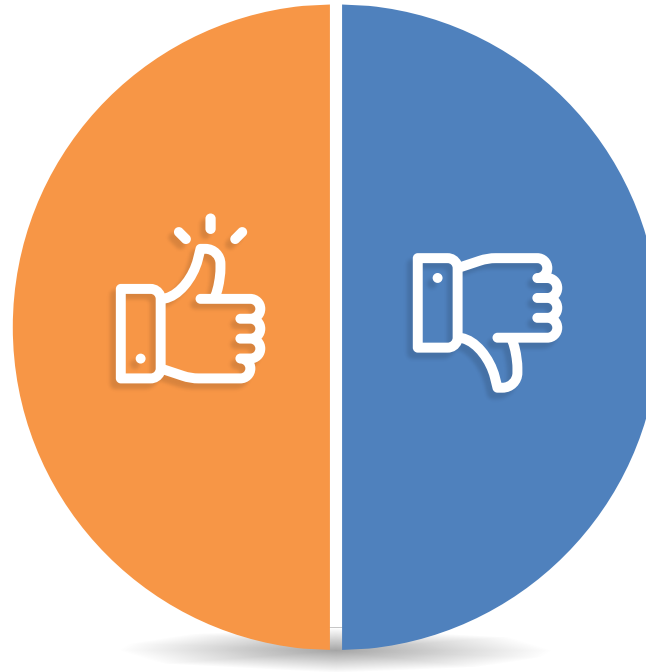
Facilitates development of science-based standards through the formal SDO processes



Evaluates OSAC proposed and SDO published standards for placement on the OSAC Registry



Endorses OSAC proposed and SDO published standards on the Registry & **promotes** their implementation



