

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

EVIDENCE	
Submitting Agency _____	Time _____
Date Collected _____	Item # _____ Case # _____
Collected By _____	Description of Evidence _____
Location Where Collected _____	
Type of Offense _____	
CHAIN OF CUSTODY	
Rec. From _____	By _____
Date _____	Time _____
Rec. From _____	By _____
Date _____	Time _____
Rec. From _____	By _____
Date _____	Time _____

- Without this documentation the evidence **CANNOT BE USED IN COURT!**

EVIDENCE	
Agency _____	Case No. _____
Date of Collection _____	Time of Collection _____
Collected By _____	Description of Evidence _____
Location of Collection _____	
Type of Offense _____	
Victim _____	
Suspect _____	
CHAIN OF CUSTODY	
Received From _____	By _____
Date _____	Time _____ AM/PM
Received From _____	By _____
Date _____	Time _____ AM/PM
Received From _____	By _____
Date _____	Time _____ AM/PM

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

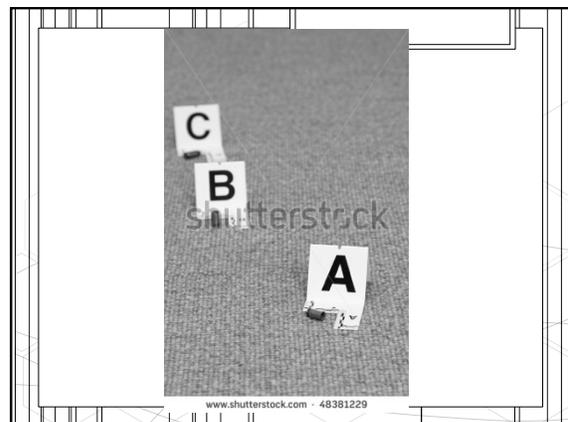
Biological Evidence

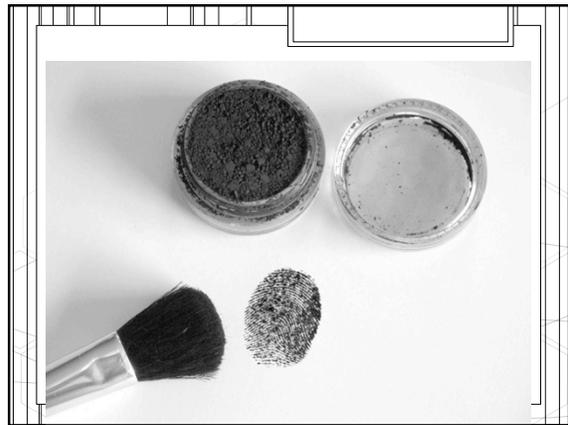
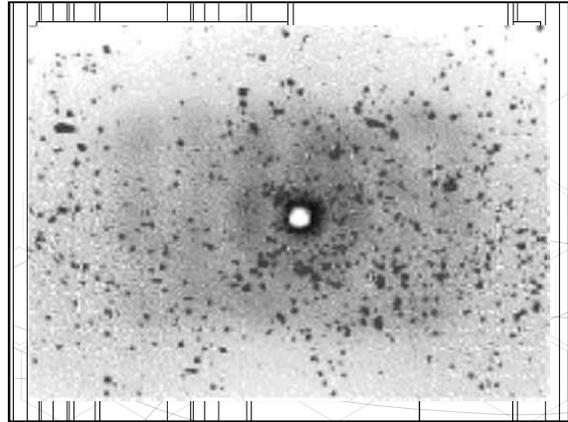
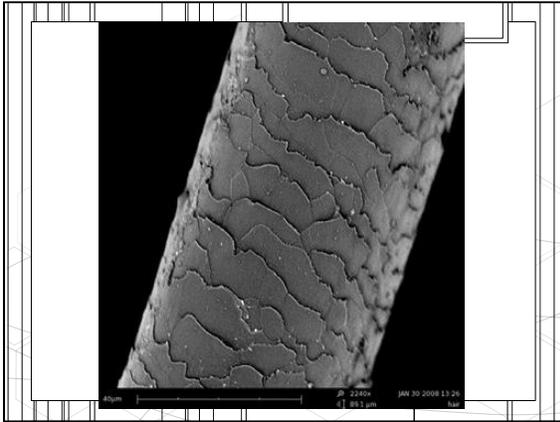
- It must be lifted (with a cotton swab or tweezers)
- Collected in a labeled plastic bag

