

# **Journal of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis**



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International Association of Bloodstain  
Pattern Analysts**

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# 2016 IABPA Executive Board Members

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## President's Message

My family and I were saddened to learn of Rex Sparks' passing. We met Rex at the IABPA conference in Tucson more than 10 years ago, and we truly enjoyed his friendship. Rex and I also served the IABPA as officers at the same time several years ago; he was a consummate professional and his personality was one of the happiest I've ever met. I read with warm thoughts, the article placed on our website. While his contributions to our discipline live on, he is missed.

On behalf of your IABPA officers for 2016, thank you for reading the welcome message for this issue of our Journal. It's a New Year, and with it come the inevitable changes to our officer positions, including mine. Where to start?

Thank you to Pat Laturus for his stewardship of our association. The conferences and board actions were truly enjoyable while Pat presided; the shoes we fill are big indeed. Don and Ted were excellent Vice Presidents and their many contributions were spot on.

We welcomed and congratulated Cristina Gonzalez and Janette Psaroudis as Vice Presidents and Celestina Rossi as Sergeant at Arms; elected as officers in the finest forensic association in the world. The 2016 officers have taken on the Bylaws Committee's task of finalizing the revision of our bylaws. It's almost complete and they will be posted soon on our website, for review and comment.

Mountain Region Vice President Rich Tewes and former President Tom "Grif" Griffin previously coordinated an excellent Annual Training Conference, in Boulder, Colorado. Rich, Grif and their team are working hard, preparing another excellent training opportunity in Salt Lake City, Utah. Conference information is available now at [www.iabpa.org](http://www.iabpa.org) and more will be added soon.

If you've attended our conference before, you know there is no other event that presents bloodstain pattern analysis training like ours. If you haven't and you attend, I assure you that after seeing the blend of casework and research presentations, you will leave with additional tools in your forensic toolbox. Bring your research or case study; during the general session or on the Bring Your Own Case night, hosted by our Historian, Stuart James. Stuart has moderated the event for several years and it has become a highlight of the conference.

The majority of this message has been devoted to the conference. I'm fortunate to have attended the forensic conferences of several associations; across the United States and abroad. The IABPA conference is the only one I do not miss. Not just for the forensic tools but also because the new kid at the 2002 Harrisburg conference could walk up to top experts in the discipline, ask a question and have it turn into a friendly conversation. Still the same today! The conference is indeed, the lifeblood that keeps this association growing.

I am looking forward to greeting you in Salt Lake City; it's time to start planning!

Best,

Jeff Scozzafava  
President, IABPA



## Newly Elected IABPA Executive Board Members for 2016

### President



**Jeffrey Scozzafava**

Jeffrey Scozzafava has over 30 years of law enforcement experience; from active duty in the US Army as a Military Policeman, to a career in the New Jersey State Police, to his current position as a Detective in the Somerset County Prosecutor's Office in New Jersey. Jeff retired from the State Police as a Detective Sergeant in 2007, serving over half his career as a crime scene investigator.

Jeff became a member of the IABPA in 2002. He has attended 13 Annual Training Conferences and the 5<sup>th</sup> European Conference, providing several BPA case presentations and workshops regarding BPA court testimony and forensic photography. Jeff has previously served the IABPA as Vice President of Region IV, Sergeant at Arms, Chair of the Internet Subcommittee, and Chair of the SWGSTAIN Document Review Committee.

Jeff is a certified instructor and has taught forensic and BPA related courses in the United States, Italy and Turkmenistan. Jeff has instructed for the U.S. Department of Justice, the New Jersey State Police, the IAI, the NJ Division of Criminal Justice and the Somerset County Prosecutor's Office. Jeff has testified as an expert witness in Superior and Federal Courts regarding bloodstain pattern analysis, fingerprint identification and crime scene investigation.

## **Vice President – Region I Pacific**



**Cristine Gonzalez**

Cristina Gonzalez has a Bachelor of Science degree in biochemistry. She has worked for the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department (LASD) as a Criminalist for over 25 years. Prior to her time at the Sheriff's Department, she worked for a short period at the Los Angeles County Coroner-Medical Examiner's Office. At LASD, she has worked in a number of different disciplines including Blood Alcohol, Trace Evidence and CSI. Since 2001, Cristina has been assigned to the Forensic Biology Section. She has over 20 years of crime scene experience, including 10 years of BPA experience. Cristina has testified as an expert in all these areas in state and /or federal courts. During her time at the Sheriff's crime lab, Cristina has developed and implemented training and analytical procedures in the Trace, CSI and BPA disciplines. She oversees the CSI and BPA training programs for the laboratory and provides technical expertise as well. She successfully completed several advanced BPA classes; the most recent being Fluid Dynamics in Bloodstain Pattern Formation in 2014.

Cristina has received Department commendations for her work in BPA and Biology. She recently met all the training requirements to be granted status as a qualified ASCLD-LAB- International assessor. Cristina has also participated as an instructor as part of the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP). She has given presentations at the California Association of Criminalists Seminar and at the Inaugural Forensic Science Student Symposium at California State University- Los Angeles.

