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2009 I.A.B.P.A. Officers

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**President’s Message**

A recent forensics workshop opened with a cartoon of a courtroom. In the cartoon, the judge is pointing at the witnesses and saying “the jury is instructed to ignore common sense, logic, justice, and the “Big Picture” and consider only the minutiae and technical loopholes presented to you by these people who are paid to conceal the truth”.

We can laugh at this, especially if we assume that the judge is talking about the attorneys. However, this is the view that many have of expert witnesses including BPA analysts. We should not paint all attorneys with the same broad brush as seen in this cartoon, and neither should all forensic experts, and BPA analysts in particular, be painted with the same broad brush. Some “experts” do conceal the truth, either by design or by ineptness, just as some attorneys do fit the inglorious mold of the typical lawyer joke. What the jury sees on television and in the movies builds expectations that are not met in the courtroom.

The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) “Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward” report to the U.S Congress paints with a broad brush. That report states “the opinions of bloodstain pattern analysts are more subjective than scientific”. The report does not name the IABPA, but rather makes reference to a “professional society of bloodstain pattern analysts”. The authors then show their lack of understanding of BPA by stating we can tell “if the blood was spattered quickly or slowly”, an apparent misunderstanding of the classification of bloodstains as low-, medium-, or high-velocity. Despite their obvious lack of objectivity and stereotyping, we can ill afford to ignore or dismiss their report. They paint a poor picture of BPA analysts with a single broad brush as unscientific, uneducated and subjective. But this is the picture they are showing to our congress, to our government. And it is the picture that some attorneys are taking to the court.

The IABPA Annual Training Conference will be held in Portland, Oregon, October 6-9. The conference will include workshops and lectures on the scientific basis and applications in BPA. Discussions will address the NAS recommendations for education and certification. We need the participation of our members at the conference and throughout the year to present a true picture of BPA analysts adhering to the scientific method in research, in training, and in analysis of evidence.

Respectfully,

Iris Dalley
TECHNICAL NOTE

**Cohesion, Wettability, and Blood Drops that Land on a Smooth, Hard Surface**

Herbert Leon MacDonell

During a recent Bloodstain Evidence Institute, one of my students asked if I had ever published what I had just demonstrated to his group. He suggested that I should because my demonstration certainly helped him understand the behavior of blood much better than just reading or hearing a lecture about it.

The apparatus for conducting the experiment is basic. A laboratory ring stand, a clamp holder, a clamp, a two-holed rubber stopper, a medicine dropper, the metal top or bottom from a three pound coffee can, a few milliliters of human blood, and a plumb line are all that are necessary. Actually, the ring stand, clamps, and two-holed stopper can be replaced by someone holding the medicine dropper over the edge of a table and not moving.

The object of this experiment is to demonstrate the dynamics of cohesive forces. A good definition of cohesion is: Cohesion (*n.* lat. *cohaerere* "stick or stay together") or cohesive attraction or cohesive force is a physical property of a substance, caused by the intermolecular attraction between like-molecules within a body or substance that acts to unite them. This attraction between like-molecules is known as the Coulomb force or Van der Waals forces. Cohesion, along with adhesion (attraction between unlike molecules), helps explain the phenomena of surface tension and capillary action.

Before moving on to a demonstration of surface tension, another physical property must be considered: wettability. Wettability is defined as the degree to which a solid is wetted by a liquid, measured by the force of adhesion between the solid and liquid phases. We have all observed this and perhaps the best example are the rain drops that “bead up” trying to form round balls or spheroids when they land on the freshly polished hood of an automobile. When the auto is dirty they spread out and do not “bead up” at all.

The experiment I have been showing my students for well over twenty years is very simple, but highly demonstrative. I release a drop of blood and have it land on a wettable or a non-wettable surface. The surface is the top or bottom of a three-pound coffee can. After the metal surface has been carefully cleaned, it is a wettable surface to which blood, water, or milk will adhere. To make half of the surface non-wettable, I applied a little oil/grease on a finger and rubbed it over half the surface.

