

**NEBRASKA I.A.I.**

SEPTEMBER 2007

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**SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:**

- 2008 conference dates
- Insects! what to do with them
- Regional news and notes
- 2007 Conference Feedback

**LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT**

Greetings,

I sincerely hope the summer is going well for you. Most of us experience an increase in work and family obligations, and seem to run from one thing to the next. I hope you have found some time for yourself.

The NEIAI Board of Director's has met once since the April meeting at Mahoney Park. Plans are underway for next year's conference. See the announcement in this newsletter and on the WEB site for the times and dates of the conference. I think it will be a very exciting conference in 2008.

Money is always an issue for non-profit organizations (and I know all organizations). I am asking for your help in our fund raising efforts. First, NEIAI Logo products can be purchased online. See the WEB site for this. Second, William Henningsen, Omaha PD, has put together a letter asking for contributions to NEIAI. NEIAI is a non-profit organization and all contributions are tax deductible. If you know an individual, organization, or business who might be interested in contributing to NEIAI please let Bill or any other board member know of the name address and phone number of the potential contributor. The monies are to provide training for conference attendees and NEIAI members.

Another matter that has come to my mind is a forum for sharing work experience and court experience. I think all of us have had experiences in depositions, court, on the job, training, and research that might be beneficial to others. I would like this to be a regular part of our newsletter. For lack of a better name, I am suggesting this forum be called News From on the Job. Please see the short article in his issue of the newsletter.

In conjunction with this issue's News From on the Job I would like a forum for updates on training and educational opportunities. It is often not easy to know what training and educational opportunities are available. It helps to have input from someone who might taken a class, as an example. Some of my thoughts are listing of online college courses, online non-credit courses, and free training. As example, how many of you take advantage of the free online courses offered via the FBI Virtual Academy? MIT offers numerous online courses (thanks to John Donahue, LPD, for providing this information). Please take time to think about this and submit information on your experiences.

The NEIAI Board of Director's is continuing to look at ways to provide training for in-service people and for students. Dave Sobotka taught the palm print class. By all accounts this was an excellent training for all who attended. I continue to hear requests for basic fingerprint training. Don Veys is teaching such a class at Nebraska Wesleyan University. I am not sure if the way to go is to work to get classes at the college level, or to offer classes by NEIAI. Please send along your thoughts. Keep in mind that classes cost money. This includes instructors' costs, equipment and supply costs, and facility costs. As an example, it cost NEIAI \$5.00 per day for each of you who attended the conference at Mahoney Park. It additionally cost over \$300.00 per day for space rental and about \$300.00 for equipment. It cost several thousand dollars for instructor expenses. Along with your suggestions on how to provide training, please submit ideas for how to fund the training.

Best Wishes,

Larry Barksdale



## LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Things really seem to be cooking now. The NEIAI experienced record attendance at the last Training Conference (which was attended by IAI President Linda Castro), the Newsletter is bulging with news and knowledge, and people from around the world are clamoring for time on the website ([www.neiai.org](http://www.neiai.org)). Life is good.

I have used the current state of things as an opportunity to change the look of the Newsletter, which I thought was a bit tired. In the current issue you will find information about the 2008 conference, an excellent guide on the collection and preservation of entomological evidence, a well-rounded collection of news about our local and regional colleagues, and a summary of your feedback from the 2007 NEIAI Conference. In addition, you will come across blatant self-promotion like the picture at right. Personally, this is my favorite part.

Please enjoy the Newsletter and keep the information coming in. We have a lot of quality people in the NEIAI and it is always to keep our connections strong.

-David Carter

## NEBRASKA I.A.I. ANNUAL TRAINING CONFERENCE

The 2008 conference dates have been set. Mark your calendar for **Tuesday April 8 and Wednesday April 9<sup>th</sup>, 2008** at Eugene Mahoney State Park in Ashland.

We have a commitment from fingerprint wizard Pat Werthiem, who will give presentations on both days. One day will be the fabrication case in South Africa and the other on distortion in latent images.

We also have Assistant U.S. Attorneys Robert Cryne and Jerry McNich. Their material will include evidentiary exploitation of mass graves, incriminating documentary evidence, the Secure Evidence Unit (SEU) and Forensic Analysis Facility (FAF) utilized in the investigation and trials of Saddam Hussein and other former leaders of the Ba'ath Regime for Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity. Also, if you are thinking about running for a NEIAI board position, several seats will be up for election next spring. This is a good way to get credits toward re-certification! Please see the rules regarding re-certification.

