

Crime Scene Investigation Notes

NAME _____ Class _____

The Goal of Crime-Scene Investigation

To _____ at the scene of a crime.

Corpus Delicti "body of the crime"

Authorities must prove:

- That a _____
- That the person _____ with the crime was _____ for the crime

Top reasons for committing a crime

- Money
- _____
- _____—love, hate, anger

Source of evidence

- _____
- Primary and/or secondary crime scene
- Suspect(s)

Locard's Exchange Principle

- When a person comes in contact with an object or another person, _____.
- More intense interactions result in _____ exchange.
- Transferred materials known as _____.

Types of Evidence

- _____— Firsthand observations
 - Examples: eyewitness accounts, video, etc.
- _____— Indirect physical or biological evidence that can link a person to a crime, but don't directly prove guilt.
 - _____ examples: bullets, weapons, fibers, tool marks, etc.
 - _____ examples: body fluids, hair, plant parts, etc.

The Crime-Scene Investigation Team

Police Officers

Crime-Scene Investigators

- _____
- _____
- _____

- _____
- Medical Examiners
- Detectives
- Specialists

Crime Scene Investigation Notes

NAME _____ Class _____

Crime Scene Investigation

- Based on the scientific method, the Locard Exchange Principle, logic, and forensic techniques
- Involves a very important, very precise set of steps

Goal: _____

The Seven S's of Crime Scene Investigation: SECURE the scene

1. _____
 - Responsibility of the first responder
 - Restricts entrance to scene
 - Starts log of all persons entering
 - May send for additional experts or officers
2. _____
 - When did the crime occur?
 - Who called it in?
 - Who is the victim?
 - Can the perpetrator be identified?
 - What did you see happen?
 - Where were you when you observed the crime scene?
3. _____
 - Determine where photos should be taken
 - Determine if the location is a **primary crime scene** (where the crime occurred), or a **secondary location** (such as where a body was moved to).
4. _____ – (record the scene)
 - Take photos, including close-up pictures with and without rulers for scale.
 - Digitize scene if possible.
5. _____ –
 - Drawn to scale
 - All objects should be measured from two immovable objects
 - Direction of north should be included
 - Scale of drawing, date, and location should be included.
6. _____ –
 - Tools such as flashlights, UV lights, or vacuums may be used.
 - Investigators walk patterns to avoid missing anything.
 - **Must** be SYSTEMATIC and IMMEDIATE
 - Investigator in charge is responsible
 - *What* to search for is determined by the circumstances of the crime
 - *How* to search (the search pattern) depends on size and location of scene, and number of searchers

Crime Scene Search Patterns

Line/Strip Method-best in large, outdoor scenes

Grid-Basically a double-line search; effective, but time-consuming

Zone-Most effective in houses or buildings; teams are assigned small zones for searching

Spiral-May move inward or outward; best used where there are no physical barriers

Draw each search pattern:

Line/Strip	Grid	Zone

7. _____

- Liquids and arson remains are stored in airtight, unbreakable containers.
- Biological evidence is placed in a breathable container to dry.
- After drying, biological evidence is transferred to a paper bindle and sealed in a bag.

Evidence Log

An evidence log is completed listing:

- Case number (yearcase# _____)
- Item inventory number
(case number-evidence# ____201401-01, 201401-02)
- Description of evidence
- Name of suspect
- Name of victim
- Date and time of recovery
- Signature of person recovering evidence
- Signature of witnesses to collection



Chain of Custody

Legal considerations

Search and removal of evidence must be done according to the _____:

“ The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized”

Warrantless Search

- Existence of _____
- Need to _____ or destruction of evidence
- Search of person/property made incident to lawful arrest
- Search made by _____
- Plain view doctrine
- Circumstances defined by Supreme Court

Medical Examiner and Coroner

Medical Examiner: medical doctor (usually a _____) appointed by the governing body of the area

Coroner: elected official who usually has _____
In four states, the coroner is a medical doctor