DOESN'T



Publish standards



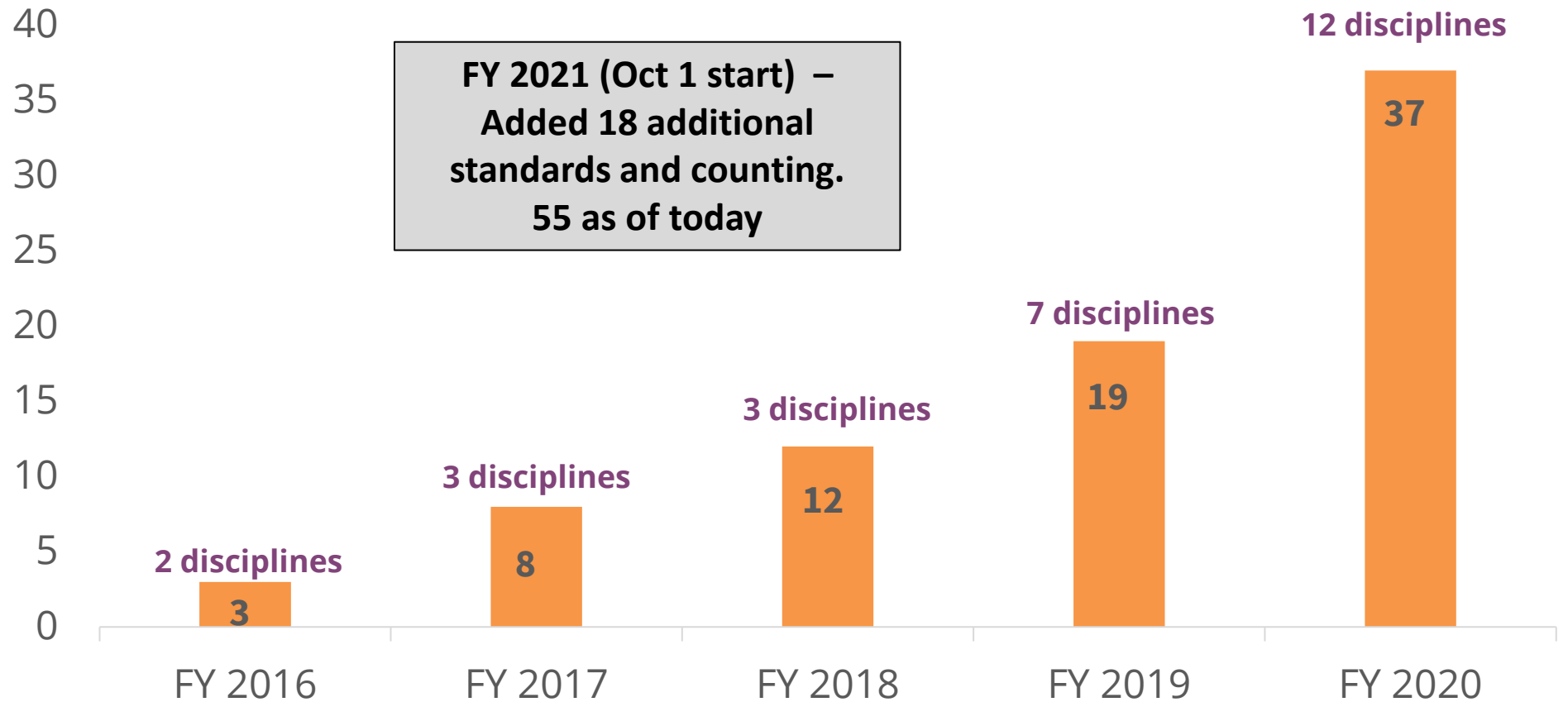
Have the authority to enforce standards

OSAC Registry



- Repository of high-quality, technically sound published and proposed standards and guidelines for forensic science.
- All standards on the OSAC Registry have passed a rigorous technical and quality review by OSAC members, including forensic science practitioners, research scientists, statisticians and legal experts.
- OSAC encourages the forensic science community to implement published and proposed standards.

OSAC Registry Growth



<https://www.nist.gov/topics/organization-scientific-area-committees-forensic-science/osac-registry>

OSAC Registry Standards



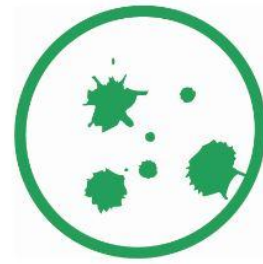
59

standards

- **6** Biology/DNA (4 published & 2 OSAC Proposed)
- **1** Bloodstain Pattern Analysis
- **3** Digital Evidence
- **1** Dogs & Sensors
- **4** Facial Identification (3 published & 1 OSAC Proposed)
- **2** Fire & Explosion Investigation
- **6** Fire Debris Analysis
- **1** Firearms & Toolmarks
- **1** Footwear & Tire
- **2** Medicolegal Death Investigation
- **2** Odontology
- **6** Seized Drugs
- **4** Toxicology
- **9** Trace Materials
- **5** Wildlife Forensics (4 published & 1 OSAC Proposed)
- **6** Interdisciplinary

<https://www.nist.gov/osac/osac-registry>

OSAC Registry – ASB 033



Scope: This document provides a list of recommended terms and definitions to be used in published manuscripts, forensic reports discussing the conclusions of scientific examination of bloodstains, in courtroom testimony, and when teaching bloodstain pattern analysis. The target audience of this document includes crime scene investigators, forensic scientists, investigators, attorneys, judges, and researchers. (37 Terms)

ASB Technical Report 033, First Edition
2017

Terms and Definitions in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis



Added to Registry: June 3, 2020



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4200 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Suite 106-310, Washington, DC 20016-2143, asb.aafs.org.



Designation: E2916 – 19^{c1}

Standard Terminology for Digital and Multimedia Evidence Examination¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2916; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

e¹ NOTE—Format correction was editorially applied to the definition of ‘resolution’ in April 2019.

1. Scope

1.1 This is a compilation of terms and corresponding definitions used in the examination of digital and multimedia evidence to include the areas of computer forensics, image analysis, video analysis, forensic audio, and facial identification.

1.2 Legal or scientific terms that generally are understood or defined adequately in other readily available sources may not be included.

