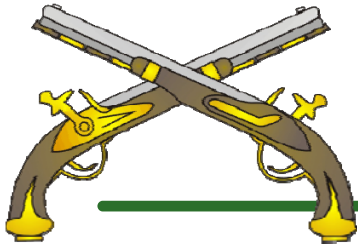


Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams  
(SFAAT) TSP

---

191-5989

Afghanistan National Police (ANP)  
Technical Skills

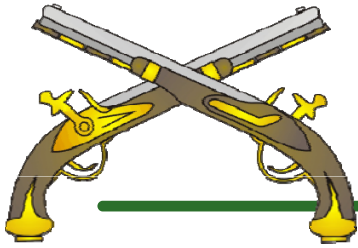


## Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

---

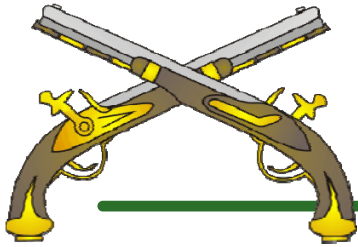
### Overview

- Statutory Authority and Police Responsibilities
- Stress/Stress Management and Self Awareness
- Police Deviance and Ethics
- Ethic Reasoning
- Interpersonal Communication Skills
- Community Relations
- Record Police Information
- Conduct Interviews
- Identify Evidence and Contraband
- Collect Evidence
- Protect a Crime Scene
- Determine Level or Force Required
- Determine if a Search and Seizure is Authorized



## Law Hierarchy

1. No law can be contrary to beliefs and provisions of Islam. (Const. Art. 3)
  - Sharia is a legitimate part of the law.
2. Constitution has primacy over laws, decrees, and international treaties & covenants. (Const. Art. 121)
3. Treaties and int'l covenants ratified by GIRoA are in effect (Const. Art. 7)
  - e.g. convention against Torture
4. Laws approved by the Nat'l Assembly and President (Const. Art. 94)
  - e.g. Penal code, Police Law, Interim Criminal Procedure Code, Counter-Narcotics Law, Juvenile Code, Police Disciplinary law)
5. Regulations and Resolutions

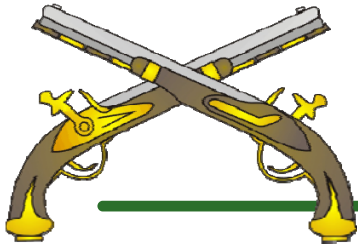


# ANP Duties and Responsibilities

- Afghan Police Law is designated by the Afghan Ministry of Justice. The MoJ designates what is ANP purview and delineates responsibilities across the law enforcement and national security spectrum.

## Article Four; Police Law:

- The police shall perform their duties under the leadership of the Minister of Interior in the capital, as well under the affect of the respective governor and sub-governor in the provinces and districts.
- Police perform their duties according to this law and follow their organizational chain of command.
- The border police perform their duties under the leadership of the Minister of Interior in understanding with respective governor and sub-governor both in the capital and provinces.



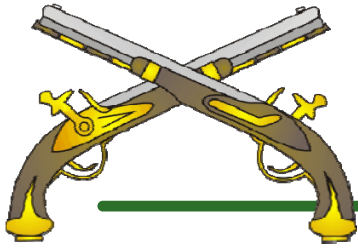
## Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

---

# ANP Duties and Responsibilities (Cont.)

Article Five; Police Law - The police shall be obliged to execute the following duties:

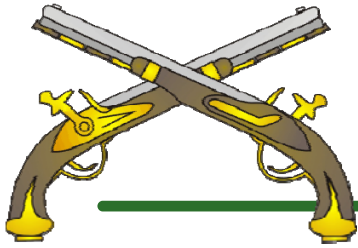
- Ensure and maintain public order and security;
- Ensure individual and societal security and protect their legal rights and freedoms;
- Take preventive actions to stop crimes from happening;
- Timely discover the crimes and arrest the suspects and perpetrators according to the provisions of the law;
- Counter moral deviations, in moral social behavior and actions that disturb public tranquility;
- Protect the properties and assets of the public and private sector as well as those of the domestic and foreign and international institutions and organizations;
- Fight against the cultivation of poppies and marijuana, smuggling and drug trafficking, production, import and consumption of intoxicants, and for their prevention;
- Fight against organized crimes and terrorism according to the provisions of the law;
- Regulate road traffic according to the provisions of the law;
- Take steps and necessary measures to fight against unpredictable events and circumstances;
- Help and assist victims of unpredictable events and natural disasters, rescuing them and saving their properties;



## ANP Duties and Responsibilities (Cont.)

### Article Five; Police Law (Cont.)

- Take steps and measures necessary in a state of emergency in order to ensure public order and security according to the provisions of the law;
- Attract public cooperation in the preventative and ad hoc operations;
- Safeguard and watch the borders;
- Control persons in the incoming and outgoing checkpoints on borders and international airports of Afghanistan according to the provisions of the law;
- Prevent smuggling of goods;
- Take appropriate and necessary measures during the occurrence of any movements on borders which are against the national sovereignty;
- Watch border traffic and control the corresponding documents;
- Maintain cooperation and contact with border police of the neighboring nations in accordance with the international treaties;
- Maintain cooperation and contact with the police of the foreign countries in accordance with the rules of Interpol

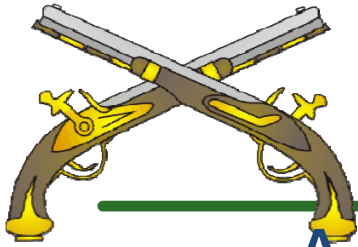


## ANP Duties and Responsibilities (Cont.)

### Article Five; Police Law (Cont.)

In accordance with the provisions of the law and under given circumstances the police can resort to the following actions:

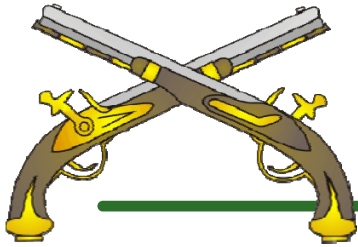
1. Notice and Warning
2. Stopping Persons to Determine Identity
3. Instructing people to leave a given area
4. Calling and summoning a person
5. Imposing financial sanctions
6. Detaining a person
7. Searching persons, goods and houses
8. Protecting Properties



## Arrest and Detention Authority

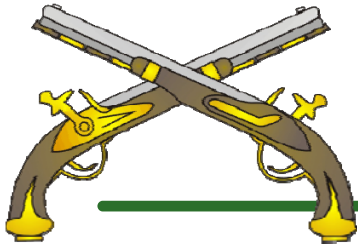
- Police can arrest
  - when a crime punishable by more than 1 year is committed in presence of police; or
  - if they have reasonable grounds to suspect the commission of a crime and the subject is a flight risk
- Police must advise the subject of rights to silence and to counsel
- Police must notify prosecutor with 24 hours of arrest
- Prosecutor must receive the prisoner with 72 hours, and question him within 48 hours of receipt
  - Indictment within 30 days of investigation.
  - Trial within 60 days of indictment.





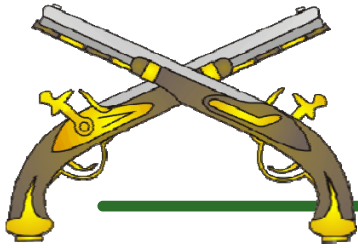
# Individual Rights and Police Limitations

- Presumption of Innocence
- Right to counsel upon arrest
- Personal residence cannot be searched without a warrant (limited exceptions)
- Exclusionary Rule for involuntary confessions
- No torture allowed and equality mandated
- Police discover crimes
- Prosecutor investigates and files charges



## Police Handling of Special Groups

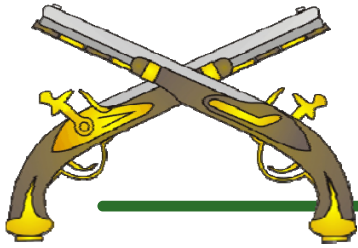
- Victims of crime
- Women
- Juveniles
- Refugees and displaced persons



## Victims of Crime

Principles for protection of victims include:

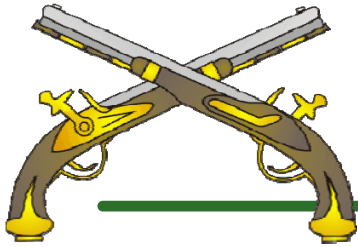
- Treated with compassion and respect
- Entitled to access to the justice system
- Kept informed about the progress of the proceedings
- Receive medical, psychological, and social assistance as needed
- May require protection of their privacy, safety, and family against intimidation and retaliation
- Victims of unlawful arrest or detention should have a right to compensation



## Women

Principles for protection of women include:

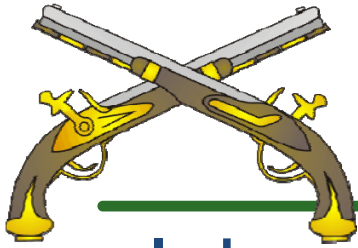
- Women/men are entitled to equal rights and freedoms
- Police are required to act whenever domestic violence occurs
- For arrests and detention, police must allow for the special needs of women and must respect their rights
- Female offenders must be dealt with and supervised by female police officers
- When detained, female offenders must be kept separated from males



# Juveniles

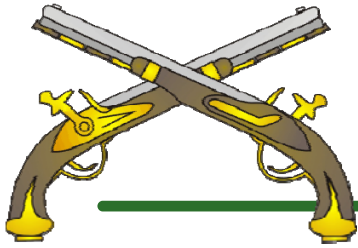
Principles for protection of juveniles include:

