

Swanson

Chamelin

Territo

**Crimi
Invest**

Original Caption

Criminal Investigation

E I G H T H E D I T I O N

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Criminal Investigation

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DEDICATION

From Charles R. Swanson: For my wife, Paige, for her endless cheer and support; the kids—Ben, Cole, Colin, Kellie, Maggie, and Traci; my good friends and critics Russ Abernathy, Bob Miller, Mark Foster, and Joe Markham; and the men and women out there, 24-7-365.

From Neil C. Chamelin: For my wife, Vicki, and our children, Chris and Todd.

From Leonard Territo: For my wife, Jurema, and our children, Lorraine, Daniel, Mauricio, and Michelle, and our grandchildren, Matthew, Branden, João Vitor, and Leonardo.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Charles R. “Mike” Swanson enlisted in the Marine Corps when he was 17 years old. He then joined the Tampa Police Department, working as a uniformed officer in the highest-crime areas of the city before being promoted to detective. Subsequently, he worked as the senior police planner, and later as the acting deputy director, of the Council on Law Enforcement in the Office of the Florida Governor. While working in Florida, Mike earned his bachelor’s and master’s degrees in criminology from Florida State University. Then, after a teaching stint at East Carolina University, Mike accepted a faculty position in the University of Georgia’s Institute of Government, where he received a Doctor of Public Administration degree and rose through the administrative ranks, retiring as the interim director in late 2001.

In addition to cowriting this book, Mike has co-authored four other books, including *Police Administration: Structures, Processes, and Behavior*, and has authored or coauthored a number of monographs, articles, and conference papers pertaining to policing.

Mike has extensive experience in designing promotional systems for state, county, and municipal public safety agencies, including the Georgia State Patrol. He has conducted over 60 job analysis studies and written more than 125 promotional tests. He has designed and implemented at least 75 assessment centers, as well as written the exercises. Mike has trained assessors from 13 different states. He has testified in federal court as an expert witness on promotional matters. In retirement, he is very active consulting with police agencies on custom-designed promotional systems, written tests, and assessment centers.

Neil C. Chamelin is an assistant state attorney in Leon County, Florida. He previously served as a hearing officer in the Florida Division of Motor Vehicles; director of Criminal Justice Programs for Troy State University—European Region; director of the Florida Police Standards and Training Commission; division director, Standards and Training Division, Florida Department of Law Enforcement; administrator of the Police Science Division, Institute of Government, at the University of Georgia; and director of the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. He has also served as a police officer in Sarasota, Florida. Chamelin is coauthor of *Criminal Law for Police Officers*, *Introduction to Criminal Justice*, and *Police Personnel Selection Process*.

Leonard Territo is a professor of criminology at the University of South Florida, Tampa. Previously he was chief deputy (undersheriff) of the Leon County, Florida, Sheriff’s Office, and served for nine years in the patrol, traffic, detective, and personnel and training divisions of the Tampa Police Department. He is a former chairperson of the Department of Police Administration at St. Petersburg Junior College, where he directed specialized continuing education programs for police officers through the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. In addition to writing numerous articles, book chapters, and technical reports, he has authored or co-authored nine books, the most recent of which are *Stress Management in Law Enforcement*; *Police Administration: Structures, Processes and Behavior*; and *Crime and Justice in America*. His books have been used in over 1,000 colleges and universities in all 50 states.

P R E F A C E

For reasons that we can all articulate, crime is a terrible burden on society. The men and women who will, or presently do, investigate crime play a crucial role in combating it. More than anything, this book is intended as a tool for those trying to make life safer for all of us.

Criminal Investigation continues to differ from other texts for this course, and it is important to understand the differences, as they are again reflected throughout this edition.

First, investigation generally has been conceived of, and touted as, an art. This approach depreciates the precision required to conduct inquiries; it denies the existence of, and adherence to, rigorous methods; and it associates investigation with unneeded mysticism. Investigation is in large part a science. The fact that criminals are not always apprehended does not make it less so. The rational scientific method will, of necessity, be supplemented by initiative and occasional fortuitous circumstances, but it is the application of the method rather than shrewd hunches that most frequently produces results. The most successful investigators are those who know how to apply the rational scientific method; therefore, it is this method that we consistently use in *Criminal Investigation*.

