

Journal of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis



The Official Publication of the
International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts

December 2011 Volume 27 No. 4

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President's Message

Greetings, I hope this finds you all well.

Another successful IABPA Conference has come and gone. I am still receiving emails about the quality of the conference agenda. All of our presenters were very well received. Our workshops were full and education was flowing. The Hyatt did an outstanding job in all areas of this conference. The accommodations were incredible!

Thank you to those of you who were able to make it to Milwaukee this year. I appreciate the sacrifices many of you had to make to travel here and leave your families behind. I am looking forward to the IABPA Conference in Tucson in 2012.

Many subjects were discussed at the meeting. The topic of certification is at the top of the list. There was discussion about mentorship and the responsibility of all of us to maintain integrity in our discipline. Our new "WEB page" will be up and running by the time you read this issue of our Journal. This is an incredibly powerful management system that will allow us to improve the way we accomplish administrative things within this organization.

We have two applicants for The Dan Rahn Research Grant. Both projects are quite interesting. I look forward to the Research Committee's recommendation as to which applicant will receive the funding.

As 2011 nears its end, I wish to thank the 2011 Executive Board for their dedication and service to all of us. John Amish and Jeff Scozzafava will be stepping down as Vice-Presidents of their respective regions. Nominations for all Board positions were received during the general Business Meeting and all officers are running unopposed.

As always, if anyone would like to become more involved in this great organization, contact your regional Vice-President or me directly. Congratulations to Tom "Grif" Griffin on his promotion to Distinguished Member status--the highest honor the IABPA can award.

Blessings,
Todd



The Latex Lifting Method for the Recovery of Blood, DNA, and Dermal Ridge Evidence in Arson Cases

Dr. Silke M. C. Brodbeck, MD

Fires are often used by perpetrators to destroy evidence or to divert suspicion toward other individuals. Along with cleaning methods, fires are a common method of attempting to destroy evidence at crime scenes. Many people believe that fires destroy evidence due to the high temperatures that are produced. In reality, there is often significant evidence that survives and can be seen. Bloodstains are reported to survive temperatures over 800 degrees Celsius.

The challenge in the forensic work is to find the intact evidence beneath the soot. Fire is chemically an oxidation reaction, which is exothermic [11]. This means that energy is released. In areas where there is too little oxygen for complete combustion, soot is produced. Soot can cover trace evidence and produce a physical barrier between the trace evidence and the human eye. The human eye is not able to see the evidence beneath the soot due to its dark color.

The misconception that all trace evidence is destroyed in a fire can be demonstrated in a case which was published in 1998 by Eckert, James, and Katchis [1, 2]. A worker at a funeral home was suspected to have murdered his wife. In a crematorium at his workplace there were patterns which were consistent in shape with bloodstain patterns (Figures 1 and 2). Skeletal remains were found in a bucket in his garage, consistent with the human remains having been subjected to intense fire (Figure 3). Normal cremations result in desiccated bone fragments that are pulverized and packaged for burial. Usually three to four pounds remain (Figure 4). They are referred to as cremains after three to four hours in a crematorium with temperatures as high as 800 degrees Celsius. The identification of the wife was confirmed by DNA analysis of the bloodstain pattern in the oven and the bone fragments. Although the body was completely destroyed by fire, DNA was extracted from the remaining bone. In the investigation, a defect in the ignition of the burners was found. One burner ignited with a time delay (Figure 5), which led to lower temperatures in this area during the burning process.



Figure 1. Overall view of burned trace evidence on the inside the crematory oven.



Figure 2. Close view of the bloodstain pattern on the side wall of the crematory oven.



Figure 3. View of recovered human bones.

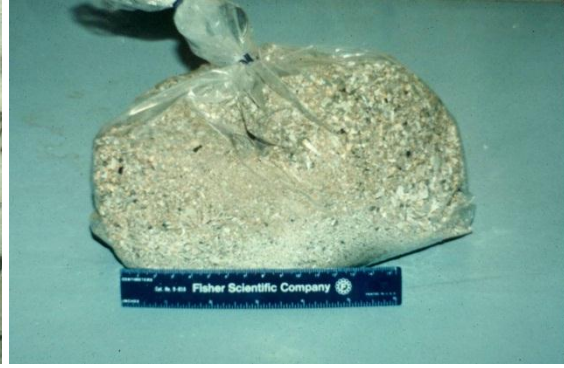


Figure 4. Normal cremains packaged for burial.

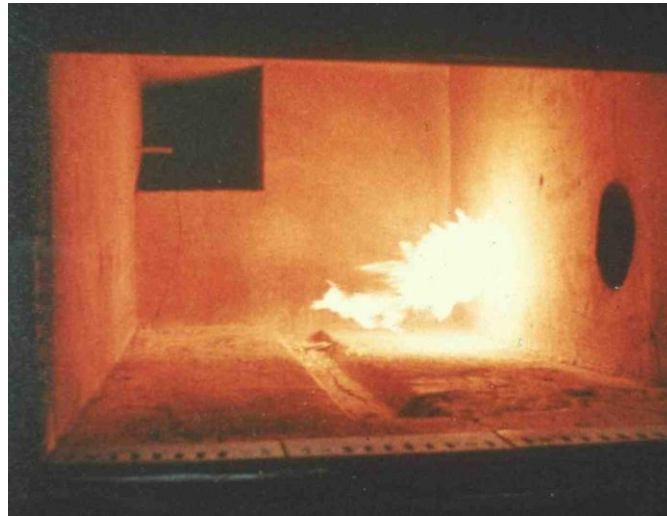


Figure 5. Delayed ignition of the second burner in the oven.

According to the literature, DNA in the blood has remained intact after exposure to temperatures over 800 degrees Celsius. One reason for this may lie in the stable structure of the DNA molecule, which is a double helix. At these temperatures, the presumptive testing for blood may not react.

One typical problem at a crime scene is the large area which needs to be searched for trace evidence. Although an oven in a crematorium offers a small and restricted area, soot makes any trace evidence impossible to perceive with the unaided eye. The challenge is to make it visible again without altering the evidence. Methods which use liquids (e.g., water) to clean soot from surfaces alter the surface and usually also destroy the evidence which lies beneath the soot. A solution for that problem was presented by Larkin, Marsh, and Larrigan (New Scotland Yard, GB) in 2006 [3, 4]. This group used liquid latex to reduce the soot. Historically, this method follows a procedure for the lifting of bloodstains from large areas, which was described by Hans Gross [8, 9, and 10]. He used a solution of gum Arabic on a substrate, such as glass plate or special paper to lift the bloodstain using the dried gum Arabic solution.

Before the liquid-latex technique, the standard was the use of casting material. The disadvantages of casting material are the paste-like consistency and the high price, which makes its use of casting material uneconomical and time-consuming for large areas of examination.

The search for a new technique by Larkin et al. was the result of a case, in which a dismembered body was found in the Thames River. In correlation to a kidnapping, there was a suspicion that the victim had been staying in a flat that had been burned. The injuries to the victim indicated that a blood-letting event had taken place, so they searched for a technique to examine areas such as walls in the burned flat.

Liquid latex is a material which is often used to produce forms and molded areas such as in handcraft works or in the production of latex clothing. It is a liquid and dries in a short time. Upon drying, it is transformed into an elastic film which can be easily pulled from a surface. The liquid latex combines mechanically with the soot, and when it is pulled from the surface, it removes the upper layers of soot. This process can be repeated as often as necessary. The evidence is usually not destroyed [12].

An advantage of this method is the preservation of dermal ridge evidence. Dermal ridge impressions can survive fires and become covered with soot. After removal of the upper layers of the soot, the details can be seen as soot adhering to the ridge detail. No further processing is necessary to make the prints visible (Figures 6-12).

Another advantage of liquid latex is the ability to change its consistency by the use of additives. Liquid latex can also be colored to provide better contrast in order to discern which areas have been covered.

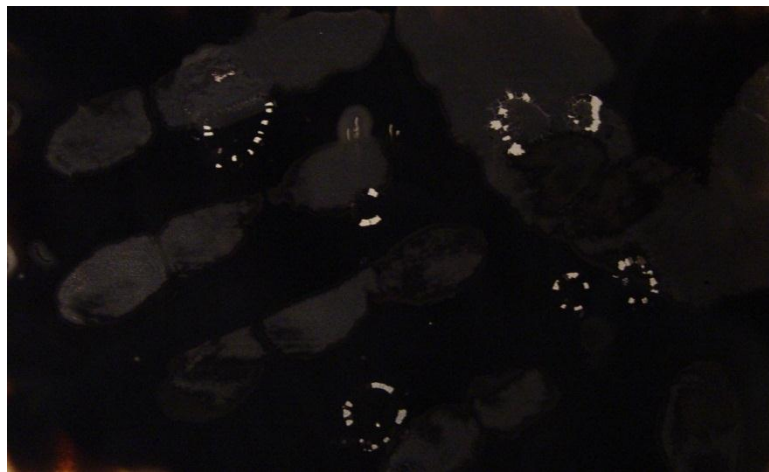


Figure 6. Metal plate covered with soot.



Figure 7. Metal plate after application of liquid latex.



Figure 8. Same metal after the latex has dried. The liquid latex has become transparent.

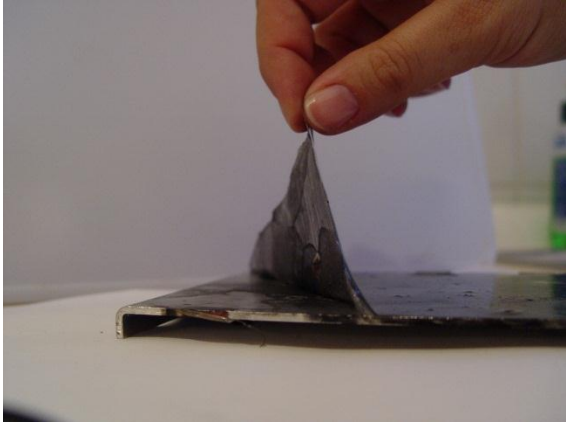


Figure 9. Removal of the dried latex.



Figure 10. Left--metal plate after removal of dried latex. Right--dried latex.



Figure 11. Macroscopic photograph of blood stain on plate after removal of soot by latex.



Figure 12. Fingerprint after soot removal by latex. The structure is disturbed by the uneven metal surface.

Small items can be dipped into latex. This is useful for items that are collected and taken to the laboratory. It is important that the remainder of the used liquid be discarded before examining another item of evidence in order to prevent cross-contamination.

The thicker the layer of latex, the longer the drying time, which can range from minutes to hours. The drying time is dependent on the liquid used and the thickness of the layer. Sometimes the bloodstain can be found on the latex, depending on the adhesion of the blood to the surface and the latex. Therefore, the latex should be examined prior to its disposal. If stains are on the latex it is important to know that the storage time of the dried latex is limited. Such samples should be examined right away. If latex lifts are to be stored, it is best to place them individually on a non-latex surface. Otherwise, layers of lifted latex will adhere to one another.

For large areas such as walls it is helpful to use a compressor system in order to deposit the latex in a thin layer. In this way, it usually dries quickly. Compressor systems are also used forensically for the application of chemicals in searching techniques (Luminol, Fluorescein) and enhancement techniques (Amido Black, Fuchsin, Titanium Dioxide). The costs are reasonable for a regular compressor. The advantage of spraying is the application to large areas and the shortened drying times due to the thinner layers. Because of the gentleness of the latex, this procedure can be repeated as often as needed. This method is also very inexpensive. Three liters of liquid latex can be purchased for approximately 35,00 Euros.

From the medical point of view, it is important to remark that some of the available liquid latexes use ammonia as their base. Therefore, personal protective equipment such as an appropriate respiratory mask is recommended. Products without ammonia are available, but an appropriate mask should still be used.