- Arrested/detained children have the same rights and freedoms as adults
- They must be promptly informed of the reasons for arrest and of any charges files
- The parents or guardian must be notified
- Pre-trial detention should be kept to an absolute minimum
- Detained juveniles must be kept separated from adults
- Accused juveniles must be kept separated from convicted juveniles
- Children under 15 years old must not take part in hostilities



## Inherent Challenges to Developing Police Competencies

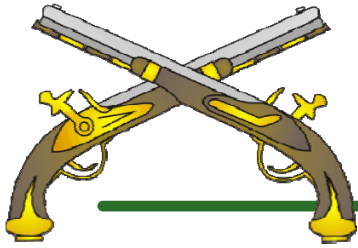
- Illiteracy prevents some ANP from writing reports
- Proper records are often not kept
- Crime scene investigative tools are unavailable in some areas
- Pervasive corruption
- Lack of prosecutors, judges, and secure detention facilities
- Police are not soldiers



Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

---

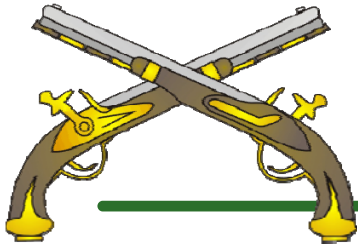
# Stress Management and Mentor Awareness



## Stress Triggers

- Marriage/divorce within family
- Death of a loved one
- Intimidation/Night Letters
- Targeted by AAF
- Financial problems
- Relationship problems





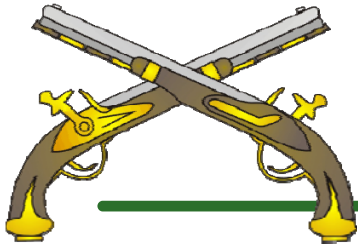
## Law Enforcement Specific

### Triggers

- Verbal abuse
- Low pay
- Disturbing sights
- Work overload
- Boredom
- Fear and danger

### Effects

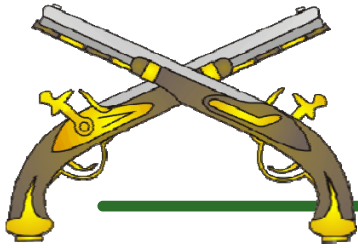
- Inability to adapt
- Inability to handle feelings
- Inability to interpret demands, constraints and opportunities
- Inability to form relationships
- Emotional outbursts
- Erratic work habits
- Decreased productivity and job dissatisfaction



Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

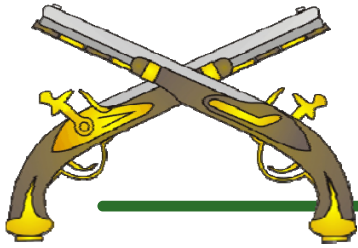
---

# Police Deviance and Ethics



## Ethical and Deviant Behavior

- Mooching
- Favoritism
- Prejudice
- Shopping
- Extortion
- Bribery
- Perjury
- “Pre-Meditated” Offenses



## Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

---

### **The Ethical Reasoning Process**

- Problems definition.
- Know the relevant rules and values at stake, law, and MoI policies.
- Develop possible courses of action (COA) and evaluate.

#### **Circumstances**

- Do the circumstances of the situation favor one of the values or rules in conflict?

#### **Effects**

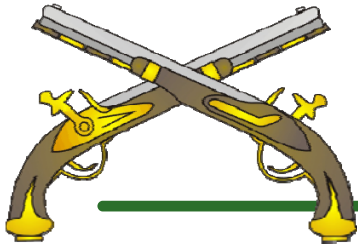
- After visualizing the effect of the course of action, do you foresee bad effects that outweigh the good effects?

#### **Rules**

- Does the course of action violate rules, laws or regulations?

#### **Gut Check**

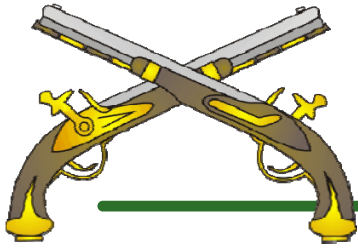
- Does the course of action “feel” like it is the right thing to do?



# Interpersonal Communication (IPC) Skills

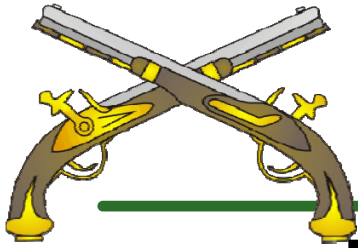
## Observations & Physical Gestures

- Body language
  - Smiles
  - Frowns
  - Raised eyebrows
  - Flushed cheeks
  - Perspiration
- Gestures
  - Finger tapping
  - Clenched fists
  - Hand wringing
  - Arm crossing
  - Fighting Stance



# Communication Space Relationships

- Zone 1: Intimate distance
- Zone 2: Personal distance
- Zone 3: Social distance
- Zone 4: Public distance



## Behavioral/Emotional Links

### Trust

- Cooperation showing willingness to help without force
- Submission and compliance
- Respectful
- Courteous

### Anger

- Aggression
- Hostility
- Sarcasm
- Lack of cooperation
- Frustration

191-SFAAT-0001

### Concern

- Offering aid and comfort
- Listening
- Acts of caring

### Fear

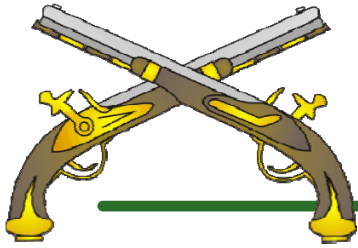
- Sweating
- Sickness
- Running away
- Freezing in place
- Nervousness
- Overly cooperative
- Uncooperative

### Hurt

- Embarrassment
- Withdrawn attitude
- Sadness
- Grief

### Indifference

- Not providing aid
- Not appearing to be listening
- Not caring

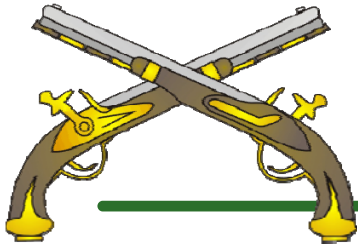


**Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills**

---

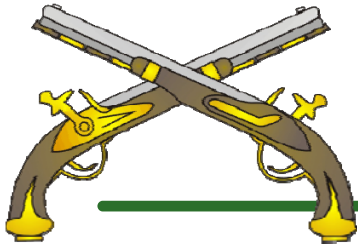
# Community Relations





## Common Police Complaints

- Lack of respect
- Unlawful search
  - Vehicle
  - Person
  - Home
- Unnecessary force
- Physical assault while in custody



## Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

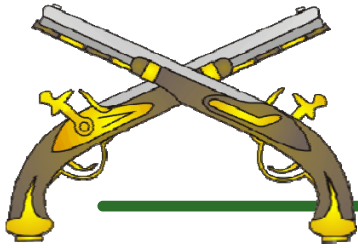
---

### Objectives of Community Outreach

- Citizen suggestions
- Professional awareness
- Increased cooperation

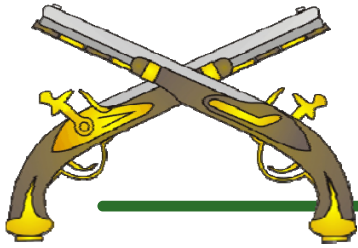
### Obstacles to Public Cooperation

- Fear of police authority
- Errors in police judgment
- Fear of AAF if cooperative



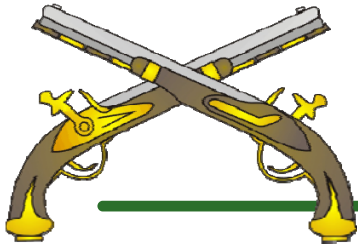
**Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills**

# Collect and Record Police Information



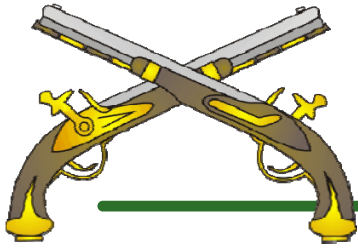
## Common Information Sources

- Observations made by ANP
- Statements from witnesses, victims, and complainants
- Informants
- Telephone tips



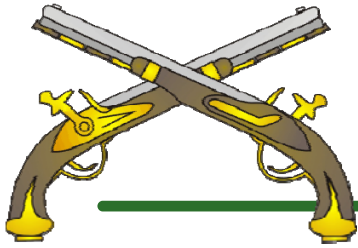
## Four Types of Police Information

- Criminal information
- Suspicious activities
- Problem areas
- Security



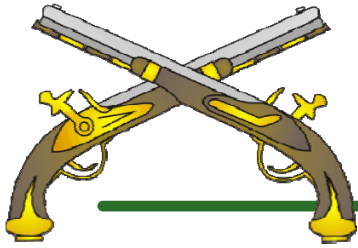
## Criminal Information

- When, how, or by whom a crime will be, or has been, committed.
- Two types of sources:
  - Those you know or meet on duty
  - Anonymous “tips”



## Suspicious Activities

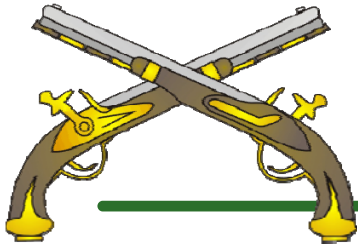
- Examples of suspicious behavior include:
  - going from car to car
  - loitering
  - circling or passing at slow speed
- Record complete descriptions:
  - vehicles used
  - descriptions of behaviors
- Watch before approaching