A second major difference between this text and others arises from our belief that writing about techniques takes on more substance if one understands something of the nature of the event being investigated. Thus, we have discussed typologies—including offenses, offenders, and victims—in depth, so that our readers not only take away a more comprehensive understanding of criminal investigation than they would from another textbook but also have substantial information to refer back to later, when they are using the text as a reference.

Third, because crime prevention technology has been a significant milestone for both the police and the public, we have inserted short sections on pre-

vention in chapters where appropriate. The complexity of crime prevention dictates that it is a specialization within police departments. Yet at the scene of a crime, the investigator may be in a unique position to make a few helpful, if rudimentary, suggestions to a victim on how to avoid further loss. *Criminal Investigation*'s crime prevention sections give investigators the tools to accomplish this task.

Finally, most investigative books tend to blur the distinction between the roles of uniformed officers and detectives; we draw this line distinctly. While everyone may not agree with our dichotomizing, it is essential that the uniformed officer's role be recognized for the contribution it makes to the ultimate success of an investigation.

THE EIGHTH EDITION

Criminal investigation is always evolving due to scientific, legal, and social developments, as well as changes in the behavior of criminals. While many investigative techniques are fundamental and remain basically the same over time, there are also significant changes that occur on a continuing basis. In addition to having updated photographs, tables, figures, and citations, this edition reflects both the ongoing and the changing dimensions of criminal investigation by including the following text updates and revisions:

- Chapter 1, "The Evolution of Criminal Investigation and Criminalistics," a historically oriented chapter, has undergone more modest revision than other chapters. However, a new chapter-ending section on institutional initiatives in investigation and criminalistics through 2001 ensures that the chapter remains relevant for today's readers.
- Chapter 2, "Investigators, the Investigative Process, and the Crime Scene," is a major

rewrite, a dynamic new chapter on the cutting edge of practice. The section on preliminary investigation has been greatly expanded and now covers in depth the protocols for releasing the scene to follow-up investigators. Also included is a new discussion of primary and secondary crime scenes, as well as macroscopic and microscopic scenes.

- Chapter 3, “Physical Evidence,” has been carefully updated to reflect changes in protocols for locating, collecting, marking, and preserving physical evidence.
- Chapter 4, “Interviewing and Interrogation,” combines these two critical and interrelated investigative techniques, describing in detail their commonalities and their differences—something reviewers have asked us to do.
- Chapter 5, “Field Notes and Investigative Reporting,” includes several new sections—among them, sections on the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and the use of mobile data terminals—as well as a number of new model reporting forms from various police agencies.
- Chapter 6, “The Follow-Up Investigation,” is a substantially rewritten chapter. While the title is not new, the coverage is. The chapter now includes new model forms on the building/neighborhood canvass, the vehicle canvass, and lead assignments, as well as an expanded section on sources of information internal to police departments (e.g., intelligence files, impounded-vehicle reports, and field interview or information cards). The polygraph and psychological stress evaluator section is entirely new, as are the guidelines for conducting photo, automated photo, and live lineups and show-ups.
- Chapter 7, “The Crime Laboratory,” now includes coverage of the role of the National Institute of Justice in promoting new forensic science research technologies as well as material on the identification and collection of DNA evidence, new developments in DNA-testing technologies, and postconviction DNA testing. The chapter also features updated coverage of the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System and the new National Integrated Ballistic Information Network Program.
- Chapter 8, “Investigative Resources,” is a brand-new chapter offering a fast-paced look at intelligence units, the intelligence cycle, methods of crime analysis, and ways in which intelligence is disseminated, as well as methods of criminal and geographic profiling and tools such as time-event charting and telephone record analysis. An array of federal investigative resources is covered, including the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), the Child Abduction and Serial Murder Investigative Resources Center (CASMIRC), Law Enforcement On-Line (LEO), and more.
- Chapter 9, “Injury and Death Investigations,” features revised coverage of stalking, including cyberstalking and a significantly expanded section on serial murder.
- Chapter 10, “Sex-Related Offenses,” contains a new section on the different categories of sexual murders and another on drug-facilitated sexual assault (by means of Rohypnol and GHB, for instance).
- Chapter 11, “Crimes against Children,” now includes sections on runaways and abduction, sex-offender registration, and the investigation of crime in schools.
- Chapter 12, “Robbery,” has been updated in regard to statistics and references and includes new case studies, new figures, and new sections on carjackings, ATM robberies, truck hijackings, and taxi-driver and convenience-store robberies.
- Chapter 13, “Burglary,” now includes an important new section on criminal fences and their operations as well as investigative techniques for detecting them, including stings.
- Chapter 14, “Larceny and Fraud,” now features coverage of mail fraud, the use of the Internet to launder money, and identity theft.
- Chapter 15, “Vehicle Thefts and Related Offenses,” contains new material on cargo theft, the NCIC 2000, and the National Equipment Register.
- Chapter 16, “Computer Crime,” is another significantly revised chapter. It now features an easy-to-understand “typology of computer crime” that focuses on the computer as the target of a criminal act, the computer as the instrumentality of a crime, the computer as

