



VCU

Virginia Commonwealth University
VCU Scholars Compass

Theses and Dissertations

Graduate School

1995

Observations on The Serial Killer Phenomenon: An Examination of Selected Behaviors of the Interstate Offender Contrasted with the Intrastate Offender

Eric W. Witzig

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarscompass.vcu.edu/etd>



Part of the [Criminology and Criminal Justice Commons](#)

© The Author


Downloaded from

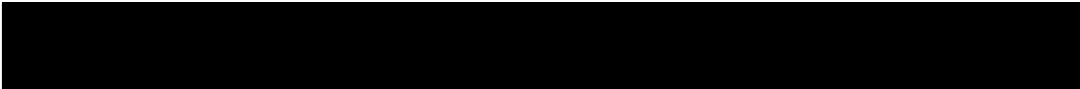
<https://scholarscompass.vcu.edu/etd/5546>


This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Graduate School at VCU Scholars Compass. It has been accepted for inclusion in Theses and Dissertations by an authorized administrator of VCU Scholars Compass. For more information, please contact libcompass@vcu.edu.

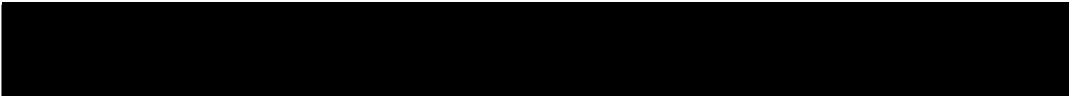
College of Humanities and Sciences
Virginia Commonwealth University

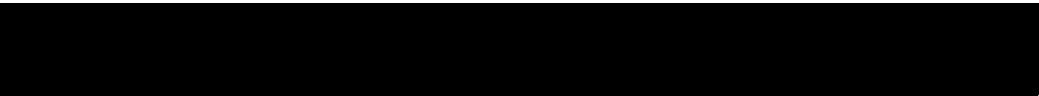
This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Eric W. Witzig entitled "Observations on The Serial Killer Phenomenon: An Examination of Selected Behaviors of the Interstate Offender Contrasted with the Intrastate Offender," has been approved by his committee as satisfactory completion of the thesis requirement for the degree of Master of Science.


Professor James Hooker, Director
College of Humanities and Sciences


Dr. Jay W. Malcan, Member
Adjunct Professor
College of Humanities and Sciences


Dr. Roland Reboussin, Member
Adjunct Professor
The University of Virginia


Dr. William V. Pelfrey
Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice
College of Humanities and Sciences


Dr. David R. Hiley
Dean, College of Humanities and Sciences

May 3, 1995
Date

**Observations on The Serial Killer Phenomenon:
An Examination of Selected Behaviors
of the Interstate Offender
Contrasted with the Intrastate Offender**

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science at the Virginia Commonwealth University.

By

Eric W. Witzig, B.A.,
The American University, 1969

Director: Professor James E. Hooker
Assistant Professor
Department of Criminal Justice

Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, Virginia
February, 1995

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank and express my appreciation to Professor James E. Hooker, the Chairman of my Thesis Committee, who listened carefully to the concerns and apprehensions of this student, and to the Committee Members Dr. Jay W. Malcan and Dr. William V. Pelfrey for the time and care taken to read, review, and suggest revisions in this study. Special thanks are due to Committee Member Dr. Roland Reboussin, who gave so much of himself to shape, guide, and assure the validity of this study.

I would also like to thank Lead Crime Analyst Susan McClure, who extracted information from the database of the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP), and Supervisory Special Agent Gregory M. Cooper, whose thinking helped shape the selection of variables used in this study.

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this work to, and thank, my wife of twenty-six years, Barbara S. Witzig, for her patience and encouragement during the past three years. Without her support in the myriad of things she did for me, this work and the degree whose requirements it partially fulfills, would simply not have been possible.

Table of Contents

List of Tables	vi
CHAPTER ONE	1
Introduction	
Homicide or Murder?	1
Cause and Manner of Death	3
Death Investigators and Homicide Detectives	6
Murder Event Sites	9
Getting Away with Murder	10
CHAPTER TWO	13
Literature Review	
Examination of Definitions	14
Investigative Considerations	23
Closure Rate Analysis	36
Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP)	37
Origins of VICAP	37
Implementation of Vicap	39
Data Collection Instrument	40
Security of Information	41
Case Matching and Linking	43
Operation of VICAP	45
VICAP's Human Difference	47
Scope of Tracking	49
Case Submission Criteria	49
Goal of VICAP	51
Mandatory Reporting	52
State Homicide Tracking Systems	57
Choice of Variables Examined	58
CHAPTER THREE	61
Methodology	61
Interrater Reliability	62
Variables Examined	63
Hypothesis	65
Research Procedure	65
CHAPTER FOUR	67
Results	67
Control for Survivors	67
Victim Occupation	68
Last Known Location	71
Use of Restraints by Offender	73
Cause of Victim Death	75
Victim Body Placement	79

CHAPTER FIVE	82
Conclusions	82
Survivors	82
Victim Occupation	83
Last Known Location	85
Restraint of Victims	85
Cause of Victim Death	86
Victim Body Placement	88
Contrast of Theses with Results	89
Overall Conclusion	92
Literature Cited	95
Appendix A	100
Appendix B	120
Appendix C	123
Appendix D	125
Appendix E	131
Vita	133

List of Tables

Table	Page
1. Mass Murders List	16
2. Serial Killers List	19
3. Homicides and Clearance Rates	36
4. Attack Outcome by Offender Status	67
5. Frequency of Victim Occupation	69
6. Victim Occupation by Offender Status	70
7. Victim Occupation by Offender Status (Controlling for Decedents)	71
8. Frequency for Victim Last Known Location	72
9. Victim Last Known Location by Status	73
10. Restraint of Victims by Offender Status	74
11. Frequency of Use of Bindings by Offender	74
12. Type of Restraints Used by Status	75
13. Frequency of Victim Cause of Death	76
14. Cause of Victim Death by Offender Status	78
15. Decedents' Cause of Death by Offender Status (Controlling for Death of the Victim)	79
16. Frequency of Victim Body Placement	80
17. Victim Body Placement by Offender Status	80

Abstract

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SERIAL KILLER PHENOMENON: AN EXAMINATION OF
SELECTED BEHAVIORS OF THE INTERSTATE OFFENDER CONTRASTED WITH THE
INTRASTATE OFFENDER

By Eric Warren Witzig, B.A.

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the degree of Master of Science at Virginia Commonwealth
University.

Virginia Commonwealth University, 1995.

Major Director: Professor James E. Hooker
Department of Criminal Justice
College of Humanities and Sciences

The purpose of this work was to compare serial homicides committed by interstate and intrastate offenders and to determine differences in behavior between them. Knowledge of such differences would enable the trained homicide detective to structure his investigation according to the killer's inferred range of action.

This study used homicide data collected by the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP), of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC). VICAP's data was voluntarily submitted by investigators working at the state, local, and federal levels. The VICAP database had information on more than 804 cases of homicides committed by 241 different, serial offenders.

The VICAP data was examined in order to learn whether offender behaviors could reveal a distinction between the

interstate serial offender and the intrastate serial offender. Five variables of conscious or unconscious offender behavior were selected: (1) the victim's occupation, (2) the victim's last known location, (3) the type and kind of restraints used on the victim (if any), (4) the victim's cause of death, and (5) the level of concealment of the victim at the body disposal site. Information from the attributes in these variables could be helpful to the homicide detective in an early determination of the types and kinds of investigative resources that should be applied to the case for a successful resolution.

A hypothesis was formed: there is a detectable difference on the five variables in the behaviors of interstate and intrastate serial killers. The findings supported the hypothesis that there was a detectable difference between the two types of serial killers. An unexpected finding revealed that one type of offender was more deadly than the other, and thus less likely to leave behind surviving victims.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

The purpose of this work is to compare serial homicides committed by interstate and intrastate offenders and to determine differences in behavior between them. Knowledge of such differences would enable the trained homicide detective to structure his investigation according to the killer's inferred range of action.

Homicide or Murder?

The terms homicide and murder are used in this thesis. The act of homicide is defined as the death of a human being at the hands of another. Homicide may be excusable, justifiable, or murder. From experience, an example of excusable homicide is the death of a probable felon caused by a police officer who took lawful action while acting in an official discharge of his sworn duty. An example of justifiable homicide is the death of an armed robber killed by a store employee during the commission of business place robbery.

Felony murder is a killing while a defendant, aider, or abettor, is in the process of committing, or attempting to

commit, a felony.¹ Title 22, Section 2401, of the District of Columbia Code, codified the common law² and provided that murder in the first degree is, "... an intentional homicide done deliberately and with premeditation"³

Murder in the second degree is defined in Title 22, Section 2403, of the District of Columbia Code: "Whoever with malice aforethought, except as provided in 22-2401, 22-2402, kills another, is guilty in the second degree."⁴ The difference between murder in the first degree and murder in the second degree is a lack of premeditation and deliberation.⁵

There are two other forms of homicide: voluntary manslaughter and involuntary manslaughter. Voluntary manslaughter is defined as, "... an unlawful killing committed with a general intent to do the act which cause the death, rather than with the specific intent to cause death ..."⁶ Involuntary manslaughter is held to be, "... a killing without justification

¹United States v. Mack, 466 F.2d 333 (D.C. Cir), cert denied, 409 U.S. 952, 93 S.Ct. 297, 34 L. Ed. 2nd 233 (1972), as cited by District of Columbia Criminal Law and Procedure, 1981 Edition (Charlottesville, VA: The Michie Company, 1981), p. 154.

²O'Conner v. United States, App. D.C., 399 A.2nd 21 (1979), as cited by D.C. Criminal Law, p. 149.

³United States v. Brawner, 471 F.2d 969 (D.C. Cir. 1972), as cited by D.C. Criminal Law, p. 150.

⁴D.C. Criminal Law, p. 165.

⁵U.S. v. Brawner, as cited by D.C. Criminal Law, p. 150.

⁶United States v. Bradford, App. D.C. 344 A.2d 208 (1975), as cited in D.C. Criminal Law, p. 177.

or excuse,"⁷ "... as the result of a misdemeanor involving danger of injury, as the result of a lawful act performed in an unlawful way ...,"⁸ when failing to realize the harm to others, or "... engaging in (2) conduct resulting in extreme danger to life or of serious bodily injury."⁹

Cause and Manner of Death

Experience teaches that a discussion of death investigation is not complete without an explanation of the distinction between cause of death and manner of death. The two designations sound somewhat alike but they are two different concepts. The first addresses the illness or agent that created the condition of somatic death¹⁰ in a living human being. DiMaio wrote that the cause of death was "... a physiological derangement in the body that results in the individual dying."¹¹

⁷United States v. Pender App. D.C., 309 A.2d 492 (1973), as cited by District of Columbia Criminal Law, p. 177.

⁸United States v. Bradford, App. D.C. 344 A.2d 208 (1975), as cited by District of Columbia Criminal Law, p. 177.

⁹Faunteroy v. United States, App. D.C., 413 F.2d 1294 (1980), as cited by District of Columbia Criminal Law, p. 177.

¹⁰Werner U. Spitz, M.D., and Russell S. Fisher, M.D., eds, Medicolegal Investigation of Death, 2nd ed. (Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, Pub., 1980), p. 13.

¹¹Dominick J. DiMaio, Vincent J.M. DiMaio, Forensic Pathology (New York: Elsevier, 1989), p. 3.

Cause of death examples include: chronic intravenous narcotism, arteriosclerotic heart disease, or subdural hematoma.¹²

"The manner of death explains how the cause of death came about."¹³ In cases of somatic death the manner of death is categorized as one of five choices:

- o natural death
- o accidental death
- o suicide
- o homicide
- o undetermined (expressed as unclassified by some medical examiners)¹⁴

When preparing a death certificate, the official record of the cessation of life for a human being, the coroner or medical examiner signing the certificate will list thereon the cause of death and the manner of death.¹⁵

In the case of an expected death for a person of advanced years with a good diagnostic medical history, the death certificate might list the cause of death as arteriosclerotic cardiovascular disease; the manner of death would be ruled as natural. When addressing traumatic death, the medical examiner

¹²Spitz, Medicolegal Investigation, pp. 94-115, 604-14.

¹³DiMaio, Forensic Pathology, p. 3.

¹⁴Lecture by Detective Ronald Erwin, Homicide Branch, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., 11 March 1980.

¹⁵Spitz, Medicolegal Investigation, pp. 6-11, contains a discussion of the differences between the coroner system and the medical examiner system, and the history of each in the investigation of death.

might expand the cause of death with an explanation. An example is asphyxiation due compression of the neck by hanging. The manner of death could be ruled as suicide or homicide depending on the circumstances surrounding the death.

For some cases the medical examiner lists multiple causes of death.¹⁶ An example is a case exhibiting multiple stab wounds to the torso and two gunshot wounds of the head. The medical examiner may not be able to say with certainty which injury, stab wounds or gunshot wounds, was exclusively responsible for death. Either of the wounds might have been fatal; both would be listed as causes of death. The manner of death would most probably be ruled a homicide. It is not unusual for medical examiners to list officially one or more causes of death in cases ruled as homicide.

There remains one concept of death not frequently mentioned in a discussion of cause or manner of death. This concept is the mechanism of death. DiMaio wrote that the mechanism of death "... is the physiological derangement produced by the cause of death that results in death."¹⁷ He continued, "Examples of mechanism of death would be hemorrhage, septicemia, and cardiac arrhythmia."¹⁸

¹⁶Ibid, p. 613.

¹⁷DiMaio, Forensic Pathology, p. 3.

¹⁸Ibid.

Death Investigators and Homicide Detectives

It is necessary to make a distinction between a death investigator and the homicide detective. Each designation sounds very much like the other. In truth, they are not the same, but there is an overlap of functions. The duties of a death investigator are, as the name suggests, the investigation of death. A death investigator may be employed by a variety of private enterprises, such as insurance companies, which have an interest in morbidity. Governmental entities, a coroner or chief medical examiner, employ death investigators with a view towards determining the cause and manner of an individual's death. In either case, whether working for private or public concerns, the death investigator is a highly trained individual capable of producing an all-encompassing, forensic investigation that serves as a great aid to the medical examiner in the determination of the cause and manner of death.¹⁹

A smaller subset of death investigators is the homicide detective. Typically the homicide detective is a sworn law-enforcement officer or peace officer employed by a state or local governmental entity. The homicide detective is charged with the duty and responsibility of bringing to the halls of justice those persons responsible for the unlawful death of a human being. In addition to the experience, training, and skills possessed by the death investigator, the homicide detective must receive training and demonstrate skill in law, collection and

¹⁹Spitz, Medicolegal Investigation, pp. 9-10.

preservation of evidence, interviewing and statement taking techniques, court procedure, and courtroom testimony. In some jurisdictions homicide detectives will act as death investigators as well. In the District of Columbia all members of the Metropolitan Police Department's Homicide Branch are agents of the Chief Medical Examiner.²⁰

From the above discussion it is clear that all homicide detectives are death investigators; the reverse is not always true. Unfortunately, the distinction is lost upon many in the field. Nonetheless, it is offered here to clarify the use of the terms.

The investigation of a homicide begins with the examination of the circumstances surrounding the report of an unconscious person.²¹ This euphemism for the dead is frequently employed by death investigators in those jurisdictions where a pronouncement of death may only be made by the attending physician, a coroner, or a medical examiner.²² In some jurisdictions the pronouncement of death is a duty reserved by

²⁰District of Columbia, Rules and Regulations, (1972) Title 30, Section 3.3, paragraphs (a) and (b) provide that: "(a) The Chief Medical Examiner shall obtain from the Homicide Branch circumstantial information, medical histories, witnesses' statements, and other pertinent facts regarding deaths investigated by him." and "(b) Hospital records shall be made available to members of the Homicide Branch, who, for purposes of this subaction, are designated as agents of the Chief Medical Examiner."

²¹Vernon J. Geberth, Practical Homicide Investigation 2nd ed. (New York: Elsevier, 1990), p. 6.

²²Spitz, Medicolegal Investigation, p. 13.

law to a particular official within a jurisdictional entity. In Texas, for example, the duty is reserved to a justice of the peace.²³ In the District of Columbia the duty is reserved to a medical doctor possessing a license to practice medicine within the District.²⁴

A truly experienced death investigator takes her or his time when examining and processing the scene of an unconscious person. Although the fact of somatic death may be readily apparent to the death investigator,²⁵ and in consideration of the fact the victim may not yet be pronounced dead by legally empowered authority, nonetheless the cautious investigator proceeds under the assumption that the matter of an unconscious person is a homicide. Investigation into the matter will proceed with the care and attention given to a case of homicide until the manner of death is proven otherwise to the satisfaction of the investigator. Should the death be a homicide, the appropriate law enforcement officials, if not already on the scene, are notified. In any event, the careful death investigator preserves the scene and all evidence until such time as the manner of death is determined.

²³Interview with Sgt. Ed R. Richards, Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, now Sheriff of Williamson County, Georgetown, Texas, 4 February 1985.

²⁴Interview with Dr. James L. Luke, former Chief Medical Examiner, Washington, D.C., March 1980.

²⁵Spitz, Medicolegal Investigation, p. 13.

Murder Event Sites

A number of events take place during the course of a murder. When the process of murder begins the victim is at a location which can be described with particularity. By convention, this point is called the Victim's Last Known Location.²⁶ For the murder to take place, the killer and the victim must come into contact with each other. This point is called the Site of the Offender's Initial Contact with Victim.²⁷

At the contact site the killer approaches the victim. During the course of the approach the killer may employ deception, the blitz, or surprise in order to gain control over the victim. When using deception, the killer makes contact with the victim and may pose as an authority figure, offer money or a means of transportation.²⁸ The blitz style of approach is defined as the immediate application of injurious force to the victim.²⁹ Employing surprise, the killer may confront the victim by laying in wait or approaching the victim while they are asleep.³⁰

After contact with the victim, the killer applies injurious force and commits the assault. The point where the

²⁶Appendix A, Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) Crime Analysis Report, Questions 121 through 126.

²⁷Ibid, questions 114 through 120.

²⁸Ibid, question 97.

²⁹Ibid, question 98.

³⁰Ibid, question 98.

assault occurs is called the Murder or Major Assault Site.³¹

The point where authorities find the remains of the victim is called the Body Recovery Site.³²

In some cases all of the events surrounding a murder may occur at one location. Thus, all of the sites will be the same. In other cases all of the events surrounding the murder will occur at different sites. These two positions are the extremes of a continuum. Between the two extremes fall homicides with a mixture of events occurring at one or more sites.³³

Information on all event sites is not available in all cases of homicide. Frequently, the Victim's Last Known Location is unknown to investigators. In nearly all cases the authorities should be able to provide specifics on the body recovery site,³⁴ for this is where the investigation begins.

Getting Away with Murder

During the course of body recovery site examination the death investigator or homicide detective will obtain statements from witnesses (if any) including those who discovered

³¹Ibid, questions 107 through 113.

³²Ibid, questions 101 through 106.

³³A topic for future consideration is plotting of the murder event sites continuum. Mapping the sites may provide a series of templates that are of value in demonstrating the behaviors exhibited in the commission of the murder, e.g., organized versus disorganized, or intrastate versus interstate serial offender.

³⁴The exception is those cases of murder successfully prosecuted without recovery of the victim's body.

the remains, locate physical and trace evidence, observe the nature and character of the site along with the condition of the body, injuries to the body, and placement of the body. Taken together, an analysis of these factors will lead the investigator to form some articulable conclusions concerning the cause and manner of death. These conclusions may be modified and will be enriched by the examination results of a coroner/medical examiner.

Should the death investigator/homicide detective on the scene conclude that the manner of death is a homicide, she or he will make an assessment of the resources, investigative and forensic, that are necessary for the successful resolution of the case. A comparison of variables in intrastate and interstate homicides may well assist the homicide detective in their assessment of necessary resources.