1.3 This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Trade (TBT) Committee.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ANSI/NIST Standards:²

ANSI/NIST-ITL 1-2011 Data Format for the
Fingerprint, Facial, and Other Biometric I
NIST SP 800-86 Guide to Integrating Foren
into Incident Response

2.2 *IEEE Standards:*³

IEEE 100-2000 The Authoritative Dictionary
of Standards Terms, 7th Edition

2.3 ISO Standards:⁴

ISO/IEC 10918-1:1994 Information Technology — Digital
Compression and Coding of Continuous-Tone Still Im-
ages: Requirements and Guidelines

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This terminology includes general as well as discipline-specific definitions as they apply across the spectrum of image analysis, computer forensics, video analysis, forensic audio, and facial identification.

4. Terminology: Terms and Definitions

4.1 Definitions:

tion, resolving power, n —the measure of λ 's practical limit to distinguish between n elements, typically by imaging a known grid.

computer forensics, the process of using an to read digital data from a digital source and nation object.

see uncontrolled image.

Allocated storage, *n*—in computer forensics, storage that are assigned or reserved for files or for data.

IEEE 100-2000, (C) 610.10-1994w

analysis, *n*—in *facial identification*, an extent of landmarks on a face and a comparison elements between two samples.

- the application of a process to modify, destroy information to inhibit or prevent the of forensic science examinations.

archive image, *n*—in computer forensics, a bit stream dupli-
cated from a storage device for long-term

³ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E30 on Forensic Sciences and Digital and Multimedia.

Current edition approved in 2013. Last
10.1520/JZ2016.10701

Added to Registry: July 7, 2020

² Available from National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), 100 Bureau Dr., Stop 1070, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-1070, <http://www.nist.gov>.

³ Available from Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE), 445 Hoes Ln., Piscataway, NJ 08854, <http://www.ieee.org>.

⁴ Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISO Central Secretariat, BIBC II, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.



OSAC
REGISTRY



Designation: E3017 – 19

Standard Practice for Examining Magnetic Card Readers¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E3017; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 Magnetic card readers, when used for illegal purposes, are commonly referred to as skimmers. This practice provides information on seizing, acquiring, and analyzing skimming devices capable of acquiring and storing personally identifiable information (PII) in an unauthorized manner.

1.2 This standard cannot replace knowledge, skills, or abilities acquired through education, training, and experience and is to be used in conjunction with professional judgment by individuals with such discipline-specific knowledge, skills, and abilities.

1.3 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations.

1.4 This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles of harmonization established in the Decision on Principles and Procedures for the Development of International Standards, Guidelines and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization's Trade Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

E2763 Practice for Computer Forensics (W)
E2916 Terminology for Digital and Multi
Examination

2.2 ISO Standards:⁴

ISO/IEC 7811 Identification Cards—Record

Added to Register

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

⁴ Available from National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), 100 Bureau Dr., Stop 1070, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-1070, <http://www.nist.gov>.

ISO/IEC 7812-1:2017 Identification Cards—Identification
of Issuers—Part 1: Numbering SSytem

ISO/IEC 7813:2006 Information Technology—
Identification Cards—Financial Transaction Cards

2.3 SWGDE Standards:⁵

SWGDE Best Practices for Chip-Off
 SWGDE Best Practices for Computer Forensics
 SWGDE Recommendations for Validation Testing
 SWGDE Tech Notes Regarding Chip-Off via Material Removal Using a Lap and Polish Process

2.4 ANSI Standards:⁶

Financial Services—Financial Transaction
genetic Stripe Encoding

s:
nitions of terms used in this practice, refer to
916.

Terms Specific to This Standard:
skimmer, n—a type of device manufactured of account data from magnetically encoded es in-line with the original ATM, gas pump, or ig device.

itinel, *n*—a 5-bit binary sequence, or equivalent, used to signify the beginning of track EC 7813:2006.)

; *n*—a magnetic card reader, specifically when used for identification purposes.

g, n—using a skimmer to acquire PII in an unauthorized manner.

3.2.5 *swipe*, *v*—to manually pass a magnetically encoded card through a card reader device to transfer information from

Added to Registry: July 7, 2020

5.5.2 AES, *n*=advanced encryption standard

⁵ Available from the Scientific Working Group on Digital Evidence (SWDGE), <https://www.swgde.org>.

⁶ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

OSAC Registry – ASTM E3150-18



Scope:

1.1 This guide sets forth recommendations for the creation of a forensic audio laboratory space as well as the configuration, verification, and maintenance of the equipment contained within the lab.

