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President's Message:

The I.A.B.P.A consists of approximately 240 members from a variety of backgrounds. The majority of our membership consists of law enforcement personnel including police officers and forensic laboratory personnel. The remainder of our people are independent forensic laboratory personnel, forensic bloodstain analysts, crime scene examiners, consultants and a few interested people. We are a **UNIQUE** group of individuals with stories to tell.

I as the President don't feel it is necessary for me to have a message for the Association in every Newsletter, having said that, I would invite the membership to use the space available to say something nice about one of their fellow members. If you know someone in our Association who has made a contribution to society that reflect highly on themselves and their organization which would in turn reflect on the IABPA, please submit the story to our Editor, Paul KISH. Let me be the first to try this new format.

I attended my first IABPA Conference in Dallas Texas, 1988, where I met a man, Johnnie Earl AYCOCK, that I am proud to call my friend. You know as a boy growing up and playing cowboys and Indians there were two things I wanted to be, A Texas Ranger or a Mountie (Royal Canadian Mounted Police). Of course as a Canadian I could not be a Texas Ranger but I always wanted to meet one and I did. Sergeant Johnnie Earl AYCOCK, Texas Ranger, and I have been friends ever since. John, I am sad to say, is thinking of retiring this year from a long and distinguished career. I am sad that the Law Enforcement World is losing a dedicated man, but at the same time I am glad that he will no longer have to place himself in harms way.

When I first met Johnnie he described himself as "just a little guy with a gimlet ass, nothing special". A Dallas City Police Officer standing next to me whispered in my ear "don't you believe that, he is one of the best police officers I know" and he was right.

The Commissioner's "Medal of Valor" is the highest honor bestowed by the Texas Department of Public Safety. It is awarded to officers who have displayed conspicuous gallantry, courage and heroism at considerable risk to their own lives. The "Medal of Valor" has been awarded to four Texas Rangers and Johnnie Earl AYCOCK has received this award twice, once in 1987 and again in 1995. John's devotion to duty and his dedication to the people of Texas speaks volumes of his honor and character and reflects credit on himself and the tradition of Texas Rangers. I am honored and humbled to be his friend.

Attached is a brief description of the circumstance surrounding the events of his heroism.

Please take the time to visit the Texas Ranger Web site and in particular "http://www.texasranger.org/TR/Medal_of_Valor1.htm"



Commissioners' Medal of Valor Citations Texas Rangers

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Texas Ranger Sgt. John Aycock First Award January 1987

Awarded in recognition of the gallant and courageous manner in which he effected the rescue of a kidnapped child being held for ransom at the risk of his own life. Texas Ranger Johnnie E. Aycock, along with Texas Ranger Stanley Keith Guffey, on January 22, 1987, in Llano County, Texas, volunteered to be the arrest and rescue team in a high-risk tactical operation. It had been determined that a kidnapper holding a two-year-old-girl for ransom could not be permitted to depart a designated ransom-exchange area with the kidnapped child, as it was believed he would attempt to murder her. He had claimed to have murdered a second victim, which claim was subsequently determined to be true. Ranger Aycock, along with his fellow Ranger, concealed himself in an automobile that was to be delivered to the kidnapper at the exchange point. The subject appeared and, rather than releasing the child, placed her and the ransom money in the vehicle where he was confronted by the Rangers, who identified themselves in an effort to effect his surrender and avoid bloodshed. The kidnapper commenced firing and, in an ensuing exchange of gunfire between the Rangers and the suspect, the suspect was killed

and Sgt. Guffey was mortally wounded. These heroic actions rescued the kidnapped victim from certain death.

Texas Ranger Sgt. John Aycock's Second Award January 1995

Awarded in recognition of his valorous performance and extraordinary skill exhibited during the successful conclusion of a life-threatening hostage situation. Sergeant Aycock was involved as a "hostage negotiator" during a situation where an individual was holding a 14-month-old child at gunpoint and law enforcement officials in a standoff in a field in rural Mills County. The individual had kidnapped the child earlier in the day, firing a 12-gauge shotgun through a door of a residence threatening to kill the child's mother. A high-speed chase ensued and the individual's stolen vehicle was disabled. Continuously threatening the life of the child, the individual indicated that he might attempt suicide. Over approximately a four-hour period, Sgt. Aycock at great personal risk, exhibited extraordinary courage, skill, and judgment in negotiating with the individual and finally successfully rescued the child and arrested the individual.

Ranger Aycock's dedication to duty, his concern for human life, his gallantry and courage exhibited while fulfilling the responsibilities of his chosen life role brought much credit to himself and to the cause of law enforcement. His performance exemplifies the high standards of the Ranger Division and reflects credit upon the Texas Department of Public Safety, and the law enforcement profession.

*Letter to the Editor**

April 11, 2001

To: Paul Kish as Editor and I.A.B.P.A. membership

From: William C. Fischer

Re: Velocity problems and pressure differentials in the formation of bloodstains.