Something about murder has changed in the last thirty years. Two observable measures of that change include the number of murders and the clearance rate for those murders. In 1961, 8,740 homicides were recorded in the United States.³⁵ The rate of homicide per 100,000 of population was 4.7. The rate of closure, or clearance, was 94%. By contrast, in 1991 the rate of homicide per 100,000 of population was 10. The number of murders

³⁵U.S., Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1962).

increased to 24,703 and the closure rate was only 67% nationwide.³⁶ From 1961 to 1991 the number of murders nearly tripled, the rate per 100,000 more than doubled, and the closure rate sagged by about one-third.

In order to address the growing number of murders and bolster the sagging closure rate, homicide detectives must work more effectively. Their effectiveness should be increased when they are equipped with greater knowledge concerning the manner in which homicides are committed by offenders, including serial offenders. The knowledge gained from researching the murders committed by interstate and intrastate serial murders should afford investigators the opportunity to marshal investigative resources on a timely basis and close out the career of a serial offender.

³⁶U.S., Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992)

CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review

This chapter will examine and discuss literature in the following areas:

- o Examination of definitions.
- o Investigative considerations.
- o Closure rate analysis.
- o Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP).
- o Mandatory reporting.
- o State homicide tracking systems.

Serial Killer

14-Jan-94 06:43

ONTARIO, Calif. (AP)_A woman found dead in a park may have been the victim of a serial killer believed to have strangled three other women, authorities say.

Jane Doe,³⁷ 33, of Los Angeles, was found bound, gagged and strangled Wednesday. The slaying was liked to that of three other women whose bodies were found since Nov. 14.

"What we have here is a psychotic individual or individuals killing women," said Lt. William Sieber of the San Bernadino County Sheriff's office.

³⁷The name of the victim has been changed.

The killer has been dubbed the "60 Slayer" because the victims were found along a 15-mile stretch of the Pomona Freeway, also known as the 60 Freeway.³⁸

The phenomenon of the serial killer is one that captures the imagination of the general public. From the amount of media attention devoted to the topic, including the headline in the example above, one would think serial killers are a relatively new type of offender. In truth, they are not a product of the 1980's or the 1990's.³⁹

Examination of Definitions

Ressler wrote that he was the first to coin the term serial killer. He did not provide a precise date for his origin of the term. It would seem that the term was created in the late 1970's or early 1980's. Prior to Ressler's invention of the term, the concept of sequential murders exhibiting similar characteristics committed by an unknown offender were referred to as stranger killings.⁴⁰ Newton agreed, saying that the term serial killer was coined about 1980. Another term for the concept included chain killers, as used by Rheinhardt.⁴¹

³⁸"Serial Killer," Associated Press, 14 January 1994.

³⁹Steven A. Egger, Serial Murder -- An Elusive Phenomenon (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1990), p. 15.

⁴⁰Robert K. Ressler and Tom Shachtman, Whoever Fights Monsters (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993), pp. 32-34.

⁴¹Michael Newton, Hunting Humans (Port Townsend, WA: Loompanics Unlimited, 1990), p. 1.

Homicide detectives use a form of shorthand to communicate quickly the number of murder victims found at a scene. A single murder is referred to as a homicide. A murder scene with two victims is called a double, a murder scene with three victims is called a triple, and a murder scene with four victims is called a quadruple. There are no widely used terms for homicide scenes with more than four victims.

Ressler, et al., employed similar descriptors. His taxonomy distinguished homicides by type and kind. A single homicide involved one victim and one homicide event. A double homicide involved two victims in one homicide event, and a triple homicide involved three victims in one homicide event. More than three victims in one homicide event was called a mass murder (see Table 1).⁴² An additional type of murder, spree murder, was defined as "... killings at two or more locations with no emotional cooling off period between the murders."⁴³

Douglas, et al., agreed with the classifications created by Ressler. To the definition of spree murder Douglas added that the event could be of long or short duration.⁴⁴ The emotional cooling off period distinguished the spree murder(s) from the serial homicide(s), discussed below.

⁴²Robert K. Ressler, Ann W. Burgess, and John E. Douglas, Sexual Homicides -- Patterns and Motives (Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath and Company, 1988), p. 138.

⁴³Ibid, p. 139.

⁴⁴John E. Douglas, Ann W. Burgess, Allen G. Burgess, and Robert K. Ressler, Crime Classification Manual (New York: Lexington Books, 1992), p. 12.

Table 1

MASS MURDERS LIST⁴⁵

<u>Offender Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Homicides</u>	<u>Location</u>
Julio Gonzalez	3/25/90	87	Social Club Arson, Bronx, NY
George Hennard ⁴⁶	10/91	22	Luby's Cafeteria
James O. Huberty	7/18/84	21	McDonald's, San Ysidro, CA
R. Gene Simmons, Sr.	12/87	16	Russelville, AK
Charles Whitman	8/1/66	16	Texas Tower, Austin, TX
Pat Sherrill	8/20/86	15	Post Office, Edmond, OK
Willie Mak Benjamin Ng	2/19/83 "	13 "	Seattle Chinatown Robbery
Howard Unrah	9/5/49	13	Killed in 12 Minutes, Camden
George Banks	9/25/82	12	Jenkins Twp., PA
James Ruppert	3/30/75	11	Hamilton, OH
Christopher Thomas	4/15/84	10	Brooklyn, NY

Sources differ on the definition of a serial killer. Brooks, et al., defined serial murder as "... a series of two or more murders, committed as separate events, usually, but not always, by one offender acting alone. The crimes may occur over

⁴⁵"A Tragic History," Washington Post, 17 October 1991, sec. A, p. 48.

⁴⁶Not included in the Washington Post list. Hennard's murders were not included in the list. They are added here in the interest of accuracy.

a period of time ranging from hours to years."⁴⁷ The definition used by Douglas, et. al, read: "Serial murders involve three or more separate events, with an emotional cooling-off period between homicides."⁴⁸ Ressler, et al., agreed with the latter definition.⁴⁹ Wilson and Seaman adopted the serial killer definition used by Douglas and Ressler.⁵⁰

Egger claimed that he was the first to define comprehensively serial murder.⁵¹ His extensive definition provided that serial murder involved a second or subsequent murder, usually committed by a male, of a stranger, in a different geographic location. The motivation of the murder was not personal gain but was a compulsive act to satisfy the killer. Egger found it necessary that activities in one murder not share with the activities of another. The victims in serial murder would share common characteristics involving a lack of prestige, power, and financial resource. He wrote that typical victims would include "... vagrants, prostitutes, migrant workers,

⁴⁷U.S., Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Multi-Agency Investigative Team Manual, by Pierce R. Brooks, Michael J. Devine, Terence J. Green, Barbara L. Hart, and Merlyn D. Moore (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986), p vii.

⁴⁸Douglas, Crime Classification, p. 12.

⁴⁹Ressler, Sexual Homicides, p. 139.

⁵⁰Colin Wilson and Donald Seaman, The Serial Killers (Lordswood, Kent, Great Britain: Mackays of Chatham, Ltd, 1990), p. 101.

⁵¹Egger, Serial Murder, p. 4.

homosexuals, missing children and single and often elderly women."⁵²

In his 350 page work on serial killers, Newton found that the serial killer was at work as early as the 1400's, when Gilles de Rais was found responsible for the deaths of more than 100 children. The total number of homicides committed by individual, modern day serial killers (see Table 2) seems to pale when compared with the 650 women killed by Elizabeth Bathory, who reportedly wanted to bathe in their blood. Bathory was convicted in 1611.⁵³

There are a number of reasons for the apparent discrepancies in the victim totals for various offenders. One number associated with an offender is the number of victims for whom the offender is convicted in a court of law. A second number is the number of victims to which the offender confesses involvement. A third number is the number of victims for which law enforcement believes an offender to be responsible but is not charged.

⁵²Ibid.

⁵³Newton, Hunting Humans, p. 1.

Table 2

SERIAL KILLERS LIST⁵⁴

<u>Offender Name</u>	<u>Active</u>	<u>Convicted</u>	<u>Confessed</u>	<u>Suspected</u>
Donald Harvey	1986-87	37	37	
John W. Gacey	1972-78	33		
Patrick W. Kearney	1977	21	32	
Dean Corll	1969-71			27
Wayne Henley	"	6		27
David O. Brooks	"			27
Ed Gein	1957	1		2
Juan Corona	1971	25		
Jeffery Dahmer	1978-92	12	17	
Robert Hansel	1970's-84		17	
William Bonin	1979-80	14		
Richard Rameirz	1984-85			14
Albert DeSalvo	1962-64	14		14
Henry L. Lucas	1979-85	13	600+	17
Arthur J. Shawcross	1989-91	11		
Angelo Buono	1977-78	9		10
Kenneth Bianchi	"	7		
David Berkowitz	1976-77	6		
Ted R. Bundy	1970-78	3	34	36
Wayne Williams	1980	2		22
Green River Killer	1982-85			49
Southside Slayer	1983			17
Zodiac	1975			37

⁵⁴"Killers-List", Associated Press, 14 August 1991.

Newton examined 544 examples of twentieth century serial killings. Each series of murders was committed sequentially by one offender. He claimed the sets involved between 5,336 and 6,368 victims and about 750 offenders. His research revealed that serial killers were found on every continent except Antarctica, with the majority found in North America. Of particular interest was the finding by Newton that during the first half of the present century police in America were aware of 1.2 serial murder cases (those committed by one offender) per year. In the 1980's the police were aware of two serial murderers per month.⁵⁵

There exists in the literature some controversy concerning the number of victims for which a serial offender is responsible. Although the Associated Press (AP) reported in 1991 that the Green River Killer was suspected of 49 homicides, in 1990 Haglund wrote that "... 40 confirmed 'Green River' victims have been recovered, of whom 36 have been identified."⁵⁶ Keppel wrote that "... the Green River murder count is 41 dead and 8 missing."⁵⁷ In a similar fashion, the AP (See Table 2)

⁵⁵Newton, Hunting Humans, p. 6.

⁵⁶William D. Haglund, David G. Reichert, and Donald T. Reay, M.D., "Recovery of Decomposed and Skeletal Human Remains in the 'Green River Murder' Investigation, The American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology 11(1) (1990): 35.

⁵⁷U.S., Department of Justice, Improving the Investigation of Violent Crime: The Homicide Investigation and Tracking System, National Institute of Justice Circular no. NCJ 141761 by Robert D. Keppel and Joseph G. Weis (Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, 1993), p. 3.

reported that Ted Bundy confessed to 34 homicides. Prior to his execution on January 24, 1989, Theodore Bundy admitted to authorities that he was responsible for the deaths of at least thirty women.⁵⁸ Geberth revealed that the primary interviewer of Theodore Bundy was Supervisory Special Agent (SSA) William Hagmaier III, a criminal profiler with the FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC) at Quantico, Virginia.⁵⁹ Geberth wrote that Bundy confessed to "... 11 murders in Washington, three in Colorado, eight in Utah, three in Florida, two in Idaho, two in Oregon, and one in California."⁶⁰

Omitted from the AP listing of serial killers was Earle Leonard Nelson, who killed 22 women in the 1920's as he crossed the United States and Canada.⁶¹ The initial source of information on Nelson, a slick paper, mass market magazine titled Serial Killers and Murderers, perhaps should be dismissed as an authoritative source of reliable information concerning serial offenders. Newton's work contained considerable information about Nelson and agreed that he was known to have committed 22

⁵⁸U.S., Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Ted Bundy Multiagency Investigative Team Report 1992 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992), pp. 1-3.

⁵⁹Vernon J. Geberth, "The Serial Killer and the Revelations of Ted Bundy, Law and Order, May 1990, pp. 72-76

⁶⁰Ibid.

⁶¹Serial Killers and Murderers, Lincoln, IL: Publications International, 1991, pp. 87-88.

murders. Newton added that Nelson was suspected of committing triple homicide in 1926 in Newark, New Jersey.⁶²

There are a variety of reasons for not charging an offender with all of the murders in which he is a suspect. One reason for not charging an offender is a lack of witness testimony, or physical and circumstantial evidence necessary to meet or exceed the government's burden for conviction of proof beyond a reasonable doubt. A second reason is the redundancy and expense of conviction. It may not be necessary to try and convict an offender who has received the death sentence in another jurisdiction.

The importance of potential sequential murder prosecutions flows from the need to protect the public through incarceration of the serial killer. Should a prosecution in one jurisdiction fail at trial or on appeal, a prepared prosecution in another jurisdiction will detain a serial offender for the pendency of the second prosecution. Experience with incarceration of Theodore Bundy, contrasted with his psychopathic fantasy and practice of killing, demonstrated that for the serial killer incarceration is a powerful tool for control. In 1977 Bundy escaped from jail on two occasions. After his second escape he promptly traveled to Florida where he committed his last three homicides.⁶³

⁶²Newton, Hunting Humans, pp. 247-49.

⁶³U.S., Ted Bundy, pp. 38-39.

Investigative Considerations

Beginning in the 1980's a small body of literature was published as an aid to the homicide detective. The various works provided classification systems of serial homicide and, by inference, avenues of investigative consideration for those charged with the analysis and solution of serial homicide.

Douglas, et al., offered an investigative technique called criminal profiling (now called criminal investigative analysis) and explained the process through which a finished product was accomplished.⁶⁴ The process of profile generation was based on a thorough study of victim attributes, the body recovery site, and photographs and descriptions of the crime scene area and neighborhood. Considered in the analysis were findings and photographs of the post mortem examination performed by a medical examiner, the sum total of the investigation performed by homicide detectives, and reports of laboratory examination of physical evidence. The finished product, frequently called a profile (now termed a criminal investigative analysis) offered a theory of the crime's commission, possible motives for the offense, and a capsule description of the offender (now called offender traits and characteristics).

The finished product is useful to separate possible offenders from a larger group of potential suspects. The product

⁶⁴John E. Douglas, Robert K. Ressler, Ann W. Burgess, and Carol R. Harman, "Criminal Profiling from Crime Scene Analysis," Behavioral Sciences & the Law Vol. 4 No. 4 (1986): 401-21.

frequently offers investigative suggestions and interview techniques. Geberth concluded that the analyses "... can be a valuable investigative tool in identifying and pinpointing potential suspects in certain types of murder cases."⁶⁵

Criminal investigative analysis (CIA) is practiced by the FBI's Investigative Support Unit (ISU) at Quantico, Virginia. CIA services are also available from 32 state and local police officers working in Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, and the United States.⁶⁶ All of the police officers are graduates of the ten month long Police Fellowship at the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC) in Quantico, Virginia.

Burgess, et al., offered an explanation of apparently motiveless sexual homicides.⁶⁷ Their study centered on 36 serial killers. They found that offender fantasy was an important feature preceding the murder.⁶⁸ The authors developed a model of motivation for sexual homicide.⁶⁹ They concluded

⁶⁵Geberth, Practical Homicide Investigation, pp. 533-34.

⁶⁶Eric W. Witzig, "Criminal Investigative Analysis: A New Paradigm for the 21st Century?", Crime Analysis -- A Tool for Crime Control -- Proceedings of the First International Crime Analysis Conference, ed. Toon van der Heijden and Emile Kolthoff (Den Haag, Netherlands: CIP-Gegevens Koninklijke Bibliotheek, 1993), p. 138.

⁶⁷Ann W. Burgess, Carol R. Hartman, Robert K. Ressler, John E. Douglas, and Arlene McCormack. "Sexual Homicide -- A Motivational Model," Journal of Interpersonal Violence Vol. 1 No. 3 (September 1986): 251-72.

⁶⁸Ibid, p. 256.

⁶⁹Ibid, p. 261-67.

that their work called for further research into the deviant fantasies of the young. They also concluded that the research would be helpful in channeling the efforts of investigators.⁷⁰

Ressler, et al., used the research of 36 serial killers responsible for 109 murders and 9 assaults, to prepare a classification distinguishing organized from disorganized offenders based on behaviors observed on crime scenes.⁷¹ Ressler found that the organized offender was likely to plan his crimes, use restraining devices, force his sexual acts upon live victims, manage to control the victim, and employ a vehicle in the commission of his crimes.⁷² Conversely, the disorganized offender was likely to leave the homicide weapon at the scene, move the body of the victim into a particular position, perform sexual acts with the dead body of his victim, keep the victim's body while trying to depersonalizing it, and not use a vehicle in the commission of his offenses.⁷³

For profiling purposes, Ressler found that the organized offender was likely to be an intelligent individual and occupationally skilled. He would plan his crimes. Precipitating stress in the offender's life would cause him to be angry or

⁷⁰Ibid, pp. 268-69.

⁷¹Robert K. Ressler, Ann W. Burgess, John E. Douglas, Carol R. Hartman, and Ralph B. D'Agostino, "Sexual Killers and Their Victims." Journal of Interpersonal Violence Vol. 1 No. 3 (September 1986): 288-308.

⁷²Ibid, p. 293.

⁷³Ibid.

depressed during the commission of his crimes. The offender was likely to own a car in good condition, monitor the media for news of the crimes, and would leave town or change employment after the murders.⁷⁴

The disorganized offender, wrote Ressler, would come from a home where the father had an unstable work history and would be of low birth order among his siblings. His parents would have histories of sexual difficulties. As a child the offender was treated with hostility. The offender's sexual experience would be limited. The disorganized offender would likely live alone, know the victim, commit the crime in the area where he lived or worked, and be afraid and confused during the commission of the crimes.⁷⁵

Ressler added victim resistance to his taxonomy. He termed the two types of victim resistance active and passive.⁷⁶ Examining the 9 surviving assault victims included in the research, Ressler made a chilling discovery: "We found that regardless of type of resistance (active or passive) or category of offender (organized versus disorganized), death ensued."⁷⁷ Ressler credited the survival of these victims to "chance

⁷⁴Ibid, pp. 297-300.

⁷⁵Ibid, p. 300.

⁷⁶Ibid, p. 301-06.

⁷⁷Ibid, pp. 306-07.

happenings."⁷⁸ The sample of survivors is far too small to infer the sweeping conclusion made by Ressler. Further, it is obvious that the survival techniques employed were successful for nine victims. Ressler's conclusion concerning victim survival raises more questions: Were the same survival techniques attempted by the victims who were murdered? Why did the 9 victims survive?

In his next work, Ressler, et al., fully explained the methodology used for the examination of murders committed by the 36 offenders.⁷⁹ He concluded that after the murder the offender made certain choices concerning the body disposal site, the victim's dress, and positioning of the victim's body. Fifty-eight percent of the victims were concealed at the body disposal site and forty-two percent were exposed.⁸⁰ Forty-seven percent of the bodies were entirely nude, twenty-eight percent were fully dressed, and the remainder were in various stages of undress.⁸¹ Twenty-eight percent of the bodies were positioned, in seventeen percent of the cases the issue was not clear, and the remainder were not positioned.⁸²

The body of Ressler's work has implications for the art of criminal investigative analysis. Moreover, they are of

⁷⁸Ibid.

⁷⁹Ressler, Sexual Homicides, pp ix-xiv.

⁸⁰Ibid, p. 59.

⁸¹Ibid.

⁸²Ibid, pp. 59-60.

benefit to the investigator in the field processing the body recovery site of a homicide victim. The evidence observed on the scene of the recovery site affords the investigator an opportunity to focus his thinking on a type of offender as well as consider the investigative resources necessary for a satisfactory conclusion of the case.

Keppel examined the cases of five serial killers and offered a series of considerations for homicide detectives.⁸³ His analysis provided recommendations for the processing of the body recovery site, evidence detection and preservation, interviewing and interrogation strategies, and reduction of events upon which an offender might build a successful appeal of his conviction. Keppel stressed that detectives should think in terms of a serial killer when examining recovery sites containing multiple victims.⁸⁴ He also favored communication among detectives assigned to a serial task force,⁸⁵ and the team approach to investigations.⁸⁶ His work was instructive for detectives and police departments unskilled in the investigation of serial homicide.

