

MICHAEL D. LYMAN | SEVENTH EDITION

The background of the entire cover is a close-up, high-contrast image of a fingerprint, rendered in shades of blue and white. The ridges and valleys of the fingerprint are clearly visible, creating a textured, almost abstract pattern.

# CRIMINAL investigation

A piece of yellow paper with a torn, deckled edge is located in the bottom left corner of the cover. It is partially obscured by a black line and a circular graphic.A thick black line starts from the left edge, runs horizontally, and then curves upwards and to the right, ending at the edge of a dark blue circle. The circle is positioned in the bottom center of the cover and contains a faint, textured pattern similar to the fingerprint background.

the art and the science

# Criminal Investigation

**Seventh Edition**

**MICHAEL D. LYMAN**  
Columbia College of Missouri

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# Dedication

*This book is the direct result of over 35 years of my involvement with the field of criminal investigation, from my many years as a criminal investigator in the field, my time as a full-time, certified police academy instructor, to my 26 years as a college professor teaching both under graduate and graduate students. Also contributing to this work is my 27-year publishing record and my experience reviewing over 250 cases involving police incidents and investigations throughout the nation where I have provided written analysis and/or sworn testimony as a police procedures expert.*

*All of these learning experiences have led to the latest edition of this book. Of course, I must mention that without the love and support of my wife Julie and my daughter Kelsey I couldn't have endeavored to complete such a considerable project nor could I have done so without the continued support of the dedicated men and women working within our nation's law enforcement community. I sincerely hope you enjoy this new edition.*

# Preface

**C**riminal investigation represents a timeless and dynamic field of scientific study. This book, now in its seventh edition, was written with the perception that crime detection is a field that relies heavily on the past experiences of investigators as well as recent practical, forensic, and technological innovations. The investigator's success in crime detection can be influenced by several external variables. For example, increased pressure by public interest groups and courts of law has caused police supervisors to place greater emphasis on case management and officer accountability. In addition, because of increased social problems associated with drug abuse, criminal violence, and the use of cellular and computer technology, the public spotlight has focused more than ever before on methods of crime detection and the successful prosecution of offenders. Finally, due to the ongoing incidence of mass and serial murders, the public is now more insistent that criminal investigations are conducted quickly and with thoroughness.

## New to This Edition

The updates in this edition include the following:

### New and Updated Information

- New and updated historical information in criminal investigation located in Chapter 1
- Updated graphics of police reports and new material regarding digital photos in Chapter 2
- Updated and enhanced sections and graphics addressing the duties of the first officer as well as a new discussions about aquatic body recovery and the importance of the crime scene “walk through” located in Chapter 3
- New and updated information on DNA evidence, police lineups and eyewitness identifications in Chapter 4
- New and updated information on searches with and without a search warrant, raid planning, expanded sections on investigative detentions and the use of force during arrests in Chapter 5
- Updated information and graphics on the interrogation process in Chapter 6
- New and updated material and graphics addressing surveillance operations as well as satellite-assisted surveillance, tracking technology and the use of GPS in Chapter 7
- Updated material on informant management in Chapter 8
- New and expansive material addressing the forensic autopsy; the forensics of decomposition; gunshot wounds as evidence including estimating the distance of the shooter from the victim, the role of gunshot residue, determining the type of firearm used in shootings, the role of the shotgun as a murder weapon and the investigation of drowning deaths in Chapter 9
- New sections addressing types of robberies and typologies of robbers, contrasting evidence in professional versus amateur robberies in Chapter 10
- New material addressing aggravated assault, domestic violence and investigating assaults in taverns and bars in Chapter 11
- Updated statistics and graphics as well as new material on the legislative history on dealing with missing persons, in Chapter 12
- New material addressing the changing views of child maltreatment; the importance of collaboration with medical and social service personnel in investigations as well as updated case studies found in Chapter 13
- New and improved case studies, graphics and photos and an expanded discussion of identify theft in Chapter 14
- Updated material addressing investigative resources in arson cases and an update in domestic and international terrorism and investigative tactics to destabilize terrorist organizations in Chapter 15
- New and updated information on drugs of abuse, Mexican trafficking organizations, international and domestic drug trafficking gangs in Chapter 16
- Updated statistical crime data and new material on electronic crimes, scams, money laundering, identity theft investigations and computer crimes in Chapter 17
- New material on recent advances in forensic science through out all chapters



