Basic Forensic Services:
- Evidence Collection
- Photography Unit
- Evidence Storage Unit

Evidence Collection Unit
- CSI unit collects and preserves evidence then transports it to the lab

Photography Unit
- Documents the crime scene with pictures and drawings

Evidence Storage
- A secure place for storing and preserving evidence
- Locked room with restricted and recorded evidence

Arriving at the scene
- 1st responding officer must secure the scene
- Block off the area
- Separate and secure witnesses
- Call for backup
Witnesses vs. Suspects
- Safety is the number one concern
- All people must be separated so they can not corroborate stories

Casing the Scene
- Take a general look at the scene without walking through
- Take numerous pictures and begin the entry list

Summary:
- What could happen if you left a bunch of witnesses together in the same room?

Collecting Evidence

Chain of Custody
- As evidence is collected and passed along, whomever interacts with it must be documented

- Without this documentation the evidence CANNOT BE USED IN COURT!
Physical Evidence-
- Anything that is non-living or inorganic
- Collected in a paper bag

Biological Evidence
- Anything that is collected from a living thing
  - Blood
  - Hair
  - Skin

Biological Evidence
- It must be lifted (with a cotton swab or tweezers)
- Collected in a labeled plastic bag

A note about liquids:
- Things collected in vials:
  - Gases such as gasoline
  - Lots of blood

Physical or Biological?
How would you collect it?
Class Evidence
● Evidence that can narrow the suspect/victim to a group of people or location of purchase

Examples of Class Evidence
● A piece of fabric from a t-shirt
● Tire Tracks
● Ink from a pen
● Unregistered Firearm
Individual Evidence
- Evidence that can narrow it down to one person or a very small group of people

Individual Evidence Examples:
- Blood
- DNA
- Handwriting
- Bullet Shot Pattern Sample

- Decide as a partner pair what it is and WHY
- Show card when asked
- Share answer when called on

Class or Individual
Why do a field search?
- Outdoor crime scene
- Missing child
- Missing Body/Victim

Large Crime Scene Areas
- Spiral Search - Alone

Large Crime Scene Areas
- Snake Search - Alone

Large Crime Scene Areas
- Grid Search:

Last day of crime scene notes
Locard’s Exchange Principal
- You leave evidence every place you go

Types of Crime Scenes
- Primary- where the crime actually occurred

Types of Crime Scenes
- Secondary- Scenes related to the crime
  - Get away car
  - Garage
  - Home of suspect

Direct Evidence
- Evidence that lets the jury know what people think happened

Examples of Direct Evidence:
- Eye Witness Statements
- Confessions

Circumstantial Evidence
- Not absolute proof
- Need scientist or jury to decide
Examples of Circumstantial Evidence

- Fingerprint
- Hair Samples
- DNA
- Shoe Prints
- Teeth Marks

Guilty?

- Means = Ability to commit crime
- Motive = reason to commit the crime
- Opportunity = Chance to do the crime (no alibi)

Means Motive and Opportunity

- A criminal isn’t guilty until all three are proven

Evidence Collection Unit

Photography Unit

Evidence Storage Unit

What to do when you arrive at a crime scene

Mean motive opportunity Venn diagram

Evidence Collection Unit

Why do we separate witnesses?

Chain of Custody

Locard’s Exchange Principal

Primary Crime Scene

Secondary Crime Scene

Physical Evidence

Biological Evidence

Class Evidence

Individual Evidence

Direct Evidence

Circumstantial Evidence