⁸³Robert D. Keppel, Serial Murder -- Future Implications for Police Investigations (Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing Co., 1989).

⁸⁴Ibid, p. 66.

⁸⁵Ibid, p. 68.

⁸⁶Ibid, p. 73.

Egger presented an extensive literature search on serial murder.⁸⁷ He offered an estimate of current serial offenders ranging from as few as 30 to as many as 500.⁸⁸ The estimates of victims varied from 3,500 to 5,000 per year.⁸⁹ In his view, the lower number of estimated serial killers was more plausible.

Norris, quoting unidentified sources within the FBI, wrote that there were 500 serial killers on the loose in the United States.⁹⁰ The number of homicides committed by these individuals ranged to about 5,000, or 15 a day. Twenty-five percent of all murder victims were killed by strangers, according to Norris. Those stranger victims were murdered by serial killers, said Norris.⁹¹

Reiss and Roth wrote that the incidence of serial killers was a rare event, accounting for about only one percent of all homicides. This percentage rate was calculated on the basis of known offenders. In a similar fashion, the number of homicides caused by mass murderers was very small.⁹²

⁸⁷Egger, Serial Murder, pp. 3-34.

⁸⁸Ibid, p. 37.

⁸⁹Ibid, p. 36.

⁹⁰Joel Norris, Serial Killers -- The Growing Menace (New York: Dolphin Book, 1988), p. 19.

⁹¹Ibid, p. 15.

⁹²Albert J. Reiss, Jr., and Jeffrey A. Roth, eds., Understanding and Preventing Violence (Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1993), p. 64.

The term linkage blindness was coined by Egger. Due to a lack of communication of case information and a means of communication, law enforcement experienced difficulties in recognizing a series of murders as the work of one offender.⁹³ These two factors, working together, created a reluctance on the part of law enforcement officials to acknowledge that a series of homicides were the work of a single offender.

Linkage blindness is the refusal of law enforcement agencies to admit that a serial killer is at large. Keppel, during the investigation of the Green River cases, found that some law enforcement agencies did not want to participate in a serial killer investigation. Keppel told Newsweek magazine, "I've had experience where police departments say, 'you've got your problems there in the big city. Stay away from us.'"⁹⁴ An acceptable definition for the concept of linkage blindness would be an investigative inability to identify a series of homicides as the work of one offender or a political decision not to identify a series of homicides as the work of one offender.

Egger concluded that "... the nature of homicide is changing."⁹⁵ He based that conclusion on the assertion of "... a dramatic increase in the number of homicides in which the victim and the offender are strangers or their relationship is

⁹³Egger, Serial Murder, p. 37.

⁹⁴Ibid, p. 173.

⁹⁵Ibid, p. 41.

unknown."⁹⁶ Another feature in the change of homicide is a change in the motives for which murder is committed. His study of Uniform Crime Reports data revealed a 270 percent increase in homicides where the motive was unknown.⁹⁷ The change in the nature of homicide has resulted in reduced rates of closure.⁹⁸ Egger concluded increases in stranger homicide and decreases in the closure rate are a result of linkage blindness.

Green and Whitmore agreed with Egger that the nature of homicide had changed in the United States.⁹⁹ The nationwide clearance rate for homicide was about 93 percent in 1961, as contrasted with a 1990 clearance rate of only 67 percent.¹⁰⁰ The United Kingdom's 1990 closure rate was 90 percent; Canada's was 78 percent.¹⁰¹ One explanation offered for the sagging closure rate was the existence of highly mobile serial killers committing their crimes in a number of different jurisdictions.

The authors concluded that the 20,000 law enforcement agencies in the United States needed a mechanism to aid in the conduct of investigations among jurisdictions. The services of the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) were suggested

⁹⁶Ibid.

⁹⁷Ibid.

⁹⁸Ibid, p. 42.

⁹⁹Terence J. Green and Jane E. Whitmore, "VICAP's Role in Multiagency Serial Murder Investigations," The Police Chief, June 1993, p. 38.

¹⁰⁰Ibid, p. 38.

¹⁰¹Ibid, p. 40.

as one investigative aid. Further research and development was found necessary for a computerized case management and lead tracking system that was user friendly and highly effective.¹⁰²

Keppel offered the Model for Murder Investigation (MMI), a systematic approach to the investigation of homicide designed to increase the effectiveness of homicide detectives.¹⁰³ He theorized that there was a relationship between the potential for murder case closure and information gleaned from a number of murder event sites. The murder event sites thought relevant by Keppel included the site and time where the victim was last seen, the site and time where initial contact occurred between the victim and the offender, the site and time where the assault upon the victim began, the site and time where the murder took place, and the site and time where the victim's body was recovered. Keppel wrote that the offender could intentionally or unintentionally separate these sites by time and distance.¹⁰⁴

Keppel's research was based upon murders that occurred in the State of Washington between January 1981 and December 1986. The data included 1,309 murders collected and stored by the Homicide Investigation and Tracking System (HITS) of the

¹⁰²Ibid, p. 45.

¹⁰³Robert D. Keppel, "An Analysis of the Effect of Time and Distance Relationships in Murder Investigations," Doctoral thesis, University of Washington, 1992, p. 31.

¹⁰⁴Ibid, p. 15-37.

Washington State Attorney General's Office.¹⁰⁵ Keppel found that the two most valuable pairs of variables for the solution of a murder were the victim last seen site and the body recovery site. When events at these sites were separated by more than a period of 24 hours, the rate of case closure decreased greatly.¹⁰⁶ Other findings seemed to support the statement that greater time and distance between the various sites resulted in reduced rates of closure.¹⁰⁷

Douglas and Munn separated modus operandi from the concept of crime scene signature.¹⁰⁸ The authors wrote that modus operandi (MO) was a useful but overly used tool for the linkage of homicides. An offender might use a particular MO because it was a learned, evolving behavior. However, the MO involved in a particular offense could be shifted by a variation in the circumstances confronting the offender during the commission of that offense. In that sense the offender's MO was "... dynamic and malleable."¹⁰⁹

The signature aspect of an offense differs from the MO in that while the latter is evolving and changing, the former is

¹⁰⁵Ibid, pp. 40-53.

¹⁰⁶Ibid, p. 114.

¹⁰⁷Ibid, 112-22.

¹⁰⁸John E. Douglas and Corinne Munn, "Violent Crime Scene Analysis -- Modus Operandi, Signature, and Staging," Law Enforcement Bulletin, February 1992, pp. 1-10.

¹⁰⁹Ibid, p. 2.

a behavior unique to an individual offender.¹¹⁰ "The signature aspect remains a constant and enduring part of each offender. And, unlike the MO, it never changes."¹¹¹ The signature of an offender remains the same over a period of time, whether the crimes are separated by ten days or ten years. Implicit in the signature aspect concept, unique to each offender, is the understanding that the signature will differ among offenders and require experience and training for recognition.

The signature aspect may not be readily apparent at a murder scene for two reasons. First, decomposition of the body, or other passage of time, may eliminate the signature.¹¹² Second, the signature concept is relatively new and homicide detectives have not been trained in its use.

Staging, offered Douglas, is a purposeful alteration of a crime scene before the arrival of the authorities.¹¹³ Staging is designed to protect the victim or his relatives or confuse and channel the police investigation into unproductive areas. The act of staging is usually performed by a person who has some relationship with the victim. The net result of staging, when correctly recognized by homicide detectives, should

¹¹⁰Ibid, pp. 2-3.

¹¹¹Ibid, p. 3.

¹¹²Ibid.

¹¹³Ibid, p. 7.

cause them to avoid wasting investigative resources and focus the investigation upon those persons known to the victim.¹¹⁴

The conclusions were succinctly stated by the authors:

Violent crime scenes require investigators to be "diagnosticians." They must be able to analyze crime scenes for the messages they emit and understand the dynamics of human behavior displayed at crime scenes. Investigators must also be able to recognize the different manifestations of behavior, so they can ask the right questions and get valid answers.

By approaching each crime scene with an awareness of these factors, investigators can steadily improve their ability to read the true story of each violent crime scene. By doing so, they will be more knowledgeable and better equipped to apprehend the violent crime offender.¹¹⁵

Douglas, et al., produced an extensive taxonomy for the classification of violent crime.¹¹⁶ Panels of subject matter experts reviewed attributes for homicide, arson, and rape and sexual assault. The attributes were assigned to specific types and kinds of violent crimes. An investigator may match his crime scene observations with the attributes and case examples in the classification system, and achieve a label that provides a standard of communication among death investigators. Once the crime was classified, the manual provided investigative suggestions, common forensic findings, and search warrant considerations.

¹¹⁴Ibid, pp. 8-10.

¹¹⁵Ibid, p. 10.

¹¹⁶Douglas, Crime Classification Manual, pp. 17-246.

Closure Rate Analysis

Egger, Green, and Whitmore offered that falling closure rates were indicative of a basic change in the nature of murder. An examination of homicide numbers and the resulting closure rates is instructive.

Table 3

HOMICIDES AND CLEARANCE RATES¹¹⁷

<u>Year</u>	<u>Homicides</u>	<u>% Cleared</u>
1961	8,740	94%
1966	11,040	89%
1971	17,780	84%
1976	18,780	79%
1981	22,520	72%
1986	20,610	70%
1991	24,703	67%

Data for 1992 revealed that the clearance rate had further sagged to only 65 percent.¹¹⁸ This clearance rate was for the nation as a whole. Regional clearance rates differed, and the clearance

¹¹⁷All data was taken from the Uniform Crime Reports corresponding to the year cited. See: U.S., Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office).

¹¹⁸U.S., Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993), p. 13.

rates for large cities were much lower. In 1993, the homicide closure rate for Washington, D.C., was 45 percent.¹¹⁹

Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP)¹²⁰

One solution to problems of communication, storage and retrieval of investigative information, and the comparison of solved and unsolved cases, is the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP). Among the many services offered by VICAP is its automated system to collect, collate, and analyze information concerning violent crime.

Origins of VICAP

VICAP can trace its origins to the 1950's. In 1958 two homicides were committed in the City of Los Angeles, California. Each of the victims was a white female in her early twenties. One of the victims was bound and found dead in the desert, the other was strangled and found dead in a hotel room. Pierce R. Brooks, a homicide detective with the Los Angeles

¹¹⁹"D.C. Police to Sharply Expand Homicide Unit," The Washington Post, 15 February 1994, sec. B, p. 1.

¹²⁰Much of this section is an adaption of a paper delivered in May, 1992, at the First International Crime Analysis Conference in Zutphen, Netherlands. See: Eric W. Witzig, "The Violent Criminal Apprehension Program," Crime Analysis -- A Tool for Crime Control -- Proceedings of the First International Crime Analysis Conference, Edited by Toon van der Heijden and Emile Kolthoff. (Den Haag, Netherlands: CIP-Gegevens Koninklijke Bibliotheek, 1993).

Police Department (LAPD), had a hunch that the two cases were related.¹²¹

Brooks felt that the offender had killed before. Information and evidence recovered on the scenes of other murders might help to identify an offender. How could he find those other murders? Communication of details concerning his case over police teletype was a possible solution but it wasn't completely reliable and, given the fact that police officers work rotating shifts, the detective working the case might not be on duty and could miss the teletype message.

During the 1950's United States Census Bureau was processing population information with a new machine called a computer. Brooks went to the captain in charge of homicide and asked if the City of Los Angeles could purchase such a machine and load the city's homicide cases into it. A little research into computers revealed that acquiring one would cost half as much as the Los Angeles City Hall and the machine would be half as big as City Hall.¹²²

Brooks employed an elementary form of VICAP in order to solve his problem. For a year and a half, on his days off, he went to the central library in Los Angeles and began to read the out of town newspapers. He found a newspaper reporting a homicide remarkably similar to the two he was investigating.

¹²¹Interview with Pierce R. Brooks, Vida, Oregon, April 1992. Brooks was later promoted to the rank of Captain; he was the Commanding Officer of the Homicide Branch before his retirement.

¹²²Ibid.

Brooks contacted the police department handling the out of town case and, combining their investigative information with the information gleaned from his own cases, a total of three murders were closed with the arrest of Harvey Glatman.

Harvey Glatman was tried and convicted in the courts of California. He was sentenced to death and was executed in 1957. Glatman was not the United States' first, or last, serial killer, but he was the serial killer whose activities caused a policeman to formulate a concept that would become VICAP: placement of all homicide cases in a central location or repository - the cases could be contrasted and compared, each with the other, to identify those that might be a part of a series of homicides.

Implementation of VICAP

It took more than a quarter of a century for technology to catch up with Brooks' idea. Although cumbersome, a file card box could be used to store all of the data necessary to make an intelligent comparison between and among homicides; the size of the card would control the amount of individual case data that could be stored. Retrieval would present another problem: short of reviewing all the data on every card, how would one know which cards contained the particular piece of data that was of interest to the investigator?

A computer was clearly the mechanism for the storage and retrieval of homicide information. Not until the 1980's was

there available a sufficiently fast machine, with ample storage space, operating at a reasonable cost, to implement a project of homicide storage, tracking, and retrieval.

During the 1970's Pierce Brooks kept bringing his idea of a homicide clearinghouse to the attention of officials at the United States Department of Justice (DOJ). Finally, in the early 1980's, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds were made available and a task force was formed to examine and evaluate the concept.¹²³ The task force evaluation was favorable. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Training Academy in Quantico, Virginia, was selected as the logical location to establish the nationwide clearinghouse for homicide. In 1985 VICAP was made a part of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC).¹²⁴

Data Collection Instrument

VICAP became officially operational on May 29, 1985. After only six months of operation two difficulties became apparent. One of these difficulties concerned the VICAP report. The initial data collection instrument was a set of three soft-bound books in a paper folder. The first VICAP form was an excellent way to collect a great deal of information about a homicide but that very feature made the form unworkable: too much

¹²³James B. Howlett, Kenneth A. Hanfland, and Robert K. Ressler, "The Violent Criminal Apprehension Program: A Progress Report," Law Enforcement Bulletin, December, 1986, p. 15.

¹²⁴Ibid.

data were collected and a crime analyst could not get an overall grasp of the case for comparison purposes.¹²⁵ The second difficulty centered around the number of cases received by VICAP - the number of reports received was fewer than expected.

The solution for solving both of these problems was a revision of the VICAP data collection instrument. The revision began in 1986; release 1.0 of the instrument was streamlined and shortened. The modified instrument (release 2.0) was tested by more than 30 experienced investigators attending the 144th Session of the FBI National Academy (NA). The thinking of those NA students was incorporated into the final version of the data collection instrument.¹²⁶ The instrument in use today, a forced choice, check-the-block format covering 189 questions on fifteen pages, is the same instrument that was developed in 1986. (See Appendix A.)

Eight years of experience with the current data collection instrument suggest that further refinement is necessary. That refinement is currently under way at VICAP. The final product (release 3.0) is expected to be ready during 1995.

Security of Information

Whether by tradition or training, homicide detectives are rather circumspect and not given to discussing the details of their cases. There is a reason that detectives hold back

¹²⁵Ibid, p. 17.

¹²⁶Ibid.

information: only four persons know what happened on the scene of a homicide: the victim, the offender, the witness(s) (if any) and the homicide detective.

When the offender is located and arrested, his statement, admission against interest, or confession must contain sufficient detail to match the findings uncovered at the scene of the offense. If the details in the offender's statement do not match the crime scene then either the offender is lying about material facts in the case or he is giving a false confession.

There is another reason for holdback. No homicide detective wishes to read explicit details of his case in the newspaper or hear about those details on television. If those details are released by the press they can become an issue in court when the defense attorney begins to explain away the defendant's confession by saying that the defendant read the details of the offense in The New York Times or Le Monde.

VICAP greatly respects detectives' interests in privacy. All of the information in the VICAP data base is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act.¹²⁷ Details attributable to a specific case are not discussed or disclosed outside of the NCAVC without the express permission of the submitting detective.

¹²⁷This legislation, enacted by the United States Congress, allows any citizen to request a particular piece of information from governmental agencies. The agency must give a copy of the information to the requestor. Certain items will not be released, as an informant's name or an investigative technique.

Case Matching and Linking

One of the services rendered by VICAP is the identification of matching homicide cases. The words match and link are frequently used during the analysis of violent crime. Although the words seem to have the same meaning, there are shades of difference. The following discussion is offered in an effort to enhance the precision of crime analysis.

A match between two or more cases, or offenses or murders, occurs when the cases exhibit characteristics that appear to be similar. Typical matched exhibited characteristics include physical evidence, method of operation, or offender behavior. Matched cases may have been committed by the same offender. Use of the word match suggests that there may be a relationship between or among cases, but without additional laboratory analysis of physical evidence collected in the cases, or investigative analysis of behaviors exhibited in commission of the cases, or offender admission that he committed the murders, the relationship is only an assertion and not a proven fact.

Use of the work link means that there is a provable relationship between or among cases and that the cases were arguably committed by one offender. It is not necessary for an offender to be identified for cases to be linked and become part of a series.

State and local law enforcement agencies investigating homicides are the source of case linkages. Cases may be linked to each other or to an offender by means of physical evidence,

offender admission or confession, or by witness statements. VICAP alerts agencies that cases appear to be matched, but typically the investigation conducted by state and local law enforcement establishes linkages. A fourth method of case linkage is crime signature analysis, a service provided by the NCAVC. This form of case linkage is practiced almost exclusively by the FBI.

Important in the discussion of case matching and linking is the realization that cases matched to each other may never be linked to each other. An offender may never be identified who will link the offenses. Similarly, the physical evidence to link cases may never be recovered. Conversely, cases subsequently linked to one offender may not have been matched to the behavior of that offender.

An example of linked cases was provided by the 30 homicides attributed to Theodore Bundy. In the last few days before his execution Bundy confessed to those homicides with sufficient detail to convince investigators that he was responsible for the death of those victims. Thus, Bundy's confession to those murders linked them together into one series, or set of cases committed by one offender: Bundy. Offender confession or admission is one manner in which murders are linked to one offender.

A second example of linkage was provided by John Gacey. The bodies recovered in the crawl space of his home were sufficient at time of trial to lead to Gacey's conviction for 33

murders. Thus, physical evidence, the remains of Gacey's victims, linked him to the murders and the murders to each other. The 33 victims may be referred to as a set of linked cases committed by one offender: Gacey.¹²⁸ Physical evidence is a second manner in which murders are linked to one offender.

The offenses of David Berkowitz provide an example of cases not matched to an offender but subsequently linked. Berkowitz shot and killed six victims in New York. A review of his personal papers revealed that before the murders Berkowitz set more than 1,488 fires.¹²⁹ Initially, those fires were not considered to be the work of Berkowitz. Subsequent investigation linked them to his series of offenses.

Operation of VICAP

The VICAP process is initiated by state and local law enforcement. The offense of homicide is investigated by more than 20,000 law enforcement agencies in the United States.¹³⁰ Reporting of homicides to VICAP is optional; there is no federal statute requiring that homicide information be reported to one location. As discussed in detail below, three states, Colorado, Idaho and Oregon, do require reporting at the state level to

¹²⁸Ressler, Whoever Fights Monsters, pp. 234-47.

¹²⁹Ibid, pp. 75-81.

¹³⁰Homicide is a violation of Federal Law in the United States if the crime occurs on a Federal Government Reservation. Such a case would be investigated by the FBI. Homicide of or assaults upon certain Federal officials are also crimes investigated by the FBI.

respective state agencies. New Jersey legislation strongly recommends reporting to the state police.

The VICAP process is started when a homicide detective fills out the VICAP data collection instrument (Appendix A). When a report form is received at VICAP that fact is immediately recorded in a log. The form itself is given a VICAP number composed of the last two digits of the year, the state or country abbreviation, and the next number in the sequential count of cases from that state or country, e.g.: 92-UK-2 or 92-GE-17.