A note about liquids:

- Things collected in vials:
 - Gases such as gasoline
 - Lots of blood

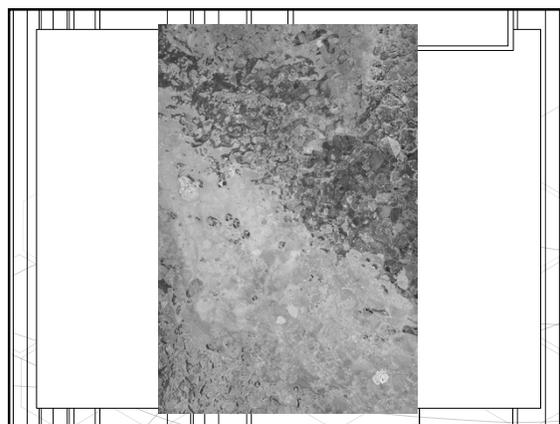
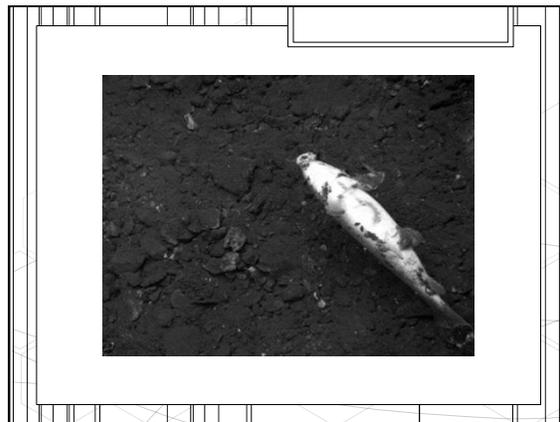
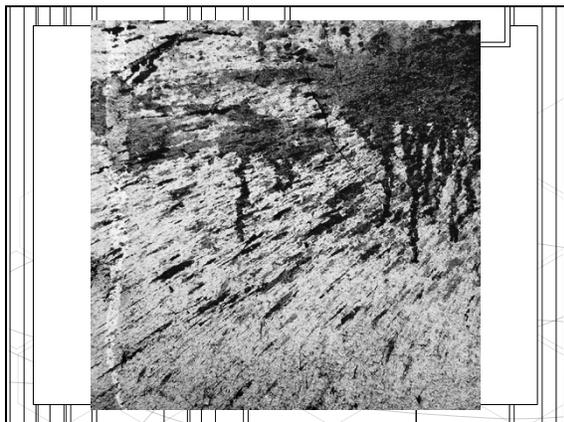
Physical or Biological?





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

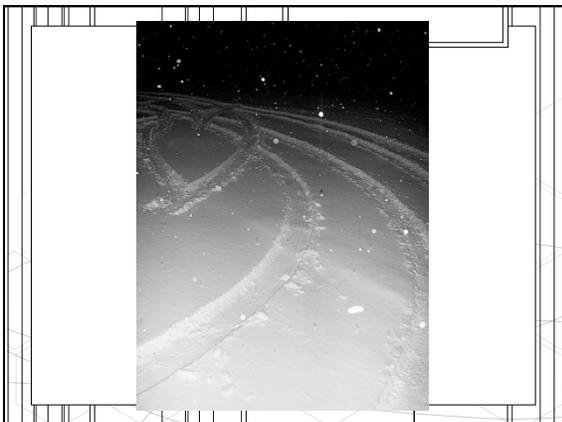
- Evidence that can narrow it down to one person or a very small group of people