## Problem Areas

- Poor lighting
- Holes in fences
- Traffic control
- Dangerous routes
- Previous AAF activity
- Anti-GIRoA/Coalition residents or establishments

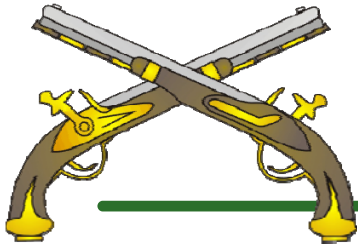




Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

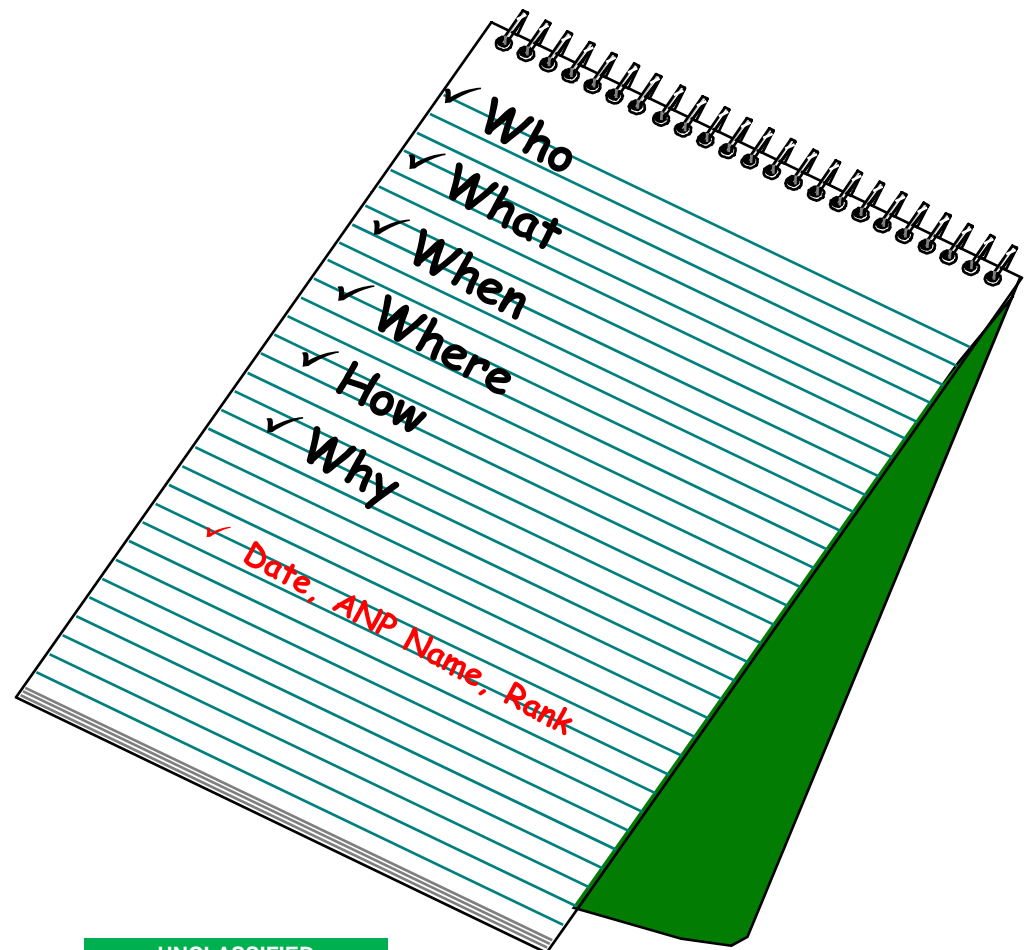
# Security

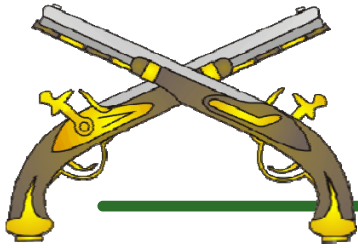
- Signs of tampering
- Broken  
windows/doors



## Police Information Notebook

A record of activities of an individual ANP while on duty.

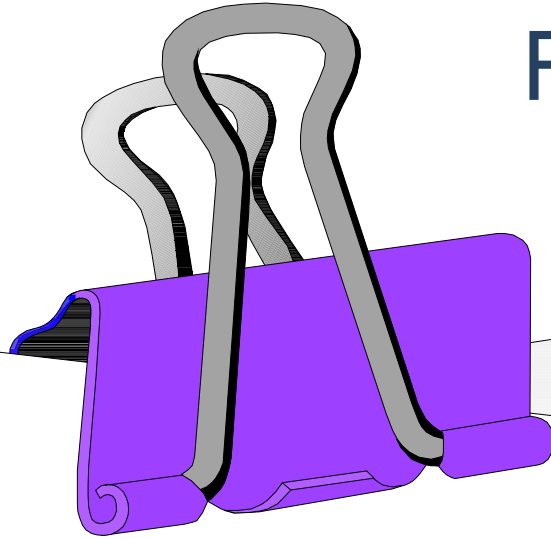




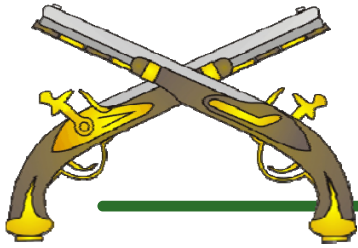
Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

---

## Field Interview Card

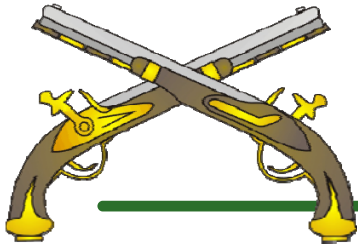


- *Used to record contacts with individuals under suspicious circumstances.*
- *Investigators can use these to develop leads.*



## Review/Summarize

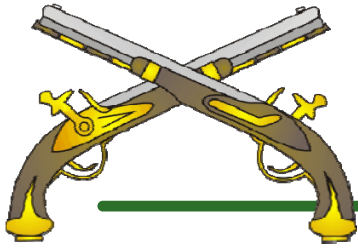
- Gather police information.
- Four types of police information.
- Most common sources of police information.
- Primary place of information.
- Report information.



Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

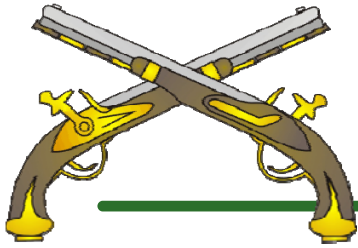
---

# Interviews and Interrogations



## Criminal Complaint

- An alleged criminal offense reported to or observed by the ANP, MoI, or Coalition personnel, whether subsequently determined to be founded or unfounded.

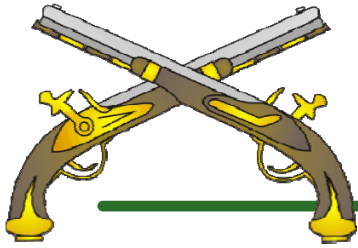


## Founded Evidence

- A criminal offense has been committed. The determination that a founded offense exists is made by the appropriate police agency and is not dependent upon judicial process.

## Unfounded Evidence

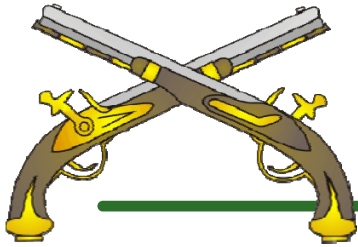
- A criminal complaint in which a determination is made that a criminal offense was not committed or did not occur. The determination is based on police action, not on court verdict.



# Interviews

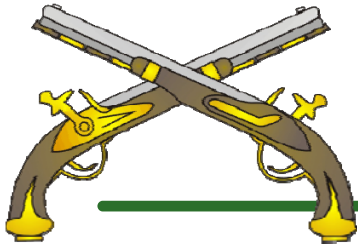
- A means of obtaining criminal information and intelligence from an interviewee willing to provide information pertaining to:
  - An investigation
  - An incident
- The objectives of conducting interviews are to:
  - Gather information
  - Develop leads
  - Aid in missing and stolen property
  - Clear suspect or identify interviewee as a suspect
  - Conduct interrogations
  - Verify suspicions
  - Record criminal intelligence





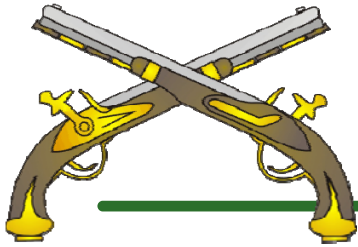
# Interrogation

- A means of obtaining criminal information and intelligence from an interviewee suspected of:
  - Having committed an offense.
  - Having assisted in the commission of an offense.
  - Possessing knowledge of an offense.
- The objectives of conducting an interrogation are to:
  - Learn the truth
  - Obtain an admission of guilt
  - Recover evidence or property
  - Discover offenses and determine conclusions
  - Obtain factual information
  - Record criminal intelligence



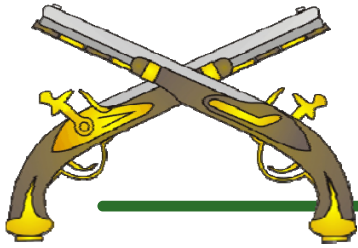
## Compilation of Information

- Record information upon receipt of complaint.
- Identify persons at scene.
- Separate victims, witnesses, and suspects.
- Exclude persons not connected to incident.
- Conduct preliminary questioning.