Gentlemen,

After reviewing recent testimony on bloodstain pattern interpretation, I have arrived at the disquieting realization that the instruction given at some basic training seminars may be misleading students as to the relationships between velocity and stain size. Or at least, perhaps we have been expressing the concepts imprecisely. As a result, it seems that students are leaving these seminars with misconceptions regarding how certain physical phenomena affect the formation of bloodstain patterns. Such testimony is distressingly familiar, and indicative of confused thinking, built on an apparently inadequate foundation in the basic sciences.

As an open letter to the membership, I am suggesting here that it is within the proper purview of the I.A.B.P.A. to review this complaint, and if warranted, to take a lead role in correcting the situation via a two pronged approach:

1. Develop and administer a basic competency test that incorporates both a practicum and a review of the physical phenomena affecting bloodstain formation, incorporating the mathematical equations necessary to solve problems of hydrodynamics, kinematics, rectilinear motion and parabolic trajectories.
2. Develop a minimum standardized course curriculum that requires the beginning student to either pass a pre-entry test demonstrating competency in the basic sciences, or to attend a separate course addressing these concepts as a precursor to the basic bloodstain course.

The velocity problem: A recurrent theme presented by prosecutors and “verified” by bloodstain experts is that the presence of a medium or high velocity bloodstain pattern at a crime scene demonstrates a certain magnitude of violence which by its mere existence, establishes culpable intent by the defendant(s). Such stain patterns are persistently suggested to have necessarily been the result of impacts delivered by the assailant(s) to the body of the victim(s). The velocity of the impact(s) and by implication, the ferocity of the assault, are then equated inversely to the average size of the stains appearing in the patterns. Thus an insidious path of discontinuous logic equates the minimum measured

size of bloodstains with a determined and focused intent to do great bodily harm or cause death.

In retrospect, it seems to me improvident that the term velocity was initially defined as the discriminate function of stain size. To define bloodstain patterns as low, medium or high velocity may be misleading as to the nature of the physical phenomena that create them. The average size of bloodstains appearing in a dispersed pattern is not strictly a function of velocity. Rather, it is a function of impulse, defined here as force divided by time ($F \div \Delta t$). The impulse creates differential pressure and cavitations within the released blood volume. At some (undefined) threshold, the impulse causes the flow to become turbulent. At that point, the dispersion pattern becomes chaotic, and cast-off volumes transition to spatter.

Consider the following statement: The average size of blood volumes in free flight (and thus the average size of the resulting stains within a pattern) results from a change in pressure per unit time. ($V_{avg} = P / \Delta t$)

I was reminded again of this basic concept while reviewing photographs of the bottom of a car that had run over a pedestrian lying parallel to the centerline in the roadway. The leading edge of the oil pan had met squarely with the top of the pedestrian's head. The nearly instantaneous (Δt) pressure increase within the confines of the skull caused the head to explode. The drain plug at the bottom leading edge of the oil pan then gouged out a longitudinal furrow, removing the jaw and eviscerating the pedestrian to the belly. At the rear of the undercarriage there was a cone shaped dispersion of tissue and bloodstain frequently associated with high velocity impact. The cone pattern widened toward the rear. Numerous stains were also observed on the rear license plate. It was apparent that the pattern on the bottom of the car resulted from the low-pressure zone created by the car moving through the fluid medium of air. The blood on the license plate resulted from the partial vacuum or trailing vortex behind the car, sucking the blood onto the back of the car.

For purposes of clarity the following in this discussion are defined as follows:

- Energy: The ability to do work
- Work: Force acting through a distance
- Force: That which deforms or accelerates an object
- Speed: A scalar quantity expressing a change in distance per unit time
- Acceleration: A change in speed per unit time
- Pressure: Force per unit area
- Density: Mass per unit volume
- Cohesion: Force of attraction between molecules of the same kind
- Surface tension: The sum of cohesive forces acting at the surface of a fluid

- Velocity: A vector quantity of speed and direction
- Impulse: Force per unit time
- Entropy: A measure of the disorder in a system. In a crime scene, the entropy is always positive; the scene goes from ordered to disordered.
- Chaos: A measure of entropy somewhere between order and randomness
- Fractals: Similar pattern iterations at reducing scale.

It is the difference in pressure (Δp) that causes blood volumes to move away from impact and toward a target surface. Movement will be toward the lower pressure side. The rate of movement ($\Delta d \div t$) or speed is a function of differential pressure acting on an initial volume of blood during a discrete time interval ($F = ma$). The movement will be opposite in direction and proportional to the force causing the change in pressure. The average size of the independent blood volumes is dependent upon the time interval in which the pressure differential is developed (impulse), the magnitude of the pressure differential and the resistance, including air resistance, of the path between the impulse and the target. The impulse results in a decrease of the average density of the initial blood volume, an increase in the aggregate surface tension of the system and a decrease in the average temperature of the dispersed droplets.

If the application of force is rapid, as for example, gunshot, the dispersion will be great, and the average size of dispersed volumes will be small. The average size of stains in a pattern is a function of both the kinetic energy absorbed by the initial blood volume and the restriction of path between the impulse and the target surface. Since kinetic energy is a function of both velocity and mass ($K_e = 1/2mv^2$), the dispersion is not the result of velocity alone.

