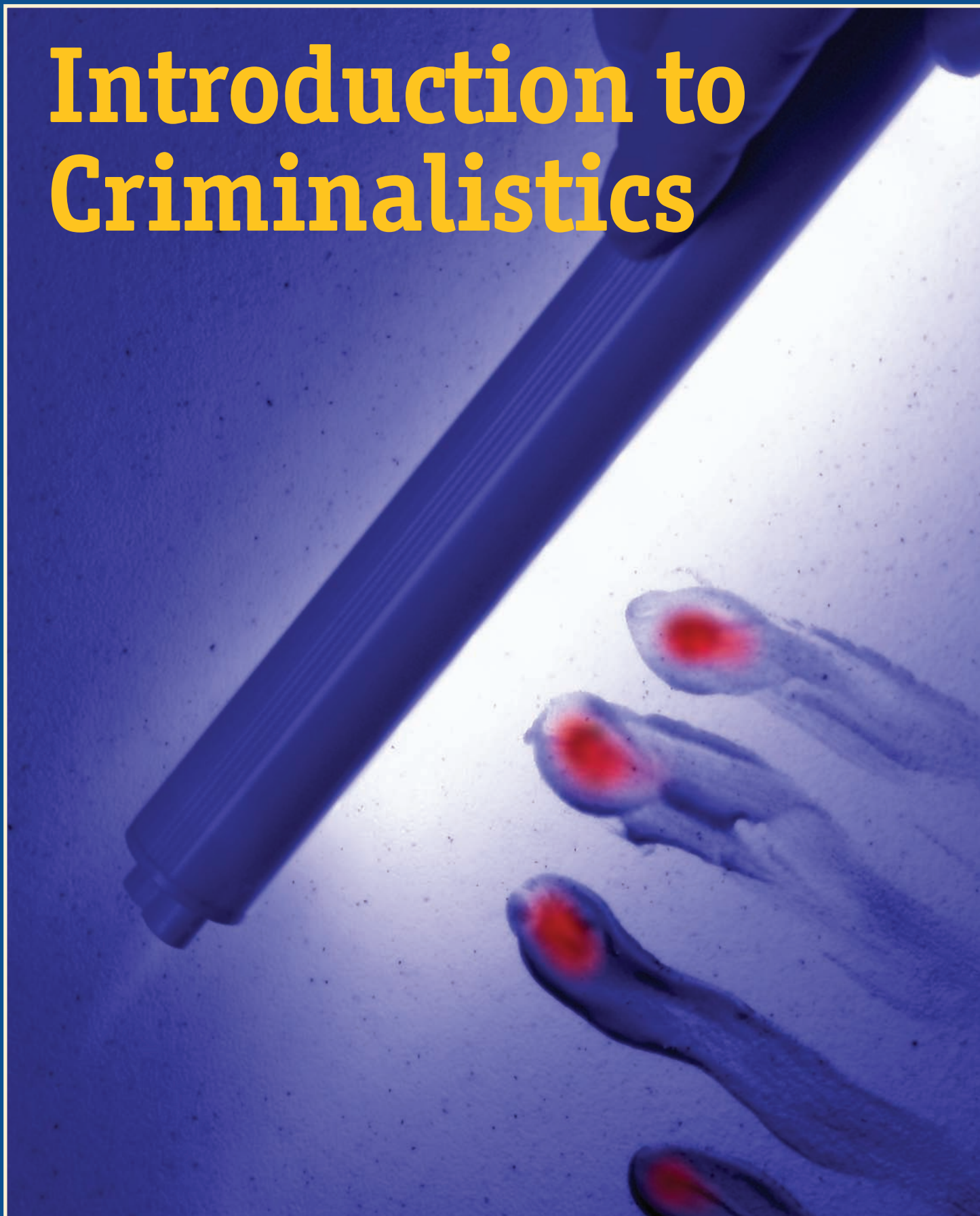


Introduction to Criminalistics





SECTION

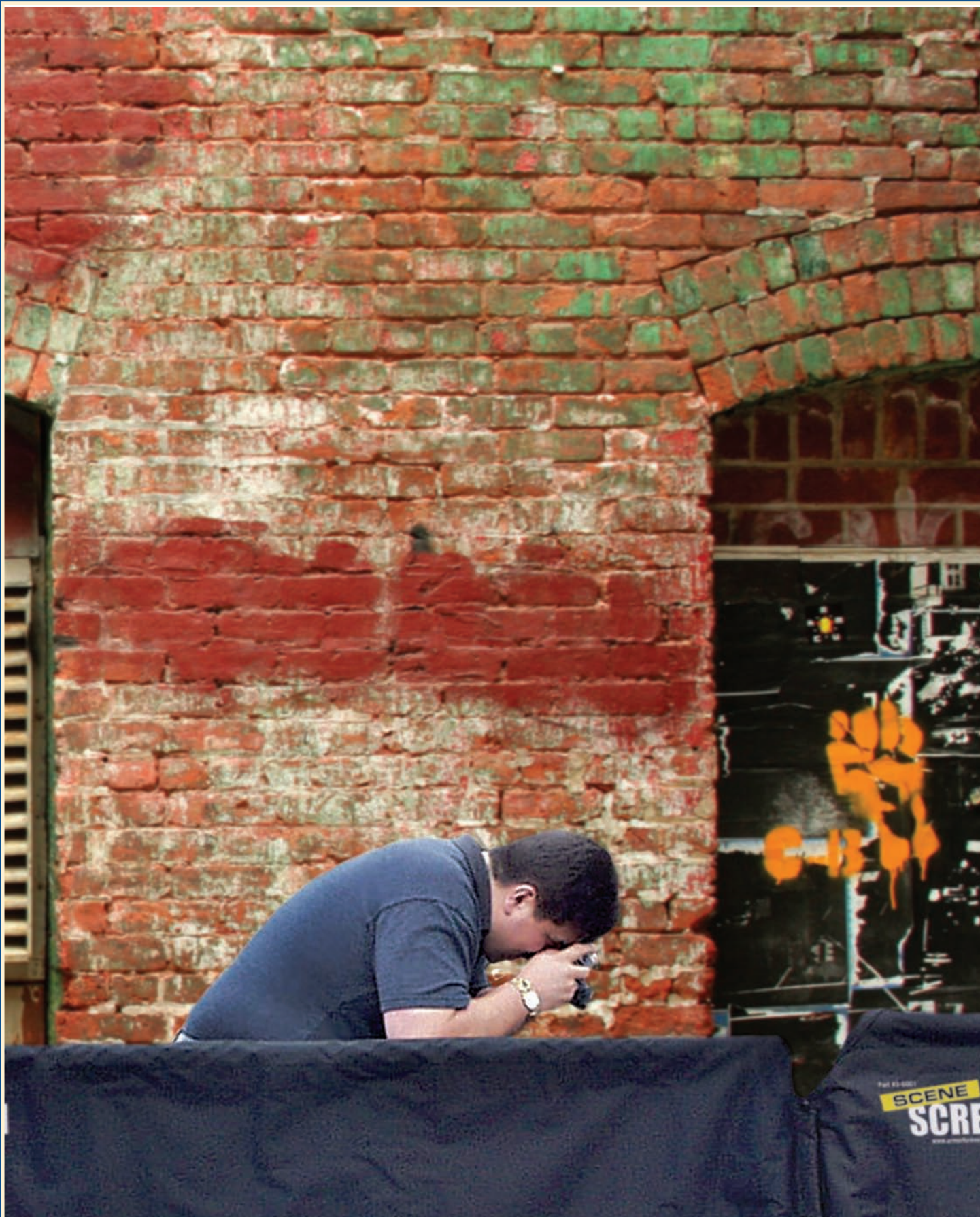


CHAPTER 1

Investigating the Crime Scene

CHAPTER 2

**Investigating and Processing
Physical Evidence**



Investigating the Crime Scene

CHAPTER

1

OBJECTIVES

In this chapter you should gain an understanding of:

- The steps taken to preserve a crime scene
- Documentation of the crime scene
- Ways to systematically search the crime scene
- Methods for collecting, preserving, identifying, packaging, and transporting evidence
- The chain of custody
- The Fourth Amendment and its application to the search and seizure of evidence

FEATURES

On the Crime Scene

Back at the Crime Lab

See You in Court

WRAP UP

Chapter Spotlight

Key Terms

Putting It All Together



YOU ARE THE FORENSIC SCIENTIST

In cases that involve capital crimes (such as murder), it is standard procedure to establish a pathway that will be used by all who enter the crime scene. This path begins outside the crime scene at the command center and leads to the focal point of the crime—the body. The location of the path is chosen to allow easy access while minimizing its impact on the crime scene.

1. As the location of the path is being decided, which constraints are placed on the investigators, and how do they minimize these constraints?
2. What are the first steps taken as the path is created?