Next, the medicine dropper is inserted into one of the holes in the two-hole rubber stopper. If the stopper is slit, the length of one hole it allows the medicine dropper to be inserted more safely as the slit spreads apart. The plumb line should be passed up through the other hole so it will hang parallel and very close to the path of the falling drop of blood. The target, the half-greased metal coffee can top, is positioned so that the drops will accurately land on the non-wetting, the wetting surface, and, most importantly, on the junction between these two surfaces. Masking tape on the table upon which the ring stand rests is helpful for this. The setup used to produce the figures in this article is shown in Figures 1a and 1b.
Once everything is ready, the dropping of three drops of blood does not take long. The ring stand is simply moved from left to right so that the first blood drop lands on the non-wetting surface, the second at the junction of the non-wetting and the wetting surface, and the last on the wetting surface.

When a drop of blood struck the non-wetting surface it immediately began contracting as the diameter of the blood noticeably decreased as the molecules pulled together and the surface, which, being non-wettable, did not resist such movement. A close-up photograph taken shortly after the experiment in Figure 2 shows the still-wet drops of blood.
The drop of blood on the left landed on the non-wetting surface. The drop of blood in the center landed on the non-wetting surface on its left and the wettable surface on the right. The drop of blood on the right landed on the wettable surface. In the event that an investigator arrived at the scene when this bloodshed was evident and he measured the diameter of the still-wet blood, he might well erroneously conclude that the drop on the left resulted from some kind of impact because of its small size, less than 10 mm diameter. The bloodstain in the center shows that blood that landed on the non-wettable surface on the left quickly was drawn to the blood on the right, which was on the wettable surface, creating a half-moon appearance. The blood drop on the right that landed on the wettable surface retains its impact diameter of 19 mm, which is normal for dropping a distance of 24 inches. The volume of a drop of blood from a medicine dropper is 0.05 ml or cc. Utilizing the formula for the volume of a cylinder, the thickness of these blood drops can be calculated as follows:

\[ \text{volume} = \pi \times \text{radius}^2 \times \text{height} \]

\[ v = 3.14 \times r^2 \times h = 0.05 \]

This equation may be reduced to:

\[ h \ (\text{thickness}) = \frac{v}{3.14 \times r^2} \]

Accordingly, the heights of the two stains are found to be 0.175 mm for the smaller drop and 0.0196 mm for the larger. Therefore, the smaller bloodstain on the left in Figure 2 was 8.93 times higher than the one on the right.

A small pool of liquid blood on a non-wetting surface will appear darker than the same volume of blood on a wetting surface. This could alter the estimation of how long a bloodstain was on the surface when examining color photographs of a scene not knowing it was still liquid.
It should be noted that, in Figure 3, a photograph taken nineteen hours after the experiment, that the drop on the left has contracted to a final diameter of 8 mm whereas its original diameter was the same as the bloodstain on the right, 19 mm. This is a reduction to 42% of its original diameter. The black arrows point to the initial blood drop diameter after it had contracted for several minutes. The outline of this drop is clear on its left side but light reflection makes it more difficult to see on its right side.

Clearly, any attempt to estimate the distance a drop of blood has fallen prior to impact to a surface from its diameter can be nothing more than an educated guess unless the wettability of the surface is considered. Photographs of a crime scene do not show the nature of the surface upon which bloodstains appear. Therefore, any opinions as to the size of the bloodstains are subject to question. The only way to resolve this question is to actually drop or project blood onto the same surface as the one at the scene.

From 1973 until 1990 a standard laboratory exercise was conducted during the Bloodstain Evidence Institute where the diameter of a drop of blood was plotted as a function of the distance it had fallen prior to impact. A variety of target surfaces were used and usually very good working curves could be plotted. Although this was an interesting academic exercise there is no practical application for this experiment because the volume of the drop that produced a bloodstain at a scene could never be determined.

Herbert Leon MacDonell
Bloodstain Evidence Institute
Corning, New York
Second Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Symposium Sponsored by the Midwest Forensics Resource Center (MFRC)

The two and a half day Symposium held August 25th-27th 2009 was designed to provide a means for sharing new advances and recognized best practices in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis. It was intended for both established professionals and newer analysts. Twelve BPA experts from the United States and Canada led the Symposium discussions. These discussions are expected to result in the exchange of new knowledge, suggestions for improved practice and/or recommendations for change. The Symposium also provided an opportunity to build or reinforce resource relationships among the fifty one participants in attendance. The Symposium’s subject matter expert Coordinator was Mike Van Stratton, the Director of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation Crime Laboratory system. He was also one of the Symposium’s facilitators, along with Kevin Winer, Trace Section Supervisor, Kansas City Police Department Crime Laboratory and Jeff Gurvis of the Northern Illinois Police Crime Laboratory. The agenda for the Symposium offered a variety of subjects in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis.