Consider that, as an extreme example, even a violent beating with a Styrofoam tube will not result in bloodshed. Regardless of its velocity, the density of Styrofoam, and thus the delivered force, is low. Consider also that the velocity with which a foot falls on a volume of blood does not alone determine the pressure developed beneath the foot. The incompressible blood that escapes from beneath a smooth leather sole will do so much more forcefully than from beneath the same foot shod in a lugged sole.

A change in pressure can be created by a number of different mechanisms. Physical impact is only one. Pressure drops when the speed of a confined fluid is increased. Thus, the dispersion patterns resulting from both gunshot and an aerosol spray show similar, but not identical characteristics. A blood volume released into an evacuated bell jar may mist exceedingly fine. Close inspection shows that the mean value of stain diameters in such a mist is more evenly distributed than those resulting from gunshot. Because of the shorted time interval, the impulse of gunshot is high. The range of stain sizes in gunshot patterns is greater than aerosol mist, and unlike an aerosol mist, fractal patterns are often apparent in gunshot stains.

The “medium velocity” patterns resulting from a blood soaked object being repeatedly struck result from hydrostatic pressure developed in the incompressible blood exposed at the wound site. Again, it is not, in a strict sense, the rotational speed of the object impacting the wound that determines the average stain size. Rather, it is a combination of factors, including the velocity and density of the impacting instrument, the surface area over which the force is distributed, and the available channels for the blood to escape the wound site. The “normal drop” or “low velocity” stain is simply the result of surface tension at standard temperature and pressure.

Resultant forces and vectors: Another area of concern is an apparent lack of understanding as to how gravity, air resistance, relative motion and other potential vectors such as partial vacuums, affect the trajectories of blood volumes in free flight. The simplified model as taught at basic seminars for estimating the area of origin assumes that both the blood source and the target surface are static.

As it is within the charter of the I.A.B.P.A. to promote education in this discipline, I again suggest that the organization take a lead role in upgrading the minimum standards of instruction. The I.A.B.P.A. should also develop a comprehensive test for both current members and future applicants to determine that such standards are met, and define the education and training necessary to meet those standards. The organization should then certify those members or applicants who have met such criteria.

The above is submitted for critique, comment and suggestion by all members of the I.A.B.P.A.



Signed sincerely,
William C. Fischer

* Letter to the Editor: Letters to the editor may or may not reflect the opinions of the Editor but are rather the opinions of the author of the letter. They are published to provoke thought amongst the membership and to allow members the opportunity to convey their own ideas to the membership.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSTS

(Revised: February 2001)

PREAMBLE

Section 1 - Name

The name of the organization is the International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts (IABPA). It is to be incorporated as a not-for profit organization in the State of Delaware and the principle operating (administrative) offices of the organization shall be located in such location(s) as the Executive Board may, from time to time, select.

Section 2 - Objectives and Purposes

The objectives of the Association shall be to promote education and encourage research in the field of bloodstain pattern analysis. The Association shall encourage the study, improve the practice, elevate the standards, and advance the cause of this discipline by promoting the standardization of bloodstain pattern analysis, training and reports.

CHAPTER I - MEMBERSHIP

Section 1 - Eligibility for Membership

IABPA membership, in the various classifications prescribed, shall be available ONLY to those persons of professional competence, integrity and good moral character who:

- A. Are actively engaged in the field of bloodstain pattern analysis and who have made some notable contribution to this discipline, or
- B. Have advanced the cause of bloodstain pattern analysis in some other notable manner, or
- C. Are pursuing a career which has included in its purpose the attainment of either of the foregoing objectives A or B.

Individuals who meet these eligibility requirements shall be classified as applicants upon receipt by the Secretary of their application for membership. Applicant shall be defined as: Individuals who have an interest in bloodstain pattern analysis, and/or have attended a forty (40) hour basic bloodstain pattern analysis course which fulfills the minimum guidelines and criteria as defined by the Education committee of the Association. The individual will remain an Applicant while the Membership Committee reviews their application, makes a recommendation to the voting members of the Association and the application/recommendation can be voted on by the voting members present at the next Annual Business Meeting of the Association in which a quorum is present. Passage of the recommendation will be by majority vote.

Section 2 - Classes of Members

There shall be four classes of membership in this Association:

A. Associate Members - An applicant who has not completed a forty (40) hour bloodstain pattern analysis course (as defined by the Education Committee) and desires to become a member of the Association to contribute to the good and welfare of the Association. The application fee and subsequent annual membership fee will remain the same as those for Provisional and Full Members. Associate Members will have the same privileges in the Association as the Provisional Members.

Associate Members who at a later date meet the minimum qualifications for Provisional and Full Membership in the Association may submit proof (a certificate from a forty-hour bloodstain pattern analysis workshop) to the Secretary of the Association.

B. Provisional Members - From the group of persons, who are applicants for one year or less, the Membership Committee shall recommend to the voting membership of the Association, who shall be made a Provisional Member. In making this recommendation, the Membership Committee shall consider each applicant's general interest and specific work in the bloodstain pattern analysis field, as well as whether or not the applicant has been endorsed by a Full Member. Each applicant must have completed a basic bloodstain pattern analysis workshop, which fulfils the minimum guidelines and criteria as defined by the Education Committee. The recommendation will be voted on by voting members present at the next Annual Meeting of the Association in which a quorum is present. Passage of the recommendation will be by majority vote.