Individuals who are allergic to latex should not use this method. Because of quality issues and the large number of liquid latex products on the market, there should be tests run with the substance in the DNA laboratory to be sure that the liquid latex does not interfere with DNA analysis. To date, interferences between liquid latex products and DNA have not been reported.

Conclusion

Bloodstains and dermal ridge evidence can survive exposure to fire. It is reported in the literature that such evidence can survive temperatures over 800 degrees Celsius. The reactivity of a burned bloodstain with a presumptive test for blood can be diminished or destroyed, but this does not mean that there is no recoverable DNA in the burned stain.

Crime scenes which were disrupted by fire need to be searched carefully and examined with the same thoroughness or more as an unburned crime scene. All items found in the ashes should be documented. After that, a thorough search for trace evidence beneath the soot should be done. The latex lifting method presented in this article is used to remove soot from evidence. It is easy, inexpensive, fast, and preserves the evidence.

Acknowledgement

The author wishes to cordially thank Mr. Stuart H. James for permission to use figures 1-5. Figures 6-12 - Copyright Blutspureninstitut

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An Open Invitation to All Bloodstain Pattern Analysts

Carolyn Gannett

If you ever find anything ethically questionable in any of my reports, testimony, or other work, please do not hesitate to tell me.

I can't improve if I don't know what I'm doing wrong. I would be doing a disservice to my colleagues, the profession, the justice system, and the public if I practice unethically and am not open to hearing and learning from constructive criticism. You are doing me, our colleagues, our profession, our justice system, and the public a favor by letting me know. Just, please, do it in a constructive, professional, confidential manner.

It's not just a favor you'd be doing me and all those other entities—it's an ethical responsibility. The IABPA Code of Ethics paragraph 4.1.1 states, "A member shall not commit, tolerate, nor conceal a violation of this Code of Ethics." If you think I've violated the code, don't tolerate my conduct. You can start by letting me know—nicely. Then we'll have the option to resolve the matter interpersonally, as stated in the Code of Ethics section 4: "Apparent infractions may be resolved interpersonally or otherwise within an agency or company."

If you're not sure whether I've been unethical, you can always ask the Ethics Committee. One of their duties is to offer advice regarding ethical dilemmas. Similarly, if I'm not sure whether your feedback is warranted, I can ask the Ethics Committee for their insights.

Not to fear—asking the committee probably won't get me into any trouble (unless I ignore their advice). Besides, if it's a concern, you and I always have the option of submitting to them a version of the questionable report, testimony transcript, or description of the situation, from which all identifying information has been removed.

Another option: seek input from a respected analyst or two, rather than the Ethics Committee. If it were me, I'd give it to someone who is not a business associate or friend, in order to avoid any potential for bias. I'd also make sure that person really understands what forensic science ethics is all about.

The only time unethical conduct must be officially reported to the Association is when corrective measures have failed and the breach is egregious or repeated (IABPA Code of Ethics, Section 4: "A member shall report serious or repeated violations of the Code of Ethics to the Association if other appropriate corrective measures [if pursued] have failed"). That means I could do something questionable, ask the Ethics Committee for insights, and they could tell me I've repeatedly committed some horridly egregious act. If I immediately correct it, no one, including Ethics Committee members, is required to report it to the Association (they could, but it's not required, and it may not go anywhere if the problem's already been corrected). As a result, the problem is fixed, I become a better analyst, the Association is spared the pain and trouble of an investigation, I'm spared further embarrassment, the Association is spared possible litigation, and the world is a better place.

What if you are wrong—I've done nothing unethical after all? Well, I'll be happy to let you know that, and I'll even help you to understand why my conduct is not unethical. If you don't believe me, you can run it past the Ethics Committee. In the end, you'll gain new insights and, once again, the world is a better place.

So, please do me the favor of letting me know when you think I've breached the IABPA Code of Ethics. And, I'll do the same favor for you. In fact, let's not limit our generosity. Let's all help each other out and let each other know—in a constructive, professional, confidential manner—whenever we think one of use has breached the Code of Ethics. Let's all work together to make the world a better place.

The IABPA Code of Ethics Compared to Other Ethics Documents

Carolyn Gannett

The content of IABPA's Code of Ethics has been compared to similar documents from about three dozen other forensic science organizations. The results can be found on line in three spreadsheets posted on the California Association of Criminalists' website (www.cacnews.org/, "Ethics" tab). The spreadsheets provide ready access to forensic science ethical concepts from around the world, which were deemed important enough by forensic science communities to commit to ratified documents. They can be used to help solve ethical dilemmas, to help organizations improve their own ethics document, and to serve as a tool in teaching forensic science ethics.

On the "Ethics" tab you can also find a list of ethics-related resources including: classes and workshops, books, links to documents in the spreadsheet, videos from television journalism shows, and other resources.

If you know of an upcoming workshop or class, or have updates for the spreadsheet, please contact me at GannettForensics@aol.com and I will add them to the "Ethics" tab pages.



Abstracts of Presentations and Workshops Given at the 2011 IABPA Annual Training Conference in Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Presentations

Final Voyage

Stuart H. James
James and Associates Forensic Consultants, Inc.
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Abstract:

On Saturday, July 11th, 2009 Robert and Shirley McGill embarked on a cruise to celebrate their birthdays and her retirement. They were former high school sweethearts who reunited later in life and had been married for about four years. Their ship, the Carnival Elation set sail from San Diego, California to Cabo San Lucas in Baja, Mexico.

On Tuesday evening, July 14th, 2009 the cruise ship was on the final leg of the trip back to San Diego. Mr. McGill who had been drinking heavily that day was at a bar on the ship with his wife Shirley and another couple they had befriended on the cruise. They left the bar to go to their cabin but he returned shortly thereafter without her and resumed drinking with the couple. He repeatedly told the couple that he had killed his wife and finally the ship's security was notified. The body of Shirley McGill was discovered in the shower stall of their cabin. The cause of death was attributed to blunt force injuries and strangulation.

This presentation will discuss the bloodstain evidence at the scene and on the clothing of Robert McGill. Emphasis will be given to the significance of patterns of clotted spatters on his clothing likely produced as a combination of impact and expired blood. A search of the scientific literature revealed studies that indicated an accelerated clotting time of blood mixed with saliva due to a high level of Tissue Factor (TF) in saliva¹⁻⁵. Therefore, clot timing tests performed with freshly drawn human blood from a volunteer via venipuncture would not be valid for comparison to forensic casework where facial injuries contain mixtures of blood and saliva. It is also known that brain contains high level of TF that may affect clotting times in a similar manner with injuries producing an intermixing of brain tissue and blood such as seen in beating and gunshot wounds of the head. Any clotting time experiments performed in these situations may also be subject to significant error. This is an important area for consideration of additional research and experimentation.

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Have You Heard This One?

Lynne D. Herold, Ph.D.
Scientific Services Bureau
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
Los Angeles, California, USA

Abstract:

Three abbreviated cases will be presented. Initially none of these cases were worked in the field nor photo-documented as bloodstain pattern issues. Subsequently, as trial began in each of these cases, an evaluation of the

bloodstain patterns proved to be useful after the following statements were made (and no doubt we have all heard these same statements at some time in our careers):

1. Case #1: I was going to commit suicide when the gun went off accidentally.
2. Case #2: It was self-defense from deadly threat.
3. Case #3: What does all this splatter mean? You mean spatter counselor, and I see a patterns that can be described and characterized by appearance, but are apparently made by a heretofore unreported mechanism.

Shots in the Dark

Norman Reeves
Tucson, Arizona

Abstract:

Two people are shot in a vehicle and a parking lot and the shooting is captured on a security video. The remarkable video visualizes four shots in rapid succession and two additional gunshots. This unique case resulted with an original consultation with the prosecution and subsequent testimony for the defense. Missing evidence is a concern in the case.

Turkish Forensic System and Recent Situation of BPA in Turkey

Professor Kemalettin Acar, MD
Assoc. Prof. Faruk Asacioglu, MD, PhD
Murat Nihat Arslan, MD
Turkey

Abstract:

The Turkish forensic system is rather different from other countries. We have forensic departments belonging to Universities, Police and Gendarmerie forces and also Ministry of Justice. There is an official Council of Forensic Medicine which is dependent to Ministry of Justice in Turkey. This foundation was established by a special act for performing official expertise and all forensic analysis to Turkish Courts and Prosecution Offices. Universities have Forensic Medicine Departments in Medical Faculties for student education and research. A few universities also have Forensic Medicine Institutes which give postgraduate education. These departments and institutes also work for expertise. Turkish Police and Gendarmerie Organizations have Criminal Centers-Laboratories and have a role in forensic system in particularly investigation phase.

We have both advantages and disadvantages of our medicolegal system in Turkey. When we look at the field of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis, this discipline is quite new for us. There are some efforts which have been performed by a few scientists (e.g. Dr. Asacioglu et al) and there are a few BPA Analysts who have been attended Basic BPA Course, but now it's clear that we must work a lot and do much more attempts to move forward.

BPA in Poland

Kacper Choromański
University of Warsaw, Faculty of Chemistry,
Faculty of Law and Administration
Warsaw, Poland

Abstract:

The history of BPA in Poland is full of great moments but also there is a long time of stagnation. The presentation shows those moments and it explains why those situations appeared. Also this talk covers subjects as: how BPA works in Forensic Labs today; some perspectives of the future for forensics especially BPA in Poland and developing of teaching system for better specialists in labs but also in courts.

Research Impact Spatter Documentation in 3D Real Time

DeWayne Morris
Illinois State Police
Illinois

Abstract:

In February 2011, DeWayne Morris began work on a project to combine exported bloodstain pattern analysis software data with panorama photography in a virtual real time environment for use as demonstrative evidence. DeWayne's presentation will pictorially walk the viewer through this project. He will discuss the methods, software, and equipment used to accomplish this task.

Investigation of a Model for Stain Selection and a Robust Estimation for Area of Origin in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

Michael B. Illes
Ontario Provincial Police
Peterborough, Ontario
Canada

Abstract:

Bloodstain pattern analysis is fundamental to crime scene investigations by providing insight into the estimation of the area of origin of a blood source. The selection of bloodstains from an impact pattern is the foundation from which the estimation of the area of origin is derived. The purpose of this research was to develop a theoretical model for stain selection and establish a more robust estimation for the area of origin in the analysis of impact patterns. This model was developed by using quantitative data from marked zones on the impact pattern target surface. The minimum distance between the known blood source location and a single bloodstain line of trajectory was calculated for every bloodstain within each pattern developed. It has been determined that the zone location of a bloodstain is relevant for improving accuracy and that stains with all alpha angles can be used to calculate an area of origin estimation. Finally, this research also validated directional analysis and investigated the number of stains that may be required for a precise area of origin estimation.

The Physical Effects of Acid Yellow 7 Chemical Enhancement on Impact Pattern Area of Origin Estimations

Theresa Stotesbury
University of Auckland
New Zealand
Michael B. Illes
Ontario Provincial Police
Petersborough, Ontario
Canada
Andrew Vreugdenhil

Abstract::

Impact patterns that are generated on dark surfaces can become camouflaged, creating difficulties with conventional photographic methods that are used when estimating the area of origin. Chemical enhancement is an alternative technique that can be used to visualize these latent bloodstains. The application of Acid Yellow 7 to already fixed bloodstains provides a robust enhancement protocol which yields minimal stain distortion.

Image J software was utilized to count stains, resulting in an approximate 5% increase in small stain detection post-enhancement. Area analyses also performed with Image J demonstrates that the average area of a single stain increases by a factor of approximately 1.24 post-enhancement. When using the BackTrack™ suite of programs, this enlargement does not significantly affect the calculated impact angle of an enhanced bloodstain when compared to that of its original deposition ($P=0.585$). As a result, the area of origin can be estimated within the accepted error of ± 7 cm from the known blood source.

