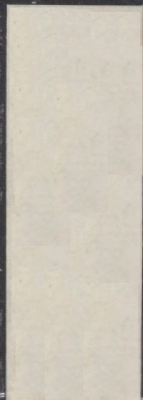


Criminal
Investigation
Handbook

1



LexisNexis

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION HANDBOOK: Strategy, Law and Science

THOMAS P. MAURIELLO, M.F.S.

Forensic Sciences Consultant and Lecturer in Criminalistics

Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice

University of Maryland at College Park; and

Special Agent, United States Department of Defense

Former Police Officer and Investigator, State of Maryland; and

Chief of Police, United States Department of Defense

2009

Filed Through:

RELEASE NO. 19, JULY 2009

QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION?

For questions about the **Editorial Content** appearing in these volumes or reprint permission, please call:
Kathryn Calista, J.D. at 1-800-424-4200 ext. 3465
Email: kathryn.calista@lexisnexis.com
For assistance with replacement pages, shipments, billing or other customer service matters, please call:

Customer Services Department at (800) 833-9844
Outside the United States and Canada, please call (518) 487-3000
Fax Number (518) 487-3584
For information on other Matthew Bender publications, please call
Your account manager or (800) 223-1940
Outside the United States and Canada, please call (518) 487-3000

Library of Congress Card Number: 90-081494
ISBN: 9780820516738

Cite this publication as:

Thomas P. Mauriello, M.F.S., Criminal Investigation Handbook: Strategy, Law and Science, § [sec. no.]
(Matthew Bender)

Example:

Thomas P. Mauriello, M.F.S., Criminal Investigation Handbook: Strategy, Law and Science, § 1.01

Because the section you are citing may be revised in a later release, you may wish to photocopy or print out the section for convenient future reference.

This publication is designed to provide accurate and authoritative information in regard to the subject matter covered. It is sold with the understanding that the publisher is not engaged in rendering legal, accounting, or other professional services. If legal advice or other expert assistance is required, the services of a competent professional should be sought.

LexisNexis and the Knowledge Burst logo are registered trademarks and Michie is a trademark of Reed Elsevier Properties Inc., used under license. Matthew Bender and the Matthew Bender Flame Design are registered trademarks of Matthew Bender Properties Inc.

Copyright © 2009 Matthew Bender & Company, Inc., a member of the LexisNexis Group.
Originally published in: 1990
All Rights Reserved.

No copyright is claimed in the text of statutes, regulations, and excerpts from court opinions quoted within this work. Permission to copy material exceeding fair use, 17 U.S.C. § 107, may be licensed for a fee of 25¢ per page per copy from the Copyright Clearance Center, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, Mass. 01923, telephone (978) 750-8400.

Editorial Offices
121 Chanlon Rd., New Providence, NJ 07974 (908) 464-6800
201 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94105-1831 (415) 908-3200
www.lexisnexis.com

MATTHEW  BENDER

Statement on Fair Use

LexisNexis Matthew Bender recognizes the balance that must be achieved between the operation of the fair use doctrine, whose basis is to avoid the rigid application of the copyright statute, and the protection of the creative rights and economic interests of authors, publishers and other copyright holders.

We are also aware of the countervailing forces that exist between the ever greater technological advances for making both print and electronic copies and the reduction in the value of copyrighted works that must result from a consistent and pervasive reliance on these new copying technologies. It is LexisNexis Matthew Bender's position that if the "progress of science and useful arts" is promoted by granting copyright protection to authors, such progress may well be impeded if copyright protection is diminished in the name of fair use. (See Nimmer on Copyright § 13.05[E][1].) This holds true whether the parameters of the fair use doctrine are considered in either the print or the electronic environment as it is the integrity of the copyright that is at issue, not the media under which the protected work may become available. Therefore, the fair use guidelines we propose apply equally to our print and electronic information, and apply, within §§ 107 and 108 of the Copyright Act, regardless of the professional status of the user.

