

# I. Problem Statement

## Overview

### **Forensic Technical Support in Law Enforcement**

Within the law enforcement community a pivotal and vital task in the effective discovery, documentation and judicial prosecution of criminal offenders rests largely upon the specific skills and capabilities of the forensic crime scene investigator. The successful investigation and prosecution of crimes require, in most cases, the collection, preservation and forensic analysis of crime scene evidence. Forensic analysis of evidence is often crucial to making an arrest, arresting the right person and determining guilt or innocence. The proper collection, preservation and forensic analysis of evidence are tremendous tools that must be fully exploited.

Forensic technicians recognize the importance of evidence including but not limited to fingerprints, shell casings, bullet holes or murder weapons. They are trained in the interpretation of blood spatter and understand how to determine the direction from which it came. In addition they are skilled at accurately measuring and recording the length and width of blood drops as well as the dimensions of the crime scene, with pertinent inclusions of relative physical locations of objects within the crime scene.

Simply documenting and recording most evidence requires little training. Officers and technicians do not have to learn the trigonometric formulas and calculations involved in interpretation, even for such categories as blood spatter analysis. Measurement training does not require weeks of classroom lectures and months of on-the-job experience. Instead, law enforcement personnel can learn the measurement and photography procedures in as little as 2 days at police academy classes, college criminal justice courses or in-service seminars. Other skills can generally be acquired and developed in one – two week training sessions.

A basic understanding of crime scene analysis allows the first responding officer, crime scene technician, or detective to assist in correctly collecting and preserving the evidence at the scene. The principles and procedures are not complicated. The interpretation of the crime scene and the evidence obtained may support or contradict statements given by witnesses. The forensic tech and/or crime scene analyst may use blood spatter interpretation and other types of evidence to determine what events occurred, when and in what sequence they occurred, who was or was not present and what did *not* occur.

Well-trained and experienced officers can often tell the direction of travel (visible with the naked eye) of bullets or a spot of blood. They often know how to find the distance from a blood drop to the point from which the blood came (also visible with the naked eye) and how to record those measurements. Accurate measurements and the photographs are often all that an expert requires to analyze the evidence at a later time.

Forensic technicians have an immense understanding of forensic science<sup>1</sup> and they serve to support and enhance a more thorough and effective investigation. In the forensic portion of an investigation, officers or crime scene technicians often record some evidence for later interpretation by experts in seemingly unrelated fields.

In addition to use in solving crimes at the local level, Forensics is also an essential tool in combating terrorism in that it provides evidence that establishes links and associations that can withstand judicial scrutiny in the United States and abroad. Moreover, comprehensive crime scene searches and the subsequent forensic analysis of evidence is sometimes the only solid intelligence that exists or the only mechanism to corroborate other intelligence reporting. FBI forensic analysis was essential in piecing together the evidence to identify those responsible for, as well as the supporters of, every terrorist attack against the United States, including the mid-air bombing of Pan Am Flight #103, the bombing of the World Trade Center in 1993, the bombing of the Oklahoma City Federal Building in 1995, the bombing of the two United States Embassies in East Africa, the attack against the U.S.S. Cole, and the 9/11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

Recent publications indicate that after several years of decline, violent crime rates are once again increasing significantly in the United States. Forensic resources are increasingly being called upon to support high profile criminal investigations. The evolving threat environment requires the rapid deployment of forensic examiners to virtually every violent crime scene in order to collect and preserve evidence that could otherwise be lost forever. In order to meet the growing demands and in order to provide the optimum level of forensic services to their respective communities at the local level, local forensic experts need to assist in the development of the forensic capabilities of neighboring jurisdictions while at the same time leveraging the existing capabilities within their own jurisdiction and surrounding areas. This can be accomplished through partnerships with other forensic laboratories and nearby scientists or labs and scientists at the state and federal level. It is imperative that constant improvements in forensic analysis be sought through a robust research and development program and that these improvements be quickly deployed to support the entire forensic community, *starting at the local level*.

The proper collection, preservation, and forensic analysis of evidence from the scene of a major crime is critically important. There is only one opportunity to do it correctly otherwise, critical links and evidence may be lost forever. The constant threat of violent crime requires a timely forensic response. The need for these services will increase over the next few years, and law enforcement agencies must be able to meet this demand. Without a doubt, as criminals become smarter, the expertise of forensic analysts will be called upon to address major crimes in all areas of the United States. This will naturally include the initial processing of crime scenes as well as expert examination of evidence.

