LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL EXAMINER-CORONER

LA BODY FARM







Ed Winter Assistant Chief ewinter@coroner.lacounty.gov 323-343-0629

Elissa Fleak
Lieutenant, Special Operations
efleak@coroner.lacounty.gov
323-343-0735



CSI ≠ Coroner









CORONER DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL EXAMINER



Chief Medical Examiner
Dr. Fajardo

What does the Coroner do?

■ Homicide – death at the hands of another

■ Suicide – self inflicted death

Accident – unintentional death

 Natural – death due to natural causes with UNUSUAL circumstances

LA COUNTY CORONER STATS

- Cover over 4000 square miles
- Work with 52 law-enforcement agencies,
 115 hospitals and 200 mortuaries
- 60,000 deaths a year in LA County
- 20,000 Coroner Case deaths annually
- Over 300 John and Jane Does each year
- Conduct approximate 10,000 autopsies per year





The Coroner's office
 maintains a fleet of
 vehicles used for
 transportation of decedents
 from the place of death to
 the Coroner's Forensic
 Science Center.





















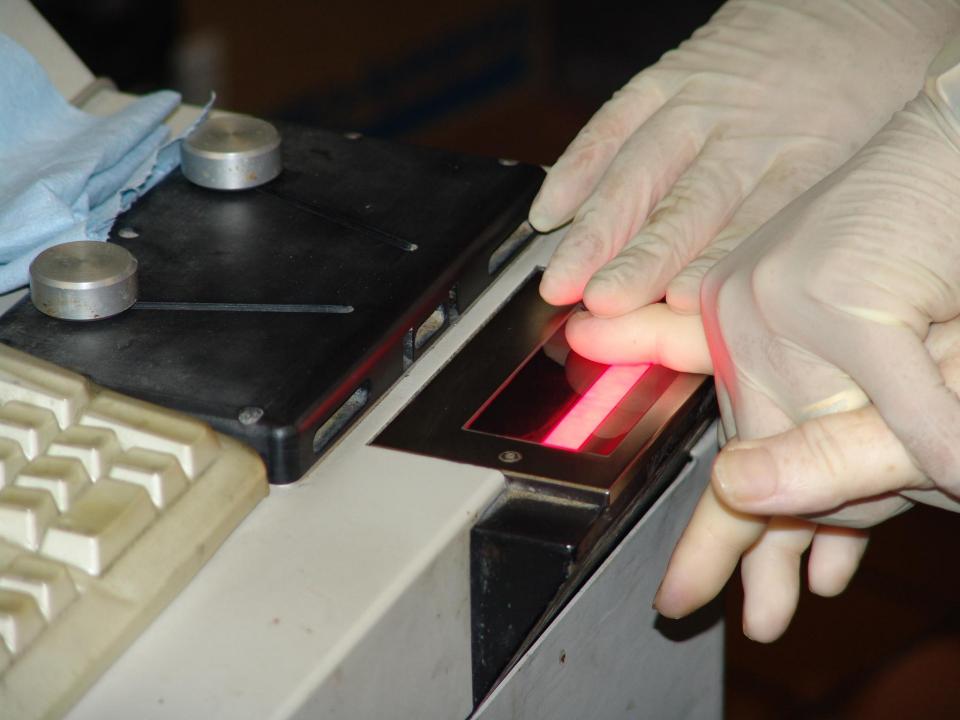


Fingerprinting



- Everyone over the age of 12 is fingerprinted
- Identity is confirmed on 50% of cases through fingerprint checks with local law enforcement agencies and the DOJ
- Except for special cases that include decomposition and dehydrated decedents.





BODY FARMS

What is a BODY FARM?

A <u>research</u> facility where human <u>decomposition</u> can be studied in a variety of climates.

Purpose: to better understand the decomposition process development of new techniques for extracting information (such as the timing and circumstances of death) from human remains. Body farm research is particularly important within forensic anthropology and law enforcement.

