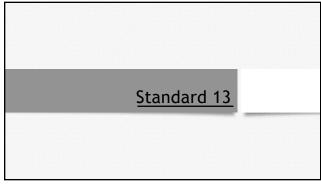
TN.DOE.CJ2 13) Compare and contrast interrogation techniques used by law enforcement personnel. Demonstrate in a role-play scenario interrogation techniques such as rapport building, questioning, and documenting the interviews and interrogations while maintaining the constitutional rights of suspects and victims.



1

2

C J II Investigations

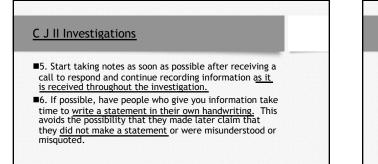
- ■1. <u>Documentation</u> is vital throughout an investigation.
- ■2. Most people who go into law enforcement are amazed at the
- amount of paperwork and writing that is required, as much as 70% of investigators job is consumed by these functions.

ц З

<u>C J II Investigations</u>

- ■3.Investigate notes are a <u>permanent written record of the facts of</u> <u>a case</u> to be used in further investigation, in writing reports, and in prosecuting cases.
- 4. <u>Note taking and report writing</u> are often regarded as unpleasant, boring tasks. Yet no duty is more important. Detailed notes can make or break a case.

4



C J II Investigations

- ■7. Enter general information first:
- ■a) the time and date of the call,
- ■b) location, officers assigned and
- ■c) arrival time at the scene.

C J II Investigations

- 8. Record all information that helps to answer the questions who. what, where, when, how, and why.
- 9. Make notes that describe <u>the physical scene</u>, including <u>general</u> weather and lighting conditions,

C J II Investigations 10. Record everything you observe in the overall scene. 11. Record complete and accurate information regarding all photographs taken at the scene.

7

C J II Investigations

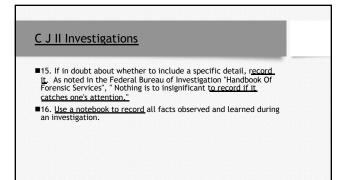
- 12. As <u>the search is conducted</u>, record the location and description of evidence and its preservation.
- ■13. Record information to identify the type of crime and what was said and by whom. Include the name, address and phone number of every person present at the scene and all witnesses.

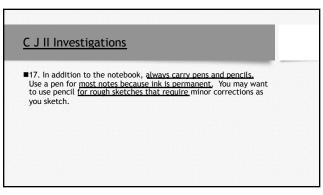
9

C J II Investigations

- ■14. The amount of notes taken depends on:
- ■a) the type of offense,
- ■b the conditions of the case,
- ■c) your attitude and ability and
- $\blacksquare d)$ the number of other officers assigned to the case.

10



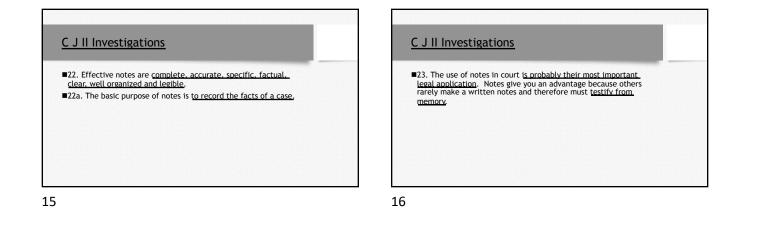


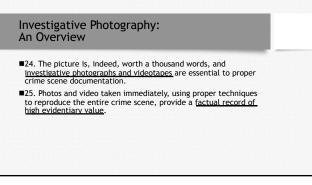
How To Take Notes

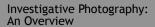
- ■18. Note taking is an acquired skill. Time does not permit a verbatim transcript. Learn to <u>select key facts and record them in</u> abbreviated form.
- ■19. Write <u>brief. legible abbreviated</u> notes that others can understand.

<u>C J II Investigations</u> =20. Whenever possible, use standard abbreviations such as mph, DWI, Ave. Do not, however, devise your own shorthand. =21. Effective notes describe the scene and the events well enough to enable a prosecutor, a judge or jury to visualize.

13







- 26. <u>Do not touch or move any evidence</u> until pictures and video have been taken of the general area and all evidence.
- ■27. Videotape is now well established <u>as an investigative tool</u>.

