



Volunteer Evidence Search Program 38 Slides





Course Co-Authors

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 Sergeant Long has 17 years in law enforcement and spent 5 years as a detective. He has worked as a search and rescue coordinator for 12 years. He is currently a sergeant with the County Sheriff's Office.
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Course Outline

- ✓ **Evidence Handling** by Paul Long
- ✓ Search Patterns, Techniques and Responsibilities by Lee Wiese
- ✓ **Preparing for Court** by Jim Milbradt





Evidence Handling by Paul Long Slides 4 - 16





Introduction

Who am I?

- County Sheriff's Office detective for 5 years.
- Digital evidence forensic examiner.
- Search and rescue coordinator.





Intention

- Not to make you evidence technicians.
- PLEASE DON"T TOUCH THE EVIDENCE.
- Call for us if you find something.
- We want you to understand the context of a crime scene.
- Life is full of unforeseeable circumstances...





Evidence Defined

Reliable statements that inform the court about the matter under consideration.

- Foundation proper collection proper testimony
- Reliability chain of custody proper maintenance





Crime Scenes

Controlled Access Area

Especially in era of DNA evidence

• Inner Perimeter

- Primary detectives and evidence techs only
- Logged in/out
- Probably have to testify in court

Outer Perimeter

- Law enforcement and designated others only
- Where you want to be





Crime Scenes

If a search needs to be performed in inner perimeter, it will usually be after major crime scene processing is completed.





On Scene Rules

- No talking to press (refer to deputy).
- Hold what you see and learn in strict confidentiality.
- Absolutely no photography.
- Don't initiate conversations with anyone other than your point of contact.
- If there's any doubt, ask...





Evidence Collection is:

- Find
- Photograph
- Document
- Collect





Evidence Photographs

Our evidence technicians photograph all our major crime scenes.

overall photos

Show overall scene and relationships between areas.

medium distance photos

Show relationship of items to area.

photos of objects in place

Capture state and details of object before being handled.





Evidence Photos

- Only one official set, taken by our evidence division.
- Otherwise, confusion can develop.
- Bad photographs can introduce artifacts of shadow and light.
- These can be used to discredit perfectly legitimate evidence!





Evidence Documentation

Before collections, notes are taken:

- date/time
- location
- description of item
- who found it
- who collected it
- what was done with it.

Locations are measured from known locations in side major crime scene. Elsewhere, GPS usually has to suffice.

Average your waypoint if possible!





Evidence Collection

- Mark location (flag, flagging, chalk, paint).
- Don't touch the item ungloved.

 One pair of gloves per item on a violent crime scene (DNA)
- Collect items into paper versus plastic
 Biological or wet items dry in paper but rot in plastic
- Reality: I can't think of a situation where we would ask you to collect evidence.





In General

- Callouts
 - callout will be via your points of contact
 - it will almost always be inconvenient
 - you should receive a single point of contact and a contact plan
 - plan on being self-sufficient for 6-12 hours
- On arrival, someone will designate the area to be searched.