incidental to a crime, and crimes often associated with computer use. New, in-depth discussions of computer-based money laundering, child pornography and pedophilia, and intellectual-property violation highlight this presentation. There is also an extensive discussion of malicious attack codes sent through new Trojan horse, virus, and worm programs aimed at the destruction of Internet sites. Finally, the chapter highlights new investigative techniques involved in the detection, prevention, and prosecution of computer crimes, with a special discussion on crime scene techniques and digital forensic analysis.

- Chapter 17, “Agricultural, Wildlife, and Environmental Crimes,” features a revised section on environmental crime and continues to emphasize the connection between rural crime and the urban setting, including the sale of rustled horses for slaughter, the theft of dinosaur fossils from public land, seasonal theft of Christmas-type trees along expressways and parkways, and specialized investigative resources such as the EPA’s National Enforcement Investigation Center (NEIC) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife National Forensics Laboratory.
- Chapter 18, “Arson and Explosives Investigations,” now includes new material on burn indicators, as well as a detailed guide for explosion and bomb scene investigations.
- Chapter 19, “Recognition, Control, and Investigation of Drug Abuse,” has been updated and now includes discussion of OxyContin, ecstasy, and other “new” drugs.
- Chapter 20, “Terrorism,” is new to the book and examines what terrorism is, which domestic and international terrorist groups are presently on the U.S. radar scope, the aims and methods of these groups, and the role of state and local officers in investigating and preventing terrorism.
- Chapter 21, “The Investigator and the Legal System,” describes pretrial and trial procedures and offers a detailed discussion on the law enforcement investigator’s role in court.

ORGANIZATION

As with previous editions, we have attempted to craft in this revision a book that unfolds along the same logical continuum as an investigation. We start with the basics—fundamentals and history—in Chapter 1, “The Evolution of Criminal Investigation and Criminalistics,” and move on to actual crime scenes and an overview of investigatory procedures in Chapter 2, “Investigators, the Investigative Process, and the Crime Scene.” From the crime scene, we go to physical evidence in Chapter 3, interviewing and interrogation in Chapter 4, and field notes and reporting in Chapter 5. Thus, by the close of Chapter 5—just over a hundred pages into the text—readers have mastered all the basics of criminal investigation.

The next three chapters are pivotal, elevating the reader’s view from the crime scene to a wider perspective of investigation, including a more detailed understanding of the follow-up investigation, the role of the crime laboratory, and the myriad of federal and state resources that can be brought to bear on an investigation. Then, Chapters 9 through 20 explore crime-specific offenses in depth, presenting practical information about offenders, offenses, and offense investigations of everything from injury and death to fraud, computer and environmental crimes, and terrorism. The closing chapter, “The Investigator and the Legal System,” addresses the legal system as the investigator interacts with it, describing pretrial and trial procedures in detail.