1.2 In designing and configuring an audio laboratory, it is important to consider the acoustical environment/room of the laboratory, as well as climate control. Other than having a viable location for the laboratory, computer hardware and software applications are the most important components of a laboratory.

This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.



Designation: E3150 – 18

Standard Guide for Forensic Audio Laboratory Setup and Maintenance¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E3150; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope

1.1 This guide sets forth recommendations for the creation of a forensic audio laboratory space as well as the configuration, verification, and maintenance of the equipment contained within the lab.

1.2 In designing and configuring an audio laboratory, it is important to consider the acoustical environment/room of the laboratory, as well as climate control. Other than having a viable location for the laboratory, computer hardware and software applications are the most important components of a laboratory.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and to take any necessary regulatory limitations into account.*

1.4 This international standard was developed with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

E1732 Terminology Relating to Forensic Science

2.2 ISO/IEC Standard:³

ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories

2.3 AES Standard:⁴

AES Recommended Practice for Audio Preservation and Restoration – Storage and Handling – Storage of Polyester-Base Magnetic Tape, AES Standard 22-1997, Reaffirmed 2008

2.4 SWGDE Standard:⁵

SWGDE Recommendations for Validation Testing

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of terms that may assist in interpreting this standard, refer to Terminology E1732.

and Use

1 and configuration of an audio laboratory, as well as the maintenance of equipment, are factors that must be considered to ensure an optimal environment to produce the results. The guide is intended to provide general guidance for laboratory setup and maintenance.

This standard is not meant to be an all-inclusive guide for the design of a laboratory; nor does it contain information specific to commercial products as it relates to forensic, and non-forensic software applications.

When dealing with equipment and technology outside the scope of this standard, consult with an appropriate specialist.

3.2 Laboratory Considerations

3.2.1 The physical environment, independent of the laboratory, and around a forensic audio laboratory can have a profound effect on the quality of work produced. Audio laboratory design is a complex task and comprehensive reference is required.

of a forensic audio laboratory (echo), which

Added to Registry: July 7, 2020

¹ This guide is under development by the Organization of Scientific Area Committees for Forensic Science (OSAC) and is the domain of the Multimedia Evidence Committee.

Current edition approved Oct. 1, 2018. Published October 2018. DOI: 10.1520/E3150-18.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISO Central Secretariat, BIBC II, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.

⁴ Available from Audio Engineering Society, Inc. (AES), International Headquarters, 551 Fifth Ave., Suite 1225, New York, NY 10176, <http://www.aes.org>.

⁵ Available from the Scientific Working Group on Digital Evidence (SWGDE), <http://www.swgde.org>.

⁶ The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to a list of references at the end of this standard.

OSAC Registry – OSAC Proposed 2020-S-0002



Scope: This document is meant to be used in conjunction with [ASTM E3149-18] for Morphological Analysis. This document refers only to images appearing to be adult (i.e., post-pubescent) subjects and does not address the stability of features in children due to rapid developmental changes. This document does not prescribe methods, techniques, or processes, it is limited to a presentation of the stability of the feature set to be considered in a comparison.



Physical Stability of Facial Features of Adults

2020-S-0002 Physical Stability of Facial Features of Adults

*Facial Identification Subcommittee
Digital/Multimedia Scientific Area Committee
Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) for Forensic Science*



Added to Registry: June 1, 2021

OSAC Registry – ASB 021



Scope: This document provides forensic footwear and tire impression examiners guidance in the preparation of two and three-dimensional test impressions from known footwear and tires for use in the comparison process. The purpose of creating test impressions from known footwear or tires is to record the characteristics on the outsole or tread and attempt to reproduce the conditions present when the questioned impression was made.

ANSI/ASB Best Practice Recommendation 021, First Edition
2019

**Best Practices for the Preparation of Test Impressions
from Footwear and Tires**



Added to Registry: May 4, 2021



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410 North 21st Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80904, www.asbstandardsboard.org.