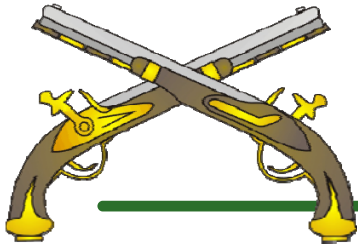
## Determine Appropriate Interview Location

- Cooperative complainants, victims and witnesses are usually interviewed at the scene.
- Hostile witnesses and suspects should be interviewed at the District Center.



## Preparation is Critical to Success

- Review known facts.
- Conduct criminal history check.
- Record personal data of interviewee.
- Prepare questions to support elements of crime being investigated.

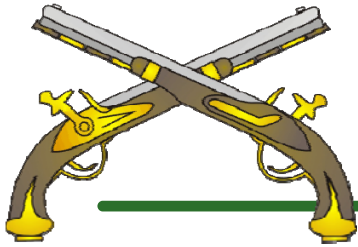


## Direct Approach

- Specific questioning directed toward an uncooperative witness or suspect not inclined to provide details of the offense being investigated.

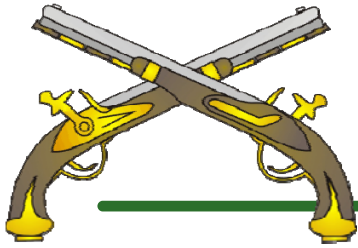
## Indirect Approach

- Exploratory inquiry used with cooperative interviewees to prompt narrative response relating details of incident. The police conduct questioning only to clarify details and/or discrepancies.



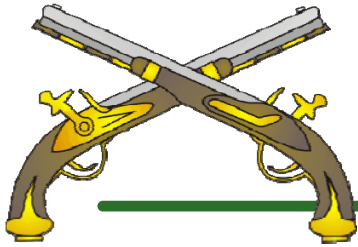
# Taking Sworn Statements

- Like photographs and physical evidence, statements are evidence in Afghan courts
  - Suspect(s) – A statement with the 5 Ws, date, thumbprint and signature could be sufficient to convict.
  - If suspect refuses to sign the statement, coercion is prohibited. Two witnesses attest to this fact in accompanying statements with date, thumbprint, and signature
- Witness(es) – statement from at least two witnesses with what they observed (5 Ws) and date, thumbprint and signature
- Victim(s) – Statement with what the victim remembers from the incident including the 5 Ws, thumbprint, and signature



## Review/Summary

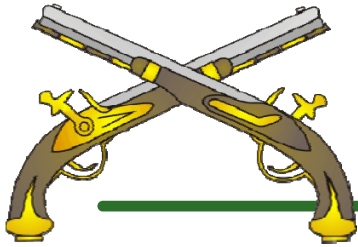
- Conduct interviews and interrogations:
  - Compile intelligence.
  - Determine interview time and place.
  - Prepare to conduct interviews and interrogations.
  - Determine your approach technique.
  - Conduct interviews and interrogations.



Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

# Evidence And Contraband

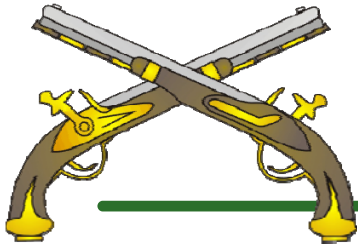




## Types of Evidence

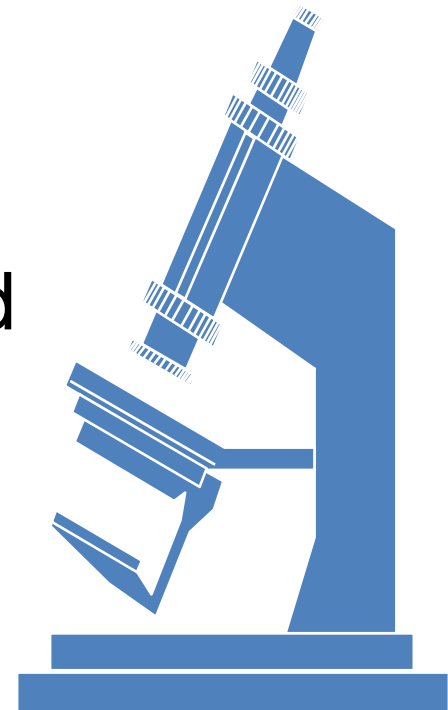
- Testimonial
  - Verbal and written
  - Witnesses
  - Subjects
  - Complainants
  - Expert witnesses
- Physical
  - Any matter (from microscopic dust to bullet hole)
  - Scene of any crime

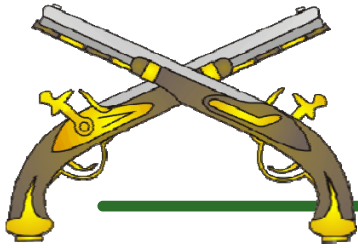




# General Categories of Physical Evidence

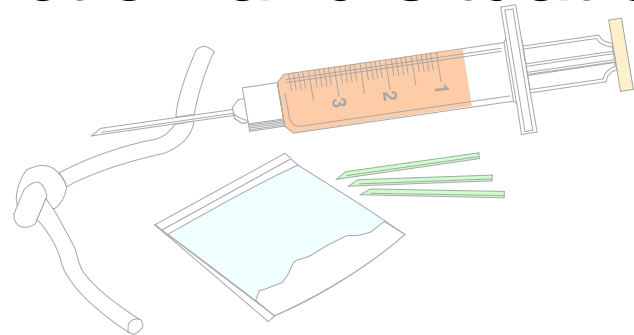
- Movable
- Immovable or fixed
- Fragile
- Trace

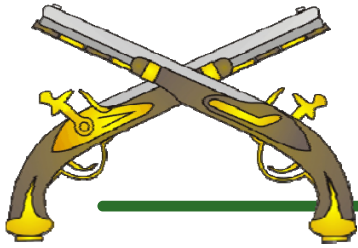




## Contraband

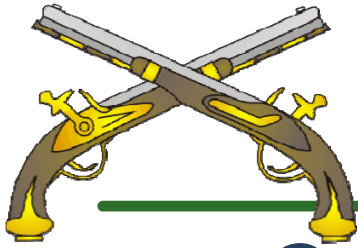
- Anything prohibited by law.
- Items not being used for their intended purpose.
- Can usually be confiscated but may be restricted as evidence.
- Differs according to jurisdiction and situation.





## What is Good Evidence?

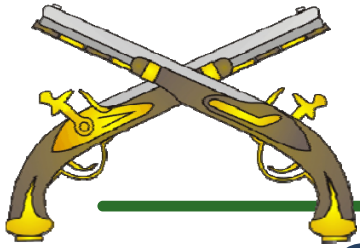
- Afghan prosecutorial personnel place a premium on certain types of evidence, while others are frowned upon.
- The most compelling forms of evidence are as follows:
  1. In-court confession of the accused
  2. Live witness testimony (Afghans preferred)
  3. Physical evidence tied to the crime (i.e. Murder weapon)
  4. Videotapes (preferred) or pictures
- Audio-tapes are frowned upon without supporting visual evidence.



## Collecting Evidence at a Home

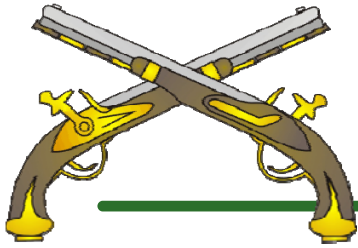
Article thirty-eight, Afghan Constitution:

- A person's residence is immune from invasion
- Other than the situations and methods indicated in the law, no one, including the state, are allowed to enter or inspect a private residence without prior permission of the resident or holding a court order
- In case of an evident crime, an official in charge of the situation can enter or conduct a house search prior to the permission of the court.
- The official involved in the situation is required to obtain a subsequent court order for the house search within the period indicated by law (one month).



## Obtaining a Search Warrant

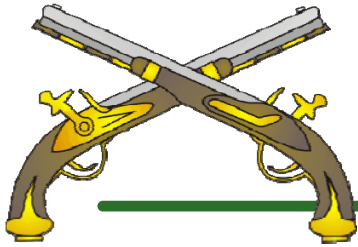
- Justification to obtain a search warrant is whether there is “reasonable cause to believe,” that a crime was committed or that there is evidence of a crime at the residence.
- Recommended that Afghan partner forces submit requisite paperwork and secure the warrant prior to searching a residence.
- Exigent circumstances allow for entry and search of a premises by a responsible official (Afghan security forces) with the caveat of approaching the judiciary and obtaining a search warrant after the fact.



Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

---

What Kind of Evidence  
Should the ANP  
be Collecting?



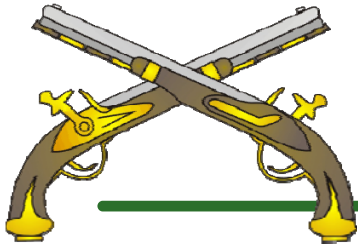
## Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

---

### Develop a Scene Report – Make a Sworn Statement

- Prepared as close in time to capture/discovery as possible
- No particular format required; include thorough description of the 5Ws in the report.
  - Describe WHO the suspect was
  - Describe WHAT the suspect was doing when caught
  - Describe WHERE the suspect was caught
  - Describe WHEN the suspect was apprehended
  - Describe WHY the suspect was detained
    - Focus on the illegal activity ANP believed the suspect to be associated with \
    - Specific connections to insurgent or criminal activity including direct and indirect support.
    - Explain contraband/evidence in the possession of the suspect at the time of detention.
- Next Step, Gather Evidence/Contraband



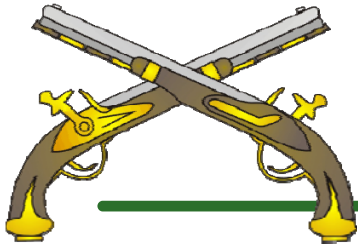


## Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

# Items of Interest

- The following items are considered important and must be identified & seized:
  - Any electronic media (computers, cell phones, cordless phones, PDAs, CDs, discs, thumb-drives, pagers, GPS, cameras, etc.)
  - Any weapons (rifles, pistols, shotguns, etc.)
  - Money – Large amounts of uncirculated bills (Afghan, US, Pakistani, etc.)
  - The most conclusive form of evidence with this regard is to take a photograph of the suspect **WITH** the contraband/evidence.