## NEWS FROM THE REGION

### Douglas County Sheriff Crime Scene Investigation Division

Welcome to two new Crime Scene Investigators: *Angie Bonar* and *Mike Krohn*. In addition, *Christine Gabig* and *CL Retelsdorf* have been promoted to the rank of Forensic Scientist.

### Lincoln Police Department

*Sgt. Jim Davidsaver*, one of the original LPD Crime Scene Tech's, was promoted in September 2007, to Captain. He is now the Third Shift Duty Commander.

### Omaha Police Department

*Patty Osier's* official retirement date is September 27, 2007. Patty worked in the OPD Crime Lab for 25 years. Patty will continue to be active in the field of forensic identification while working part time for the Council Bluffs Police Department. She is their latent print examiner and AFIS expert. It will be Oct. 5<sup>th</sup> at noon at Piccolos Steak House in Omaha. Menu options include steak, chicken parmesan, beef tips & noodles or pasta dinner. For RSVP and directions contact OPD Crime Lab at (402) 444-5845.

### Nebraska State Patrol

*Kathy Ayers* is retiring from the NSP on Oct. 31, 2007 after (I think 17+ years). She started with the FBI in Washington D.C., worked for LPD for a while, and then worked for NSP. She is currently Forensic Laboratory Supervisor—Latent Section. Kathy's retirement party will be held on October 31, 2007 from 1400-1600 at the Department of Roads Auditorium, 1500 Hwy 2 in Lincoln, NE (DOR is located right next to the NSP headquarters, or for those not knowing where either one is: NE corner of 13<sup>th</sup> and Hwy 2).



Dr. David Carter assessing the reaction between cadaver decomposition fluids and ninhydrin.

**2008**

**Conference:**

**8 and 9 April,**

**Eugene**

**Mahoney State**

**Park,**

**Ashland, NE**

## NEWS FROM THE REGION

*Bridget Driver* is a new Forensic Scientist - Latent Section. She's been with the NSP for about 4+ years and started in CID as a Record Tech. After about a year she got promoted to a Fingerprint Tech. - AFIS where she worked for about 3 years, and about two months ago she was promoted to a Forensic Scientist. Bridget is currently in training.

Other NSP Lab employees:

*Angie Adle* - Evidence Technician at the NSP Crime Lab in Lincoln got promoted/transferred to the Fingerprint Technician (NSP-CID)

*Malinda Combs* - Forensic Scientist, Drug Section: transferred to the Iowa State Lab

*Camie Dove* - Forensic Scientist, Drug Section: leaving in October; moving to Chicago where she will be working for the Porter Lee Corp.

*Alison Renner* - Forensic Scientist, Biology Section: resigned this spring after giving birth to a beautiful baby girl.

*Melissa Kreikemeier* - Forensic Scientist, Biology Section: Currently in training.

*Sarah Meyer* - NIBIN Tech. is conducting her internship for M.S. Forensic Science with Gary Plank - Behavioral Science. She is Psychology track with NWU and is expecting to graduate in December 2007.

NSP also has two employees that are engaged - one is getting married next month, and the other one in August 2008, one baby due in early February 2008, another retirement around March/April 2008... and who knows what else!!!

NSP's Latent Section is going thru ASCLD-LAB accreditation next month.

## QUICKIE

### Where did the D1: value go in Adobe Photoshop CS3?

You know, the value you used when you used Adobe Photoshop CS2 to put images 1:1. It is now L1: in Adobe Photoshop CS 3.

Learn this and much additional information in the new book by George Reis, [Photoshop CS3 for Forensics Professional: A Complete Digital Imaging Course For Investigators.](#) It sells for \$39.99 on [www.Amazon.com](http://www.Amazon.com).

### Online College Level Training

<http://online.southeast.edu/>. Online courses are available in biology and mathematics. These are college level, transfer credit course. Larry Barksdale has taken online courses from this college.

[http://www.csc.edu/distancelearning/summer\\_cal.asp](http://www.csc.edu/distancelearning/summer_cal.asp). This is the link to Chadron State College. You can earn an online degree in mathematics, or applied science.

<http://summer.oregonstate.edu/courses/credit/online.htm>. This is the link to Oregon State University. You can take online courses in biology, chemistry, and mathematics.

<http://www.cuonline.edu/index.shtml>. This is the link to the University of Colorado. You can take courses in natural sciences and mathematics. Larry Barksdale has taken online courses from this college.