Introduction

The collection and preservation of evidence are essential for any successful criminal investigation. Indeed, if all of the evidence and information surrounding the crime are not properly collected, preserved, and analyzed, the entire investigation may be jeopardized. In addition, the collection and preservation of evidence are accompanied by another essential element of crime scene investigation—namely, a record of what occurred at a particular time and location and which actions were taken by specific individuals.

Physical evidence is usually collected by the police or civilian crime scene technician and includes any and all relevant materials or objects associated with a crime scene, victim, suspect, or witness. Almost any object can be a piece of physical evidence under the right circumstances. Physical evidence can be collected at the scene of a crime from the body or area (such as a car, home, or workplace) of a victim, suspect, or witness. This chapter describes the methods and procedures followed by crime scene investigators in the processing of crime scenes.

Securing the Crime Scene

The first person to arrive at a crime scene is referred to as the first responder. The first responder's top priority is to offer assistance to any injured persons. By contrast, it is the responsibility of later responders or police officers to secure the crime scene. To safeguard evidence and minimize contamination, access to the scene must be limited, and any persons

found at the scene must be identified, documented, and then removed from the scene. As additional officers arrive, they will begin procedures to isolate the area, using barricades and police tape to prevent unauthorized persons from entering the scene.

The scene of a violent crime may be difficult to control. Reporters, friends or family members of the victim, and curious passersby may all want to get as close as possible. Anyone who enters the crime scene has the potential to (unintentionally) contaminate the crime scene and destroy evidence. The first responder must have the authority to exclude individuals from entering the scene and must also identify the family and friends of victims and/or suspects and remove them from the immediate area. All nonessential persons (including law enforcement officers not working on the case, media, politicians, and other parties) must be kept out of the crime scene.

Identifying, Establishing, Protecting, and Securing the Boundaries

The initial boundary established around the crime scene should be larger than the scene. This boundary can easily be shifted inward later but is not as easily enlarged because the surrounding areas may have been contaminated during the ensuing interval. The responding officers must document all actions and observations at the scene as soon as possible. This step is essential for preserving information that might otherwise be forgotten and for providing information that may substantiate or contradict later investigative leads and theories. Documentation should be permanently preserved as a part of the case record.



on the
**CRIME
SCENE**

The JonBenét Ramsey Murder

On Christmas Day in 1996, John and Patsy Ramsey attended a party a few blocks from their Boulder, Colorado, home along with their 6-year-old daughter, JonBenét. The Ramseys arrived home from the party around 9:30 P.M., carried JonBenét to her room, and put her to bed for the night. Shortly thereafter, the adults also went to bed.

Patsy awoke around 5 A.M. the next morning, went downstairs, and headed into the kitchen to make coffee. On the stairs she found a ransom note, addressed to John, that demanded \$118,000 for the return of JonBenét. The letter further stated that the girl was kidnapped by a “small foreign” faction and warned John to comply with the ransom demands or the child would be beheaded. The note also instructed John to expect a call between 8 A.M. and 10 A.M. the next day. Boulder’s 9-1-1 center recorded a call from Patsy at 5:25 A.M., and police arrived on the scene 7 minutes later.

Upon entering the Ramsey home, Boulder police focused on the ransom note and its instruction that a call would be forthcoming. The police waited for the call, along with John and Patsy, until the afternoon, but no call ever came. Despite the failure to receive any message from the purported kidnapper, the police did not mount a search of the house at this time.

By late afternoon, the police instructed John and a family friend to search the house for anything “unusual.” They were not accompanied by a detective or police officer. Unfortunately, John found the body of his slain child in the basement of the house. JonBenét had been beaten and strangled with a garrote fashioned from a rope and the handle of a paintbrush later found in the Ramsey basement. At this point the case was transformed from a kidnapping to a murder. Investigators who were brought to the crime scene found two different boot prints, fibers, the ligature used for the garrote, and DNA evidence.

Almost 10 years later, in 2006, John Karr—then living in Thailand—confessed to authorities that he had murdered JonBenét. Karr was extradited to Colorado from Thailand, and DNA tests were performed to ascertain the truthfulness of his admission. The DNA results proved that Karr was not implicated in the crime, however.

Patsy died in 2006 from ovarian cancer. This case remains unsolved.

The first responder should document the following items:

- The state of the scene upon arrival (including the location, condition, and appearance of people and any relevant objects).
- Existing conditions upon arrival. (Were the lights on or off? Were doors and windows closed, partially open, or fully open? Was the room ransacked?)
- All personal information concerning witnesses, victims, and suspects.
- Actions and statements of witnesses, victims, suspects, and all other personnel who entered or exited the scene.
- Any items that may have been moved and who moved them. (Moved items should not be restored to their original condition; crime scenes should be documented exactly as found.)

The first responders also must ensure that physical evidence is not lost, contaminated, or moved.

All physical evidence should be preserved for later identification, collection, and submission.

Once the boundaries of the crime scene have been established, a single path into and out of the scene should be created. All personnel are required to use this pathway to exit the scene so as to help preserve physical evidence. If any evidence is moved—even inadvertently—its original location must be documented. This step is especially important if reconstruction of the crime is to be attempted later. All personnel at the scene should be identified and their names recorded in case investigators need to interview these individuals or obtain known samples (such as fingerprints, hairs, or shoeprints) from them at a later time. By identifying all persons who entered or exited the scene and documenting whether they touched or moved any objects, investigators establish and safeguard the **chain of custody**.

Once a lead investigator arrives at the crime scene, it is his or her responsibility to direct the



FIGURE 1-1 The lead investigator directs the investigation.

investigation (**FIGURE 1-1**). The lead investigator's first task is to evaluate the scene to establish whether the scene should be processed for physical evidence. The collection and analysis of physical evidence can be a very timely and costly process, so some jurisdictions collect physical evidence only in instances of more serious crime. If the decision is made to process the scene for collection of physical evidence, then the lead investigator will direct and control the processing, starting with the recognition of physical evidence.

Documenting the Scene and the Evidence

The state of the crime scene must be thoroughly documented to permanently record the condition of the crime scene and its physical evidence. Documentation is the most important and time-consuming activity at the scene. It involves four major tasks:

1. Note taking
2. Photography
3. Sketching
4. Videography

Documentation is critical for a variety of reasons. From a legal perspective, maintaining the chain of custody proves that nothing was altered prior to analysis of the evidence. If any items at the crime scene have been moved, their original locations and the circumstances that led to their relo-

cation must be documented. A photograph of each object should be taken before and after its move. Maintaining the chain of custody also requires documenting who discovered a specific item, when it was discovered, what the item's appearance was, and who took control of the item at each of the stages from the item's recovery to its presentation in court. From a scientific standpoint, documentation later helps the analyst understand how the evidence relates to the overall scene and may suggest which types of evidence analysis to perform.

Even before documentation begins, the lead investigator may have developed a hypothesis about what occurred at the crime scene. The investigator then records facts that may corroborate, refute, or modify this hypothesis. The investigator also must anticipate various questions that may arise and be willing to look for evidence to help answer those questions. As the investigation proceeds, the working hypothesis may be modified, and the documentation and preservation of evidence may help lead to the development of a new scenario.

Note Taking

Notes document the core of the crime scene and physical evidence. These notes must be made in ink in a bound notebook, the pages of which have been previously numbered sequentially. Errors should never be corrected by erasure or by removal of pages but rather by simply crossing out errors with a pen and adding the corrected information. Likewise, no blank spaces should be left for observations or conclusions to be inserted later. All notations must be recorded in a strictly chronological order. Note taking starts with the first responders, who must log the time and place of arrival, appearance of the scene, names and addresses of persons present, and other pertinent information. Even medical personnel must keep logs of their activities at the scene.

All evidence must be documented in the notes. Notes are the principal way of refreshing one's memory months or years later, so they must contain sufficient details for this purpose. The condition of the evidence, the time of its discovery, the name of the discoverer, and the placement, collection, packaging, and labeling of the evidence must all be described, as must the eventual disposition of the evidence. This documentation may be done in a separate evidence log. Additionally, every photograph taken must be documented in the notes, including the film roll (for analog cameras) or file name (for

digital cameras), frame numbers, date, time, subject matter, location, camera settings, specialized lighting or film, and other relevant data. Sometimes such information is included in a separate photography log, as discussed later in this chapter.

An audio recording may be used to supplement the written notes. Alternatively, one may simply narrate while videotaping the scene. The advantage of this technique is that a lot of detail can be included without the cumbersome task of having to write it all down right away. However, soon after leaving the crime scene, the audio notes should be transcribed and combined with the original written notes so as to produce a new, complete set of written notes. It is essential that both the original written notes and any audiotape be preserved as evidence.

Written notes tie together all other forms of documentation. During subsequent hours, days, and weeks, they may reflect changes in the working hypotheses, a narrowing of the focus to a single hypothesis, additional forensic observations, and eventually a theory of the crime. During legal proceedings, the investigator's notes are made available to the defendant's attorney before trial. Defense attorneys may point out erasures and misspellings in the notes in an attempt to discredit the investigator—which is why such care must be taken when making the original notes.