OSAC Standards Activities

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Documents on the OSAC RegistryApproved by OSAC – highest level of vetting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">OSAC supported standards published by an SDOCompleted SDO consensus process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">OSAC drafted standards sent to an SDODrafted with input from RC and approved by SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Under developmentWorking draft document inside OSAC development process and not yet publicly available
59 documents	121 documents	142 documents	173 documents

OSAC Standards Approval Process 1.5/Legacy



An SDO published standard is considered for placement on the OSAC Registry.



Input from Resource Committees are provided, and Subcommittee approves moving the standard through Registry Approval process.



A 30-day comment period is open where the forensic science community can provide feedback on whether the standard should be included on the Registry.



Subcommittee adjudicates any feedback from the comment period and approves sending the standard to the FSSB.

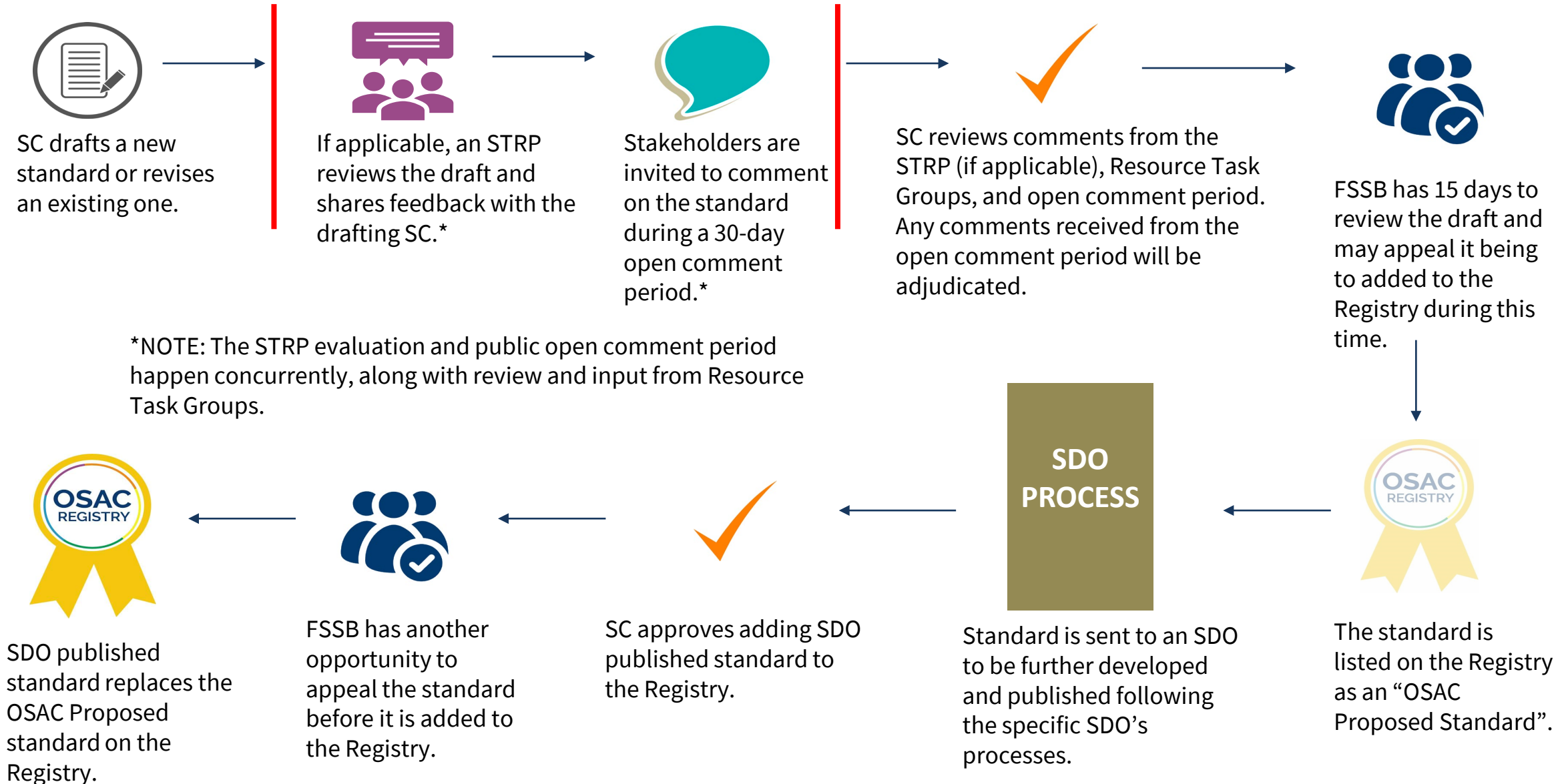


FSSB reviews comment adjudication and approves the standard for the Registry.