- New and improved “Summary Checklist” material at the end of each chapter including thematic questions and chapter summary material designed to assist the student in identifying all key elements of the chapter
- Updated statistics and statistical graphics throughout each chapter
- New and updated case examples as chapter openers throughout the book

## Satellite-Assisted Surveillance

In April 2011, an incident involving 21-year-old Richard Anderson and 32-year-old Holli Wrice took place on November 6, 2008, at the Capaha Bank of Tamms, Illinois. Anderson and Wrice entered the Capaha Bank of Tamms, Illinois, each armed with handguns, which they pointed at the tellers and customers. Wrice told the teller, “Give me the money [expletive],” while pointing the gun at the teller, and then handed her a note which stated, “This is a robbery, I have a gun, don’t cause a scene, and no one will get hurt. I do have a Gun!!”

Bank video cameras recorded the robbery and showed that Wrice picked up the note shown to the teller and attempted to put it into the bag with the money taken from the bank, but the note fell out as the bag was pulled away from the teller window. Photos taken from the bank surveillance cameras were broadcast to the public on local television stations the same night as the bank robbery and ultimately led to witnesses coming forward to identify Anderson. Those identifications were corroborated when Anderson’s fingerprints matched with those found on the demand note. Wrice’s fingerprints were also found on the note. Through analysis of surveillance videos, detectives from the Jackson County Sheriff’s office were able to positively identify the types of weapons and the make of the getaway vehicle used by the robbers. The Illinois State Police then located the vehicle and through subsequent investigation the FBI was able to track the path used by the robbers both to and from the robbery through cell phone GPS information.<sup>8</sup>

### New and Updated Graphics

Figures have been updated throughout the text, and more illustrations have been added to support key information, especially regarding the surveillance of criminal suspects in Chapter 7.

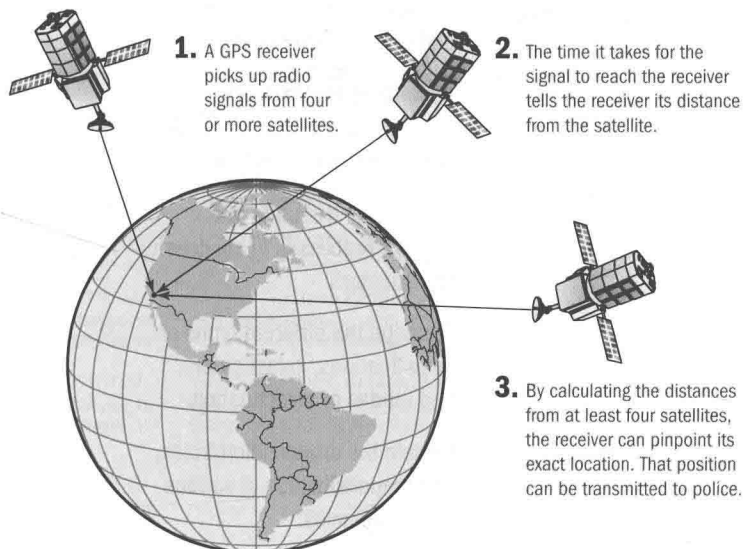
#### Tracking Vehicles with Satellites

To track a vehicle using a global positioning system (GPS), a device about the size of a paperback book is attached to the vehicle. The device reads signals from a network of 24 satellites and calculates its location based on its distance from each satellite.

The device can be attached under a car with a magnet.



GPS Device



## Updated Case Studies

New case study examples have been added, such as the Annie Le murder case, The 2012 Jerry Sandusky child sex abuse case, The 2011 Yeardley Love murder case, The home invasion and murder case involving the family of William Petit and The abduction case of Jaycee Dugard.

[Fig. 3.1] ▲

Annie Le was a Yale University doctoral student who was murdered on the Yale campus in 2011.