Photography

Photographs of the crime scene must be taken without the photographer or anyone else disturbing elements of the scene (**FIGURE 1-2**). Ideally, all items will be in their original, undisturbed state. Any changes made to the items or their environment from the time of their original discovery must be documented in the notes.

A systematic series of photographs is the best way to record the crime scene and any pertinent physical evidence. This photo record should include three types of shots: overall, midrange, and close-up photos (**TABLE 1-1**). The crime scene investigator should take as many shots as practical, using proper guidelines.

Each crime scene should be photographed as thoroughly as possible. Wide-angle photos show where the crime occurred as well as the surrounding area, entrance, and exit. Intermediate distance photos show the location of evidence and its relationship to the entire scene. Close-ups record the



FIGURE 1-2 The items of evidence found at the scene of this safe burglary included a pack of cigarettes, a broken screwdriver, and the safety pin and tag from the fire extinguisher.

appearance of evidence at the crime scene as found by investigators.

If the crime occurred indoors, all walls, ceilings, and floors of the room and of any adjacent rooms should be photographed. If a body is present, it should be photographed from intermediate range to show its relationship to the crime scene (**FIGURE 1-3**). After the medical examiner's (ME's) staff has removed the body, the area under it should be photographed. Additional photographs should be taken of the crime scene from different angles and perspectives.

TABLE 1-1

Guidelines for Photographing a Crime Scene

Type of Shot	Techniques
Overall	<i>Interior:</i> Using the corners of the room as guides, take overlapping shots. Record all doors and windows. Attach camera to tripod so that a slower shutter speed can be used in low light to increase the depth of field and decrease shadows. <i>Exterior:</i> Record all structures, roads, paths, addresses, and street signs.
Midrange	Record a sequential series of shots that highlight the physical evidence within the crime scene. Use flash to brighten details.
Close-up	Record using side lighting and documentation placards at first. If shadows are present, activate the flash. Take shots with and without a scale or ruler.



FIGURE 1-3 Crime scene photographs should show the relationship of the victim's body to the rest of the crime scene. The numbered signs in this photo indicate the location of relevant evidence.

A series of close-up photos should be taken to record details about each piece of evidence and any victims, suspects, and witnesses. Close-ups should contain an evidence identifier (code number) and at least one scale (**FIGURE 1-4**), but preferably two scales held at right angles to each other to establish the proper dimensions of the object. Afterward, the same evidence can be photographed again without the scale and identifier. It may be necessary to take several shots of the same object under different lighting conditions.

A 35-mm single-lens reflex (SLR) is the camera of choice. Although investigators have used film SLR cameras for years, digital versions are quickly replacing analog models. The digital image produced is much easier to manipulate. Digital cameras also possess the additional advantage that several still shots can be stitched together electronically to form a three-dimensional panoramic view of the scene. When using such cameras, crime scene photographers must be careful to record the original digital image because digital photos that have been enhanced or altered by computer programs (such as Adobe® Photoshop®) may be deemed inadmissible in court.

As noted earlier, each photograph taken at a crime scene must be recorded in a photo log. This log should record the following data:

- Date and time
- Camera settings (F-stop and shutter speed)
- Film roll number and exposure number (for a film camera)

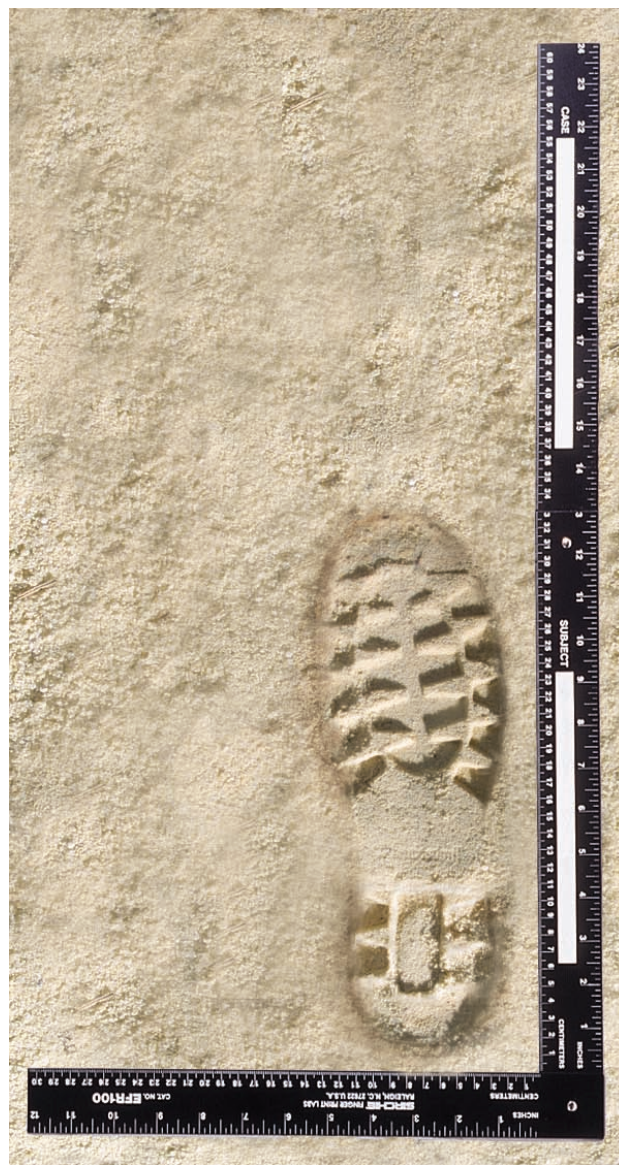


FIGURE 1-4 Rulers should be used with close-up photos to record the size of the evidence.

- File name and exposure number (for a digital camera)
- Type of shot (overall, midrange, or close-up)
- Distance to the subject
- Brief description

Sketching

While photographs are very useful in recording evidence and scene detail, they may produce a false sense of perspective and do not always present an accurate representation of the dimensions and spatial relationships. Therefore, after taking the neces-

The sketch is usually drawn from an overhead view. Three techniques can be used to record measurements for crime scene sketches: **triangulation method**, **baseline method**, and **polar coordinate method** (FIGURE 1-6). All three techniques require the technician to establish two fixed points. All subsequent measurements of the crime scene are then made relative to these points. Both fixed points must be permanent objects (such as the corner of a room, a tree, or a utility pole) that will not be moved as the crime scene is searched.

- Triangulation method: Measures the location of the evidence (x, y) from fixed points (A, B).
- Baseline method: Draws a line between the fixed points (A, B) and measures the distance to the evidence (x, y) at a right angle from this line.
- Polar coordinate method: Uses a transit or a compass to measure the angle from the north and the distance to the evidence (X). This method is most commonly used in a large-area crime scene (outside or in a warehouse) when

a wall or side of a building is used to establish the fixed points (A, B).

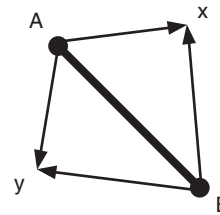
Later, as the case is being prepared for court, a computer professional will use a computer-aided design (CAD) program to prepare **finished sketches** based on the information contained in the investigator's rough sketches (FIGURE 1-7). These finished sketches will be suitable for courtroom presentation. In some instances, the CAD program may produce sketches that zero in on certain rooms or areas, showing bodies, firearms, blood spatters, and other items of interest.

Videography

Just as audio recording can be a valuable addition to written notes, so video recording may be used to complement still photography. A video is perhaps the best way to document the overall view of the scene because it shows the relationships of various pieces of evidence both to one another and to the scene.

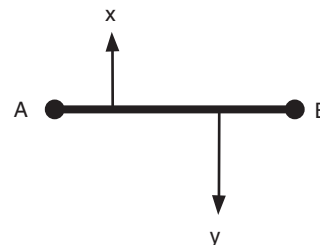
Triangulation

Points A and B are fixed.
Evidence x and y are measured from A and B.



Baseline

Points A and B are fixed.
Evidence x and y are measured along the line A - B and at right angles to the line A - B.



Polar Coordinate

Object X is a distance from wall A and 40° Northeast. A transit or compass is used to measure the angles.

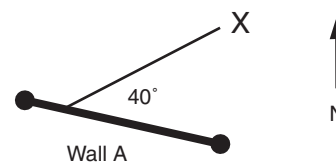


FIGURE 1-6 The three techniques used to record measurements at crime scenes are triangulation, baseline, and polar coordinate.