<http://ellis.nyit.edu/>. This is a link to Ellis College. You can take online courses in biology and mathematics. Larry Barksdale has taken online courses from this college.

<http://ocw.mit.edu/OcwWeb/index.htm>. This is the link to MIT open course ware. There is not college credit. The courses are demanding and great refreshers. Thanks to John Donahue for this link.

<https://fbiva.fbiacademy.edu/ORION/login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2forion%2forionshell.aspx>. This is the link to the FBI virtual academy. See your agency administrator for access to this source.

## NEWS FROM THE JOB

Several years ago I was having a telephone conversation with Tom Bevel. He mentioned that a bloodstain pattern analyst had recently been challenged in court on his level of college mathematics training, natural science training, and the timeliness of such training. He commented that crime scene investigators and bloodstain pattern analysts take note that this might be a coming challenge in court. I really didn't take his comments to heart. My attitude was that such challenges were those that applied to expert witnesses who gave opinions in court on identities. I felt that as a crime scene investigator you documented the evidence, gathered the evidence, processed the evidence, and left to expert witnesses to carry on from that point. I believed that presenting information of bloodstain pattern analysis training, such as 40 hour workshops, and practical application over time was sufficient for my purposes in performing such work and testifying about the results of such work.

We went through a Daubert hearing on bloodstain pattern analysis at about the same time as the conversation with Tom Bevel. Sgt. Sims had done the crime scene bloodstain analysis and I had done the peer review. The court accepted bloodstain pattern analysis and Sgt. Sims was allowed to testify. A critical point in her testimony was the height of the area of origin of the blood that formed the bloodstains for analysis. This led to an inference about the height of the head of the victim above ground level at the time of the gunshot, and the subsequent shedding of blood by the victim. Since all went well in this homicide trial, I gave little attention to Bevel's remarks about mathematics and natural science training.

About two months ago I testified in a homicide trial. I was asked by the defense about my level of science training. My testimony entirely concerned crime scene work and some bloodstain pattern analysis work. Two weeks after this trial I was questioned in a homicide deposition about my level of college mathematics training, my level of natural science training, and how recent I had college level training in mathematics and natural sciences. I had never been thoroughly questioned about this level of education. In the past, presenting a curriculum vitae had been sufficient in court. I am sure you have all been through this, i.e. "Have you attended training in crime scene investigation, crime scene photography, bloodstain pattern analysis, and do you have a college degree. Have you testified in court on the same? How long have you been a crime scene investigator" were the typical questions. Now the questions were those and "What is the highest level of college mathematics you have taken and when was the last time you took a college level class in mathematics? What training college level training have you had in Biology, Chemistry, and Physics, and when was the last time you had such college level training?"

These two experiences caused me to wonder if this is an approach that is going to be seen in future court cases. As I think about it, crime scene investigators are doing more work in the field using scientific equipment (such as digital cameras, alternate light sources, and measuring devices), crime scene investigators are using more chemicals in the field to develop fingerprints (bloodstain dyes, powders, small particle reagent, super glue, luminol, and fluorescein), and crime scene investigators as collecting body fluids, tissue, and hair for DNA analysis.

Is there a need for the crime scene investigator to up one's the knowledge level in mathematics and natural science training? Is there a possibility that there can be a Daubert challenge on the status of a crime scene investigator as an expert witness? If there is any bearing of this for the future, how does one go about increasing knowledge in these areas?

I think the issue is very relevant for our times. Many of us who are doing crime scene work do not have degrees in Biology, Chemistry, or Physics. Many who have degrees in Biology or Chemistry have not taken a calculus class for over ten years. The issue concerns what level of training might be required, and what time frame constitutes a legitimate need for refresher training. Is this line of questioning an anomaly, or is it what is in the future?

Please share your experiences and thoughts with NEIAI.

Respectfully,

Larry Barksdale

## BUGS ON A BODY: NOW WHAT?

Living in a state like Nebraska with our relatively low population density (22.3 people per square mile vs. the U.S. average is 80.7) means that a body here may not be discovered for some time after death... by people that is.