## **Vice –President - Region VI Pacific Rim**



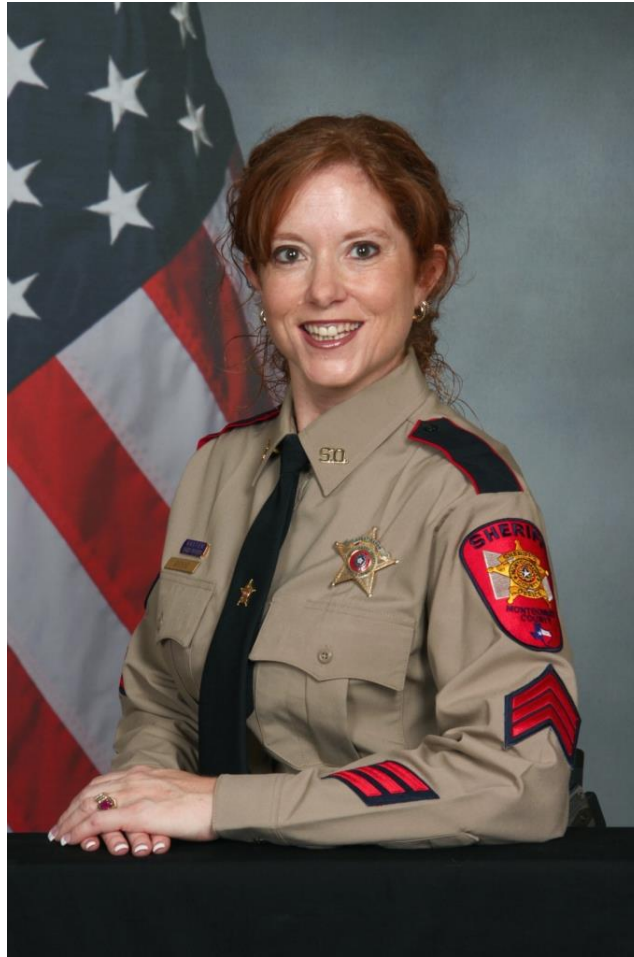
**Janette Psaroudis**

Janette Psaroudis holds the degrees of Bachelor of Behavioural Science and Bachelor of Biological Science from La Trobe University, as well as a first class Honours degree in Science from the University of Melbourne, Australia. Janette has practiced as a Forensic Scientist since 2004, as part of the Biological Sciences Group of the Victoria Police Forensic Services Department (VPFSD), based in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. The VPFSD was instrumental in initiating the discipline of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (BPA) in Australia, in the late 1980s, and currently retains one of the largest BPA groups in Australia and New Zealand, consisting of approximately 50 BPA authorised staff (sworn and unsworn) at varying levels of experience and training.

Janette began her involvement in BPA as a biological examiner in Evidence Recovery, initially assisting experienced BPA examiners in the laboratory and at crime scenes. She discovered an aptitude and ardent interest in the discipline and subsequently completed a number of courses in BPA, including the standard 80 hour BPA course and the advanced fabrics-based BPA course. Janette has worked on hundreds of criminal investigations relating to major crime, including homicides, missing persons, rapes and other violent crimes, and conducts biological examinations and BPA both in the laboratory and as a specialist at crime scenes. Janette has been recognized as an expert in the fields of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis, the identification of biological material, DNA interpretation and DNA statistical analysis, and regularly gives expert opinion evidence in courts of law. Janette has delivered training to biologists, fingerprints experts, crime scene members, police, medical examiners and legal personnel in a variety of topics including BPA, DNA and biological examinations, and has instructed at BPA courses, Detective Training School, Field Investigators Courses and the Victorian Police Academy on many occasions.

Janette has been a member of the IABPA since 2012. She is also a committee member of the Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society (ANZFSS - Victorian chapter) and a member of the International Society for Forensic Genetics (ISFG). Janette has been awarded a number of scholarships to attend and present at National and International conferences and symposia. Janette continues to be involved with BPA crime scene investigations and is actively involved in the further development of BPA in Victoria.

## Sergeant at Arms



**Celestina Rossi**

Celestina Rossi is the Senior Crime Scene Investigator with the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office Crime Laboratory in Conroe, Texas. She has a Master Peace Officer's License with 19 years of law enforcement experience. Since her promotion to the crime laboratory in 2002, she has been court qualified as an expert in latent print examination, bloodstain pattern analysis, crime scene reconstruction and shooting incident reconstruction. Cele is an Adjunct Instructor for the Texas Forensic Science Academy at the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) where she teaches multiple courses that include Forensic Technician (80 hrs.) , Bloodstain Pattern Analysis, and Processing Evidence of Violent Crimes. She is also an Adjunct Assistant Lecturer at Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas in the Forensic and Investigative Sciences Program, Department of Entomology where she teaches two mini-semester courses in Crime Scene Investigation and Latent Print Processing.

Cele is the Secretary of the Texas Division of the IAI where she has served since 2006 and is a board member of the Operations Committee of the Southeast Texas Applied Forensic Science Facility (STAFSF) at Sam Houston State University. She is also currently the President-Elect for the Association of Crime Scene Reconstruction.



# **Bloodstain Pattern Analysis in Snow – Examination of Bloodstain Patterns in Icy and Soft Powder Snow Conditions**

Senior Constable J. David North

Tasmania Police, Hobart Forensic Services, Tasmania Police Headquarters, Tasmania, Australia

## ***Abstract***

Blood shedding events occurring in snowy conditions are conceivable and potentially likely in alpine environments. An examination of the current literature indicates there is limited information on the topic of bloodstain pattern analysis (BPA) in snow or icy conditions. The aim of this study was to replicate classic bloodstain patterns including drip and spatter stains, to record observations to increase knowledge in the discipline. Due to the weather conditions during this study, the “hardness” of snow had an effect on reproducing bloodstains patterns consistently. Reproducible bloodstain patterns were produced in powder snow and icy snow, indicating the potential for investigators to reconstruct and understand the bloodshed events associated with a crime scene. Hence, the bloodstain analyst working in areas where snowfall is likely should develop an understanding of how blood will react with snow.

## ***Introduction***

Crime scene examinations generally are associated with dwellings or structures. In reality many crime scenes involving bloodshed may occur outside including wilderness environments. While examination within a dwelling may take significant time to process, it will not degrade dramatically as the surrounding structure provides protection. In contrast, the outdoor scene is subjected to the full gambit of the environmental and weather conditions.