C. Full Members - All present Members of the Association who are in good standing at the time these revised Bylaws of the Association are adopted shall retain their current membership classification. Thereafter, it shall be the function of the Membership Committee to recommend to the voting membership of the Association which Provisional Members are eligible for promotion to Full Member. In making the recommendation of which Provisional Members shall become Full Members, the membership Committee shall consider each Provisional Member's efforts in the bloodstain evidence field and if the individual has been a Provisional Member for a minimum of one year. Provisional Members who are eligible for promotion to Full Member status shall submit a "Request for Promotion" to the Secretary of the Association at least sixty (60) days prior to any Annual Meeting. The Secretary will forward the request to the Membership Committee for review and a recommendation. The recommendation will be voted on by voting members present at the next Annual Meeting of the Association in which a quorum is present. Passage of the recommendation will be by majority vote.

D. Distinguished Members - Persons, who have rendered significant service to the discipline and/or the Association or achieved special qualifications in the bloodstain evidence field, may be invited to become a Distinguished Member. Advancement of an individual to Distinguished Member shall be done by nomination of the individual by a Full Member in good standing or the

Executive Board. The nomination must be in writing and delivered to the President or the Secretary of the Association at least sixty (60) days prior to any Annual Meeting. The nomination will then be forwarded to the Membership Committee for review and a recommendation. The recommendation will be voted on by voting members present at the next Annual Meeting of the

Association in which a quorum is present. Passage of the recommendation will be by majority vote. Not more than one person may be invited to Distinguished Membership in any calendar year. Each Distinguished Member will maintain his/her voting right as any other Full Member. Distinguished

Membership in this Association will be a position held for life and all future membership dues will be waived.

Section 3 - Voting Members

Only Full Members and Distinguished Members shall be eligible to hold office in the IABPA or to vote at an Association business meeting. All classes of membership shall be privileged to attend and participate in the IABPA meetings and social functions, but only Full Members and Distinguished Members will be allowed to vote at a business meeting. There shall be no proxy votes allowed.

Section 4 - Application for Membership

Applications for all classes of Association membership shall be made upon the forms furnished by the IABPA. The completed application form must be returned to the Secretary of the Association who is the Chairperson of the Membership Committee. The Membership Committee shall be composed of the Secretary and the four Regional Vice Presidents of the Association. Copies of the applications will be forwarded to the Vice President of the region the applicant resides in, for review. The procedures for screening new applicants are:

- A.** No applicant whose application is incomplete in any way shall be considered for membership.
- B.** The Membership Committee shall investigate each applicant's qualifications and make a complete report and recommendation on all pending applications to the Secretary within sixty (60) days of receipt of the applicant's application. In the event that the applicant was sponsored or trained by the Regional Vice President, the application will be reviewed by a Regional Vice President chosen by the Secretary of the Association.
- C.** The recommendations of the Membership Committee concerning each applicant to the Association will be voted on by the voting members at the next Annual Meeting of the Association in which a quorum is present. Passage of the recommendation will be by majority vote.

Section 5 - Censor, Suspension or Expulsion of Members

Individuals may, for cause, be censured, suspended or expelled from membership in this Association, in accordance with the following:

A. Any member, by Executive Board action following an appeal period: if applicable shall be liable to censure, suspension or expulsion from the Association because of a violation of IABPA Code of Ethics.

B. Any member who shall fail to pay his/her annual membership dues by the first day of March of the current fiscal year may be dropped from the roll of members by action of the Executive Board. Two options exist for re-admission/reinstatement:

1. Former members may be reinstated with their original membership number only upon payment of all delinquent annual membership dues.

2. Former members may be re-admitted with a new membership number upon payment of the current fiscal year's membership dues.

Note: Original membership numbers will no longer be applicable after a lapse of two (2) years of non-payment of dues.

CHAPTER II - CODE OF ETHICS

Section 1 - The Code of Ethics

As a means to promote the highest quality of professional and personal conduct of its members, the following constitutes the Code of Ethics which is endorsed and adhered to by all members of this Association.

A. *Every member of the Association shall refrain from any material misrepresentation of their standing within the IABPA.* (This added by Nancy based on past experience with several of our members creating new titles for themselves or saying that they are members in good standing when they are not.)

B. Every member of the Association shall refrain from any material misrepresentation of education, training or experience in the area of bloodstain interpretation.

C. Every member of the Association shall refrain from material misrepresentation of data upon which an expert opinion or conclusion is based.

Section 2 - Guiding Principles

Separate and distinct from the IABPA mandatory Code of Ethics, yet essential to the attainment of the highest quality of professionalism, the following are deemed to be guiding principles:

A. Members should maintain their professionalism through competent programs of continuing education, training, *liaison with other analysts, and if possible, peer review of their interpretations by another full Member of the IABPA.* (To add the understudy programs).