When conditions are right (daytime with temperatures above 50° F) blow flies will find a human corpse within minutes and will begin laying eggs on the body shortly thereafter. This is what makes insect evidence such an excellent tool for estimating time of death or the postmortem interval (PMI). In fact, after the victim has been dead more than a day or so, entomological analysis is one of the few ways we have to estimate the PMI. Of course, estimating the PMI is not the sole use of insect evidence, as it can also be used to show postmortem transportation of a victim or evidence of injuries. Insects may also be used in cases of abuse and neglect, wildlife crimes, and civil cases. Insects can also be used to link a vehicle to a particular place or region.

So what should you do if you find yourself facing a corpse crawling with creepy critters? Or to put it another way, how can you best make use of this valuable evidence?

When are bugs important?-

Any time insects are on a body, they should be viewed as potentially valuable evidence. However, other evidence of insect activity, such as fly spots (which may be confused with blood spatter), should warrant the involvement of a forensic entomologist.

But what about those times when there are no insects on the body? The rule of thumb that I tell investigators is if you think the body may have been dead for more than a day or two, you need to think insects. There are usually one of two things going on in those circumstances: 1) there ARE insects, but you haven't noticed them, or 2) there's a good reason that they aren't there, which may give valuable clues to the particulars of the case. Skeletonized bodies are a perfect example of this, as there may not be forensically-important insects apparent at the scene of discovery- but there will be evidence remaining of the insects that reduced the body to the skeleton (bodies don't become skeletons without help!). This evidence may yield information about the time of year that the victim died, sometimes within a very narrow time frame, even after many years have passed.

What should you do with the insects?-

If they are to be useful as evidence, the insects need to be collected. If possible, always photograph the insects (with a scale) prior to collecting them. Collecting can be a bit overwhelming when there are hundreds of thousands of insects on a single body, so it is easier if you mentally break them into groups going after them. There are several ways of subdividing the insects feeding on a body, but here's the way I'd suggest thinking of them:

Insects **flying** around the body

- Unless you're well practiced with an aerial insect net, I wouldn't worry about trying to collect these. It would be quite useful to have a general description of what you see buzzing around the body and the scene in general, so jot down a few notes. Are they shiny or dull, green or black, big or small, etc. If you could get pictures of them when they land on walls or foliage, that'd be great too.

Insects **on** the body. These fall into two groups: juvenile and adult insects.

- Adult insects (beetles, flies) that are on the body can be collected with either forceps or gloved fingers, and placed into alcohol.
- Juvenile insects on a body are almost entirely baby flies, also known as maggots. There may also be eggs though, so we need to include them.
- Fly eggs look like finely grated cheese, or sometimes sawdust. Look for them around the eyes, nose, mouth, ears, and bloody areas of the body.

**“If insects are to be used as evidence, they must be collected properly”**

- Maggots are the “worms” that people associate with dead things- they’re really just baby flies. They can be very small (1-2mm) or quite large (15mm), depending on how far they are in their development.

Collect two samples (20-50 individuals) from each location of maggots and/or eggs. Preserve one sample in KAA (if available, otherwise alcohol) and keep the other one alive. Live samples should be placed in a container with a palm-sized piece of raw liver or other raw meat to keep them healthy. It is helpful if the meat and maggots are wrapped in a sheet of aluminum foil before placing in a container, as it keeps the maggots with their food. Cover the opening of the container with a few layers of paper towel and seal it with a rubber band.

Insects **away** from the body:

The two things to look for away from the body are maggots and pupae. Maggots move away from the body to pupate, so if you see maggots moving away from the body (more than 3’), see where they lead you (they can go 30’ or more). Because those maggots are going to be older than the ones on the body, it is crucial that samples of those migrating maggots be taken. In the notes for the sample, indicate how far and which direction from the body the maggots were collected. Collect them as directed above, but you won’t need to add any food for them since they’re done eating.

If you don’t have migrating maggots that are obvious, it is still important to consider the condition of the body. If there are areas of skeletonization, particularly anything more than just the face/head, you’ll need to search the area for maggots that have already pupated. Fly pupae look like brown and black seeds or rodent feces. They’re usually found under leaves and in the top inch or so of soil in outdoor scenes, but indoors you’ll find them burrowed into the carpet, along baseboards, and under furniture. Remember that maggots can travel long distances prior to pupating, so don’t be surprised if you find pupae in a different part of the house than the body. Collect pupae into a dry vial.

If an extended period of time has passed since death, you might find empty pupae (the fly has already emerged as an adult). Empty pupae (technically puparia, but who’s counting) have been found with remains that are more than 50,000 years old, and are still useful as evidence even after extended periods. These can be collected into dry vials as well.