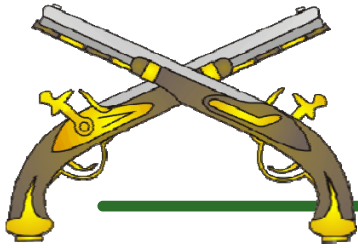




## Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

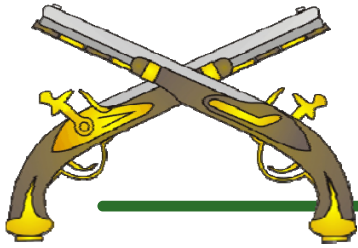
Photos with personnel involved and  
evidence will help with prosecution of criminals.





Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

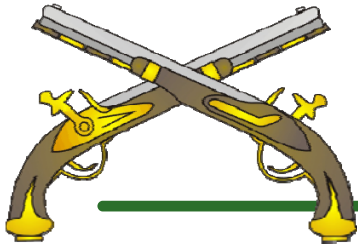
# Evidence Collection



## Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

# Overview

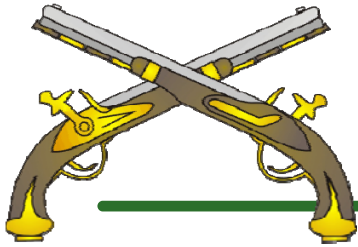
- Survey the area
  - Search for evidence
  - Document its location
- Collect and preserve
  - Mark evidence
  - Containerize and seal items that cannot be marked
- Record evidence
  - Complete MOI Form \*\*\*\*



## Analyzing Crime Scenes and Collecting Evidence

Conduct scene walk-through

- a) Minimize scene contamination
  - 1) Establish entry/exit points and a pathway that preserves evidence
  - 2) Determine the need for PPE
  - 3) If available, conduct walk-through with CID or other applicable personnel
- b) Prepare preliminary documentation
  - 1) Document factual observations (Mentor must assist ANP with documentation)
  - 2) Document scene as first observed
- c) Identify and protect fragile/perishable evidence
  - 1) Evaluate crowds/hostile environments to protect and secure evidence as necessary
  - 2) Evaluate weather conditions to ensure protection
  - 3) Identify fragile/perishable evidence
  - 4) Ensure documentation/photography of fragile/perishable evidence
  - 5) Ensure collection of fragile/perishable evidence.



## Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

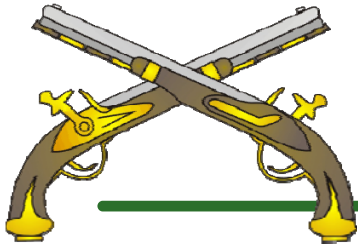
---

### Analyzing Crime Scenes and Collecting Evidence (Cont.)

#### Documenting the Crime Scene:

- a) Determine the type of documentation necessary
  - 1) Determine if photographs, videos, sketches, or measurements are required
  - 2) Ascertain what forms are needed to supplement patrolman's notes
- b) Photograph the scene
  - 1) Take overall scene photos
  - 2) Take scene photos at medium-range for additional context
  - 3) Take close-up photos
  - 4) Photograph evidence with measurement scales and evidence identifiers.
- c) Videotape the scene (if available)
- d) Prepare preliminary sketches
  - 1) Measure the immediate area of the scene
  - 2) Indicate "North" on the sketch
  - 3) Indicate that sketch is "Not to scale"
  - 4) Measure the relative location of evidence for future correlation with evidence records.
  - 5) Measure the evidence prior to movement
  - 6) Measure rooms, furniture, and other objects relevant to the scene
  - 7) Measure the distance to adjacent buildings or other landmarks
  - 8) Consider additional sketches that may be useful to focus attention on a particular area or item



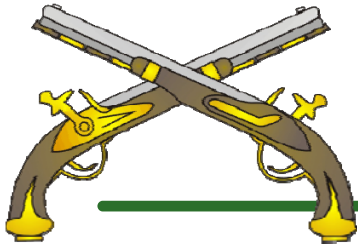


Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

---

## Analyzing Crime Scenes and Collecting Evidence (Cont.)

- e) Generate notes
  - 1) Document the scene location
  - 2) Document time of arrival at scene
  - 3) Document time of departure from scene
  - 4) Document scene appearance
  - 5) Record transient evidence (smells, sounds, sights)
  - 6) Record environmental conditions (weather, temperature)
  - 7) Document circumstances that require departure from procedure (safety, environmental, or traffic issues)



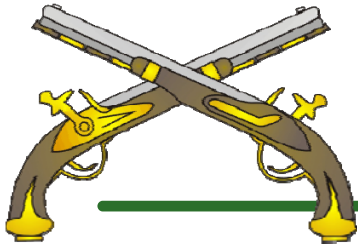
## Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

---

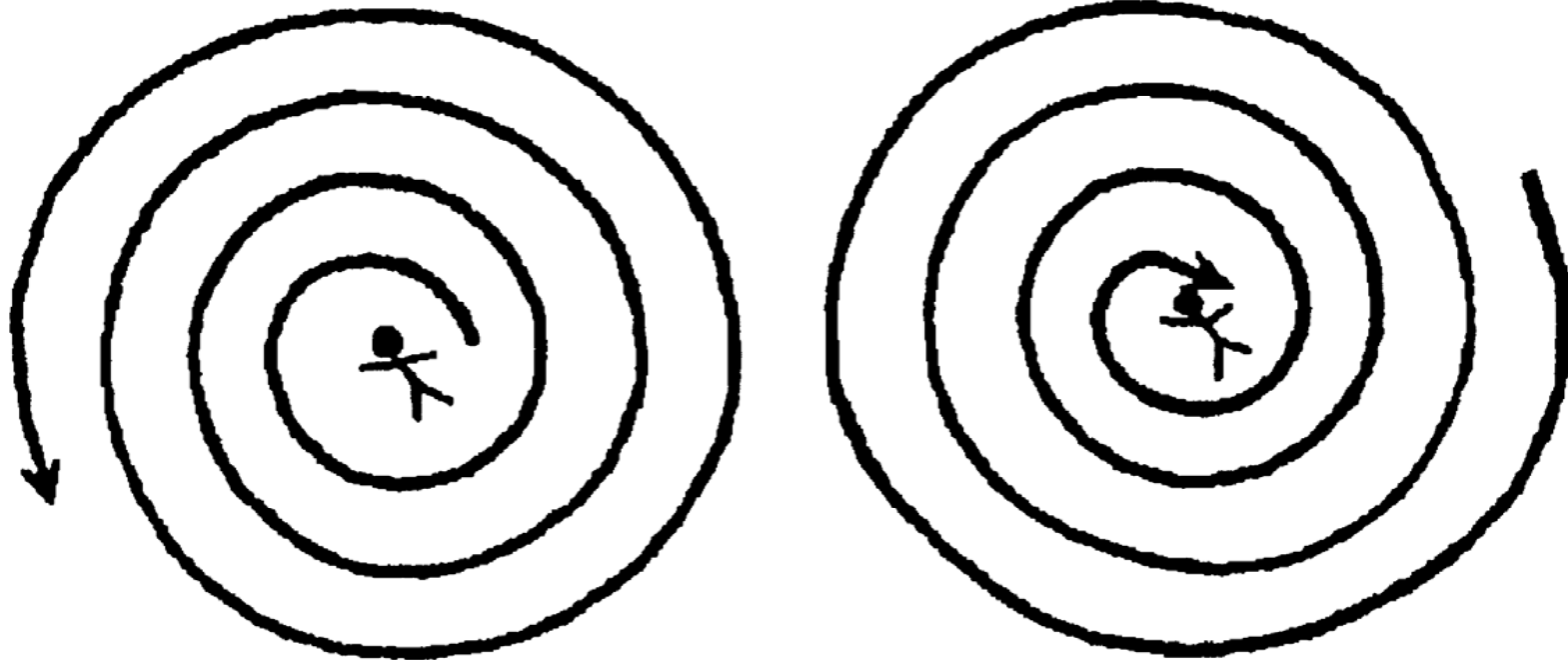
### Prioritization of Evidence Collection

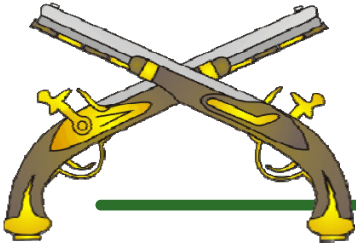
- Conduct methodical evaluation considering all physical evidence possibilities
  - Identify the types of evidence present
  - Consider potential evidence collected prior to this stage by EMTs, etc., which may have been moved or removed from the scene
- First focus on easily accessible areas in open view and proceed to out-of-view locations
  - Identify areas that need to be processed immediately (based on scene conditions or factors such as weather)
  - Prioritize second and third tier collection locations
- Select a systematic search patten for evidence collection
  - Determine the size and location of the scene
  - Determine the number of personnel available for search
  - Select the best method (e.g. spiral, grid, zone)
- Select a progression of processing/collection methods
  - Identify what actually needs to be collected as evidence
  - Identify the most transient evidence and prioritize its collection
  - Prioritize so that initial collection does not undermine collection of subsequent evidence.
- Continually assess environmental and other factors that may affect evidence
- Be aware of multiple scenes