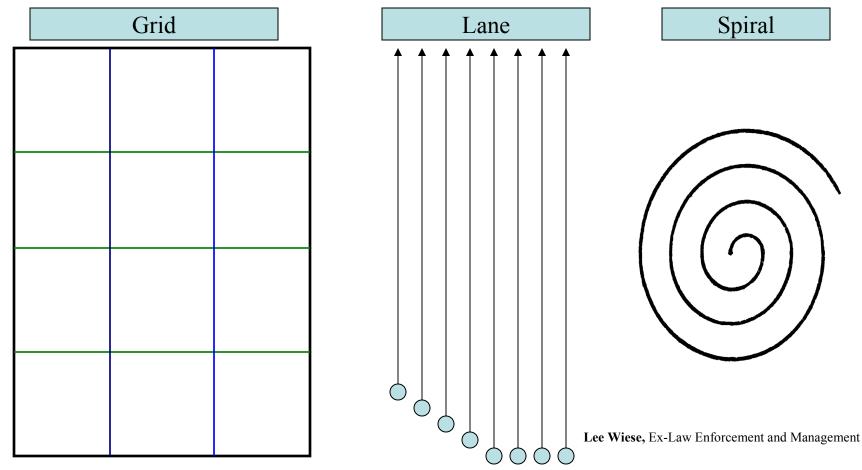


Search Patterns, Techniques and Responsibilities by Lee Wiese Slides 17 - 29





Three Search Patterns



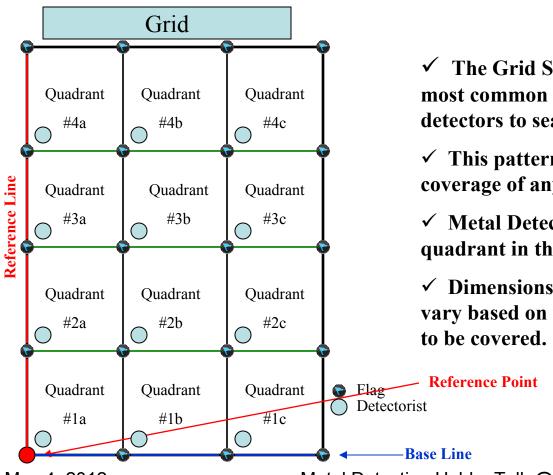
May 4, 2012

Metal Detecting Hobby Talk @ http://www.mdhtalk.org





Grid Search Pattern



✓ The Grid Search Pattern is probably the most common pattern to use while using metal detectors to search for evidence.

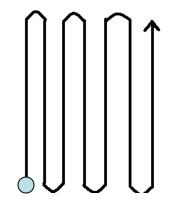
- ✓ This pattern should provide for complete coverage of any given search area.
- ✓ Metal Detectorist are assigned a search quadrant in the grid.
- ✓ Dimensions of the grid & quadrants can vary based on the search area size that needs to be covered.





Grid Search Technique

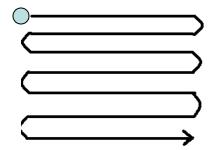
Overlapping Pattern



First Pass
Vertical Sweep

Detectorist

- ✓ This pattern can be used for any type of metal detecting. The benefits are that each pass overlaps on the previous pass, leaving no undetected ground.
- ✓ Each Detectorist must start in same quadrant location on the grid to minimize detector interference.
- ✓ To locate very small objects may require TWO passes in the same quadrant to gain a thorough search.
- ✓ Always overlap the search coil on each sweep of the coil.



Second Pass
Horizontal Sweep





Grid Example



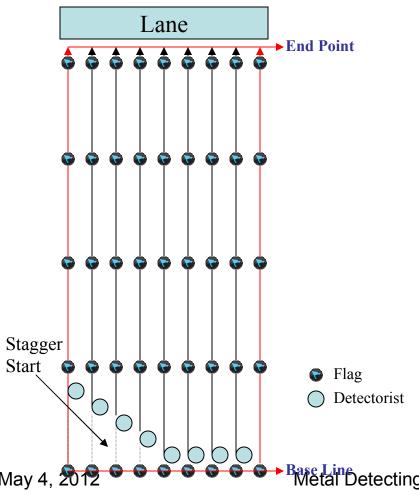
Lee Wiese, Ex-Law Enforcement and Management

Note: Flags





Lane Search Pattern



- ✓ The Lane Search Pattern requires that lanes be set up across the evidence search area. This pattern may be used where the search area is very long.
- ✓ These lanes should be as wide as the detectorist coil swing. Always overlap the search coil on each sweep of the coil.
- ✓ Each lane is to be assigned to one detectorist.
- ✓ Detectorist must start in a stagger fashion to minimize detector interference.
- ✓ Lanes should be clearly marked with Flags as to avoid missing any portion of the lane.
- ✓ It may be useful to outline the search area with crime scene tape. This will clearly establish the boundaries of the Lane Pattern Search Area.

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Lane Example



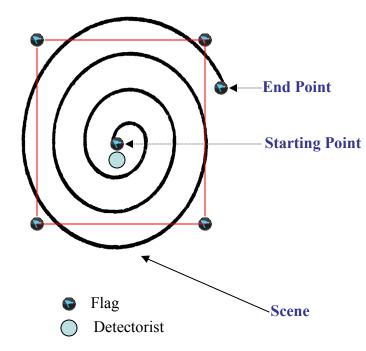
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Spiral Search Pattern

Spiral



- ✓ Used mostly when conducting a search for objects in a small concentrated outdoor scene.
- ✓ When using this method, the search detectorist will start at a designated central area of the scene and follow a spiral course outward from the central area until the perimeter is reached.
- ✓ The search area must be larger to cover the complete scene since the search pattern is circular.
- ✓ Always overlap the search coil on each sweep of the coil.