What does it take?-

Okay, so you’re taking my advice and you’re ready to collect the bugs, but first you need to make sure that you have the right tools for the job. No problem, because collecting insect evidence is just like collecting any other kinds of evidence, and you probably already have most of the stuff in your crime scene kit:

**Containers-** Almost any small jar or vial will work for preserving insects, as long as it doesn’t leak. Any larger container will work for keeping maggots alive, and notebook-sized pieces of foil will be useful for keeping them on their food. Ziploc-style baggies are also useful for keeping live maggots.

**Labels-** Paper labels should be made **in pencil**, and placed **inside** each container. If you write them in ink, the alcohol will erase the writing and we’ll have a blank label. Placing the label inside the container ensures that it won’t be lost. Using a second sticky label on the outside of the container is also a good idea. Label it just like any other piece of evidence.

**Preservative fluids-** There are two preservatives that you would ideally have on hand: Ethanol (ethyl alcohol) and KAA.

- Ethanol is used to preserve adult insects, pupae, and eggs. If lab grade ethanol is not available, Everclear or another high-proof alcohol is also suitable. Isopropyl alcohol will work in a pinch, but avoid using formalin.
- KAA is used to preserve maggots. It is available to purchase through various biological supply companies ([www.bioquip.com](http://www.bioquip.com)), or it can be made using

8 parts 95% ethanol  
2 parts acetic acid  
1 part kerosene

**Thermometer-** Any kind of thermometer that reads between freezing and 110° F (43° C) will work. Older glass thermometers, analog dials, or digital readout styles all work well. Make sure it is capable of being inserted into a writhing mass of maggots.

**Insect net-** While it is a standard tool used by entomologists around the world, it is not often necessary to use a net at the scene. Much like a sniper’s rifle, insect nets require extensive practice and training to use effectively. Unless you’re willing to practice your net handling skills prior to going to a decomp scene, it’ll be a waste of time.

Putting together this short list of equipment is easy, but maybe it’s not easy enough for you; fear not, I have the solution! Pull out your trusty Lynn Peavey Company catalog and look for their Entomology Kit (#95046). That’ll give you everything you need to get the bugs at a scene for about \$25.

What else do should you collect?-

Other than the insects themselves, the most important information that needs to be collected at the scene are the temperatures. Because insects are cold-blooded their growth and development is closely tied to the temperatures in their environment, which means that without the temperatures, bug guys like me aren’t going to be able to say much about a case.

There are only a few temperatures that you'll need to take when you're at the scene with the body. When recording the temperatures, make sure that you shield the bulb from sunlight, and that you note whether it is reading in Fahrenheit or Celsius.

- Ambient air temperature, about 4' from ground level.
- Ambient air temperature, about 1' from ground level.
- Body surface temperature.
- Ground surface temperature.
- Under-body interface (slide thermometer between ground and body).
- Water temperature (if body is in water).
- Maggot mass temperature.

That last one (*maggot mass temperature*) is important because maggots generate a lot of heat when they feed in large numbers. To record that temperature, simply insert the thermometer bulb into the maggot mass and hold it there for a few moments (you'll see the temperature increase, then level off). Record this temperature for each maggot mass on the body (i.e., one on head, one on groin).

If the body is found indoors, note the settings on the thermostat, and whether any of the doors or windows are open. Also make note of any fans that are operating in the vicinity, or if the body is next to a heater or other structure that may influence temperature.

After the body has been removed, temperatures will still need to be collected at the scene for 3-5 more days. This allows for comparison between weather station data and the recovery scene, and makes for more accurate estimations. The temperatures can be collected either by returning to the scene a few times each day (during the warmest and coolest parts of the day), or by leaving a temperature-recording data logger at the scene.

- My gift to you-

That's a lot to remember, isn't it? To make things easier on everyone, I've prepared a one-page "forensic entomology form" that includes everything that I've talked about here, in a step-by-step format that should make it easier to follow. Just keep a couple of these handy (along with your kit) and you'll be ready to go when you see (and smell) a buggy body.

#### **Conclusions-**

Insect evidence can be an important part of many crime scenes, particularly those involving decomposing remains. While it may be preferable to contact a forensic entomologist and have them come to the scene themselves, this may not always be possible. It is important that investigators and crime scene technicians have the ability and the tools to collect and preserve the insects so they may be examined by a trained forensic entomologist.