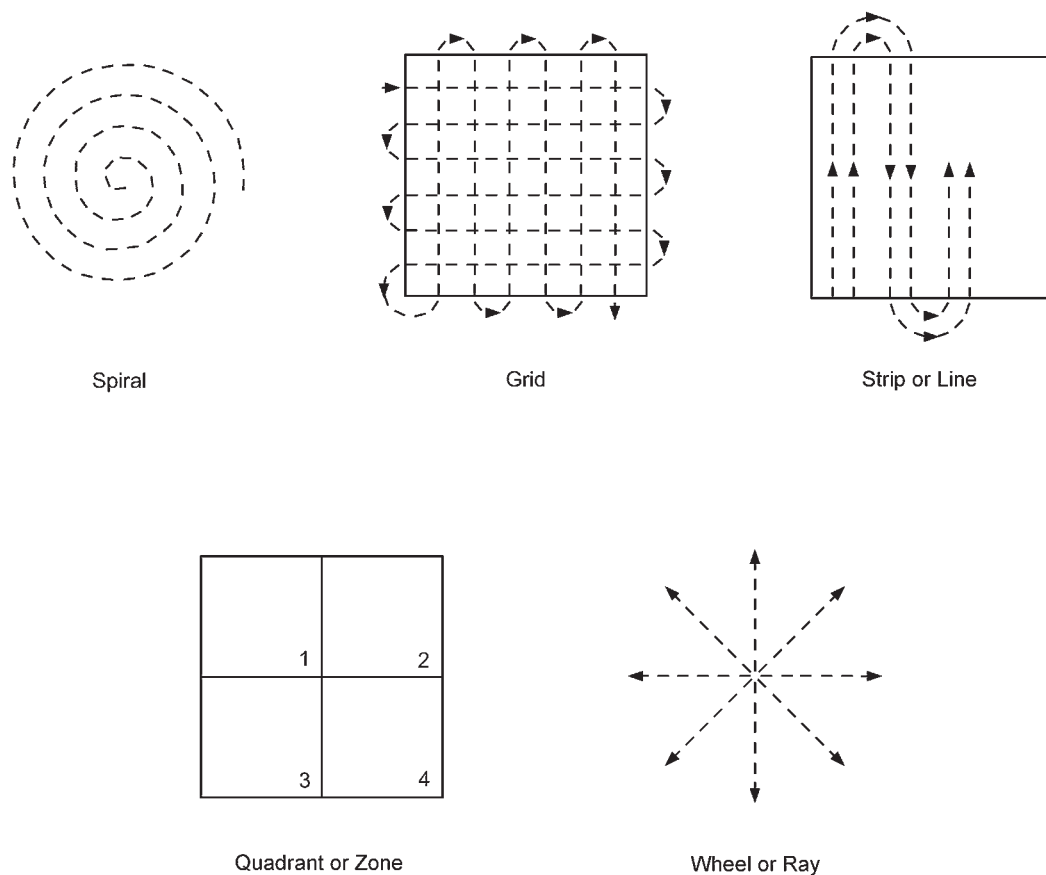


FIGURE 1-8 The five most common search patterns are spiral, grid, strip (or line), quadrant (or zone), and wheel (or ray).

where a subsequent criminal activity took place. It is not usually necessary to involve the forensic scientist in this search unless the evidence is very complex or the crime is a major one.

No matter which search pattern is selected, the search must be prioritized. Evidence that might potentially degrade must be collected first, and other evidence that is found nearby must not be disturbed. In particular, weather or traffic may impose

an order of search that is considered less than ideal. If the weather and circumstances permit, however, it is best to search outside crime scenes in daylight. The lead investigator also must be prepared to use special techniques (e.g., alternative lighting, chemical enhancement of stains) and highly trained personnel (e.g., blood spatter analysts, projectile trajectory analysts), both factors that may further restrict the order in which evidence is documented and collected.

Name	When This Technique Is Used
Spiral	Crime scenes with no physical boundaries (e.g., open field, water)
Grid	Large outdoor crime scenes
Strip (or line)	Outdoor crime scenes where a coordinator arranges many searchers
Zone (or quadrant)	Indoor crime scenes where different teams are assigned small areas to search and one searcher is assigned to several areas of equal size
Wheel (or ray)	Circular crime scenes

Recognition of Physical Evidence

The first step in processing the scene is the recognition of the gross (obvious) pieces of physical evidence (FIGURE 1-9). This process may begin as soon as the first responder appears on the scene and continues throughout the crime scene investigation. By the time the scene is ready to be processed, many of the more obvious pieces of physical evidence will undoubtedly have been discovered already.



FIGURE 1-9 Photograph the crime scene before collecting evidence.

The ability to recognize what is and what is not evidence is a skill that is best learned through experience. If every object present at the scene were documented, collected, and sent for analysis, the crime laboratory would quickly be overwhelmed. Conversely, if important evidence is not collected, a case might not be prosecuted successfully. Because recognition of physical evidence is so important, many police departments employ specialized evidence retrieval technicians for this purpose. More commonly, however, police on the scene will be responsible for evidence recognition, documentation, and collection. The investigator must ask, “What am I searching for?” The answer to this question depends on the nature of the particular crime (TABLE 1-3).

Collection, Preservation, Inventory, and Transportation of Physical Evidence

Once the discoverer, time of discovery, location, and appearance of evidence have been thoroughly documented, the evidence must be collected, preserved, inventoried, and packaged in preparation for submission to the crime lab. Exactly how this

TABLE 1-3

Evidence to Search for in Relation to the Crime

Crime	Type of Evidence
Homicide	Weapons, bullets, cartridges, and cross-transfer evidence (fingerprints, shoeprints, tire tracks, blood, hairs, fibers, or soil)
Arson	Accelerants and ignition devices
Burglary	Tool marks, broken glass, blood, fingerprints, and shoeprints
Pedestrian hit-and-run	Cross-transfer on both the vehicle (blood and tissue, fabric, hair, and fibers) and the pedestrian (paint, plastic, glass, and tire impressions)

process occurs depends on the type of evidence and local protocols.

Types of Evidence

A physical evidence sample that is collected at the crime scene is called a **questioned sample** (or an unknown sample) because it is an object with an unknown origin. One way to establish a connection between a questioned sample and a particular person or place is to secure a known sample from the relevant person or place for comparison. **Known samples** also are called control samples, reference samples, or standard samples. Sometimes, the known sample must be created by the forensic scientist. For example, a questioned handwritten note may be compared to a known sample by having the suspect submit samples of his or her handwriting. If a crime involves a gun, the forensic scientist will fire the suspect’s gun in a way that allows for recovery of the bullet. This bullet then becomes the known sample. The forensic scientist then can compare the scratches (rifling markings) on the known bullet to the unknown bullet and determine if they came from the same gun.

When forensic scientists begin to test evidence, they first seek to place the unknown sample into a class of objects, which limits the number of known samples to be used for comparison. The next step is **individualization**, the process of proving that a particular unknown sample is unique, even among members of the same class, or proving that a known sample and a questioned sample share a unique common origin. Complete individualization is currently possible for only a few types of evidence, including fingerprints, DNA, and physical matches (or “jigsaw fits”).



People of California v. O. J. Simpson

In the early summer of 1994, Nicole Brown Simpson (ex-wife of former football star O. J. Simpson) and her friend Ronald Goldman were stabbed to death, their bodies found in the front courtyard of Nicole's home. Because of a history of violence between O. J. and his ex-wife, O. J. was an obvious suspect.

At the crime scene, a great deal of blood was found on the ground. To the investigators, the multiple serious cuts made to the victims with a knife suggested that this was a personal and emotional crime. Detectives left footprints in the blood, did not follow proper protocol in collecting blood samples, and then drove around town on a hot day with the samples in their vehicles. Investigators entered O. J.'s home without a warrant and moved evidence before photographing and documenting it properly.

While none of these events was significant enough to compromise the evidence, collectively they suggested to jurors a lack of attention to detail, laziness, and, perhaps, intentional tampering on the part of investigators. Although other mistakes were made during the trial, the errors associated with the collection and preservation of evidence were enough to convince a jury that there was reasonable doubt about O. J.'s involvement in the crime.

Even though the DNA of O. J. was found at the crime scene and records showed that he had purchased a knife consistent with the wounds inflicted on Nicole, the errors made during evidence collection were too great for jurors to overcome. This case serves as an important reminder to investigators that how a crime scene is approached is critical to finding the truth, and how the scene is handled affects the way evidence will be presented to a jury.

Impression Evidence: Tire Tracks, Footprints, Tool Marks, Latent Fingerprints, and Palm Prints

Impression evidence often is developed or enhanced by use of specialized photographic techniques (alternative light sources and filters) and/or by application of chemical developers (e.g., fingerprint powder, ninhydrin, silver nitrate). Collection may be accomplished by photography, by physical lifting (with tape for fingerprints, gel for bite marks, or molding materials for tire impressions), or by actually seizing the entire object that holds the evidence.

Biological Evidence: Blood, Saliva, Semen, and Vaginal Fluids

Biological evidence often is located visually, but also by touch and smell. Often, it needs to be enhanced and/or developed via chemical means before analysis is possible. Swabs and gauze can be used to sample stains. Dried stains can be scraped with a scalpel. In addition, the entire object holding the stain (e.g., clothing, chair, door) may be taken or a portion of the object that is stained cut out of the object using a scalpel.