LEARNING AIDS

Working together, the authors and editor have developed a format for the text that supports the goal of a readable, practical, user-friendly book. In addition to all the changes already mentioned, we have added a host of new photographs, figures, and tables to this edition to amplify the text coverage. A more visual presentation of the book’s many lists—which are so critical in a text that teaches professionals or future professionals “how to” investigate crime—makes this material easier than ever to digest. The learning aids in the eighth edition go beyond these visual elements, however:

- **New, chapter-opening photographs, detailed outlines, and learning objectives** draw readers in and serve as a road map to the chapter.

- **New, expanded chapter-opening overviews** provide readers with a snapshot of the entire chapter and will prove to be excellent review tools when readers are preparing for exams.
- **New, detailed captions accompany photographs**, clarifying precisely what readers should be looking for and learning from when examining each piece of art.
- **New end-of-chapter review sections featuring key-term lists, review questions, and Internet activities** make preparing for exams easier than ever.
- **A new end-of-book glossary** includes definitions for all the text's key terms—a valuable review tool now and a superb reference resource later.

We have, of course, retained our plentiful, widely acclaimed “cases” within the body of every chapter, ensuring that the eighth edition is not only the most current, definitive text on criminal investigation but also the most practical and relevant. And with the enhancements we have made to the learning aids, *Criminal Investigation* is, simply put, the most mastery-oriented text available for the course.

SUPPLEMENTS

As a full-service publisher of quality educational products, McGraw-Hill does much more than just sell textbooks. The company creates and publishes an extensive array of print, video, and digital supplements for students and instructors. This edition of *Criminal Investigation* is accompanied by an extensive supplements package.

FOR THE STUDENT

- *Making the Grade CD-ROM (by Chris Perillo, Atlantic County Community College)*: This free electronic study guide, packaged with every text, includes chapter quizzes with feedback indicating why each answer is right or wrong, an Internet guide, a study skills primer, and much more.
- *Online Learning Center Website (by Chris Perillo and Maryann Carol, Atlantic County Community College)*: This unique, book-specific website features interactive cases that

are not only fun to explore but terrific learning tools; the website also includes flashcards that can be used to master vocabulary and a wealth of other chapter review tools.

FOR THE INSTRUCTOR

- *Instructor's Manual and Testbank (by Max Bromley, University of South Florida)*: Rewritten from scratch, this instructor supplement now includes detailed chapter outlines, key terms, overviews, lecture notes, transparency masters, and a complete testbank.
- *Computerized Testbank*: This easy-to-use computerized testing program is for both Windows and Macintosh computers.
- *PowerPoint Slides*: Complete chapter-by-chapter slide shows feature text, art, and tables.
- *Online Learning Center Website*: Password-protected access is provided for important instructor support materials and additional resources.
- *PageOut*: This easy-to-use tool allows the instructor to create his or her own course web page and access all material at the *Criminal Investigation* Online Learning Center.
- *Videotapes*: A wide variety of videotapes from the *Films for the Humanities and Social Sciences* series is available to adopters of the text.

All the above supplements are provided *free of charge* to students and instructors. Orders of new (versus used) textbooks help us defray the cost of developing such supplements, which is substantial. Please contact your local McGraw-Hill representative for more information on any of the above supplements.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Without the kindness of many people throughout the country—literally from Alaska to Maine—this book could not have been written. We are grateful for the support of our colleagues around the country who have contributed case histories, reviewed portions of the manuscript within their areas of expertise, written sections for inclusion in the book,

contributed photographs, forms, and other illustrations, or otherwise gone out of their way to be helpful. Our continuing concern in writing these acknowledgments is that, inadvertently, we may have omitted someone. If this is so, let us know so that we may correct this oversight and also please accept our apologies. Our acknowledgments include persons who have contributed to this edition and those who helped with earlier editions. Some of the people identified have retired or taken on new responsibilities since assisting us, but unless otherwise requested, we include their organizational affiliation and status at the time of the original contribution, since we feel that the agencies then employing them are also deserving of continued recognition.