Respectfully submitted by Timothy E. Huntington

Use this form when: 1.) insects, their remains, or evidence of insect activity (fly spots, fecal material, etc.) are present at the scene or otherwise associated with the crime, or 2.) the victim is presumed to have been deceased for 48 hours or more (including skeletal cases).

**Forensic Entomology Form**

Date: _____	Case #: _____	Agency: _____
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Decedent: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Sex: M F Unk.

Last Seen Alive: \_\_\_\_\_ Date/Time Found \_\_\_\_\_

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**Evidence of injury to victim:**

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Scene temperatures: (note whether °F or °C & shield thermometer from sunlight)

ambient(4'): \_\_\_\_\_ ambient(1'): \_\_\_\_\_ body surface: \_\_\_\_\_ ground surface: \_\_\_\_\_

under-body interface: \_\_\_\_\_ maggot mass: \_\_\_\_\_ water temp, if aquatic: \_\_\_\_\_

AC/heat- on/off \_\_\_\_\_ ceiling or other fans- on/off doors/windows- open/closed for 3-5 days.

**INSECT SAMPLES:**

Collect specimens from the area around the body, on the body itself, and from under the body after it has been removed. If you are unsure of the exact nature of the evidence (i.e. whether or not it is an insect) collect it anyway.

Collect two samples (20-50 individuals) from each group of eggs and maggot mass- one preserved and one kept alive for rearing (with raw liver or meat for food).

Adult insects and pupae are preserved in alcohol; maggots are preserved in KAA, but alcohol may be used in an emergency.

Photograph (with a scale) insects prior to collecting.

<b>Sample 1</b>	Date:		Time:		Collected by:	
Location on body:			Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Eggs <input type="checkbox"/> Maggots <input type="checkbox"/> Puparia <input type="checkbox"/> Adults			
			<input type="checkbox"/> Preserved		<input type="checkbox"/> Live for rearing	
<b>Sample 2</b>	Date:		Time:		Collected by:	
Location on body:			Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Eggs <input type="checkbox"/> Maggots <input type="checkbox"/> Puparia <input type="checkbox"/> Adults			
			<input type="checkbox"/> Preserved		<input type="checkbox"/> Live for rearing	
<b>Sample 3</b>	Date:		Time:		Collected by:	
Location on body:			Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Eggs <input type="checkbox"/> Maggots <input type="checkbox"/> Puparia <input type="checkbox"/> Adults			
			<input type="checkbox"/> Preserved		<input type="checkbox"/> Live for rearing	
<b>Sample 4</b>	Date:		Time:		Collected by:	
Location on body:			Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Eggs <input type="checkbox"/> Maggots <input type="checkbox"/> Puparia <input type="checkbox"/> Adults			
			<input type="checkbox"/> Preserved		<input type="checkbox"/> Live for rearing	
<b>Sample 5</b>	Date:		Time:		Collected by:	
Location on body:			Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Eggs <input type="checkbox"/> Maggots <input type="checkbox"/> Puparia <input type="checkbox"/> Adults			
			<input type="checkbox"/> Preserved		<input type="checkbox"/> Live for rearing	

## SURVEY RESULTS FROM NEIAI CONFERENCE 2007

We received 22 completed surveys following the 2007 NEIAI Conference. Here are the results:

1. How satisfied were you with the registration process?

Very dissatisfied (0%)      Dissatisfied (4%)      Satisfied (38%)      **Very Satisfied (58%)**

2. How satisfied were you with the conference material provided?

Very dissatisfied (0%)      Dissatisfied (16%)      Satisfied (42%)      **Very Satisfied (42%)**

3. Overall, how satisfied were you with the speakers/presenters?

Very dissatisfied (0%)      Dissatisfied (0%)      **Satisfied (58%)**      Very Satisfied (42%)

4. Overall, how satisfied were you with the conference facilities?

Very dissatisfied (0%)      Dissatisfied (8%)      Satisfied (29%)      **Very Satisfied (63%)**

5. Did you feel the length of the conference sessions were too long, just about right, or too short?

Too long (0%)      **Just about right (96%)**      Too short (4%)

6. The content of conference sessions was appropriate and informative.

Strongly Disagree (0%)      Disagree (4%)      Agree (38%)      **Strongly Agree (58%)**

7. The conference was well organized.

Strongly Disagree (0%)      Disagree (4%)      Agree (38%)      **Strongly Agree (58%)**

8. Conference staff were helpful and courteous.

Strongly Disagree (0%)      Disagree (0%)      Agree (21%)      **Strongly Agree (79%)**