Investigative Photography: An Overview

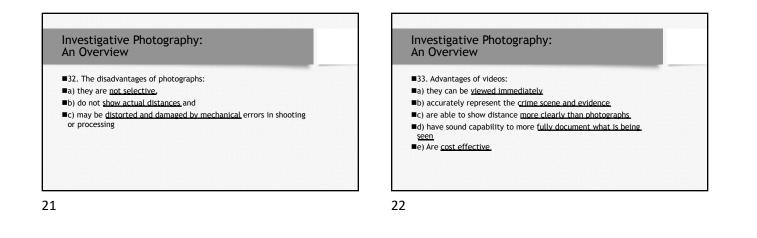
- ■28. One advantage of photographs is that they can be taken immediately, an important factor in bad weather or when many people present.
- 29. Another obvious advantage of a crime scene photographs is that they <u>accurately represent the crime scene in court</u>. The effect of pictures on a jury cannot be overstated.
- 30. Photographs are highly effective <u>visual aids that corroborate</u> the facts presented.

19

Investigative Photography: An Overview

- ■31. The advantages of photographs:
- ■a) they can <u>be taken immediately</u>,
- ■b) accurately represent the crime scene and evidence. ■c) create interest and increase attention to testimony.

20



Investigative Photography: An Overview

- ■34. Disadvantages of videos:
- ■a) many people mistakenly believe that no training in videotaping is necessary
- ■b) which leads to poor video quality and
- c) <u>a diminished value</u> in the videos documentation of the crime scene

Investigative Photography: An Overview

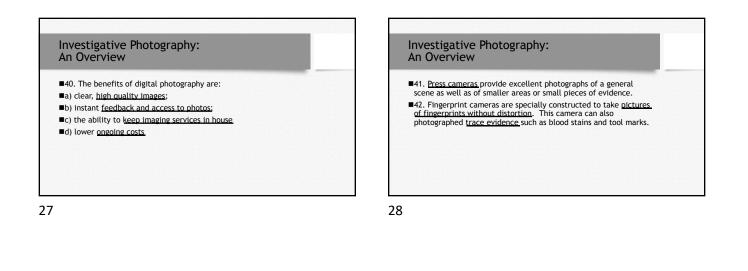
- ■35. Crime scene photographer uses both common <u>and special</u> <u>function cameras and equipment</u>, depending on the crime investigated and the investigators preferences.
- ■36. First and foremost in the photographers arsenal of equipment must be <u>a good camera bag or case</u>. Also, a high quality, sturdy tripod is essential equipment.

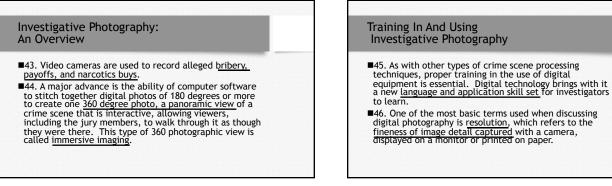
Investigative Photography: An Overview

- 37. Versatile 35 MM SLR film cameras provide <u>negatives for</u> <u>enlargements</u>.
- 38. Single use cameras are another option for the first officer on a crime scene. Instant print cameras such as those made by a Polaroid and Impulse provide pictures at low cost per image.

25

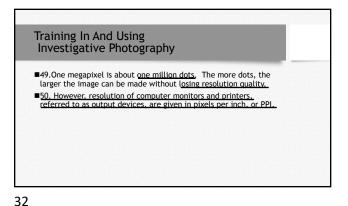
Investigative Photography: An Overview
■39. <u>Digital cameras</u> also provide instant verification of a photos quality.



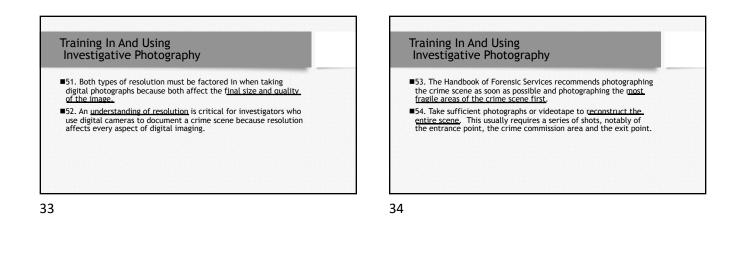


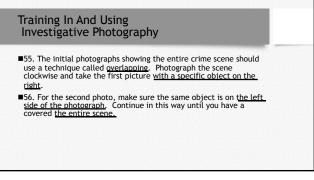
Training In And Using Investigative Photography

- ■47. <u>High resolution produces</u> a sharper image; low resolution a <u>blurrier image</u>.
- 48.Resolution is commonly quantified by <u>pixels</u>. A pixel is the smallest unit of a digital image, generally <u>a dot within the image</u>.