Although approximately two thirds of the Australian continent is classified as arid or semi-arid, with one third classified as desert, Australia also possesses mountainous, snow covered, wilderness areas which are popular with tourists, particularly in the winter ski season. <sup>(1)</sup> As these snowy, wilderness areas become more appealing to hikers, and there is an increased potential for incidents involving blood shedding events to occur, whether criminal or accidental.

A search of the current literature was only able to locate a limited number of articles about BPA in snow and freezing conditions. <sup>(2-5)</sup> James, Kish and Sutton <sup>(4)</sup> indicated that, “*bloodstains are frequently recognizable in snow and should be recorded.*” Hence the bloodstain pattern analyst working in areas where snowfall is likely should develop an understanding of how blood will react with snow.

## ***Method***

The location for the study was near the summit of Ben Lomond, Tasmania, Australia with an approximate height of 1600m (5200 feet) Average day time temperatures were approximately 0°C (32°F) with evening temperatures of -7°C (19°F). Blood was drawn from a healthy male and used immediately to create spatter and drip stains, which were the focus of this research. Transfer stains were omitted due to the unlikely possibility that they would produce recognisable bloodstain patterns.

The bloodstains were produced over two days, with the first day on hard, icy snow and the second day on soft, freshly fallen powder snow. The effect of snow covering existing bloodstains was also observed.

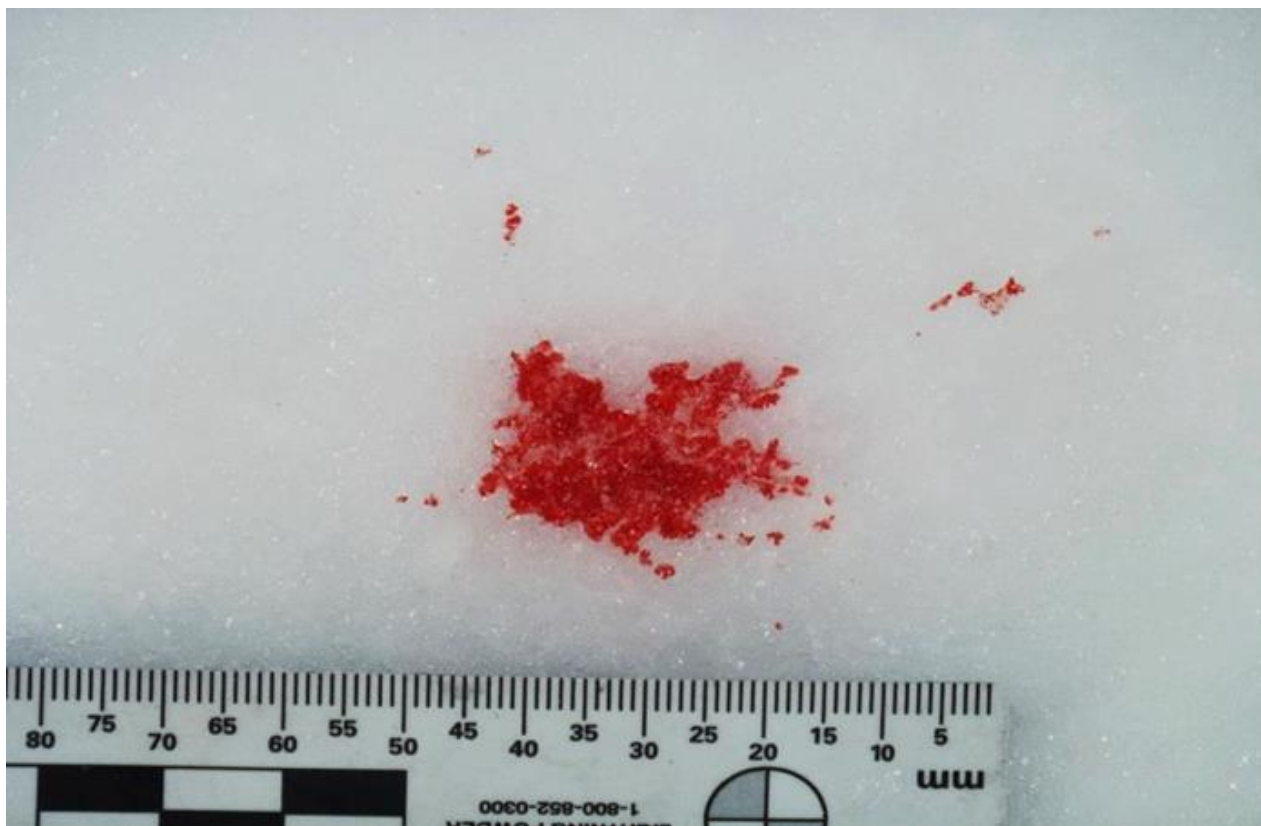
Drip stains were dropped from a pipette at 10cm, 20cm, 30cm, 50cm and 100cm heights. These were produced on both days and on both hard and soft snow. Spatter stains were produced by casting blood directly from vials onto the snow. These were produced on the soft powder snow only.

## ***Results***

### **Drip Stains**

#### Day 1: On hard, icy snow

Drip stains from all heights displayed ill-defined perimeters and the size of satellite stains increased in diameter with the increase in drop height (Figure 1). Due to the hard, irregular target surface, resultant drip stains were distorted with irregular perimeter features. Satellite stains were also distorted.