9. What kinds of sessions would you like to see in the future?

-NIBIN lecture	-Forensic odontology w/ hands on	-animal abuse
-Shoeprint/toolmark	-8mm video	-firearms
-Digital photography (hands on)	-Blood spatter	
-Autopsy	-Arson investigation	
-Forensic Nursing	-Cold case investigation	
-Job fair	-Investigation of "bodyless" homicides	
-Adobe Photoshop	-Questioned documents	
-Latent Development in Lab (not field)	-Processing fatality accident scenes	
-Hands on demonstrations	-Serial killers	
-Criminal psychology	-Threat assessment	
-Profiling	-Evidence collection	
-Private investigation	-Student research	
-Surveillance	-New technology	
-Walk-thru crime scene (what to do-how to do it)	-Palm prints	

**SURVEY RESULTS FROM NEIAI CONFERENCE 2007**

10. Do you plan to attend this conference again next year?

Yes (83%)      No (0%)      Don't Know (17%)

11. Would you recommend this conference to others?

Yes (92%)      No (0%)      Don't Know (8%)

12. In what ways could this conference be improved?

- Access to photocopier
- More handouts
- Plan times between presenters for setup/takedown
- Have latent certification with certificates given
- Presentation on soils and entomology were interesting but too basic..
- Invite vendors
- Try to avoid last minute cancellations
- Do not have different rooms running simultaneously
- Have speakers stay within their time
- Bigger rooms
- Tables in all of rooms
- Schedule closely related subjects so that they do not overlap
- More informative booths: FBI, CIA, ATF
- Email confirmation when registration is received
- Speaker handouts should be included in binder
- Binders should include clean sheets for notes
- Invite recruiters
- Provide poster boards for educational programs
- Elevator should go to all of the floors
- Keep up student involvement

We truly appreciate the time you have taken to provide your comments. This is one of the best ways to enhance our conference. Please keep them coming.

**COOKIN' WITH THE PRESIDENT****Soup of the Sunday**

From the Cauldron

Of

LEB

**Oh Baby, Oh Baby**

Hi, Well, I only make soups. I just made a big batch of "Oh Baby, Oh Baby, Oh Baby" Soup.

Here is the recipe for that: One can of mixed greens (mustard and colored, or Kale), 1 package of Sicilian Bean Soup Mix, one package of Bear Creek Minestrone Soup Mix, one can of green beans, one package of frozen corn, one can of Italian spiced chopped tomatoes, one diced potato, two cups of fresh broccoli, five hard shakes of Tapley's Hot Sauce, one teaspoon of Mrs. Dash Table Spice, 1/2 table spoon of garlic salt, 1/2 table spoon of ground black pepper, one tablespoon of minced dry onions, two pounds of Italian sausage, and a whole lot of water.

Put in the water first. Add the greens, and say "Oh Baby." Continue to add the items as the water is starting to smoke. Cut up the sausage into little chunks, put it into the water and say "Oh Baby, Oh Baby, Oh Baby." Keep this up and keep putting in the stuff. A little Lew Rawls, Diana Ross, or if you really need it Elvis Presley would fit in right now. Move you feet around, shake your booty, gyrate, saying "Oh Baby, Oh Baby, Oh Baby" as you put in the stuff and mix it all real good (not real well but good like in it's a goodern').

Cook I up until it tastes right. If it ain't right, put in a shake or two more of Tapleys or Tabasco. I have used left over Buffalo Wing Sauce (in a pinch).

When it is done, and tastes right, scoop a generous portion in a bowl. While letting it cool spread some Red Pepper Humus on a 97% Fat Free, wheat tortilla. Roll 'er up and make a Humus wrap. Stick one end of the wrap (it is best if it is the end your fingers are not holding - otherwise this gets messy and becomes an issue) into the soup.

Eat it!

"Oh Baby, Oh Baby, Oh Baby" ....Sheeeeeeeee.....yeah!! Yeah!! I love life, I love you, I love my job, I love myself, I love anything, Sheeee.....yeah!!

YOU WILL FEEL LIKE THIS AFTER EATING THIS HEALTH FOOD. IT APPROACHES A TRUISM THAT PEOPLE WHO EAT THIS SOUP DO NOT HAVE PROBLEMS WITH DEPRESSION, SUPERVISORS, CRIME SCENES, EXTRA DIMENSONS, OR THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

Larry Barksdale