Colleagues who have contributed photographs, forms, and other illustrations are identified on page xxviii; thank you one and all. We would also like to thank another group of individuals who helped out in a variety of ways. Bob Hopkins, Hillsborough County, Florida, Sheriff's Office, gave us information to strengthen the section on follow-up investigations; Commander Michael Frazier, Phoenix, Arizona, Police Department, was helpful with information on arson and explosives, as were Chief Richard Pennington and Officer R. Bonelli from the New Orleans Police Department; Chief Lee Donahue and Major William Gullledge, Honolulu, Hawaii, Police Department; Kenneth V. Lanning, Supervising Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, allowed us to reprint in Chapter 11—"Crimes against Children"—from his previously published material on the topics of child molestation and child pornography. Major Andy Garrison and Frank Broadrick, Northeast Georgia Police Academy, reviewed the chapter on report writing and made good suggestions for its revision. Steven Gottlieb, executive director of the Alpha Group Center for Crime and Intelligence Analyst Training, allowed us to adopt portions of his textbook to explain the critical role of crime analysis in law enforcement investigations. Ron French, Ecorse, Michigan, Fire Department, provided updated commentary on where and how fires start, as well as on fire setting and related mechanisms. Leigh Herbst from the University of Nebraska helped with the new chapter-opening and -closing material.

Gene Lazarus, Florida State Fire College, Ocala, and Steve Mraz, formerly with the Pinellas County,

Florida, Fire Academy, reviewed and contributed to the arson chapter. Bob Quinn, Tom Costigan, Mike Rendina, Jim Wilder, and Richard Frank, presently or formerly with the Drug Enforcement Administration; Tom Matthews, Temple Terrace, Florida, Police Department; and Mike Sciales, formerly with the Hillsborough County, Florida, Sheriff's Office, reviewed and contributed to the chapter on drug abuse. Richard Souviron, Chief Forensic Odontologist, Dade County Florida, Medical Examiners Office, was the principal author of the material dealing with bite marks and dental evidence. Dr. Wally Graves, Medical Examiner for Lee, Henry, and Glades Counties, Florida, provided information on dental evidence. John Valor, forensic artist and photographer, provided illustrations for the dental section. Dick Williams, FBI Crime Laboratory, read the questioned-documents section and made a number of suggestions to clarify and strengthen it. Don Hampton, Springfield, Missouri, Police Department, did the same for parts of the crime scene chapter. Bob Taylor, University of North Texas, who has yet to master the nuances of steelhead fishing, coauthored the chapter on computer crime. We benefited also from the reviews and research materials provided by Jim Halligan, formerly with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and then a professor at Florida State University's School of Criminology. He was a superb teacher and a real friend.

This eighth edition of the book benefited from the counsel of reviewers: Thanks to James M. Adcock, University of New Haven; William J. Vizzard, California State University, Sacramento; Anthony C. Trevelino, Camden County College; Norman J. Raasch, Lakeland Community College; Dennis M. Payne, Michigan State University; Richard H. DeLung, Wayland Baptist University; C. Wayne Johnston, Arkansas State University; Michael J. McCrystle, California State University, Sacramento; Daniel K. Maxwell, University of New Haven; Steven Brandl, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Joseph Morris, Northwestern State University; Tere Chipman, Fayetteville Technical College; Stephan D. Kaftan, Hawkeye Community College; Alexandro del Carmen, University of Texas, Arlington; and Michael Grimes, Miami Dade Community College.

Maryellin Territo devoted long hours to researching sources for the most current information relating to all facets of criminal investigation.

Manuscript typing and revisions were handled by Marianne Bell and Carole Rennick, who worked hard and were patient with our changes and deadlines. Thanks to all of you.

