INVESTIGATIVE REPORT:

THE OAKLAND COUNTY CHILD KILLER CASE

ISSUED JUNE 2012

THE COLD CASE INVESTIGATIVE SOCIETY
THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
- FOUNDED OCTOBER 2011 -

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The University of Western Ontario (UWO) Cold Case Society (hereafter referred to as "The Society") was formed in the fall of 2011 to investigate cold cases, and is based on the previous success of "The Serial Killer in the Media" course, taught by Dr. Michael Arntfield. For details on the society's inception, mission, roles, and protocols refer to Appendix A.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE INVESTIGATION	3
Case Synopsis	3
Documented OCCK Victims	4
Other Possible Victims & Respective Suspects	5
Police Investigative Summary. 1977-Present	6
Other Findings	9
INVESTIGATIVE ACTIONS BY THE SOCIETY	10
Review of Physical Evidence	11
Review of Circumstances of Christopher Busch's Alleged Suicide	12
CONCLUSIONS: 2012	15
APPENDIX A	18
Incarnation	18
Moral Framework and Paradigm	18
Policy on Research Ethics as outlined by UWO's Tri-Council Policy for Undergraduate Student Research	19
Division of Labor	21

Cold Case #1: The Oakland County Child Killer (OCCK)
Location(s): Oakland County, Michigan, United States
Date(s): February 1976 – March 1977
Known Victims: 4 minors
Known MO: Abduction from a public place, feeding, bathing, murder, re-dressing, staging of body around County.

THE INVESTIGATION

Case Synopsis

The Society's first investigation tackled a particularly disturbing and now-largely abandoned investigation: the abduction, sexual abuse, and subsequent murders of a minimum of four children in Oakland County, Michigan (Detroit metropolitan area). Murders occurred over a thirteen-month period between 1976 and 1977. Heinous nature of these murders triggered largest murder investigation at the time in history of the state of Michigan.

The Society has unearthed and re-examined the contextual circumstances that led to the untimely deaths of Mark Stebbins (age 12), Jill Robinson (age 12), Kristine Mihelich (age 10), and Timothy King (age 11), listed chronologically by date of death, in the area of Oakland County, Michigan. Murders occurred between the period of February 1976 and March 1977 although there may be additional victims beyond this period.

Over the period specified, the suspect, believed to be a serial killer as defined by the FBI in 1983, was referred to by the local and national media as 'The Babysitter,' and later by the more common moniker of 'Oakland County Child Killer' (OCCK). OCCK abducted at least four children aged 10-12 from public places. Children were taken care of for a period of up to three weeks. Abductions were followed by ritualistic bathing and/or feeding immediately prior to death in many cases. Children were re-dressed post-mortem in these cases; their bodies staged throughout neighboring counties. Suspect(s) to this day remain unidentified, or at least not positively identified by law enforcement. Assumed to be a single actor. At least two bodies exhibited evidence consistent with sexual assault. Search for the killer marked the largest dragnet in American history at the time. Local, state, and federal law enforcement followed up on an estimated 20,000 tips.

From the outset the case was been compromised by public misinformation, lack of cooperation, and innuendo. Anonymous tipster and forensic psychiatrist rendered main suspect profile at the time: a psychologically scarred Vietnam War veteran and social outcast. Could never be qualified or verified as the murderer—both tipster and suspect seem to have disappeared post-1978 (possibly one in the same). Criminal profiling and forensic psychiatry both in their infancy at the time.

Two suspects have been identified post-1978. DNA profile of offender has been established. Most recent police investigation as of May 2010—the search of a Detroit area home—was unable to conclusively link the DNA profile of the killer to the occupant/resident, although relevant biological samples may have been outside the scope of the warrant on its face. Separate pending lawsuit in county alleges man charged with similar crimes in past is likely involved. Lawyers' defense hypothesized that authorities found a match and accusation on *modus operandi* (MO) alone. At this time police are still not officially naming any suspects, either living or dead.

Documented OCCK Victims

Mark Stebbins, 12, of Ferndale, was last seen leaving an American Legion Hall on Sunday afternoon, February 15, 1976. He had told his mother he was going home to watch television. His body was found on February 19, neatly laid out in a snow bank in the parking lot of an office building at Ten Mile Road and Greenfield in Southfield (some reports claim Oak Park; Greenfield is the boundary between the two cities). He had been strangled, been sexually assaulted with an object and bore evidence of a head wound. Rope marks were seen on his wrists. He was fully clothed in the outfit he was wearing when last seen alive.

Jill Robinson, 12, of Royal Oak, packed a backpack and ran away from her home on Wednesday, December 22, 1976, following an argument with her mother over dinner preparations. The day after her disappearance, her bicycle was found behind a hobby store on Main Street in that city. Her body was found on the morning of December 26, along the side of Interstate 75 near Big Beaver Road in Troy. She was killed by a single shotgun blast to the face. She was fully clothed and still wearing her backpack. The body was placed within sight of the Troy police station, once again, laid out neatly in the snow.

Kristine Mihelich, 10, of Berkley, was last seen Sunday, January 2, 1977 at 3:00 p.m. at a 7-Eleven store on Twelve Mile Road at Oakshire in Berkley, purchasing a magazine. A mail carrier spotted her fully clothed body 19 days later on the side of a rural road in Franklin Village. She had been smothered. The body was laid within view of nearby homes, once again in the snow.