31





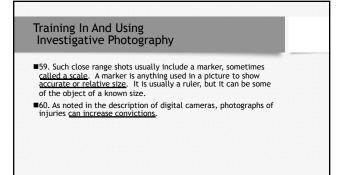
Training In And Using Investigative Photography

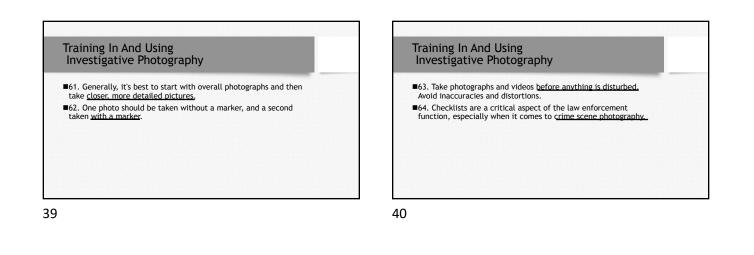
57. First, photograph of the general area, then <u>specific areas</u> and finally <u>specific objects of evidence</u>.

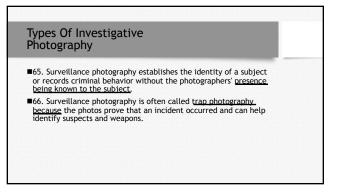
Training In And Using Investigative Photography

- ■58. The following progression of shots or video will reconstruct the commission of a crime:
- a) take <u>long range shots of the locality</u>, points of ingress and egress, normal entry to the property and buildings and grounds and street signs or other identifiable structures that will establish location.
- b) take <u>medium range shots</u> of the immediate crime scene and the location of objects of evidence within the area or room.
- c) take <u>close range shots of specific</u> evidence such as hairs, fibers, foot prints in blood stains.

37







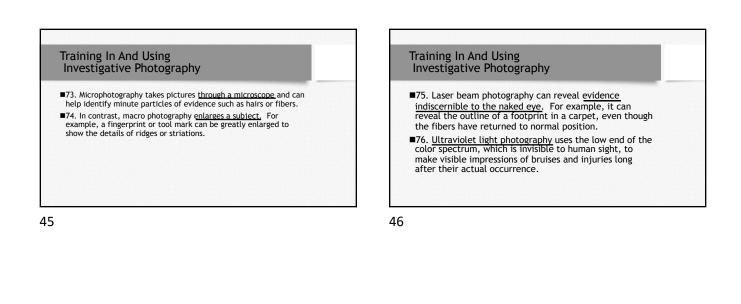


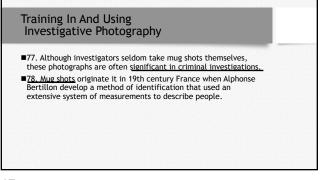
Training In And Using Investigative Photography

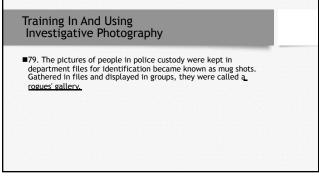
- ■69. Investigators often use <u>aerial photography</u> to cover extensive areas.
- 70. Geographical information systems (GIS) technology is now enhancing the aerial views of crime scenes by providing background information about specific crime scenes.

Training In And Using Investigative Photography
71. Taking pictures at night presents special problems, particularly that of <u>illuminating the scene</u>. Adequate light can be obtained by increasing exposure time, using a photo flash for small areas and a flash series for larger areas or using floodlights.
72. Sometimes objects are photographed in a laboratory with special equipment that is too large, delicate or expensive to use in the field.