B. Members should render technically correct statements in all written or oral reports, testimony, public addresses and publications and should avoid misleading or inaccurate claims.

C. Members should be objective, acting in an impartial manner and doing nothing which would imply partisanship or any interest in a case beyond the proof of the facts and their correct interpretation.

Section 3 - Member Liability

Any member whose professional or personal conduct becomes detrimental to the best interests and purposes of this Association shall be liable to censure, suspension or expulsion by the action of the Executive Board, following the appeal period or other actions as required. Investigative action may be initiated due to alleged violations under any of the following provisions of these by-laws:

A. Chapter I - Misrepresentation of one or more of the criteria for membership in this Association.

B. Chapter II - Violation of any provision of the Code of Ethics.

Section 4 - Investigative Body

There shall be appointed an Ethics Committee, the primary function of which would be:

A. To order retroactive investigations and, as necessary, to serve as a hearing agency concerning past or present conduct of individual members which may constitute a violation of Chapter II.

B. To act as an advisory body, rendering opinions on the ramifications of contemplated actions by individual members in terms of the provisions of Chapter II.

Section 5 - Investigative Action

The following are the principle steps by which an investigation is conducted within this Association:

A. Any member of the Association may submit in writing formal allegations of violations concerning another member to the President or to any Regional Vice President for their consideration and review. The President will be notified of the allegations and

will immediately forward the allegations to the *Chairperson or acting Chairperson of the Ethics Committee* for investigation. *The Chairperson shall notify the accused of the allegations and investigation by telephone, on a professional level, followed by written notification. The accused may offer a defence to the Ethics Committee, with regard to the allegations, at any time during the investigation if he/she chooses to do so.*

B. The Ethics Committee may institute an inquiry based on any evidence brought to its attention, which indicates the need for further query or positive action under the provisions of these by-laws. Appropriate to this form of action, the Ethics Committee will conduct a full investigation of the submitted allegations and upon completion of said investigation, will submit, in writing to the Executive Board, their findings with any recommendations.

C. The Board will, *upon receipt of the Ethics Committee report, review all investigations made by the Ethics Committee and upon completion, vote on the findings. Upon a vote of three-fourths (3/4) of the members of the Executive Board, the party accused of unethical or wrongful conduct may be censured, suspended or expelled.*

Upon receipt of an Ethics Committee Report, the President shall within ten days present the matter to the Executive Board for consideration. If the Executive Board deems that sufficient grounds exist to initiate proceedings against such member, the President shall thereupon send a copy of said charge or charges to the accused by certified mail, return receipt requested. The accused shall have 30 days from the date of receipt of such copy to answer the charge(s) in writing. If the accused Member fails to file such written answer within the time prescribed, such failure shall constitute a waiver of the right on such charge or charges, and said accused Member shall thereupon abide by the action and decision of the Executive Board in connection therewith, without the right of appeal."

D. The accused has the right to appeal the action of the Executive Board to the members of the Association. In effecting an appeal, the appellant must file a brief typewritten notice of appeal, together with any typewritten statement he/she may wish to submit in his/her behalf, to the *President* not more than sixty (60) days from the date of notification of the Executive Board's actions. The *President* shall immediately advise each member of the Executive Board of that appeal and shall forward to each a copy of the supporting papers submitted by the appellant.

If the accused chooses to file a written answer then, after due consideration of the evidence at hand, the Executive Board shall within sixty days, arrive at a decision and notify all persons concerned, in writing, of said decision.

E. *At the discretion of the Executive Board,* all allegations against the appellant will be published, along with the investigation and Executive Board's findings and vote, and mailed to all voting members of the Association, in order that all voting members will have the opportunity to review the case and vote by ballot on said allegations. The votes

will be forwarded to the Secretary to be tallied. All votes must be returned to the Secretary within sixty (60) days of the mailing.

F. A vote of three-fourth (3/4) of the voting membership must be obtained to reverse the findings of the Executive Board, in regards to the censuring, suspension or expulsion of a member. *All of the above procedures must be completed within a maximum of two conference years."*

CHAPTER III - MEETINGS

Section 1 - Annual Meetings

An Annual Meeting shall be held at a time and place selected by the Executive Board. At the meeting there shall be a scientific program and the transaction of such business as may be necessary. Ten percent (10%) of the total number of voting members, as defined in Chapter I, Section 4, shall constitute a quorum for the Annual Meeting. Other meetings may be called at the discretion of the Executive Board.

The conference host shall attempt to obtain the necessary funding from registration fees, sponsors, vendors, etc., to successfully present the Annual Conference."

The Treasurer, with permission of the Executive Board, shall, if necessary, advance funding to the conference host to assist in planning and organizing the Annual Conference. It is understood that the advanced funds are to be repaid to the Treasurer at the conclusion of the Annual Conference.

The conference host shall NOT agree to or sign anything on behalf of the IABPA. Should he/she do so, he/she will be personally liable for all costs and ramifications thereof. The conference host shall present all bids, proposals and/of contracts to the Legal Advisor for review and presentation to the Executive Board for approval. All bids, proposals and/or contracts approved shall be signed by the Legal Advisor with approval as to financial obligations by the Secretary/Treasurer.