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Charles R. “Mike” Swanson
Neil C. Chamelin
Leonard Territo

IN APPRECIATION

We are grateful to our colleagues from around the country who have been kind enough to contribute photographs, forms, or other figures to the text. The inclusion of such material helps ensure the relevancy and usefulness of the text for all readers in all states. For this, we are indebted to the following individuals, departments, and agencies:

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Santa Barbara County, California, Sheriff's
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Colorado

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Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Public Health Service

International Agencies

London Metropolitan Police
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

VISUAL WALK-THROUGH

Criminal investigation is always evolving due to scientific, legal, and social developments, as well as changes in the behavior of criminals. While many investigative techniques are fundamental and remain basically the same over time, there are also significant changes that occur on a continuing basis. This edition of *Criminal Investigation* features the most up-to-date coverage of the important changes in the field.

New Chapters

Two completely new chapters focus on recent developments: one on terrorism, which is particularly relevant in the aftermath of 9/11, and another on cutting-edge investigative resources, tools, and techniques.

T W E N T Y

Terrorism



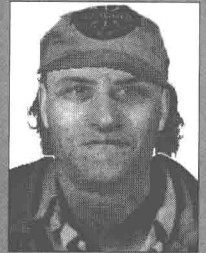
Ground Zero, where the Twin Towers stood prior to the murderous Al Qaeda attacks on September 11, 2001. This tragic act of terrorism brought about significant changes in the frequency and types of information shared between federal and local law enforcement regarding suspected terrorists and their organizations. (© AP/Corbis)

Dramatic Updating

Dramatic updating of the computer crime chapter keeps the text current and accurate in this ever-changing arena.

E I G H T

Investigative Resources



Today, law enforcement agencies make use of state-of-the-art technology to assist in criminal investigations. For example, software is now available to use eyewitness description information to produce reconstructions of potential suspects, like this one, made with EPIC. (Courtesy of Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP))

S I X T E E N

Computer Crime

Robert W. Taylor and D. Kail Loper
University of North Texas



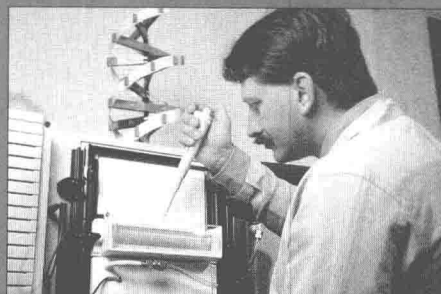
Given the major advances in computer technology, it is not surprising that there are so many different types of computer crimes today. These range from network intrusion and data altering to the use of computers as facilitators for committing crimes. (© Hannah Gal/Corbis)

Extensive Chapter Revisions

Extensive revision of these chapters ensures that the text's presentation of tools and techniques remains unmatched in its currency, comprehensiveness, and accuracy.

SEVEN

The Crime Laboratory



Recognized as one of the most comprehensive and prestigious crime labs in the United States since its inception in 1932, the FBI crime lab has provided valuable services for law enforcement agencies at the state, county and municipal levels (see of Chapter 10). (C. R. Crandall) (The Image Works)

TWO

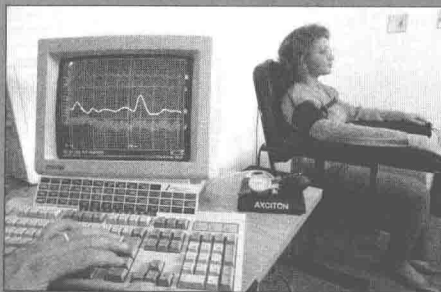
Investigators, the Investigative Process, and the Crime Scene



For example, in a barricaded criminal or a hostage situation, an incident scene to take control of the situation. In fast-moving situations, the police will use an existing building, with the permission of the department. Following the attack of September 11, 2001, members of the department established a temporary headquarters near ground zero. (Courtesy Andrea Bacher, Federal Emergency Management Agency)

SIX

The Follow-Up Investigation



The polygraph or "lie detector" is one of many investigative tools that may be used in follow-up investigations. Today's polygraphs are often computerized, like this one from the Montgomery County Police Department. (© Richard T. Nowitz/Corbis)

Chapter-Opening Photographs

Chapter-opening photographs draw the reader in.