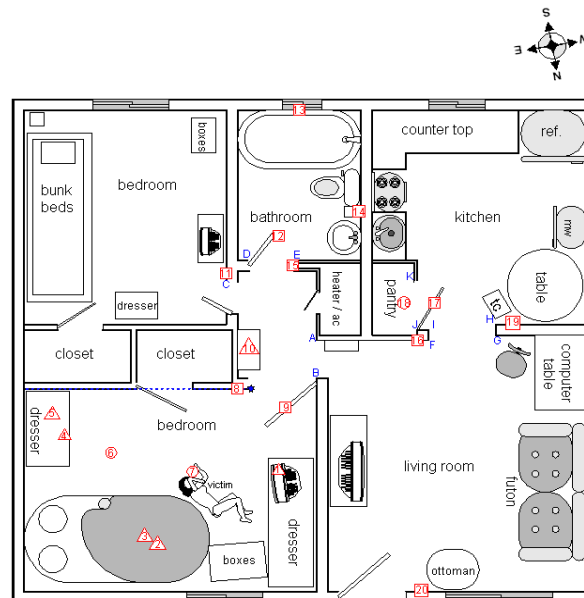
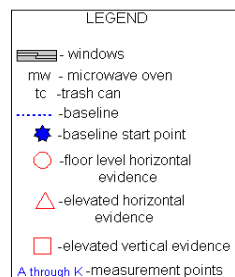
Responsibilities of Medical Examiners

- _____ the deceased
- Establish the _____ of death
- Determine a medical _____ (the injury or disease that resulted in the person dying)
- Determine the _____ (the physiological reason the person died)
- Classify the _____ (natural, accidental, suicide, homicide, undetermined)
- Notify the next of kin

Analyze the Evidence

- After a crime-scene investigation, _____.
- Test results lead to a crime scene _____.
- Test results can be used to _____ crime scenes.

Homicide
9-20-08 / 1619-08
3005 Pleasant av. apt.2B
diagram by investigator
E.M. Henderson
NOT TO SCALE



CRIME SCENE SKETCHING

The crime scene sketch

- Accurately portrays the _____
- Relates the _____ at the scene
- Establishes the precise _____ of objects and evidence at the scene
- Creates a mental picture of the scene for those not present
- _____

Overview

A crime scene sketch assists in:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

The sketch supplements photographs, notes, plaster casts and other investigative techniques.

Two types of sketches

1. _____ sketch
2. Finished or _____ sketch

Rough sketch

- The rough sketch is the first pencil-drawn outline of the scene and the location of objects and evidence within this outline.
- Usually _____ drawn to scale
- Although distances are measured and indicated in the sketch
- _____ are taken and before anything is moved.
- Sketch as much as possible.

Materials

Paper

Pencil

Measuring tape

Ruler

Clipboard

Eraser

Compass

Steps

1. _____
2. _____
- Steel tape is best (doesn't stretch)
- Use conventional units of measurement (inches, feet, centimeters, meters)
- Measure from _____ (walls, trees, corners, other immovable objects)
- Determine the scale
 - Take the longest measurement at the scene and divide it by the longest measurement of the paper used for sketching.
 1. $\frac{1}{2}'' = 1'$ small _____
 2. $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'$ large rooms
 3. $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'$ very large _____
 4. $\frac{1}{2}'' = 10'$ large buildings
 5. $\frac{1}{8}'' = 10'$ large _____

Steps

3. _____
 - North should be at the top of the paper
4. _____
 - Plotting methods are used to locate objects and evidence on the sketch.
 - They include the use of:
 - Rectangular coordinates
 - A baseline
 - Triangulation
 - Compass points

Plotting Methods

- _____
 - Uses two adjacent walls as fixed points as distances are measured at right angles
- _____
 - Run a baseline from one fixed point to another, from which measurements are taken at right angles.

Plotting methods

- Triangulation
 - _____
 - Uses straight-line measurements from two fixed objects to the evidence to create a triangle with evidence in the angle formed by two straight lines.
- Compass Point Method
 - Uses a protractor to measure the _____

Plotting methods

- _____
 - Presents floors and walls as they were on one surface

Steps

5. _____

6. _____

- Explanation of evidence
- Description
- Time found
- How & who did the packaging
- Where the evidence goes