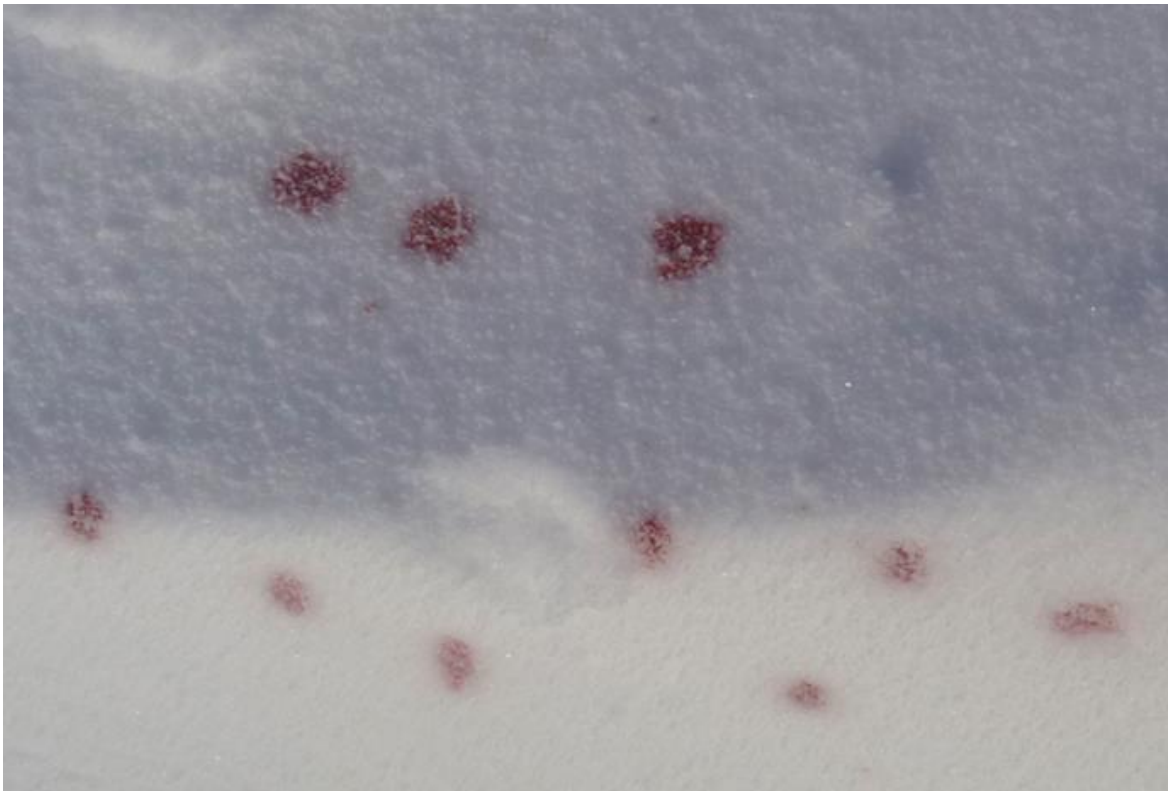


**Figure 1.** A drip stain onto icy snow from a height of 50 cm. Note the irregular shape and deformed satellite spatter.

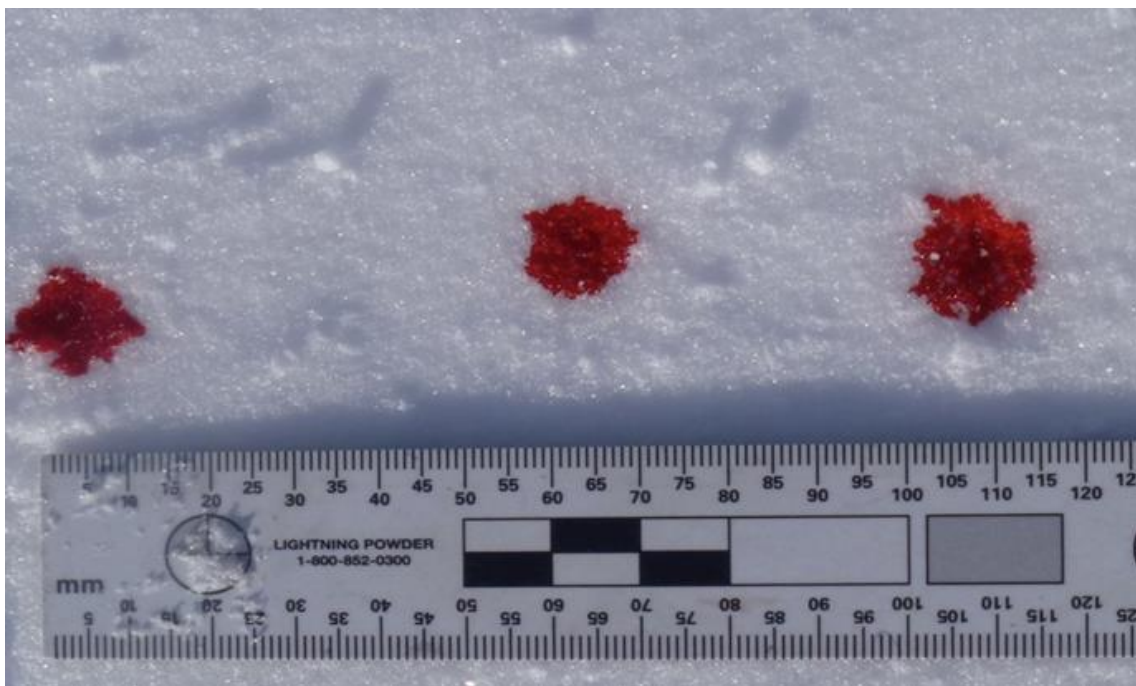
#### Day 2: On soft, powder snow

The blood was dropped as per Day 1 onto an approximate 5cm depth of soft, powder snow which had fallen the evening before. Drip bloodstains from the previous day were still observable under the layer of snow (Figure 2).

Individual drip stains produced from heights of 10cm, 20cm and 30cm failed to penetrate the snow and displayed similar irregular perimeter characteristics, although they were notably less distorted than the drip stains on the icy snow.



**Figure 2.** Bloodstains deposited onto icy snow (from Day 1) observable under a layer of snow which fell between Day 1 and Day 2.