Local law enforcement agencies within the United States will be able to accomplish their mission and support their priorities through the collection and examination of evidence as well as through continual state-of-the-art forensic science research and by training counterparts throughout the professional community.

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<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of this paper, the terms “Forensics” and “Forensic Science” will be used interchangeably.

## **Forensics<sup>2</sup>**

Forensic science (often shortened to forensics) is the application of a broad spectrum of sciences to answer questions of interest to the legal system. This may be in relation to a crime or to a civil action. The use of the term "forensics" in place of "forensic science" could be considered incorrect; the term "forensic" is effectively a synonym for "legal" or "related to courts" (from Latin, it means "before the forum"). However, it is now so closely associated with the scientific field that many dictionaries include the meaning given here. In this paper, the terms *Forensic Science* and *Forensics* are used synonymously.

Forensic analysis is important in the investigation of violent crimes because violent crime scenes often contain a wide variety of biological evidence, most of which can be subjected to DNA testing. Although not always visible to the naked eye, such evidence often is key to solving a crime, obtaining a conviction, or exonerating the falsely accused. For example, during a sexual assault, the perpetrator may leave blood, hair, saliva, semen, and skin cells on the victim's body, clothing, or carpeting or elsewhere at the scene. Scientists compare the collected biological samples against the DNA of the victim, the suspect, and any other potential suspects who may have had access to the scene. If no suspect exists, a DNA profile from the crime scene can be entered into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) to identify a suspect or to link serial crimes.

Forensic technicians should carry out their work at the crime scene as if it were the only opportunity to preserve and recover physical clues. Keeping DNA evidence untainted until it has been collected and recorded is the most important aspect of managing the evidence. Proper collection is essential for successful DNA testing. Because prosecution of a case can hinge on the state of the evidence as it was collected, Police investigators should take precautions, such as wearing disposable gloves and avoiding touching any other objects while handling such evidence, to avoid contamination.

## **History of Forensics<sup>3</sup>**

The "Eureka" legend of Archimedes (287-212 BC) can be considered an early account of the use of forensic science. In this case, by examining the principles of water displacement, Archimedes was able to prove that a crown was not made of gold (as it was fraudulently claimed) by its density and buoyancy.

The earliest account of fingerprint use to establish identity was during the 7th century when a debtor's fingerprints were affixed to a bill, which would then be given to the lender. This bill was legally recognized as proof of the validity of the debt.

The first written account of using medicine and entomology to solve (separate) criminal cases is attributed to the book *Xi Yuan Ji Lu* (translated as "Collected Cases of Injustice Rectified"), written in 1248 China by Song Ci (1186-1249). In one of the accounts, the case of a person

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<sup>2</sup> Wikipedia

<sup>3</sup> Wikipedia

murdered with a sickle was solved by a death investigator who instructed everyone to bring their sickles to one location. Flies, attracted by the smell of blood, eventually gathered on a single sickle. In light of this, the murderer confessed. The book also offered advice on how to distinguish between a drowning (water in the lungs) and strangulation (broken neck cartilage).

In sixteenth century Europe, medical practitioners in army and university settings began to gather information on cause and manner of death. Ambroise Paré, a French army surgeon, systematically studied the effects of violent death on internal organs. Two Italian surgeons, Fortunato Fidelis and Paolo Zacchia, laid the foundation of modern pathology by studying changes which occurred in the structure of the body as the result of disease. In the late 1700s, writings on these topics began to appear. These included: "A Treatise on Forensic Medicine and Public Health" by the French physician Fodéré, and "The Complete System of Police Medicine" by the German medical expert Johann Peter Franck.

In 1775, Swedish chemist Carl Wilhelm Scheele devised a way of detecting arsenous oxide, simple arsenic, in corpses, although only in large quantities. This investigation was expanded, in 1806, by German chemist Valentin Ross, who learned to detect the poison in the walls of a victim's stomach, and by English chemist James Marsh, who used chemical processes to confirm arsenic as the cause of death in an 1836 murder trial.