An Afternoon with Dahmer

Steven Spingola
City of Milwaukee Police Department (Retired)
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Abstract:

This presentation discusses the case of the Milwaukee serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer.

Water – A New Blood Enhancement Technique?

Martin Eversdijk
Amsterdam-Amstelland Regional Police
The Netherlands

Abstract:

It has been almost 75 years ago that Luminol was introduced to the forensic field as a blood search technique. Since this introduction, a lot of investigation has been done to enhance the solution for getting a longer and more intense (brighter) chemical luminescent reaction with blood. Some of these investigations had good results but most investigators concluded that adding more chemicals would give a brighter and longer reaction. However, a big problem was that adding more chemicals potentially caused damage to DNA. This presentation will focus on the enhancement of the blood not the enhancement of the solution.

“Visualization of Latent Bloodstains” - Course Development and Implementation

Paul Erwin Kish, MS
Forensic Consultant & Associates, Corning, New York, USA
Martin Eversdijk
Loc Forensic Products, Nieuw Vennepe, The Netherlands

Abstract:

After attending this presentation the attendees will have an understanding of the need for formal educational opportunities related to the techniques utilized in visualizing latent bloodstains, as well as, the curriculum, facility, and health and safety needs associated with this type of course.

The visualization of latent bloodstains is divided into two (2) segments; 1) Blood Searching Techniques - visualization of stains that are invisible and 2) Blood Enhancement Techniques - visualization of stains that are only partially visible (near-latent stains). Currently, a number of techniques which rely upon lighting, photography, chemical reactions or a combination of these techniques are being utilized in case work. These techniques have been the topic of innumerable articles, lectures, and textbook chapters but have not been the topic of any formalized, hands-on educational courses until 2010 when we developed the course entitled “Visualization of Latent Bloodstains.”

In assessing the need for a course specific to techniques used for the visualization of latent bloodstains we discovered most practitioners acquired their knowledge of this subject through “word of mouth”, review of the literature, and experience attained through utilizing chemicals (techniques) during actual casework. Many practitioners would often rely upon one technique for all situations. Few if any practitioners had any formal course work on visualization techniques and those who had course work had minimal to no hands-on practice with the visualization techniques. In reviewing casework we noted that practitioner(s); have over-interpreted the reactions observed with blood searching chemicals; lacked standardized protocols for visualization techniques; and had various issues associated with chemical mixing and application methods. The need for a week-long, hands-on course on the techniques currently available for visualizing latent bloodstains became readily apparent.

Within this presentation we will discuss the course curriculum, health and safety needs, and facility needs associated with this type of educational opportunity. The course curriculum is based upon giving students a working knowledge of the primary search, enhancement, and photographic techniques which have proven to provide good results. The course is approximately 60% hands-on. After the students are given instruction on a technique they immediately go into the laboratory to practice the technique. The course culminates with a “mock” scene/evidence examination project. This culmination activity requires the students to utilize ALL of

their new knowledge to evaluate the evidence/scene, select the appropriate searching / enhancement technique, and then process the evidence.

The health and safety issues with this type of course cannot be underestimated. They include: chemical hygiene issues, biological concerns, chemical waste, as well as the issues associated with working in dark and hot environments. Due to the environmental challenges the students will face in actual casework, health and safety must be discussed and emphasized continually. Appropriate safety equipment and protocols such as; splash proof eye protection, Tyvek® suits, shoe covers, face mask, eye wash bottles, and a chemical hygiene plan are essential requirements.

The facility needs specific to this course would include; rooms which can be completely darkened with washable floors, multiple chemical fume hoods, and a facility where the utilization of blood and chemicals is not an issue. Our health and safety needs are well accommodated by college science laboratories. Normally colleges have a number of available rooms which can also be darkened as needed. In the college environment you will normally have to utilize non-human blood, which is not a problem with this type of course.

A discussion of the challenges we faced in the development and implementation of this type of educational opportunity will be discussed. After attending this presentation it will become apparent to the attendees that a course on the visualization of latent bloodstains should be a prerequisite for any bloodstain pattern or crime scene analyst.

Live Imaging of Bloodstains on Dark Fabric Using Near-Infrared and a Modified SLR Digital Camera

Ted Silenieks,
Russell Cook
Kareana Turner
Forensic Science SA,
Adelaide, South Australia
Jose Nunn
Flinders University,
Adelaide, South Australia

Abstract:

Live near-infrared screening offers an alternative non destructive means to visualise bloodstains and bloodstain patterns by improving the contrast between certain dark coloured fabric and the bloodstain deposited on that fabric. This improvement is often dramatic and is attributed to the difference in absorbance of near-infrared light by bloodstains and dyed fabrics.

In this study the infrared blockers were removed from a Nikon D5000 digital SLR camera and by utilising the live view mode, the camera was converted to a versatile searching tool. The live view function allowed instant visualisation of bloodstains on certain dark coloured fabrics, locating previously unseen bloodstains and bloodstain patterns. This allowed for the interpretation of the bloodstains and the location of those bloodstains to be marked, presumptively tested and sampled. The camera was also used to capture raw images or movies detailing the findings.

This study also used hyperspectral imaging to assess contrast between bloodstains and different dark coloured fabrics at defined wavelengths over the visible and near-infrared range. The use of appropriate light sources, contrast enhancement techniques, limitations in bloodstain pattern recognition, sensitivity and the reliability of near-infrared detection of bloodstains were examined.

Bloodstain Pattern Analysis in the Medical Examiner's Setting

T. Paulette Sutton
Forensic Consultant
Memphis, Tennessee

Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (BPA) has been utilized in police investigations for many years. One area of forensics that has not often used BPA is the Medical Examiner's Office. The Memphis and Shelby County Medical Examiner's Office was a division within the University of Tennessee for over 40 years. As such, we were tasked to perform forensic analysis for law enforcement, but also to assist the Medical Examiner.

This presentation will demonstrate how BPA can assist the Medical Examiner in, not only, determining the manner and cause of death, but also in substantiating and supporting that decision to law enforcement, prosecutors, family members and the public. Application of the Scientific Method in the field—not just in the laboratory—will also be shown using case examples.

Evaluation of Commercially Manufactured “Spatter Blood” for BPA Experiments Involving Impact Angle Calculation

Elizabeth Toomer
Supervisory Special Agent
Forensic Science Division
Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS)
Washington, DC

Abstract:

Commercially manufactured synthetic blood products have been advertised to be an economical, efficient and safer method of conducting experimentation in bloodstain pattern analysis. This presenter recently conducted a basic Bloodstain Pattern Familiarization course utilizing both sheep blood and synthetic "Spatter Blood" (manufactured by Medtech Forensics) simultaneously for all course practicals and laboratory exercises. During the known impact angle calculation exercises, sheep blood and spatter blood was utilized to create bloodstains at known impact angles. The impact angles were then calculated in order to compare and contrast the calculated value with an expected value. The Spatter Blood was found to have deviation from the known and calculated impact angle as compared to the sheep blood. Bloodstains created using sheep's blood closely correlated to the known impact angle. This presentation will present the findings based on the comparison of Spatter Blood to sheep's blood in examination of bloodstains at known impact angles. This study is a preliminary study and further research is needed to examine other variables including additional synthetic blood products.

While You Were Sleeping – Two Similar Cases of Impact Spatter

Jane Moira Taupin,
Forensic Consultant
Melbourne, Australia

Abstract:

This presentation will describe two crime scenes attended by the author in England which shows the many benefits of attending blood pattern scenes with significant spatter. The scenes were separated by 5 years and in different counties but were similar in circumstance, place and method of attack. Both victims were nurses, lived in 2 story houses in a well to do neighborhood and were attacked while asleep in their own beds. The women were both severely bashed across the head and had significant injuries but each survived, although neither could remember the incident. The police requested the blood spatter at each scene be assessed to ascertain the possible weapon and mode of attack.

The direction and location of the impact spatter in the bedroom of each victim indicated that a short handled blunt implement was used to inflict the injuries. Voids on the walls, the directionality of the impact spatter and soaking contact stains indicated the location of the head when bludgeoned and shortly afterwards. A plastic dumbbell was found downstairs in the first crime scene with traces of blood; the husband admitted his guilt whilst the author was still at the scene and subsequently pleaded guilty. A full champagne bottle covered in blood was found downstairs in a kitchen bin at the second crime scene. This time the husband admitted the assault but said he hit her only once due to his medication - thus the argument concentrated on the possible number of times of attack by the weapon. BPA assisted in determining the minimum number of blows. Evidence was given at trial in front of both the disfigured victim (shielded from the jury) and the defendant; the defendant was found guilty.

Wound Analysis and BPA

Rex Sparks
Des Moines Police Department
Des Moines, Iowa

Abstract

The interrelationship of wound type and location with bloodstain pattern analysis will be discussed.

If the Right Question is not Asked...

Mikle van der Scheer, Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI)
The Netherlands

Abstract:

If the customer is besides the so-called *source level* (from whom could the biological material originate?) also interested in the *activity level* (how did the biological material come there?), the forensic expert needs more information than only a general question in the order of 'search for biological traces and generate DNA-profiles'. The case which will be presented started out as a typical source level case. During the appeal sessions in Court the activity level was addressed. Since the source of the blood was not questioned, it was now important to consider the findings of the BPA and the DNA research in the light of two scenarios. The defense hypothesis versus the prosecution hypothesis.

This presentation deals with the importance of the *question* which is asked beforehand. Since the nature of the question defines what kind of examination strategy is followed, it also determines (part of) the outcome. Therefore the correct formulation of the question is of the highest importance. By following the whole development of this case from the crime scene and the first forensic examinations until the final judgment of the Court of Appeal, it is shown how a source level strategy is transformed into an activity level approach. What is the difference and what extra information is required for reporting at activity level?

Fallen Angel

Celestina Rossi
Montgomery County Sheriff's Office
Conroe, Texas
Stuart H. James
James and Associates Forensic Consultants, Inc.
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Abstract:

What happens when a community demands justice for the death of the town "Angel" who just happens to be the longtime mistress of an elected official? What happens to the community when the court case ends in a mistrial? This presentation will take a look at the crime scene photographs, the toxicology of the decedent and the research into similar death investigations in a quest to answer the question... Was it Murder or Suicide?

Measurements and Comparisons of Velocities of Swinging Hammer and Blood Spatters Using a High-Speed Camera

Young Il Seo
National Forensic Service of Korea
Busan, Korea

Abstract:

Bloodstains can be classified into the low velocity, medium velocity and high velocity system. Velocities in this system represent the velocity of the wounding agent (the force applied) and not the velocity of the blood in flight. Thus there is no reference system about the velocity of the blood in flight in the existing bloodstain classification system. Applying bloodstain pattern analysis to the real crime scene case, we needed to have the reference system of the velocities of impact spatter, cast-off spatter and expectorate spatter. Therefore, we measured the velocities of these spatters using a high-speed camera and we analyzed the results.

As a result, when the average velocity of a hammer swung with all the experimenter's strength at a pool of blood is about 12.5 m/s, the average velocity of impact spatter that is generated by the swinging hammer is about 52.0 m/s. This velocity is about 4.7 times faster than that of swing cast-off spatter that is generated by swinging a hammer with all the experimenter's strength and about 3.9 times faster than that of expectorate spatter that was generated by emitting blood from the mouth with all the experimenter's strength. The velocities of cast-off spatter and expectorate --spatter, however showed similar distributions. Our experiments that measure the velocities of droplets of blood

spatters in flight under the specific conditions of being generated at their fastest speeds can give some reference to the classification system of velocities of bloodstains, which has not been distinct up to now.