An Assessment of the Minimum Distance between Impact Sites Necessary to Differentiate Bloodstain Patterns Created by Multiple Impacts

Donald Doller
Suffolk County Crime Laboratory
donald.doller@suffolkcountyny.gov

The Use of Photoshop in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

Carolyn Gannett
Gannett Forensics
San Diego, California
gannettforensics@aol.com
The Use of Autopsy Reports in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

Jon J. Nordby
Final Analysis Forensics
Tacoma, Washington
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Writing Bloodstain Pattern Reports

Ross Martin Gardner
Bevel, Gardner and Associates, Inc.
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gardnerross@me.com
Fly Artifacts, Bug Artifacts and Other Strange Miscellaneous Patterns

Larry Barksdale
Lincoln Police Department
Lincoln, Nebraska
ipd211@cjis.lincoln.ne.gov

Posing the Scene – Animation of Bloodstain Evidence

Iris Dalley
Bevel, Gardner and Associates,
Tulsa, Oklahoma
scsairis@hotmail.com

Complex Patterns

Pat Laturnus
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Canada
Pat.Laturnus@rogers.com

The Role of the Bloodstain Pattern Analyst for the Defense

Stuart H. James
James and Associates Forensic Consultants, Inc.
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
jamesforen@aol.com
Physics and Mathematics in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

Brian Yamashita
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Canada
brianyamshita@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Scientific Methodology in Bloodstain Pattern Analysis

Jeremiah Morris
Johnson County Sheriff’s Office
Kansas
jeremiahmorris@jocogov.org
Midwestern crime laboratory directors met and identified four mission areas in which Iowa State University and Ames Laboratory could work to support the regional crime laboratories in the areas of casework assistance, training, education and research. Iowa State University responded and established the Midwest Forensics Resource Center (MFRC) within the Institute for Physical Research and Technology. These programs are mostly funded through grants from and agreements with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). The Director of MFRC is David Baldwin.
An Interesting Bloodstain Pattern

Stuart H. James

A recent case involved a decedent who sustained sharp force injury to her throat that cut the trachea, right carotid artery and right jugular vein. She was on the floor and there was a cardboard box on a low shelf close to her right side. There was a large bloodstain pattern present on the side of this cardboard box. The pattern consists of large volume stains with downward flow patterns as well as smaller spatters of blood. Figure 1 shows a view of the side of the cardboard box during an evidence examination.

![Figure 1. View of bloodstain pattern on side of cardboard box.](image)

Close examination of stains within this pattern revealed many of them to contain multiple vacuoles or bubble rings. It was concluded that the pattern was created by the intermixing of blood and air due to the injury to the trachea and the right carotid artery (Figure 2).

![Figure 2. Close view of bloodstains showing vacuoles or bubble rings.](image)
The 2009 IABPA Training Conference will be held at the Embassy Suites-Portland Washington Square located southwest of downtown Portland, Oregon. The hotel offers complimentary made-to-order breakfast and an evening Manager’s reception with complimentary beverages and light appetizers. All rooms are suites with a refrigerator, microwave and coffee maker. Wireless internet service is available throughout the hotel for a fee.

The conference rate of $98 US per night plus tax has been established for the block of rooms that we have secured. This rate will be offered from October 2nd-12th for those who wish to arrive early or stay longer based upon room availability. The following link will take you directly to the IABPA reservation page for the Embassy Suites-Portland Washington Square:


The closest airport is the Portland International Airport (PDX) which is located east of downtown Portland and is about 35 minutes from the hotel. Additional information will be provided regarding transportation via the MAX Light Rail, shuttle and taxi. Parking at the hotel is complimentary. Information regarding registration, presentations, workshops and area activities will be provided as it becomes available.

Hosted by the Oregon State Police Forensic Services Division.

Contact:

Pam Bordner
OSP Forensic Laboratory
63319 Jamison Street
Bend, Oregon 97701
Tel: 541-388-6150
E-mail: pam.bordner@state.or.us   (Please include IABPA on the subject line)
REGISTRATION FORM

The conference will be a blend of workshops and general sessions with case and research presentations. The conference schedule and information on workshops will be published and posted when available. At that time pre-registration for workshops will be accepted. (All costs are in US dollars.)