43





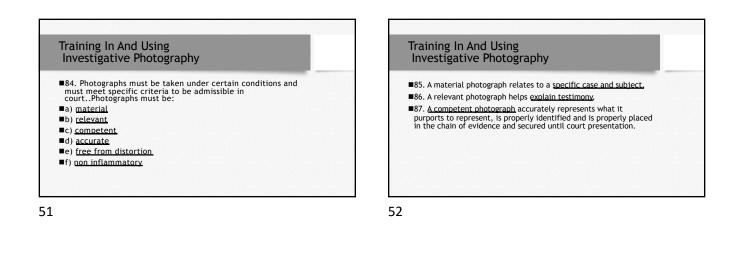


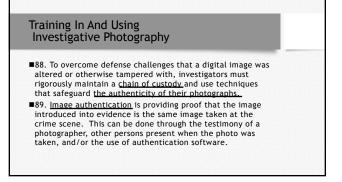
Identifying, Filing And Maintaining the Security Of Evidence

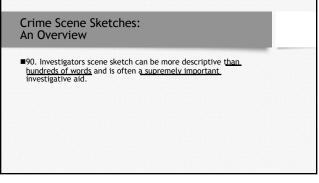
- 80. In field notes, the photographs taken should be <u>dated and</u> <u>numbered in sequence</u>.
- 81. The photo should also be marked like any other evidence relating to the crime scene using a procedure called backing. This includes <u>writing on the back of a photo vour initials</u>, the date photo was taken, and what the photo depicts and the direction of north.

49

Training In And Using Investigative Photography	
 82. Record the chain of custody of the film and photographs in the field notes or in a special file. 83. Mark and identify the film is it is removed from the camera. Each time the film changes possession, record the name of the person accepting it. 	





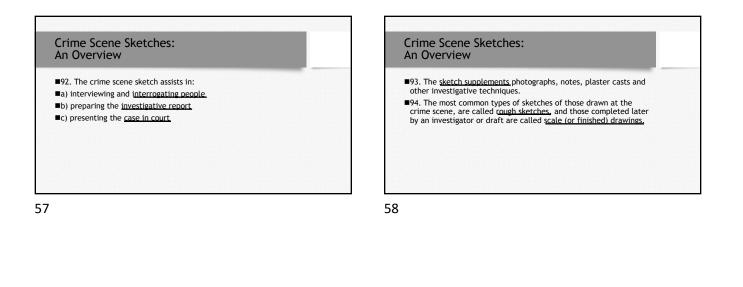


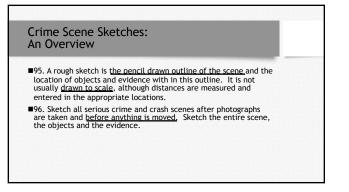
Crime Scene Sketches: An Overview

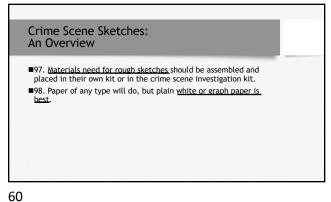
- ■91. Crime scene sketch:
- ■a) accurately portrays the physical facts
- \blacksquare b) relates to the sequence of <u>events at the scene</u>
- ■c) establishes the precise location and relationship of <u>objects and</u> evidence at the scene

Crime Scene Sketches: An Overview • d) helps create a mental picture of the scene for those not. <u>present</u> • e) is a permanent record of the scene • f) is usually <u>admissible in court</u>

55



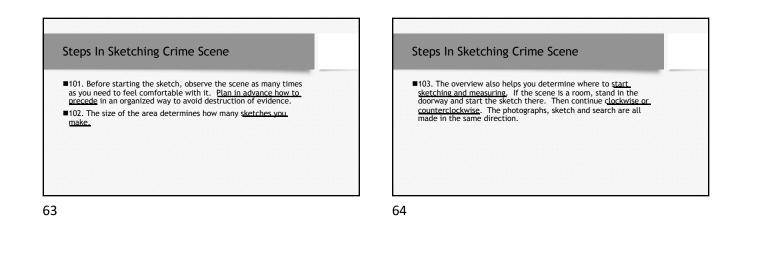


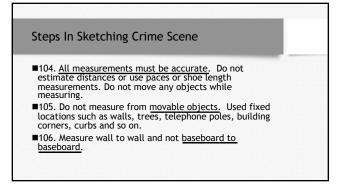


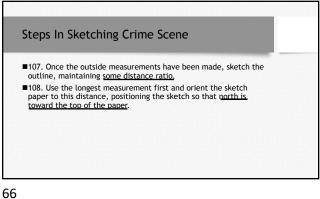
99. Once photographs have been taken and other priority steps in the preliminary investigation performed, you can <u>begin sketching</u> the crime scene.