Timothy King, 11, borrowed 30 cents from his older sister and left his home in Birmingham, skateboard in hand, to buy candy at a drugstore on nearby Maple Road on Wednesday, March 16, 1977, at about 8:30 p.m. He left the store by the rear entrance, which opened to a parking lot shared with a supermarket, and vanished. An intensive search was executed that covered the entire Detroit metropolitan area, and there was widespread media coverage, already heavy with coverage of the previous three slayings. In an emotional television appeal, Timothy's father, Barry King, begged the

abductor to release his son unharmed. In a letter printed in the *Detroit News*, Marion King wrote that she hoped Timothy could come home soon so she could serve him his favorite meal, Kentucky Fried Chicken. In the late evening hours of March 22, 1977, two teenagers in a car spotted his body in a shallow ditch alongside Gill Road, about 300 feet south of Eight Mile Road in Livonia, just across the county line in Wayne County. His skateboard was placed next to his body. His clothing had been neatly pressed and washed. He had been suffocated and sexually assaulted with an object. The postmortem showed that Timothy had eaten fried chicken before he was slain.

Other Possible Victims & Respective Suspects

Victim: Amy Renee Mihajlevic, 10, was kidnapped and shortly thereafter murdered in her hometown of Bay Village, Ohio (Cleveland metropolitan area) on October 27, 1989. Taken from the Bay Square Shopping Center, abductor had lured child to the location via a telephone conversation. Pretense of conversation revolved around abductor's lie that Amy must meet him in order to help him purchase a gift for her mother. Mother's promotion was news to naïve Amy, who met the man as planned. Amy's body was found in a field on February 8 1990 off Country Road 1181, in the Ruggles Township of Ashland County, Ohio. Evidence found at the site of the body suggests Amy was murdered and dumped there shortly after her abduction, and the killer took several souvenir's from the girl: horse-riding boots, denim backpack, a binder, turquoise earrings in the shape of horse heads. Autopsy reveals Amy's last meal was a soy substance, possibly artificial chicken or Chinese food. Bay Village Police and FBI cooperated at the time, to no avail. In November 2006, it was revealed that several other young girls had received identical phone calls under the same pretenses by an unidentified man similar to that which Amy responded prior to her abduction. Each girl who received the phone calls was a resident of North Olmsted, a suburb near Bay Village. Law enforcement continues to pursue leads.

Suspect: Dean Runner. Multiple witnesses testify that Runner matches the man seen with Amy the day she vanished. Renner volunteered to teach in the Lake Erie Nature and Science Center in Bay Village at the time of the murder. Other girls who reported identical phone calls to Amy's had visited the location in question prior to Amy's abduction. Each girl may or may not have written her name in a logbook at the Center, which Renner had access to. Runkle denies any involvement in abduction or murder of Amy. He reportedly was an eccentric teacher. FBI has never declared Runkle as a suspect.

Victim: Donna Serra, 16, from Ray Township, Macomb County, Michigan. Donna was 5'3" and weighed 110 lbs., found strangled at the side of a township road on October 20 1972. Donna resembled later OCCK victim Jill Robinson. Victim left school (South Lake High School) at 1305 on September 29 1972. Assumed by friends and teachers to be ditching school for the day and hitchhiking to local beach. Critical: hitchhiking in 70s was

common, especially for teens Donna's age. Witnesses confirm Donna hitching a ride to a beach on Lake St. Clair. Donna's abduction lasted 30 days. Police were baffled at the finding of her body, crime went unsolved with poor leads and evidence to locate a suspect. Theory by police authorities at the time proposes possibility the killer joined the military shortly after murdering Donna.

Victim: Cynthia Cadieux, 16, from Ray Township, Macomb Country Michigan. Cynthia was abducted off the side of the road on January 14 1976. Very early the next morning she was found in the snow, beaten, raped, sodomized and bludgeoned to death. Cynthia's nude body was laid out in a rural road in Bloomfield Township. The body had been dragged over the snow covered pavement, and her clothes piled neatly 15 feet from her body. This murder would later be attributed to the Oakland County Child Killer, though man named Bobby J. Anglin was convicted of Cynthia's murder.

Police Investigative Summary. 1977-Present

1977. Discovery of third body - Kristine Mihelich. Revealed to authorities intimate connection between three murders. The term "serial killer" later used in relation to this case is based on 1983 nomenclature established by FBI. Term not in common use at the time. Now defined as an individual who has killed three or more people as a result of deep-seated psychological motivations, acting over a span of at least 30 days, with a ritualistic cooling down period between killings. OCCK suspect(s) fit this profile. Reports publicly released that killer was operating in and around the Oakland County, Michigan area. Michigan State Police (MSP) aggregate a task force, a group of law-enforcements officials from thirteen communities.

Composite drawing of suspect and his vehicle released soon after Timothy King is kidnapped. Woman near the site of abduction (drugstore where Timothy told his parents he was skateboarding) claims she had seen a boy with a skateboard exchanging words with a man in said drugstore's parking lot. Vehicle nearby reportedly an AMC Gremlin with white side stripe, or similar. Profile of killer is created based on descriptions by said woman, and other possible witnesses, who had described man speaking to Timothy King on night he disappeared. Description: male, white, 25-35, dark complexion, shaggy hair and sideburns. Time of kidnappings leads authorities to believe killer's occupations grants freedom of movement, individual or position he occupies may appear to child as trustworthy. Suspect believed to be very familiar with area and had ability to keep children for long periods of time without rousing neighbors' suspicions.