HANDOUT / MCT / Newscom



## Learning Objectives

The learning objectives at the beginning of each chapter (“This chapter will enable you to:”) have been rewritten in streamlined language to provide a concise overview of what readers can expect to learn from each chapter.

This chapter will  
enable you to:

---

1. Outline the history of policing and criminal investigation.
2. Describe how developments in research and science have aided criminal investigation.
3. Summarize the traits and thought processes of successful investigators.
4. Describe the different types of investigations, investigators, and modes of investigation.
5. Explain the organization, roles, and responsibilities of various police agencies.

This book is intended to meet the needs of students and others interested in criminal justice by presenting information in a logical flow, paralleling the steps and considerations observed in an actual criminal investigation. Additionally, it is designed to fulfill an ongoing need for a book that explains clearly and thoughtfully the fundamentals of criminal investigation as practiced by police investigators on the job in communities across the nation.

The book is written with several observations in mind. First, as its title indicates, it is designed to blend scientific theories of crime detection with a practical approach to criminal investigation. Its underlying assumption is that sound criminal investigations depend on an understanding of the science of crime detection procedures and the art of anticipating human behavior. There is yet another critical observation made in the book: It recognizes that both the uniformed officer and the criminal investigator play important roles in the field of criminal investigation. The duties of each are outlined throughout the book, recognizing that there is a fundamental need for both to work in tandem throughout many aspects of the criminal investigation process.

One underlying theme of the book is that as with all police endeavors, criminal investigation is a law enforcement responsibility that must be conducted within the framework of the U.S. Constitution and the practices of a democratic society. Consequently, court decisions and case studies have been quoted extensively for clarification of issues and general reader information.

Key features of this text include:

## Instructor-Friendly Organization

For more efficient use, this book has been designed to follow closely to a standard curriculum format. The 18-chapter organization is designed to make it easier for instructors to align their coverage of the text's material with the class schedule and academic term.

## Brief Contents

<b>PART I</b>	<b>Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation 2</b>
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## A Closer Look

In most chapters, this box addresses selected chapter topics in depth, such as technology, careers, tools and techniques, and issues in criminal investigation.



### Tracing Firearms

In April 2012, the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) disclosed that over a five-year period of time, more than 68,000 guns recovered in Mexico were traced back to the United States. More than 30,000 other guns could not be traced. Tracing firearms is often part of the investigative process associated with a shooting.

Firearms tracing provides information on the movement of a firearm from its first sale by a manufacturer or importer through the

distribution chain in an attempt to identify the first retail purchaser. This information provides investigative leads for criminal investigations. After the firearm is recovered and the identifiers are forwarded to the ATF's National Tracing Center (NTC), ATF contacts the manufacturer or importer to ascertain the sale or transfer of the firearm. ATF will attempt to contact all federal firearms licensees (wholesale/retail) in the distribution chain until a purchaser is identified or the trace process cannot continue due to a lack of accurate or incomplete information. The success of a trace result, whether domestic or international, relies upon the accuracy of the supplied firearm identifiers. The necessary identifiers for a trace include manufacturer, importer (if applicable), model, caliber, and serial number.

**Source:** The Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. (2012). *ATF Mexico, 2007–2011*. U.S. Department of Justice. Available at <http://www.atf.gov/statistics/download/trace-data/international/2007-2011-Mexico-trace-data.pdf>

## Case in Point

Near the end of most chapters, this box presents case examples of the types of crime discussed in the chapters, and the procedures and techniques that were used to investigate each case. Most boxes conclude with one or more Thematic Questions that ask students to consider the ethical choices, legal implications, and other issues involved in the investigation.

### Case in Point

#### >> Warren Jeffs and the FLDS

Some may describe Warren Jeffs as a tall, gangly, and clean-cut looking man. But according to his followers, Jeffs was distinguished as a "Prophet" of the polygamous sect known as the Fundamentalist Latter Day Saints (FLDS). This group separated itself from mainstream Mormonism in 1890 after polygamy was banned. Estimated at approximately 10,000 followers, the FLDS has communities in Hildale, Utah, and Colorado City, Arizona.