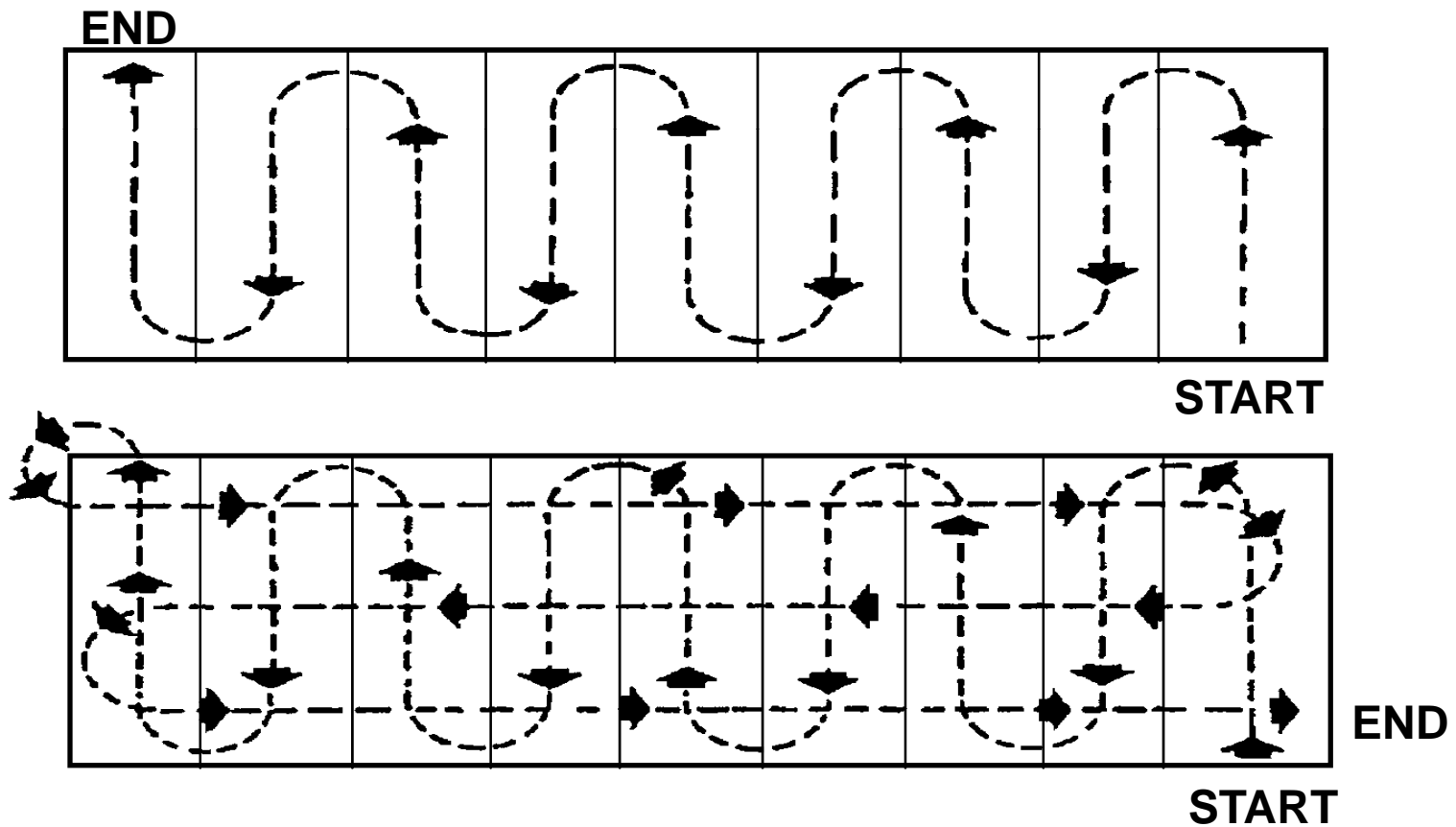


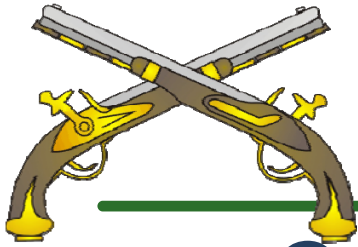
## Circular Search





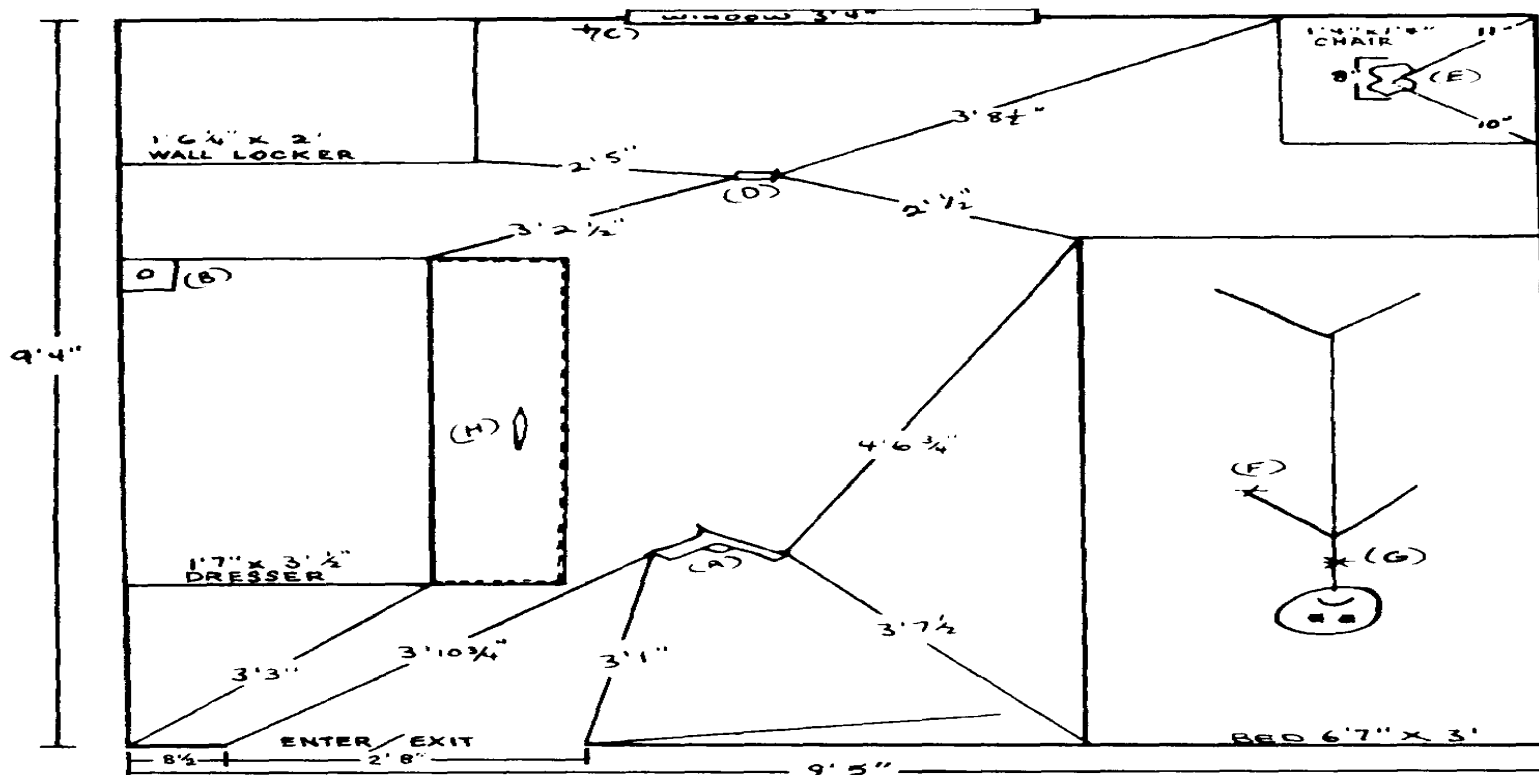
# Grid Search



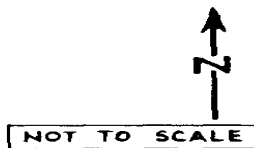


Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
 Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

# Crime Scene/Evidence Sketch



- LEGEND**
- A. PISTOL
  - B. BOTTLE
  - C. LETTERS "BR"
  - D. SHELL CASING
  - E. RED STAIN
  - F. FIBERS
  - G. GUN SHOT WOUND
  - H. CIGARETTE INSIDE OPEN DRAWER



**TITLE BLOCK**

CASE # 063-85-4809  
 OFFENSE : DEATH INVESTIGATION  
 SCENE PORTRAYED : ROOM #7  
 BLDG : S-3251-B ,TROOP BILLET  
 LOCATION : FT McCLELLAN, AL  
 VICTIM : SP4 FAYE M. MILLER  
 TIME & DATE BEGAN : 1000 12 JAN 85  
 SKETCHED BY : SA TIM C. WINKLER  
 VERIFIED BY : SGT BETTY C. GOODWIN