Task force team member and psychiatrist Dr. Bruce Danto receives a letter several weeks after Timothy King's body is found from man naming himself "Allen." Allen claims that he is the OCCK's roommate, helped look after victims. Letter explains the killer is suffering post-traumatic stress disorder from killing children in Vietnam War, channeling frustration on American children who represent the affluent citizens, who Allen says the

killer blamed for sending him to war. Allen later calls Dr. Danto, offers photographic evidence in exchange for immunity from prosecution. The two men arrange to meet, under police surveillance, at a gay bar near Detroit's Palmer Woods neighborhood. Allen does not show, is never heard from again.

During the course of the investigation, the task force follows more than 20,000 leads resulting in approximately 24 arrests on unrelated charges and the identification and dismantling of a multi-state child pornography ring. Task force member unable to make substantive headway regarding the OCCK murders notwithstanding these developments. Task force disbands in December 1978; investigation turned over to MSP. Suspect by this time appears to have stopped or moved from the area.

December 28, 2010. Mark Keenan publishes an article for *The Detroit News* stating that Barry King, Timothy King's father, has been actively pursuing the case of the OCCK in an article called "Pedophile allegedly linked to '77 Oakland County slaying." Article reports that B. King is certain that pedophile convicted four times of rape with a minor **Christopher Busch** was involved in the killing of his son, following a court-ordered release of 3400 pages of investigative records compiled during the investigation by MSP. B. King secured said documents as a result of a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit against MSP.

Documents reveal that during January, February & March of 1977 suspect Busch had been charged and convicted of criminal sexual conduct with minors in four counties (Oakland, Montmorency, Genesee, Midland). Busch's father (prominent General Motors executive at the time) posted cash bonds to free his son on each charge. One of these victims reports Busch's mother driving to his home in Flint, Michigan in a limousine, offering a cash bribe to him if he agreed to remain quiet. Busch received probation in each of the four cases. Bush did not act alone; companion Gregory Greene often accompanied during the commission of these crimes.

In 1977, other children molested by the pair told OCCK task force that the men would drive them around, have victims lure other children closer to car. One victim testified to being choked unconscious while being molested. Same victim reported that he recognized photos of Timothy King as a boy he had seen with Busch and Greene on previous occasion. Victim also reported that he observed a Polaroid photo of Timothy tied up in Busch's car.

Busch's interview with OCCK task force about suspect's pedophilic activity, Busch lists the locations where he picked up and dropped off boys with regularity. Locations are consistent with the chronological order of the abduction sites of the other thee Oakland County children who were killed. Locations are: Nine Mile and Woodward Avenue in Ferndale (location of Mark Stebbins' abduction), 13 Mile and Woodward in Royal Oak (location of Jill Robinson's abduction), 7-Eleven on 12 Mile in Berkley (location of Kristine Mihelich's abduction). There had not been a fourth victim at the time of the

interview. Timothy King was abducted and his body found six days later in a roadside ditch in Livonia.

Busch lived in Birmingham while the rash of kidnappings and subsequent murders occurred Oakland County. In January 1977, 27-year-old Busch was facing charges of criminal sexual misconduct in Flint, MI. His questioning by OCCK task force led investigators and then-Deputy Oakland County Prosecutor Dick Thompson to believe that Busch would be charged with Stebbins' murder. Belief was based on Busch's criminal record and spotty responses to investigators. Polygraph examination administered by MSP examiner Ralph Cabot cleared Busch and he was later released. Timothy King's body would be discovered six weeks later.

B. King believes that the recently unsealed records suggest that had police continued to detain Busch, or arraigned him on the Stebbins murder, Timothy King might be alive.

B. King remains dissatisfied with the investigation and has suggested it was at times handled negligently by various stakeholders. In 2006 licensed polygraphist and King family neighbor, Patrick Coffey, notified the family that Larry Wasser, a Southfield polygraphist, had confided to him that Busch had implicated himself in OCCK murders during a polygraph exam Wasser had previously conducted. Detective Sgt. Cory Williams and Detective Sgt. Garry Gray of MSP examined the records, conducted their own investigation and uncovered circumstantial evidence tying Busch and Greene to the OCCK killings. Additional steps were taken in 2008 involving the FBI to establish a mtDNA profile from re-submitted trace evidence. These findings led to the execution of a search warrant at the Busch family residence in 2008.

B. King's interpretation of the events has been reported in the media, and documented in a recent memo. The document summarizes the opinions of the King family based on the evidentiary documentation received through the FOIA lawsuit, and communication (including lack thereof) with law enforcement and county officials.

Additional individuals of interest throughout the investigation were Theodore (Ted) Lamborgine, Richard Lawson and Bobby Moore. The three were known to be members of a child pornography ring. Lawson is reported to have made statements indicating that Lamborgine showed him pornographic images of a child that resembled Timothy King, and that he could identify the man who was in the photograph with King but would not reveal the name. Lamborgine is also known to have pleaded guilty to fifteen sex-related counts involving young boys rather than accept a plea bargain that would have required him to take a polygraph exam related to the OCCK killings. He also allegedly rejected an offer of a reduced sentence in exchange for a polygraph on the case.