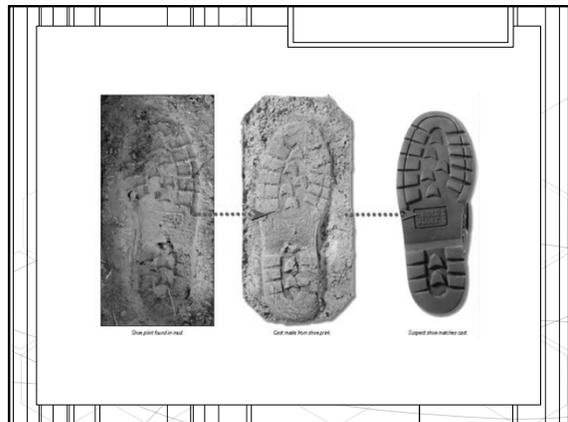
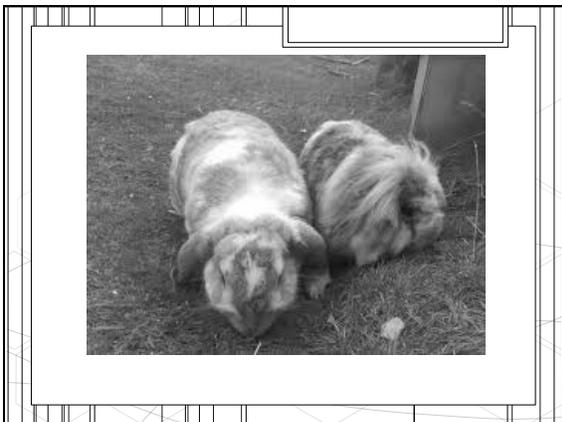
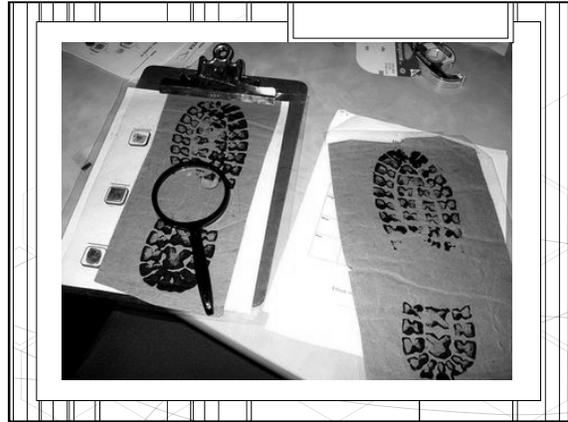
Individual Evidence Examples:

- 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





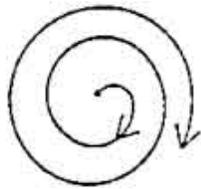


Why do a field search?

- Outdoor crimescene
- Missing child
- Missing Body/Victim

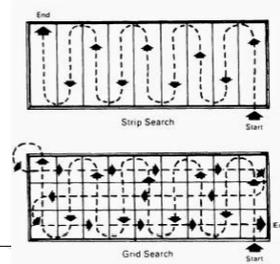
Large Crime Scene Areas

- Spiral Search- Alone



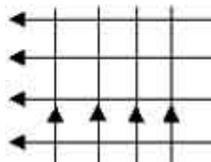
Large Crime Scene Areas

- 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

- Fingerprints
- 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	Why do we separate witnesses?
Photography Unit	Chain of Custody
Evidence Storage Unit	Locard's Exchange Principal
What to do when you arrive at a crime scene	Mean motive opportunity Venn diagram

Primary Crime Scene	Class Evidence
Secondary Crime Scene	Individual Evidence
Physical Evidence	Direct Evidence
Biological Evidence	Circumstantial Evidence