

## Chapter 1 : Baltimore Sun - We are currently unavailable in your region

*A Guide to Death Scene Investigation: Arriving at the Death Scene. When a death investigator first arrives at the crime scene, he or she must confirm the death and conduct a scene walkthrough.*

Conscious Victim - If victim is conscious, attempt to obtain the following information: Who did this to you? If name of assailant not known to victim, commence identification by description: At Hospital - Upon arrival at hospital alert medical personnel to possibility of dying declarations. Request them to note same if made during operative period. Notification - Request to be notified if victim regains consciousness so that you will be present when any dying declarations made. Removal of Victim from Scene 1. If time and circumstance do not permit photos before victim is removed carefully note the position of the victim in your report. Obtain physical evidence from victim a. Officer receiving items should carefully note time received and the identity of person from whom items were received. If Necessary for identification items handled by physicians, nurses should be marked by those persons and the chain of custody noted. This is particularly important with items such as bullets, etc. Medical personnel should not attempt to identify caliber or types of firearms used. Notify command of situation 1. Notify or request notification of DA representative Only for legal questions, do not allow a lawyer to get involved in the actual investigation. Their training limits them to the providing advise on legal issues only. Notify or request notification of medical examiner. Block or rope off scene A Bigger is better". Persons at Scene a. Clear unauthorized person from the scene. If they do not belong tell them to leave. This must include any unauthorized police command. Prevent anyone from touching the body or disturbing anything pending the arrival of the medical examiner, identification personnel, and investigative officers. Note name and address of persons present. Obtain brief statement from each person present. Hold witnesses until arrival of investigators. Keep Witnesses separate to prevent conversation. Prevent Destruction of fragile evidence such as footprints, tire tracks, etc. If in doubt you may wish to contact your DA regarding a warrant or other advise. Artificial lighting used must be adequate for photography and for minute detail search for items such as hair, cartridge cases, etc. Identification Personnel Technical Investigators 1. Note time of arrival 2. Note weather conditions, especially at outside crime scenes. Check perimeter of scene to insure that all of scene is secured. Obtain summary of situation from officer in charge. Take color photographs of the scene from all angles. Work from the perimeter to center. Include photographs of entrance, exit routes to scene. Make sure that all possible locations relevant to scene are photographed. Particularly important that all rooms at scene are photographed. Photograph specific items of evidence such as footprints, cartridge cases, weapons, etc. Where scale is important footprints, tire tracks use ruler scale to show size. Should be taken of outdoor scenes, including streets, intersections. These can be invaluable in constructing scale representation of scene. Extension ladders, power company and fire trucks should be utilized for this purpose. Video tape recordings should be made of scene where possible. Include video tape shots of collecting evidence, examining victim at scene. Also video tape defendant, witnesses. Photograph victim at scene a. Color photographs should be taken of deceased from all angles. Photograph deceased as items are removed from body, identification, clothing, etc. Photograph substances on body and clothing of deceased such as blood, seminal fluid, powder residue, etc. These should include full length and close-ups. Photograph wounds, injuries - include close-ups. This should be done step by step as body examined, disrobed by medical examiner at scene. Make careful note of following: Position of body b. Position, condition of clothing c. Location of substances on deceased and his clothing d. Take careful measurements of the scene. Measure each room in a house NOTE: Use a reference point that is permanent. Search of Scene a. Before removing examine deceased for physical evidence Example: Place deceased on a cloth sheet, move body shortest possible distance. Examine the ground underneath the victim d. Examine deceased for additional physical evidence that may become visible after movement. Collect physical evidence from deceased to include personal effects, clothing, shoes, weapons, etc. Organize scene search by adopting specific plan, assign tasks, areas of search to individual officers. Assign ONE officer to collect, mark and transport items found. Execute search by carefully following plan of assigned tasks. Note, mark and photograph location of objects found such as latent fingerprints, footprints, tire

tracks, tool marks, hair, fragments of cloth, buttons, cigarette butts, cartridge cases, bullet holes, bullets, bloodstains, etc. Preserve items of evidence individually. Do not place separate items of evidence in same container. Use correct container - molded plastic container for blood. Paper bindle for hair or fiber. Paper bag for bloody items. Never put evidence that may decompose or deteriorate into a plastic bag. Provide information to lab personnel concerning source of item, what test you desire performed. Make contact with the lab personnel and give a brief account of what your investigation shows. Show any injuries or lack of injuries b. Show his clothing and general appearance c. Show hands both sides d. Show any tattoos or scars B. Take any evidence that you are entitled to a. Pubic combing if a rape case b. Any item that is on the clothing and could be lost c. Obtain warrant for blood and hair samples Arrange through the medical examiner the transportation of the victim to morgue. Medical Examiner investigator or police officer should be present during the autopsy c. If possible before autopsy take finger and palm prints of deceased. If not then once the autopsy is completed get the prints. Pick up any evidence that was obtained during the autopsy blood samples, hair samples, fingernail scrapings, bullets NOTE: Place each item in a separate container. Paper bags are best. Each container should be marked, dated and initialed. Obtain summary of situation from officer at scene. Check scene security and take steps necessary to correct and errors or omissions, if any. Review all actions of officers on the scene d.

### Chapter 2 : Murder Investigation Team - Wikipedia

*Investigating Murder provides a unique insight into how police detectives investigate and solve murders. Based upon observation of murder squads at work, interviews with detectives and detailed analysis of police case files, it provides an original and innovative account of the practices and processes involved in the investigation of serious violent crimes, as well as some of the problems that.*

### Chapter 3 : Five Steps to Solving a Murder | Crime + Investigation

*Here is a checklist for a homicide investigation. This is intended to be only a guide. Use what you can from the form. This is a great tool for the beginning investigator.*

### Chapter 4 : Police: Elderly couple dead in murder-suicide at retirement community

*As detectives investigating the murder of year-old Alan Brown (Little Boy Lost, ep11) discovered, keeping a detailed record of a homicide investigation is more than just a memory aid. Known as the Murder Book, it is the place where detectives record every step of an investigation, including witness statements, forensic reports and crime scene photos, and in Alan Brown's case, it was crucial to solving the crime.*

### Chapter 5 : Police Investigating Murder-Suicide At Local Retirement Community Â« CBS Baltimore

*CATONSVILLE, Md. (WJZ) â€” The Baltimore County Police Department is investigating a reported murder-suicide at a local retirement community. Officers were called out just before 2 p.m. to.*

### Chapter 6 : Murder-suicide under investigation in Sanford

*Washington, D.C. police are investigating the savage stabbing death of a white jogger by a black man as a potential hate crime. Wendy Martinez was allegedly stabbed 7 times by 23 year old Anthony.*

### Chapter 7 : Murder Investigation Team (TV series) - Wikipedia

*Check out our new website for more incredible documentaries: HD and ad-free. [calendrierdelascience.com](http://calendrierdelascience.com) On 1st June*

, Police were called to a house in Luton. At a small rented house, they made the.

### Chapter 8 : Kentucky State Police: Man murders grandfather-in-law

*Murder/Major Investigation Teams (MIT) are the specialised homicide squads of the Metropolitan Police in London, calendrierdelascience.comg part of the Homicide and Serious Crime Command, itself part of the Specialist Crime Directorate, there are 24 MITs within the Met.*

### Chapter 9 : Investigating Murder - Martin Innes - Oxford University Press

*Murder Investigation Team is a British police procedural drama series produced by the ITV network as a spin-off from the long-running series, The Bill. The series recounts the activities of a Murder Investigation Team, who are linked to the Sun Hill borough of London, as featured in The Bill.*