After Jeffs' 92-year-old father died, his legacy was passed on to him. And, in 2002, Jeffs became the leader of the FLDS. While maintaining this position, Jeffs was the only person empowered to perform marriages between minor females and adult males within the FLDS community. Jeffs also assumed the authority to strip male followers of their wives, children, and property without forethought or question.

Jeffs was wanted for two counts of sexual assault on a minor. These alleged offenses took place in March of 2002, and on or between July 1 and December 31, 2002. Jeffs was also being sought for conspiracy to commit sexual conduct with a minor. This incident allegedly happened sometime between January and June of 2002. All of the alleged offenses took place in the vicinity of Colorado City, Arizona.

On June 9, 2005, a Mohave County grand jury charged Jeffs with sexual conduct with a minor and conspiracy to commit sexual conduct with a minor. A state arrest warrant was issued in Arizona on June 10, 2005. Additionally, a federal arrest warrant was issued in Arizona on June 27, 2005. Jeffs was charged with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution. On May 6, 2006, the FBI placed Warren Jeffs, a former accountant and private school teacher, on the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list.

Jeffs probably had better days, but August 28, 2006, was not likely one of them. While he was riding in a 2007 red Cadillac Escalade, a Nevada Department of Public Safety trooper pulled over the car for a traffic stop. This occurred after the trooper noticed that valid license plates were not displayed on the vehicle. After questioning one of the occupants in the vehicle, it became apparent to the trooper that this individual resembled Warren Jeffs, an FBI



Fig. 13.11 ▲

Warren Jeffs was the president of the Fundamentalist Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and before he was arrested for child molestation charges in 2006 he was expanding his compounds in Colorado, Utah, and Texas.

GEORGE FREY / Newscom

"Ten Most Wanted Fugitive." The trooper contacted the FBI and agents responded to the scene. Jeffs was identified by the FBI and taken into custody.

#### Thematic question

Considering the close-knit nature of FLDS and Jeffs' authority over his followers, what are some investigative challenges that one might encounter in investigating child sexual abuse within the FLDS?

**Source:** FBI. (2012). Famous cases. Available at [http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/ten-most-wanted-fugitives-50th-anniversary-1950-2010/famous\\_cases](http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/ten-most-wanted-fugitives-50th-anniversary-1950-2010/famous_cases) (retrieved on May 3, 2012).

# Summary Checklist

At the end of each chapter, this checklist offers review questions followed by bulleted responses to test students' knowledge of the main chapter concepts and serve as a study tool for review. A list of key terms and Discussion Questions are also included at the end of each chapter.

## Summary Checklist

### 1. What important points should you remember when conducting a preliminary investigation?

Generally, a preliminary investigation is defined as an initial inquiry by officers to establish facts and circumstances of a suspected crime and to preserve any evidence related to that crime.

The key elements of a preliminary investigation include:

- Securing the crime scene
- Considering the possible arrest of a suspect
- Locating and questioning witnesses and victims
- Documenting the crime scene
- Identifying and collecting evidence

When collecting evidence, it is important to remember the Locard exchange principle, which is also known as the "transfer of evidence theory." Essentially, it says that "Every contact leaves a trace." Locard's principle is applied to crime scenes where the perpetrator(s) of a crime comes into contact with the scene, so he or she both brings something into the scene and leaves with something from the scene. Every contact leaves a trace.

### 2. What are the main types of evidence?

There are two commonly used classifications:

- Corpus delicti refers to evidence that establishes that a crime has been committed.
- Associative evidence links a suspect with a crime.

Examples of evidence are:

- Physical evidence
- Direct or prima facie evidence
- Indirect or circumstantial evidence
- Testimonial evidence
- Trace evidence
- Demonstrative evidence

In summary, I am hopeful that this will prove to be an engaging textbook that is descriptive of the duties of modern-day crime detection and police professionalism. Accordingly, each chapter contains key terms and discussion questions that also aid in the instructional process. Finally, as a learning aid, this text is accompanied by a companion website that offers videos and test items as well as many other learning tools. I know this book will provide you with what you need to understand the art of criminal investigation as well as the many new forms of scientific innovations that modern investigators now use to catch perpetrators of some of the nation's most heinous crimes. Read and enjoy!