SWGSTAIN Update

Dr. David Baldwin
Midwest Forensics Resource Center
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa

Abstract:

Dr. David Baldwin and a panel of SWGSTAIN members will provide updates on recently published guidelines and current work in the subcommittees of Business and Strategic Planning, Legal, Quality Assurance, Research, Taxonomy and Terminology, and Training and Education. Following the updates the panel will be happy to respond to questions about the function and products of SWGSTAIN and to receive requests and recommendations for future directions.

Workshops

Of What Are We Made: An Introduction to the Basic Human Body Tissues

Lynne D. Herold, Ph.D.
Scientific Services Bureau
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
Los Angeles, California, USA
Gary Crawford
Mideo Systems, Inc.
Huntington Beach, California, USA

Abstract:

This lecture and workshop are designed to introduce the attendee to the seven basic human body tissues:

- blood
- connective tissue
- epithelium
- nerve
- muscle
- bone
- cartilage

It is designed to expand your understanding from a biological and scientific view of:

- the recognizable and characteristic form and function of the basic tissues
- the integration and structural relationships among the tissues to form other structures, organs and organ systems
- how to preliminarily recognize the tissues visually, or with moderate magnification, or microscopically
- how to collect and preserve different tissue types, and appropriate documentation of observations
- how the presence of these tissues could and does affect bloodstain pattern evaluations, interpretations, and potential experimental or research designs, as well as other laboratory examinations for reconstruction purposes

The instructional methods will include lectures, group viewing of prepared and unprepared body tissues both macroscopically and microscopically, and some individual hands-on exercises which will introduce the attendee to the first-hand experience in simple preparations and observations of body tissue.

But you are not the hardcore scientist by education or training? It should not matter. This workshop is not designed to break your brain. It can at least give you a new appreciation and education as to of what humans are made and why you should care. Are your capillaries looped?

Bloodstain Patterns on Clothing - a Theoretical and Practical Analysis

Jane Moira Taupin
Forensic Consultant
Melbourne, Australia

This workshop will discuss the observation and interpretation of bloodstain patterns on clothing. Patterns of bloodstains on clothing are some of the most important patterns of evidential value in a crime; they are also probably the most common type of reconstruction pattern. Unlike crime scenes however, the interpretation of blood patterns on clothing has great limitations due to the nature of the clothing (more absorbent than walls or floors for example) and the fact that the clothing of a suspect or victim may move after or during the shedding of the blood. Nevertheless, the finding of blood patterns on clothing should lead the examiner to attempt an analysis of the patterns and their possible sources.

The appearance of the blood pattern on a garment can be as much a function of the construction and composition of the clothing as the method of blood deposition. Consequently it is important for the examiner to have some knowledge of the structure of different kinds of textile fabrics as well as an understanding of their mechanical and physical properties, such as elasticity. This workshop will provide the participant with an understanding of the basic properties in clothing construction and composition to consider when analysing blood stains on garments.

Part 1 – Theory

History of exhibit and background information
Formulation of hypotheses
Construction of garments (knits, weaves, felts)
Composition of garments (including natural and synthetic or combination, coating materials)
Observation and classification of different mechanisms of deposition of the bloodstain (passive versus active bloodstaining) on various garments
Relationship to other stains and deposits and damage including observation and sampling order
Interpretation of the bloodstain/s and context of the case
Limitations
Case studies and recommendations for further reading

Part 2 – Practical

Observation and individual classification of different types of material
Observation and individual interpretation of different classes of bloodstains on different materials including contact, dripping and impact spatter
Interpretations, conclusions and limitations
Blind test of 5 stains for perusal and individual advice

Ethics in Forensic Science: Application of Code Content to Realistic Scenarios

Carolyn Gannett
Gannett Forensics
San Diego, California

Abstract:

This four-hour workshop will focus on the practical application of forensic science ethics codes to realistic ethical dilemmas in forensic science. The target audience is individuals who work with evidence in traditional crime laboratory disciplines, including bloodstain pattern analysis and crime scene reconstruction, or who teach in forensic science programs. The workshop consists primarily of classroom discussion but also includes lecture material.

Class size is limited in order to facilitate discussion. Students will be divided into five groups of two to four students each. The groups will be tasked with resolving dilemmas assigned to them. This will involve identifying the ethical issues at stake, weighing them against the contents of 23 forensic science ethics documents, and drawing conclusions regarding courses of action. The groups will then present their results to the class for discussion.

Students are encouraged to submit their own short (no more than a few sentences), sanitized scenarios for consideration as scenarios to be discussed in class (send submissions by 09/16/11 to GannettForensics@aol.com). The submitter shall redact identifying information from the scenario. The instructor will not link student names to those submissions that are used in class, but may modify scenarios for clarity and anonymity.

Lecture material will offer insight into the purpose and importance of ethics codes, the difference between ethics and morals and how they complement each other, motivations for unethical conduct, black-and-white code content, and the use of a survey of the content of 23 forensic science ethics documents.

Zone Stain Selection Model Training and Scene Application for Area of Origin Estimation in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

Michael B. Illes
Ontario Provincial Police
Peterborough, Ontario
Canada

Abstract:

This workshop will provide instruction on the implementation of the zone stain selection model that was presented in the general session. The model and training application has been peer reviewed and published within a research thesis and a forensic science journal (Participants will receive a copy of the literature supporting an evidence-based approach). Candidates will be provided an opportunity to analyze an impact pattern and apply the training model which will help sharpen or develop their stain selection skills. Finally, the instructor will make available a scene application for the model along with critical discussion surrounding the research - including statistical data - to support the process.

Courtroom Testimony – Responding to Cross-Examination

Stuart H. James
James and Associates Forensic Consultants, Inc.
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
LeeAnn Singley, MS
Grayson Singley Associates, LLC
Duncannon, Pennsylvania
Paul E. Kish
Forensic Consultant & Associates
Corning, New York

Abstract:

The attendees of this workshop will participate in an interactive workshop where commonly (and sometimes not so commonly) asked cross-examination questions will be answered and discussed. Due to the nature and what seems to be unending supply of such questions, this type of workshop tends to be unique each time it is offered. This workshop is meant for those who have presented or anticipate presenting expert testimony in bloodstain pattern analysis (BPA). The culmination of a bloodstain pattern analysis case is the presentation of expert testimony in court. The U.S. court system is an adversarial system where there are two opposing sides, the prosecution and the defense, each with their own conflicting agenda. The prosecution, representing the State, must prove their case beyond a reasonable doubt; while the defense in representing the accused will attempt to illustrate doubt within the State's case. In an effort to accomplish their agenda, each attorney will often have the opportunity to cross-examine expert witnesses. During questioning, the attorney may endeavor to show doubt by confronting the witness's credibility or that of the discipline in which the expert is testifying. In addition, counsel may attempt to get the expert to waver in the strength of their opinions by accepting other "possible" explanations for the evidence. Through cross-examination of a BPA expert, attorneys typically attempt to: (1) solicit favorable information for their case; (2) discredit the discipline of BPA; or 3) discredit the expert providing BPA testimony. Cross-examination often begins with counsel soliciting favorable information but may end with the attorney attacking the credibility of the discipline or the expert witness. The scope of cross-examination questions can and often is extremely "broad" from your educational background, to the theory of bloodstain pattern analysis, to error rate, to the technical review process, etc. Cross-examination is almost never limited to what is in your report or the case at hand. Never underestimate what an attorney may ask you.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSTS
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
5 October 2011
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE

Todd Thorne, President
Rex Sparks, Vice President Region III
Leah Innocci, Vice President Region II
Brett McCance, Vice President Region VI
Norman Reeves, Secretary Treasurer
Anthony Mangione, Sergeant at Arms
Stuart James, Historian

The meeting was called to order at 9:45 AM and President Thorne asked for a moment of silence for Phyllis MacDonell and Rosemary Carter who passed this year. A quorum of members was present at the meeting.

The applicant list was provided to the membership at the meeting and President Thorne made a motion to advance the applicants to provisional status. The motion was seconded by Paul Kish and approved by the body. President Thorne made a motion to advance the provisional members who applied for full membership. The motion was seconded by Larry Renner and approved by the body.

Cele Rossi made a motion that the 2010 meeting minutes be approved. The motion was seconded and by Richard Dupont and approved by the body.

President Thorne introduced attorney Tim Hawks who described his firm and his services that have been provided to the IABPA during 2011.

SERGEANT AT ARMS REPORT

Sergeant at arms Anthony Mangione reported no activity.

HISTORIAN REPORT

Historian Stuart James indicated that he was collecting memorabilia and previous newsletters. A request was made for anyone with patches pens and other memorabilia to contact him if they are interested in donating them to the organization.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Norman Reeves, secretary/treasurer reported that the financial report was provided at the meeting and that the organization is in good standing financially currently. There were some additional expenses during 2011 that the organization could comfortably handle based on our current financial situation. Cele Rossi made a motion to accept the treasurer's report, which was seconded by Andre Hendricks. The body approved the motion.

LeeAnn Singley discussed considering smaller venues to keep costs down in the future. Carolyn's Gannett inquired as to where the income other than dues was coming from. A discussion regarding dues, conference income, application fees, interest, as sources of income. The income stated is a general statement of gross income and not net income derived from the IRS filing information.

Dwayne Morris had a discussion regarding if a nonprofit organization has a cap for funds, do we need to decrease fees? Secretary-treasurer Norman Reeves indicated that to operate we

should have 2 times what our operating fees are per year on average. Our operating fees per year are approximately \$50,000. The funds that are present enable the Association to fund grants, purchase equipment, make donations, and provide for the unexpected. In the current economy, conferences may have lower attendance than previous years yet the hotel costs and other conference costs will continue to be the same or rise.

President Thorne indicated there has been some discussion about increasing dues and we would like the dues to remain the same for the foreseeable future.

Norman Reeves indicated further that the hotel is used to based there profit on booked rooms and now they are basing it on very high food costs. This has made a difference with cash flow as it relates to conferences.

Cele Rossi discussed using professional conference planners. Norman Reeves indicated that they have been used in the past but currently our conference planners are doing a great job. The professional planners costs are borne by the hotel and indirectly by the Association. A discussion regarding conferences and costs ensued.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT

Norman Reeves, chair of the membership committee reported 141 requests for promotion associate members and the vice president's processed applications in a timely manner.

VICE PRESIDENT REGION II REPORT

Rex Sparks region 3 vice president reported processing 27 applications. He discussed some times that there was a difficulty contacting instructors to verify the applicant's credentials. Sparks discussed submissions of articles to the Journal.

VICE PRESIDENT REGION I REPORT

Anthony Manginone read Jeff Scozzafava's Region 4 report to the membership. 37 applications were processed 31 new member applications and 6 requests for promotion to full membership. The Internet committee explored options and negotiated several web design companies. My regrets for not being in attendance due to family obligations.

VICE PRESIDENT REGION 4 REPORT

President Thorne indicated that vice-president of region 4, John Amish was not present this year. He is currently resigning from his position as vice president and has submitted no report.

VICE PRESIDENT REGION II REPORT

Leah Innocci, vice president of Region 2 indicated that she processed 17 applications.

VICE PRESIDENT REGION V REPORT

Peter Lamb vice president region 5 report was published in September's Journal.

VICE PRESIDENT REGION VI REPORT

Brett McCance vice president region 6 discussed on-going courses provided in region 6. Brett thanked Mark Reynolds for his contributions. McCance indicated he had 9 applications 5 for advancement and 4 for membership. There was discussion regarding forensic conferences in Australia.