Firearms and Ammunition Evidence

Firearms and ammunition evidence is usually located by sight. Investigators should consider every firearm to be loaded, so their first priority should be to render the firearm safe (so that it will not discharge accidentally). If the recovering officer is not sure that the firearm has been rendered safe and is unable to do so, the firearms section of the crime laboratory should be contacted so that arrangements can be made to disarm the weapon. Firearms should be placed in paper envelopes, paper bags, or cardboard boxes. Plastic bags collect moisture, so they should not be used because they can cause the firearm to rust. Firearms should not be marked in any permanent way. Instead, a tag should be attached to the trigger guard with the appropriate identifying information.

Arson and Bomb Evidence

Arson and bomb evidence often is difficult to find. Such scenes frequently are filled with a large amount of debris, and potentially useful evidence may be washed away as the fire is extinguished. Arson evidence usually is located by sight and smell. Collect carpet, wood, and other absorbent materials located

close to the suspected origin of the fire or blast, place it in a clean paint can, and seal the can tightly. Material from different areas should be packaged separately. Place any suspected flammable liquids in a small glass bottle with a tight-fitting lid. The smooth surfaces of ignition devices, fuses, and exploded bomb components should be packed in separate bags and preserved for fingerprint development in the crime lab. Evidence collectors should not handle unexploded devices but rather should call the bomb squad in such instances.

Chemicals and Controlled Substances

Chemicals and controlled substances are located by visual observation (e.g., drugs, drug paraphernalia), by use of field (spot) tests, or by odor (e.g., humans, dogs). The entire sample found should be packaged, labeled, and sent to the crime lab.

Trace Evidence

Trace evidence includes items that are extremely small—even microscopic. These items are collected in a variety of ways, including with a forceps, tweezers, or gloved hand by scraping (e.g., the undersides of fingernails for blood and tissue evidence), taping (for lifting fingerprints), or vacuuming (for collection of hair and fibers). If necessary, the entire item containing the evidence, such as clothing or cars, can be collected and analyzed later.

When collecting trace evidence, the forensic technician must document and collect not only questioned samples but also known samples. For instance, if a victim is found to have soil on his clothing, it should be sampled. At the same time, it is essential to take several known soil samples from various areas of the scene. Also, hair and fiber samples from victims and suspects must be taken for later comparison with questioned hairs and fibers that may have been retrieved via vacuuming the scene.

To ensure the best outcome, the ME and investigators must work cooperatively to collect evidence. If a crime victim undergoes autopsy, for example, the ME will automatically collect organ and tissue samples for pathological and forensic analysis to establish the cause of death. In addition, blood samples will be taken for toxicological analysis.

The ME will routinely collect samples of the following items from the victim's body:

- Clothing
- Bullets (in case of a shooting victim)
- Hand swabs (to look for gunshot residue in case of a shooting victim)
- Fingernail scrapings
- Head and pubic hairs
- Blood
- Vaginal, anal, and oral swabs (in case of a sex crime)

Packaging Evidence

The type of packaging used depends on the evidence itself. The package must protect and preserve the evidence. Paper envelopes are routinely used for a variety of objects, such as paint chips, glass fragments, soil samples, hairs, and fibers (**FIGURE 1-10**). For liquid samples, it is crucial that the sample not evaporate. For small liquid samples, screw-cap glass bottles are satisfactory (**FIGURE 1-11**); larger samples can be put into a new paint can and then sealed (**FIGURE 1-12**).



FIGURE 1-10 Brown paper bags used for evidence collection may come preprinted with the necessary chain of custody form.



FIGURE 1-11 Wet or liquid samples may be placed in airtight jars. After the top is screwed on, the jar should be sealed with tape to prevent contamination.



FIGURE 1-12 Once the lid is in place, an airtight seal prevents evaporation of liquid evidence. The rubber septum in the lid later may be punctured with a syringe to take a sample for analytical purposes.

Blood is of special concern. While blood is commonly found at crime scenes, the DNA present in blood will degrade if the sample is not properly preserved. Moist blood that is placed in an airtight container readily supports the growth of mold and mildew; unfortunately, a sample that becomes contaminated in this way has no evidentiary value. For this reason, wet blood found at a crime scene should be allowed to air dry in place; once dried, it can be sampled by scraping and placing it in a paper envelope. Alternatively, a wet blood sample may be collected on a swab. The swab should be allowed to dry and then placed in a paper envelope.

Clothing can be put into large paper sacks. No folding of clothing is usually permitted, because this may potentially cause cross-transfer of trace evidence from one area of the garment to another.

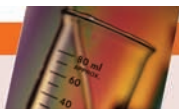
Generally, it is best to take the entire piece of evidence as it is found at the scene. This packaging method ensures that other trace evidence in the sample will also be available for the forensic exam-

iner. For example, doors, pieces of drywall, and flooring may be removed from the scene and sent to the lab. In cases of hit-and-run homicide, an entire car may be submitted. Only if the questioned sample is adhering to a huge structure should it be removed and submitted separately from the structure on which it was found.

Submitting Evidence to the Crime Laboratory

When evidence is collected at the scene, it is removed and stored temporarily in a separate evidence collection area, which is constantly guarded. Once all evidence is collected, it is ready to be transported and submitted to the crime lab or to an evidence storage area maintained by the police.

Evidence may be submitted to the crime lab either via mail or by personal delivery. Mail and parcel carriers have special regulations that may apply to shipment of evidence from a crime scene. Unloaded rifles and shotguns can be shipped by any person via the United States Postal Service (USPS), although the shipment must be to an addressee who holds a Federal Firearms License (FFL). Unlicensed individuals cannot ship unloaded handguns via the USPS, but those with an FFL can. Postal regulations prohibit the shipping of live ammunition, but both FedEx and United Parcel Service (UPS) permit such shipments. U.S. postal regulations also prohibit the shipping of certain chemicals, radiological agents, and explosives, but such materials and items often can be transported via either UPS or FedEx. Etiological agents (viable microorganisms and their associated toxins that can cause disease in humans) can be shipped in specially marked and constructed containers via registered mail.



BACK AT THE CRIME LAB

After assisting injured individuals at a crime scene, the responding officer needs to ensure the following steps are executed with the utmost proficiency to avoid compromising the investigation at this initial stage:

- Limit access to the crime scene.
- Identify, document, and remove any person(s) at the crime scene.
- Physically define the perimeter of the crime scene well beyond the actual observed crime site.
- Establish a single path in and out of the crime scene.
- Record all actions and observations as soon as possible.

Each item sent to the laboratory should be packaged separately. In addition, every shipment must include an evidence submission form, which provides essential details about the sample: the submitter's name, a case number, a list of items sent, a list of analyses requested for each piece of evidence, and a brief case history. The forensic scientist is not limited by the investigator's request for particular tests, however. In some cases, the results from the requested list of tests may prompt the forensic scientist to perform additional analyses. In other cases, the forensic scientist may decide that the requested examinations cannot be performed if the sample of evidence submitted is too small.

Chain of Custody

Once the case has moved to court, all evidence will be subject to questions about maintenance of the chain of custody, which is a written chronological record of each person who had an item of evidence in his or her possession. The prosecution must account for the evidence along every step of the way—from its discovery, to its collection, to its analysis, to its storage, to its transfer. Throughout the entire process, including court proceedings and appeals, the prosecution must maintain secure custody of the evidence.

The chain of custody starts with the original discoverer. Evidence should not be moved prior to its documentation and retrieval. If it is moved prior to its documentation and if all of the facts surrounding that movement are not documented completely in the notes, then the chain of custody has been broken, and a court may subsequently rule that the evidence is tainted and inadmissible. The chain of custody also is part of the reason why, when possible, evidence is sent in large pieces with identifying marks directly on it (such as the collector's name or initials, date, and description) rather than by cutting out or removing smaller portions that cannot be labeled individually. The case identifier and other pertinent information listed on packaging materials holding the evidence provide yet another means of trying to document the chain of custody. The chain of custody is preserved by making certain the investigator's notes completely document everything that happens to each piece of evidence at the scene.

A chain of custody form should be attached to each evidence container ([FIGURE 1-13](#)). Failure at

Case No. _____ Evidence/Property _____

TEAR HERE

SEALED BY _____

Date _____

FOLD HERE

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY

Agency _____ Case No. _____

Item No. _____ Offense _____

Suspect _____

Victim _____

Date and Time of Recovery _____

Recovered By _____

Description and/or Location _____

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

FROM	TO	DATE

TO USE:

- 1) Remove Release Liner from Flap.
- 2) Fold Where Indicated. BAG IS NOW SEALED.
- 3) Tear Where Indicated and Retain Evidence Receipt.