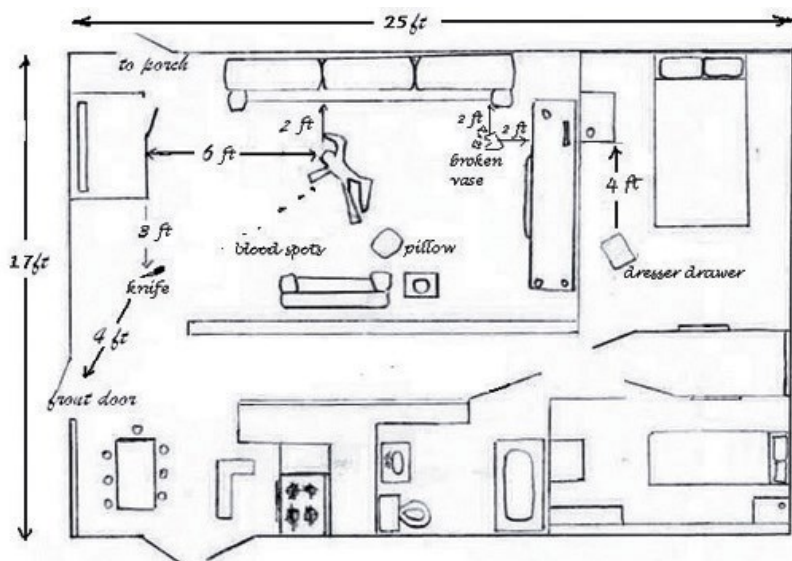
Steps

7. _____

- Case number
- Type of crime
- Investigator
- Persons assisting
- Direction of North
- Identifying information in sketch -Key
- Scale

Final Sketch

- Finished sketch— _____ !
 - Looks prettier: to scale, etc.
 - Drawn by skilled individual (ex: artist)
 - May be done on _____



CRIME SCENE PHOTOGRAPHY

Crime Scene Photography

- Testimonial _____.
- Admissions of guilt are not iron clad.
- Jurors are influenced by what they can _____
_____ in the courtroom.
- _____ and evidence
is a powerful tool in bringing the jury to the crime scene.

Getting the Evidence into Court

- In order to be effective your evidence must be admitted into court evidence.
- The following guidelines must be followed.
 - Do not _____
 - Get a _____
 - Pay attention to camera _____
 - _____

Rule #1 Do NOT Disturb the Scene

- This is the cardinal rule of crime scene photography
- Both later investigators and jurors need to see the scene as it was _____

- Leave scales and labels out of your _____ of pictures
- After the scene has been photographed in its original state, you may shoot a _____

Rule #2 Complete Set of Pictures

- You must _____ to see
everything - So must the camera
- Generally speaking, each important object in the scene should appear in at

- The _____ should cover the entire scene to bring out the relationships
between the objects. The _____ shot shows an important object and
its immediate surroundings. Finally, each _____ shows a key
detail clearly.

Rule #3 Pay Attention to Angles

- Relationships of size and distance may be distorted by

- _____. This is the
height from which people normally see things and that makes it easier to judge perspective.
- Ask yourself questions such as:

- Does this picture reveal the _____ of the witness to the crime?
- Does the picture distort what I am shooting?
- Am I shooting from the _____?

Rule #4 Record all Data

- Make a _____ of where each picture was shot
- Write the details of each shot
 - _____, _____, _____, _____
- Some court systems put more emphasis on print film
- _____ all pictures and negatives.

Taking the Pictures

- A crime scene photographer has command of the art of photography.
- All pictures must be
 - _____
 - Focused
 - Properly exposed
 - _____
 - _____

Lighting- The Critical Element

- Lighting is critical in photography
- The direction from which the light comes determines where shadows fall
- Sometimes these shadows completely _____
- On the other hand, shadows _____ which would otherwise be invisible
- There are 3 types of natural light; back, side, and front lighting

Back Lighting

- The light source is _____
- A light directly behind the subject creates a _____
- Furthermore, any light shining directly into the lens can cause a “flare” and/or a “halo” effect.
 - This has _____ in crime scene photography

Side Lighting

■ Side lighting puts

_____ of the subject

- This may be very good or very bad, depending on the situation
- These shadows are often essential to bring out _____
_____ in a cloth sample, a footprint or a tool mark
- On the other hand, when you shoot into a subject, the _____

Front Lighting

- The light source is _____ and the object being photographed
- This is essentially shadow less. It, therefore, gives the _____
of most crime scenes
- When you do not have a specific need for shadows in a scene, you will normally be wise to light it from
the front

Not Enough Light?

- Exposure times can be _____ photographs
- Longer exposure times required a tripod and no movement of the camera
- Alternate light sources
 - _____
 - Infrared
 - _____