CERTIFICATION COMMITTEE REPORT

Chairman Donald Schuessler thanked the committee members for all of their help. Don discussed surveys conducted on-line and at the Portland meeting. NAS report and legislation regarding expert court testimony was discussed. Information was placed in the IABPA Journal for input and none was received. Todd Thorne discussed IAI testing with Michael Van Stratton regarding IAI's certification process. Larry Renner also discussed IAI Certification. Paul Kish discussed the financial and infrastructure of conducting a certification program and that IAI already has this in place. Further discussion regarding testing, standards, qualifications for certification, mentoring, testing in BSP courses and non-United States policies.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT

Chairperson Leah Innocci trying to implement structured training program basic to competency. Leah discussed full step training programs rather than piecemeal. There were discussions regarding other jurisdictions, judicial systems and certifications.

ETHICS COMMITTEE REPORT

Chairman Rex Sparks thanked the committee for their work and discussed the new ethics code. There was one complaint currently pending to be reviewed promptly.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Chairman Stuart James discussed the Journal of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis this year and thanked the Associate Editors for their work. Brian Yamashita was thanked for abstracts from the Canadian Journal of Forensic Science and Carolyn Gannett for abstracts from IAI. There was a discussion of Journal availability on the website. Stuart requested a European member be on the publication committee. David Baldwin discussed Journal being available to non-members. Copyright issues were discussed.

DAN RAHN SCHOLARSHIP GRANT COMMITTEE

Brian Yamashita indicated nothing to report.

WEBMASTER REPORT

Joe Slemko reported about the new website design and a request for photos for the website.

BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

Chairperson Carolyn Gannett discussed re-writing the bylaws and the code of ethics and the publication on the website. President Thorne asked for a motion to accept the new by-laws and ethics code. Carolyn Gannett made the motion and Lisa DiMeo seconded it. The body approved the motion.

President Thorne put forth the board's nominations for 2012.

Region I	Vice-President	Carolyn Gannett
Region II	Vice-President	Leah Innocci
Region III	Vice-President	Rex Sparks
Region IV	Vice-President	Anthony Mangione
Region V	Vice-President	Peter Lamb

Region VI Vice-President
Secretary Treasurer
Sergeant At Arms
Historian

Brett McCance
Norm Reeves
Joe Slemko
Stuart James

No further nominations were submitted from the floor, Reeves made a motion to close the nominations and it was seconded by Andre Hendrix. President Thorne expressed his appreciation for the opportunity to be President of the IABPA. LeeAnn Singley discussed the ability to change the Wisconsin attorney's when a different president is elected. President Thorne discussed the need for the attorney based upon prior ethic complaints that would have been denied a due process if moved forward. LeeAnn Singley made a motion for adjournment, which was seconded by Larry Renner.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:45 AM



Recipients of the Good of the Association Award



Joe Slemko



Carolyn Gannett

Joe Slemko was recognized for his excellent work on the new IAPBA website. Joe has been an officer with the Edmonton, Canada Police for twenty-five years. He is also a private consultant and a University instructor in the areas of criminal investigation techniques and the forensic sciences.

He has actively studied Bloodstain Pattern Analysis for nineteen years as a member of the IABPA, he has contributed to the Association as a Regional Vice-President, Associate editor of the IABPA News/ Journal of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis, member of the ethics committee. He has been the IABPA website developer/manager for the past eleven years.

Carolyn Gannett was recognized for her excellent work with the IABPA with the current overhaul of the IABPA's Code of Ethics and the Code of Ethics Enforcement Policy. She chairs the IABPA Bylaws Committee and Legislation Committee as well. She was the IABPA Vice President of Region I (2009-2010).

Carolyn has twenty years of experience as a forensic scientist in public crime laboratories where she qualified as an expert in several forensic science disciplines, including bloodstain pattern analysis. Her interest in studying ethics began while completing requirements for an undergraduate major in Philosophy. Recently, she has been focusing that interest on studying the content of forensic science codes of ethics and educating forensic scientists throughout the state of California in applying that content to realistic scenarios. Profession association service includes serving as the current Chair of the Ethics Committee of the California Association of Criminalists (CAC), past service on the CAC Ad Hoc Committee to develop a model for a national code of forensic science ethics, and seven past years on the CAC Board of Directors, including a term as President.

Tenth IABPA Distinguished Member Award Announced



Tom "Grif" Griffin

While a graduate student in chemistry at the University of Northern Colorado in 1977, Tom "Grif" Griffin -- IABPA's newest Distinguished Member -- first began work in forensics, including reading about bloodstain pattern analysis. The following year he went to work for the Greeley, Colo., Police Department as a criminalist and a CSI. Then, in the early 1980s, he participated in BPA training classes led by Dick Hopkins and Herbert Leon MacDonell.

Grif was hired by the Colorado Bureau of Investigation as a forensic chemist in September 1982 and he began working BPA cases. His other CBI responsibilities included analysis for controlled substances and for fire debris and explosives as well as primer residue. His expertise led him to become a lead crime scene investigator for CBI, which included crime scene reconstruction (and bloodstain pattern analysis, of course) on scene and in the laboratory.

He joined IABPA in 1987 and attended his first conference in 1988, which was held in Denver. It was here Grif made his first case presentation to the attendees. Also, that same year saw Grif serving as a charter member in organizing the Rocky Mountain Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts and for which he has been vice president and president.

Meanwhile, since his IABPA membership, Grif has worked in various capacities, such as serving on the Education Committee and in the position of vice president for the Rocky Mountain Time Zone (1992). That also was the year he, John Anderson, and Ross Gardner hosted the IABPA conference in Colorado Springs. He was elected IABPA president for 1993 and 1994. When the 2008 IABPA annual conference was held in Boulder, Colo., Grif was an active member of the RMABPA planning committee.

Over the years, Grif has been a member of numerous professional organizations and associations, working on various committees specific to bloodstain pattern analysis. In particular, he was a member of the International Association for Identification's Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Committee for Training. He currently serves on the IAI Bloodstain Pattern Analyst Certification Board having received his own certification in 1999. Grif has co-presented BPA workshops at the annual IAI Training Conference since 2000. He also is a charter member of the Scientific Working Group on Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (SWGSTAIN) and has served as its vice chair since its founding in 2002.

Grif retired from the CBI in November 2009 to form his own company, Griffin Forensic Solutions and Consulting. He also is a partner with Bevel, Gardner & Associates, for which his primary function is teaching BPA classes.

Grif lives in Greeley, Colorado with his wife, Nancy. They have two adult children, Timothy and Megan, and two grandchildren, Bentley and Winter.

SWGSTAIN Document Review Committee Report

Carolyn Gannett and Elizabeth Toomer

Request For BPA Photos

IABPA members who have close-up photos (with scales) that could serve as good examples of stains and patterns are asked to consider sending them to a co-chair of this committee.

The SWGSTAIN Taxonomy and Terminology subcommittee is assembling an atlas of stains and patterns and invites the BPA community to contribute photographs. Of particular interest are examples of edge characteristics, parent stains, satellite stains, spatter stains, irregular margins, scallops, and spines, but other stains and patterns are welcome, as well.

Committee Makeup

The Document Review Committee seeks to be comprised of members from all the continents and as many countries as possible. If you would like to serve on this committee, please contact one of the co-chairs or the IABPA President. Committee members are asked to comment on SWGSTAIN drafts that are open for public review.

At the recent IABPA training conference, President Todd Thorne selected co-chairs Carolyn Gannett and Elizabeth Toomer to lead the SWGSTAIN Document Review Committee. Two co-chairs were appointed in order to maximize IABPA's involvement with SWGSTAIN and to increase IABPA member response to SWGSTAIN products. The co-chairs can be reached at GannettForensics@aol.com and ToomerForensics@gmail.com.

November 2011 SWGSTAIN Meeting

SWGSTAIN funded three IABPA representatives to attend the November 2011 meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah. Both co-chairs attended their first meeting as IABPA liaisons. The co-chairs monitored and participated in all but one subcommittee—Training and Education. That subcommittee was attended the entire week by the IABPA Training and Education Committee Chair, Leah Innocci.

Guidelines for Report Writing in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis is available for public comment until March 1, 2011. Comments may be sent to the IABPA committee's co-chairs or to the chair of the SWGSTAIN Quality Assurance Subcommittee. The most recently finalized guidance document is *Guidelines for the Validation of New Procedures in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis*. SWGSTAIN receives feedback and will respond to inquiries on all their published documents, including those that have been finalized. IABPA members who have feedback on any SWGSTAIN documents may send it to the IABPA committee co-chairs or directly to the appropriate SWGSTAIN subcommittee chair. SWGSTAIN products are listed below and may be accessed through their website, www.swgstain.org.

- *Guidelines for the Validation of New Procedures in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis*
- *Preparation for an Admissibility Hearing*
- *Guidelines for a Quality Assurance Program in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis and Appendix*
- *Guidelines for Proficiency Testing in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis*
- *Recommended Terminology*
- *Guidelines for the Minimum Education and Training Requirements for Bloodstain Pattern Analysts*
- *A listing of relevant publications by topic: PDF format or EndNote Library format*
- *A listing of research needs for the discipline of bloodstain pattern analysis*

Subcommittee Updates as of April 2011

Legal- Terry Laber (for Jeff Gurvis) reported that:

the subcommittee submitted its reviewed and revised validation document to the Executive Board for review and publication.
the subcommittee had submitted draft 1 and 5 year plans to the BSP [Business and Strategic Planning] subcommittee
the subcommittee had begun work on its admissibility resource kit (and that it would include international content as well as North American)

Quality Assurance- LeeAnn Singley reported that her group had:

completed a draft document on BPA report-writing. It will give the document to [SWGSTAIN Chair] David [Baldwin] for circulation among the subcommittees prior to the next meeting.
submitted draft 1 and 5 year plans to BSP.

Research- Mike Illes reported that his group had:

placed an EndNote research library on the SWGSTAIN website for BPA use
revised and completed its list of research needs in BPA, and hoped to post that to the SWGSTAIN website
drafted a strategic plan and submitted it to BSP
developed a new method for assigning and completing BPA research review articles
reviewed the results of a “mini-validation” study, to be revised for future use.

Strategic and Business Planning- Mark Reynolds reported that:

his group received draft strategic plans from the subcommittee chairs,
he had increased the entries in his strategic planning database.

Terminology and Taxonomy- Phillippe Esperanca reported that his group:

had updated the BPA Atlas
added a classification system to it
would distribute the Atlas at the next meeting for group review
and hoped to revisit the question of taxonomy in BPA in the near future.

Training and Education- Toby Wolson reported that his group had:

reviewed and revised its process map
completed a draft training document and submitted it to the EB [Executive Board]
hoped that the draft could be circulated before the next meeting
and had drafted a strategic plan.



CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

The conference will be a blend of case and research presentations to the general session and scheduled workshops. The conference schedule and workshop information will be published and posted on **www.iabpa.org**. Workshop pre-registration will be available when the conference schedule is published on the IABPA website.

SPOUSE/GUEST COORDINATOR

MARY ANN REEVES

Maryannr1@mac.com

Please complete and e-mail this form to Norman Reeves at:

norman@bloody1.com

Submit by Fax to: 520-760-6620, or

Submit by mail with payment (Check or Purchase Order):

IABPA

12139 E Makohoh Tr. Tucson, AZ 85749

520.760.6620

FAX 520.760.5590

Credit card payment at www.iabpa.org

The Conference will be held at the beautiful Hilton Tucson East Hotel located at:

7600 East Broadway, Tucson, Arizona 85710-5696

Tel: 520-721-5679

Telephone reservation Code: IABPA

The Conference room rate is 95.00 per night + taxes that includes daily breakfast buffet.