Two early examples of English forensic science in individual legal proceedings demonstrate the increasing use of logic and procedure in criminal investigations. In 1784, in Lancaster, England, John Toms was tried and convicted for murdering Edward Culshaw with a pistol. When the dead body of Culshaw was examined, a pistol wad (crushed paper used to secure powder and balls in the muzzle) found in his head wound matched perfectly with a torn newspaper found in Toms' pocket. In Warwick, England, in 1816, a farm laborer was tried and convicted of the murder of a young maidservant. She had been drowned in a shallow pool and bore the marks of violent assault. The police found footprints and an impression from corduroy cloth with a sewn patch in the damp earth near the pool. There were also scattered grains of wheat and chaff. The breeches of a farm laborer who had been threshing wheat nearby were examined and corresponded exactly to the impression in the earth near the pool.

In the United States, crime laboratories have been organized by agencies that foresaw their potential application to criminal investigation. Since the 1960's the number of crime labs in the United States has increased due to the courts demanding secure scientifically evaluated evidence. Many local crime laboratories have been created solely for the purpose of processing evidence. Currently most of their energy and funds are used to analyze drugs and DNA. The oldest American forensics laboratory was created in 1923 by August Volmer. It is in Los Angeles, California.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Saperstein, Richard, "Criminalistics: An Introduction to Forensic Science," pp. 1-22. Prentice Hall, Inc.

## **Applications and Subdivisions<sup>5</sup>**

Criminalistics is the application of various sciences to answer questions relating to examination and comparison of biological evidence, trace evidence, impression evidence (such as fingerprints, footwear impressions, and tire tracks), controlled substances, firearms and other evidence in criminal investigations. Typically, evidence is processed in a crime lab. This is the division of forensic science most often reported in the media and depicted in popular fiction.

## **Forensics as an Academic Discipline<sup>6</sup>**

In contemporary society, Forensics is the application of science to those criminal and civil laws that are enforced by police agencies in the criminal justice system. The focus of Forensic Science is the Crime Lab using the principles and techniques of Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Anthropology and other sciences in order to place physical evidence into a professional discipline.

Although there are universities that offer forensic science as an undergraduate major it is usually unnecessary to have a degree in forensic science to be a forensic technician at the local level. However, some forensic technician positions in large metropolitan areas do require a 2-year or 4-year degree. Never-the-less, a 4-year degree in a science major is almost always unnecessary at the local level. Furthermore, when a degree is required by an agency, as a general rule, a major in chemistry, biology, physics, microbiology, genetics, or medical technology will work equally well.

### **Forensic Services Provided to the Criminal Justice Community**

The basic services that are provided to the criminal justice system by a full-service Forensics Department operating within a law enforcement agency are (1) The application of the principles of Physical Science to the crime scene, (2) Biological Comparison and Identification, (3) Firearms Analysis, (4) Document Analysis and (5) Photography.

1. By understanding physical science, the unit applies the principles and techniques of chemistry, physics and geology to the identification and comparison of crime-scene evidence.
2. By understanding and utilizing the principles of biology the unit assists in the identification of dried bloodstains and body fluids, compares hairs and fibers, identifies and compares botanical materials such as wood and plants, and performs DNA analysis.
3. In the analysis of firearms and ammunition the unit examines firearms, discharged bullets, cartridge cases, shotgun shells, and ammunition of all types.

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<sup>5</sup> Wikipedia

<sup>6</sup> Saperstein, Richard, "Criminalistics: An Introduction to Forensic Science," pp. 1-22. Prentice Hall, Inc.

4. The unit examines document(s) and analyzes handwriting, paper and the printers of documents in an effort to determine the ultimate source of suspect correspondence.
5. The photography activity allows for the examination and visual recording of physical evidence at the crime scene and at suspects' locations.

Optional services that may be provided by a full-service forensics team could include (1) Toxicology examination, (2) the processing of Latent Fingerprints, (3) Polygraph Examination, (4) Voiceprint Analysis and (5) Evidence Collection.

1. A toxicology examination of body fluids and organs will assist in the detection and identification of drugs and poisons.
2. Latent fingerprint processing will search for, locate and lift fingerprint evidence that is found on surfaces.
3. A polygraph examiner uses lie detectors to detect deception, an essential tool of the crime investigator rather than the forensic tech.
4. Voiceprint analysis can be provided to investigators in cases of telephone threats or tape-recorded messages. Investigators may be able to connect a voice to a particular suspect.
5. The proper collection and documentation of evidence assists the overall investigation by incorporating evidence collection into a total forensic science service.