CAUTION: ATTEMPTS TO REOPEN WILL DISTORT SEALED AREA.

Condition of Bag when Opened: Sealed Other _____

Opened By: _____ Date _____

SHIRCH-ONE FINGER PRINT LABORATORIES, INC.
100 POWER PLACE
DUNSMVILLE, N.C. 27004
PHONE: (703) 554-2204, (800) 368-7311
FAX: (703) 554-2202, (800) 880-8957

CAT. NO. 881100

TO REMOVE CONTENTS — CUT ALONG BOTTOM

DO NOT CUT HERE TO OPEN — DO NOT CUT HERE TO OPEN — DO NOT CUT HERE TO OPEN

FIGURE 1-13 Each individual who handles a piece of evidence must complete the chain of custody form.

any stage to properly document who has possession of the evidence and what that person did with it (and when) can lead to contamination of the evidence and its subsequent exclusion at trial. Because every person who handles the evidence must be able to show an unbroken chain of custody, it is best practice to keep the number of individuals who come in contact with the evidence to an absolute minimum.

Criminal Evidence and the Fourth Amendment

One of the most frustrating experiences for police is the exclusion of incriminating evidence at trial. After expending all the effort involved with searching, identifying, packaging, shipping, and analyzing physical evidence, having that evidence later excluded from the court proceedings can be demoralizing. Although sometimes evidence may be excluded because of improper or undocumented

chain of custody, it is more often the case that somewhere during the investigation the suspect's **Fourth Amendment** privileges were violated. This situation most often occurs as the result of “unreasonable” search and seizure of evidence, as determined by the court. The seizure of all evidence must be done in compliance with the Fourth Amendment, which states:

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.

To obtain a **search warrant**, a law enforcement officer presents an affidavit to a neutral magistrate attesting to the fact that he or she has probable cause to believe that criminal activity is taking place on the premises to be searched. An **arrest warrant** is obtained in the same way, except that the officer declares that there is probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a crime. In either case, law enforcement officers can expect that they, and perhaps others, will have to give testimony explaining how they arrived at the conclusion of probable cause.

Probable cause is not defined in the Fourth Amendment, but rather is purely a judicial concept based on case law. Probable cause is a fairly minimal standard and is to be determined according to the “factual and practical considerations of everyday life on which reasonable and prudent men, not legal technicians, act” (*Brinegar v. United States*, 1949). The courts have ruled that:

In determining what is probable cause . . . we are concerned only with the question whether the affiant had reasonable grounds at the time of the affidavit . . . for the belief that the law was being violated on the premises to be searched; and if the apparent facts set out in the affidavit are such that a reasonably discreet and prudent man would be led to believe that there was a commission of the offense charged, there is probable cause . . . (*Dumbra v. United States*, 1925).

In particular, the magistrate will give significant weight to the following sources of information:

- An informant who has previously been proven reliable
- An informant who implicates himself or herself
- An informant whose testimony has been at least partly corroborated by police

- A victim of the crime being investigated
- A witness to the crime being investigated
- Another police officer

The list of what may be seized with a search warrant is extensive. Contraband and the “fruits and instrumentalities of crime” are subject to seizure. The 1967 case of *Warden v. Hayden* also established that such evidentiary items as fingerprints, blood, urine samples, fingernail and skin scrapings, voice and handwriting exemplars, conversations, and other documentary evidence may be obtained via warrants. There are limits to what the magistrate will allow, however. For example, law enforcement personnel are not permitted to administer an agent to induce vomiting or to require a suspect to undergo surgery under anesthesia to retrieve a bullet from the chest. By contrast, an individual may be detained on the reasonable grounds that his or her natural bodily functions (i.e., defecation, urination) will produce evidence that is held internally.

Exceptions to the Fourth Amendment

Even though the Fourth Amendment requires officers to have a warrant before conducting a search, the vast majority of searches and seizures occur without a warrant. Over time, the U.S. Supreme Court has issued a number of exceptions to the rights that are afforded by the Fourth Amendment, including border searches, consent searches, search incident to an arrest, plain view doctrine, emergency exceptions, open fields, stop and frisk procedures, and vehicle inventories.

Border Searches

A customs search at a border was authorized by the First Congress. Such searches and seizures require no warrant, no probable cause, and not even any degree of suspicion.

Consent Searches

An individual can waive his or her Fourth Amendment privileges and consent voluntarily and knowingly to a search of either his or her person or premises by an officer without a warrant.

Search Incident to an Arrest

Arrests can occur in one of two ways. First, an arrest warrant may be obtained and then executed

with an ensuing arrest. Second, a law enforcement officer is allowed to arrest a person in a public place and without a warrant. The person must have, on probable cause, committed a felony or have, in the presence of the officer, committed a misdemeanor. Searches of the arrestee and the area under his or her immediate control are permitted to protect the officer from harm, prevent the destruction of evidence, and seize items that the arrestee might otherwise use to escape.

Plain View Doctrine

If law enforcement officers are legally in a position where they can plainly see contraband or other evidence, they can seize it without a warrant. The reasoning is that a person's expectation of privacy is small for those things that he or she willingly exposes to others, including things exposed in the individual's home.

Emergency Exceptions

When police arrive at the scene of a crime, if they have reasonable suspicion that an injured person is inside a dwelling, they may enter the premises without a warrant to render emergency medical attention. They also may do a sweep of the premises looking for additional victims and perpetrators. During this sweep, they can look only in exposed areas and likely hiding spots. Police also may enter locations without permission to assist at fire scenes and other emergencies.

Open Fields

This exception is similar to the plain view doctrine. It holds that an individual has no expectation of privacy in open fields, which, by their very nature, are open and exposed to public view.

Stop and Frisk Procedures

Law enforcement officers may pat down a suspicious person whom they fear may be armed and dangerous.

Vehicle Inventories

Vehicles present a special law enforcement problem. Because a vehicle may quickly leave the jurisdiction of the investigating officers, whenever a driver or an occupant of a vehicle is arrested, the need to search the vehicle may be immediate.

The Supreme Court and the Fourth Amendment

The Supreme Court has ruled in two cases involving seizure of evidence at a crime scene without a warrant.

Mincey v. Arizona (1978)

On October 28, 1974, one undercover police officer and several plainclothes officers raided an apartment occupied by Rufus Mincey, who was suspected of dealing drugs. A shootout ensued, during which Mincey shot and killed the undercover officer. Three occupants of the apartment were wounded, including Mincey. The only actions taken by the narcotics agents at the scene were a search for additional victims and a call for medical care for the wounded individuals. Within 10 minutes of the shooting, two homicide detectives arrived and took charge of the scene. They conducted a 4-day search of the apartment, without a warrant, including extensive sketching and photographing; opening drawers, cabinets, and cupboards; examining all objects contained therein; ripping up carpets; digging bullet fragments out of floors and walls; emptying clothing pockets; and completing an inventory of the contents of the premises. In total, they confiscated 200 to 300 objects.

Mincey, who was interrogated in the hospital by detectives while he was barely conscious, was indicted for, and later convicted of, murder, assault, and various narcotic offenses. Both during the original trial and during the subsequent appeal, Mincey's attorneys complained that much of the evidence against him was obtained during the warrantless 4-day search and that his statements made in the hospital were not voluntary. The Arizona Supreme Court reversed the homicide and assault convictions on state grounds but let the narcotics convictions stand, holding that the evidence obtained in the search of a homicide scene was proper and that the hospital statements were voluntary. In essence, the Arizona Supreme Court reasoned that a warrantless search of a homicide scene is reasonable, given the seriousness of the crime. Upon appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1978, the court ruled in Mincey's favor, saying:

The search cannot be justified on the ground that no constitutionally protected right of privacy was invaded, it being one thing to say that one who is legally taken into police custody has a lessened right of privacy in his person, and quite another to argue that he also has a lessened



SEE YOU IN COURT

In the early 1980s, in a juvenile court in Canton, Ohio, an attorney appointed to represent two juveniles facing serious felony charges made a startling discovery. The two suspects had been charged with the brutal armed robbery of an elderly couple in their own home. Using a hammer as a weapon, the perpetrators beat the couple and took two pillowcases full of stolen property. Within minutes after police received the call, officers had located the two juveniles, each of whom was carrying a bag. This is where the problem began.

Officers from three jurisdictions—city, county, and township—caught the suspects, and each wanted a part of the case. Hence, the officers divided the stolen goods into three piles, never noting which item came from which pillowcase. The officers returned to the scene of the crime for a “show up,” where witnesses can identify the suspects. The officers pooled all of the goods on the hood of a police car and asked the victims to identify the stolen goods, which they did. The officers then redivided the stolen property for “bagging and tagging.”

The two juveniles were facing a hearing motion, known as a waiver, to be tried as adults. The state admitted each piece of evidence on the record, employing one officer who obligingly identified each item as well as the person who bagged the evidence and initialed the bag. On cross-examination, a second officer was called to the stand and testified that the first officer was the one who had bagged and tagged the evidence. The trial court judge halted the hearing and ordered counsel into chambers.