Our draft guidelines would allow for the copying of limited materials, which would include synopses and tables of contents, primary source and government materials that may have a minimal amount of editorial enhancements, individual forms to aid in the drafting of applications and pleadings, and miscellaneous pages from any of our newsletters, treatises and practice guides. This copying would be permitted provided it is performed for internal use and solely for the purpose of facilitating individual research or for creating documents produced in the course of the user's professional practice, and the original from which the copy is made has been purchased or licensed as part of the user's existing in-house collection.

LexisNexis Matthew Bender fully supports educational awareness programs designed to increase the public's recognition of its fair use rights. We also support the operation of collective licensing organizations with regard to our print and electronic information.

Dedication

This book is dedicated to the memory of my Father, Flavio C. Mauriello (1928-2001), and to my mother, Grace A. Mauriello. It has been their love, guidance and devotion to family values that have allowed me to fulfill my life ambitions, and in turn has contributed to the success and happiness I have experienced throughout my life as a son, student, husband, father, teacher, author and public servant.

—Your loving and devoted son, Tommy
T.P.M.

Preface

This treatise, *Criminal Investigation Handbook: Strategy, Law and Science*, has been written for *all* those who are responsible for conducting criminal investigations and for those who need to understand the activities of the investigative process. They include: police, federal special agents and investigators, governmental administration and security agencies, as well as prosecutors and defense attorneys who use the products of such investigations in their daily practice. It is designed to provide readers with the law applicable to virtually all phases of modern investigations in the United States. It provides them with practical advice as to how best to prepare cases for ultimate presentation in court, and to make them aware of the most likely points at which their evidence is vulnerable and subject to attack.

The Handbook answers not only the basic interrogatives of the investigation field: WHO . . . WHAT . . . WHERE . . . WHEN . . . and HOW, but, like no other treatise, *Criminal Investigation Handbook* also answers the question WHY:

WHY should the investigative report be all encompassing?

WHY should the investigator consider the actions of the entire criminal justice system and look at the investigation as a process?

WHY does the investigator need to understand the value and principles of the forensic sciences and the capabilities of the crime laboratory?

WHY should the investigation begin with a strategic view of the end of the judicial process?

This Handbook combines the in-depth analysis of a treatise with the how-to and why-to assistance of a practical guide. It aspires to be both substantive and practical. Suggestions are made herein as to the most effective way to proceed in investigating a criminal case, what evidence is the most probative not only from the perspective of satisfying the basic elements of the crime charged, but also from the point of view of convincing the judge or jury that the accused is guilty of committing, aiding or abetting, or soliciting the commission of that crime.

The Handbook focuses on:

- Investigative Protocol
- Collecting, Preparing, and Preserving Physical Evidence
- Interviewing Witnesses
- Documenting the Investigation and the Investigation Case File
- Scientific Laboratory Examination Requirements
- Legal Considerations
- Forensic Interviewing of Suspects
- Presenting the Case to the Court and Expert Testimony
- Identifying and Eliminating Weaknesses in the Investigative Process
- Current Crime Statistics
- Developing a Strategic View of the Whole Investigative Process

It includes:

- Detailed Checklists
- Sample Investigative Forms

Preface

- Scientific Evidence Processing Requirements
- Illustrations and Photographs
- Identification of State, Local and Federal Agency Support Services
- World Wide Web Internet References
- Special Supplements

What makes *Criminal Investigation Handbook* so valuable is that it never is out-of-date. Since it was first published in 1990, each year updated material replaces outdated material and new material is added to ensure that the contents are always current.