Other Findings

On March 19, 1977 (during the time Timothy King went missing) a tip was called into Montmorency Sheriff's Department while Busch was at his family cottage on Ess Lake, near Hillman, by a seemingly frantic woman. Woman pleaded with police to go to cottage, having seen Busch—whose criminal past was public—in town with minors. No evidence that law enforcement acted on tip. Former cellmate of Greene told detectives Williams and Gray that Greene said he succeeded in four killings in the past. Greene died in prison of a heart attack in 1995 at forty-five years old. 2008. Williams enlisted three independent polygraph examiners to re-examine Busch and Greene's original polygraph results. Findings are blocked out in the documents King family received through the FOIA lawsuit.

April 2008. Charles Busch, only surviving sibling of Christopher Busch, requests condition for supplying his DNA that Busch family members be allowed to enter witness protection program in interview with FBI in New York City. In the same interview Charles Busch revealed that his father, H. Lee Busch, shredded all of the family documents—including birth certificates—before his death at age 90 in 2002. B. King has requested to meet with current Oakland County Prosecutor Jessica Cooper regarding this disclosure, but she has refused to talk with him. In correspondence with *The Detroit News,* Cooper elaborated she cannot comment because "there is an active, open and ongoing investigation that would be compromised by the release of any information regarding Christopher Busch."

King family filed a second Freedom of Information Act lawsuit against Oakland County prosecutor Jessica Cooper seeking the County's Busch-related files. Oakland County Circuit Judge Wendy Potts decided against the Kings, citing sensitive nature of public information may interfere with an (ostensibly) ongoing investigation. Potts urged Cooper to communicate freely and openly with family members of victims. To date, this does not appear to have been done.

INVESTIGATIVE ACTIONS BY THE SOCIETY

The Society's investigative methodology is modeled on the adequacy standards of The Ontario Major Case Management Model. This model is the legislated standard for all multi-jurisdictional or serialized homicides. Variations of this model exist outside Ontario, but are all based in large part on the demonstrated efficiencies of Ontario's model. The model in Ontario was implemented following the review of police procedures during the serial murders committed by Paul Bernardo in the early 1990s.

The Major Case Management Model requires impartial supervision by a Major Case Manager. The Case Manager is responsible for ensuring the speed, direction, and flow of an investigation through the assignment of "investigative action items". Within the major case squad (in this case, twelve student investigators), there are assigned roles and responsibilities for which members are selected based on areas of expertise, academic standing, life experience, work and extra-curricular experience, community involvement, linguistic profiles, and demonstrated aptitude for interdisciplinary research and investigation. The roles in this case included several field investigators, a media liaison, an information exploitation analyst, an archivist, two exhibit managers, a case scribe and documentarian, and a university liaison. This latter position is unique to this investigation, and required that the incumbent seek the advice, expertise and peer review of modern day experts, scholars and scientists to obtain second opinions and new insights on what are now 30-plus year old tactics and findings.

The Ontario Major Case Management Model is governed by state-of-the-art software for the purpose of tracking and cataloguing investigation action items and collating the results. There are a number of approved software suites, the most popular being Powercase. This is a proprietary law-enforcement program, and in this case The Society has approximated the functionality and versatility of Powercase by using a customized version of Google Docs. This program effectively served as a civilianized version of Major Case Management software.

A detailed breakdown of every individual task and investigative action item is beyond the scope of this final report. The results are reflected in aggregate in the forthcoming sections. A detailed breakdown of investigative themes or investigative actions over a prescribed period are available upon request, including the investigative actions taken while Society members were deployed to the State of Michigan.

Review of Physical Evidence by The Society & Current Experts

The following represents The Society's assessment of the findings released to the King family subsequent to their FOIA lawsuit. It also reflects recommendations made by The Society and current experts on the interpretation of said evidence, and future steps that may yield additional investigative data.

BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Victim's bodies, body dumpsites and associated evidence failed to yield fingerprints, spermatozoa or epithelial cells that could link a specific individual to the crimes. Several hairs (human and animal) were found in association with victims, and mtDNA indicates one hair found on Mihelich's body is a potential match to James Vincent Gunnels. Hairs found on Stebbins and King were determined to originate from the same source, which has not yet been identified. Among others, suspects Chris Busch and Greg Greene were excluded as the source of those hairs.

While the only biological trace evidence recovered from the victims' bodies and clothing are hairs, caution is urged in the interpretation of such evidence. Hair is known to migrate via secondary transfer, and its evidentiary value is highly context dependent. That said, additional efforts to isolate DNA from collected specimens and identify their source is encouraged; particularly if comparative samples can be obtained from individuals known to be affiliated with Busch's criminal sexual misbehavior and the events that occurred at Ess Lake.

A superficial wound noted on Stebbins' body was cleaned by the perpetrator prior to disposition of his body, evidenced by clean hair and skin, and associated bloodstain on his clothing. It is described in evidentiary documents as being shaped like the hoof of a deer. Caution should be used in the interpretation of wound patterns, as other tools may have created similar shapes (such as the claw end of a hammer or crowbar). Various physiological factors affect agreement between tool shape with wound shape, making such associations problematic in forensic contexts. Alternate explanations for the timing of the observed wound must also be considered, as the evidentiary documents that were made available did not indicate how the timing of the wound occurred (pre-mortem, ante-mortem or post-mortem).

A specialist in animal DNA examination (Dr. J. Halverson) was approached in 2008 for the potential examination of the canine hairs that link the four victims, however it is unclear from documentation released to the King family whether testing was carried out (due to the redaction of relevant details). DNA analysis of animal hair could be a potential avenue of further investigation to strengthen the association of the victims with each other and develop the perpetrator profile.