Pre-Registration is $300. Payment must be received by Friday, August 21, 2009.
Regular Registration is $350. Payment must be received between August 22 and October 5, 2009.
On-Site Registration is $400 and begins at 6:00 p.m. on Monday, October 5, 2009.

Last Name:
First Name:

Are you an IABPA Member?  Yes ___  Member #:  No___

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

Agency:

Street Address:
City:  State/Province:  Postal Code:  Country:

Telephone:
E-mail:

Name(s) of guest attending the conference with registrant:

Will guest(s) be attending the Thursday dinner?  Yes ___  No ___  (Cost is $50 per guest)

Make checks and purchase orders payable to “IABPA”. (Federal ID # IABPA 52-1597063)
Refund requests must be made before August 21, 2009.

Mail registration and payment to:
Dan Alessio
OSP – Portland Forensic Laboratory
13309 SE 84th Ave, Suite #200
Clackamas, OR 97015-6923
Phone: (971) 673-8271
E-mail: dan.alessio@state.or.us

For credit card payments contact:
Norman Reeves
Phone: (520) 760–6620
Fax: (520) 760–5590
E-mail: Norman@bloody1.com
PRESENTER REGISTRATION FORM

If you are interested in being a presenter at the October 2009 annual training conference, we would like to hear from you. Presenters include anyone conducting a workshop, sharing a case and/or sharing your research. Please complete and e-mail this form to Pam Bordner (preferred method) at: pam.bordner@state.or.us (Please type “IABPA” in the subject line.)

Or submit by mail:
Attn: Pam Bordner • OSP – Bend Forensic Laboratory • 63319 Jamison Street, Bend, OR 97701

Last Name:
First Name:
Agency:
Street Address:
City: State/Province: Postal Code: Country:
Telephone:
E-mail:

Nature of Presentation: Workshop ___ Lecture to General Session ___

IF PRESENTING A LECTURE OR WORKSHOP:
(please attach an abstract of your topic and a brief biography)

Amount of Time Requested:
_____ Equipment Needed:
_____ Laptop
_____ Data (PowerPoint) Projector
_____ Speakers
_____ VHS Player and Monitor
_____ 35mm Slide Projector
_____ Tray for Slide Projector
_____ Overhead Projector
_____ Other (Please specify:

IF CONDUCTING A WORKSHOP:
How much space is needed?
How many people can participate in one session?
What supplies do you need?

Comments:

I.A.B.P.A. News  16  Vol. 25, No 3  September  2009
2009 Conference Update:

Registration
Registration is picking up as we get closer to October 6th. Early registration ended August 21st and the Regular registration fee is applicable ($350) now through October 5th. Please get your registration in as soon as possible. This will assist the conference planning committee in providing attendee numbers to the hotel for catering, logistics and other expenses.

Hotel
The cut-off date for the conference rate at the hotel is September 7th. Make your reservations!

Presentations
The agenda is shaping up nicely, but we still have room for your presentation. Share a case or give a technical/research presentation. This is a great environment to share your knowledge and experience with your peers.

There are several case presentations on the agenda, including the Phil Spector case. Technical presentations include Stain Sequencing, Volume – the ignored variable, Lumiscene, Biomechanics of Blunt Force Trauma, and the Leica Scan Station II. SWGSTAIN will be providing an update on Challenges & Changes in the bloodstain pattern discipline and I’m sure the NAS report will be discussed.

Workshops
Workshops will include:
Poser (Iris Dalley)
Courtroom Testimony (Jeff Scozzafava & Todd Thorne)
HemoSpat (Andy Maloney)
Taxonomy: A Methodology for Simple and Complex Stain Classification (Mike Maloney)

Workshop selection will be prioritized based upon the date that your conference registration is received. The selection process will be posted on the website as soon as the schedule is finalized. There is no additional fee to attend the workshops.

Don’t forget to Bring Your Own Case for the informal evening forum hosted by Stuart James.

We look forward to seeing you in Portland for a great conference. Visit www.iabpa.org for hotel information and registration, presenter and vendor forms.

