**Processing the Crime Scene p.56-60 Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 **Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Define the following**:

*Crime scene* – Any Place where evidence may be located and gathered to help explain events

*Modus operandi* – A particular way or method of doing something. Sometimes referred to as MO

**Preserving and Isolating**

1. List 5 responsibilities of the first officer on the scene:

1. Get medical assistance for anyone who is injured
2. Make an arrest, if possible
3. Protect crime scene from unauthorized people
4. Suspects and witnesses must be detained.
5. Save lives is first priority

2. What types of transient or conditional evidence should be noted/recorded?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Transient | Conditional |
| TemperatureOdors | Lights on/offWindows locked/unlocked |

**Observing and Documenting**

1. What is oblique lighting and what is its purpose? Beam from flashlight is swept back and forth at an angle 1 inch from surface in darkened room. This can reveal missed items not seen in bright light.

**Notes**

1. List at least 7 things that should be included in crime scene notes:
	1. Date/time
	2. Description of the location
	3. Weather/environmental conditions
	4. A description of the crime
	5. The location of the evidence relative to other key points
	6. The names of all people involved
	7. All changes that have occurred

**Photographs and Videotape**

1. When should photographs be taken? Before making any detailed examination and before touching or moving any evidence.
2. What should all photographs include? A ruler for scale

**Sketches**

1. Describe the importance of sketches. Help notice details, skip over confusing details, give measurements, scale and relative placement of all-important details in the crime scene.

**Searching the Scene for Evidence**

1. Each piece of evidence must be extreme care in identity, packing, and labeling each piece of evidence.
2. Describe the following search methods:
	1. Line (strip) – best used in large outdoor scenes. Officers line up should to shoulder
	2. Grid – double line search.
	3. Zone – most effective in houses or building; teams are assigned rooms or small zones for searching.
	4. Wheel (ray) – best used in small areas. Begin at center of the scene and move outward in a pattern that makes a circle.
	5. Spiral – may move inward or outward. Moving in a spiral pattern. Best in areas with no barriers.