JOHN & JANE "DOE"

- 1. Fingerprint Rehydration
- 2. Odontology comparison
- 3. X-ray- full body comparison
- 4. Circumstantial identification (RARE)
- 5. DNA







BEFORE REHYDRATION



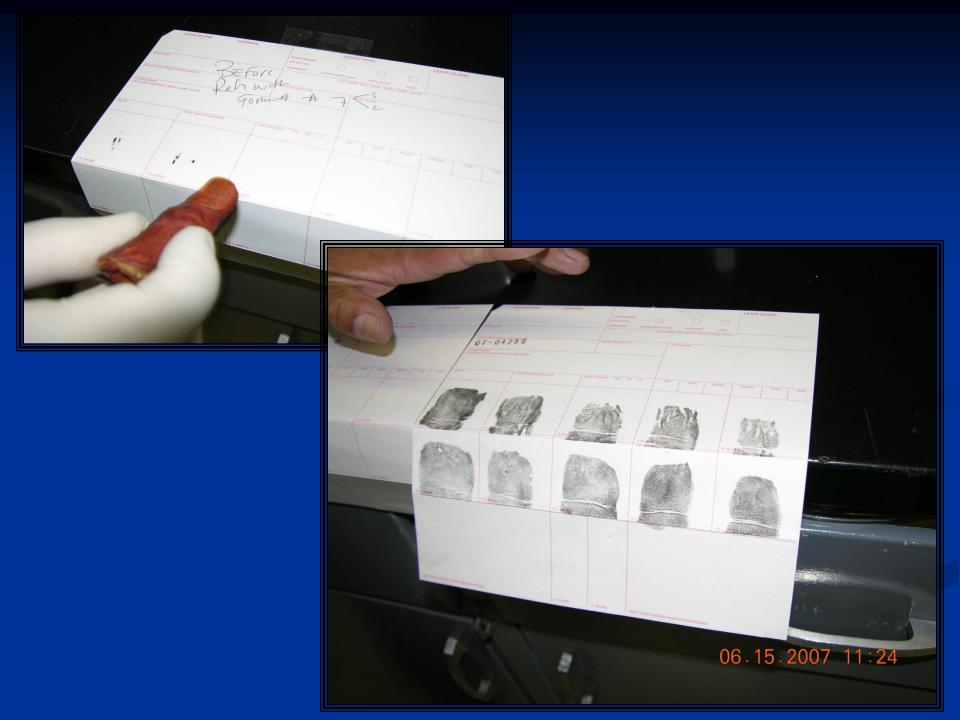
Fingertip Re-hydration



- Remove fingertips from hands
- Reconstitute by chemical injection
- Produce classifiable fingerprints
- Provide permanent photographic records for comparison and identification







Decomposition

- Degradation begins immediately after death
- Arbitrary stages of decay:
 - Fresh
 - Bloat
 - Active decay [Putrefaction/Black Putrefaction]
 - Advanced (rancid) decay [Butyric Fermentation]
 - Dry (Skeletal/Mummified) decay

Speed of Decomposition

Affected by:

- Temperature
- Sepsis
- Trauma
- Body size /weight
- Clothing
- Water exposure
 - Rainfall
 - Submersion

- Burial and depth
 - Deeper = slower
- Access by insects
- Animal Scavengers
 - Carnivores
 - Rodents

Postmortem Interval

PMI: time since death

Gives the Police a timeframe to narrow down or possibly pinpoint the suspect.

Skin Slip

- Epidermis (outer skin)
 disassociates from
 underlying layers
 - Can form "blisters"
 - Hair, nails and skin "slip"
 - In heat can occur within hours
 - 4 6 days: "Degloving/stocking"



Putrefaction

Internal
 microorganisms break
 down tissues

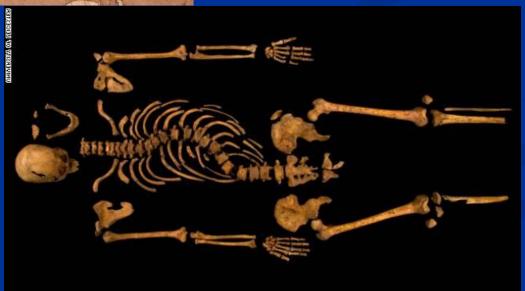
- Foul smelling
- Gasses formed are trapped under the skin
- Bloating predominant in abdomen and face