Pam Bordner
pam.bordner@state.or.us (please put IABPA in the subject line)
541-388-6150
Abstracts of Recent BPA Related Articles Published in the Scientific Literature


Abstract:

Experiments were conducted to investigate the effect of Calliphora vicina (Diptera: Calliphoridae on the shape and presumptive chemistry of medium-impact and pooled bloodstain patterns. Experiments were conducted with six contrasting surfaces: painted wall, paneling, wallpaper, wood laminate, linoleum and carpet. Four presumptive tests were used: phenolphthalein, leucocystal violet, Hemastix, and fluorescein. Feeding activity altered the shape of many stains, whereas many other stains were completely eliminated. Regurgitation and defecation resulted in the deposition of multiple new artifacts on all surfaces. The chemical tests yielded no significant differences between blood and artifacts.


Abstract:

Determining the origin of impact patterns at crime scenes can be a challenge when there is limited or less-than-ideal information. This is made even more difficult if the analyst cannot incorporate data from non-orthogonal and orthogonal surfaces in the same analysis. Using HemoSpat software for impact pattern analysis allows analysts to remove several limitations, maximize the use of this information, and produce precise and reliable results.
Letter to the Editor

2 August 2009

Dear Editor,

I’d like to comment in regard to the choice of "Analysis" versus "Interpretation" mentioned in Thoughts from an Old Man written by Herbert MacDonell in the June 2009 issue of the IABPA NEWS. Actually the title Bloodstain Pattern Analysis contains Bloodstain Pattern Interpretation too. It is serious omission to feel the analysis is just one process. The complete analysis of bloodstains at the scene of violent crime involves three steps: blood substance recognition, bloodstain pattern identification, and the interpretation of all (or a substantial amount) of the identified bloodstain patterns in a given case. Not seeing that the field involves these three stages can, and has, led to miscarriages in justice.

I’ve found that experienced law enforcement investigators are extremely good at the first stage, with or without training. It is essential, however, to verify the recognition of blood for further work up. This is done at the scene by skilled law enforcement personnel using approved techniques. Without that verification, any analysis or interpretation which follows may be invalidated. The second step can be trained to a wide range of applicable backgrounds in education and experience. There are many competent workshops which provide this training. Unfortunately some training formats have graduated "experts" who feel they may omit the third step. Interpretation is viewed by some participants as being unnecessary if one measures a few stains and then identifies the event based on other investigative information...such as witness statements. In other words it has been reported that because stains were "x" mm in diameter the pattern must be medium velocity impact spatter (or HVIS) and if found on a person, that person must be guilty of the assault (or firing the weapon). No verification that the spatters are from impact versus arterial fine spray, respiratory distributed, or blood dripping into blood was made before leaping to the conclusion of involvement.

Identification of pattern types must occur before interpretation. Herb’s focus on "interpretation" is essential and cannot be ignored in favor of a simple "analysis," because it is a part of the whole process. Nothing I’ve seen from instructors recognized by IABPA shows that they either advocate just measuring stains or teach such. This suggests to me that it is wrong to criticize or analyze the instructors but rather we should look at the work of the graduates of the workshops to see which courses are working and which may need revisions. There is a benefit from having different formats, rather than one written in stone. No two courses I’m aware of (8 Basics from 12 different instructors) emphasized the same material. A one week course is insufficient to provide all adequately even on a basic level.

Anita Y. Wonder
Wonder Institute
Carmichael, California
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 NEWS 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 2009 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
APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

FULL ____

ASSOCIATE ____

GOALS: The objectives of the IABPA are to:

- Encourage and promote the science of Bloodstain Pattern Interpretation,
- Standardize the scientific techniques of Bloodstain Pattern Interpretation,
- Promote education and encourage research in the discipline of Bloodstain Pattern Interpretation, and
- Inform members of the latest techniques, discoveries and developments in Bloodstain Pattern Interpretation.

REQUIREMENTS:

FULL MEMBERSHIP:

1. Successful completion of a 40 hour basic course in Bloodstain Pattern Interpretation which fulfills the minimum guidelines and criteria as defined by the Education Committee (available at www.iabpa.org), and
2. Sponsorship by a Full Member of the IABPA who is in good standing with the Association.