Reservations may be made on-line at the IABPA website

www.iabpa.org

Reservations on-line Group Code: BLOOD

Last Name:

First Name:

IABPA Member Yes ☐ No ☐

Member #

Name as you would like it to appear on the attendance certificate:

Agency:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Postal Code:

Country:

Telephone:

E-mail:

Will *guest(s) be attending the Thursday conference dinner?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Names of guest(s) attending banquet:

Please indicate any special dietary needs:

**Additional banquet cost is \$55 USD per guest (please include with registration).*

Arrival Date and Time if known:

REGISTRATION

- ☐ **\$375 (Early payment received, prior to May 1)**
- ☐ **\$425 (Payment received after May 1)**
- ☐ **\$450 (Payment received after August 30, 2011)**
- ☐ **\$500 (Payment received in October, 2010 or on site)**
- ☐ **\$325.00 STUDENT FEE (Student ID card proof needed)**
- ☐ **Credit Card Payment www.iabpa.org**

On-site registration begins at 4:00 PM Monday, October 1, 2012.

Refund requests must be made before September 1, 2012.



2012 IABPA ANNUAL CONFERENCE SCHEDULE TUCSON ARIZONA

OCTOBER 1-5 2012

Monday October 1

4pm-7pm early registration- gallery
1pm-3pm board meeting- 6th floor
7pm-10pm reception/food/cash bar - gala room b

Tuesday October 2

7:00 AM- 8:00 AM Registration/buffet breakfast included with room
8:00 AM- 8:30 AM Conference opening comments salon c-b- Todd Thorne/Norman Reeves
8:30 AM-12:00 PM Program – Lea Innocci introductions- Rex Sparks introductions

MORNING BREAK –FOYER
Group photograph in Hotel lobby

12:00 PM-1:15 PM Lunch on your own

1:15 PM-5:00 PM Program- Peter Lamb introductions- Carolyn Gannett introductions

AFTERNOON BREAK- FOYER

7:00 PM-10:00 PM RECEPTION/FOOD/CASH BAR - GALA ROOM B

Wednesday October 3

7:00 AM- 8:30 AM Buffet breakfast included with room
8:30 AM-10:00 AM Workshop(s) conference rooms 1&2
10:00 AM-12:00 PM Annual business meeting- salon c-b

MORNING BREAK - FOYER

12:00 PM-1:15 PM Lunch on your own

1:15 PM-5:00 PM Workshops- conference rooms 1&2
7:00 PM-10:00 PM Reception/food/cash bar - gala room b
7:00 PM-10:00 PM Bring your own case- conference room 1- Stuart James

Thursday October 4

7:00AM- 8:30 AM Buffet breakfast included with room
8:30AM -12:00 PM Program salon c-b-Brent McCance introductions-Todd Thorne introductions

MORNING BREAK - FOYER

12:00 PM-1:15 PM Lunch on your own

1:15 PM-4;00 PM Program – Rex Sparks introductions

AFTERNOON BREAK- FOYER

6:00 PM-10;00 PM Banquet at the Tanque Verde Ranch (Bus boarding at 5:30 PM sharp in the hotel lobby)
Distinguished Member and Board photographs

Friday October 5

8:30 AM-12:00 PM Program-Conference Conclusion - Salon C-B- TonyMangione introductions. Conference certificates available for distribution

MORNING BREAK - FOYER



**2012
TRAINING CONFERENCE**

**October 2-5, 2012
Tucson, Arizona USA**

PRESENTER REGISTRATION FORM

If you are interested in presenting at the 2012 training conference,
we would like to hear from you!
Presenters include anyone willing to conduct a workshop,
present a case or share research.

Please complete and e-mail this form to:
Norman Reeves
norman@bloody1.com

Or submit by mail:
IABPA
12139 E MAKOH OH TRL
TUCSON ARIZONA 85749
520.760.6620

Last Name:	<input type="text"/>
First Name:	<input type="text"/>
Agency:	<input type="text"/>
Street Address:	<input type="text"/>
City:	<input type="text"/>
State/Province:	<input type="text"/>
Postal Code:	<input type="text"/>
Country:	<input type="text"/>
Telephone:	<input type="text"/>

E-mail:

Please e-mail or mail CD's with Power Point presentation by September 1.

Title of Presentation:

☐

Workshop: *Attach Abstract*

☐

Presentation to General Session: *Attach Abstract*

☐

Brief Presenter's Biography Attached

☐

Bring Your Own Case

Presentation Time Requested:

Equipment Needed:

☐

Laptop

☐

Power Point Projector: Provided by IABPA

☐

Wireless Microphone: Provided by IABPA

☐

Laser pointer: Provided by IABPA

☐

Other:

WORKSHOP PRESENTERS ONLY:

Maximum number of participants per session:

Number of sessions are you willing to present:

Supplies and space required; Include additional comments:

Air Travel to Tucson

Tucson International Airport is literally one stop away from more than 200 U.S. locations as well as a nonstop flight from 15 major cities throughout the country. In addition, direct service – one stop no plane change – is available from 25 destinations. For up-to-date schedules and connections, go to www.flytucsonairport.com.

Travel with Ease

Competitive airfares can be found online at flytucsonairport.com. For planning purposes, your Tucson sales representative can provide you with a city-to-city airfare comparison generated through ITA's QPX for your top 10 originating cities. Call 1-888-2-TUCSON for more information.

TIA offers real convenience. TIA recently completed a \$110 million makeover resulting in many new traveler amenities including expanded ticket queuing and security checkpoints, additional baggage carousels, and free Wi-Fi throughout the terminal complex. Short security lines; proximity of ticket counters, gates, and baggage claim carousels; and uncrowded waiting areas provide a refreshingly smooth arrival and departure experience for meeting attendees.

Direct flights are available from:

Albany, NY • Austin, TX • Bakersfield, CA Burbank, CA • Columbus, OH • Edmonton, Canada • El Paso, TX • Fresno/Yosemite, CA • Grand Junction, CO • Hartford, CT Huntsville, AL • Kansas City, MO • Louisville, KY • Memphis, TN • Nashville, TN • Oakland, CA • Oklahoma City, OK • Orange County, CA • Orlando, FL • Palm Springs, CA • Portland, OR • Reno, NV • Sacramento, CA • San Jose, CA and San Louis Obispo, CA

To learn more about Tucson, log on to www.visitTucson.org or call 1-888-2-TUCSON. Ask your sales representative for a city-to-city airfare comparison.



**The Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society (ANZFSS)
Symposium 2012
A Discipline Specific Session – Bloodstain Pattern Analysis**

Brett McCance
Vice-President, Region VI

Australia and New Zealand host the bi-annual Australia and New Zealand Forensic Science Society (ANZFSS) symposium which is the largest forensic symposium in the southern hemisphere. In Sydney 2010, the symposium attracted approximately 1000 delegates from 34 countries and delivered over 300 oral presentations and 600 poster presentations. Numerous forensic disciplines are covered at the symposium, such as: anthropology and archaeology, biology, biometrics, chemical criminalistics, counter terrorism and disasters, crime scene, documents, drug-related crime, electronic evidence, entomology, fingerprints, fires and explosions, legal issues, quality assurance, odontology, pathology and clinical medicine, toxicology and pharmacology and wildlife.

In 2012, the symposium will be held in Hobart, Tasmania which is a picturesque island state at the southernmost point of Australia, approximately 240 kilometres across Bass Strait from mainland Australia. Tasmania is a natural paradise with wilderness and wildlife, majestic rivers, pristine beaches and great food and wine. Outside symposium hours, there are many tours and sights to show you what Tasmania has to offer. Workshops will be incorporated before and after the symposium dates of September 23 and 27, 2012 with a social networking calendar scheduled throughout the week. The theme of the symposium for 2012 will be, 'From Convicts to Criminalists: Past, Present and Future.'

At times, due to the distance between Region VI (Australia, New Zealand, Eastern Asia and the Pacific Rim) of the International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts (IABPA) and the rest of the world, it can be difficult financially and physically for bloodstain pattern analysts to travel and attend international conferences and related symposiums. Currently, there are no conferences or symposiums within the southern hemisphere that are dedicated to BPA or have BPA related sessions. Earlier this year, the ANZFSS organising committee approved the inaugural BPA dedicated discipline session, which was achieved through the hard work of Liz Williams from the University of Auckland. In the past, bloodstain pattern analysis has fallen under the 'Crime Scene' discipline session and not attracted a large number of presentations or attendance. This dedicated session is a huge step forward for the discipline within Region VI of the IABPA. It is envisioned that the inaugural BPA session will attract analysts from within Region VI of the IABPA to present non-published research, techniques and case studies and encourage the development of new research and contemporary methods from within the discipline. It is also hoped that that it will also excite international analysts and other forensic practitioners to make the journey to Tasmania and see what the ANZFSS has to offer. The call for abstracts and workshops opens October 24, 2011 and closes February 24, 2012. Symposium registration will commence in December 2011. This is a very exciting opportunity for Region VI of the IABPA which is hoped to provide stimulating BPA oral and poster presentations and raise the awareness of the discipline in the forensic community. For further information on the symposium or the BPA session, please contact either:

Brett McCance
Forensic Field Operations
Forensic Division, Western Australia Police
brett.mccance@police.wa.gov.au

Liz Williams
PhD Candidate, University of Auckland
ESR Ltd, Christchurch Science Centre
elisabeth.williams@auckland.ac.nz

Or alternatively, you can go to the ANZFSS 2012 website: www.anzfss2012.com

Recent BPA Related Articles in the Scientific Literature

Anderson, S.E., Hobbs, G.R. and Bishop, C.P., Multivariate Analysis for Estimating the Age of a Bloodstain, J. Forensic Sci., Jan. 2011; 56, No.1.

Behrooz, N., Hulse-Smith, L. and Chandra, Sanjeev, An Evaluation of the Underlying Mechanisms of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Error, J. Forensic Sci., September, 2011, Vol. 56, No. 5.

Taylor, M., Laber, T., Epstein, B., Zamzow, D. and Baldwin, D., The Effect of Firearm Muzzle Gases on the Backspatter of Blood, International Journal of Legal Medicine, September 2011, Vol. 125, Issue 5.

DeBruin, K. G., Stoel, R., D., Limborgh, J. and Josita, C.M., Improving the Point of Origin Determination in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis, J. Forensic Sci., November, 2011, Vol. 56, No. 6.

Bremmer, R. H., Edelman, G., Vegter, T. D., Bijvoets, T., Aalders, M.,C.G. Remote Spectroscopic Identification of Bloodstains, J. Forensic Sci., November 2011, Vol. 56, No.6.

Organizational Notices

Moving Soon?

All changes of mailing address need to be supplied to our Secretary Norman Reeves. Each quarter Norman forwards completed address labels for those who are members. Do not send change of address information to the Bloodstain Digest Editor. E-mail your new address to Norman Reeves at:

norman@bloody1.com

Norman Reeves

I.A.B.P.A.

12139 E. Makohoh Trail

Tucson, Arizona 85749-8179

Fax: 520-760-5590

Membership Applications / Request for Promotion

Applications for membership as well as for promotion are available on the IABPA website:
IABPA Website: <http://www.iabpa.org>

The fees for application of membership and yearly dues are \$40.00 US each. If you have not received a dues invoice for 2011 please contact Norman Reeves. Apparently, non US credit cards are charging a fee above and beyond the \$ 40.00 membership/application fee. Your credit card is charged only \$40.00 US by the IABPA. Any additional fees are imposed by the credit card companies.