Because the chain of custody had been destroyed, the trial could not continue. The suspects pled guilty to juvenile charges and went to juvenile detention for the maximum sentence of 3 years. As these officers discovered, the chain of custody is critical every step of the way, from the crime scene to the courtroom.

The primary error on the part of the officers was the division of evidence. Here is where the chain of custody was destroyed. Evidence only is valuable in context with its location at the scene and other items of evidence. When the officers divided the evidence in what appeared to be a random method, the evidence lost its value. The second mistake was the repooling of evidence at the scene for the witnesses to look over. Evidence was mixed together, with no note of each item’s location and context. Third, the evidence was redivided for “bagging and tagging,” again with no context. All items of evidence must be collected singularly from the scene. On the chain of custody form, the investigator must note the location of each item relative to other items at the scene (both permanent landmarks and other items of evidence) with measurements and accompany those notes with a photo of the item including an evidence marker.

While the chain of custody command may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, there is no argument about one point: The evidence collection procedures must ensure that the item of evidence is collected at the scene in context with the scene itself.

right of privacy in his entire house. Nor can the search be justified on the grounds that a possible homicide inevitably presents an emergency situation, especially since there was no emergency threatening life or limb, all persons in the apartment having been located before the search began.

The court ruled that the seriousness of Mincey’s offense was not enough to necessitate a warrantless search, because there was no indication that evidence would be lost, destroyed, or removed while investigators obtained a search warrant, and there was no indication that a warrant would have been difficult to obtain.

Michigan v. Tyler (1978)

In this Supreme Court case, a local fire department responded to a call about a fire in Loren Tyler and Robert Tompkins’ furniture store, shortly before midnight on January 21, 1970. Plastic containers holding a suspected flammable liquid were discovered at about 2 A.M., and the chief summoned police investigators. A detective took several photos but stopped his investigation because of extensive smoke and steam. By 4 A.M., the fire had been extinguished, and the chief and detective left, taking the plastic containers with them. At about 8 A.M. the next day, the chief and an assistant reentered

the scene to make a cursory inspection. An hour later, the assistant and the detective made another examination and removed evidence. On February 16, 1970, a member of the Michigan State Police arson section visited the site and took photos; the same investigator subsequently made several additional visits. During these visits, various pieces of physical evidence were retrieved, including a portion of a fuse.

Tyler and Tompkins were charged with conspiracy to burn real property and other offenses. Evidence retrieved from the building as well as the arson investigator's testimony were used to obtain their convictions. The defendants' attorneys objected to the testimony and evidence, saying that no warrant was issued, nor had consent been granted for the searches and seizures. The Michigan State Supreme Court reversed the verdicts and remanded the case for a new trial. The State of Michigan appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which upheld the ruling of the Michigan Supreme Court, saying that, "A burning building clearly presents an exigency

of sufficient proportions to render a warrantless entry 'reasonable,' and, once in the building to extinguish a blaze, and for a reasonable time thereafter, firefighters may seize evidence of arson that is in plain view and investigate the causes of the fire."

The Supreme Court concluded that the later warrantless entries were not part of the initial emergency circumstances and, therefore, violated the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. The court excluded evidence obtained during these entries from the respondents' retrial.

Conclusion

The underlying message of the rulings of the Supreme Court is clear. While various Fourth Amendment exceptions permit law enforcement officials and medical personnel to enter a crime scene, render aid, and collect evidence in plain view, officers must obtain a search warrant before they conduct a careful, detailed examination of the crime scene.

WRAP UP



YOU ARE THE FORENSIC SCIENTIST SUMMARY

1. The investigators must make a calculated estimate of the path taken by the criminal at the crime scene and, if possible, the path taken by the victim. The pathway the investigators use to access the scene must not coincide with the path taken by either the perpetrator(s) or the victim(s).
2. During its creation, the route of the pathway is carefully photographed. The photos should include long- and medium-range shots to record the pathway's overall appearance before many individuals travel on it. Additionally, images of the focal point(s) of the crime scene should be taken from the pathway using a telephoto lens before it is disturbed in any way. Any items of evidence located on or near the path must be photographed and then packaged.

Chapter Spotlight

- When arriving at the crime scene, the first and foremost responsibility of an investigator is to identify, establish, protect, and secure the boundaries of the crime scene. Upon arrival, the investigator should document the state of the crime scene, any existing conditions, and any personal information concerning witnesses, victims, and suspects.
- A piece of evidence is either a questioned sample or a known sample. A questioned sample (also called an unknown sample) must be compared to evidence with known origins.
- Evidence is first placed within a class of objects, which limits the number of known samples to which it may be compared. After classification, evidence undergoes individualization—the process of identifying the sample as a unique specimen.
- Documenting the scene requires specific and exact notes that allow the investigator to recall—sometimes years later—the process of events and details uncovered.
- Scene documentation should include the following measures:
 - A working hypothesis of the crime
 - Notes, either handwritten or tape recorded (to be transcribed later)
 - Overall, midrange, and close-up photographs
 - Video for setting the scene and providing a better sense of item placement
 - Sketches based on three main orientation techniques—triangulation, baseline, and polar coordinate
- The search for evidence may occur in several patterns: spiral, grid, strip, zone, or wheel.
- The treatment of evidence, including its collection, transportation, and preservation, is specific to the type of evidence involved. For example, blood samples need to be treated in a very different manner than hair, alcohol, or glass fragment samples.
- A clear and concise chain of custody is vital to maintain the best prosecutorial case.
- Search and seizure rules are continually undergoing revisions through court challenges.

Key Terms

Arrest warrant A judicial order requiring that a person be arrested and brought before a court to answer a criminal charge.

Baseline method A technique used to record measurements for crime scene sketches that draws a line between the fixed points (A, B) and measures the distance to the evidence (x, y) at a right angle from this line.

Chain of custody The chronological record of each person who had an item of evidence in his or her possession and when they had it.

Finished sketch A drawing made by a professional that shows the crime scene in proper perspective and that can be presented in court.

Fourth Amendment This amendment in the U.S. Constitution gives citizens the right to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Individualization The process of proving that a particular unknown sample is unique, even among members of the same class, or proving that a known sample and a questioned sample share a unique common origin.

Known sample Standard or reference samples from verifiable sources.

Physical evidence Any object that provides a connection between a crime and its victim or between a crime and its perpetrator.

Polar coordinate method A technique used to record measurements for crime scene sketches, using a transit or a compass to measure the angle from the north and the distance to the evidence (X). This method is most commonly used in a large-area crime scene (outside or in a warehouse) when a wall or side of a building is used to establish the fixed points (A, B).

Questioned sample A sample of unknown origin.

Rough sketch A drawing made at the crime scene that indicates accurate dimensions and distances.

Search warrant A court order that gives the police permission to enter private property and search for evidence of a crime.

Secondary crime scenes Sites where subsequent criminal activity took place.

Trace evidence Evidence that is extremely small or is present in limited amounts that results from the transfer from the victim or crime scene to the suspect.

Triangulation method A technique used to record measurements for crime scene sketches, measuring the location of the evidence (x, y) from fixed points (A, B).

Putting It All Together

Fill in the Blank

1. A physical evidence sample that is collected at the crime scene is called a(n) _____ sample.
2. Known samples are also called _____ samples.
3. A known sample that has been produced is sometimes called a(n) _____.
4. _____ has the responsibility for securing the crime scene.
5. The boundary around the crime scene should be _____ than the scene could possibly be.
6. As soon as is possible, the responding officer at a crime scene should _____ all of his or her actions and observations at the scene.
7. The first responders must ensure that _____ is not lost, contaminated, or moved.
8. The _____ has the responsibility of directing the crime scene investigation.
9. Once the boundaries of the crime scene have been established, a(n) _____ path into and out of the scene is created.
10. The taking of _____ documents the core of the crime scene and the physical evidence.

11. Photographs of the crime scene must show all items in their _____, _____ state.
12. _____ photos are used to record details about each piece of evidence.
13. An investigator only needs to draw a(n) _____ sketch of the crime scene.
14. As the case is being prepared for court, a(n) _____ will prepare finished sketches of the crime scene based on information in the investigator's rough sketch.
15. Four common search patterns recommended by the FBI are _____, _____, _____, and _____.
16. Impression evidence is developed or enhanced by the use of specialized _____ techniques and the application of _____ developers.
17. Biological evidence is developed by _____ means.
18. The first priority of an investigator who locates a firearm at a crime scene is to _____.
19. Carpet samples close to suspicious fires are collected and placed in a(n) _____.
20. Trace evidence is collected manually by _____, _____, and _____.
21. List four types of evidence that may be retrieved by the medical examiner from a deceased victim: _____, _____, _____, and _____.
22. Whenever possible, evidence should be _____ (left on or taken off) the object on which it is found.
23. As evidence is collected, it is temporarily stored in a collection area that is constantly _____.
24. Crime laboratories require a(n) _____ to accompany all evidence shipments.
25. From its original finding through court proceedings, the prosecution must maintain the _____ of the evidence.
26. Evidence is most often excluded from trial because of violations of the defendant's _____ rights.
27. To obtain a search warrant, a law enforcement officer must show _____.
28. In determining probable cause, the magistrate may consider _____, _____, _____, and _____.
29. When police arrive at the scene of a crime, if they think an injured person is inside, they can enter the premises without a warrant because of the _____ exception to the Fourth Amendment.