NAME (Last) ___________________________ (First) ___________________________ (MI) ___________________________
DATE OF BIRTH __________________________________________________________
RANK/TITLE _________________________________________________________________
AGENCY-ADDRESS/ZIP CODE ________________________________________________
EMAIL: _________________________________
WORK PHONE ______________________________________________________________
HOME ADDRESS/ZIP CODE____________________________________________________
HOME PHONE ______________________________________________________________
TIME ZONE _________________________________________________________________
MAIL PREFERENCE HOME ___ OFFICE ___
COURSE INFORMATION:
LOCATION ______________________________________________________
DATES ___________________________________________________________
INSTRUCTOR ______________________________________________________
INSTRUCTOR CONTACT PHONE NUMBER AND EMAIL ____________________________
COURSE LENGTH _______________________________________________________
ADDITIONAL BLOODSTAIN QUALIFICATIONS AND DEGREES/EDUCATION/HONORS
_____________________________________________________________________

HAVE YOU TESTIFIED IN COURT AS AN EXPERT IN BLOODSTAIN PATTERN
INTERPRETATION? Yes _____ No _____
IF YES, COURT AND DATES OF TESTIMONY _______________________________________

Have you been the subject of a complaint made against you by any professional, scientific or
professional society? Yes _____ No _____
IF YES, PLEASE EXPLAIN (attach explanation);

Application for, or renewal of an IABPA membership may be rejected at the sole discretion
of the Association with no reason given. Such a denial is not subject to appeal.

I hereby apply for Membership in the IABPA and if accepted, I will promote the highest standards of
the science of Bloodstain Pattern Interpretation and maintain professionalism within the discipline by:
- Rendering technically correct statements in all written or oral reports, testimony, public
  addresses and publications,
- Maintain objectivity and act in an impartial manner during all investigations, and
- Continue to attend educational/training programs related to the science.

APPLICANT SIGNATURE ________________________________
DATE _________________________________________________

EACH APPLICANT IS REQUIRED TO SUPPLY A COPY OF THEIR CERTIFICATE OF
COMPLETION OF A BASIC 40 HOUR BLOODSTAIN PATTERN INTERPRETATION COURSE.

APPLICATION FEE: $40.00 USD

IABPA SPONSOR Please Print ________________________________
I am a full IAPBA member in good standing and I recommend the above listed applicant for
consideration as a member of the Association.

SPONSOR SIGNATURE ________________________________ DATE ____________

SEND COMPLETED APPLICATION WITH A COPY OF CERTIFICATE AND FEE TO:
NORMAN REEVES
IABPA SECRETARY TREASURER-12139 E. Makohoh Tr- Tucson AZ 85749-8179
USA

I.A.B.P.A. News 22 Vol. 25, No 3 September 2009
International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts

REQUEST FOR PROMOTION

Name:

(LAST) ___________________________ (FIRST) ___________________________ (MIDDLE INITIAL) ___________________________

Business Address:

AGENCY ______________________________________

STREET ______________________________________

CITY, STATE, ZIP ______________________________________

E-MAIL ______________________________________

MEMBERSHIP NUMBER: ______________________________________

Business Phone: ( ) ___________________________

International Time Zone: ___________________________

Length of Time as IABPA Provisional Member: -Years_____ Months_____

Length of Time in Bloodstain Pattern Interpretation Casework and/or Research:

Years _______________ Months _______________

Bloodstain Pattern Interpretation Experience: The following is not a requirement for promotion, but is for informational purposes.

Describe briefly your background in each area, including approximately how many crime scenes you have worked, how many times you have testified as an expert, and any teaching experience. List only experience which applies to bloodstain pattern interpretation training, crime scene work, testimony, and teaching.

Training Received: _____________________________________________________

Crime Scene Experience: ___________________________________________________
Courtroom Testimony: ________________________________

Experience: _________________________________________

Teaching Experience: ________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

Professional References (list two):

Name/Mailing Address/Phone: Name/Mailing Address/Phone:

________________________  __________________________

________________________  __________________________

________________________  __________________________

Signature: __________________________________________

Date: ______________________________________________

MUST BE SUBMITTED 60 DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Send this request to:
IABPA
12139 EAST MAKOHOH TRL
TUCSON AZ 85749-8179
Training Opportunities

October 5-9, 2009
Cologne, Germany

Instructor: Prof. Dr. Marcus Rothschild
Melatenguertel 60
50823 Cologne, Germany
E-mail: rechtsmedizin@uk-koeln.de
Course language: German