IMPRESSION EVIDENCE

Impression evidence from dumpsites include footprints, tire marks and an impression possibly made by the bumper of a car. In cases where accurate measurements or casts were not made, photogrammetry is recommended for orthorectification (correction of perspective distortion inherent to 2D photography), visual analysis and measurement of the evidence and its position within the scene. Tire impression characteristics should be compared between scenes to assess whether the same vehicle was used to dump all four victims. If sufficient detail is captured in the photographs, tire tread patterns could also be compared between the impression evidence at the scene, and suspect vehicles. The number of individuals who may have left footprints could also be distinguished based on size and shape characteristics, clarifying the potential number of perpetrators involved in dumping the bodies of the victims.

TRACE EVIDENCE

Bicomponent fibers found in association with Robinson and King's clothing are consistent with each other, and are likely from the same source. Narrowing down the class of materials the fibers could have originated from (e.g. residential carpet, industrial carpet, cloth used to line the trunk of a vehicle, rope etc.) could help reconstruct the sequence of events that occurred prior to deposition of the victims.

Both Jill Robinson and Kristine Mihelich were found with cookies or candy in a pocket of their clothing. This may be incidental, but should be considered as a potential component of MO when assessing the behavioural profiles of potentially forthcoming suspects.

Review of Circumstances of Christopher Busch's Alleged Suicide

The following represents The Society and current experts' assessment of the evidence related to Christopher Busch's alleged suicide that was released to the King family subsequent to their FOIA lawsuit. In particular, crime scene photographs, the narrative report of the responding officer, notes pertaining to interviews with associates of the decedent, and summaries of crime lab and medical examiner reports were reviewed. It also reflects recommendations made by The Society and current experts on the interpretation of said evidence, and future investigative steps that may yield additional data of probative value.

Despite the redaction of photograph details, it appears that no significant blood spatter was produced by the gunshot wounds. While it is possible that the caliber of weapon was not sufficient to create an exit wound, this was not confirmed in the details released in the medical examiner's report. The inconsistency between the number of casings located, number of bullets recovered and number of reported wounds raises suspicion concerning the ruling of manner of death as a suicide. Investigating officer notes did not

indicate whether any damage to structures caused by potential test fires was present, however the four fired cartridges do not correspond to a single recovered bullet. It is also unclear whether the bullet was recovered from the skull of the victim, which would explain the lack of blood spatter in the scene. These details could not be confirmed based on accessible documentation.

A shot between the eyes is uncommon in cases of suicide via firearm. To determine the likelihood of suicide, **a distance determination test is recommended** based on the stature of the victim and the size of the weapon. The nature of the entry wound would also contribute to this determination. A star-shaped pattern would be expected for a contact wound, however the awkward position to achieve a self-inflicted wound between the eyes with a long-barreled firearm may have resulted in a larger injury (and would expect to present with associated blood spatter). The feasibility of inflicting such a wound should be empirically tested (based on arm length, barrel length, and the position the body was found in), and nature of the entry wound assessed to confirm or refute the ruling of manner of death.

The inconclusive report as to whether the subject did or did not handle or discharge a firearm based on swabs taken from the decedent's hands is considered insufficient testing by modern standards. Ammunition may not necessarily contain all three elements considered diagnostic of gunshot residue (lead, barium and antimony). A screening test for antimony, as conducted in this case, would not detect residue left by such ammunition. The threshold of detection was not reported by L. Presley for his decision not to proceed with testing for barium (or lead), complicating the evaluation of the test's suitability. **If the samples are retained, additional elemental testing according to modern standards is recommended.**

In addition to these specific aspects that warrant reappraisal based on a more complete data set, the nature of the scene as a "symbolic confession" of involvement in the murders is contrived. The placement of evidence linking Busch to the OCCK case appears staged and forced (such as the ropes conspicuously placed on the beige carpet, despite relatively orderly stacks of books and otherwise clear floor around them). Investigating officer notes do not indicate whether these items were fingerprinted to assess the potential of their placement by another individuals, and no log of exhibits collected was provided to the B. King among the FOIA documents.

There are also inconsistencies between the state of the scene and conclusions drawn by responding officers. All doors and windows were locked from the inside except the door from the garage, which was standing open. The fact that the outside overhead doors were closed appears to have been sufficient evidence to those investigating the scene that no one else had gained entry to the house between Busch's death and the discovery of his remains. Again, indications that the scene was thoroughly investigated for the presence of foreign footprints, fingerprints or trace evidence are absent from the documents available. The arrival of task force members, short duration of their

investigation of the scene, and dismantling of the task force itself shortly after Busch's death point to a superficial investigation of his death that failed to exhaust all possibilities that could have lead to the observed outcome. Documentation associated with the scene investigation is insufficient according to modern standards, and should include standardized photographs (compared to the relatively haphazard photographs missing a scale), a plan map, and evidence log at minimum.

In 2008, police returned to the Busch residence to execute a search warrant and collected twenty-nine exhibits. The nature of this evidence is redacted from the documents provided to the King family, suggesting that items of probative value were located and seized. This further emphasizes the insufficient nature of the scene investigation at the time of Busch's death, despite the presence of task force members at the time.

CONCLUSIONS: 2012

- Suspects in this case were able to exploit operational limitations within each of the departments, and exploit the fact that there was no protocol or set of best practices to handle multi-jurisdictional homicides. The agencies at the time lacked the training to identify serial predators and lacked the initiative and infrastructure to share relevant file information with neighboring departments.

- These oversights, while not uncommon at the time, enabled the suspect in this case to continue killing.