A complete and detailed financial accounting and remission of funds will be provided to the Treasurer by the host within sixty days of the completion of the conference

If the Annual Conference results in a financial loss, the Treasurer will pay the conference deficit from IABPA accounts.

Section 2 - Special Meetings

Special meetings of the Executive Board may be called at any time by the President or a majority of the members of the Executive Board, by notifying the Secretary of the Association in apt time of the date, time, location and purpose of the proposed meeting.

CHAPTER IV - OFFICERS AND THE BOARD

Section 1 - Officers

The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Immediate Past President, four (4) Regional Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Legal Representative, Historian and Sergeant-At-Arms. Only Full and Distinguished members may be officers of the Association. These officers shall be nominated at the annual meeting either as a recommendation by the Executive Board to the voting membership and/or a motion from any voting member in attendance at the Annual Business Meeting of the Association. Election of the Executive Board shall be by ballots mailed to all voting members in good standing. Ballots must be returned to the Secretary of the Association by mail and postmarked no later than December 31, of that year to be valid. The individual shall hold their respective office for one year and until that officer's successor has been elected. The term of office for each officer shall begin on January 1st following that officer's election. The offices of the Secretary and Treasurer may be held by one elected officer situated in a permanent location and be held by the same person for more than one year to allow continuity of Association records and finances.

Section 2 - Executive Board

The general management of the Association, including levying of dues and assessments, shall be the responsibility of the Executive Board; which shall consist of all of the officers listed in Section 1.

A. Quorum - A quorum of the Executive Board shall consist of a majority of its members.

B. Vote - Any order or action of the Executive Board requires a majority vote of the Executive Board members present, unless otherwise provided for in these by-laws. Each officer shall have one vote on the Executive Board. In the event, the offices of Secretary and Treasurer are held by one person, he/she shall have only one vote on the Executive Board. The President shall abstain from voting on matters before the Executive Board except in the event of a tie vote. He/She then will cast the tie breaking vote.

Section 3 - Duties of the President

The President shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Association. The President shall preside at the Annual and Executive Board Meetings performing such duties as custom, parliamentary usage or as the Executive Board may require. He/She shall also appoint, amend, and/or discharge any and all committees, standing and special, as necessary.

Section 4 - Duties of the Immediate Past President

The Past President will assist the President in the performance of his/her duties and be his/her advisor, as may be required. The Immediate Past President shall assume the Presidency in the event the office of President becomes vacant for any reason.

Section 5 - Duties of the Regional Vice Presidents

There will be four (4) Vice Presidents, one from each of the four time zones which cover the United States and Canada: Region #1 represents Pacific time zone and areas outside of the North American Continent, Region #2 represents Mountain time zone, Region #3 represents the Central time zone and Region #4 represents Eastern time zone and the Maritime Region of Canada. The regional Vice Presidents shall assist the President in the performance of his/her duties, represent their regions and undertake such task as may be assigned to them by the President.

Section 6 - Duties of the Secretary

The Secretary of the Association shall:

- A. Record and keep all records and minutes of the Annual Meeting and all meetings of the Executive Board.
- B. Read at each Annual Meeting the minutes of the prior Annual Meeting.
- C. Maintain a current membership list and supply the Editor of the IABPA newsletter with quarterly updates for the mailing list.
- D. Be the head of the Membership Committee, handling and processing the membership applications.
- E. Notify each IABPA member of the time, place and topic of Association meetings.
- F. Be responsible for any duties assigned to him/her by the President.
- G. Maintain all records and memorabilia concerning the daily business activities of the Association.

Section 7 - Duties of the Treasurer

The Treasurer of the Association shall:

- A. Receive all moneys due the Association and keep accurate records of all transactions concerning the Association.
- B. Maintain Association accounts and is empowered to sign checks.
- C. Present a financial statement at the Annual Meetings and Executive Board Meetings.
- D. Be responsible for any duties assigned to him/her by the President.

Section 8 - Duties of the Legal Representative

The legal Representative will supply legal representation for the counsel to the Association in all legal matters concerning IABPA.

Section 9 - Duties of the Historian

The Historian will maintain records and memorabilia of the Association, as well as other documentation appropriate of his/her office.

Section 10 - Duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall:

- A. Be responsible for maintaining control and security at the business meeting of the Association.
- B. Be responsible for any duties assigned him/her by the President.

Section 11 - Vacancy in Office

- A. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the President, the Immediate Past President will serve as President for the unexpired portion of the term.
- B. Any vacancy in office, excepting that of the President, shall be filled by the President for the unexpired portion of the term or until such time as the President appoints a member to the position that is vacant.

Section 12 - Remuneration

No officer/board member of this Association shall; directly or indirectly, receive any salary or compensation for his/her service in such position.

Section 13 - Access to Association Records

- A. The archives, files, books and records of the Association shall be open at all times to inspection and examination by members of the Executive Board, whether such archives, files, books and records are held by the Secretary, Treasurer or any other member of the Association.
- B. Upon vacating office for any reason, the past office holder must turn over all such archives, files, books and records to his/her successor in office; or such person as the Executive Board may designate in the event a successor has not been appointed.