A crime analyst reviews each form for completeness and accuracy. The last question of the VICAP form asks the submitting detective to complete a narrative description of his case. This free-form question allows the detective to report unusual features of his case or amplify his responses to prior questions. The narrative portion of the report is the first area reviewed by the crime analyst.

Each of the VICAP questions should be answered in a fashion consistent with information contained in the narrative portion of the form. Obvious mistakes are corrected by the crime analyst. For example, Question 149 (See Appendix A), "Was victim's entire face covered?", "With what?", is frequently misunderstood and answered as a false positive. On many occasions the submitter will report that the victim's face was covered with blood. The intent of Question 149 is to learn if an item such as a blanket, pillow, or article of clothing, was placed over the victim's face. Covering of the face, when

observed on a crime scene, may suggest that the victim and offender knew each other.

Another question frequently misinterpreted is Question 159, which inquires about the presence and degree of blunt force trauma. Question 159 includes the words "Severe", "Extreme" and "Overkill." If the response to Question 157, Cause of Death, is Gunshot Wound (GSW), that factor alone is not considered to be blunt force trauma, but some submitters will select the "Severe" or "Overkill" responses. Multiple GSWs can be viewed as a form of overkill but they are distinct and different from information on blunt force trauma sought in Question 159. The intent of this question was to measure the amount of blunt force trauma sustained by the victim whether or not that blunt force trauma was the cause of death.

Before the case is entered into the data base the crime analyst must be satisfied with the accuracy of the information contained in the form. If the crime analyst cannot quality control the data then the submitting investigator is contacted for clarification. The case remains in the database for comparison against other case submissions.

VICAP's Human Difference

Homicide case matching is not as elementary as computer matching of serial numbers on stolen articles. Simple tasks, although repetitive and boring, can be brilliantly performed by a computer. The art of homicide case matching

requires the touch of a human being knowledgeable and experienced in the field of death investigation. The VICAP crime analysts received training in death and homicide investigation and the comparison of cases after joining VICAP. Through years of experience the crime analysts working with VICAP have refined and honed their analytical skills.

VICAP is a computer-aided system that is people-oriented. The task of comparing thousands of homicide cases would be impossible without the computer. The computer output may or may not have relevance for the case under consideration. VICAP's crime analysts make sense of the computer's findings and analyze them for quality and congruence with the case under consideration.

Typically, the analysts prepare an individual query for cases under examination. The individual, or "ad hoc" inquiry, focuses on a few of the case characteristics that the analyst feels are of major importance. When a case match is developed information of lead value is communicated to detectives by one of VICAP's major case specialists.

The goal of this effort is to provide homicide detectives with quality information and quality leads for follow-up. VICAP's human difference allows the detective to work on promising leads -- not leads that are sure to be a dead end.

Scope of Tracking

One of VICAP's services is identification of cases that may be part of a series. The common knowledge in such cases is that they involve killers traveling from state to state along various transportation systems. In some instances there are exceptions to the common knowledge.

Outlined earlier was the apparent lack of communication among the more than 20,000 police agencies in the United States. To overcome that difficulty VICAP examines both interstate and intrastate features of case matching. For example, a trooper in one northeastern state called VICAP to complain that he had not been notified of a similar case in a southeastern state. A search was initiated of the case submissions from the southeastern state. Although the case sought was not found (it had not yet been submitted) two convenience store robbery-homicides were found. The cases were separated by 90 days and 60 miles, and both murders were committed with a handgun using the same cartridge. The investigating agencies were contacted -- each was not aware of the other's case.

Case Submission Criteria

VICAP concentrates on, and encourages the submission of, homicides or attempted homicides. The interest in attempted homicides stems from the fact that today's medical science is saving lives of victims that offenders thought dead and left for

dead. As such, those attempted homicides are an integral part of the offender's over-all modus operandi. The inclusion of attempted homicides in the database provides law enforcement with investigative leads obtained from a live witnesses.

Solved cases are as important to VICAP as unsolved cases. A greater wealth of detail is typically obtained from solved cases because of statements or admissions made by the offender. Not only are the details of the offense(s) given with greater clarity and accuracy, but the offender may tell authorities in which states, provinces, or regions he committed his offenses.

Whether solved or unsolved, VICAP requests the submission of homicides where the facts of the case suggest that one of the following is present:

- o Abduction of the victim.
- o Apparently random murder.
- o No apparent motive.
- o Apparently sexually oriented.
- o Suspected to be part of a series of murders.

Other cases meeting VICAP's submission criteria include: missing person cases where the circumstances strongly indicate the possibility of foul play and the victim is still missing; and unidentified dead bodies where the manner of death is known or suspected to be homicide.

Goal of VICAP

The ultimate goal of VICAP's case matching service is to provide all law enforcement agencies reporting similar pattern violent crimes with the information necessary to initiate a coordinated multiagency investigation that will lead to the expeditious identification and apprehension of the offender responsible for the crime. This goal can be fulfilled if agencies agree on the data to be collected for case comparison, thus establishing a standard for communication of information between agencies.

One of VICAP's services, case matching, is designed to cut short criminal careers by identifying homicides that are part of a series. The arrest of the offender can be accomplished through a multiagency investigation -- an investigation where resources in personnel, material, and information, are shared among all participants. A guidebook for these investigations, the Multi-Agency Investigative Team Manual (MAIT),¹³¹ was published in 1986. The manual addresses pre-planning for task forces, funding, equipment, information management, and media relations. Included are the tip sheet used by the Green River Task Force¹³² and investigative check lists.¹³³ The MAIT manual check lists are included as a guide. In-depth information for homicide investigations is available from texts such as

¹³¹Multi-Agency Manual, by Brooks, et al.

¹³²Ibid, Appendix G.

¹³³Ibid, pp. 4-27.

Practical Homicide Investigation by Geberth, or homicide manuals used by larger police departments, such as the Los Angeles Police Department.¹³⁴

A second service offered by VICAP is time line production. Using a variety of records including gasoline receipts, hotel/motel receipts, truck driver logs, invoices, employment records, criminal records, and the like, including off-line searches of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) by name(s), date(s) of birth, social security number(s), license plate numbers, and vehicle identification numbers (VIN), VICAP or a requesting agency is able to produce a series of dates, times, and locations for a targeted offender. These time lines are valuable for matching offender location with known homicides. An excellent time line example is contained in the Ted Bundy Multiagency Investigative Team Report.¹³⁵

Mandatory Reporting

The author is aware of four state statutes requiring the reporting of homicide(s) to a central, state collection agency. Each of these statutes will be addressed in turn.

The first of these statutes (Please See Appendix B) was enacted in or about 1986 by the State of Oregon. The statute is found at 181.580 and is titled "Report of suspected criminal

¹³⁴See: Los Angeles Police Department, Operations-Headquarters Bureau, Investigative Analysis Section, Los Angeles Police Department Homicide Manual 2nd ed., January 1983.

¹³⁵U.S., Ted Bundy Report.

homicide; form and time of report; compilation; comparison."

Briefly, Oregon requires that:

- o Any criminal justice agency with primary responsibility for investigation of the case shall:
 - 1) Provide information relating to any suspected criminal homicide,
 - 2) To the administrator of the Law Enforcement Data System
 - 3) Within 25 days after discovery of the event.
- o Information shall be submitted on a form to be developed and provided by the administrator and shall contain only that information necessary to compare:
 - 1) Homicides,
 - 2) Suspected homicides,
 - 3) Or to discover similarities in criminal methods and suspect descriptions.
- o The administrator shall notify submitting agencies in the event that there is a match between or among their cases.

Legislation for mandatory reporting was enacted by the State of Idaho during the 1990 session (Please See Appendix C). The statute was an amendment to Chapter 29, Title 67 of the Idaho Code and provided for a new Section 67-2906. The act was titled "Relating to Unsolved Murders; Amending Chapter 29 ..."

In a fashion similar to the neighboring State of Oregon, the Idaho act provided, in brief, that:

- o Any Idaho law enforcement agency having primary jurisdiction for investigation of the case shall:
 - 1) Provide information on any suspected murder,
 - 2) To the Director of the Department of Law Enforcement,
 - 3) Within 25 days of the event's discovery.
- o The report form shall be developed by the director.
- o The report form shall include:
 - 1) Only that information necessary to compare murders or suspected murders, and for,
 - 2) The discovery of those exhibiting similar characteristics.
- o The director shall:
 - 1) Enter all information submitted into a file.
 - 2) Compare information to murders or suspected murders for the purpose of determining similarities in criminal methods or suspect descriptions.
 - 3) Notify the concerned investigating agencies if he finds similar criminal methods or suspect descriptions.
- o Homicides, suspected or otherwise, discovered within one year prior to the enactment of the legislation shall be reported to the director.

On June 3, 1992, the Governor of the State of Colorado signed into law an act titled "Concerning the Supervision of Offenders" (Please See Appendix D). The legislation modified Section 1, 17-30.5-101 of the Colorado Revised Statutes. In the

main, the Colorado legislation addressed the electronic exchange of crime information and the automation of offender records.

However, the last page of Bill 92-1124 amended Section 4 24-33.5412 (5) of the Colorado Revised Statutes and provided that:

- o In cases involving murder (and certain other crimes) the law enforcement agency shall:
 - 1) Furnish to the Colorado bureau of investigation,
 - 2) Information concerning the modus operandi of such crimes,
 - 3) To facilitate the identification of cross-jurisdictional offenders.
- o Information required to be submitted shall be in a form specified by the bureau.

In New Jersey, "An Act concerning the uniform collection of information on violent crimes ..." was approved on June 23, 1992 (Please See Appendix E). The statute supplemented Chapter 1 of Title 53 of the Revised Statutes in New Jersey. Provisions in the bill included:

- o The New Jersey legislature finding that the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) met the tests of:
 - 1) Advances in computer technology,
 - 2) For the solution of crimes and the apprehension of criminal offenders,
 - 3) And the legislature voted that it was in the best

interest of the state to authorize full participation by law enforcement agencies.

- o A finding that New Jersey law enforcement agencies should (inserted in the original) take part in the program.
- o The establishment within the New Jersey state police of the Homicide Evaluation and Assessment Tracking (HEAT).
- o Direction that HEAT will collect information on solved or unsolved homicides or attempts, missing persons, and unidentified dead bodies.
- o That the information kept by HEAT shall be compatible with the national VICAP database and regularly transmitted to the FBI for inclusion in the VICAP database.
- o That law enforcement agencies shall collect and report the information in a standardized manner as determined by the Superintendent of State Police.

Each of the states had an individual purpose for the enactment of mandatory reporting statutes. There are certain commonalities in the legislation. Each of the statutes provides that: 1) homicides will be reported; 2) reports will be made to a central law enforcement entity within the state; and 3) that the information collected will be in a form and format as determined by a law enforcement official within the state government.

The VICAP data collection form is a standard instrument within the law enforcement community. Manual and automated comparison of cases is made possible by collecting the

same information for each case. In order to maintain a standard for communication and comparison, it would be well for each state to use the VICAP instrument for the collection of core data, regardless of the additional information which an individual state should find necessary for collection.

State Homicide Tracking Systems

Several state governments have implemented automated systems for tracking of homicides and sharing of information of investigative value. The first state initiative began in 1986 in New York with the formation of the Homicide Assessment and Lead Tracking system (HALT).¹³⁶ The system was designed to:

"... promote and facilitate communications, coordination, and cooperation among the state's law enforcement agencies by establishing a computerized system that would enhance law enforcement's ability to detect and investigate certain violent crimes."¹³⁷

In the early 1990's New Jersey created the Homicide Evaluation and Assessment Tracking (HEAT) system.¹³⁸

Washington state created the Homicide Investigation and Tracking System (HITS). This system was the outgrowth of a project funded between 1981 and 1986 by the National Institute of

¹³⁶Michael P. Cryan, "HALT Program Joins VICAP in Hunting Serial Criminals," The Trooper, May/June 1988, pp. 8-9.

¹³⁷Ibid, p. 9.

¹³⁸Attachment D.

Justice. In addition to storing as many as 467 fields of descriptive variables concerning murders, the system taps into the state corrections database and a database of gang-related crimes. Homicide investigators can ask the HITS staff for information on cases similar to the one under investigation.¹³⁹

North Carolina created an automated system to manage the information collected during the investigation of homicide involving a number of agencies. Sharing of information is accomplished with the transfer of a computer diskette from one agency to another. In addition to automation, North Carolina added the concept of the Murders Unsolved Team (MUST). The State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) formed MUST teams in 1986. Team members are dispersed throughout the state and, working with local investigators, are assigned unsolved murders one at a time.¹⁴⁰

Choice of Variables Examined

Experience in the field of homicide investigation teaches us that there are a number of variables in each case. Some variables are of value in the solution of an individual case and some are not. The valuable variables of case solution value shift from case to case. A review of the available literature on

¹³⁹Robert D. Keppel and Joseph G. Weis, "HITS Catching Criminals in the Northwest," Law Enforcement Bulletin Vol. 62, No. 4 (April 1993): 14-19.

¹⁴⁰Henry Poole and Stephen Jurovics, "MUST: A Team for Unsolved Homicides," Law Enforcement Bulletin Vol. 62, No. 3 (March 1993): 1-4.

the subject of serial killers and their offenses suggested that common to many of the cases might be variables of case solution value.

The choice of variables for examination of possible differences between intrastate and interstate serial offenders is limited. Five variables will be examined. The first variable examined will be the victim's occupation. Egger theorized that serial killer victims would be the least powerful in society, including prostitutes, missing children, and elderly women. This will be tested. Also to be contrasted is the difference of victim occupation evidenced by the intrastate and interstate serial killer. The contrast could have implications for the manner and timeliness with which an investigator marshals her or his resources. Results of this examination could also suggest corrective crime prevention intervention at the primary level.¹⁴¹

The second variable examined will be the victim's last known location. Is there a difference for last known location, whether conscious or not, between the intrastate and interstate serial killers? If a difference can be found, are there implications for the course of the investigation or for crime prevention?

The third variable examined will be the use of victim restraints, if any. Does the interstate serial killer use

¹⁴¹See: Jay W. Malcan and James T. Murdaugh, "Integrated Model of Crime Prevention," 1982.

restraints, and are they different from those used by the intrastate offender? Because the former crosses state lines, is there a difference in his restraining devices?

The fourth variable examined will be the cause of death. If the cause of death can be determined at the body recovery site will this enable the detective to quickly determine which type of serial killer may be responsible for the act? And, equipped with that information, can it be used to quickly shape the course of the investigation?

The last variable examined will be the level of body concealment evidenced at the body recovery site. Does the interstate killer exhibit a greater degree of sophistication, of organization, than does the intrastate offender? If the interstate offender crosses jurisdictional lines with the intention of confusing investigative authorities, are his victims concealed and harder to find?

CHAPTER THREE

Methodology

Various methods have been, or could be, used to collect data on serial murder. A comprehensive data collection instrument could be created and data could be collected from the large number of agencies which have historically investigated murders committed by serial killers. The same researcher would complete each data collection instrument. Thus, the accuracy of the data collected would be limited only by the quality of the investigation performed by the agency. With the exception that the instrument was completed by a very small number of researchers, this solution was used by Dr. Keppel for his research.¹⁴²

The automated Washington State HITS system is a potential source of data for serial killer comparisons. Along with Washington, New York and New Jersey have collected automated murder data since the late 1980's. Colorado, Kansas, and Oregon initiated automated data systems in the 1990's. Florida is working on an automated system. All of these states have signed

¹⁴²Keppel, "An Analysis of The Effect of Time and Distance Relationships in Murder Investigations."

cooperative agreements with the NCAVC and much of their information on murder has been forwarded to the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP), the nationwide clearinghouse for serial, violent crime.

VICAP is the nation's largest database for serial murders. Although collected for another purpose, VICAP data will be used for the examination of murder behaviors of serial killers. Variables examined by this study are limited to the information collected by VICAP.

The source of comparison data for this paper is the database of VICAP. The VICAP database was created in 1985 and has collected data on violent crime since its inception. Homicide is the type of crime most frequently reported to VICAP. Only those cases reporting death of the victim were included in this study. Results were controlled for those victims surviving a homicidal assault.

This study will examine 804 cases of homicide and 883 victims. The cases were linked by state or local law enforcement. The 804 cases are divided up into 241 sets of linked cases, based on the linking information submitted by law enforcement. Of the 883 victims, 659 were victims of intrastate serial killers; 224 were victims of interstate serial killers.

Interrater Reliability

Implicit in the matching of research data is the coding of that data into the research instrument. The VICAP

Crime Analysis Report may be viewed as a research protocol. Research projects using multiple coders usually require testing to determine the degree of congruence among the coders. In that sense, findings based on the VICAP database call for a comparison of similarly scaled attributes. To a limited extent, interrater reliability was tested as outlined in Chapter Two, Data Collection Instrument.¹⁴³

An ideal situation for data collection would involve research protocols scored by one individual. Less desirable, but by convention viewed as acceptable, are groups of trained raters whose scoring congruence has been tested. Least desirable are protocols completed by a wide variety of persons whose understanding of the research instrument is untested and unknown. Data submitted to VICAP by individual homicide detectives is examined by crime analysts and corrected, when necessary, as discussed in Chapter Two in the section on VICAP operation.

Variables Examined

The five variables examined in this study include the victim's occupation, the victim's last known location, the type and kind of restraints used on the victim (if any), the cause of death, and the level of concealment at the body disposal site. Information from the attributes in these variables may be helpful to the homicide detective in an early determination of the types

¹⁴³Howlett, "The Violent Criminal Apprehension Program," p. 15.

and kinds of investigative resources that should be applied to the case for a successful resolution.

Victim occupation information was taken from Question 54 of the Crime Analysis Report (See Appendix A). This question asked the rater to list the victim's two "Current Occupation(s)." The five most frequently reported occupations were the basis of comparison between intrastate and interstate sets of linked homicide data. VICAP accepts data on three occupations for victims. The most frequently listed occupations will be used.

The victim's last known location was based on information taken from Question 123 of the Crime Analysis Report. This question asked, "The Neighborhood of Victim's Last Known Location was Predominantly (check only one)." All five of the attributes, or choices, became the basis of comparison. The attributes were: "Business/commercial, Agricultural, Residential, Uninhabited, or Unknown."

Question 142 was the source of data for restraints used on the victim. The question asked, "Articles Used to Bind or Restrain the Victim or the Body." The attributes are, "An Article of Clothing; Tape; Cordage (e.g., rope string, twine, wire, leather thong, etc.); Chain; Handcuffs or Thumbcuffs; Other (Specify)." VICAP collects as many as five restraints. The most frequently reported will be used for this comparison.

Information on the cause of death was obtained from Question 157 on the Crime Analysis Report. This question asked, "Medical Examiner's or Coroner's Officially Listed Cause of

Death." The five most frequently listed causes of death were the basis for the comparisons made in this variable. Medical examiners may list multiple causes of death for one victim. The most frequently listed causes of death will be used.

The manner of body disposal was learned from Question 137 of the Crime Analysis Report. This question asked, "Evidence Suggests the Offender Disposed of the Body in the Following Manner: Openly Display or Otherwise Placed to Ensure Discovery; Concealed, Hidden, or Otherwise Place in Order to Prevent Discovery; With an Apparent Lack of Concern as to Whether or Not the Body was Discovered; Unable to Determine." All of these attributes were examined.

Hypothesis

The hypothesis is that there is a detectable difference on these five variables in the behaviors of intrastate and interstate serial killers.

Research Procedure

In order to compare the behaviors of interstate and intrastate serial killers, the following procedures will be used:

- o Serial killer data is identified as such in the VICAP database. State and local law enforcement have reported to VICAP that one offender was responsible for a number of murders. A serial killer is defined as one who has committed two or more murders.

