CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION

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DEFINITIONS

- CRIME SCENE – Any physical location in which a crime has occurred or is suspected of having occurred
- PRIMARY CRIME SCENE – The original location of a crime or accident
- SECONDARY CRIME SCENE – An alternate location where additional evidence may be found
- SUSPECT : Person thought to be capable of committing a crime
- ACCOMPLICE – Person associated with someone suspected of committing a crime
- ALIBI – Statement of where a suspect was at the time of a crime

TYPES OF EVIDENCE

- *Testimonial evidence* includes oral or written statements given to police as well as court testimony by people who witnessed an event

- *Physical evidence* refers to any material items that would be present at the crime scene, on the victims, or found in a suspect's possession

- *Trace evidence* refers to physical evidence that is found in small but measurable amounts, such as strands of hair, fibers, or skin cells

CRIME SCENE PROTOCOL

- Step 1: *Interview* the first officer at the scene or the victim to determine what allegedly happened, what crime took place, and how was the crime committed
- Step 2: *Examine* the crime scene, which will help identify possible evidence, identify the point of entry and point of exit, and outline the general layout of the crime scene
- Step 3: *Document* to create a pictorial record of the scene as well as a rough sketch to demonstrate the layout of the crime scene and to identify the exact position of the deceased victim or other evidence within the crime scene
- Step 4: *Process* the crime scene for evidence, both physical and testimonial evidence. It is the crime scene technicians responsibility to identify, evaluate and collect physical evidence from the crime scene for further analysis by a crime laboratory.

INVESTIGATING THE EVIDENCE

- Drug Chemistry – Determines the presence of controlled substances
- Trace Chemistry – Identification and comparison of materials from fires, explosions, paints, and glass
- Microscopy – Microscopic identification and comparison of evidence, such as hairs, fibers, woods, soils, building materials, insulation and other materials
- Biology/DNA – Analysis of body fluids and dried stains such as blood, semen, and saliva
- Toxicology – Tests body fluids and tissues to determine the presence of drugs and poisons.

INVESTIGATING THE EVIDENCE

- Latent Prints – Identification and comparison of fingerprints or other hidden impressions from sources like feet, shoes, ears, lips or the tread on vehicle tires
- Ballistics (Firearms) – Study of bullets and ammunition through the comparison of fired bullets, cartridges, guns, and gunpowder patterns on people and objects
- Tool marks – Examines marks left by tools on objects at a crime scene or on a victim, such as a hammer used to break a door or a screwdriver used to pick a lock
- Questioned Documents – Examination of documents to compare handwriting, ink, paper, writing instruments, printers, and other characteristics that would help to identify its origin