Section 14 - Standing Committees

The President, with the approval of the Executive Board, shall have the authority to appoint the following standing committees and any other committee as may become necessary for the Association:

A. Education Committee - The Education Committee shall be composed of a minimum of three (3) voting members of good standing in the Association as appointed by the President. The President will select which appointee will be the Chairperson. This Committee shall:

- (1) Be responsible for promoting education and training for the Association.
- (2) Define the minimum standards, guidelines and criteria for what is an acceptable basic bloodstain pattern analysis course, which will satisfy the training requirement for the classification of Provisional Member.
- (3) Handling any other membership matters as deemed necessary and appropriate by the President or the Executive Board.

B. Ethics Committee - The Ethics Committee shall be composed of a minimum of three (3) voting members of good standing in the Association as appointed by the President. The President will select which appointee will be the Chairperson. This committee shall be responsible for investigating allegations of misconduct of individual members of the Association pursuant to Chapter II.

C. Membership Committee - The Membership Committee shall be composed of the Secretary, who shall be the Chairperson of the committee: and the four Regional Vice Presidents. This committee has the responsibility of:

- (1) Screening the applications for membership to the Association pursuant to Chapter I, Section 4.
- (2) Preparing an investigation report on each applicant for the Executive Board.
- (3) Review and recommend to the voting membership of the Association the advancement of Provisional Members to Full Members and Full Members to Distinguished Members under such procedures as defined by the Associations Bylaws.
- (4) Handling any other membership matters as deemed necessary and appropriate by the President or the Executive Board.

D. Publication Committee - The Publication Committee shall be responsible for the producing of the Association's official publication known as the "IABPA News". The President, with the approval of the Executive Board, shall appoint a member as Editor of "IABPA News". The Editor shall be the Chairperson of the Publication Committee. The

Editor may select, with approval of the Executive Board, additional members of the Association who are in good standing to serve on the Publication Committee and assist the Editor. The Editor will have the right to print the Editor's viewpoint in a column within the newsletter "IABPA News".

CHAPTER V - FUNDS AND EXPENDITURES

Section 1 - Income and Expenditures

Funds for meeting expenses of the Association shall be raised by annual dues, application fees, annual training conference registration fees, assessments, voluntary contributions and such income as may come to the Association through the collective efforts of its membership. All dues, fees and assessments shall be payable in U.S. currency. No financial obligation of the Association may be incurred by any member of the Association, except upon prior authorization for, or allocation of funds by the President or the Executive Board. All disbursements shall be made by the Treasurer or President at the direction of the Executive Board.

Section 2 - Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of the Association shall be from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December of each and every year.

CHAPTER VI - AMENDMENTS

Section 1 - Notice and Vote

Any part of these by-laws may be amended by a three-fourth (3/4) vote at any annual Association meeting attended by a majority of the Executive Board; provided that copies of each proposed amendment shall have been mailed to all voting members at least sixty (60) days in advance of said formal meeting at which final action is to be taken.

Section 2 - Adoption

Any amendments of these by-laws approved pursuant to Section 1 of this Chapter shall become effective immediately upon such approval and adoption by voting members of the Association at the Annual Meeting.

IABPA Annual Training Conference

Tucson, Arizona
October 3-5, 2001

***CONFERENCE CONTENT**
Check iabpa.org for updates during the year.

REPORT WRITING
CASE PRESENTATIONS
THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF BLOODSTAIN PATTERNS II
IABPA ISSUES
LEGAL ISSUES
SCIENTIFIC METHOD EXPERIMENTS
MEET WITH THE IABPA BOARD MEMBERS
ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

This is a great opportunity for you to bring your open and closed cases to be reviewed and discussed by fellow and experienced members of the IABPA in a relaxed and semi-private setting - not formal presentations.

Add a presentation to your Curriculum Vitae!
Share your experience with the other analysts!

Time slots are limited and you should contact Norm now to ensure an opportunity to make your presentation.

Presentations will be one hour or less so more may participate.

Contact Norman Reeves:
norman@bloody1.com
520.760.6620

***ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE UPCOMING
NEWSLETTERS AND WEB SITE WWW.IABPA.ORG***

IABPA Annual Training Conference

Tucson, Arizona
October 3-5, 2001

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FEES

*REGISTRATION FEE: \$185.00 USD PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 1, 2001
\$200.00 USD AFTER SEPTEMBER 1, 2001

ON SITE PAYMENT: \$230.00

STUDENT FEE: \$150.00 PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 1, 2001
\$175.00 AFTER SEPTEMBER 1, 2001

To register for the conference complete the enclosed registration form and submit it with your payment to Norman Reeves.

*REFUND REQUESTS MUST BE MADE PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 1, 2001

HOTEL INFORMATION

HILTON TUCSON EAST
7600 East Broadway
Tucson, Arizona 85710

Identify the **IABPA** when making reservations.