Expanded Chapter Introductions

Expanded chapter introductions provide a snapshot of the entire chapter and will prove invaluable when the reader is studying for exams.

NINE

Injury and Death Investigations



The investigation of deaths, whether by accidental or felonious cause, can often be aided by modern technology. For example, the underwater search for missing bodies can be facilitated by sonar tracking devices such as the one shown in the photo from Hennepin County, Minnesota, where deputies are using a side scan sonar unit to attempt to locate a body. (© AP/Wide World Photos)

CHAPTER OUTLINE

The Law 274
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CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

1. Describe the four motivational models for classification of homicide.
2. Identify the investigator's responsibilities when responding to the scene of a suspected homicide or assault.
3. Comprehend the importance of personal identification of a victim in a homicide investigation.
4. Outline the major elements in a search for buried bodies.
5. Understand the individual observations used collectively to determine the time of death.
6. Discuss the five most common types of wounds encountered in injury and death investigations.
7. Assess information used by investigators to distinguish between a homicide and a suicide.
8. Outline facts that need to be determined in the investigation of fire deaths.
9. Define stalking, and identify common categories of stalking.
10. Describe what items are needed for a psychological profile.

INTRODUCTION

The investigation of felonious injuries and criminal homicides can be the most important, yet difficult, responsibility assigned to a police investigator. First, these crimes are viewed as being among the most serious offenses committed in our society. The seriousness is reflected in all state statutes, which impose severe penalties for acts resulting in the grave bodily injury or death of a human being. Second, in the beginning stages of some homicide investigations, the inability to identify the decedent greatly complicates the

investigative process and prevents it from moving forward. In all homicides, questions such as "Who were the victim's enemies?" and "Who would benefit most from the victim's death?" must be answered before any significant progress can be made in the investigation. Estimating the time of death also needs to be done early in the investigation.

Third, the interview and interrogation process for the investigator in both felony assaults and homicides can be very difficult. For felony

Outlines and Learning Objectives

Chapter-opening outlines and learning objectives serve as the reader's road map to the chapter.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

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Collection and Care of Evidence 55
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CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

1. Understand the role of the investigator and the skills and qualities he or she must possess.
2. Discuss the major events in the investigation of a crime.
3. Explain the seven major steps in a preliminary investigation.
4. Describe the activities conducted in a follow-up investigation.
5. Define a crime scene.
6. Outline the purposes and functions of a crime scene investigation.
7. Explain the "rules" for the crime scene investigator.
8. Identify potential threats to investigators' health and safety.
9. Be familiar with the five major considerations that dominate the crime scene search.

INTRODUCTION

Although crime is a national problem, its control is primarily the responsibility of local government. When officials fail to prevent or cannot deal effectively with crime, there are negative consequences. First, if individuals commit crime and escape prosecution, future illegal acts are encouraged. Second, an escalating crime rate requires that resources, which could be devoted to other social problems, be diverted to crime control, resulting in further entrenchment of such ills as poverty, substandard housing, and inadequate medical care. Third, as crime increases, our system of government faces the real possibility of a crisis of confidence in its ability to maintain public welfare. Finally, crime tears the fabric of social relations and living patterns. People

become fearful of strangers and of being on the streets after dark, homes become fortresses, and families move to new locations in search of a secure life. A terrible reality is that until significant inroads are made in controlling crime, the overall quality of life is lower than it could be.

While good investigative work will not significantly reduce crime by itself, the investigation of any crime places important responsibilities on the investigator. First, successful investigators must possess essential qualities such as good communication skills, strong ethics, initiative, resourcefulness, and compassion. Second, investigators must ensure that crimes are investigated effectively and thoroughly. This responsibility includes not only complete