This book is divided into three parts. Part 1, GENERAL LEGAL PRINCIPLES AND TESTIFYING IN COURT, covers four topics: the management of criminal investigations, the elements of proof of a crime, basic rules of constitutional evidence, and testifying and the use of evidence in court. The presentation of evidence in court proceedings and the testimony of investigator witnesses who are used to authenticate physical evidence, testify concerning their investigations and sometimes act as expert witnesses. We have tried to present a glimpse of a typical court proceeding in order to acquaint prospective witnesses, whether testifying as expert witnesses or otherwise, with different types of trial tactics. It is our hope to thereby provide the witness with a frame of reference for his own conduct as witness, both on direct and cross-examination, and when using demonstrative evidence.

Part 2, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION METHODS, concentrates on the various methods and tools available while conducting a criminal investigation. The preliminary investigation of a case is discussed, which is usually conducted at the crime scene shortly after receipt of the initial report of the criminal incident. Following are the detailed procedures for conducting a preliminary search for evidence at the crime scene and methods of protecting that evidence until it is used at trial or a more thorough search is conducted by crime scene technicians. We then turn to techniques for interviewing crime scene witnesses and recording necessary information in the investigator's field notes and reports.

Also in Part II the preliminary investigation of a case is discussed, which is usually conducted at the crime scene shortly after receipt of the initial report of the criminal incident. Following are the detailed procedures for conducting a preliminary search for evidence at the crime scene and methods of protecting that evidence until it is used at trial or a more thorough search is conducted by crime scene technicians. We then turn to techniques for interviewing crime scene witnesses and recording necessary information in the investigator's field notes and reports.

The collection, processing and preservation of physical evidence (fingerprints, firearms and ballistics, tool marks, questioned documents and trace evidence) are of vital importance to a successful prosecution since they provide information about how and by whom a crime was committed. We examine each of these steps in turn and devote particular attention to the new technique of individualizing crime suspects from analysis of the suspect's DNA structure. The interrogation of criminal suspects and the use of two controversial investigative techniques-hypnosis and the polygraph-are the subject of an entire chapter.

During the evolution of this treatise, a new chapter was added to Part 2. The chapter added was *Computer Forensics*, an acknowledgement of the fact that the Information Age brings new criminal behavior requiring new highly technical methods for combating it.

Part 3, INVESTIGATION OF SPECIFIC CRIMES, presents the particular processes involved in the investigation of specific crimes such as theft, burglary, rape and other sexual

Preface

offenses, criminal death, drug offenses, white collar crime, organized crime, homicide, robbery, larceny and other property crimes, burglaries, drug, and the most recent addition, arson investigations. Each of these crimes is discussed in detail, first from a legal perspective, and next from the perspective of the investigator who often must understand the investigative techniques unique to these particular types of crime. Each year the Handbook's new release provides the most current FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) statistics for each major crime index presented.

In 2002 the Terrorism Investigation and Homeland Security chapter was added in response to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. This chapter examines the role of federal, state and local law enforcement as part of the U.S. national security community to combat terrorism.

There are two special supplements presently included in the Handbook: *The 2002 Washington, D.C. Area Sniper Shootings — A Case Analysis of the Multi-Jurisdictional Investigation* and *The Simpson-Goldman Murder Investigation — Analysis of the Investigative Issues*, identified as APPENDICES 1 and 2, located at the back of the handbook just after Part 3. These criminal cases are offered by the author as "case studies" that exemplify the significance of utilizing the knowledge and processes presented in this treatise.

It has been a monumental task over the years since it was first published in 1990 to compile a book of this nature and scope. The depth of its technical expertise could not of been achieved without the assistance of the many persons listed below. To the following I wish to express my most sincere and heartfelt appreciation and thanks:

—Lt. Richard H. Townsley (retired) of the Anniston, Alabama Police Department; Robert L. (Beau) Moulden and Jeff Johnson, U.S. Department of Defense.

—The following police departments; University of Maryland (College Park) Police Department; Baltimore county Police Department; Los Angeles Police Department; New York City Police Department, Metro-Dade County Police Department; Houston Police Department, and Chicago Police Department; Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department; Kansas City (Mo.) Police Department; Seattle Police Department; San Francisco Police Department; Maryland State Police Crime Laboratory.