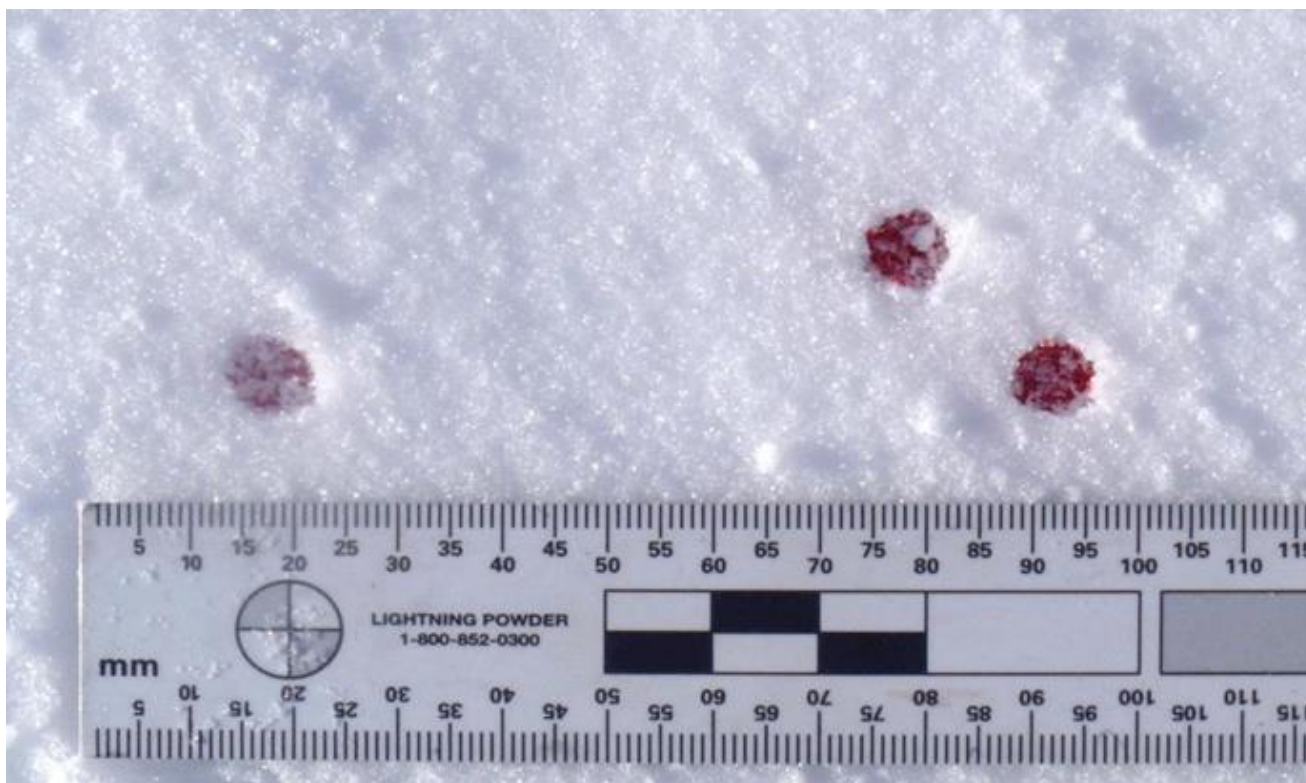


**Figure 3.** Drip stains on soft snow from a height of 30cm. Note the similar size and shape, with irregular stain perimeters.

The drips stains gradually increased in size when dropped from increasing heights between 10cm to 30cm inclusive, with the diameter ranging between 12mm and 15mm across the widest part of the stain (Figure 3). At 50cm and 100cm the blood drops penetrated into the soft snow causing small depressions. The size of the resultant drip stains in the soft snow were reduced to approximately 7mm to 8mm in diameter, with the perimeter edge sharp and near circular in shape (Figures 4 and 5). Satellite stains were not observed in soft powder snow for all heights.

### Blood into blood drip patterns

Drip patterns were produced by dripping blood into blood on soft, powder snow (Figure 6). As the warm blood accumulated, the central portion of the blood pool melted and penetrated the snow. The blood flowed vertically downwards producing a drip pattern with three dimensional characteristics. The satellite spatter remained on the surface of the snow.



**Figure 4.** Drip stains from 100cm in soft snow resulting in a depression in the snow, reduced stain size (compared to 30cm drop height) and a near circular perimeter.