IABPA now accepts the following credit cards:

**Discover MasterCard
American Express Visa**

Training Opportunities

January 23-27, 2012

Math and Physics of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Workshop

**Presented by the Specialized Training Unit at the Miami-Dade Safety Training Institute,
Doral, Florida**

Contact: Officer Rosa Holtz
Miami-Dade Police Department
Miami-Dade Public Safety Training Institute
Specialized Training Unit
9601 N.W. 58th Street
Doral, Florida 33178-1619
Voice: 305-715-5022
Fax: 305-715-5107
E-mail: Rholtz@mdpd.com

March 5-9, 2012

Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Workshop

**Presented by the Specialized Training Unit at the Miami-Dade Safety Training Institute,
Doral, Florida**

Contact: Toby L. Wolson, M.S., F-ABC
Miami-Dade Police Department
Forensic Services Bureau
9105 N.W. 25th Street
Doral, Florida 33172
Voice: 305-471-3041
Fax: 305-471-2052
E-mail: Twolson@mdpd.com

March 26-30, 2012

Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course Ocean County Sheriff's Department Berkeley Twp., New Jersey

Instructor: Paul E. Kish
Tel: 607-962-8092
E-mail: paul@paulkish.com

April 23-27, 2012
Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course
Blutspureninstitut
Usingen, Germany
(English)

For further information contact:
Dr. Silke Brodbeck, MD
Blutspureninstitut
Obergasse 20
61250 Usingen, Germany
Tel: +49-170-84 84 248
Fax: +49-6081-14879
E-mail: info@blutspureninstitut.com

May 14-18, 2012
Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course
Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation
London, Ohio

Instructor: Paul E. Kish
Tel: 607-962-8092
E-mail: paul@paulkish.com

June 4-8, 2012
Visualization of Latent Bloodstains Course
Elmira College
Elmira, New York

Instructors: Paul E. Kish and Martin Eversdijk
Contact: Paul E. Kish
Tel: 607-962-8092
E-mail: paul@paulkish.com

June 11-15, 2012
Basiskurs Blutspurenmusteranalyse
Blutspureninstitut
Usingen, Germany
(German)

For further information contact:
Dr. Silke Brodbeck, MD
Blutspureninstitut
Obergasse 20
61250 Usingen, Germany
Tel: +49-170-84 84 248
Fax: +49-6081-1487
E-mail: info@blutspureninstitut.com

**September 17-21, 2012
Fortgeschrittenkurs
Usingen, Germany
(German)**

For further information contact:
Dr. Silke Brodbeck, MD
Blutspureninstitut
Obergasse 20
61250 Usingen, Germany
Tel: +49-170-84 84 248
Fax: +49-6081-14879
E-mail: info@blutspureninstitut.com

**October 15-19, 2012
Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course
Usingen, Germany
(English)**

For further information contact:
Dr. Silke Brodbeck, MD
Blutspureninstitut
Obergasse 20
61250 Usingen, Germany
Tel: +49-170-84 84 248
Fax: +49-6081-14879
E-mail: info@blutspureninstitut.com

**December 3-7, 2012
Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Workshop**

**Presented by the Specialized Training Unit at the Miami-Dade Safety Training Institute,
Doral, Florida**

Contact: Toby L. Wolson, M.S., F-ABC
Miami-Dade Police Department
Forensic Services Bureau
9105 N.W. 25th Street
Doral, Florida 33172
Voice: 305-471-3041
Fax: 305-471-2052
E-mail: Twolson@mdpd.com

Articles and training announcements for the March 2012 issue of the Journal of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis must be received before February 20th, 2012

Editor's Corner

The 2011 IABPA Training Conference held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin provided many interesting presentations and workshops. I congratulate Tom “Grif” Griffin on behalf of the membership for receiving the 10th Distinguished Member Award. It represents his contributions to the IABPA and the discipline of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis. Recognition is also given to Carolyn Gannett for her work with IABPA the Code of Ethics and Ethics Enforcement and Joe Slemko for his work with the revamped IABPA website.

The year 2012 will begin the second year of our publication, the Journal of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis. I have added Kacper Choromański from Poland to our staff of associate editors. He will be compiling BPA article titles from throughout Europe that will be listed in upcoming issues of the Journal. I am hoping for more interest from the membership to submit research articles and case studies to the JBPA for peer review and consideration for publication. The Journal is our official publication and the membership needs to support its growth into the future.

Stuart H. James
Editor
jamesforen@aol.com



Past Presidents of the IABPA

V. Thomas Bevel	1983-1984
Charles Edel	1985-1987
Warren R. Darby	1988
Rod D. Englert	1989-1990
Edward Podworny	1991-1992
Tom J. Griffin	1993-1994
Toby L. Wolson, M.S.	1995-1996
Daniel V. Christman	1997-1998
Phyllis T. Rollan	1999-2000
Daniel Rahn	2001-2002
Bill Basso	2002-2006
LeeAnn Singley	2007-2008

Publication Committee Associate Editors

Kacper Choromański
Barton P. Epstein
Carolyn Gannett
Paul E. Kish
Daniel Mabel
Jon J. Nordby
Joseph Slemko
T. Paulette Sutton
Todd A. Thorne

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BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSIS COURSE(S) (SPRING 2012).



BASIC BLOODSTAIN ANALYSIS COURSE (40 HOURS -5 DAYS)

❖ 6-10 FEBRUARY 2012.

ADVANCED BLOODSTAIN ANALYSIS COURSE (40 HOURS -5 DAYS)

❖ 12-16 MARCH 2012.

VIZUALISATION OF LATENT BLOODSTAIN COURSE (40 HOURS - 5 DAYS)

❖ 16-20 APRIL 2012.

UNIQUE COURSES IN A FANTASTIC FACILITY



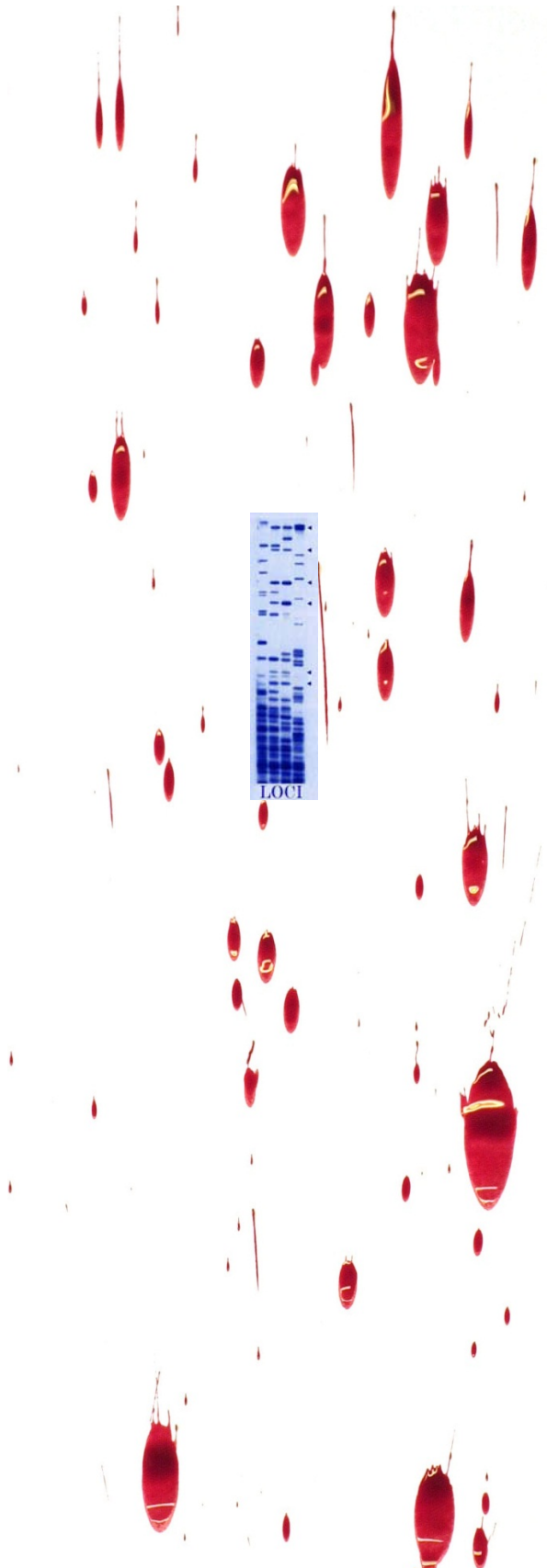
50% THEORETICAL - 50% HANDS ON !!

OVER 1000 M² TRAINING SPACE.

**MULTIPLE INVESTIGATION AND BLOODSTAIN
ROOMS.**

**SPECIAL ROOMS FOR CHEMICAL BLOOD SEARCH
AND ENHANCE TECHNIQUES.**

Loci Forensics B.V. - Haverstraat 44 - 2153 GB - Nieuw-Vennep - The Netherlands.



Bloodstain pattern analysis (BPA) is defined as the examination of the shapes, size, locations and distribution patterns of bloodstains, in order to provide an objective analysis of the physical events that gave rise to their origin by application of concepts of biology, biochemistry, physics and mathematics. Not only can these concepts help to define and reconstruct events associated in a bloodletting event but also may provide investigative leads/information. They can lead to new information, as well as supportive or non-supportive evidence for victims, suspect's and witness statements. Besides this they give investors a better understanding in collection of relevant blood samples for DNA analysis.



After giving several years of training at different facilities outside The Netherlands to; investigators, crime scene technicians, forensic scientists, attorneys and medico-legal investigators from Norway, Germany, England, U.S.A, Canada, France, The Netherlands, Estonia, Swiss and Denmark we will start giving bloodstain courses at our new forensic facility in The Netherlands (September 2011). This new Institute includes several training facilities such as laboratories, mock rooms for BPA, chemical enhancement and bloodstain rooms.

Our Staff Trainers, Martin Eversdijk and René Gelderman represent more than 50 years working experience in law enforcement, of which 40 years forensic working experience as; crime scene investigator, crime scene coordinator and staff trainer/examiner at the National Police Academy. Martin and René have contributed numerous new forensic techniques to the field: New chemical blood enhancement techniques as Sulva dyes and Titanium dioxide dye, spraying luminol with the use of special compressors, air breathable swabs, collection of blood from a gun barrel etc.

With this extensive background in Forensics and our unique Institute we feel our BPA training represents the most comprehensive and updated study plan for Bloodstain Pattern Analysis offered in Europe. All our courses are divided into both lecture and laboratory sessions. The theoretical and fundamental principles related to Bloodstain Pattern Analysis or the chemical searching and enhancement techniques for latent bloodstains will be illustrated in the various lectures segments. These principles will then be reinforced in the laboratory segments where participants will have an opportunity to utilize the methods (e.g. experiments, simulated field situations) discussed in lecture.

Therefore these courses will provide the participants first-hand knowledge of how and when to employ Bloodstain Pattern Analysis and/or searching and enhancement techniques to locate and visualize latent bloodstains. Participants will acquire first-hand knowledge of the benefits as well as the limitations of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis our commonly utilized chemical searching and enhancement techniques.

Martin Eversdijk and René Gelderman.

Save 100 euro when booked before 31th December 2011

Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis course (40 Hours)

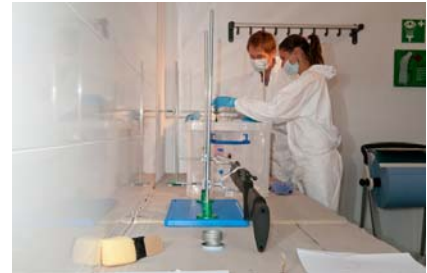
Our 5 day (40 hours) Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course is designed to give the participants a basic foundation on Bloodstain Pattern Analysis. The focus of this intensive course is to provide the participants knowledge of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis through the application of concepts of biology, biochemistry, physics and mathematics to objectively define and reconstruct events associated in a bloodletting event. This training will give participants a unique opportunity to acquire first-hand knowledge of the bloodstain pattern analysis through lectures of theory, demonstrations and hand-on practical laboratory exercises.