—Lieutenant (Lt.) Maurice R. Hicks, Sr., Princes George's County Police Department, Maryland. Lt. Hicks was a contributor to the 1997 revised chapter dealing with drug investigations.

—Cindy Piazza Capps, former FBI agent and Summa Cum Laude graduate of the University of Maryland. She was a contributor to the 2002 release by rewriting the chapter on the use of informants. Cindy was a special agent with over 15 years experience working with criminal and foreign counterintelligence informants in the FBI's Orlando Resident Agency, in the Los Angeles Division, and in the Washington Field office.

—The following laboratories: Cellmark Diagnostics of Germantown, Maryland and Life-codes Corporation, formerly of Valhalla, New York, now in Stamford, Connecticut.

—The late Dr. John E. Smialek, who until his untimely death was Chief Medical Examiner of the State of Maryland.

—Dr. Arnold (Skip) L. Amass, Pharm.D., who has been a continuous consultant to me in the areas of drugs, narcotics, controlled dangerous substances, and chemical analysis.

—Steve Mauriello, Forensic Locksmith (the author's cousin), who introduced me to the field of investigative locksmithing and provided expert consultation, and photographic illustrations to present this new forensic examination to my readers.

Preface

—Laurie J. Gianquitto, Larry L. Davis and David Darchicourt for their excellent illustrations throughout the handbook; and Brad Weatherby for his photography and computer graphics expertise.

—Pieter N. Lucas, a criminal justice student of mine and a Howard County Maryland, public safety professional, who was responsible for a significant amount of research and updating done to Release 16 of this treatise.

—And to the editor of the original manuscript at Matthew Bender, the late Michael Morrissey, whose reasonableness and patience made the completion of this book possible. His untimely passing has left a void in all those he touched; thanks also to the many other staff members at Matthew Bender to whom fell the task of final preparation of the original manuscript for publication and whose task continues for each release; and finally a special thanks to the editors over the years who have been responsible for ensuring that this treatise is always current, accurate, and timely. They are Ellen Pall, Michelle Zeppetello, Amanda Pisani, Melissa Eisen, Judith Anderson, Michael Bisaccio, Sal Petruzelli-Marino, Carolyn Sapone, Brett Kurzman, Vicky Stebbins, and Linda V. Bittel.

The original manuscript and the first four releases of this book were co-authored by Dr. Barton L. Ingraham and myself. After the fourth release was published in 1994, Dr. Ingraham retired from the University of Maryland and ended his continued contribution to future releases. Although Dr. Ingraham is no longer associated with this book today, his heart and soul remains the very foundation of its success. Dr. Ingraham's brilliance as a teacher, writer and legal authority directed the course which *Police Investigation Handbook* and now *Criminal Investigation Handbook: Strategy, Law and Science* has traveled. His professional and academic experience, both as an Attorney and Professor of the Criminal Justice Sciences, inspired much of what is written in these pages. I personally owe a great debt of gratitude to him for his faith in me when he asked me to share the responsibility for this undertaking. He has been a mentor and a source of wisdom for me over the years and my professional life has been enriched because of it. I will always remember the lessons I learned from Dr. Ingraham, as I continue the journey of ensuring that this treatise is always current, valid, and dynamic.

Finally, a special thanks for the love, support and encouragement I have received from my wife, Laurie, and my children, Scott, Leah, and Katelyn. Over the years, we have had to sacrifice family quality time in order for me to work on the manuscript and meet publication deadlines.

I encourage those professionals who are using this Handbook to share their comments and suggestions for future releases. My email address is tmauriel@crim.umd.edu.