- The psychiatric profile of the offender rendered by Dr. Danto can be dismissed. This dubious profile coupled with a preoccupation with an equally dubious tip stalled the speed, direction and flow of the investigation from the outset. The Society recommends that a second opinion by a qualified psychiatrist who specializes in forensic profiling be obtained, to assess the likelihood that the primary suspects fit the profile associated with the perpetrator's MO, and to help narrow the list of potentially forthcoming suspects.

- The MO based on the position of the victims' bodies, evidence of care preceding death and the cause and mechanism of death should be re-assessed based on a thorough reappraisal of crime scene documentation and medical examiner reports. The interpretation of the head wound described on Mark Stebbins' body as potentially arising from a deer hoof (which is unlikely in light of the more probable association with tools such as the claw end of a hammer, if comparison of wound shape with tool shape is even appropriate in this instance) reflects that modern standards of interpretation should be applied to this case to clarify the pattern linking the four victims.

- There is substantial evidence, drawing on both the relevant literature and evidence specific to this case, to suggest that the suspect(s) in these murders were involved either directly or indirectly with criminal activities involving minors at several locations associated with Busch including Ess Lake. Investigators missed the opportunity to identify potential material witnesses and/or accessories to these murders by failing to draw a nexus between the local manufacturing and distributing of child pornography and these murders. Modern Case Management Methodologies would have drawn this link and would require that police at the very least *exclude* those involved in the activities at Ess Lake and the OCCK case.

- The three individuals also known to be involved in child pornography (Lamborgine, Lawson and Moore) and their associates should be similarly investigated based on the known link between child pornography, molestation and more violent criminal behavior, however the extent of police investigation

related to these individuals in this case is not known from the accessible documentation.

- The above notwithstanding, a list of those named as suspects, witnesses, or persons otherwise implicated in the Ess Lake crimes would provide the most substantive starting point for a new and impartial re-investigation of the OCCK case according to modern standards. For reasons that are not entirely clear, the names of those persons implicated in the Ess Lake scandal appear to have been intentionally suppressed. Investigators at the time do not appear to have recognized that the suppression of this information (whether for personal or political reasons) had a direct effect on the integrity of the OCCK case.

- Busch's suicide was never properly investigated. The scene does not appear to have been held and the circumstances of his death appear to have been taken at face value, absent any further investigation. The items found in the Busch residence incidental to the discovery of his remains appear contrived and staged in their placement. The presence of these items, in such conspicuous fashion and in anticipation of police attendance at the scene, on their face point conclusively to Busch as a sole perpetrator in the OCCK case. More likely, one of two scenarios is reflected by the contemporaneous death of Busch, and the convenient placement of these exhibits for spontaneous discovery by the police: a) suicide is genuine, however scene is staged to implicate Busch in the OCCK murders, or b) Busch is the subject of an assisted suicide or an intentional homicide by a co-conspirator looking to place all culpability squarely on Busch.

- The concurrent assembly of two grand juries at this juncture, especially given their being precluded from sharing information, seems disingenuine. At best, this is a redundant practice that seems to be modeled on modern crowd sourcing techniques used by corporations. At worst, it is yet another example of state officials seeking to diffuse their responsibility to the victims' families and the respective communities in this case. This is additionally problematized by the fact that there is no substantive new evidence to warrant a second grand jury, who would in effect be hearing replica testimony. Conversely, if each grand jury is hearing separate evidence, this once again points to an institutional breakdown of horizontal information sharing at both the county and state levels. It is also unclear if one or both of the grand juries has had an opportunity to view the evidentiary documents that B. King has only received in a redacted form.

- Christopher Busch was involved at some level in the OCCK case, and if alive today, would be triable for one or more of these murders. That said, there is compelling evidence that beyond the interference and bribery of his parents, others conspired and colluded with Busch in one or more of these murders. Given the scope of Busch's child pornography affiliations it is probable that there

are additional victims of lesser included offences who remain alive and may be locatable as witnesses.

- The Society does not believe that there are other murder victims of the OCCK suspect beyond the canonical four. This conclusion is drawn in part on the clearly identifiable MO, and the fact that Busch, even with the assistance of others, was the main architect of these murders.

APPENDIX A

Incarnation

On October 18 2011, Dr. Michael Arntfield spearheaded the revolutionary student-run organization known as The Cold Case Investigative Society (hereafter 'The Society') at The University of Western Ontario (UWO) in London, Ontario, Canada. Dr. Arntfield—the only serving police officer in North America that holds a PhD while teaching at the university level—initiated The Society to leverage the rich intellectual human resources at his disposal in a collaborative effort to revisit and aid in the solving of domestic and international cold murder cases. Of note, Dr. Arntfield is also a veteran police detective with experience investigating major crimes, including homicides.

The Society, consisting of twelve students encompassing various programs in the arts and sciences at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, and all of whom have advanced academic standing, meets bi-weekly for case conferences at various locations.

Moral Framework and Paradigm

The Society is a university-sanctioned and student-run organization whose labor shadows previous and current official police investigations of cold murder cases. The members therein act instrumentally as a critical voice of alternative opinion, working on behalf of the victims and their families to aid in the deliverance of justice and peace of mind.