## Instructor Supplements

The following supplementary materials are available to support instructors' use of the main text:

- **eBooks.** *Criminal Investigation* is available in two eBook formats, *CourseSmart* and Adobe Reader. *CourseSmart* is an exciting new choice for students looking to save money. As an alternative to purchasing the printed textbook, students can purchase an electronic version of the same content. With a *CourseSmart* eTextbook, students can search the text, make notes online, print out reading assignments that incorporate lecture notes, and bookmark important passages for later review. For more information, or to purchase access to the *CourseSmart* eTextbook, visit [www.coursesmart.com](http://www.coursesmart.com).

Type of Situation	Example	Police Response
<b>Civil Disobedience</b>	Refusing to move for police officers who are trying to establish crowd control lines, ending, setting fires, and looting.	Respect of constitutional rights to free expression and assembly. In nonviolent gatherings, free fire between maintaining order and permitting gatherings to enjoy the moment.
<b>Crisis Situations</b>	Hostage taking, terrorized suspects, and suicide attempts.	The initial few hours of incident are the most dangerous. An assault by police threatens the lives of suspect and hostages. As time progresses, suspect has a chance to right down.

FIGURE 1 Civil Disobedience and Crisis Situations.

### Investigations

Criminal investigation is one of the most important police functions—and certainly the most romanticized. Investigation is largely carried out by detectives—sworn officers who have moved up from patrol to something of a “glamour” job wherein they spend their days solving crimes. Detective work would be unnecessary if patrol officers were able to catch all crimes in progress. Of course, they hardly ever do this, in part because they are spread so thin—hence the need for a dedicated criminal investigations division.

Large police agencies often have hundreds of detectives in various divisions covering offenses that run the gamut from homicide to check fraud. Indeed, a study by the RAND Corporation revealed that police departments in every city with a population of more than 250,000 people, and 99 percent of those in smaller cities, have dedicated detectives.<sup>40</sup>

### The Evolution of Investigations

At the heart of any investigation is the practice of **criminalistics**, which refers to the scientific study and evaluation of evidence associated with the commission of a crime. Today, this term carries connotations of recent technological advancements that detect nearly invisible **trace evidence** (for example, blood stains that someone tried to clean up) or other evidence of a crime that would require all but the most skilled investigator. But

### Anthropometry and Dactylography

Some fundamentals of detective work were developed well over 100 years ago. **Anthropometry** (also known as **Bertillon measurements**), a technique for identifying people based on their body measurements, was developed in 1882. Alphonse Bertillon, who developed this technique, concluded that if just eleven measurements were taken on a person, the odds of finding someone with similar measurements were 4,191,304 to 1.<sup>41</sup> The problem, though, was in attempting to use these measurements to identify those who would be most likely to commit crime. Bertillon successfully identified some criminals, but his ideas fell out of favor because they were inaccurate and a bit complicated. They were

replaced by the more accurate identification practice of **dactylography**, or fingerprinting. Dactylography was proposed for criminal investigation around 1880 in England,<sup>42</sup> but knowledge of fingerprints far predated the routine use of such prints to identify criminals.

In the first century, for example, a Roman lawyer by the name of Quintilianus used a bloody fingerprint from what was apparently a crime scene to defend a child who was accused of murdering his father.<sup>43</sup>

Throughout the 1800s, fingerprinting continued to gain popularity as a valid technique for identifying criminal perpetrators. Once it was accepted practice (in the mid-1890s), it was successfully used in a number of high-profile contexts. For example, in 1904, Detective Sergeant Joseph Faurot of the New York City Police Department went to England to study fingerprinting. On his return, he used his newfound knowledge to successfully

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**  
3 Identify investigative goals and explain the investigative process.

### GLOSSARY

**criminalistics** The use of technology in the service of criminal investigation; the application of scientific techniques to the detection and evaluation of criminal evidence.

**trace evidence** Minute, nearly invisible evidence of a crime that would escape all but the most skilled investigator.

**anthropometry** A technique developed by Alphonse Bertillon in 1882 for identifying people based on their body measurements. Also called Bertillon measurements.