Thomas P. Mauriello

About the Author

Thomas P. Mauriello has over 35 years of diverse professional experience, including service with the U.S. Department of Defense as a Special Agent; Chief, Uniformed Police; Chief of Staff, Office of the Director of Crime and Narcotics; Chief, Occupational Health, Environmental and Safety Services; Chief, Security Operations Center; Senior Polygraph Examiner; Congressional Investigator for the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations; Director of the Interagency Operations Security Support Staff and Deputy Director for Security Education, Training and Awareness. He is presently Chief of Polygraph, for the Associate Directorate for Security and Counterintelligence. He is a former police officer; investigator; and police-community relations officer for the State of Maryland; as well as a forensic hypnotist; lecturer; consultant; and public speaker.

His concurrent adjunct academic career includes teaching, mentoring, and managing the Crime Laboratory for the University of Maryland at College Park, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice. During the past 32 years on the faculty, he has been teaching academic courses in criminal justice administration, investigation, forensic sciences and criminalistics; as well as writing curriculum, presenting workshops and providing in-service training courses in these subjects. He is a forensic sciences consultant who is regularly interviewed on local and national television and radio news and talk shows, commenting on topics related to forensic sciences, criminal investigations, and the criminal justice process. He has appeared on ABC's World News Tonight; CBS News Sunday Morning; Fox News Channel's, The O'Reilly Factor; and MSNBC's Lester Holt Live. His most notable commentary was during the O.J. Simpson trial in 1994, the 2002 Washington Sniper Shootings, and as the on-camera forensic sciences investigator for the Discovery Channel's 2004 Documentary, The Lizzy Borden Murders. His book, "The Dollhouse Murders," illustrates the crime scene investigation process and how forensic evidence solves crime using one-inch-scaled dioramas ("dollhouses") to present the elements of real-life crime scenes.

He is a certified instructor for the Maryland Police Training Commission; Adjunct Faculty for the National Cryptologic School, Defense Security Service Academy, and Joint Counterintelligence Training Academy; and a member of the University of Maryland Speakers Bureau. His public speaking experience has involved presenting hundreds of counterintelligence awareness briefings for the federal government and private industry; crime prevention presentations in the community; lectures at university and law schools; and guest speaking for civic and interest groups. An accomplished speaker, he has produced a public speaking skills training program entitled Motivation through Communications and has presented this program throughout the United States and Europe for professional groups wishing to increase their effectiveness in the art of public speaking.

He holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Criminology from Suffolk University, Boston, Massachusetts; and the degree of Master of Forensic Sciences from The George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

The views presented in this book are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Department of Defense or its Components.

His email address is tmauriel@crim.umd.edu.

Table of Contents

A COMPLETE SYNOPSIS FOR EACH CHAPTER APPEARS AT
THE BEGINNING OF THE CHAPTER

Part 1: GENERAL LEGAL PRINCIPLES IN CRIMINAL CASES

Chapter 1 Introduction

- 1.01 The Strategic Investigation Process
- 1.02 Research on the Investigation Process
- 1.03 Investigation and Case Attrition

Chapter 2 Elements of Proof

- 2.01 Introduction
- 2.02 Elements of a Crime
- 2.03 The *Actus Reus*
- 2.04 *Mens Rea*
- 2.05 The Harm Element
- 2.06 Proximate Causation
- 2.07 Defenses
- 2.08 Conclusion

Chapter 3 Constitutional Aspects of Criminal Investigation

- 3.01 Introduction
- 3.02 The Fourth Amendment
- 3.03 The Fifth Amendment
- 3.04 The Sixth Amendment
- 3.05 The Due Process Clause
- 3.06 Discovery of Evidence
- 3.07 Internet Resources—Website Bookmarks

Chapter 4 Trial Procedures

- 4.01 Introduction
- 4.02 Trial Procedure
- 4.03 Forensic Use of Evidence at Trial—Empirical Studies
- 4.04 Preparing the Witness for Trial

Table of Contents

Chapter 5 The Investigator as Fact Witness

- 5.01 Introduction
- 5.02 Guidelines for the Pretrial Period
- 5.03 The Investigator's Courtroom Appearance
- 5.04 Testifying on Direct Examination
- 5.05 Use of Demonstrative Evidence on Direct Examination
- 5.06 Cross-Examination of Police Witnesses