The Society is not a legal entity. The Society aims to synergize its members' talent in the unprecedented and worthy endeavor of reexamining unsolved murder cases in echo of professional police investigations. As such, the fruit of The Society's labor has the potential to tangibly alter both the lives touched by the cases in question and information in the public sphere. As neither a private nor official investigator, The Society is not able to apprehend suspects or make claims of guilt on the basis of its findings. Any substantive progress by the Society is to be handed over to the appropriate law enforcement agency for further attention. The Society has therefore adopted a strict moral foundation of research ethics, as outlined in the framework laid out by UWO's Tri-Council Policy Criteria for Undergraduate Student Research, to maintain The Society's function as a public service in compliance with liberal democratic values. Members of the Society are to adhere to the conducts outlined without question or deviance, with their behaviour reflecting the ethos of the Society and The University of Western Ontario itself.

Policy on Research Ethics as outlined by UWO's Tri-Council Policy for Undergraduate Student Research

It is expected that members of The Society will be eager to see their respective cases through to fruition. The Society is structured around this inherent motivation within its members, and these worthy endeavors will be recognized and rewarded at some official level—this is guaranteed. However, members will in many cases be tempted to act on hunches or existing information that would require them to take more substantive actions that might overlap legal and boundaries and as such be prohibited by The Society's Policy on Research Ethics. These infractions are several and limitless in nature; however, as the nature of the information found may affect the families and friends of victims, and spark formal litigation, The Society must self-monitor its own actions to maintain being an aid in the investigative process and not a legal and moral hindrance to both police and those affected.

Members are reminded that, for reasons of privacy, safety, and general liability they shall not make any direct contact with any investigation's key stakeholder beyond those persons representing some public institutions such as the media, police, courts, or some other civic body. Members must note that despite appearances to the contrary, The Society's activities are in fact a media research project and not a professional field assignment as might be found in specialized courses of study as the Faculty of Information and Media Studies' graduate program in journalism.

In keeping with UWO's Tri-Council Policy on human research subjects and conducting academic research both ethically and with regard to one's personal safety and the safety of other students, note that this "club" will follow the same protocol as undergraduate research projects that must comply with the following criteria:

1. The research projects must be no more than minimal risk. The standard of minimal risk is defined as the potential in which participants can reasonably be expected to regard the probability and magnitude of possible harms implied by the participation in the research. This participation must be no greater than those encountered by the subject in those aspects of his or her everyday life that relate to the research. Only then can the research be regarded as the within the range of minimal risk.
2. The research participants must be drawn form the general adult population, capable of giving free and informed consent, and may not include vulnerable subjects such as children, persons who are not legally competent to consent, mentally incompetent persons, prisoners, legal wards or the therapeutically dependent. Some exceptions may be made in the case of children, if the research they must participate in carries with it absolutely no risk.

3. The student project must not involve any personal, sensitive, or incriminating topics or questions that could place the participant at risk.

4. The student projects must not manipulate behaviour of participants beyond the range of normal classroom activity or daily life.

5. The student projects must not involve physically invasive contact with the research participants.

6. The projects should not withhold key information that could influence a participant's decision to participate in the research.

7. The projects should not involve the kind of deception that, had a participant known about it in advance, he or she likely would not have agreed to participate. What this means is that the data gathered as part of this assignment should for the most part be obtained passively, using primary and secondary sources. In some cases, primary sources may not be available absent the member taking more active steps, including the member contacting someone involved in the case to obtain additional information or opinions. In keeping with the UWO policy cited here, and in accordance with established best practices and the clearly stated learning objectives of this exercise, students may initiate correspondence or formal contact with the following persons or groups of persons:

i. Reporters, editors, or other staff of any news media outlet that has reported on the assigned case;
ii. Police investigators originally assigned to the case, as well as any police or correctional officials currently involved with the case;
iii. Lawyers or law firms who have been publicly named as representing someone involved in the assigned case;
iv. Representatives from any advocacy or interest group that have been previously affiliated with the assigned case, or who have publicly commented on the case;
v. A scholar, scientist, or court-certified expert who has previously commented on the case or who has been cited in accredited media regarding the case;
vi. A coroner, chief coroner, pathologist, or medical examiner.

8. Students shall not under any circumstance initiate correspondence or formal contact with the following persons or groups of persons:

i. Any suspect, named suspect, or person of interest in the assigned case;
   ii. Any friend, relative, or next of kin of any suspect, named suspect, or person of interest;
   iii. Any friend, relative, or next of kin of any victim;
   iv. Any eye witness, material witness, prospective witness, or other civilian justice system participant who has either deposed sworn evidence or submitted a statement to police, and who may be required to testify or provide further information in the future;
   v. Any inmate or parolee of a correctional institution;
   vi. Any person under 18.

Situations are sure to arise where new, perishable, and exciting information, or "leads," will emerge that may take a member's research in a new direction, and where the line is blurry as none of the criteria above seem to fit particularly well with respect to a person's role. In such circumstances, members should always err on the side of caution and consult with Professor Arntfield for further direction before proceeding and before contacting any person relevant to his or her case. When in doubt, always defer to the criteria in the UWO policy cited herein. Use discretion. Use common sense.

Division of Labour

The Society mandates the collaboration of strong students from diverse educational backgrounds, whose capacities for critical thinking will revive and aid in the advancement of well-publicized cold cases. The Society's chosen methodology rests in its members' artful exploitation of media archives as secondary source data to identify patterns, algorithms, suspects, and new evidence via modern technologies to discover fresh leads in solving cold cases.