- o For serial killers identified above, data on the five selected variables will be downloaded to a microcomputer and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

CHAPTER FOUR

Results

This chapter will examine the results of data analysis. The independent variable, interstate and intrastate offender, is termed "offender status."

Control for Survivors

Not all victims of serial killers die as the result of their wounds. Survivors of serial killers' assaults were found in the VICAP database. This control variable provided an interesting finding. Crosstabular results of decedents and survivors by offender status are found in Table 4, below. Chi-square for this table is 8.284 ($p = .004$).

Table 4

ATTACK OUTCOME BY OFFENDER STATUS

	<u>Offender Status</u>			
	Inter		Intra	
Survivors	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
No	209	(93.3)	567	(86.0)
Yes	15	(6.7)	92	(14.0)
Total	224	(100)	659	(100)

Table 4 demonstrates there is a significant relationship between victims surviving an attack and the attacker's status as an interstate or intrastate serial offender. Only 6.7% of the known victims survived the attack of interstate offenders. In contrast, 14% of known victims survived the attack of intrastate offenders. The observed survival rates suggest there is a difference between the two offender groups which translates into the interstate serial offenders being significantly more lethal than intrastate offenders.

It is unclear from this analysis as to the nature of this greater lethality. However, possible explanations include greater organization on the part of the interstate offender.

Victim Occupation

The first variable examined was the victim's occupation. The VICAP form collects data on a first and second occupation for each victim. The VICAP database permits insertion of a third occupation when desired by a crime analyst.

Of the three occupations only the first occupation was found to be rich in detail and it became the subject of analysis. Data on second and third occupations were not examined because of missing data ranging from 77% to 98.3%.

A frequency table for the first occupation revealed the presence of 56 victim occupations among the 883 victims. Five of these occupations were constructions of VICAP Crime Analysts and are used for their convenience. These occupational

constructions *include targeted crime analyst study efforts, termed P-Child, P-Elderly, P-Homosexual, P-Robbery, and P-Trucker. The letter "P" before each term tells the analyst that the case is a targeted study case. The word following the "P" describes the particular study effort.

The three most frequently listed victim occupations are shown in Table 5.

Table 5

FREQUENCY OF VICTIM OCCUPATION

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>(%)</u>
Prostitute	47	(16.6)
Student	91	(10.3)
Retired	60	(6.8)
Other	604	(46.5)
Missing Data	175	(19.8)
Total	883	(100)

Occupations other than the three most frequent were coded as "Other". Missing data was coded as such. A crosstabulation of victim occupation by offender status is shown in Table 6. Chi-square for this table is 11.226 ($p = 0.011$). There is a relationship between victim occupation and offender status as an interstate or intrastate offender: interstate offenders tend to have more prostitutes as victims than do intrastate offenders, and interstate offenders tend to have fewer student victims than do intrastate offenders. Further

examination of Table 6 revealed that victims of interstate offenders tend to be prostitutes (26.3%) or retired persons (8.9%), while victims of intrastate offenders tend to be prostitutes (18.7%) or students (15.1%).

Table 6

VICTIM OCCUPATION BY OFFENDER STATUS

Victim Occupation	<u>Offender Status</u>			
	Inter		Intra	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Prostitute	50	(26.3)	97	(18.7)
Retired	17	(8.9)	43	(8.3)
Student	13	(6.8)	78	(15.1)
Other	110	(57.9)	300	(57.9)
Total	190	(99.9)*	518	(100)

*(Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.)

The victim's occupation was controlled for survivors by running additional crosstabulations for decedents and survivors. The analysis for survivors was not significant.

The crosstabulation for occupations by status, controlling for decedents, was significant. The chi-square for this analysis was 8.387 ($p = 0.039$). This chi-square shows that there is a relationship between occupation and status while controlling for decedents. Controlling for decedents, the crosstabulation did not alter the conclusion that victims of

interstate offenders tend to be prostitutes (26.8%) and those who are retired (8.9%), while the victims of intrastate offenders tend to be prostitutes (20.1%) and students (14.7%). The results are in Table 7.

Table 7

**VICTIM OCCUPATION BY OFFENDER STATUS
(Controlling for Decedents)**

Victim Occupation	<u>Offender Status</u>			
	Inter		Intra	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Other	102	(57.0)	262	(57.3)
Prostitute	48	(26.8)	92	(20.1)
Retired	16	(8.9)	36	(7.9)
Student	13	(7.3)	67	(14.7)
Total	179	(100)	457	(100)

Last Known Location

The next variable examined was the victim's last known location. The frequency analysis is found in Table 8.

Table 8

FREQUENCY FOR VICTIM LAST KNOWN LOCATION

<u>Location</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>(%)</u>
Agricultural	30	(3.4)
Business/Commercial	269	(30.5)
Residential	405	(45.9)
Uninhabited	23	(2.6)
Missing Data	156	(17.7)
Total	883	(100.1)*

*(Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.)

A crosstabular analysis of the victim's last known location did not demonstrate a relationship between the victim's last known location and offender status. The results are found in Table 9. The Pearson chi-square value for this table is 2.05 ($p = .562$). Crosstabulations controlling for decedents and survivors were not found significant.

Table 9

VICTIM LAST KNOWN LOCATION BY STATUS

Last Known Location	<u>Offender Status</u>			
	Inter		Intra	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Agricultural	8	(4.8)	22	(3.9)
Business/Commercial	67	(40.6)	202	(35.9)
Residential	84	(50.9)	321	(57.1)
Uninhabited	6	(3.6)	17	(3.0)
Total	165	(99.9)*	562	(99.9)*

*(Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.)

Use of Restraints by Offender

The next variable examined was the use of restraints by the offender. The VICAP database captures six different types of restraints for each victim, termed Restraints One through Six. Missing data in Restraints Two through Six varied from 96.7% missing to 100% missing. Only Restraint One was used for this study.

A crosstabulation analysis was made on the use of restraints by interstate and intrastate offenders. The chi-square for this 2 x 2 table was 7.08 ($p = .008$), indicating a relationship between the use of restraints by status. Intrastate offenders tend to use restraints more often than do interstate offenders. The results are found in Table 10.

Table 10

RESTRAINT OF VICTIMS BY OFFENDER STATUS

Use of Restraints	<u>Offender Status</u>			
	Inter		Intra	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
No	196	(87.5)	524	(79.5)
Yes	28	(12.5)	135	(20.5)
Total	224	(100)	659	(100)

A frequency analysis revealed that, when restraints were used by an offender, cordage was the restraint most frequently selected (8.6%, N = 76). The results of the frequency analysis are presented in Table 11.

Table 11

FREQUENCY OF USE OF BINDINGS BY OFFENDER

<u>Bindings Used</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>(%)</u>
Chain	2	(.2)
Cloth	1	(.1)
Clothing	47	(5.3)
Cordage	76	(8.6)
Handcuff/Thumbcuff	14	(1.6)
Tape	23	(2.6)
Missing Data	720	(81.5)
Total	883	(99.9)*

*(Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.)

The restraint choices were recoded for crosstabular analysis. The results, with a Pearson chi-square value of 1.516 ($p = 0.678$), found no relationship between interstate and intrastate offenders and their choice of restraint. The results are found in Table 12.

Table 12

TYPE OF RESTRAINTS USED BY STATUS

Restraint Selected	Offender Status			
	Inter		Intra	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Chain	3	(10.7)	14	(10.4)
Clothing	8	(28.6)	39	(28.9)
Cordage	15	(53.6)	61	(45.2)
Tape	2	(7.1)	21	(15.6)
Total	28	(100)	135	(100.1)*

*(Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.)

Crosstabulations were run for bindings by status controlling on decedents and survivors. The analysis did not reveal a relationship between offender use of bindings and status.

Cause of Victim Death

The next variable examined was the cause of death. VICAP collects data on three causes of death. Only the first cause of death was examined in this study. Large amounts of

missing data for the second (86.9%) and third (100.0%) causes of death rendered these variables unsuitable for further examination.

Fourteen causes of death were found. The three most frequently reported causes of death were gunshot wounds (29.8%), strangulation (18.8%), and stab wounds (13.1%). The causes of death are listed in Table 13.

Table 13

FREQUENCY OF VICTIM CAUSE OF DEATH

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>(%)</u>
Airway Obstruction	3	(0.3)
Asphyxia	4	(0.5)
Blunt Force Trauma	73	(8.3)
Burns/Fire	1	(0.1)
Crushing	1	(0.1)
Cutting	28	(3.2)
Drowning	2	(0.2)
Explosive	2	(0.2)
Gunshot	263	(29.8)
Smoke Inhalation	1	(0.1)
Smothering	5	(0.6)
Stab Wounds	116	(13.1)
Strangulation	166	(18.8)
Undetermined	76	(8.6)
Missing Data	142	(16.1)
Total	883	(100)

The data were recoded in order to examine any relationship between status and specific causes of death. The Pearson chi-square value for the crosstabulation was 43.326 ($p < .001$). A relationship was found between causes of death and interstate offenders as contrasted with intrastate offenders. Intrastate offenders tend to have more asphyxiated victims than do interstate. Intrastate offenders tend to have more victims with a cause of death reported as gunshot wounds or stab wounds than do interstate offenders. However, interstate offenders tend to have more victims whose cause of death is undetermined than do intrastate offenders. The results are found in Table 14.

Further, for interstate offenders, the two most frequently reported causes of victim death are gunshot wounds (30.2%) and undetermined (22.2%). For intrastate offenders the two most frequently reported victim causes of death are gunshot wounds (37.3%) and asphyxia (25.0%). The results are found in Table 14.

Table 14

CAUSE OF VICTIM DEATH BY OFFENDER STATUS

Cause of Death	<u>Offender Status</u>			
	Inter		Intra	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Asphyxia	40	(21.2)	138	(25.0)
Cutting	10	(5.3)	18	(3.3)
Gunshot	57	(30.2)	206	(37.3)
Stab Wounds	21	(11.1)	95	(17.2)
Other	19	(10.1)	61	(11.1)
Undetermined	42	(22.2)	34	(6.2)
Total	189	(100.1)*	552	(100.1)*

*(Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.)

The crosstabulation for cause of death by status controlling for the death of the victim did demonstrate a relationship between the dependent and the independent variable. The chi-square for this crosstabulation was 43.006 ($p < .001$). Interpretation of this table demonstrated no change from the results found in Table 14. The results are found in Table 15.

Table 15

**DECEASETS' CAUSE OF DEATH BY OFFENDER STATUS
(Controlling for Death of the Victim)**

Cause of Death	Status			
	Inter		Intra	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Asphyxia	39	(21.0)	137	(25.3)
Cutting	10	(5.4)	18	(3.3)
Gunshot	55	(29.6)	197	(36.4)
Stab Wounds	21	(11.3)	94	(17.4)
Other	19	(10.2)	61	(11.3)
Undetermined	42	(22.6)	34	(6.3)
Total	186	(100.1)*	541	(100)

*(Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.)

Victim Body Placement

The last variable examined was the placement of the victim's body at the body recovery site. A frequency analysis revealed that a lack of concern for placement of the body was the most frequent offender action (50.2%). The results are found in Table 16.

Table 16

FREQUENCY OF VICTIM BODY PLACEMENT

<u>Placement</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>(%)</u>
Concealed	179	(20.3)
Displayed	81	(9.2)
Lack of Concern	443	(50.2)
Missing Data	180	(20.4)
Total	883	(100.1)*

*(Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.)

The crosstabular analysis had a Pearson chi-square value of 5.55 ($p = .062$). There is marginal significance between placement of the victim's body and status. Interstate offenders tended more often to conceal the body of their victim, while intrastate offenders tended to show a lack of concern for the placement of their victim's body. The results are found in Table 17.

Table 17

VICTIM BODY PLACEMENT BY OFFENDER STATUS

Body Placement	<u>Offender Status</u>			
	Inter		Intra	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Concealed	56	(32.2)	123	(23.3)
Displayed	19	(10.9)	62	(11.7)
Lack of Concern	99	(56.9)	344	(65.0)
Total	174	(100)	529	(100)

Controlling for death or survival of the victim, the results of body placement by status were not enhanced. Crosstabular analyses of body placement by status for decedents and survivors did not demonstrate a significant relationship between the variables.

CHAPTER FIVE

Conclusions

The purpose of this chapter is to review the results, provide an explanation for those findings, and contrast the findings with the hypotheses outlined in Chapter One.

Survivors

The first finding of this research was that some victims do survive the assault of a serial offender. Interstate offenders were found less likely to leave survivors while intrastate offenders were found more likely to leave survivors. The interstate offender was the more deadly of the two, killing 93.3% of her or his victims.

Experience teaches that the quality of trauma management in emergency room treatment has improved in the past decade and that it will continue to improve. Today's patients survive wounds which were hitherto thought to be lethal. Medical intervention is saving patients that would have died only a few

years ago.¹⁴⁴ That medical intervention accounts for some of the survivors found in series of killings.

Another view of serial killer survivors is found in the experience of detectives working serial killer cases. An important point in the investigation of serial killer cases is that early on, when the killer is less experienced and perhaps less bold, some victims will survive the assault. When survivors of a particular serial killer are located, those victims will provide invaluable information for the identification of the offender.

It is possible that the interstate serial killer represents a higher form of organization than the intrastate serial killer. Given that cross-jurisdictional communication and cooperation is difficult for police agencies, the interstate serial killer may elect to use that to his advantage in an effort to escape detection, identification, and arrest. The intrastate serial killer may be an evolving, less sophisticated, and possibly less organized (for serial offenders) killer, who leaves behind more living victims than his better organized brother.

Victim Occupation

When the occupation of serial offenders' victims is examined the results match Egger's theory that the victims would

¹⁴⁴Warren E. Leary, "Gun Violence Leading to Better Care for Injuries," New York Times, 23 October 1994, p. 32.

be lacking in prestige, power, or financial resource.¹⁴⁵ Egger wrote that serial murder victims would include, "... vagrants, prostitutes, migrant workers, homosexuals, missing children, and single and often elderly women."¹⁴⁶ The results of this research demonstrated that prostitutes, students, and retired persons were the three most frequent victims of serial offenders.¹⁴⁷

A crosstabular examination of victim occupation by offender status revealed that the interstate offender tended to have more prostitutes as victims than the intrastate offender, while the interstate offender tended to have fewer student victims than the intrastate offender. The interstate offender may realize, consciously or unconsciously, that prostitute victims represent the ultimate in anonymity, that such victims create additional investigative difficulties for detectives, and that the chances of arrest are slim when a prostitute is the victim. This finding may suggest a higher level of criminal sophistication on the part of the offender and, hence, greater organization.

Conversely, the interstate offender, not quite an expert in the practice of murder, and not consciously willing or able to make the leap to interstate homicide, tends to have a higher proportion of student victims. This would seem to be

¹⁴⁵Egger, Serial Murder, p. 4.

¹⁴⁶Ibid.

¹⁴⁷See: Table 5, Page 70.

consistent with the intrastate offender being a "local" offender, and selecting "local" victims, or students.

For both interstate and intrastate serial offenders, the proportion of retired victims seems to be about the same. No inference can be drawn from this crosstabular analysis.

The findings of this study tend to validate the heuristic impression of VICAP Crime Analysts that prostitute, student, and the elderly victims of serial killers are topics worthy of further study. It would seem that the crime analysts are correct in their belief that these occupations are frequently the victims of serial killers.

Last Known Location

The examination of the victim's last known location by offender status failed to reveal a relationship. Crosstabular examination of the data for decedents and survivors was not significant. It would seem that the victim's last known location is of little or no relevance during initial investigation whether the murder was committed by an interstate or intrastate serial killer.

Restraint of Victims

The crosstabular study of victim restraint by offender status revealed a relationship. Curiously, interstate offenders tended to use restraints less often than intrastate offenders. It is possible that the increased lethality of interstate

offenders, revealed in Table 4, made moot the use of restraints. Given that interstate offenders present as the more lethal type, they may very quickly assault the victim, killing them or rendering them unconscious. When the victim is completely in the offender's control, whether through loss of consciousness or murder, there is no need for the offender to make use of restraints.

When restraints are used by an offender, cordage is most frequently used (See Table 11). The second most frequently used type of restraint is clothing, possibly the victim's own clothing, although there is no data to support this assertion.

The amount of missing data for the frequency of binding use by offenders, 81.5%, is troubling. This large fraction of cases may truly represent the possibility that offenders tend not to use restraints. The other possibility is troubling: that the some offenders did use restraints and that evidence of that use was not detectable by investigating authorities.

Cause of Victim Death

The three most frequently observed causes of victim death at the hands of interstate and intrastate serial killers (See Table 13, page 76) were gunshot wound(s) (29.8%), strangulation (22.4%), and stab wounds (13.1%). The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) for 1992 reported gunshot wounds to be the cause of death in 68.2% of homicides, strangulation to be the

cause of death in 1.8% of homicides, and stab wounds to be the cause of death in 14.4% of homicides.¹⁴⁸

While recognizing that the 1992 UCR findings are but a mere slice of data, it is interesting to note the differences between cause of death frequencies in this study and the UCR data. A comparison between data in this study and UCR data is not possible without further research into the types and kinds of homicides counted by UCR. The differences in cause of death frequency between this study and UCR data is interesting but demanding of an independent study.

The crosstabular examination of cause of death by offender status (See Table 14, page 77) revealed that: 1) asphyxia (a general term that includes strangulation) is employed less by interstate serial killers (21.1%) than by intrastate serial killers (25%); 2) gunshot wounds are employed less by interstate serial killers (30.2%) than by intrastate serial killers (37.3%); 3) stab wounds are employed less by interstate serial killers (11.1%) than by intrastate serial killers (17.2%); and 4) undetermined is a cause of death finding in more cases involving interstate serial killers (22.2%) than intrastate serial killers (6.2%).

Undetermined as a victim cause of death was significantly higher for interstate offenders than for intrastate offenders. The implication here is that interstate offenders were more successful in preventing discovery of their victims and

¹⁴⁸Uniform Crime Reports (1993), p. 18.

that the delay in victim discovery prevented a more accurate determination concerning cause of death. In this sense, creation of circumstances causing an inability to ascertain the true cause of death, interstate serial offenders were more successful than intrastate serial offenders.

Victim Body Placement

Given that both interstate and intrastate serial offenders participate in a series of offenses and that the series is possible because police intervention does not take place, one would expect that both types of serial offenders would place their victims' bodies in a concealed manner so as to prevent their discovery and delay offender arrest. In this study the most frequent offender type of victim body placement (See Table 16, page 80) was found to be lack of concern (50.2%). Only 20.3% of victim bodies were concealed while 9.2% of the bodies were displayed.

The crosstabular analysis of victim body placement by offender status demonstrated a marginal significance between the two variables. The victim's body tended to be concealed more by the interstate offender (32.2%) than by the intrastate offender (23.3%). Similarly, a lack of concern for placement of the victim's body tended to be evidenced less by the interstate offender (56.9%) than by the intrastate serial offender (65%).

If concealment of the victims' body was a successful component in delaying investigation by the authorities, than the

interstate serial offender was the more successful of the types. Conversely, if a lack of concern for victim body placement leads to more rapid discovery of the body and subsequent investigation by the authorities (and experience teaches that this is true because the law enforcement cannot investigate a body not yet located) then the intrastate serial offender is the less successful of the types.

Contrast of Theses with Results

The issue of victim survivability at the hands of a serial offender was not selected as a variable for this study. A serendipitous finding of this research was a relationship between victim survival and interstate or intrastate serial killers. The interstate serial offender was found to be the more lethal of the two. Consciously or unconsciously the interstate serial offender leaves behind fewer live victims to aid in a police investigation or testify in a court of law.

The first variable selected for examination in this study was victim occupation. Egger theorized that serial killer victims would be the least powerful persons in society, including prostitutes, missing children, and elderly women. This study found that the most frequently found occupations of serial killer victims were prostitution, students, and retired persons. Eggers' observations are confirmed by this study.