**Figure 5.** Drip stains in soft snow from 100cm angular perspective displaying the depression into the snow.

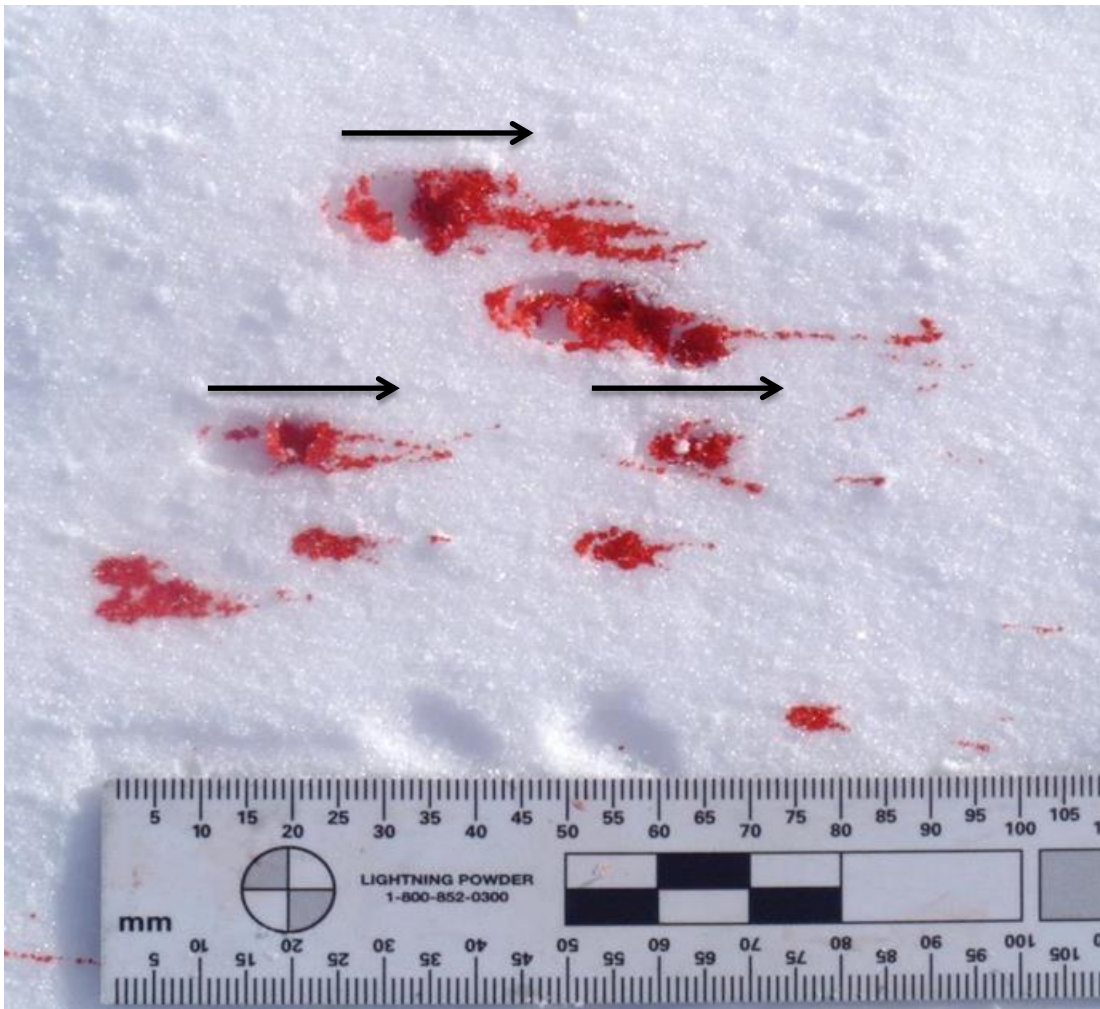


**Figure 6.** Blood dripping into blood in soft snow conditions. Note the smaller satellite spatters have not penetrated the snow, whereas larger general spatter has.

## Day 2: Spattered bloodstains

Using a small blood sample vial, spatter stains were produced by projecting blood onto soft, powder snow using a lateral cast off action at an approximate height of between 80cm to 100cm. Small blood drops produced typical spatter stains that were elliptical in shape with a spine angled away from the direction of projection. It was observed that the larger blood droplets upon impacting the snow produced a concave depression in the snow at the impact point. Much of the snow in the concave depression was unstained or lightly stained, with the blood accumulating at the distal end of the bloodstain (Figure 7).

The larger blood drops produced larger depressions at the initial contact point with the snow. The amount of bloodstained snow inside the depression varied with an accumulation of blood at the distal end of the bloodstain. Smaller blood droplets did not create noticeable depressions in the snow.

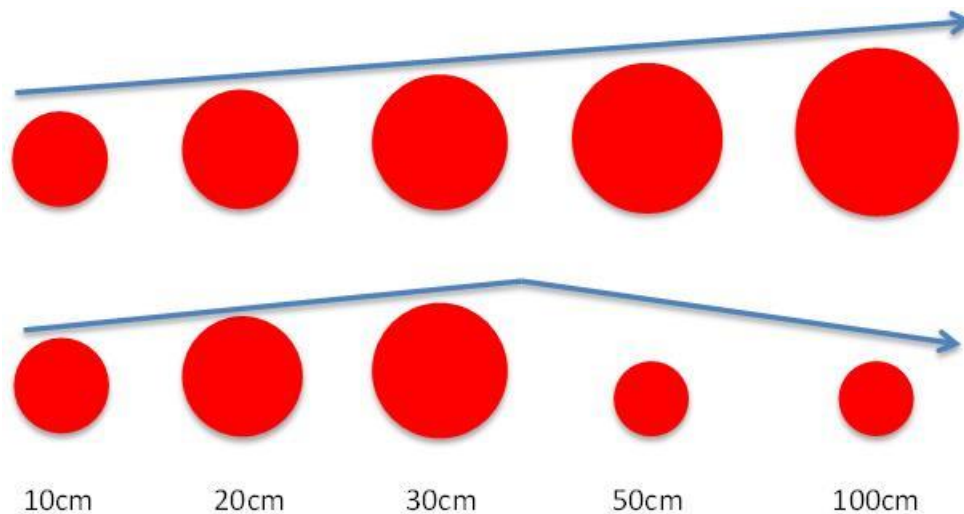


**Figure 7.** Spattered bloodstains into soft, powder snow. The blood drops were projected from left to right side of the image as indicated by the arrows. Depressions in the snow are visible on the larger bloodstains.

## Discussion

Bloodstains will almost certainly be present following blood shedding events in snow conditions. The variability of icy weather conditions affect the physical properties of snow and will likely continue to provide challenges for bloodstain pattern analysts faced with examinations in sub-zero outdoor environments. When comparing hard, icy snow to soft, powder snow considerable differences in bloodstain shapes and patterns were displayed. In all experiments, the blood drops did not penetrate the hard, frozen snow. Although Morris<sup>(2)</sup> and Leak<sup>(5)</sup> both reported changes in the colour of frozen bloodstains, no observable change in bloodstain colour was observed in these experiments. Rather, the frozen blood retained the red appearance of freshly drawn blood.