#### Functions of the Forensic Technician

The Functions of The Forensic Technician are (1) the Analysis of Physical Evidence, (2) Lifting, Processing and Identifying Latent Fingerprints, (3) Expert Witness Testimony, (4) Evidence Collection, (5) Training in Proper Recognition, Collection, and Preservation of Evidence (6) Forensic Analysis and (7) Assisting in the Classification and/or Cause of Death.

1. Forensic personnel must be skilled in the analysis of physical evidence in order to apply the principles and techniques of the physical and natural sciences to identify the many types of evidence that may be recovered during crime scene investigations. The "Frye versus U.S." court case established that a scientific technique must be "generally accepted" by the scientific community.
2. Forensic technicians must be well-versed in the fingerprinting processes and be able to "lift" and examine the fingerprints that are collected as evidence from a crime scene. Latent fingerprints are those found on surfaces.
3. Expert witness are those people who possesses a particular skill or has knowledge in a trade or profession that will aid the court in determining the truth. Expert witness testimony is almost always required of forensic techs during their career.

4. Evidence collection must be conducted by specially trained evidence collection technicians in order to get the right evidence necessary for the identification and effective prosecution of suspects. The people who perform this function specialize in evidence collection.
5. Forensic techs must be skilled in the proper recognition, collection, and preservation of evidence so that the forensic pathologist, as the medical examiner or coroner, can determine the cause of death via an autopsy.
6. Forensic analysis may include organic and inorganic analytical techniques. Organic analysis of unknown substances includes analytical techniques such as Chromatography, UV-visible and infrared Spectrophotometry and Mass Spectrometry. Chromatography is a means of separating and identifying organic components and is especially useful in mixture separation (i.e. many illicit drugs contain different materials which dilute the drug). Gas Chromatography separates molecules using a high temperature system to vaporize all the components which are subsequently separated on a column. Combining gas chromatography with mass spectrometry is currently one of the most accurate methods used to identify an unknown substance.
7. Forensic techs assist medical examiners in classifying death into a basic category. By the use of Forensics an investigator can often determine by what means the deceased met his demise. Death can be classified into five different categories: natural death, homicide, suicide, accident or undetermined manner of death.

## Definitions<sup>7</sup>

Within the forensic business are terms that are specific to the understanding of the procedures and process. The following is a shortened list of terms and references that one may hear or read about in a *general overview* of Forensic Science.

Algor mortis	The process in which the body temperature continually cools after death until it reaches room temperature, enabling the medical examiner to establish the general time of death.
Forensic Anthropology	Primarily involves the identification and examination of skeletal remains in order to determine if the remains are human or another type of animal. If human, ethnicity, sex, approximate age, and manner of death can often be determined by an anthropologist.
Forensic Engineering	Analyzing construction accidents, and the causes and origins of fires or explosions.

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<sup>7</sup> Saperstein, Richard, "Criminalistics: An Introduction to Forensic Science," pp. 1-22. Prentice Hall, Inc.

Forensic Entomology	The study of insects and their developmental stages, which can help to determine the time of death by knowing when those stages normally appear in the insect's life cycle.
Forensic Odontology	Matching bite marks to a suspect's teeth, or matching a victim to his dental x-rays, resulting in an identification of an unknown individual.
Forensic Pathology	The cause of death can often be determined by performing an autopsy.
Forensic Psychiatry	The study of human behavior and legal proceedings in both civil and criminal cases. In civil and criminal cases, competency often needs to be determined. In criminal trials, the evaluation of behavior disorders is often required in order to establish the psychological profile of a suspect.
Livor mortis	When the human heart stops pumping, the blood begins to settle in the parts of the body closest to the ground due to gravity. The skin will appear dark blue or purple in these lower areas close to the ground.
Rigor mortis	Immediately following death, the muscles relax and then become rigid. (Shortening of the muscles.)