This work theorized that there might be a difference in victim occupation between interstate and intrastate serial

killers. The study demonstrated that interstate serial killers tended to prefer prostitute victims more than intrastate serial killers. Conversely, interstate serial killers tended to prefer student victims less than did intrastate serial killers. The contrast between the two types of serial killers could have implications for the manner and timeliness in which investigators arranged their resources.

The results of this study suggest that when prostitutes are discovered as murder victims the investigator will need to seek the advice and counsel of interstate colleagues. The results of this study also suggest that when students are found as murder victims then an intensive investigative effort and manhunt should begin in the intrastate, or local jurisdiction. Thus, knowledge of victim occupation can be helpful to investigators as they begin their work to apprehend an offender.

The second variable examined in this study, the victim's last known location, did not yield a relationship with offender status. This thesis asked whether there was a difference, conscious or unconscious, between the interstate and intrastate offender when the victim's last known location was taken into consideration. This variable was not found to be helpful in predicting offender status and this study draws no conclusions of aid to the investigator.

The third variable examined in this study, restraint of victims, asked whether there was difference in the use of

restraints by offender status. The study found that interstate serial offenders were less likely to use restraints than were intrastate serial offenders. Both types of offenders were found to use restraints in a small fraction of cases. The lack of restraint use may suggest that both types of offenders render their victims unconscious, or dead, relatively early in the course of the offense, thus rendering unnecessary the use of restraints.

Should further research find this to be true, it would suggest that once the victim is in the offender's sphere of influence or control then the likelihood of victim death is high. Crime prevention at the primary level would suggest the obvious: victim occupations found to be at risk to become the victims of serial offenders must be educated concerning the level of risk encountered by serial killer victims.

The fourth variable examined in this study, cause of death, could be helpful during the investigation of murder. Victim occupation, coupled with the three causes of death most frequently found in serial killer cases, gunshot wounds, stabbing wounds, and asphyxia (or strangulation), may strongly suggest to investigators the work of a serial offender.

This study hypothesized that early recognition of murder perpetrated by a serial killer could be beneficial to the outcome of the investigation. The results of this finding will allow authorities to marshal additional resources and communicate facts and circumstances in the investigation to authorities in

surrounding and perhaps interstate jurisdictions. A more broadly cast net of apprehension could result in shortened careers for serial killers.

The fifth variable examined in this study concerned body placement by the victim. Would body placement demonstrate a greater degree of sophistication in the part of the interstate serial offender? The study revealed a marginal significance between victim body placement by offender status. Because only marginal significance was found here, experience teaches that the investigator should not rely on body placement alone to make a distinction between interstate and intrastate serial killer activity.

Overall Conclusion

The variables found to be most useful in this study were survivors of serial killers, victim occupation, use of restraints by the offender, and victim cause of death. Examination of each of these variables showed that the interstate offender was more lethal, that victims were likely to have specific occupations, that restraints were not likely to be employed, and that the cause of death would likely be from gunshot wounds, stabbing wounds, or asphyxia. Excluding the use of restraints by the offender, examination of the remaining four variables showed that the interstate serial offender was more likely than the intrastate serial offender to make investigation,

and thus detection, apprehension, and prosecution of the offender more problematic for authorities.

These findings suggest that of the two offender types, interstate and intrastate serial killers, the former displayed a more organized type of behavior. It would seem that the interstate serial offender is the more highly organized of the two types, creates more investigative difficulties, and may produce offenses that are more difficult to investigate and bring to successful resolution.

The independent variable used in this study, interstate or intrastate serial killer, may be a proxy variable for the distance traveled by, or the roaming range of, the killers. Additional research is necessary to determine with greater precision whether, and to what extent, interstate serial killers travel farther to reach their body disposal sites than do intrastate serial killers.

Literature Cited

Literature Cited

- "A Tragic History." Washington Post. 17 October 1991, sec. A, p. 48.
- Brooks, Pierce R. Vida, Oregon. Interview April 1992.
- Burgess, Ann W.; Hartman, Carol R.; Ressler, Robert K.; Douglas, John E.; and McCormack, Arlene. "Sexual Homicide -- A Motivational Model." Journal of Interpersonal Violence Vol. 1 No. 3 (September 1986): 251-72.
- Cryan, Michael P. "HALT Program Joins VICAP in Hunting Serial Criminals." The Trooper, May/June 1988.
- "D.C. Police to Sharply Expand Homicide Unit." The Washington Post. 15 February 1994, sec. B, p. 1.
- DiMaio, Dominick J. and DiMaio, Vincent J.M. Forensic Pathology New York: Elsevier, 1989,
- District of Columbia. Rules and Regulations. Title 30, Subsection 3.3. (1972).
- District of Columbia Criminal Law and Procedure. Charlottesville, VA: The Michie Company, 1981.
- Douglas, John E.; Burgess, Ann W.; Burgess, Allen G.; and Ressler, Robert K. Crime Classification Manual. New York: Lexington Books, 1992.
- Douglas, John E.; Ressler, Robert K.; Burgess, Ann W.; and Harman, Carol R. "Criminal Profiling from Crime Scene Analysis." Behavioral Sciences & the Law Vol. 4 No. 4 (1986): 401-21.
- Douglas, John E., and Munn, Corrine. "Violent Crime Scene Analysis -- Modus Operandi, Signature, and Staging." Law Enforcement Bulletin, February 1992.
- Egger, Steven A. Serial Murder -- An Elusive Phenomenon. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1990.
- Erwin, Ronald (Detective). Homicide Branch, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C. Lecture. 11 March 1980.

- Geberth, Vernon J. Practical Homicide Investigation. New York: Elsevier Science Publishing Company, 1990.
- Geberth, Vernon J. "The Serial Killer and the Revelations of Ted Bundy." Law and Order, May 1990.
- Green, Terence J., and Whitmore, Jane E. "VICAP's Role in Multiagency Serial Murder Investigations." The Police Chief, June 1993.
- Haglund, William D.; Reichert, David G.; and Reay, Donald T. "Recovery of Decomposed and Skeletal Human Remains in the 'Green River Murder' Investigation." The American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology Vol. 11 No. 1 (1990): 35-43.
- Howlett, James B.; Hanfland, Kenneth A.; and Ressler, Robert K. "The Violent Criminal Apprehension Program: A Progress Report." Law Enforcement Bulletin, December, 1986.
- Keppel, Robert D. "An Analysis of the Effect of Time and Distance Relationships in Murder Investigations." Doctoral thesis, University of Washington, 1992.
- Keppel, Robert D. Serial Murder -- Future Implications for Police Investigations. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing Co., 1989.
- Keppel, Robert D., and Weis, Joseph G. "HITS Catching Criminals in the Northwest." Law Enforcement Bulletin Vol. 62, No. 4 (April 1993): 14-19.
- "Killers-List." Associated Press. 14 August 1991.
- Leary, Warren E. "Gun Violence Leading to Better Care for Injuries." The New York Times. 23 October 1994, p. 32.
- Los Angeles Police Department. Operations-Headquarters Bureau. Investigative Analysis Section. Los Angeles Police Department Homicide Manual 2nd ed. January 1983.
- Luke Dr. James L. Former Chief Medical Examiner, Washington, D.C. Interview, March 1980.
- Newton, Michael. Hunting Humans. Port Townsend, WA: Loompanics Unlimited, 1990.
- Norris, Joel. Serial Killers -- The Growing Menace. New York: Doubleday, 1988.

- Poole, Henry, and Jurovics, Stephen. "MUST: A Team for Unsolved Homicides." Law Enforcement Bulletin Vol. 62, No. 3 (March 1993): 1-4.
- Reiss, Albert J. Jr., and Roth, Jeffrey A., eds. Understanding and Preventing Violence. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1993.
- Ressler, Robert K.; Burgess, Ann W.; and Douglas, John E. Sexual Homicides -- Patterns and Motives. Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath and Company, 1988.
- Ressler, Robert K.; Burgess, Ann W.; Douglas, John E.; Hartman, Carol R.; and D'Agostino, Ralph B. "Sexual Killers and Their Victims." Journal of Interpersonal Violence Vol. 1 No. 3 (September 1986): 288-308.
- Ressler, Robert K. and Shachtman, Tom. Whoever Fights Monsters. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993.
- Richards, Ed R. Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas. Interview, 2 February 1985.
- "Serial Killer," Associated Press, 14 January 1994.
- Serial Killers and Murderers. Lincoln, IL: Publications International, 1991.
- Smith, Carlton, and Guillen, Thomas. The Search for the Green River Killer. New York: Penguin Books, 1991.
- Spitz, Werner U., M.D., and Fisher, Russel S., M.D., eds. Medicolegal Investigation of Death 2nd ed. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1980.
- U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Ted Bundy Multiagency Investigative Team Report 1992. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992.
- U.S. Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice. Multi-Agency Investigative Team Manual, by Brooks, Pierce R.; Devine, Michael J.; Green, Terence J.; Hart, Barbara L.; and Moore, Merlyn D. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986.
- U.S. Department of Justice. Improving the Investigation of Violent Crime: The Homicide Investigation and Tracking System. National Institute of Justice circular no. NCJ 141761 by Robert D. Keppel and Joseph G. Weis. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, 1993.

- U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993.
- Wilson, Colin, and Seaman, Donald. The Serial Killers. Lordswood, Kent, Great Britain: Mackays of Chatham, Ltd, 1990.
- Witzig, Eric W. "Criminal Investigative Analysis: A New Paradigm for the 21st Century?" Crime Analysis -- A Tool for Crime Control -- Proceedings of the First International Crime Analysis Conference. Edited by Toon van der Heijden and Emile Kolthoff. Den Haag, Netherlands: CIP-Gegevens Koninklijke Bibliotheek, 1993.
- Witzig, Eric W. "The Violent Criminal Apprehension Program." Crime Analysis -- A Tool for Crime Control -- Proceedings of the First International Crime Analysis Conference. Edited by Toon van der Heijden and Emile Kolthoff. Den Haag, Netherlands: CIP-Gegevens Koninklijke Bibliotheek, 1993.

Appendix A



VIOLENT CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM

VICAP

Crime Analysis Report

VICAP NCAVC FBI ACADEMY Quantico, VA 22135 (703) 640-6131



NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ANALYSIS OF VIOLENT CRIME

HOW TO COMPLETE THE VICAP CRIME ANALYSIS REPORT FORM

VICAP SUBMISSION CRITERIA

The VICAP Crime Analysis Report form has been designed to collect information regarding the following types of crimes whether or not the offender has been arrested or identified:

- (1) Solved or unsolved homicides or attempts, especially those that involve an abduction; are apparently random, motiveless, or sexually oriented; or are known or suspected to be part of a series.
- (2) Missing person, where the circumstances indicate a strong possibility of foul play and the victim is still missing.
- (3) Unidentified dead bodies, where the manner of death is known or suspected to be homicide.

Cases where the offender has been arrested or identified should be submitted so unsolved cases in the VICAP system can be linked to known offenders.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink or pencil. Legibly print all written responses.
- Unless stated otherwise, check as many boxes as apply for each item.
- If in doubt about how to respond to a given item, be guided by your experience and good judgment. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is not required, but do not guess either.
- If there are details of the case that you feel are important but that do not fit well into the items provided in the VICAP Crime Analysis Report, describe them in the narrative.
- If you wish to supplement or correct information previously reported to VICAP, submit a new VICAP Crime Analysis Report but complete only Items 1 through 18, 27 and 36 plus the Item(s) you wish to supplement or correct. You need not resubmit unchanged items.
- For advice or assistance regarding this report or its completion, call VICAP at (703) 640-6131.
- If you are submitting this VICAP Crime Analysis Report in conjunction with a request for a criminal personality profile evaluation, you **must** contact the **CRIMINAL PROFILE COORDINATOR** assigned to the FBI Field Division in your area. The **CRIMINAL PROFILE COORDINATOR** is charged with the responsibility of assisting you with your request for a criminal personality profile and will advise you of additional materials that must be submitted in order to evaluate your case properly. He/she will review the materials and will submit the entire profile package to the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime on your behalf. **Do not submit Criminal Personality Profiling case materials directly to VICAP.** Only the VICAP Crime Analysis Report should be submitted directly to VICAP.
- **Multiple victims & multiple offenders**

If your incident has **MULTIPLE VICTIMS**, you must complete a separate VICAP Crime Analysis Report form for each victim. Offender information need not be duplicated.

If your incident has **MULTIPLE OFFENDERS**, submit only one complete VICAP Crime Analysis Report per victim; xerox and attach additional offender page(s) (Items 55 through 84) to each Report as needed.

Examples:

- 1) For two (2) victims and one (1) offender, you must complete two (2) VICAP Crime Analysis Report forms (one for each victim). Do not duplicate the Offender information (Items 55 through 84) in the second Report.
 - 2) For two (2) victims and two (2) offenders, you must complete two (2) VICAP Crime Analysis Report forms. Victim #1 and offender #1 would go on the first Report form and victim #2 and offender #2 would go on the second Report form.
 - 3) For one (1) victim and two (2) offenders, you must complete one (1) VICAP Crime Analysis Report form. The victim and offender #1 would be reported in the body of the VICAP Crime Analysis Report form, and offender #2 would be reported by copying an additional offender page (Items 55 through 84), completing it, and attaching it to the VICAP Crime Analysis Report.
- Before submitting the VICAP Crime Analysis Report, make a copy for your records.
 - Mail all VICAP Crime Analysis Reports, Supplements, and/or Corrections to:
VICAP
National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime
FBI Academy
Quantico, VA 22135.
 - Enclosing Crime Scene Photographs with the VICAP Crime Analysis Report will assist the VICAP staff in the evaluation of the case.
 - A VICAP Case Number will be assigned to your case when it is processed and will be provided to you as soon as possible. The VICAP Case Number should be referenced in any subsequent correspondence or telephone communications with VICAP regarding the case.
 - The Narrative Summary is intended to provide VICAP Analysts with a general overview of the case. Minute details of the investigation need not be provided here; the VICAP Crime Analysis Report will capture most of the detail necessary to complete the analysis. A person unfamiliar with your case, however, should have at least a general idea of what happened after reading your brief narrative.

Examples:

- 1) The partially decomposed body of a(n) adult female was discovered in a wooded area of a state park, one-quarter mile from a major state highway. There are indications of sexual assault. Victim died of gunshot wounds. It appears that the victim was not killed at the body recovery site. The victim's whereabouts prior to her death have not been established.
- 2) Female juvenile was last seen at school. Investigation indicates that she was possibly abducted at or near the school while en route home. The victim has not returned nor has her body been recovered. Investigation indicates that it is unlikely that the victim is a runaway or that she disappeared of her own accord. This case is strikingly similar to one that occurred approximately 8 months ago in the same vicinity.
- 3) The reported offender entered a locked single-family residence occupied by a man, his wife, and 2 infant children. While the offender was gathering property in the residence, the husband confronted the offender. The husband was shot immediately and died. The wife responded after hearing the gunshot and was physically restrained by the offender. The offender hit her repeatedly with his fists, forced her to commit oral sex, and raped her repeatedly. The wife survived the attack. The children were not assaulted. The offender left the residence, and a vehicle was heard to leave the area. Offender arrested during the commission of a burglary in the same neighborhood one week later.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

iii

<u>SUBJECT AREA</u>	<u>ITEM NUMBERS</u>
I. ADMINISTRATION	
Case administration	1 - 17
Crime classification	18 - 20
Date and time parameters	21 - 24
II. VICTIM INFORMATION	
Status	25 - 26
Identification	27 - 33
Physical description	34 - 45
Scars and/or birthmarks	46
Tattoos	47 - 48
Outstanding physical features	49
Clothing	50 - 52
Miscellaneous	53 - 54
III. OFFENDER INFORMATION	
Status	55 - 56
Identification	57 - 63
Physical description	64 - 76
Scars and/or birthmarks	77
Tattoos	78
Outstanding physical features	79
IV. IDENTIFIED OFFENDER INFORMATION	
Offender background	80 - 82
Property of others	83
Offender's admissions	84
V. VEHICLE DESCRIPTION	
Vehicle used in this incident	85 - 95
VI. OFFENSE M. O.	
Offender's approach to victim at time of incident	96 - 99
Exact geographic location	100
Location of events	
Body recovery site	101 - 106
Murder or major assault site	107 - 113
Site of offender's initial contact with victim	114 - 120
Victim's last known location	121 - 126
Events at assault site	127 - 129
Offender's writing or carving on body of victim	130 - 131
Offender's writing or drawing at the crime scene	132 - 133
Symbolic artifacts at crime scene	134
Offender's communications	135
VII. CONDITION OF VICTIM WHEN FOUND	
Body disposition	136 - 140
Restraints used	141 - 149
Clothing and property	150 - 156
VIII. CAUSE OF DEATH AND/OR TRAUMA	
Cause of death	157
Trauma	158 - 163
Bite marks	164 - 165
Elements of torture or unusual assault	166 - 169
Sexual assault	170 - 177
LX. FORENSIC EVIDENCE	
Weapons	178 - 184
Blood	185 - 186
X. REQUEST FOR PROFILE	187
XI. OTHER RELATED CASES	188
XII. NARRATIVE SUMMARY	189

DO NOT COMPLETE THIS REPORT WITHOUT FIRST READING INSTRUCTIONS

I. ADMINISTRATION

CASE ADMINISTRATION

1. Case Number: _____ 2. FBI Case Number: _____
 3. _____ 4. VICAP Assignment: _____

- 5. Reporting Agency: _____
- 6. Address: _____ 7. City: _____
- 8. Country: _____ 9. State: _____ 10. ZIP: _____
- 11. Reporting Agency's ORI Number: _____
- 12. Reporting Agency's Case Number: _____
- 13. NCIC Number If Victim Is 1) Missing or 2) an Unidentified Dead Body: _____
- 14. Investigator's Name: _____
- 15. Investigator's Phone Number: _____
- 16. VICAP Crime Analysis Report Type:
 - 1 Original Submission of This Case
 - 2 Supplement to Previously Submitted Information
 - 3 Correction of Previously Submitted Information
- 17. Investigating Agency's Case Status:
 - 1 Open (active investigation)
 - 2 Suspended (inactive investigation)
 - 3 Open — Arrest Warrant Issued
 - 4 Cleared by Arrest
 - 5 Exceptionally Cleared (by UCR definition)

CRIME CLASSIFICATION

- 18. This VICAP Crime Analysis Report Pertains to the Following Type Case (check one only):
 - 1 Murder or Attempted Murder — Victim Identified (go to Item 19)
 - 2 Unidentified Dead Body Where Manner of Death Is Known or Suspected to Be Homicide (go to Item 19)
 - 3 Kidnapping or Missing Person with Evidence of Foul Play (victim still missing) (go to Item 20)
- 19. Based on Your Experience and the Results of the Investigation of This Case, Do You Believe This Offender Has Killed Before?
 - 1 Yes (explain in Narrative Summary) 99 Unable to Determine
 - 2 No
- 20. There Is an Indication That This Case Is Related to Organized Drug Trafficking:
 - 1 Yes
 - 2 No
 - 99 Unable to Determine

DATE AND TIME PARAMETERS

- 21. Today's Date: _____
 (mo) (da) (yr)
 - 22. Victim Last Seen: _____
 (mo) (da) (yr)
 - 23. Death or Major Assault: _____
 (mo) (da) (yr)
 - 24. Victim or Body Found: _____
 (mo) (da) (yr)
- | Date | Military Time | Exact | Approximate |
|-------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| _____ | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| _____ | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| _____ | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

II. VICTIM INFORMATION

VICTIM STATUS

- 25. This is Victim _____ of _____ Victim(s) in This Incident.
(number) (total)
- 26. Status of This Victim:
 - 1 Deceased (as result of this incident)
 - 2 Survivor of Attack
 - 3 Missing

VICTIM IDENTIFICATION

- 27. Name: _____
(last, first, middle)
- 28. Alias(es) (including maiden name and prior married names):

- 29. Resident City: _____ 30. State: _____ 31. ZIP: _____
- 32. Social Security Number: _____-_____-_____ 33. FBI Number: _____

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

- 34. Sex:
 - 1 Male
 - 2 Female
 - 99 Unknown
- 35. Race:
 - 1 Black
 - 2 Caucasian
 - 3 Hispanic
 - 4 Oriental/Asian
 - 5 Other
 - 99 Unknown
- 36. Date of Birth: ____/____/____
(mo) / (da) / (yr)
99 Unknown
- 37. Age (or best estimate) at Time of Incident: _____
99 Unknown (years)
- 38. Height (or best estimate): _____ feet _____ inches
99 Unknown
- 39. Approximate Weight: _____ lbs.
99 Unknown
- 40. Build (check one only):
 - 1 Small (thin)
 - 2 Medium (average)
 - 3 Large (stocky)
 - 99 Unknown
- 41. Hair Length (check one only):
 - 1 Bald or Shaved
 - 2 Shorter Than Collar Length
 - 3 Collar Length
 - 4 Shoulder Length
 - 5 Longer Than Shoulder Length
 - 99 Unknown
- 42. Hair Shade (check one only):
 - 1 Light
 - 2 Dark
 - 3 Neither 1 or 2 Above
 - 99 Unknown
- 43. Predominant Hair Color (check one only):
 - 1 Gray and/or White
 - 2 Blond
 - 3 Red
 - 4 Brown
 - 5 Black
 - 6 Other
 - 99 Unknown

If your victim is either a missing person or an unidentified dead body, respond to Items 44 through 48. Otherwise, go to Item 49.