The most noticeable difference in stain appearance observed was the irregular shaped perimeter of drip stains on hard, icy snow compared to the near circular shape in soft, powder snow. In addition, in soft, powder snow blood drops of similar volume produced drip stains that initially increased in size up to a maximum width of approximately 15mm, when dropped from heights up to 30cm inclusive. At 50cm and 100cm the width of drip stains on soft, powder snow decreased with the blood drop penetrating the snow causing a small depression. The approximate diameter of these near circular bloodstains reduced to approximately 7mm in diameter, with the perimeter edge sharp and near circular. This is in contrast to what was expected and aligns with what is observed on rigid, non-porous surfaces, where generally the stain diameter increases with increased dropping height (Figure 8)<sup>(4)</sup> until terminal velocity has been reached.



**Figure 8.** The top row represents drip stains deposited on a non-porous surface, with the diameter typically increasing as drop height increases from 10cm to 100cm. The bottom row represents drip stains on powder snow, with the diameter increasing at drop heights up to 30cm. The stain diameter then decreases at increasing drop heights of 50cm and 100cm. Note at 50cm and 100cm drop heights, the drop penetrated the powder snow causing small depressions.

The decrease in approximate diameter was likely due to one or a combination of reasons. The porous nature of the soft snow allowed the blood drop to penetrate on impact, which inhibited the lateral spread of the blood. That is, as the blood drop contacted the snow, it was absorbed into the snow, which reduced the resultant stain diameter creating the pattern observed. It is suggested that the greater acceleration of blood dropped from increased heights is the main reason for the variation in the diameter of the drip stains in powder snow. The higher velocity and kinetic energy of the blood drop acted to compress the snow producing smaller, symmetrical drip stains with similar diameters to the blood drop that caused the stain.

The temperature of the blood drop also had an influence on stain appearance under the test conditions, in particular causing soft powder snow to melt on contact with the warmer blood, resulting in depressions in the snow. The effect of temperature was particularly noticeable for the three dimensional patterns caused by blood dripping into snow. Although Morris<sup>(2)</sup> found blood droplets appeared “flash frozen” in temperatures of -16°C (2°F) this was not observed in this study at 0°C (32°F). The relative warmer temperature of the air and the snow experienced in this study likely affected the resultant bloodstain patterns.

Spattered bloodstains on hard, icy snow displayed similar physical characteristics when compared with spatter on hard, rough non-porous surfaces. The irregular surface disrupted the blood drop resulting in distorted spatter stains. In contrast, spatter angularly deposited on soft, powder snow produced two clear physical characteristics. Due to the compressible nature of soft snow, larger blood droplets consistently produced three-dimensional spatter stains, with the snow depressing at the area of initial contact and the majority of the blood culminated at the distal end of the resultant stain depression. The blood drops with larger mass and higher energy easily depressed the snow at the area of initial contact, which then gouged out the snow in the direction of flight causing concave, three-dimensional patterns. The depressions were deeper at the end of initial contact, and shallowed as the blood travelled across the snow. Blood pooling at the distal end is another feature also observed in spatter stains on non-porous surfaces. Understanding this potentially diagnostic feature of spatter in soft, powder snow may aid bloodstain pattern analysts during investigations.

Although there are a wide variety of snow types from icy snow through to soft, powder snow, and all variations between, documentation bloodstains in these conditions may provide investigators with insight into events leading to their deposition. The irregular shape of some bloodstains may make distinguishing between spatter and smaller transfer bloodstains difficult. This study has shown that there are potential diagnostic features that may assist in the interpretation of spatter and drip stains in different types of snow.

### ***Acknowledgement***

I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for the scientific guidance of Ted Silenieks in the submission of this article. Without his valuable assistance, this work would not have been completed.

### ***References***

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2. Morris, J. *Unusual Bloodstains in an Extremely Cold Outdoor Environment*, International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts News, 2010. **26**(2): p. 26-27.
3. Brady, T. and Tigmo, J. *Extreme Temperature Effects on Bloodstain Pattern Analysis*. International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts News, 2002. **18**(2): p. 3-20.
4. James, S.H., Kish, P.E. and Sutton T.P. *Principles of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis: Theory and Practice (Practical Aspects of Criminal and Forensic Investigations)*. CRC Press, 2005.
5. Leak, G. *An Unusual Altered Bloodstain Pattern*. International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts News, 2006. June: p. 20.



## The ANZFSS 23rd ANZFSS International Symposium on the Forensic Sciences

*Together InForming Justice*

*Tena koutou, tena koutou, tena koutou katoa  
Greetings and hello to you all*

The 2016 ANZFSS 23<sup>rd</sup> International Symposium on the Forensic Sciences will be held in Auckland, New Zealand, 18<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> September. This Symposium will bring together practitioners, experts and students from all forensic science disciplines, law enforcement and the judiciary to explore key aspects of the theme, *Together InForming Justice*. Bloodstain Pattern Analysis will again feature and as the IABPA Vice President for Region 6, I invite you to attend. It will be another great Symposium, and planning is well underway. In addition to being a world leader in many areas of forensic science and forensic science research, NZ is a top international tourist destination, famous for its natural beauty, indigenous Maori people and diverse Polynesian culture. Most recently, home to Lord of the Rings and the Hobbit, NZ is a tourist destination in itself. Take the opportunity to explore, be entranced and fall in love with this beautiful country.



*“The Maori warrior is challenging you  
On behalf of his people, our people  
To come to his country, our country  
To take up the challenge  
To accept our hospitality  
And to be welcomed  
On behalf of ANZFSS  
The President has accepted the challenge  
Officially bringing the Symposium to Aotearoa”*

Go to the website [www.anzfss2016.org](http://www.anzfss2016.org) to register your interest!