Skeletonization



Completion of decomposition process



Mummification



- Hot, dry climate
 - Alternative to normal decomposition
- Skin becomes leathery
- Internal organsbecome putty-like

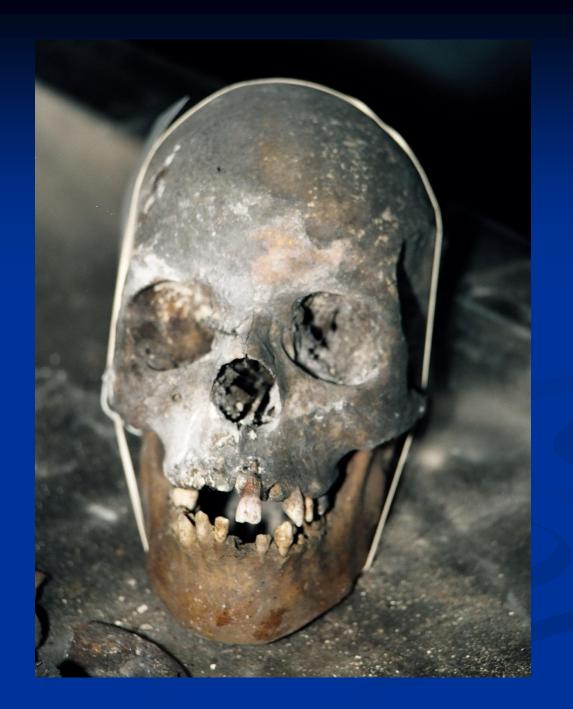
The Saga of Chimney Boy



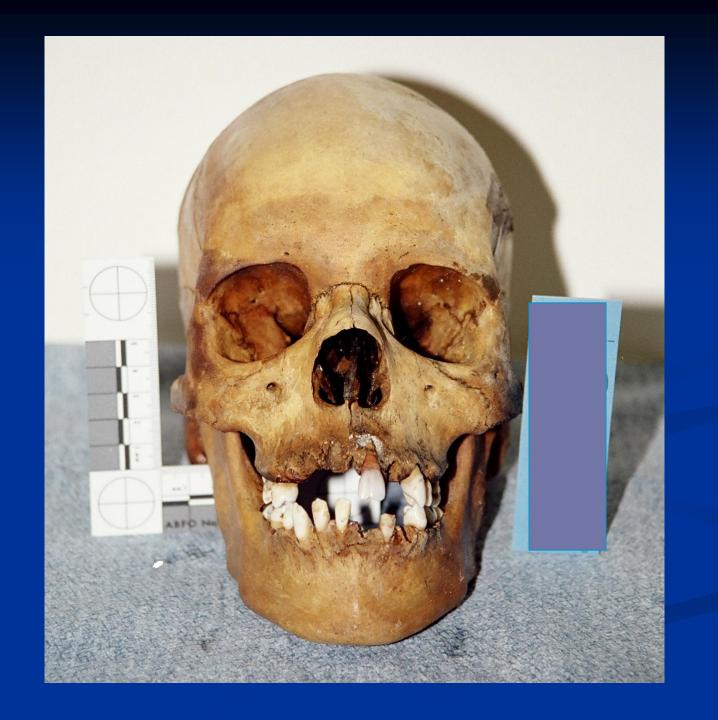












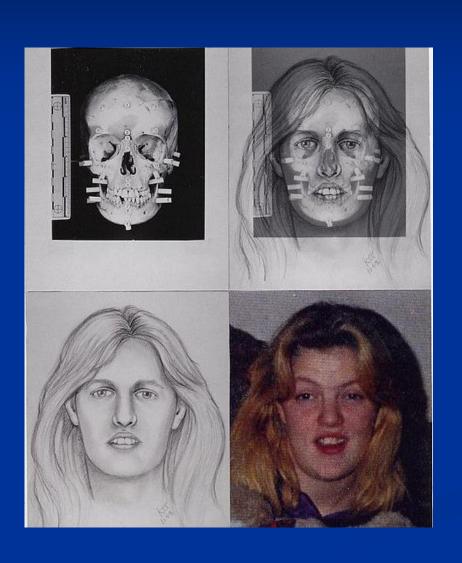


Facial Reconstruction



- Performed by
 - Forensic Artists
 - Forensic Anthropologists
- Presentation to the public
 - Crucial
 - Aging
 - Eye color
 - Hair Color