Standard is listed on OSAC Registry.

OSAC Standards Approval Process 2.0



OSAC Registry Implementation Pathways

- Self-Implementation
- Professional Associations
- Legal Community
- Certification & Accreditation Bodies
- Funding Bodies
- State Forensic Science Commissions/
Regulatory Authorities



IAI Ways to Help OSAC

- Participation
 - Smaller SCs need more members/bigger pool
- Cross-Pollination
 - More interaction between SCs, SACs, RCs, S&Ps, Cert Boards
- Information Sharing
 - More SC specific articles in IDNews
- SC Workspace at IAI conferences
 - In-person areas to work outside of OSAC semi-annual meetings
- Initial Implementation for SC work products



OSAC Registry Implementation Resources

- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
- Standards Implementation Tracker that lists all standards by discipline and categorizes them into various development stages (Tier 1-4)
- Detailed “How To” Guidelines with step-by-step instructions for labs
- OSAC Registry - Standards Implementation Declaration Form



Implementation of OSAC Registry Approved
Standards and Outreach

Frequently Asked Questions



OSAC Registry Implementation: A How-to Guide

Introduction

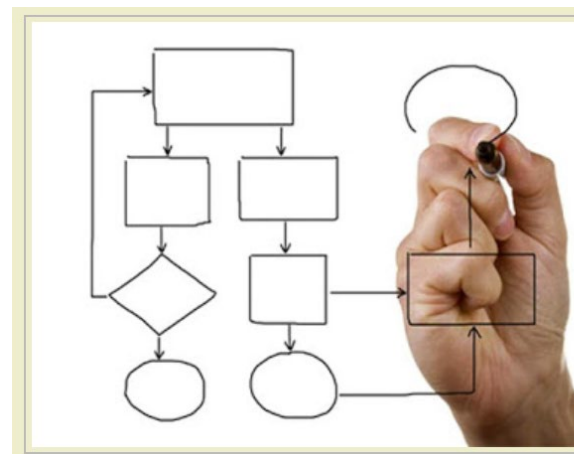
The Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) for Forensic Science is a collaborative body of more than 550 forensic science practitioners and other experts representing all levels of the government, academia, and industry. Administered by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), OSAC's mission is to facilitate the development of science-based standards and to encourage the use of these standards throughout the forensic science community. The goal is to have stakeholders in the forensic science community and legal system embrace the approved standards on the [OSAC Registry](#) and implement them into everyday practice. Implementation will improve consistency across forensic science disciplines and increase confidence in the accuracy and reliability of a forensic science service provider's (FSSP) outputs. These positive benefits enhance the confidence in FSSP's reports and the credibility of FSSP's expert testimony in the courts of law.