61

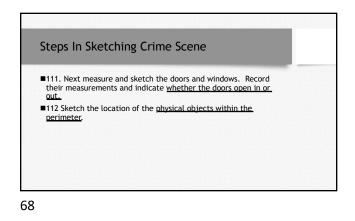
Steps In Sketching Crime Scene 100. To sketch a crime scene: 1) <u>observe and plan</u> 2) measure <u>distances and outline the area</u> 3) plot <u>objects and evidence within the outline</u>. 4) take <u>notes and record details</u> 5) identify the <u>sketch with a legend and a scale</u>. 6) reassess <u>the sketch</u>

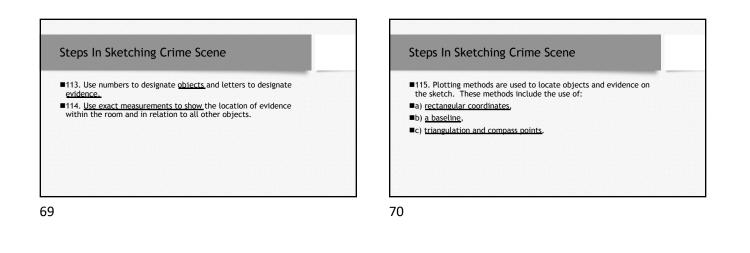


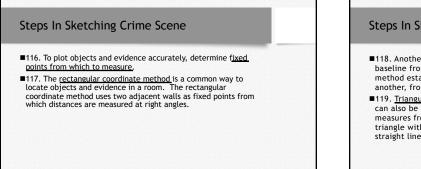


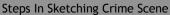


- ■109. Determine the scale by taking the longest measurement at the scene and dividing it by the longest measurement of the paper used for sketching.
- ■110. Graph paper makes it easier to draw to scale.







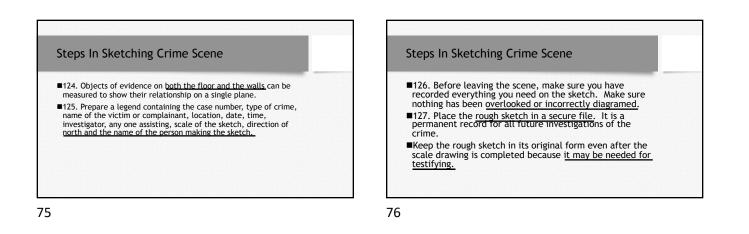


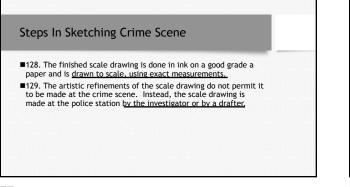
- 118. Another way to measure by coordinates is to run a baseline from <u>one fixed point to another</u>. The baseline method establishes a straight line from one fixed point to another, from which measurements are taken at <u>right angles</u>.
- 119. <u>Triangulation</u> is commonly used in outdoor scenes, but can also be used indoors. <u>Triangulation uses</u> straight lines measures from two fixed objects to the evidence to create a triangle with the evidence in the angle formed by the two straight lines.

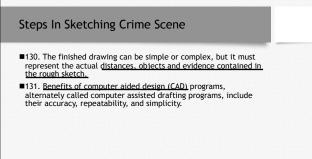
- ■120. The degree of the angle formed at the location of the object or evidence can be in <u>be measured with a protractor.</u>
- ■121. Always select <u>the best fixed points possible</u>, with emphasis on their permanence.

73

Steps In Sketching Crime Scene 122. The compass point methods uses a protractor to measure the angle formed by two lines. 123. For some interior crime scenes, it is useful to show the relationship between evidence on the floors and walls. A cross projection sketch presents the floor and walls as though they were one surface.







- ■132. As with all other evidence, the investigator must be prepared to testify about the information contained in the sketch, the conditions under which it was made and the process used to construct it.
- ■133. An admissible sketch is drawn and <u>personally witnessed by an</u> investigator and accurately portrays a crime scene.

79

Steps In Sketching Crime Scene

134. A scale drawing also is admissible if the investigating officer drew it or approved it after it was drawn and if it accurately represents the rough sketch. The rough sketch <u>must remain</u> <u>available as evidence</u>.