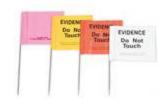


Club Team Leader and Contact Responsibilities

The Club Team Leader:

- ✓ is the contact between the law enforcement agency and the club.
- ✓ contacts search members (detectorist) and relays date, time and place of search.
- ✓ get the clubs search equipment kit together. (flags, gps, tape measure, water, first aid kit)
- ✓ at the scene, lays out the search pattern.
- ✓ assigns detectorist to the grid quadrants or search lanes.
- ✓ coordinates or provides final instructions to search team.
- ✓ provides flags to mark potential targets to be investigated. (never place flag directly on target)
- ✓ performs follow-up with detectorist while search is in progress.
- ✓ documents the necessary information on the work sheet for future retrospect and possible court appearance.

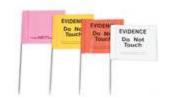




Team Leader Work Sheet

Name of Search Scene:	—— Grid or Lane Assignment:
Date of Search:	Q1a
Time of Search:	Q1b
What is the item to be found:	Q1c
	Ω_{2}
Sample available to tune detectors: Yes or No	Q2b
	Q2c
Was Item found? Yes or No	Q3a
If Yes, quadrant number:	Q3b
What was the item found:	Q3c
Time item found:	Q4a
Team Leaders Name:	Q4b
Leaders Signature:	Q4c



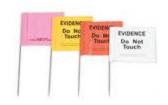


Team Member (Detectorist) Responsibilities

Team Member or Detectorist is to:

- ✓ **bring one or two discriminating detectors.** (if it's a water search, the detector must be waterproof)
- ✓ bring water and food for at least six to eight hours of search time.
- ✓ dress according to time of year and terrain to be search. (coats, boots, gloves, etc)
- ✓ use headphones. (bring spare batteries)
- ✓ use proper coil size which will depend on target to be located. (small coil for trashy areas)
- ✓ not dig or use manual pin point tools in search scene.
- ✓ overlap search coil swings for full search area coverage.
- ✓ document the necessary information on work sheet for future retrospect and possible court appearance.





Team Member (Detectorist) Worksheet

Name of Search Scene:	
Date of Search:	
Time of Search:	
Brand of Detector used:	
Detector Program used:	
Quadrant Assigned:	
Sample available to tune detector: Yes or No	
What is the item to be found:	
Was Item found? Yes or No	
Where found in the quadrant:	
Name of Detectorist:	
Signature of Detectorist:	Las Wiese Ev Law Enforcement and Managama





Search Team Support Kit

Kit Contents

- ✓ Flags Two Colored (200 300)
- ✓ Tape Measure 25 ft Plus
- ✓ Roll of Crime Scene Tape
- ✓ 25 50 Copies of all Forms & Pencils
- ✓ Bathroom Tissue
- ✓ Shovel
- ✓ First Aid Kit
- ✓ Case of Bottle Water (Not in Photo)
- ✓ Soft Carry Case for Support Kit



Lee Wiese, Ex-Law Enforcement and Management





Preparing for Court by Jim Milbradt Slides 30 - 36





Preparing for Court Introduction

- > Successful trial performance is directly related to successful case preparation.
- > The proper point and time to begin preparation for trial is upon receipt of the initial call for service.
- ➤ Handle every call as though it will go to trial.





Preparing for Court On – Scene Preparation

- > Conduct sound preliminary investigation.
- > Protect the scene and physical evidence.
- > Follow steps outlined by law enforcement representative.





Preparing for Court Witness Preparation

- > Preparing a witness for court begins at the scene.
- > Physical evidence should be carefully marked and processed by law enforcement representative.
- > Witness interview(s) will be conducted and reviewed prior to court.
- > Remember, witnesses will be asked to testify in court. Their willingness to do so is often related to their assessment of the investigating officer. Work together.





Preparing for Court Prior to Trial

- > Officers will generally want to meet with witnesses to review the case and its presentation.
- > Officers will review and verify identification of the physical evidence.
- > Witnesses should be advised that the court date is growing near.
- ➤ Witnesses should be advised of the appropriate courtroom attire and demeanor.





Preparing for Court Courtroom Attire

- > Witnesses should conform to the basic rules of good courtroom demeanor.
- **Be on time.**
- > Dress conservatively in business attire.
- **>** Be neatly groomed.





Preparing for Court Responding to Attorney Questions

- > The witness should maintain good posture on the stand.
- > Respond to all questions honestly and with courtesy.
- > Responses should be directed at the person asking the question.
- ➤ All answers should be concise and to the point.





Next Step

The next step in this course is putting to practice the details of this course metal detecting in the field.





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