## **II. Existing Efforts & Current Resources**

### **Forensics in the City of Anderson, South Carolina**

The City of Anderson Police Department's grant-funded Crime Scene Unit is the primary response resource for crime scene evidence processing within the 15 square miles of the city. The City of Anderson Police Department has some forensic capability and is in the process of establishing its resources, pursuant to the above-referenced grant award. The current crime scene unit consists of two full time grant-funded personnel and two Evidence Custodians (100% department funded) who function as "helpers". The Evidence Custodians (helpers) receive, maintain and manage all crime scene inventory from the CSI Unit personnel once the evidence is delivered to the department. This frees up the CSI personnel to spend almost all of their time working scenes in lieu of having to dedicate time to the task of inventory management. However, when multiple cases erupt, the limited crime scene staff is quickly over-extended; therefore, either some crime scenes get overlooked or basic crime scene investigative functions must be shared by road officers, investigators and other personnel who may be on-duty at the time of the crime.

According to departmental records, the City of Anderson reported 6,268 crimes that could have benefited from forensic analysis during the five year period ending June 30, 2008. These are violent crimes or crimes that could potentially be related to violent crimes. For instance, in

suicides, an analysis of the available evidence must take place by experienced forensic technicians in order to accurately determine if a person has killed himself or if foul play may have occurred. Therefore suicide, while not a prosecutable crime in and of itself, is related to violent crime because a forensic examination of the crime scene is necessary before a suicide can accurately be categorized as such.

The following table depicts the number of major crimes that occurred in the City of Anderson during the last five fiscal years.<sup>8</sup> In the pages that follow, the crimes listed in the below table will be referred to as “target crimes” because they are the crimes that the Crime Scene Unit addresses.

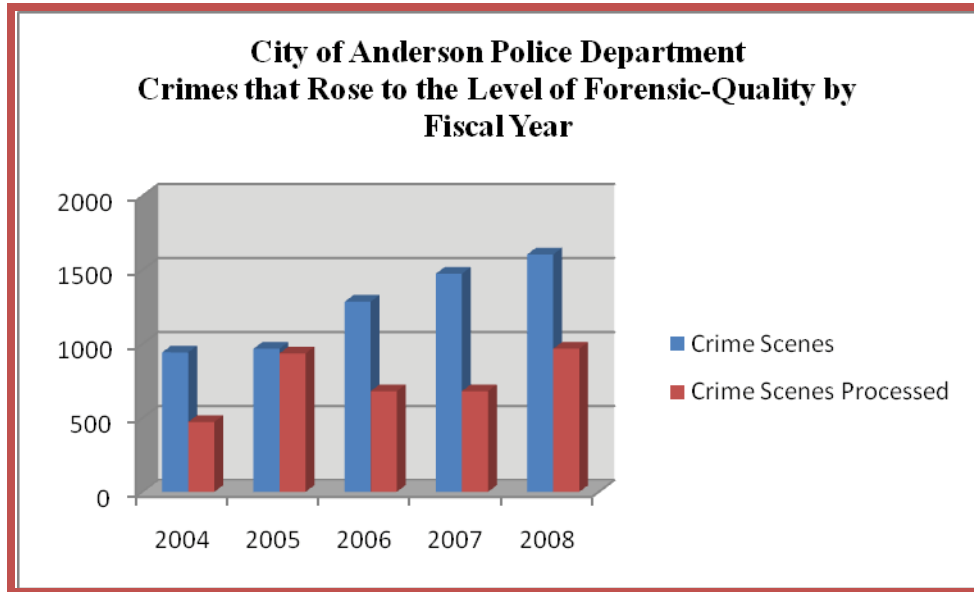
<b>Crime</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
Aggravated Assault	129	105	110	232	142	718
Arson	3	7	6	12	10	38
Break-In / Burglary	180	193	297	320	383	1,373
Break-in / Device	3	2	15	5	1	26
Break-In / Vehicle	199	198	195	209	233	1,034
Grand Larceny	6					6
Homicide	2	2	1	5	2	12
Kidnapping	3	7	13	19	16	58
Motor Vehicle Theft	59	82	151	108	138	538
Rape	16	19	29	27	19	110
Robbery	25	29	34	39	58	185
Safe Cracking	1					1
Suicide	5	1	3	2	7	18
Theft from Vehicle	20					20
Vandalism	291	321	430	495	594	2,131
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>6,268</b>

From fiscal year 1998 through June 30, 2008 the department’s evidence custodian(s) collected or received evidence from 6,591 different criminal events. During that same period the evidence custodian(s) took into possession 18,603 pieces of evidence or an average of 2.97 pieces of evidence per case. The following table lists the number of pieces of evidence collected by the various evidence custodians for the years listed. The data is listed by fiscal year.