# Collection & Preservation of Evidence

- Maintain scene security throughout processing and until the scene is released
- Document the location, date, and name of person who collected the evidence
- Collect items identified as evidence
- Establish chain of custody through appropriate documentation and notes
- Secure electronic evidence from the vicinity of the scene (immediately)
  - Determine if electronic evidence is present, collect, and remove from the scene (surveillance footage, phones, pagers, e-mail, computers, peripherals)
- Secure evidence in appropriate containers
  - Select the appropriate container based on evidence characteristics (solid, liquid, flammable, porous, etc.)
  - Label, date, initial, and seal evidence containers
  - Complete an inventory list of collected evidence
  - Locate a secure storage area for evidence and maintain security through transport



## Collection & Preservation of Evidence (Cont.)

- Avoid excessive handling of evidence after collection
  - Avoid reopening sealed evidence containers
  - Make a record of people in the chain of custody as evidence is transferred
  - Limit the number of personnel in the chain of custody
- Maintain evidence in a manner designed to diminish degradation/loss
  - Keep in a cool, dry environment and protect from temperature extremes and other environmental variations
- Transport and submit evidence for secure storage
  - Check inventory prior to transport and ensure all evidence is accounted for
  - Maintain integrity of individual items of evidence so as to avoid compromising evidence yet to be processed
  - Determine whether specialized equipment is needed to transport unusual items of evidence
  - Ensure transport to appropriate facility as soon as possible (Evidence is normally maintained/processed by NDS and the prosecutor's office)



## Collection & Preservation of Evidence (Cont.)

- Document the condition and description of firearms/weapons before rendering them safe:

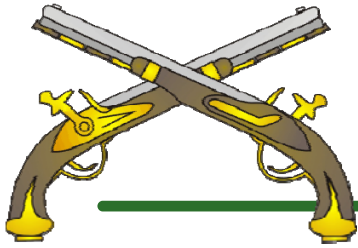
- Utilize up-close photography to document any evidence that may be on or near the weapon
- Record the physical condition of the weapon

NOTE: For firearms, record whether cocked, cocked and loaded, and whether there is a magazine in the well. For all weapons, record whether any biological evidence is adhering to the weapon

- Determine and record the best method for rendering the weapon safe:

NOTE: For firearms, record whether cocked, cocked and loaded, and whether there is a magazine in the well. For all weapons, record whether any biological evidence is adhering to the weapon

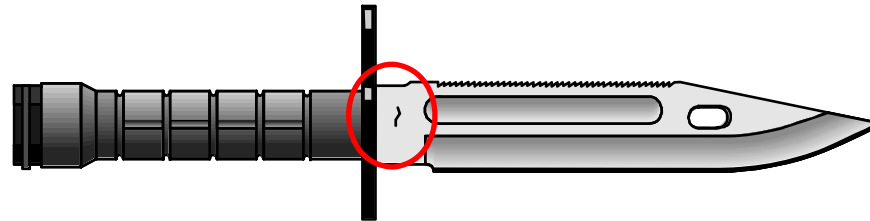
- Identify the weapon:
  - Record make, model, caliber, and serial number. For all weapons, record physical description and include markings

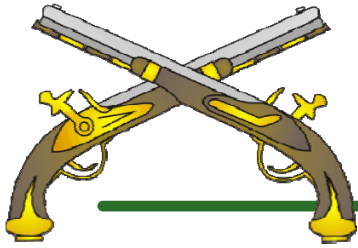


## Evidence Marking

Mark in location where it is least likely to effect.

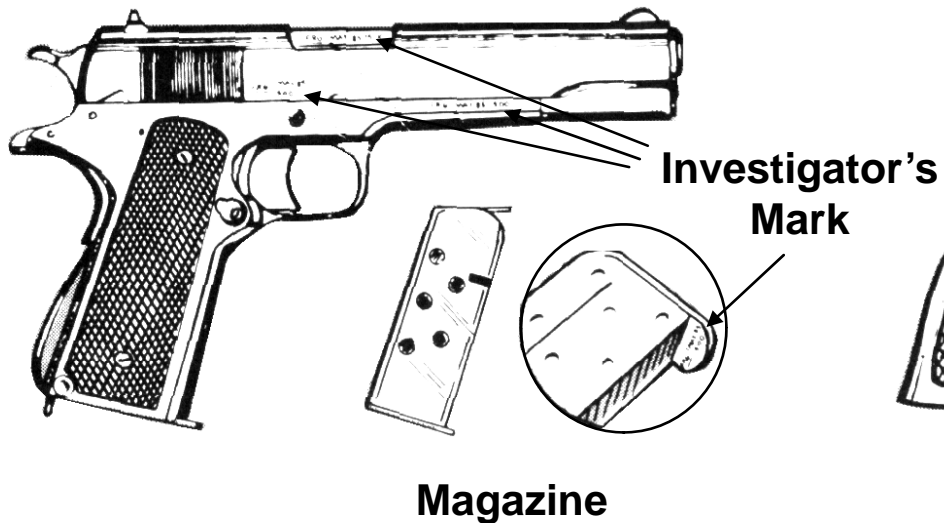
- Appearance
- Monetary value
- Use
- Evidentiary value of the item



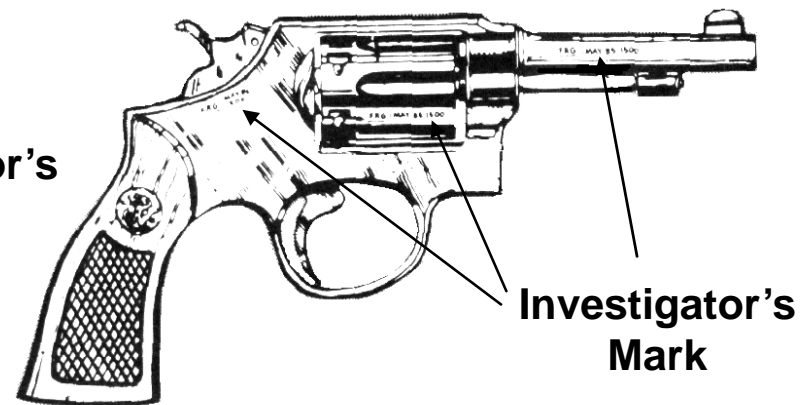


# Markings on Firearm Evidence

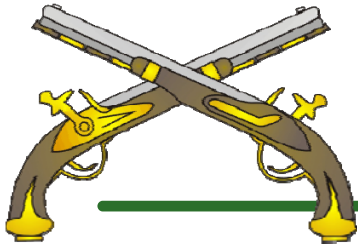
## On a Semiautomatic Pistol



## On a Revolver







## Specific Evidence Types/Considerations

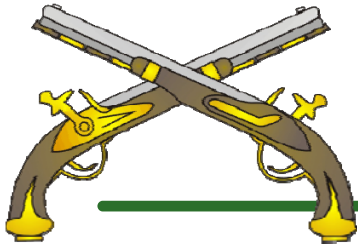
### Biological Evidence

- Locate by using visual observation, lighting, or chemical enhancement (if available)
- Collect the stained portion by using single-use equipment and by taking the actual item (scrapings, cutting of substrate, etc.)
- Collect the whole item or a representative sample (blood trail, blood pool)
- Ensure proper packaging of individual items, annotation of location at scene, identity of person collecting the evidence, and appropriate description of sample is documented

### Arson/Explosive/Bomb Evidence

- Request SME as necessary (EOD, etc.)
- Locate by visual observation and/or smell
- Document by photography, video recording, written notes, and sketches/diagrams
- Collect by scooping ignitable liquid residues with a non-contaminated shove, taking and packaging exploded bomb components, and taking sources of ignitable liquid residues

NOTE: Handle with gloves to avoid leaving fingerprints on evidence

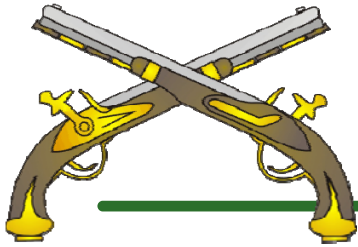


## Specific Evidence Types/Considerations (Cont.)

### Controlled Substances/Chemicals

- Re-evaluate safety issues
- Locate evidence by visual observation, alternate light sources (if available), drug detecting animals, field testing techniques (if available), and odors that could indicated the presence of chemicals and/or reactive mixtures
- Collect by sampling laboratory chemicals and by taking item(s) of evidence
- Ensure proper packaging of individual items of evidence, that the location of evidence at the scene is documented, that date of collection, description, and identity of collector are annotated.

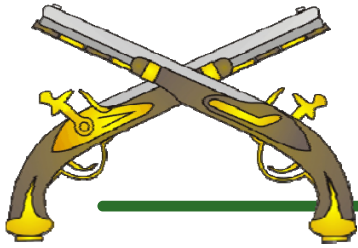
**NOTE:** When dangerous substances, such as IED laboratories and clandestine chemical labs, industrial waste, acids or other corrosives are present ANP personnel should notify the appropriate personnel for collection. Specialized personnel with appropriate PPE may be available through NDS or CID. If special collection personnel are not available then the above steps should be taken with the utmost of caution to prevent injury to personnel and/or compromise of evidentiary value.



## Specific Evidence Types/Considerations (Cont.)

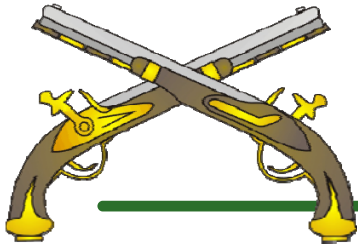
### Documents/Electronic Evidence

**NOTE:** Documents may be significant for the substance of what is stated (e.g. ransom notes, forged currency or documents, night letters, etc.) and/or the physical evidence found in the document (handwriting, paper, etc.). Comparison samples should be collected as available. Potential electronic evidence may include computers, answering machine tapes, videotapes, pagers, etc.