## IN MEMORIAM



**Rex T. Sparks**  
**December 4, 1951 – December 27<sup>th</sup> 2015**

Rex T. Sparks had a thirty seven year career in forensic science and crime scene processing that began with the Story County, Iowa Sheriff's Department. He was an Identification Technician with the Des Moines, Iowa Police Department as well as a private forensic consultant and instructor in forensic science and bloodstain pattern analysis. He retired in 2013.

During his career he completed over 1800 hours of training in forensic disciplines including bloodstain pattern analysis, crime scene and shooting reconstruction, photography and advanced crime scene technology. Rex completed basic/advanced bloodstain pattern analysis courses at Northwestern University in Chicago, Corning, NY, Lincoln, Nebraska and Des Moines, Iowa. He was a graduate of the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy.

He attended numerous IABPA Annual Training Conferences including the International IABPA Conference in Middelburg, Zeeland, the Netherlands. He served as the IABPA Central Region III Vice-President and was the Chairman of the Ethics Committee during 2011-2013.



## Organizational Notices Moving Soon?

All changes of mailing address need to be supplied to our Secretary Norman Reeves and webmaster Joe Slemko. E-mail your new address to Secretary Norman Reeves at: [norman@bloody1.com](mailto:norman@bloody1.com) and to webmaster Joe Slemko at [jslemko@alberta.com.com](mailto:jslemko@alberta.com.com).

### 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 2016 please contact Norman Reeves at [norman@bloody1.com](mailto:norman@bloody1.com). Also, 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**

**April 4-8, 2016**

### **Basic Bloodstain Analysis Course (40 hours – 5 days)**

Loci Forensics B.V.  
Products – Training – Consulting  
Flierveld 59  
2151 LE Nieuw-Vennep  
The Netherlands  
E-mail: [Info@lociforensics.nl](mailto:Info@lociforensics.nl)  
Website: <http://www.lociforensics.nl>  
Fax: +31(0)20-8907749

**May 16-19, 2016**

### **Advanced Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office Tampa, Florida**

Instructors: Stuart H. James and Anna Cox  
Contact: Anna Cox  
Tel: 813-732-4001  
E-mail: [coxforensic@hotmail.com](mailto:coxforensic@hotmail.com)  
or  
Stuart H. James  
Tel: 954-651-2865  
E-mail: jamesforen@aol.com

**May 16-20, 2016**

### **Advanced Bloodstain Analysis Course (40 hours – 5 days)**

Loci Forensics B.V.  
Products – Training – Consulting  
Flierveld 59  
2151 LE Nieuw-Vennep  
The Netherlands  
E-mail: [Info@lociforensics.nl](mailto:Info@lociforensics.nl)  
Website: <http://www.lociforensics.nl>  
Fax: +31(0)20-8907749

**June 6-10, 2016**

**Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course  
(German)  
Blutspureninstitut  
Obergasse 20  
61250 Usingen  
Germany**

Instructor: Dr. Silke Brodbeck, MD  
Tel: +49-170-84 84248  
Fax: +49-6081-14879

**June 20-24, 2016**

**Visualization of Latent Bloodstain Course  
(40 hours – 5 days)**

Loci Forensics B.V.  
Products – Training – Consulting  
Flierveld 59  
2151 LE Nieuw-Vennep  
The Netherlands  
E-mail: [Info@lociforensics.nl](mailto:Info@lociforensics.nl)  
Website: <http://www.lociforensics.nl>  
Fax: +31(0)20-8907749

**June 20-24, 2016**

**Advanced Pattern Analysis Course  
(English)  
Blutspureninstitut  
Obergasse 20  
61250 Usingen  
Germany**

Instructor: Dr. Silke Brodbeck, MD  
Tel: +49-170-84 84248  
Fax: +49-6081-14879

**September 19-23, 2016**

**Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course  
(English)  
Blutspureninstitut  
Obergasse 20  
61250 Usingen  
Germany**

Instructor: Dr. Silke Brodbeck, MD  
Tel: +49-170-84 84248  
Fax: +49-6081-14879

**October 10-14, 2016**

**Advanced Pattern Analysis Course  
(English)  
Blutspureninstitut  
Obergasse 20  
61250 Usingen  
Germany**

Instructor: Dr. Silke Brodbeck, MD  
Tel: +49-170-84 84248  
Fax: +49-6081-14879

**October 24-28, 2016**

**Advanced Pattern Analysis Course  
(German)  
Blutspureninstitut  
Obergasse 20  
61250 Usingen  
Germany**

Instructor: Dr. Silke Brodbeck, MD  
Tel: +49-170-84 84248  
Fax: +49-6081-14879

**November 28-December 2, 2016**

**Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis Course  
(German)  
Blutspureninstitut  
Obergasse 20  
61250 Usingen  
Germany**

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*Articles and training announcements for the June 2016 issue of the Journal of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis must be received before April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2016*

## Editor's Corner

Congratulations to our new President, Jeffrey Scozzafava and our new board members, Region I Pacific Vice-President, Cristina Gonzalez, Region VI Pacific Rim Vice-President Janette Psaroudis and Sergeant at Arms Celestina Rossi. They are featured in this issue of the Journal.

It was sad to learn of the passing of Rex T. Sparks in December 2015. He was a great friend to many of us and was a former Region III Vice-President and attending numerous IABPA Training Conferences including the first International Training Conference held in Middleburg, Zeeland, the Netherlands in 2006. He was a good friend to many of us and was the first BPA analyst to document projected bloodstain patterns in a fatal case of venous insufficiency syndrome (varicose veins).

The 2016 IABPA Annual Training Conference will be held October 4-7 in Salt Lake City, Utah. The venue will be the University Guest House on the campus of the University of Utah. I echo the words of our new President, Jeff Scozzafava for our members to present a research project or case study during the general session and/or present a case at the informal Bring your Own Case evening. Submissions of papers from these presentations are always welcome to be submitted to the Journal for peer review and publication.

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