44. Abnormalities of Teeth:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> None | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Decayed | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe): _____ |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Braces | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Noticeable Gaps | |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Broken or Chipped | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Some or All Missing | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Crooked | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Stained | |

45. Glasses or Corrective Lenses Normally Worn by or Associated with Victim:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> None | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Metal Frame |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Prescription | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Rimless |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Contacts | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe): _____ |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Bifocals | |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic Frame | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

SCARS AND OR BIRTHMARKS

46. Location of Noticeable Scars or Birthmarks (not tattoos):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> None | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Torso | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe): _____ |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Face, Head, or Neck | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Buttocks | |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Arm(s) or Hand(s) | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Feet or Leg(s) | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

TATTOOS

47. Tattoo Locations:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> None | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Torso | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe): _____ |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Face, Head, or Neck | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Buttocks | |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Arm(s) or Hand(s) | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Feet or Leg(s) | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

48. Tattoo Designs:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Initials or Words | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Number(s) | |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Picture(s) or Design(s) | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

OUTSTANDING PHYSICAL FEATURES

49. Did the Victim Have Outstanding Physical Features (crossed eyes, noticeable limp, physical deformity, etc.)? (Do not repeat information reported in Items 44 through 48, above.)

- 1 Yes (describe): _____
- 2 No
- 99 Unknown

CLOTHING OF VICTIM

50. Generally Preferred Clothing Style (this item deals with general style of dress typically preferred by the victim, not a detailed clothing description):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Business Suit | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Work Clothes or Uniform |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Casual | 88 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe): _____ |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Gaudy or Garish | |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Sport or Athletic | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Western Wear | |

51. Generally Preferred Predominant Color Tone of Clothing

(check one only):

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Whites | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Blues | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Browns/Tans |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yellows | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Purples/Violets | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Grays/Blacks |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Greens | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Reds/Oranges | |

52. If This Victim Is a Missing Person or Unidentified Dead, Give a Detailed Description of Clothing:

MISCELLANEOUS

53. Victim's Residence (check one only):

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Single-Family Dwelling | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Motor Vehicle |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Family Dwelling | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Street |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary or Transient Housing | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

54. Current Occupation(s): 1) _____
 2) _____

III. OFFENDER INFORMATION

OFFENDER DEFINED. As used in this VICAP Crime Analysis Report, "offender" includes arrestees, perpetrators, or persons the investigator has reasonable cause to believe are responsible for the commission of the crime.

OFFENDER STATUS

55. This is Offender _____ of _____ Offender(s) in This Incident.
(number) (total)

56. The Offender Is (check one only):
- 1 Unknown—Not Seen (go to Item 85)
 - 2 Unknown—Seen
 - 3 Identified (named)—Not in Custody
 - 4 In Custody
 - 5 Deceased

OFFENDER IDENTIFICATION

57. Name: _____
(last, first, middle)

58. Alias(es) (including maiden name and prior married names):

59. Resident City: _____ 60. State: _____ 61. ZIP: _____

62. Social Security Number: _____ - _____ - _____ 63. FBI Number: _____

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

64. Sex:

- 1 Male
- 2 Female
- 99 Unknown

65. Race:

- 1 Black
- 2 Caucasian
- 3 Hispanic
- 4 Oriental/Asian
- 5 Other
- 99 Unknown

66. Date of Birth: / /
(mo) / (da) / (yr)

99 Unknown

67. Age (or best estimate) at Time of Incident: _____
99 Unknown (years)

68. Height (or best estimate): _____ feet _____ inches (to _____ feet _____ inches)
99 Unknown

69. Build (check one only):

- 1 Small (thin)
- 2 Medium (average)
- 3 Large (stocky)
- 99 Unknown

70. Hair Length (check one only):

- 1 Bald or Shaved
- 2 Shorter Than Collar Length
- 3 Collar Length
- 4 Shoulder Length
- 5 Longer Than Shoulder Length
- 99 Unknown

71. Hair Shade (check one only):

- 1 Light
- 2 Dark
- 3 Neither 1 or 2 Above
- 99 Unknown

72. Predominant Hair Color (check one only):

- 1 Gray and/or White
- 2 Blond
- 3 Red
- 4 Brown
- 5 Black
- 6 Other
- 99 Unknown

V. VEHICLE DESCRIPTION

VEHICLE USED IN THIS INCIDENT

85. Is a Vehicle Known to Have Been Used in This Incident?
1 Yes 2 No or Unknown (go to Item 96)

NOTE: Complete vehicle information if 1) a vehicle was used by the offender in this incident; or 2) this is a missing person case and the vehicle is missing; or 3) this is an unidentified dead case and the vehicle has been connected with the victim; or 4) the vehicle is in any way significantly involved in this incident.

86. Did the Vehicle Belong to, or Was It under the Civil Control of, the Victim?
1 Yes 2 No

87. The Vehicle Would Normally Be Described as Being:
1 Exceptionally Well Maintained ("sharp") 3 Neither 1 or 2 Above
2 Not Generally Well Kept ("beat-up") 99 Unknown

88. The Vehicle Would Normally Be Described as Being:
1 Newer/Late Model 3 Neither 1 or 2 Above
2 Older Model 99 Unknown

89. License Number: _____ 90. License State: _____

91. Vehicle Year: _____ 92. Make: _____ 93. Model: _____

94. Body Style:
1 Passenger Car 6 Motorcycle
2 Van 88 Other (specify): _____
3 Pick-up Truck
4 "Jeep" Type (i.e., Bronco, Blazer, etc.) 99 Unknown
5 Tractor-Trailer

95. Color: _____ (top) _____ (bottom)

VI. OFFENSE M. O.

OFFENDERS APPROACH TO VICTIM AT TIME OF INCIDENT

96. The Victim or a Witness Reported That the Offender's Approach to Victim Was:
1 No Living Victim or Person Witnessed the Offender's Approach to Victim (go to Item 100)
2 By Deception or Con: Openly, with Subterfuge or Ploy (e.g., offers assistance or requests direction) (go to Item 97 and then go to Item 100)
3 By Surprise: Lay in Wait or Stepped from Concealment (go to Item 98 and then go to Item 100)
4 By "Blitz": Direct and Immediate Physical Assault (go to Item 99)

97. If the Offender Initiated Contact with the Victim by Means of Deception, Indicate the Type of Deception Below:
1 Posed as Authority Figure 7 Asked for or Offered Assistance
2 Posed as Business Person 8 Caused or Staged Traffic Accident
3 Asked Victim to Model or Pose for Photos 9 Phony Police Traffic Stop
10 Solicitation for Sex
4 Offered Job, Money, Treats, or Toys 11 Offered Ride or Transportation
5 Implied Family Emergency or Illness 12 Other Deception
6 Wanted to Show (something)

98. If the Offender Initiated Contact with the Victim by Means of Surprise, Indicate the Type of Surprise Below:
1 Lay in Wait—Out of Doors 4 Victim Sleeping
2 Lay in Wait—In Building 5 Other Surprise
3 Lay in Wait—In Vehicle

99. If the Offender Initiated Contact with the Victim by Direct and Immediate Physical Assault, Indicate the Type of Direct and Immediate Physical Assault Below:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Immediately and Physically Overpowered Victim (picked up, carried away, etc.) | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Choked Victim |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Hit Victim with Hand, Fist, or Clubbing Weapon | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Stabbed Victim |
| | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Shot Victim |
| | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Direct Assault |

EXACT GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

100. Last Known Location of Identified Victim or Location of Unidentified Dead Body Recovery Site:

a. City of (If within incorporated city, town, etc.)

b. County of (If not within incorporated city, town, etc.)

c. State: _____ d. ZIP: _____

LOCATION OF EVENTS

BODY RECOVERY SITE

101. Description of General Area of the Body Recovery Site (check one only):

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Rural | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Urban |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

102. The Neighborhood of the Body Recovery Site Is Predominantly (check one only):

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Business, Industrial, or Commercial | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Uninhabited or Wilderness |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Farm or Agricultural | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Residential | |

103. The Body Recovery Site Was (check as many as apply):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Any Residence | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> In an Open Field |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At or Near a School or Playground | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> In a Vehicle |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> In a Retail Shopping District | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> On Public Transportation |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> On a Public Street | 88 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> In a Vice Area | |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> A Densely Wooded Area | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

104. The Body Recovery Site Was Victim's Residence:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

105. The Body Recovery Site Was Victim's Work Place:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

106. Potential Witnesses at the Time the Offender Left the Body at the Body Recovery Site:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Other People Were Present in the Immediate Area | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Area Was Essentially Deserted |
| | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

MURDER OR MAJOR ASSAULT SITE

107. Was the Murder or Major Assault Site the Same as the Body Recovery Site?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (go to Item 113) | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No or Unknown |
|---|--|

108. Description of General Area of Murder or Major Assault Site (check one only):

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Rural | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Urban |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

109. The Neighborhood of Murder or Major Assault Site Is Predominantly (check one only):

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Business, Industrial, or Commercial | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Uninhabited or Wilderness |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Farm or Agricultural | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Residential | |

110. The Murder or Major Assault Site Was (check as many as apply):

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Any Residence | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> In an Open Field |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At or Near a School or Playground | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> In a Vehicle |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> In a Retail Shopping District | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> On Public Transportation |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> On a Public Street | 88 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> In a Vice Area | |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> A Densely Wooded Area | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

CLOTHING AND PROPERTY OF VICTIM

150. Clothing on Victim When Found:
 1 Fully Dressed
 2 Partially Undressed
 3 Nude
 88 Other (specify): _____
151. There Is Evidence the Victim Was Re-dressed by Offender:
 1 Yes
 2 No
 3 Unable to Determine
152. There Is Evidence to Suggest That Any or All of the Victim's Clothing had been Ripped or Torn:
 1 Yes
 2 No
 3 Unable to Determine
153. There Is Evidence to Suggest That Any or All of the Victim's Clothing had been Cut from the Body:
 1 Yes
 2 No
 3 Unable to Determine
154. Items of the Victim's Clothing Were Missing from the Body Recovery Site:
 1 Yes (identify): _____
 2 No
 99 Unknown
155. Victim's Clothing (not on the body) Recovered at the Body Recovery Site Was:
 1 Piled Neatly
 2 Scattered
 3 Hidden
 4 Not Applicable
156. Based on the Investigation, There Is Evidence to Suggest That the Offender Took Small Personal Items (other than clothing) From the Victim (these items may or may not be valuable, e.g., photos, driver's license, real or costume jewelry, etc.):
 1 Yes (specify): _____
 2 No
 99 Unknown

VIII. CAUSE OF DEATH AND/OR TRAUMA**CAUSE OF DEATH**

If victim is a survivor, go to Item 158.

157. Medical Examiner's or Coroner's Officially Listed Cause of Death:
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Gunshot Wound(s) | 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Burns — Fire |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Stab Wound(s) | 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Burns — Chemical |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Cutting or Incise Wound(s) | 13 <input type="checkbox"/> Burns — Scalding |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Blunt Force Injury | 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Hypothermia or Exposure |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Strangulation — Manual, Ligature, Undetermined (circle one) | 15 <input type="checkbox"/> Malnutrition or Dehydration |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Smothering | 16 <input type="checkbox"/> Electrocutation |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Airway Occlusion — Internal | 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Crushing Injury |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Torso Compression | 18 <input type="checkbox"/> Explosive Trauma |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Hanging | 19 <input type="checkbox"/> Undetermined |
| 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Drowning | 88 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ |

TRAUMA

158. Major Trauma Location(s) (check as many as apply):
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Head / Face / Neck | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Genitalia |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Arm(s) / Hand(s) | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Anus |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Torso | 88 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Leg(s) / Feet | 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to Determine |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Breast(s) | |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Buttocks | |
159. Extent of Blunt Force Injury:
 1 None
 2 Minimal (minor bruising only, possibly caused by offender's slapping to control the victim)
 3 Moderate (injury inflicted which in itself could not have caused death)
 4 Severe (injury which in itself could have caused death, whether it was the cause of death or not)
 5 Extreme (injury inflicted beyond that necessary for death. Overkill)

VIII. CAUSE OF DEATH AND/OR TRAUMA (cont.)

160. Estimated Number of Stab Wounds: _____

161. Estimated Number of Cutting Wounds: _____

162. Number of Entry Gunshot Wounds: _____

163. Range of Gunfire:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Not Applicable | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Close (powder residue / tattooing) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Distant (no stippling / tattooing) | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Contact |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Intermediate (stippling / tattooing) | |

BITE MARKS ON VICTIM

164. Bite Marks Were Identified on the Victim's Body:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No (go to Item 166) |
|--------------------------------|--|

165. Location of Bite Marks:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Face | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Groin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Neck | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Genitalia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Abdomen | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Thigh(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Breast(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> 88 Other (specify): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Buttocks | _____ |

ELEMENTS OF TORTURE OR UNUSUAL ASSAULT

166. There is Evidence to Suggest That the Offender Disfigured the Body of the Victim in Order to Delay or Hinder Identification of the Victim (burned body; removed and took hands, feet, head; etc.):

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|

167. Elements of Unusual or Additional Assault upon Victim:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 None | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Offender Explored, Probed, or Mutilated Cavities or Wounds of Victim |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Victim Whipped | <input type="checkbox"/> 88 Other (specify): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Burns on Victim | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Victim Run Over by Vehicle | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Evidence of Cannibalism / Vampirism | |

168. Body Parts Removed by Offender:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 None (go to Item 170) | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Arm(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Head | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Leg(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Scalp | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Breast(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Face | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Nipple(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Teeth | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 Anus |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Eye(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 Genitalia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Ear(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 Internal Organs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Nose | <input type="checkbox"/> 88 Other (specify): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Hand(s) | _____ |

169. Dismemberment Method:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Bitten Off | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Sawed Off |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Cut — Skilled/Surgical | <input type="checkbox"/> 88 Other (specify): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Cut — Unskilled/Rough-Cut | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Hacked / Chopped Off | |

SEXUAL ASSAULT

170. Is There Evidence of an Assault to Any of the Victim's Sexual Organs or Body Cavities?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No (go to Item 178) | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Unable to Determine |
|--------------------------------|--|--|

171. Type Sexual Assault, or Attempt (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Vaginal | <input type="checkbox"/> 88 Other (describe): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Anal | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Victim Performed Oral Sex on Offender | <input type="checkbox"/> 99 Unable to Determine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Offender Performed Oral Sex on Victim | |

172. Semen Identification In a Body Cavity of the Victim:
 1 No
 2 In Vagina
 3 In Anus
 4 In Mouth
 5 Unable to Determine
173. Evidence of Other Ejaculation:
 1 No
 2 On Body of Victim
 3 Elsewhere at the Scene
 4 Unable to Determine
174. There Is Evidence to Suggest Postmortem Sexual Assault:
 1 Yes
 2 No
 3 Unable to Determine
175. Is There Evidence of Sexual Insertion of Foreign Object(s) (other than the penis) into the Victim's Body?
 1 Yes
 2 No (go to Item 178)
176. Evidence of Sexual Insertion of Foreign Object(s) Still in Body When First Discovered (e.g., rocks, twigs, knife, clothing):
 (object) _____ (object) _____
 1 Vagina _____ 4 Mouth _____
 2 Penis _____ 88 Other _____
 3 Anus _____
177. There Is Evidence of Sexual Insertion of Foreign Object(s) into Victim's Body, but the Object Was Not in The Body When the Body Was First Discovered:
 1 Yes --- _____ into _____
 (describe object) (body cavity)
 2 No
 3 Unable to Determine

IX. FORENSIC EVIDENCE

WEAPONS

178. Weapons Used by Offender in This Assault:
 1 None
 2 Firearm
 3 Stabbing or Cutting Weapon
 4 Bludgeon or Club
 5 Ligature
 6 Hands or Feet
 88 Other Weapon (describe): _____
179. Assault Weapon(s) Used by Offender:
 1 Weapon of Opportunity (offender finds weapon at or near scene)
 2 Weapon of Choice (offender preselects weapon and brings to scene)
 3 Both 1 and 2 Above
 99 Unknown
180. Recovery of Assault Weapon(s) (check as many as apply):
 1 Not Recovered
 2 Recovered At Scene
 3 Recovered Elsewhere --- Where? _____
181. Type Firearm Used:
 1 Handgun
 2 Rifle
 3 Shotgun
 88 Other (specify): _____
 99 Unknown
182. Caliber or Gauge of Firearm(s) Used: _____
183. Number of Grooves and Direction of Twist of Recovered Bullet or Firearm: _____
184. Size of Shotgun Shell Pellets Recovered or Used: _____

BLOOD

185. What is the Offender's Blood Type?
 1 A
 2 B
 3 AB
 4 O
 99 Unknown
186. What is the Rh Factor of the Offender's Blood?
 1 Positive
 2 Negative
 99 Unknown

Appendix B

(B) Offense for which arrest was made.

(C) Arresting agency.

(D) Court of origin.

(E) Disposition, including sentence imposed, date of parole if any and parole revocations if any.

(c) The department shall deliver only the data authorized under paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(d) The department shall inform the person or agency requesting the criminal offender information that the department's response is being furnished only on the basis of similarity of names and description and that identification is not confirmed by fingerprints.

(2) If the department holds no criminal offender information on an individual, or the department's compiled criminal offender information on the individual consists only of nonconviction data, the department shall respond to a request under this section that the individual has no criminal record and shall release no further information.

(3) The department shall keep a record of all persons and agencies making inquiries under ORS 181.555 (2) and shall keep a record of the names of the individuals about whom such persons or agencies are inquiring, regardless of whether the department has compiled any criminal offender information on the individuals. These records shall be public records and shall be available for inspection under ORS 192.410 to 192.600.