Chapter 6 Expert Testimony

- 6.01 Introduction
- 6.02 Trial Preparation
- 6.03 Qualifying the Witness at Trial
- 6.04 Direct Examination
- 6.05 Cross-Examination
- 6.06 Use of Scientific Books and Articles

Chapter 7 Use of Evidence from the Social Sciences in Criminal Proceedings

- 7.01 Uses of Psychological Evidence in Criminal Proceedings
- 7.02 Bases for Excluding Psychological Evidence in Criminal Proceedings: A Critique

Chapters 8-10 [RESERVED]

Part 2: CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION METHODS

Chapter 11 Crime Scene Investigation

- 11.01 Importance of the Crime Scene Investigation
- 11.02 Arrival at the Crime Scene
- 11.03 Preservation of the Crime Scene
- 11.04 Note-Taking at the Crime Scene
- 11.05 Interviewing Witnesses at the Crime Scene
- 11.06 Searching the Crime Scene
- 11.07 Photographing the Crime Scene
- 11.08 Sketching the Crime Scene
- 11.09 Constitutional Limits on Conducting a Crime Scene Search Without a Search Warrant
- 11.10 Crime Scene Safety
- 11.11 Crime Scene Post—Cleanup

Table of Contents

11.12	Internet Resources—Website Bookmarks
-------	--------------------------------------

Chapter 12 Interviewing Witnesses at the Crime Scene

12.01	Introduction
12.02	How to Prepare for Interviews
12.03	Competency and Credibility of Victims and Witnesses
12.04	Perception and Recall: Memory
12.05	Communication Skills
12.06	Question Formulation
12.07	Documentation
12.08	Case Law and Legal Considerations

Chapter 13 Documenting the Investigation—The Report

13.01	Importance of Clear and Complete Written Report
13.02	Taking Notes During Investigation
13.03	Purpose of Report
13.04	Report Content and Structure
13.05	Components of Case File
13.06	Writing Effective Reports

Chapter 14 Identification, Collection and Processing of Physical Evidence

14.01	Introduction
14.02	Role of the Crime Laboratory and Evidence Technicians
14.03	Quality and Usefulness of Physical Evidence
14.04	Evidence Collection Procedures
14.05	Evidence Processing and Identification
[1]	Fingerprints
[2]	Firearms
[3]	Toolmarks and Impressions
[4]	Questioned Document Evidence
[5]	Transfer and Trace Evidence
14.06	Evidence Transmittal Documentation
14.07	Legal Considerations
14.08	Internet Resources—Website Bookmarks

Chapter 15 Forensic Interviewing and Interrogation

15.01	Use of Forensic Techniques in Developing Testimonial Evidence
15.02	Hypnosis
15.03	Truth and Deception Instrumentation

Table of Contents

- 15.04 Interrogation
- 15.05 Cognitive Interviewing

Chapter 16 Sources of Investigative Information and Resources

- 16.01 Importance of the Internet as a Resource
- 16.02 How to Use the Internet as a Resource
- 16.03 General Internet, Electronic Mail and Web Sites

Chapter 17 Weapons Identification

- 17.01 Introduction
- 17.02 Firearms
- 17.03 Explosives
- 17.04 Knives and Cutting Instruments

Chapter 18 Use of Informants

- 18.01 Definition of an Informant
- 18.02 Informants in History
- 18.03 Types of Informants
- 18.04 Motivations of Informants
- 18.05 Recruiting, Developing and Handling Informants
- 18.06 Informant Administration
- 18.07 Use of the Polygraph Examination in the Vetting Process
- 18.08 Legal Issues
- 18.09 The Federal Witness Protection Program (WITSEC)