2-Dimensional Facial Reconstruction



- Manual
- Computerized

3-Dimensional Facial Reconstruction

- Manual
 - Facial sculpture
 - On skull or replica
 - Facial musculature sculpted or tissue depth markers applied
- Computerized
 - Automated systems apply templates to skeletal morphology
 - Modeling systems mimic manual methods



5 Body Farms in US

- 1. University of Tennessee (oldest)
- 2. Texas State University (largest-7 acres)
- 3. Western Carolina University (Cullowhee, Ncarolina)
- 4. Sam Houston State (SE Texas)
- 5. Southern Illinois University

Why does LA need a Body Farm?

7 UNIQUE microclimates

- Coastal
- Inland Coastal
- Valley
- Scrub Forest
- Mountain
- High Desert
- Low Desert

UNSTUDIED-soil content, terrain, temperature

BODY FARM

- Perform research projects giving reliable data that aides LE
- Research new Identification processes
- Research wound patterns and tool mark analysis

Provide State Certified Training in:

- Grave location
- Grave excavation
- Skeletal recovery of human remains

NEED TO START:

- Secure land location owned by the County
- Body Donation Program
- Start up supplies
- Staff
- Research Projects

SUPPORT

- UCLA
- Cal State LA
- CA State Coroners Association
- ABMDI (American Board of Medicolegal Death Investigators)
- N.A.M.E
- DOJ via CAL-OES
- NIH

University of Tennessee's Body Farm -Knoxsville

- Began in 1981 by Anthropologist, Dr. William Bass
- Consists of a 2.5-acre wooded plot surrounded by a razor wire fence.



- At any one time there will be 20 bodies placed in different settings left to decompose. Detailed observations and records of the decomposition process are kept, including the sequence and speed of decomposition and the effects of <u>insect</u> activity.
- Over 100 bodies are donated to the facility every year. Over 1300 people have chosen to pre-register themselves (Grover Krantz)

The University of Tennessee Body Farm is used in the training of law enforcement officers in scene-of-crime skills and techniques.







Detection of Graves



Clandestine Graves

Clandestine – characterized by, done in, or executed with secrecy or concealment, especially for purposes of subversion or deception; private or surreptitious

Grave - an excavation made in the earth in which to bury a dead body.

Detection of Graves Informants

- Suspect
- Grave Digger
- Eyewitness
- Someone with Knowledge



- Bones/Evidence Protruding
- Surface Disturbances
- Soil Characteristics
- Vegetation Anomalies
- Animal Activity
- Other



Bones / Evidence Protruding



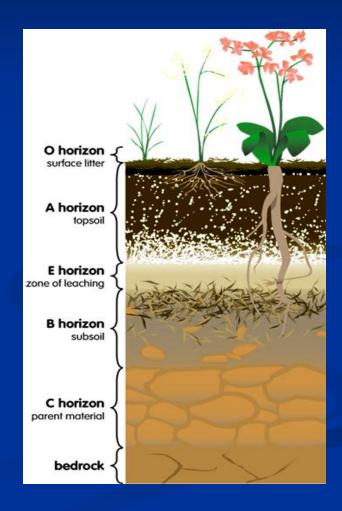
Detection of Graves

Bones / Evidence Protruding



Soil Characteristics
Stratification





Grave Excavation



Pedestalling: An excavation technique in which objects are left in place on columns of soil until the entire unit has been excavated



Cadaver Dog Program



Indiana Bones

Ed Winter Assistant Chief ewinter@coroner.lacounty.gov 323-343-0629

Elissa Fleak
Lieutenant, Special Operations
efleak@coroner.lacounty.gov
323-343-0735