This course is designed for all levels of law enforcement personnel, especially those who search for blood at scenes as well as on articles of physical evidence, investigators, crime scene personnel, attorneys, prosecutors, judges, medico legal investigators and participants studying forensics science and/or criminal justice.

This 40 hour basic course follows the recommended training guideline as set forth by the Scientific Working Group for Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (SWGSTAIN) and the International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (IABPA).

Training topics to be covered:

- History of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis.
- Characteristics of Liquid Blood.
- Flight characteristics of blood and their patterns.
- Target Surface Considerations.
- Impact Angle Determination.
- Calculating the Area of Origin.
- Limitations of bloodstain pattern analysis.
- Sampling techniques and presumptive testing.
- Interpretation with the use of the SWGSTAIN taxonomy.
- Proper documentation and photographing of bloodstains.
- Approaching a bloodstain pattern case.
- Using bloodstain patterns to reconstruct crime scenes.
- Case reviews.
- Health and Safety Issues.
- Bloodstain analysis equipment.



Pre-Requisites:

None.

What to bring to the course:

Participants are advised to bring seasonally appropriate clothing.

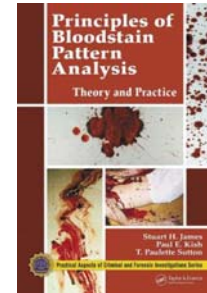
We also encourage to bring a digital camera which could be very helpful if you wish to document any of your experiments.

Assessment Standards/ Certification:

A certificate will be issued for successful completion of a written assessment of the course requirements.

Materials/Supplies Loci Forensics B.V. will provide:

- Book: Principles of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (by Stuart H. James, Paul E.Kish and T.Paulette Sutton)
- Laboratory and Reference Manual.
- All lab supplies.
- Certificate of Completion.
- Water, coffee, tea, hot chocolate, orange juice and milk.
- Lunch.



Course duration, date, location & fee:

The length of the course is 40 hours of instruction. The course will be conducted Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. at Loci Forensics Training Institute, Nieuw-Vennep, the Netherlands.

The course will be held on Monday 6th February through Friday the 10th, 2012.

This course has an introduction price of 1150 euro (exclusive 19% VAT) per participant when booked before the 31th of December 2011, after this date the cost is 1250 euro (exclusive 19% VAT). Each participant is responsible for making his or her own hotel reservation (see Hotel list).

Upon receipt of your registration and payment you will receive a confirmation letter including a list of items to bring to the course. In the event of insufficient registrations, this course will be cancelled.

Note: This course utilizes animal blood for experimentation.



Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis I (40 HOURS)

This 5 days (40 hours) course is designed for those who wish to become an expert in bloodstain pattern analysis and have satisfactorily completed a basic 40 hour bloodstain pattern course. It's the next step in order to conduct a bloodletting crime scene analysis. During this course the participant will approach relatively simple to complex complete crime scenes including clothing. A format for reporting is learned as well as the requirements on courtroom testimony and expert evidence. This course will enhance basic skills and develop the novice to a core competency level required for independent analysis and will enhance the analyst skill in preparation of acceptance as an expert in the court room

The course of instruction is designed for investigators, crime scene technicians, forensic scientists, attorneys and medico-legal investigators. There is no minimum educational standard for those who decide to attend this course although we recommend at least 1 year field experience after successful completion of a basic 40-hour course.

Training Topics to be covered:

- Review of Basic Bloodstain Pattern course.
- Analysis of Bloodstain Patterns on Clothing.
- Analyse (complex) bloodstain pattern in several mock scenes.
- Clothing and drying times of blood.
- Sequencing.
- Problem solving by review of actual bloodletting cases.
- Utilizing Bloodstain Patterns to reconstruct past events.
- Approaching a Bloodstain Pattern case.
- Report writing.
- Designing Case Related Bloodstain Pattern Experiments (scientific method).
- Limitations of bloodstain pattern analysis.
- Apply a scientific method to questioned stains.
- Expert Evidence.



Pre-Requisites:

Successful completion of a Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis course meeting the requirements of the IABPA basic course.

Class:

Maximum of 10 participants a trainer.

What to bring to the course:

Participants are advised to bring seasonally appropriate clothing.

We also encourage to bring a digital camera which could be very helpful if you wish to document any of your experiments.

Assessment Standards/ Certification:

A certificate will be issued for successful completion of a written assessment of the course requirements.



Course duration, date, location & fee:

The length of the course is 40 hours of instruction. The course will be conducted Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. at Loci Forensics Training Institute, Nieuw-Vennep, the Netherlands.

The course will be held on Monday 12th March through Friday the 16th, 2012.

This course has an introduction price of 1150 euro (exclusive 19% VAT) per participant when booked before the 31th of December 2011, after this date the cost is 1250 euro (exclusive 19% VAT). Each participant is responsible for making his or her own hotel reservation (see Hotel list).

Upon receipt of your registration and payment you will receive a confirmation letter including a list of items to bring to the course. In the event of insufficient registrations, this course will be cancelled.

Note: This course utilizes animal blood for experimentation.



Visualization Of Latent Bloodstain Course (40 hours)

This course will provide the participants with first-hand knowledge of how and when to employ searching and enhancement techniques to visualize latent bloodstains. Students will acquire first-hand knowledge of the benefits as well as the limitations of commonly utilized chemical searching and enhancement techniques.

The course is divided into both lecture and laboratory sessions. The theoretical and fundamental principles related to the chemical searching and enhancement techniques for latent bloodstains will be illustrated in the lecture segments. These principles will then be reinforced in the laboratory segments where students will have an opportunity to utilize the methods discussed in lecture.

Upon completion of this course, the participants will have acquired a basic understanding of how and when to utilize blood searching and enhancing chemicals to assist in their investigation where latent blood is suspected.

This course is recommended for investigators, crime scene technicians, and forensic scientists who search for blood at crime scenes as well as on articles of physical evidence

Training Topics to be covered:

- Searching vs. Enhancing Techniques.
- Blood Searching Techniques:
 - Luminol.
 - "NEW" Lumiscene.
 - Fluorescein.
- Blood Enhancement Techniques:
 - Amido Black.
 - Acid Fuchsin (Hungarian Red).
 - Aqueous Leucocrystal Violent (ALVC).
 - Titanium Dioxide.
 - Suspension Dyes.
 - Acid Dyes.
- On-scene Preparation Methods.
- Photographic Documentation.
- Introduction to IR Photography.
- Methods for Applying Blood Searching Chemicals e.g.:
 - Pump sprayer's vs Compressors.
- Health and Safety Issues.
- Reporting of Findings.
- "False Positive" Reactions / Environmental Factors.
- Case Examples.

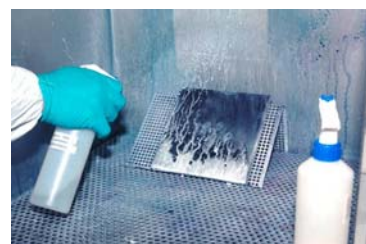


Pre-Requisites:

None.

Class:

Maximum of 16 participants.



What to bring to the course:

Participants are advised to bring seasonally appropriate clothing.

We also encourage to bring a digital camera which could be very helpful if you wish to document any of your experiments.

Assessment Standards/ Certification:

A certificate will be issued for successful completion of a written assessment of the course requirements.

Course duration, date, location & fee:

The length of the course is 40 hours of instruction. The course will be conducted Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. at Loci Forensic Training Institute, Nieuw-Vennep, the Netherlands.

The courses will be held on Monday 16th April through Friday the 20th, 2012.

This course has an introduction price of 1250 euro (exclusive 19% VAT) per participant when booked before the 31th of December 2011, after this date the cost is 1350 euro (exclusive 19% VAT). Each participant is responsible for making his or her own hotel reservation (see Hotel list).

Upon receipt of your registration and payment you will receive a confirmation letter including a list of items to bring to the course. In the event of insufficient registrations, this course will be cancelled.

Each participant is responsible for making his or her own hotel reservation (see Hotel list).

Note: This course utilizes animal blood for experimentation.

Agency-Sponsored Training

In addition to hosting our own bloodstain pattern analysis courses, we provide a large number of agency-sponsored courses. Agencies which have several people in need of bloodstain pattern analysis training will often find bringing the course to their agency is more cost efficient than sending their personnel to an outside course. Sponsoring an in-house bloodstain pattern analysis course(s) assures that all your analysts will have an equivalent knowledge base.

If you are interested in sponsoring a bloodstain pattern course at your agency, please contact us to schedule an available date. Please note that you should allow 6-12 months lead time when scheduling a week-long bloodstain course. We will provide a detailed course proposal upon request.

Location:

Our training Institute is situated in the city of Nieuw-Vennep, just 10 kilometers south of the international airport Schiphol Amsterdam. Amsterdam is just 15 kilometers away and easy accessible by car/train or bus.

By Air:

Schiphol National airport (approximately 15 minutes by car).

Cab Fare is approximately euro 50.00.

Railway:

Nieuw-Vennep Railway station is on walking distance (1500 meters) of the Training Institute and 900 meter from hotel "De Rustende Jager".

Accommodations:

There are a numerous hotels in the area but on walking distance to our Training Institute is:

Best Western Hotel “De Rustende Jager”

Venneperweg 471

2153 AD Nieuw – Vennep

Tel: +31(0)252-629333

Fax: +31(0)252-629334

Email: info@hotelderustendejager.nl

Website: www.hotelderustendejager.nl



There is a Group rate of euro 79.00 per night (exclusive 6% tourist tax).

Please specify that you are attending a Bloodstain Pattern Analysts Course.



Loci Forensics B.V. - Haverstraat 44 - 2153 GB - Nieuw-Vennep - The Netherlands.

REGISTRATION

The registration fee includes course materials, training manuals and lunch.

Please check which week and course you are registering for:

- ☐ Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course, 6-10th Feb., 2012 euro 1250/ **1150** (exclusive 19% VAT).
- ☐ Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Course, 12-16th March, 2012, euro 1250 / **1150*** (exclusive 19% VAT).
- ☐ Visualization Of Latent Bloodstain Course, 16-20th April, 2012, euro 1350 / **1250*** (exclusive 19% VAT).

*** = when booked before 31th of December 2011.**

Check or Purchase Order **must** accompany registration:

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State / Zip: _____

Country: _____

Phone: _____

E-Mail: _____

Make all checks payable to: **Loci Forensics B.V.**

Banking information:

Rabobank accountno. 3005.89.085

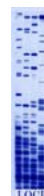
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Chamber of Commerce Amsterdam, the Netherlands 52341186

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Mail Registrations To: info@lociforensics.nl or **+31 (0)20 8907749**

Check or Purchase Order **must** accompany registration.

THE 4TH EUROPEAN IABPA CONFERENCE 2012



FORENSIC SERVICES SCOTTISH POLICE SERVICES AUTHORITY

The 4th European IABPA Conference will be held in Edinburgh, Scotland, UK from the 12th until the 14th November 2012 at The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

The preliminary schedule and registration details will follow over the coming weeks and can be found at:

www.spsa.police.uk/services/forensic_services/iabpa_conference_2012

If you'd like to contact the UK Conference host, Amanda Pirie you can contact her on the following:

Email: amanda.pirie@spsa.pnn.police.uk
Call: +44(0)131 666 1212.

If you're interested in speaking, conducting a workshop or would like to exhibit, then please get in touch with Amanda using the contact information above.

THE 4TH EUROPEAN IABPA CONFERENCE 2012

2013 IABPA TRAINING CONFERENCE

San Diego, California USA

FOCUSING ON

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSIS

Reserve the date, start saving your pennies (Euros, shillings...),
update your visa, arrange for a dog-sitter---whatever it takes.

Just be there!