Chapter 19 Computer Forensics

- 19.01 Computer Technology and Crime
- 19.02 Key Terms and Concepts
- 19.03 Seizing Hardware
- 19.04 Searching and Seizing of Computer-Generated Information
- 19.05 Computer Evidence
- 19.06 Cyberspace Online Crime
- 19.07 Electronic Storage Devices
- 19.08 Expert Assistance

Table of Contents

Chapters 20-25 [RESERVED]

Part 3: INVESTIGATION OF SPECIFIC CRIMES

Chapter 26 Property Crimes: Theft and Burglary Investigations

- 26.01 Introduction
- 26.02 Legal Elements of Property Crimes
- 26.03 Theft Investigations
- 26.04 Motor Vehicle Theft Investigation
- 26.05 Burglary Investigation

Chapter 27 Rape and Other Sexual Offenses

- 27.01 Definitions of “Rape” and “Sexual Offenses”
- 27.02 Elements of the Offense
- 27.03 Sexual Terminology
- 27.04 Sexual Assault Offenders
- 27.05 Sexual Assault Victims
- 27.06 Investigative Procedures in Sex Offense Cases
- 27.07 Internet Resources—Website Bookmarks

Chapter 28 Criminal Death Investigations

- 28.01 Importance of Proper Conduct of Death Investigation
- 28.02 Elements of Criminal Death Offenses
- 28.03 Special Preliminary Investigative Procedures
- 28.04 Crime Scene Processing
- 28.05 The Body
- 28.06 The Criminal Death Offender

Chapter 29 Drug Investigations

- 29.01 Introduction: Strategies and Drug Use
- 29.02 Drug Classification and Illegal Drug Activities
- 29.03 Initiating Drug Investigation Cases
- 29.04 Drug-Related Physical Evidence and Crime Scene Processing
- 29.05 Ancillary Tactics Against Drug Dealing
- 29.06 Federal, State and Regional Counterdrug Resources

Table of Contents

Appendix 29A Common Prescription Drugs Sought in Drug Store Robberies

Chapter 30 Robbery Investigations

- 30.01 Robbery in the United States
- 30.02 Elements of the Crime
- 30.03 Types of Robbery
- 30.04 Common Robbery Scenes
- 30.05 Investigative Activities
- 30.06 Proactive Measures
- 30.07 Legal Problems in Robbery Investigations

Chapter 31 Investigation of White Collar Crimes and Organized Crime

- 31.01 Categories of Crimes
- 31.02 White Collar Crime
- 31.03 Organized Crime

Chapter 32 Terrorism Investigation and Homeland Security

- 32.01 Law Enforcement Response to Terrorism
- 32.02 Nature and Scope of Terrorism
- 32.03 Terrorist Threat and Ideology
- 32.04 Categories of Terrorist Incidents and their Response
- 32.05 Role of the Department of Homeland Security
- 32.06 Counterterrorism Planning
- 32.07 Explosion and Bombing Scene Investigation
- 32.08 Scene Investigation and Evidence Collection in Hazardous
Environments
- 32.09 Counterterrorism Awareness and Reporting
- 32.10 The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools
Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT) Act of
2001
- 32.11 Security Clearance Process for State and Local Law Enforcement
- 32.12 The Natural Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan
- 32.13 Internet Resources—Website Bookmarks

Chapter 33 Arson Investigations

- 33.01 Fire and Arson in the United States
- 33.02 Fire Investigation Methodology and Protocols
- 33.03 Elements of the Crime of Arson
- 33.04 The Arsonist

Table of Contents

33.05	Fire Behavior
33.06	The Fire Scene and Crime Scene Processing
33.07	Fire Origin and Cause Determination
33.08	Death and Injury Fire Investigation
33.09	Relevant Legal Cases and Issues
33.10	Further Readings and Resources

APPENDIX 1: The Simpson—Goldman Murder Investigation — *Analysis of the Investigative Issues*

APPENDIX 2: The 2002 Washington, D.C. Area Sniper Shootings — *A Case Analysis of the Multi-Jurisdictional Investigation*

TABLE OF CASES

INDEX