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- My Questions Folder
- Chapter 01: Adolescence and Delinquency
  - Chapter 01: Multiple Choice Questions
  - Chapter 01: True or False Questions
  - Chapter 01: Fill in the blank Questions
  - Chapter 01: Matching Questions
  - Chapter 01: Essay Questions
  - Chapter 01: Critical Thinking-Discussion Questions
- Chapter 02: Measurement and Nature of Delinquency
- Chapter 03: Individual Causes of Delinquency
- Chapter 04: Social Structural and Social Process Theories of Delinquency
- Chapter 05: Social Interactionist Theories of Delinquency

Number of random questions to add

Unit 1 Exam  
27 question(s)

Save Download Close

Create Question Scramble Edit Header

5) The juvenile court codes in every state define what constitutes \_\_\_\_\_ and the conditions under which the state can legitimately intervene in a juvenile's life.

6) One theme of your course textbook, "The Social Context of Delinquency," helps us to:

- Understand definitions of delinquency as social products
- To appreciate the social causes of delinquent behavior
- To appreciate the fact that the reform and punishment of delinquent offenders takes place within a social context.
- All of the above

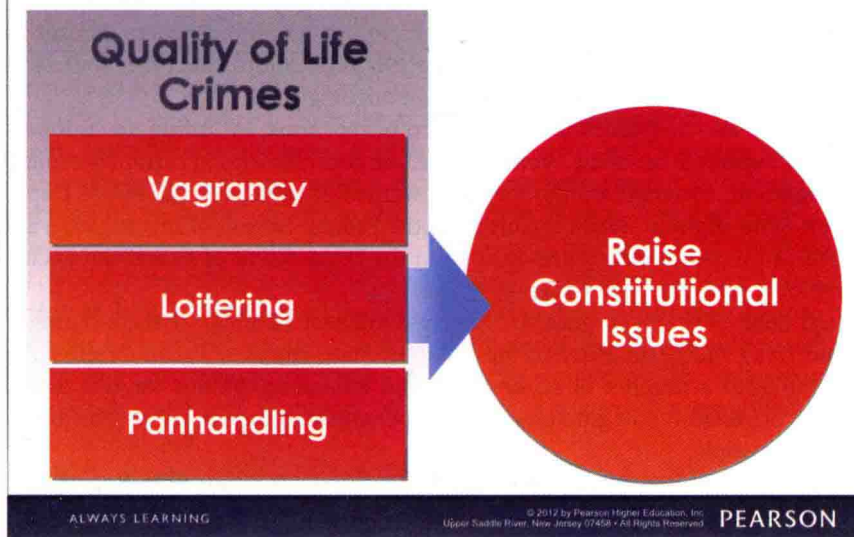
7) Match each textbook theme listed in Column 1 to its description in Column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
1. The Social Context of Delinquency	a. This theme is concerned with three major issues in the study: development of offending and antisocial behavior, (2) protective of offending at different ages, and (3) the effects of events in the development of the individual.
2. Delinquency across the Life Course	b. This theme helps us to understand definitions of delinquency, appreciate the social causes of delinquent behavior, and to app and punishment of delinquent offenders takes place within a so
3. Social Policy and Preventing Delinquency	c. This theme involves the prevention of delinquent behavior ar champions policies and programs that lift children out of poverty

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## 10.4



- **The Pearson Criminal Justice Online Community.** Available at [www.mycriminaljustice-community.com](http://www.mycriminaljustice-community.com), this site is a place for educators to connect, and to exchange ideas and advice on courses, content, *CJ Interactive*, and so much more.

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# Acknowledgments

**N**o book can be written entirely as a solo effort, and this project was no exception. The preparation of this book represents hundreds of painstaking hours maintaining continuous contact with criminal justice agencies, federal information clearinghouses, police practitioners, and colleagues in the field of criminal justice. In addition, to offer the reader the most up-to-date and relevant information, it was important to consult libraries, police journals, periodicals, newspapers, government publications, and other sources of literature germane to the field of crime detection on an ongoing basis.

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