## Review/Summary

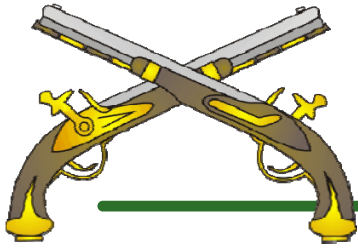
- Search for evidence
- Document its location
- Evidence handling
- Mark evidence



**Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills**

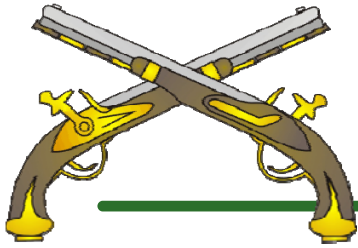
---

# Protect A Crime Scene



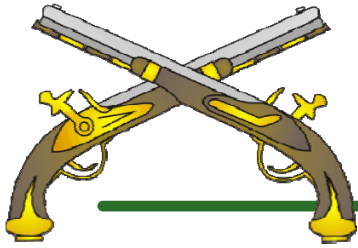
## Notification & Response

- Record time and date notified, location, name of complainant, and details.
- Proceed using most direct route. Determine roles and responsibilities prior to arrival.
- Notify district center dispatcher of arrival.
- Identify a route to crime victim to provide aid or assistance while having the least possible effect of possible evidence.



## Actions on Arrival

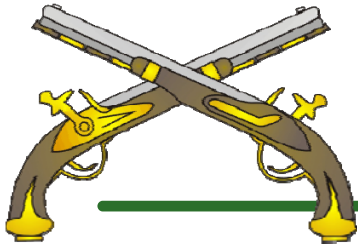
- Assess crime scene.
- Request medical and/or investigative support as necessary.
- Administer immediate first aid.



## Secure the Crime Scene

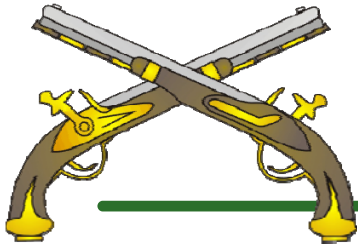
- Establish boundaries.
- Identify and protect evidence.
- Prevent unauthorized access.
- Identify and separate victims, witnesses, complainant, and suspects.





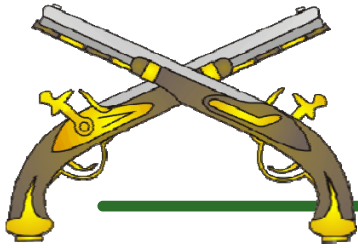
## Escort Responding Medical Personnel

- Accompany to victim's location.
- Brief on victim's condition and first aid measures performed prior to the arrival of qualified medical personnel.
- Record compromise of evidence due to life-saving measures.



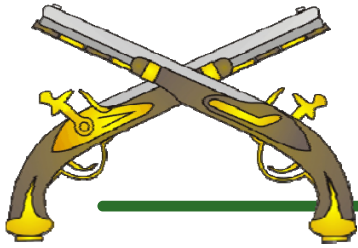
## Brief Investigative Personnel

- Summarize details of offense.
- Identify personnel at the scene and their relationship to the incident.
- Identify items of potential evidence and explain the alteration of their original condition.
- Release the scene to the investigator.
- Remain at scene until released.



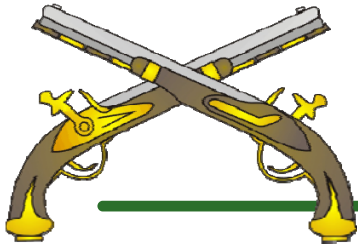
## Review/Summary

- Respond to the scene
- Actions upon arrival
- Secure the crime scene
- Escort medical personnel
- Brief investigative personnel



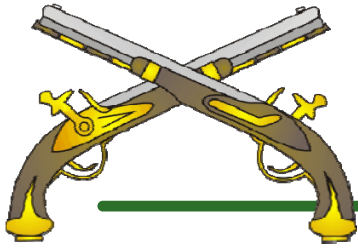
Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

# Determine Level of Force/Escalation of Force



## Minimum Force Necessary

- The lowest force necessary to effect the apprehension, or gain control of the situation.
- Actual situation determines minimum force necessary.
- Justify any level of force used.



## Levels of Force

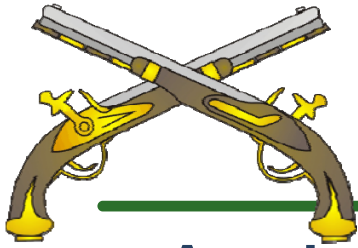
### Article Twenty; Police Law:

- According to the provisions of the law and under the due circumstance the police may resort to the following means of force:

1. Physical force;

2. Auxiliary means used in a physical force including police cars, water cannons, teargas, technical obstacles, handcuffs, trained dogs and a variety of weapons (such as beating and lacerating weapons, firearms and explosives) and other advanced auxiliary means.

- While employing the means of force the police must take into consideration the degrees provided for in this law and, if possible, to use the lowest degree.



## Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

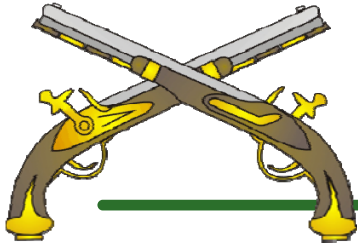
# Authorization to Utilize Deadly Force

### Article Twenty-One: Police Law

1. To prevent a felony or misdemeanor, provided that the application of other means of force stipulated in this law are not possible or effective.
2. To identify or arrest a person or persons who try to escape, provided that:
  - He is committing a felony or misdemeanor;
  - He is accused of or convicted on felony or misdemeanor charges;
  - The police have convincing reasons to suspect him of a felony.
  - He is suspected or accused of a felony or a misdemeanor and the order of arrest has already been issued by Office of the Attorney General or a competent court.
3. To prevent the intentional escape by the detainees or prisoners, provided that:
  - A prisoner or prisoners have acquired a weapon or another dangerous tool and do not give it up despite repeated requests by the police;
  - The security of the prison is severely endangered due to the disturbances and tensions;
4. Public order and security are at stake;
5. If the police intent is a legitimate defense.

The police may use **explosives** after giving notice to the person in front in the following circumstances:

1. A person or persons use firearms or explosives against the police;
2. The use of firearms against a person or persons in order to repulse their attack proved to be ineffective;
3. The intent of the police is to launch an effective action to destroy things<sup>3</sup> that could pose a threat to public security.

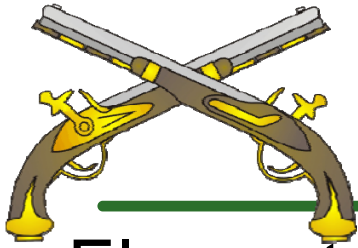


**Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills**

---

# Apprehend a Subject



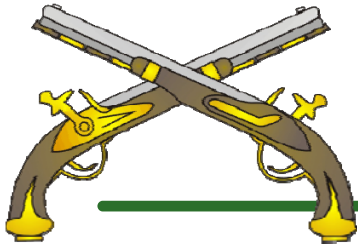


## Elements of a Lawful Apprehension or Detention

### Article Fifteen; Police Law

In normal cases, the police may detain a person in custody if:

- his life or physical body is in danger and can not be protected otherwise; in this case the police is duty bound to resort to action within the time slot stipulated (in paragraph (4)) of this article to avoid the aforesaid danger as much as possible.
- his identification is not possible otherwise.
- he intends to commit suicide; in this case the police is duty bound to bring him/her to the nearest local hospital within the time stipulated in (in paragraph (4)) of this article.
- Provided for by the law in other cases.
  - The period of detention can not be more than 72 hours.
  - The police must inform him of the reason and case as soon as the person is detained

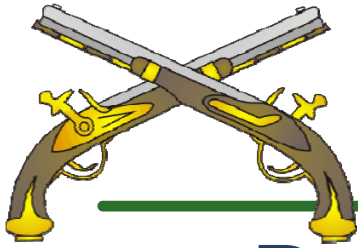


Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills

---

**CAUTION**

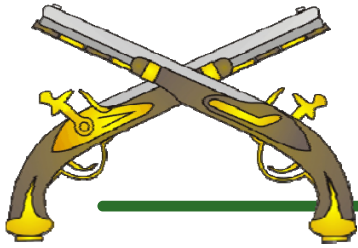
Avoid making an  
apprehension in a crowded area



## Perform a Lawful Apprehension

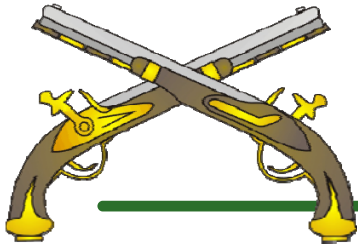
Apprehend a subject:

- Probable cause exists
- Identify yourself
- Notice of offense and apprehension
- Search
- Obtain the subject's identification
- Secure the subject



## Review/Summary

- Requirements for a lawful apprehension:
  - Terms
  - Probable cause
  - Notice
- Perform a lawful apprehension.



**Police Mentorship – Security Forces Assistance Advisor Teams (SFAAT) TSP  
Afghanistan National Police (ANP) Technical Skills**

---

**QUESTIONS??**