SECURING THE CRIME SCENE

PRESERVING THE CRIME SCENE

PRESERVING THE CRIME SCENE

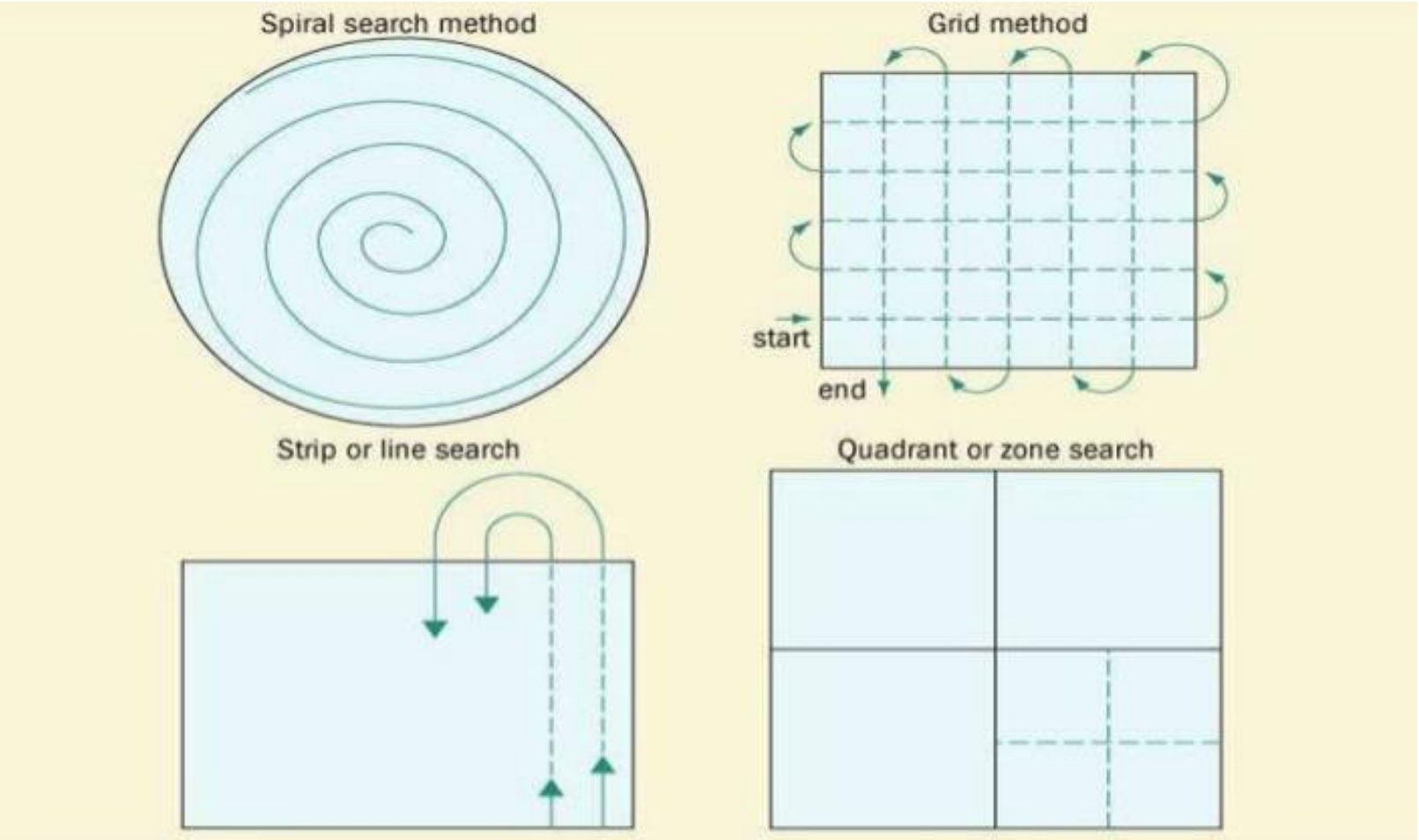
SOMETHINGS TO TAKE NOTE

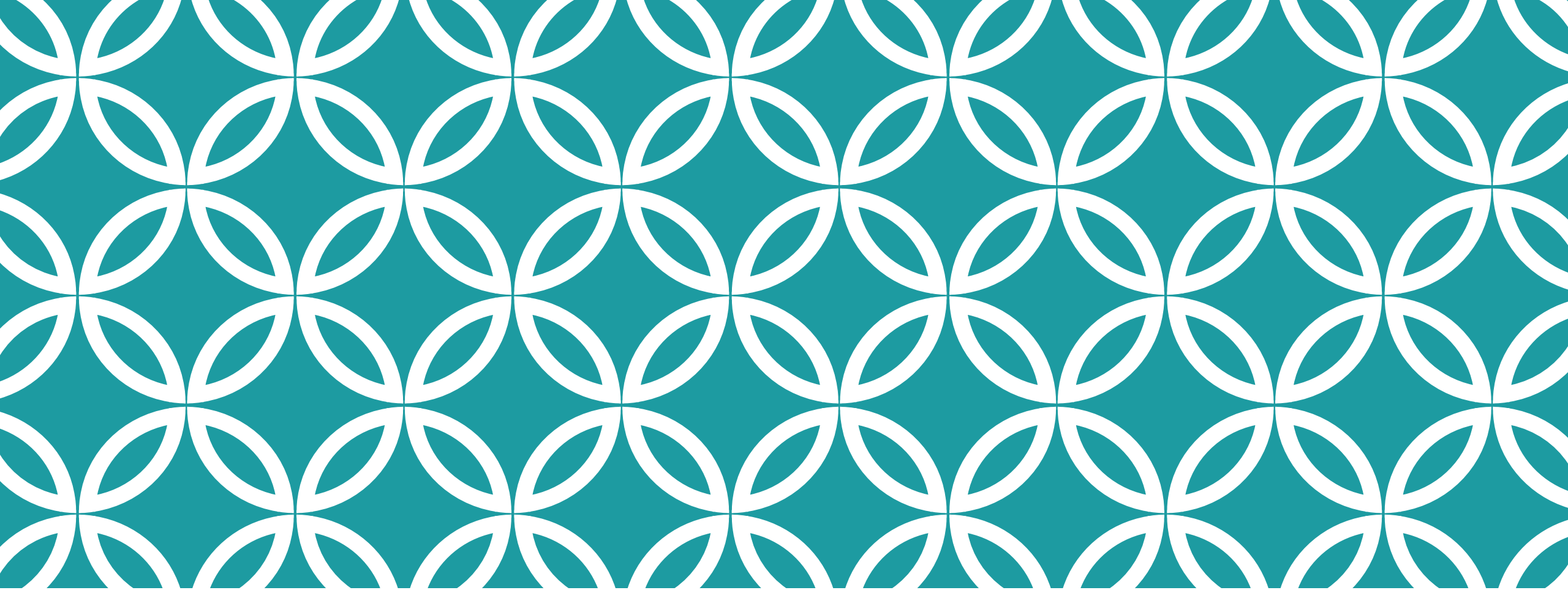
- Time of the crime committed
- Time when the Security were first called
- Time when the Security arrived at the scene
- Note the weather condition, e.g. Rain, snow, fog and wind
- Note the humidity (wetness or moisture) factor, visible air pollution
- Note the temperature inside or outside
- Note whether the ground is wet or dry