True or False

1. A forensic scientist working in a crime lab is able to perform only those tests that are requested by the investigating officer.
2. If evidence is moved prior to documenting the crime scene, then the chain of custody is broken.
3. Probable cause is clearly defined in the Fourth Amendment.
4. There are strict limits to what a warrant allows to be seized.
5. Searches at U.S. borders require warrants.
6. If illegal contraband is in plain view, a law enforcement officer can seize it without a warrant.
7. In the case of *Mincey v. Arizona*, the Supreme Court ruled that a warrant should have been obtained.
8. In the case of *Michigan v. Tyler*, the Supreme Court ruled that no Fourth Amendment violations were committed by the firefighters' entry to extinguish the fire.

Review Problems

- One evening about dusk, a man was walking his dog along a local street when the dog started to bark and then ran into the bushes along the road. When the man chased after his dog, he discovered his dog barking at a dead body concealed in the bushes. It was mid-summer, the temperature was 78°F, and the day had been sunny. Heavy rain was predicted for the next day. Luckily, the man was carrying his cell phone; he called 9-1-1 to report his findings. He investigated the body from a safe distance and learned that the victim had experienced bleeding from his chest. After 10 minutes, the police responded and began to interview the man. Describe in detail the responsibilities of the first responding officer.
- The lead investigator arrived on the scene of the crime described in Problem 1 and determined that the scene should be searched for physical evidence. One of the officers drew a rough sketch of the crime scene (FIGURE 1-14).

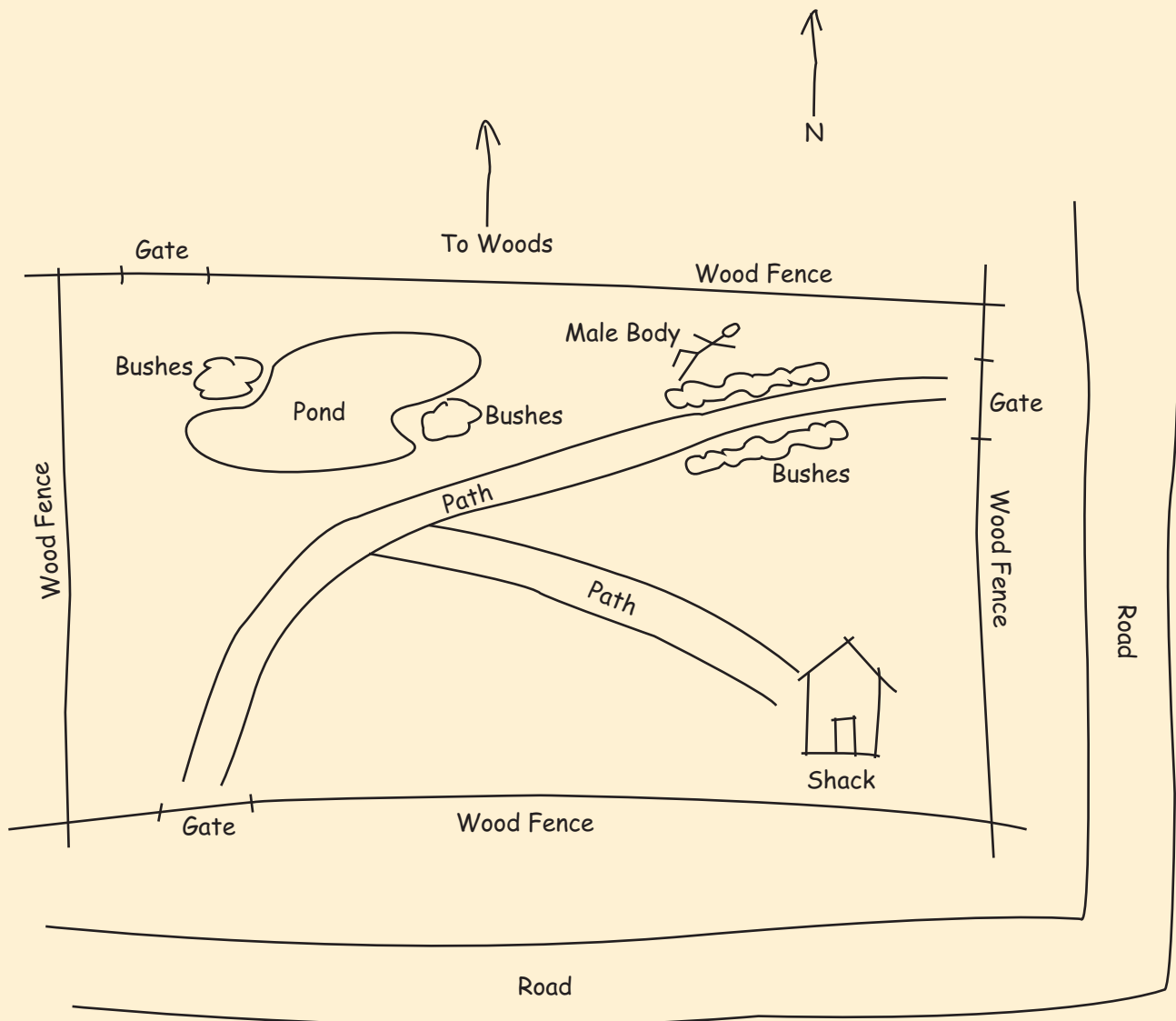


FIGURE 1-14 Rough sketch of the crime scene.

Describe in detail how the lead investigator should now complete the search for physical evidence. What steps will he or she take to ensure that the evidence is not cross-contaminated?

3. One of the officers searching the scene described in Problems 1 and 2 found a bloody knife on the footpath at the entry to the woods. From a distance it appeared to be the murder weapon, and the handle of the knife may have fingerprint impressions left in the blood. How should the knife be handled? Should a swab sample be taken? If so, where on the knife? How can the possible fingerprints be preserved? How should the officer proceed?
4. When the following objects are transported to the crime lab, how should they be packaged?
 - a. Blood (wet)
 - b. Blood (dry)
 - c. Paint chips
 - d. Arson liquid accelerant
 - e. Carpet from arson scene
 - f. Firearms
 - g. Impression evidence
5. An officer responding to a homeowner reporting a burglary found a broken window at the rear of the house on the first floor. He determined that the burglary had taken place while the owner was away and that the owner had discovered the robbery when he returned home. The officer called the crime lab, and a forensic examiner arrived on the scene. List in detail which steps the examiner should take to recover all possible evidence that might have been left at the scene of the crime.

Further Reading

- Becker, R. *Crime Scene Investigation*, ed 2. Sudbury, MA: Jones and Bartlett, 2005.
- Fisher, B. *Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation*, ed 7. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 2003.
- Gardner, R. M. *Practical Crime Scene Processing and Investigation*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 2005.
- Lee, H., and Harris, H. *Physical Evidence in Forensic Science*. ed 2. Tucson, AZ: Lawyers and Judges Publishing, 2006.
- Lee, H., Palmbach, T., and Miller, M. *Henry Lee's Crime Scene Handbook*. London: Academic Press, 2001.
- Jones, P. *Practical Forensic Digital Imaging: Applications and Techniques*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 2010.
- Redsicker, D. *The Practical Methodology of Forensic Photography*, ed 2. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 2001.
- SWGIT, Scientific Working Group on Imaging Technology, International Association for Identification, <http://www.theiai.org/guidelines/swgit>.
- Technical Working Group for Bombing Scene Investigation. *A Guide for Explosion and Bombing Scene Investigation*. Washington, DC: National Institutes of Justice and U.S. Department of Justice, 2000.
- Technical Working Group for Crime Scene Investigation. *Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for Law Enforcement*. Washington, DC: National Institutes of Justice and U.S. Department of Justice, 2000.
- Technical Working Group for Fire/Arson Scene Investigation. *Fire and Arson Scene Evidence: A Guide for Public Safety Personnel*. Washington, DC: National Institutes of Justice and U.S. Department of Justice, 2000.
- Vince, J. J., Jr., and Sherlock, W. E. *Evidence Collection*. Sudbury, MA: Jones and Bartlett, 2005.

<http://criminaljustice.jbpub.com/criminalistics>

Answers to Review Problems

Interactive Questions

Key Term Explorer

Web Links

<http://criminaljustice.jbpub.com/criminalistics>