<https://www.nist.gov/osac/osac-registry-implementation>

OSAC's Other Work Products

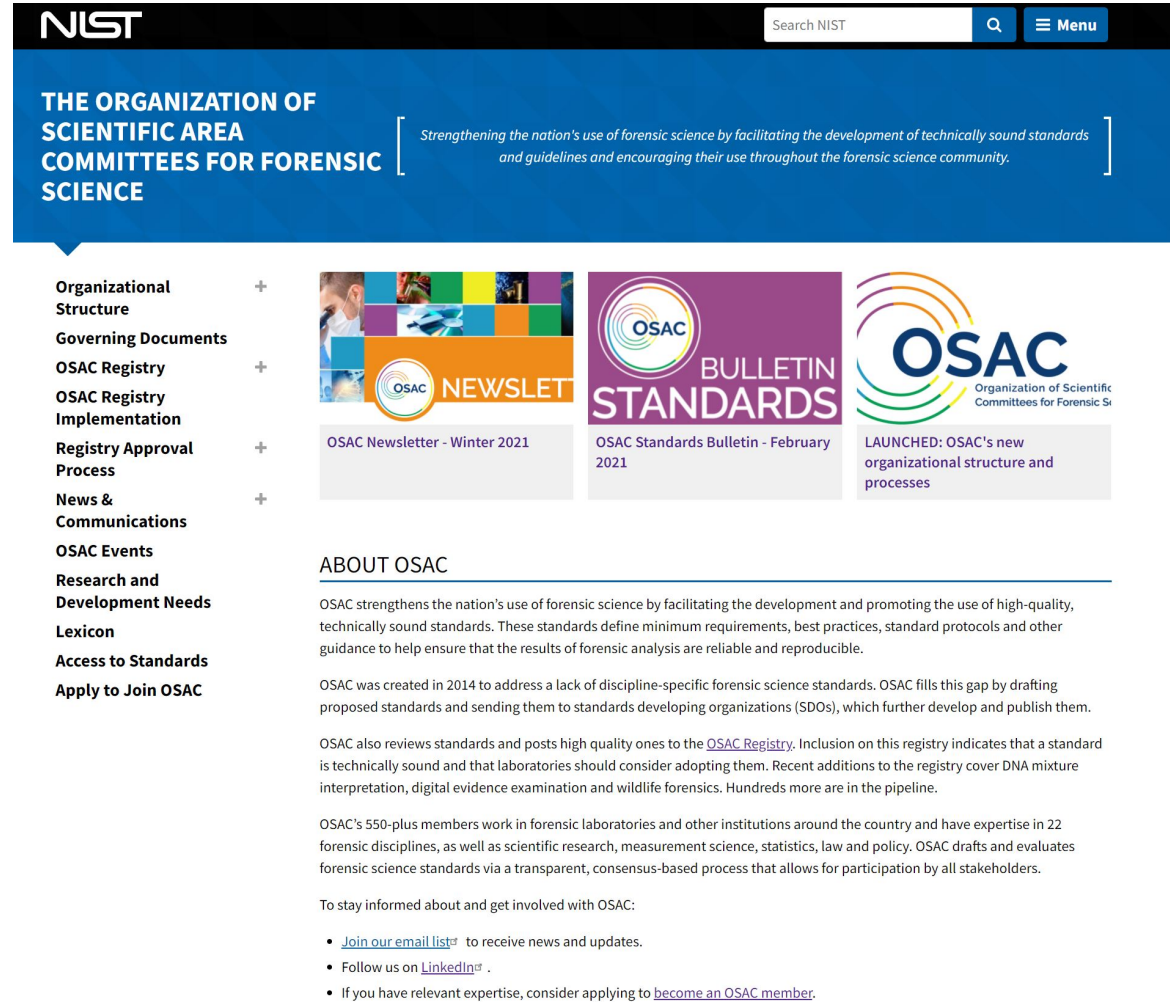
- Bibliographies
- Interlaboratory comparisons
- [OSAC Lexicon](#)
- Process maps
- [R&D needs](#)
- Reference documents
- Standards development maps
- Technical guidance documents
- Webinars/presentations



<https://www.nist.gov/osac/osac-work-products>

OSAC Website

www.nist.gov/osac



The screenshot shows the NIST OSAC website. At the top is a black navigation bar with the NIST logo on the left, a search bar labeled "Search NIST" in the center, and a "Menu" button on the right. Below this is a blue banner with the text "THE ORGANIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC AREA COMMITTEES FOR FORENSIC SCIENCE" in white. To the right of this text is a quote in white: "Strengthening the nation's use of forensic science by facilitating the development of technically sound standards and guidelines and encouraging their use throughout the forensic science community." Below the banner is a left sidebar with a list of links: "Organizational Structure", "Governing Documents", "OSAC Registry", "OSAC Registry Implementation", "Registry Approval Process", "News & Communications", "OSAC Events", "Research and Development Needs", "Lexicon", "Access to Standards", and "Apply to Join OSAC". Each link has a plus sign to its right. The main content area features three large tiles: "OSAC NEWSLETTER" with a thumbnail of a person, "OSAC BULLETIN STANDARDS" with a purple background, and "LAUNCHED: OSAC's new organizational structure and processes" with the OSAC logo. Below these tiles is a section titled "ABOUT OSAC" with a horizontal line. The text in this section describes OSAC's mission to strengthen forensic science by developing and promoting high-quality standards, its creation in 2014 to address a lack of discipline-specific standards, its review process for standards, and its 550-plus members. It concludes with a call to action to stay informed and get involved, followed by a list of links: "Join our email list" to receive news and updates, "Follow us on LinkedIn", and "If you have relevant expertise, consider applying to become an OSAC member."