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	Total
Crime Scenes	308	693	532	511	388	426	472	935	680	680	966	6,591
Items	979	2,088	2,043	1,879	1,229	1,436	1,401	1,923	1,931	1,858	1,836	18,603
Items per Case	3.18	3.01	3.84	3.68	3.17	3.37	2.97	2.06	2.84	2.73	1.90	2.97

<sup>8</sup> Uniform Crime Reports from Police Central Database.

According to SCIBRS data housed within the agency’s UCR databanks there is a significant amount of crimes that have risen to the level of forensic investigation during previous years, which have gone unaddressed. The data indicates that just in the last five complete fiscal years (FYs 04 – 08) there were 67% more cases available to process than were actually processed. Therefore, 3,733 scenes were processed, including those processed by non-CSI trained personnel, versus the 6,268 that were available.



According to a work study review that was obtained from a department in South Carolina that currently has a CSI Unit, it takes Crime Scene Investigators an average/minimum of 12 hours to process the scene of a burglary, property crime or robbery. Homicide cases take an average of 3 officers working 3 ten hour days, for a total of 90 man hours per homicide. Additionally, work study analysis of CSI units indicate that trained, dedicated CSI units average two - six scenes per day effectively, depending upon their schedule and the types of crime scenes investigated.

The occurrence of major crimes causes an additional amount of grief. An example of this problem can be described through one of the many requests for homicide crime scene investigations as follows:

In December 2006 (FY07) virtually every available investigator in the entire CID was activated to follow up on local homicides that were subsequently attributed to one killer who seemed to show a preference for young women. Initially, there were no good leads in the case. Approximately two days after the first murder another victim was found on the opposite side of town and the circumstances at that time seemed to lead the investigators to conclude that the perpetrator in each case may be the same person. Several investigators worked around the clock for approximately eight days to identify a suspect and bring formal charges. (He was subsequently captured in another state and brought back to Anderson).

Obviously, with the time it takes to properly process and investigate a crime scene, some crime scenes are being left uninvestigated and valuable evidence is being lost forever. With the

advancements in both fingerprint and DNA technologies, our agency fears that we are losing valuable pieces of evidence which we might otherwise be able to locate, identify, collect and process if we had additional equipment and training.

Even with limited resources, the City of Anderson Police Department's grant-funded CSI Unit has made a significant impact in the City of Anderson. The CSI Unit participated in nine community service activities in the first year of the grant, which included, tours for school children of the Crime Scene Division at the police department, talks at local schools and assisting Tri-County Technical College in setting up mock crime scenes and giving technical advice to students. The CSI Unit has identified several individuals, suspects and victims, using techniques acquired and/or enhanced during the first year of the grant. For example, the CSI Unit assisted the City of Anderson Fire Department in investigating a fire scene where two victims had been found dead and their bodies were burned beyond recognition. The CSI Unit assisted in the extraction of the bodies and attended the autopsies. The Pathologist cut off the fingers of the victims so the CSI Unit could take them back to the office to ink and roll the fingerprints in order to obtain positive identification of the victims. The CSI Unit was able to positively identify both victims by utilizing their skills as Fingerprint Examiners. The CSI Unit was requested to process a kidnapped victim's truck in order to attempt to obtain evidence to identify the suspects. The Forensic Investigators were able to lift partial prints and swab several items in the truck for DNA, including a crushed can on the passenger floorboard. The swab of the can was submitted to SLED for DNA/CODIS and a positive match was received placing one of the suspects in the vehicle.