(4) Nothing in ORS 181.066, 181.540, 181.555 or this section is intended to prevent the department from charging a reasonable fee, pursuant to ORS 192.440, for responding to a criminal offender information inquiry or for making information available under ORS 181.555 or this section. [1981 c.905 §6]

181.570 [1975 c.375 §1; repealed by 1979 c.485 §1]

181.575 Specific information not to be collected or maintained. No law enforcement agency, as defined in ORS 181.010, may collect or maintain information about the political, religious or social views, associations or activities of any individual, group, association, organization, corporation, business or partnership unless such information directly relates to an investigation of criminal activities, and there are reasonable grounds to suspect the subject of the information is or may be involved in criminal conduct. [1981 c.905 §8]

Note: 181.575 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of OHS chapter

181 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

181.580 Report of suspected criminal homicide: form and time of report; compilation; comparison. (1) As used in this section:

(a) "Administrator" means the person in the Executive Department who is responsible for the Law Enforcement Data System funded under ORS 181.710

(b) "Criminal homicide" has the meaning provided in ORS 163.005

(2) Any criminal justice agency within the State of Oregon having primary responsibility for investigation of the case shall provide information relating to any suspected criminal homicide to the administrator of the Law Enforcement Data System within 25 days after its discovery. The criminal justice agency shall submit the information on a form which shall be developed and provided by the administrator. The form shall contain only information necessary to aid law enforcement personnel in comparing homicides and suspected homicides and discovering those exhibiting similar characteristics. The administrator shall enter information submitted by an investigating agency into a file maintained and controlled by the administrator and shall compare such information to information on other homicides or suspected homicides, for the purpose of discovering similarities in criminal methods and suspect descriptions. The administrator shall advise the concerned investigating agencies if the administrator finds homicides exhibiting similar criminal methods or suspect descriptions.

(3) When an investigating criminal justice agency terminates active investigation of a suspected criminal homicide due to an arrest having been made in the case, death of the primary suspect, or whatever other reason, the investigating agency shall so notify the administrator within 30 days following such termination. Notification shall include the reason for terminating active investigation. [1985 c.609 §1]

Note: 181.580 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 181 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

Note: Section 2, chapter 609, Oregon Laws 1985, provides:

Sec. 2. All suspected criminal homicides coming under the jurisdiction of each criminal justice agency in the State of Oregon occurring less than one year before the effective date of this Act [September 20, 1985] shall be reported to the administrator of the Law Enforcement Data System as provided in this section within 60 days after the effective date of

181.610 STATE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT AND ORGANIZATION

This Act re: 30 days after the administrative provides forms for each purpose, whichever is later.

POLICE AND PAROLE AND PROBATION STANDARDS AND TRAINING

181.610 Definitions for ORS 181.610 to 181.690. In ORS 181.610 to 181.690, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Board" means the Board on Police Standards and Training appointed pursuant to ORS 181.620.

(2) "Corrections officer" means an officer or member of a law enforcement unit who is employed full time thereby and is charged with and primarily performs the duty of custody, control or supervision of individuals convicted of or arrested for a criminal offense and confined in a place of incarceration or detention other than a place used exclusively for incarceration or detention of juveniles.

(3) "Executive director" means the executive director of the board.

(4) "Law enforcement unit" means a police force or organization of a city, port, school district, mass transit district, county, Indian reservation, Criminal Justice Division of the Department of Justice, the Oregon State Lottery Commission or common carrier railroad whose primary duty, as prescribed by law, ordinance or directive, is any one or more of the following:

(a) Detecting crime and enforcing the criminal laws of this state or laws or ordinances relating to airport security;

(b) The custody, control or supervision of individuals convicted of or arrested for a criminal offense and confined to a place of incarceration or detention other than a place used exclusively for incarceration or detention of juveniles; or

(c) The control, supervision and reformation of adult offenders placed on parole or probation and investigation of adult offenders on parole or probation or being considered for parole or probation.

(5) "Parole and probation officer" means any officer employed full time by the Corrections Division, a county or a court who is charged with and actually performs the duty of community protection by controlling, supervising and providing reformatory services for adult parolees and probationers, or who performs the duty of investigation of adult offenders on parole or probation or being considered for parole or probation.

(6) "Police officer" means an officer or member of a law enforcement unit who is employed full time as a peace officer commissioned by a city, port, school district, mass transit district, county, Indian reservation, the Criminal Justice Division of the Department of Justice, the Oregon State Lottery Commission or the Governor and who is responsible for enforcing the criminal laws of this state or laws or ordinances relating to airport security. [1961 c.721 §1; 1963 c.771 §1; 1967 c.705 §2; 1973 c.420 §1; 1975 c.290 §1; 1975 c.792 §3; 1975 c.666 §4; 1977 c.382 §1; 1977 c.477 §1; 1977 c.737 §1; 1979 c.656 §4; 1981 c.449 §1; 1985 c.302 §9; 1986 c.565 §20]

181.620 Board on Police Standards and Training; confirmation. (1) The Governor shall appoint a Board on Police Standards and Training consisting of 14 members, two of whom shall be public members. A person appointed as a public member under this section shall be a person:

(a) Who has no personal interest or occupational responsibilities in the area of responsibility given to the board; and

(b) Who represents the interests of the public in general.

(2) The term of office of a member is four years, and no member may be removed from office except for cause. Before the expiration of the term of a member, the Governor shall appoint the member's successor to assume the member's duties on July 1 next following. In case of a vacancy for any cause, the Governor shall make an appointment, effective immediately, for the unexpired term.

(3) All appointments of members of the board by the Governor are subject to confirmation by the Senate in the manner provided in ORS 171.562 and 171.565.

(4) A member of the board is entitled to compensation and expenses as provided in ORS 292.495. [1961 c.721 §§4, 5; 1967 c.306 §3; 1969 c.314 §12; 1973 c.399 §4; 1973 c.792 §2; 1975 c.290 §15; 1977 c.382 §12; 1979 c.410 §2]

181.630 Organization of board; approval of claims; meetings. (1) The board shall select one of its members as chairman and another as vice chairman. The vice chairman shall act as chairman when the chairman is absent or unable to act.

(2) The chairman shall approve voucher claims for indebtedness or expenses incurred under the provisions of and payable from appropriations made for the purposes of ORS 181.610 to 181.690. Otherwise the board shall prescribe such terms, powers and duties for the chairman

Appendix C

CENTENNIAL LEGISLATURE THE STATE OF IDAHO SECOND REGULAR SESSION — 1990

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 505

BY JUDICIARY, RULES AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO UNSOLVED MURDERS; AMENDING CHAPTER 29, TITLE 67, IDAHO CODE, BY
THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 67-2906, IDAHO CODE, TO REQUIRE A REPORT OF
UNSOLVED MURDERS.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Chapter 29, Title 67, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a NEW SECTION, to be known and designated as Section 67-2906, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

67-2906. REPORTS OF MURDERS. (1) As used in this section:

(a) "Director" means the director of the department of law enforcement of the state of Idaho.

(b) "Murder" has the meaning provided in section 18-4003, Idaho Code.

(2) Any law enforcement agency within the state of Idaho having primary responsibility for the investigation of the case shall provide information relating to any suspected murder to the director within twenty-five (25) days after its discovery. The law enforcement agency shall submit the information on a form which shall be developed and provided by the director. The form shall contain only information necessary to aid law enforcement personnel in comparing murders and suspected murders and discovering those exhibiting similar characteristics. The director shall enter information submitted by an investigating agency into a file maintained and controlled by the director and shall compare such information to information on other murders or suspected murders, for the purpose of discovering similarities in criminal methods and suspect descriptions. The director shall advise the concerned investigating agencies if the director finds murders exhibiting similar criminal methods or suspect descriptions.

(3) When an investigating law enforcement agency terminates active investigation of a suspected murder due to an arrest having been made in the case, death of the primary suspect, or whatever other reason, the investigating agency shall so notify the director within thirty (30) days following such termination. Notification shall include the reason for terminating active investigation.

(4) All suspected murders coming under the jurisdiction of any law enforcement agency in the state of Idaho occurring less than one (1) year before the effective date of this section shall be reported to the director as provided in this section within sixty-five (65) days after the effective date of this section or thirty (30) days after the director provides forms for such purpose, whichever is later.

Appendix D

An Act

1992

HOUSE BILL 92-1124.

BY REPRESENTATIVES Grampsas, Fish, Neale, Romero, Pankey, and Sullivan;
also SENATORS Bird, Wham, Traylor, Rizzuto, McCormick, Powers, Schroeder, Strickland, Wells, and Leeds.

CONCERNING THE SUPERVISION OF OFFENDERS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. 17-30.5-101, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1986 Repl. Vol., as amended, is amended to read:

17-30.5-101. Pilot program to consolidate parole and probation offices - creation - report. (1) The judicial department and the department of corrections are hereby authorized and directed to develop a pilot program which consolidates the functions of parole offices and probation offices in four selected judicial districts located throughout the state of Colorado. The pilot program shall include at least one judicial district where both probation and parole offices are located. The judicial department and the department of corrections shall enter into interdepartmental agreements concerning such transfer of staff, functions, and other resources as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection (1).

(2) On or before January 1, 1993, the judicial department and the department of corrections shall jointly submit a written report to the criminal justice commission and the joint budget committee which evaluates the effectiveness in any savings of resources of the pilot program and makes any recommendations concerning the alleviation of problems with the program and any other recommendations concerning the program which the departments wish to make known to the criminal justice commission and the joint budget committee. SUCH REPORT SHALL INCLUDE A RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING WHETHER

Capital letters indicate new material added to existing statutes; dashes through words indicate deletions from existing statutes and such material not part of act.

THE PAROLE PROGRAM AND THE PROBATION PROGRAM SHOULD BE CONSOLIDATED. IF THE REPORT RECOMMENDS CONSOLIDATION, THE REPORT SHALL RECOMMEND THE GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENT IN WHICH SUCH CONSOLIDATION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION SHOULD BE LOCATED. The criminal justice commission and the joint budget committee may thereafter make any recommendations to the general assembly which such bodies deem appropriate regarding such program.

SECTION 2. 16-21-103, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1986 Repl. Vol., as amended, is amended to read:

16-21-103. Information on offenders - required. (1) A law enforcement agency, when requesting the filing of any criminal case, shall submit to the district attorney the arresting agency's name, the offender's full name and date of birth, the charge or charges being requested, the investigating agency's case number, the date of arrest and the arrest number, and any relevant information about the offender's affiliation or association with gangs or gang activities.

(2) A district attorney, when filing any criminal case with the court or when reporting to the Colorado bureau of investigation a final disposition occurring in the district attorney's office, shall submit THE ARRESTING AGENCY'S NAME, the offender's full name and his date of birth, the investigating agency's case number, the date of arrest and the arrest number, and any relevant information about the offender's affiliation or association with gangs or gang activities. ~~Such information shall be submitted to the court on forms provided by the district attorney's office within ten days after arraignment.~~

(3) UPON ISSUANCE OF A WARRANT OF ARREST, THE COURT SHALL NOTIFY THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH SUCH COURT IS LOCATED OF THE ISSUANCE OF SUCH WARRANT. WHEN THE COURT WITHDRAWS, CANCELS, QUASHES, OR OTHERWISE RENDERS A WARRANT OF ARREST INVALID, THE COURT SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK OPERATED BY THE BUREAU OF SUCH ACTION IN A MANNER WHICH IS CONSISTENT WITH PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED JOINTLY BY THE STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU. The court shall report the final disposition of any offender to the Colorado ~~bureau of investigation on the forms provided to the court by the district attorney pursuant to subsection (2) of this section.~~ IN A form WHICH IS ELECTRONICALLY CONSISTENT WITH PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED JOINTLY BY THE STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU AND shall include the information provided in subsection (2) of this section and the charges filed by the district attorney. The report sent to the Colorado bureau of investigation shall also include the

disposition of each charge and the court case number and shall be submitted within seventy-two hours after the final disposition; except that such time period shall not include Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

(4) (a) THE BUREAU SHALL MAINTAIN THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU PURSUANT TO THIS ARTICLE AND SHALL MAKE SUCH INFORMATION IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE THROUGH ELECTRONIC MEANS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND TO ANY OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY UPON REQUEST.

(b) UPON RECEIPT OF THE FINGERPRINTS REQUIRED TO BE OBTAINED PURSUANT TO THIS ARTICLE, THE BUREAU SHALL PERFORM A COMPLETE SEARCH OF THE BUREAU'S FILES TO IDENTIFY ANY PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD WHICH THE OFFENDER MAY HAVE. UPON THE ASSOCIATION OF A UNIQUE STATE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER WITH ANY SUCH OFFENDER, THE BUREAU SHALL REPORT SUCH NUMBER ELECTRONICALLY TO THE SUBMITTING AGENCY AND TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY WITH JURISDICTION OVER THE OFFENSE.

(c) WHEN THE COURT CREATES A NEW CRIMINAL CASE IN THE JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM, THE COURT WILL ELECTRONICALLY NOTIFY THE BUREAU OF SUCH ACTION AND SHALL PROVIDE THE BUREAU WITH THE ARRESTING AGENCY NAME, THE ARREST DATE, AND THE ARREST NUMBER CONSISTENT WITH SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION. THEREAFTER, THE BUREAU SHALL ELECTRONICALLY NOTIFY THE COURT OF THE STATE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER, IF ANY, ASSIGNED TO THE OFFENDER.

{4} (5) For purposes of this section, "arrest number" means a number that shall be assigned by the arresting agency to an arrest of the arrestee. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, "BUREAU" MEANS THE COLORADO BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, "STATE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER" MEANS THE NUMBER ASSIGNED TO AN OFFENDER BY THE BUREAU BASED ON FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION. THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SECTION ARE INTENDED TO COMPLEMENT THE RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND SHALL NOT BE INTERPRETED TO CONFLICT WITH OR SUPERSEDE ANY SUCH RULES.

SECTION 3. 16-21-104, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1986 Repl. Vol., as amended, is amended to read:

16-21-104. Fingerprinting - ordered by court. (1) If the offender has not been fingerprinted and photographed for the charges pending before the court, the court at the first appearance of the offender after the filing of charges shall order the offender to report to the investigating agency within ten days for fingerprinting and photographing. The investigating agency shall endorse upon a copy of the order the completion of the fingerprinting and photographing and return the same to the court. At least one set of

fingerprints and one set of photographs ordered pursuant to this section shall be forwarded by the investigating agency to the Colorado bureau of investigation IN A FORM AND MANNER PRESCRIBED BY SUCH BUREAU.

(2) Any fingerprints required by this section to be forwarded shall be forwarded within twenty-four hours after completion; except that such time period shall not include Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

SECTION 4. 24-33.5-412 (5), Colorado Revised Statutes, 1986 Repl. Vol., is amended to read:

24-33.5-412. Functions of bureau - legislative review.
 (5) To assist the bureau in its operation of the uniform crime reporting program, every law enforcement agency in this state shall furnish such information to the bureau concerning crimes, arrests, and stolen and recovered property as is necessary for uniform compilation of statewide reported crime, arrest, and recovered property statistics. In cases ~~in which there is an arrest for~~ INVOLVING child abuse or sexual assault on a child, AND IN ALL OTHER CASES INVOLVING MURDER, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR ROBBERY, the law enforcement agency shall furnish information to the bureau concerning the modus operandi of such crimes in order to facilitate the identification of cross-jurisdictional offenders. INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION SHALL BE SUBMITTED IN A FORM SPECIFIED BY THE BUREAU. The cost to the law enforcement agency of furnishing such information shall be reimbursed out of appropriations made therefor by the general assembly; except that the general assembly shall make no such reimbursement if said cost was incurred in a fiscal year during which the Colorado crime information center was funded exclusively by state or federal funds.

SECTION 5. 17-2-405, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1986 Repl. Vol., as amended, is repealed as follows:

17-2-405. Repeal of part. ~~This part is repealed effective July 1, 1992.~~

SECTION 6. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby


finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.


Charles E. Berry
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES


Ted L. Strickland
PRESIDENT OF
THE SENATE


Lee C. Bahrych
CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES


Joan M. Albi
SECRETARY OF
THE SENATE

APPROVED  June 3, 1992 at 6:49 P.M.


Roy Romer
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

Appendix E

C.53:1-20.10
to
53:1-20.15

P.L.1992, CHAPTER 22, approved June 23, 1992
1992 Senate No. 391 (Second Reprint)

1 AN ACT concerning the uniform collection of information on
2 violent crimes and supplementing Chapter 1 of Title 53 of the
3 Revised Statutes ¹(and making an appropriation)¹.

4
5 BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the
6 State of New Jersey:

7 1. The Legislature finds and declares that advances in
8 computer technology offer promising opportunities for the
9 solution of crimes and the apprehension of criminal offenders. It
10 is, therefore, in the best interest of the State of New Jersey to
11 ²(participate fully) authorize full participation by law
12 enforcement agencies² in the use of such advanced
13 crime-fighting technology when its effectiveness and potential
14 benefits for enhancing law enforcement and public safety have
15 been amply demonstrated. The Violent Criminal Apprehension
16 Program (VICAP), sponsored by the Federal Bureau of
17 Investigation (FBI), clearly meets these tests.

18 VICAP is a national data center designed to collect, collate
19 and analyze information regarding unsolved violent crimes, with
20 emphasis on homicides. Since its inception, VICAP has
21 demonstrated its capability to identify and inform law
22 enforcement agencies in diverse geographic areas of similar
23 patterns in the commission of seemingly unrelated crimes.
24 Information supplied by VICAP has enabled these agencies to
25 conduct joint investigations which have led to the expeditious
26 apprehension of serial killers, rapists and other dangerous
27 criminals.

28 It is fitting and proper, therefore, that New Jersey law
29 enforcement agencies ²should² take part in this program.

30 2. ²(There is established in the) The² Division of State Police
31 in the Department of Law and Public Safety ²(a Homicide
32 Evaluation and Assessment Tracking/Violent Criminal
33 Apprehension Program (HEAT/VICAP) unit. The unit² shall be
34 responsible for fostering and coordinating ²any² participation by
35 State and local law enforcement agencies in the ²Violent
36 Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) sponsored by the
37 Federal Bureau of Investigation. Any such activity shall be
38 conducted in conjunction with the division's Homicide Evaluation
39 and Assessment Tracking (HEAT)² program. The ²(unit shall)
40 division may² maintain a statewide central registry which shall
41 include, but not be limited to, information regarding:

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the
above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

¹ Senate SLP committee amendments adopted February 27, 1992.

² Senate amendments adopted in accordance with Governor's
recommendations June 4, 1992.

1 (1) Solved or unsolved homicides or homicide attempts,
2 especially those that involve abduction; appear to be random,
3 motiveless or sexually motivated; or are known or suspected to be
4 part of a series.

5 (2) Missing persons, where the circumstances indicate possible
6 foul play.

7 (3) Unidentified dead bodies, where the manner of death is
8 known or suspected to be homicide.

9 3. ²[This] ²Such² information shall be maintained in a format
10 that is compatible with the national VICAP data base maintained
11 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and regularly transmitted
12 to the bureau for inclusion in this data base.

13 4. The Division of State Police and all other initial
14 investigatory law enforcement agencies in the State, including
15 county prosecutors offices and municipal and county police
16 departments, shall collect and report the information specified in
17 section 2 of this act to the ²[HEAT/VICAP unit] ~~division~~³ in a
18 standardized format and manner as ²may be² determined by the
19 Superintendent of State Police.

20 5. ²[The superintendent shall appoint a State Police detective
21 sergeant first-class to administer the HEAT/VICAP unit and such
22 other personnel as may be necessary.]² Within the limits of
23 appropriations, the superintendent², with the approval of the
24 Attorney General,² may contract for and purchase any
25 equipment, supplies or services necessary for ²{operation of the
26 unit} the implementation of this act².

27 6. Pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1986,
28 c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), the Superintendent of State Police
29 ²{shall} may² adopt rules and regulations necessary to carry out
30 the purposes of this act.

31 ¹{7. There is appropriated to the Department of Law and Public
32 Safety the sum of \$200,000 to establish and maintain the
33 HEAT/VICAP unit.}¹

34 ¹{8.} 7.¹ This act shall take effect immediately.

35
36
37
38
39 Authorizes State Police to coordinate any participation in federal
40 program for violent crimes reporting.

Vita