THE ORGANIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC AREA COMMITTEES FOR FORENSIC SCIENCE

Strengthening the nation's use of forensic science by facilitating the development of technically sound standards and guidelines and encouraging their use throughout the forensic science community.

- Organizational Structure
- Governing Documents
- OSAC Registry
- OSAC Registry Implementation
- Registry Approval Process
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- Research and Development Needs
- Lexicon
- Access to Standards
- Apply to Join OSAC

OSAC NEWSLETTER
OSAC Newsletter - Winter 2021

OSAC BULLETIN STANDARDS
OSAC Standards Bulletin - February 2021

LAUNCHED: OSAC's new organizational structure and processes

ABOUT OSAC

OSAC strengthens the nation's use of forensic science by facilitating the development and promoting the use of high-quality, technically sound standards. These standards define minimum requirements, best practices, standard protocols and other guidance to help ensure that the results of forensic analysis are reliable and reproducible.

OSAC was created in 2014 to address a lack of discipline-specific forensic science standards. OSAC fills this gap by drafting proposed standards and sending them to standards developing organizations (SDOs), which further develop and publish them.

OSAC also reviews standards and posts high quality ones to the [OSAC Registry](#). Inclusion on this registry indicates that a standard is technically sound and that laboratories should consider adopting them. Recent additions to the registry cover DNA mixture interpretation, digital evidence examination and wildlife forensics. Hundreds more are in the pipeline.

OSAC's 550-plus members work in forensic laboratories and other institutions around the country and have expertise in 22 forensic disciplines, as well as scientific research, measurement science, statistics, law and policy. OSAC drafts and evaluates forensic science standards via a transparent, consensus-based process that allows for participation by all stakeholders.

To stay informed about and get involved with OSAC:

- [Join our email list](#) to receive news and updates.
- Follow us on [LinkedIn](#).
- If you have relevant expertise, consider applying to [become an OSAC member](#).

Stay Informed!



- Provides monthly updates on forensic science standards moving through development process at SDOs and those moving through OSAC Registry process
- Available on OSAC's website:
<https://www.nist.gov/osac/osac-standards-bulletin>



- Quarterly communication that provides updates on OSAC's program status, activities, accomplishments, and opportunities for public input with internal and external audiences.
- Available on OSAC's website:
<https://www.nist.gov/osac/osac-newsletter>



- Follow us!
<https://www.linkedin.com/showcase/organization-of-scientific-area-committees-osac-for-forensic-science/>

How Can You Get Involved?

Sign up for OSAC
communications

<https://service.govdelivery.com/accounts/USNIST/subscriber/new>



Become an OSAC
member

<https://www.nist.gov/osac/apply-join-osac>



Review and comment
on documents

<https://www.nist.gov/osac/osac-standards-bulletin>



Stay informed

<https://www.nist.gov/osac>



QUESTIONS/
COMMENTS?

Thank You From OSAC OPO

As the oldest and largest forensic association in the world, [*YOU* represent] a diverse, knowledgeable, and experienced membership that diligently focuses on educating its members and sharing, critiquing and publishing methods, techniques and research in the physical forensic science disciplines. These objectives are aligned with the mission of OSAC...

We appreciate all of IAI's contributions and... for having [important representation] on the FSSB.

John Paul "JP" Jones II

OSAC Program Manager

National Institute of Standards and Technology

THANK YOU!

Stephen Greene

IAI OSAC FSSB Representative

Senior Scientist, US Customs and Border Protection

520-519-7041

stephen.d.greene@cbp.dhs.gov