Reservations may be made by calling:

1-800-HILTONS OR 1-520-721-5600

OR

Online-<http://www.hilton.com/hotels/TUSHEHF/index.html>

Go to online reservations- find Hilton Tucson East- Enter **Group code: IAP**

ROOM RATES:

**FIRST COME FIRST SERVE!!
WHEN THE ROOM BLOCK IS GONE
SO ARE THE RATES!**

*\$79USD single and double occupancy

Government rate upon request and proof of status as a government agency. There are a limited number of government rate rooms available. The rooms are available on a first come first serve basis.

*+9.5% sales tax + \$1.00 city tax

Note: Dress will be "Tucson casual" (for men, slacks, shirts, casual shoes, and no neckties. For women shorts, slacks, comfortable shoes) throughout the whole conference unless you choose to go somewhere that requires "dress up."

IABPA Annual Training Conference

Tucson, Arizona
October 3-5, 2001

TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION*

DRIVING FROM PHOENIX: 2-HOUR DRIVE

I10 East to the Broadway Blvd./Congress exit.
Stay on Broadway Blvd. 10 miles to the Hilton East.

ARRIVING BY AIRLINE TO PHOENIX

ARIZONA SHUTTLE 1-800-888-2749

\$40 ROUND TRIP

\$22 ONE WAY

\$37 ROUND TRIP SENIOR CITIZEN

\$21 ONE WAY SENIOR CITIZEN

DRIVING FROM TUCSON AIRPORT: 30-45 MINUTE DRIVE

Exit the airport and make a right on Valencia.
Valencia to Kolb, make a left turn onto Kolb.
Take Kolb to Broadway Blvd. Make a right on Broadway Blvd.
Take Broadway Blvd. directly to the Hilton East.

ARRIVING BY AIRLINE TO TUCSON

ARIZONA STAGECOACH 520-889-1000

\$28 PER PERSON ROUND TRIP

\$15 ONE WAY

\$36 COUPLES ROUND TRIP / \$19 COUPLE ONE WAY

*TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM THE CONFERENCE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL ATTENDEE.

Organizational Notices

From Our Legal Representative:

“NOTICE TO ALL APPLICANTS AND MEMBERS: Please be advised that information contained in your membership application form is not confidential and/or privileged. Under appropriate circumstances it can be disseminated to the appropriate people / agencies. Likewise, the Minutes of the General Meeting, published yearly in the newsletter, are also considered non-privileged and/or non-confidential.”



Membership Information:

The Deadline for processing 2001 Applications and Promotions is 3 August 2001.



“New” Position

The I.A.B.P.A. Board is proposing amending the By-Laws which will accommodate the creation of a European Vice-President position. A vote will be asked of the membership at the (our) annual general meeting in TUCSON this October.



Speakers for Tucson Conference

If you intend to present your research or case presentation at the 2001 Conference please contact Norman Reeves ASAP.



I.A.B.P.A. Website: <http://www.iabpa.org>

Training Opportunities

July 16-20, 2001

Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

By Tom Bevel

Centennial, CO



Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office
Training, Research and Development

Section / Attn: Deputy LaFlam

7305 S. Potomac St., Suite 151

Voice: 303-708-3430

Fax: 303-708-3433

July 23-27, 2001

Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

By Tom Bevel

Centennial, CO



(See: July 16-20)

September 24-28, 2001

Fall Bloodstain Institute

Corning, New York



Herbert L. MacDonell

Bloodstain Evidence Institute

P.O. Box 1111

Corning, New York

Voice: 607-962-6581

Fax: 607-936-6936

E-mail: forensic@servtech.com

October 3-5, 2001

**International Association
of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts**

Annual Training Conference

Tucson, Arizona



Norman Reeves

12139 Makohoh Trail

Tucson, AZ 85749-8179

Voice: 520-760-6620

Fax: 520-760-5590

E-mail: norman@bloody1.com

December 10-14, 2001

Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

Workshop

Miami, FL



Toby L. Wolson, M.S.

Miami-Dade Police Department

Crime Laboratory Bureau

9105 NW 25th Street

Miami, FL 33172

Voice: 305-471-3041

Fax: 305-471-2052

E-mail: noslow55@hotmail.com

*Training announcements for the
September 2001 Newsletter must be
received before August 15, 2001*

Editor's Message

As you can see the Newsletter is undergoing some changes. Feel free to let me know what you think of the changes and feel free to forward any other suggestion to me. Remember this is "YOUR" Newsletter. In this issue I have published the first "Letter to the Editor" under the new article submission guidelines. I would like this portion of the Newsletter to continue but it will require your assistance. If you have thoughts or information which may be used for the good of the organization consider submitting it.

Currently, we have one article in the peer review process and one additional article on the way. I would like to encourage all of you to submit material for publication.

Call for papers: The IABPA News needs research papers and case studies for publication in future issues. If you have been doing research in bloodstain pattern analysis or have an interesting case, please share it with all of us. Send your completed article to:

Paul Erwin Kish
P.O. Box 814
Corning, New York 14830
Tel: (607) 962-8092
Fax: (607) 962-2093
E-mail: kish@servtech.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

Associate Editors of the IABPA News

Barton P. Epstein
Jon J. Nordby
Robert P. Spalding
Joe Slemko
Fons Chafe

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