SEARCHING THE SCENE

- Think of the crime as highly dynamic
- It is underdoing changes
- **Usually there is only one chance to search a scene properly**
- Pay attention to apparent physical focal point or points of the crime scene in this information change
- Your key action on this stage of the search are to observe and record

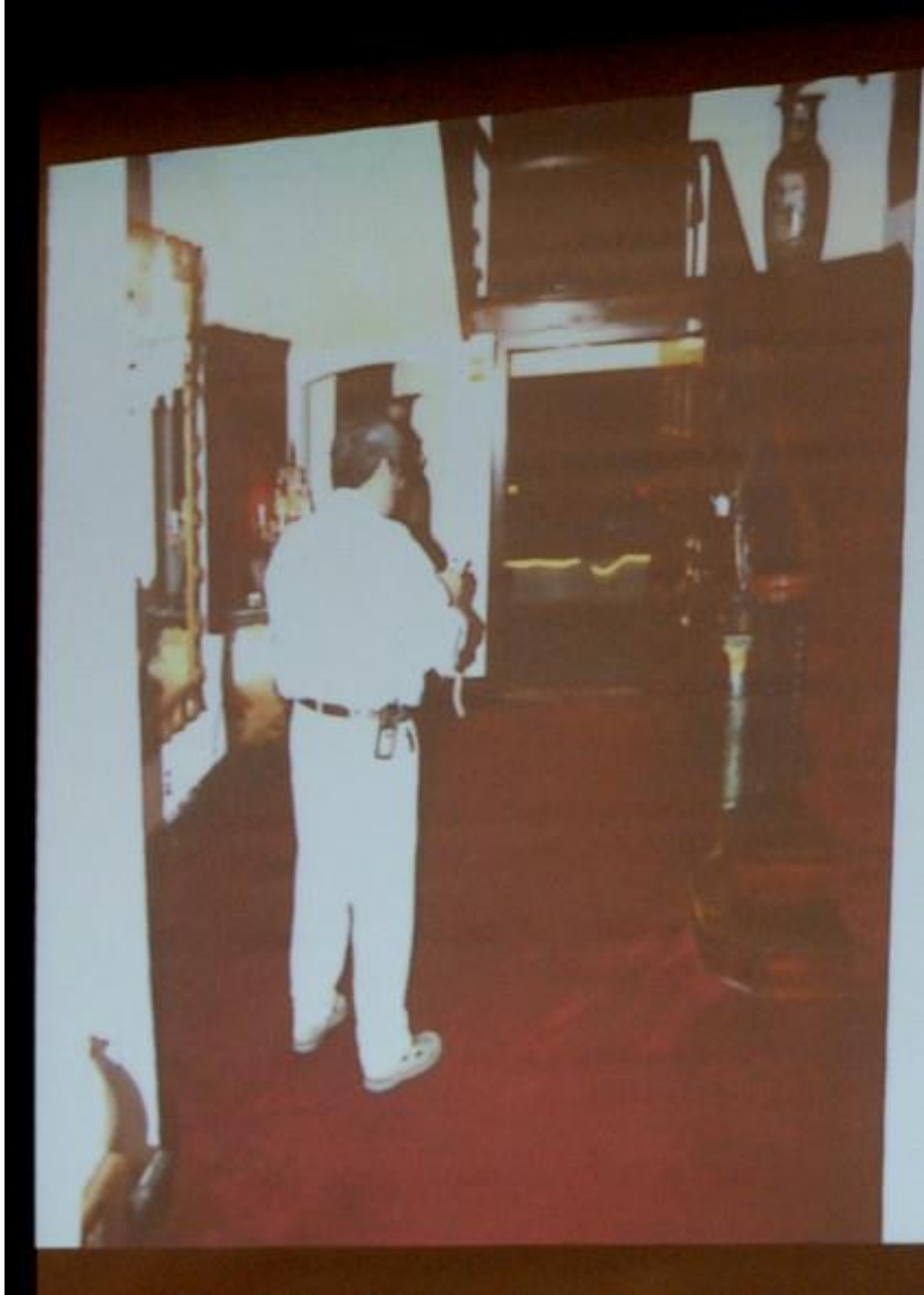
SEARCHING THE SCENE





CASES

PHIL SPECTOR CASE

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IN EVIDENCE