The City of Anderson Police Department's current level of training and equipment dictates that our minimum standards for expected efforts on crime scenes and lab analysis are far below the standards that we would envision implementing. An important factor influencing the ultimate legal significance of scientific evidence is that investigators follow an objective, thorough and thoughtful approach. By maintaining the current manpower and adding additional resources, equipment and training, more crimes of all types will receive the professional and standardized attention of trained specialists in the collection and processing of evidence which will result in the apprehension and successful conviction of offenders in the City of Anderson and surrounding areas. **Maintaining the current level of manpower and adding additional technologically current equipment into the existing CSI Unit would enable us to process more major crime scenes, collect more valuable evidence, build more cases, clear more cases and bring more perpetrators to justice.**

### **III. Conclusion**

Actions taken at the outset of an investigation play a pivotal role in the resolution of any criminal case. Advancing technologies in forensic science, specifically crime scene investigation, and in aspects of equipment and training, have far surpassed the City of Anderson Police Department's capabilities due to agency budget constraints. The additional training and equipment would allow the current personnel of our existing CSI Unit to assist our criminal investigators in making more and stronger cases because a well trained and equipped CSI Unit would be able to

arm the investigators with a larger quantity of quality evidence that was properly collected and expertly analyzed.

Vast differences between the nine law enforcement agencies in Anderson County regarding their capabilities and approach to crime scene investigations call for innovative approaches to attack an ever surmounting demand for crime scene investigative services. The establishment of a local CSI Unit in the City of Anderson has and would continue to also reduce the already overworked and over burdened State Law Enforcement Division Forensic Unit located at SLED headquarters. By being available to assist with an overall countywide need, our CSI Unit will be able to help solve felonies countywide and decrease the violent crime rate throughout the entire county of Anderson.

In order to effectively process a crime scene, the integrity of evidence gathered and examined by a crime scene investigator must be handled in a systematic and methodical manner. The acquisition of additional technologically current equipment would enable us to greatly improve on the quality and performance of the tasks involved in crime scene processing and the examination of evidence.

Anderson, South Carolina has a higher per capita rate of violent crime than the average for the United States, the southern region of the United States, the state of South Carolina and the surrounding county of Anderson. Unfortunately, according to well-documented research into crime and criminal psychology, the types of people who seem to commit many violent crimes are generally involved in other crimes as well, including drug trafficking, thefts, house breakings and white-collar criminal activity.

Based upon our tally of crime scenes, which demonstrates a significant amount of un-investigated or under-investigated scenes, we estimate that a substantial increase in prosecutions of violent offenders could be realized if the City of Anderson Police Department were to continue the existing personnel on the CSI Unit for a third year with additional equipment and training. The additional equipment requested will allow the investigators to save time enabling them to process more crime scenes. Work-study analysis of the City of Anderson Police Department Investigative Services Division indicates that when functioning at or near 100% efficiency, individual criminal investigators can build and prosecute 63 - 96 cases per year against *individual* perpetrators.<sup>9</sup> If the CSI Unit had more time to be available to assist in the development of intelligent leads which would result in the identification and arrest of more suspects, we believe that the amount of cases that could be cleared would significantly increase.

The City of Anderson currently has two (2) outstanding personnel employed in its second-year CSI Unit. The Police Department currently can afford only to assign crime scenes to those two personnel who are assigned to that unit. Those personnel perform CSI activities and tasks well and the agency has complete confidence in their abilities, however, the level of work is overwhelming for only two personnel. The managers at the City of Anderson Police Department are confident that if the agency can acquire additional equipment and advanced training opportunities a higher number of crime scenes could be investigated, solved and prosecuted.

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<sup>9</sup> Analysis bases upon FY 2000 and FY 2001. Actual number within range depends upon type of crime and whether or not the crime is tried in City Court or General Sessions Court.

Increasing the rate of convictions will remove offenders from the streets so that they do not continue to victimize innocent people.

To follow up on and investigate *all* violent or potentially violent crime scenes would require several forensic technicians. However, the addition of equipment and advanced training would greatly assist our existing two-personnel in processing as many crime scenes as possible. Police Department funding through the general revenue is projected to stay at its current level for at least several more years thus precluding the department from purchasing additional equipment without outside funding. In summary, **continued funding and additional equipment for our existing two-person Crime Scene Investigative Unit would result in a higher clearance rate and increased number of prosecutions for violent crime cases** starting in fiscal year 2010 **and would reduce future occurrences of violent criminal activity in the City of Anderson and the surrounding area**, as the investigators will be helping to remove bad role-models from society, taking murderers, rapists, burglars and robbers off the streets.