A stringent selection process of The Society's members at Professor Arntfield's discretion has been designed to match specific investigative roles to students based on area of study, area of interest and expertise, previous work and volunteer experience, and academic standing in their respective program. Execution of The Society's mission depends on the marriage of these intellectual minds. Successful execution of The Society's goal rests entirely on the willful collaboration of these members, the unique nature of their scholarly abilities in solving said cold cases and their working in tandem to provide alternative analysis.

The organization of The Society is based on strategic division of labour. Though the roles of its members are strictly defined, they are neither limiting nor exclusive. Members are encouraged to collaborate. Their roles, however specific, are interdependent and symbiotic.

The division of labour in The Cold Case Investigative Society is as follows:

Case Manager

- The Case Manager is responsible for the management of all case-related activities, overseeing progress, providing direction, responding to concerns, resolving conflicts both internal and external to the club, ensuring proper channels of communication between the various roles, and reporting on all of these aspects to me. The case manager should be the only member of the squad corresponding directly with me, and vice-versa, to avoid duplication.

Field Investigator

- The Field Investigators are imaginative yet restrained. They are adept at problem solving, deduction, and non-linear thinking, as well as dealing with people, interdicting conflict, and operating efficiently and with minimum supervision on tight timelines. Working both independently and as part of a team, the investigators will follow-up on all leads, loose ends, and questions both lingering and revealed as a result of the research conducted by the Data Exploitation Analysts, as well as pursuing their own hunches. This may at time involving cold calling stakeholders in the original investigation such as the original police officers assigned to the case. The Field Investigators report their findings as needed to the Case Manager and are responsible for summarizing their findings and justifying their investigative actions (specified by date and time) at the weekly case conferences documented by the Scribe.

Data Exploitation & Extrapolation Analysts

- The Data Exploitation Analysts are information professionals, as well as diligent, interdisciplinary researchers who are adept at finding loose ends, navigating public and proprietary databases, identifying patterns, excavating dated information, and using various media and search algorithms to find alternate routes to key information. This requires the analysis, synthesis, and exploitation of data using often disparate sources, and may additionally require calls or assistance from the field investigators to follow-up on promising leads (ie: calling a car dealership to obtain sales records for a certain make or model of vehicle identified through analysis as being relevant to the case, etc). This is a position that requires both initiative and imagination as much as it does computing and analytical skills, and requires working in tandem with the Field Investigators.

Media Liaisons

- The Media Liaisons are tasked with following up on information gleaned from original news pieces obtained by either the Data Exploitation Analysts or the Field Investigators, and corroborating all secondary source data by identifying the primary source(s). This will require their proactively and professionally

contacting the associated reporters cited in the original news stories who may have detailed information on the case that was never printed. It may also require their enlisting the help of reporters by, amongst other means, being given access to their original notes. Their tasks also include spreading the word about the work being done by contacting media not previously cited in the case. The objective behind this is i) provide awareness about and increased media exposure for the FIMS Investigative Society and get people talking about the case again and 2) obtain background information on places, business, and people that may not be available from the police. Given that the police and media frequently run parallel investigations and mimic each others' moves, this is a specialized position that requires more than just sending emails and will require developing and using existing contacts in the media industry.

University Liaison

- Acting on information provided by both the Field Investigators and Data Exploitation Analysts, the University Liaison has the delicate task of contacting and seeking the assistance of scholars, scientists, and experts from both UWO and other universities across Canada and the United States. These includes experts not only involved in the original case, but also those who may or may not be able to provide qualified second opinions on the existing forensic or eye witness evidence (ie: contacting a chemist at the University of Alberta for a second opinion or insight on a paint chip found at a crime scene or otherwise key to a case, etc). This position requires confidence, credibility, organizational skills, an existing knowledge about a wide array of topics, and the ability to respond to correspondence with timely professionalism and poise. It also requires that the incumbent do their own research to determine what field or subfield of expertise is relevant to a certain existing opinion, exhibit, or specimen in a case, and then find the right expert to consult about it. This also requires that the liaison properly advocate the value of the FIMS Investigative Society so that the expert agrees to provide their analysis or professional opinion at no cost and in good faith.

Exhibit Managers

- The Exhibit Managers are media archivists who work in tandem to secure, catalogue, collate, and make accessible to any member of the club at any given time, all documents, photographs, paperwork, forms, recordings, tables, figures, or other media related to the case and the FIMS Investigative Society itself. The position requires exceptional patience and organizational skills, as well as the ability to multi-task and keeps focus. The Exhibit Managers should identify a user-friendly system for each type of media (audio, visual, analogue, digital, paper, etc) and then manage the growing catalogue of materials while ensuring the continuity of all items and split the cataloguing evenly. The Exhibit Managers will work most frequently with the Case

Manager and the Scribe in terms of outgoing exhibits, and with all other members in terms of incoming exhibits that require cataloguing.

Case Scribe

- The Scribe is responsible for ensuring the quality, accuracy, and credibility of the final case report that may eventually become a public document, or will at the very least be assessed by other police agencies involved in the case. The Scribe is required to keep minutes at the weekly case conferences, as well as transcribe all of the investigative notes and summaries provided by all other members in order to create an ongoing narrative chronology of the investigation using the forensic style of writing. The "final" report may in fact be years from now, so it is key to have the report become a living document that can be inherited by future incarnations of the club, and that gets updated, modified, or annotated weekly. The Scribe must ensure that the report stays current in terms of reflecting the investigative actions taken, who is doing what, and where the investigation is going. It is also key that the Scribe stay in close contact with the Case Manager as these two positions are the only ones in the squad that have total knowledge of what everyone else is doing.