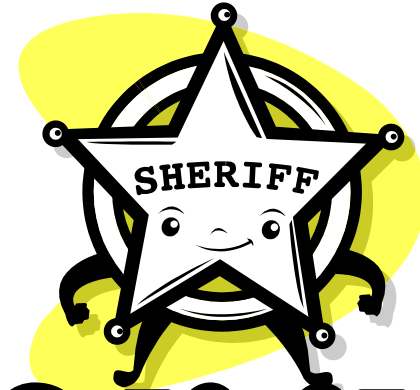


Set #1

 Daily CSI



CSI Challenge

Name That Organization

There are many organizations that work in criminal cases and investigations. Can you name the organizations with these acronyms?

- 1. FBI**
- 2. CIA**
- 3. ATF**
- 4. NYPD**
- 5. RCMP**
- 6. CSIS**



The answers are ...

- 1. FBI** Federal Bureau of Investigations
- 2. CIA** Central Intelligence Agency
- 3. ATF** Bureau of Alcohol-Tobacco-Firearms
- 4. NYPD** New York Police Department
- 5. RCMP** Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- 6. CSIS** Canadian Security Intelligence Service

There are many organizations that work in criminal cases and investigations. Can you name the organizations with these acronyms?

1. LVFD

2. SS


3. ICPO

4. CSI



The answers are ...

- 1. LVFD** Las Vegas Fire Department
- 2. SS** Secret Service
- 3. ICPO** International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)
- 4. CSI** Crime Scene Investigator



Crime Scene Basics

Forensic Science



Crime Scene Vocabulary

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** from **witnesses** or **victims**.

Physical evidence refers to **any material present** at the crime scene, **on the victims**, or **in a suspect's possession**.

Trace evidence refers to **physical evidence** that is **found in small but measurable amounts**, (*strands of hair*, *fibers*, or *skin cells*).

What will evidence collected at a scene do for the investigation?

- May **prove** that a crime has been committed
- Establish **key elements** of a crime
- Link a **suspect** with a crime scene or a victim
- Establish the **identity** of a victim or suspect
- Corroborate verbal **witness** testimony
- Exonerate the **innocent**.
- Give **detectives** leads to work with in the case



What evidence can be found at a crime scene?

Brainstorm with your group to come up with a list of evidence you might find at a crime scene.



Crime Scene Personnel

POLICE OFFICERS: first to arrive. **Responsibilities include:**

- Securing the scene
- Protects evidence
- * Collect witness statements
- * Detains persons of interest

CSI UNIT: documents & collects evidence from the scene.

CROWN PROSECUTOR: arranges search warrants of property or arrest warrants for individuals.

MEDICAL EXAMINER: determines cause of death.

SPECIALISTS: (*entomologists, traffic analyst, psychologists, accountants*) provide expert analysis.

DETECTIVES: specially trained officers among the ranks

- * Commissioner (1)
- * Assistant Commissioner (25)
- * Superintendent (106)
- * Staff Sergeant (677)
- * Corporal (2770)
- * Deputy Commissioner (6)
- * Chief Superintendent (46)
- * Inspector (284)
- * Sergeant (1499)
- * Constable (9698)

Crime Scene Protocol

Step 1: Interview

Interview **officers, victim & witnesses** to determine what allegedly happened. This **information may not be factual** but it will provide leads.

Step 2: Examine

Help identify possible evidence, **points of entry & exit**, and outline the **general layout of the crime scene**.

Step 3: Document

Create a **digital record of the scene** to demonstrate the layout, **positioning** of the deceased or other evidence within the crime scene.

Step 4: Process

The technician will process the crime scene for evidence, (physical & testimonial). Technicians are responsible to **identify-evaluate-collect & STUDY physical evidence** for **further analysis in a laboratory**.

Crime Scene Protocol

Investigating the Evidence

Drug Chemistry – Determines presence of controlled substances.

Trace Chemistry - Identify material from fires-explosions-paints-glass.

Microscopy – Identify hairs, fibers, woods, soils, building materials, insulation etc.

Biology/DNA – Analyzes body fluids & dried stains (*blood-semen-saliva, cells under nails*)

Toxicology – Looks for presence of drugs-toxins-poisons in body fluids or tissues.

Investigating the Evidence

Latent Prints - Identify impressions from **hands-feet-shoes-ears-lips** or **tire treads**.

Ballistics (Firearms) – Study **fired bullets-cartridges-guns & gunpowder patterns** on people and objects.

Toolmarks – Examines crime scene for damage, (**hammer or screw driver used to break a door**).

Questioned Documents – Examines **handwriting, ink, paper, writing instruments, or printers, to identify its origin**.

Collecting Crime Scene evidence

TYPES OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tcKA_IIVKjl

Some types of physical evidence may come from a specific person, place or thing, however most physical evidence may be associated to a certain class or group.

Individualization of Physical Evidence:

- **Is UNIQUE**; can be directly **linked to a specific person** and **or source** (ie *fingerprints, DNA, tool marks, bullet, dental impressions etc*)

Identification of Physical Evidence:

- **Shares a COMMON source**; can be grouped into a **class of items having similar properties** (ie *clothing item, shoe print (no wear pattern), blood type etc*)

Practice: IDENTIFIED vs INDIVIDUALIZED

IDENTIFIED	Paper clip	IDENTIFIED	Belt
INDIVIDUALIZED	Library card	IDENTIFIED	Acrylic nail
INDIVIDUALIZED	Credit Card Receipt	IDENTIFIED	Textbook
INDIVIDUALIZED	Debit card	IDENTIFIED	Coffee mug
IDENTIFIED	Key chain	IDENTIFIED	Ball cap
IDENTIFIED	Cloth fibers	INDIVIDUALIZED	Used Q-Tip

Application:

- 1) If only one type of evidence was found at a crime scene, what would be more useful to investigators & prosecutors: INDIVIDUALIZED or IDENTIFIED physical evidence. **Explain.**
- 2) If the only evidence that police can find at a crime scene is identified physical evidence, should the investigation continue? **Explain.**
- 3) With regards to physical evidence, what important role does the forensic scientist play in the investigation? (*Recall 4 Steps of Crime Scene Protocol*)

4) A body of a 22 year old male murder victim is discovered in his apartment by the landlord. He was found facedown on his bed. Just above the victim's hand, scrawled in blood on the wall is the name "*Joe*"

a) Is this evidence Identified or Individualized? **Explain.**

b) How would a defense Lawyer, a Jury and a Prosecutor view this evidence? **Explain.**