October 19-23, 2009
Crime Scene Reconstruction II
Norman, Oklahoma

Instructors: Ross Gardner and Iris Dalley
Contact: bevelgardner@cox.net or visit www.bevelgardner@cox.net

November 9-13, 2009
Bloodstain Pattern Analysis II
Montgomery County, Texas

Instructors: Tom Bevel and Ross Gardner
Contact: bevelgardner@cox.net or visit www.bevelgardner@cox.net

November 9-13, 2009
Basic Bloodstain Analysis Workshop
Young County Sheriff's Office
Graham, Texas

Instructor: Rex Plant
Forensic Training Services, Inc.
Tel: 240-627-7016
E-mail: www.forensictraining.us

December 7-11, 2009
Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Workshop
Miami, Florida

Presented by the Specialized Training Unit at the Metropolitan Police Institute of the Miami-Dade Police Department, Doral, Florida
Contact: Toby L. Wolson, M.S., F-ABC
Miami-Dade Police Department
Crime Laboratory Bureau
9105 NW 25th Street
Doral, Florida 33172
Voice: 305-471-3041
Fax: 305-471-2052
E-mail: Twolson@mdpd.com

January 25-29, 2010
Bloodstain Pattern Analysis I
Lubbock, Texas

Instructors: Tom Bevel and Iris Dalley
Contact: bevelgardner@cox.net or visit www.bevelgardner@cox.net

January 25-29, 2010
Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course
University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida

Instructors: Paul E. Kish and Stuart H. James
Contact: Erin Kimmerle, PhD
Department of Anthropology
University of South Florida
Soc. 107
4202 Fowler Avenue
Tampa, Florida 33620
Tel: 813-974-5139
E-mail: kimmerle@cas.usf.edu

Training Announcements for the issue of the December 2009 IABPA News must be received before November 15th, 2010
Editor’s Corner

The IABPA NEWS will no longer be printed and mailed to the membership. This September 2009 issue of the IABPA NEWS is the first that will be only available online at the IABPA website, www.iabpa.org. Additionally, all the images and figures will be in color and the issue content is easily downloaded. The cost of printing and mailing has risen steadily over the past few years and our organization will save considerable expense by doing this. The issue will be available to the membership earlier than the printed and mailed copies.

The Second Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Symposium Sponsored by the Midwest Forensics Resource Center (MFRC) in Ames, Iowa was well received by the attendees. On behalf of the IABPA membership I thank, David Baldwin, Mike Van Stratton, Jeff Gurvis and Kevin Winer for their efforts in making this a successful event. A special thanks to Cindy Eckhart of MFRC for handling the registration issues and lodging for the attendees.

I will be hosting the Bring Your own Case evening session at the conference in Portland, Oregon. Please contact me early in the conference if you wish to present an interesting case. I suggest that the presentations be limited to about 15 minutes in order to allow for more cases to be shown.

Pictured below is a new IABPA lapel pin that has been designed by Todd A. Thorne, our Vice-President of Region III. He will have these pins available as well as T-shirts displaying the IABPA logo for ordering and purchasing at the October 2009 conference in Portland, Oregon.

Stuart H. James
Editor
IABPA NEWS
E-mail: jamesforen@aol.com
# Past Presidents of the IABPA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V. Thomas Bevel</td>
<td>1983-1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Edel</td>
<td>1985-1987</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warren R. Darby</td>
<td>1988</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rod D. Englert</td>
<td>1989-1990</td>
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<td>Edward Podworny</td>
<td>1991-1992</td>
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<td>Tom J. Griffin</td>
<td>1993-1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toby L. Wolson, M.S.</td>
<td>1995-1996</td>
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<td>Daniel V. Christman</td>
<td>1997-1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phyllis T. Rollan</td>
<td>1999-2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Rahn</td>
<td>2001-2002</td>
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<td>Bill Basso</td>
<td>2002-2006</td>
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# Associate Editors of the IABPA News

- L. Allyn DiMeo
- Barton P. Epstein
- Paul E. Kish
- Daniel Mabel
- Jon J. Nordby
- Alexei Pace
- Joseph Slemko
- Robert P. Spalding
- T. Paulette Sutton
- Todd A. Thorne

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