

Basic Training Module Specifications

<u>Functional Area:</u>	I. Investigation
<u>Subject Area:</u>	D. Investigation
<u>Module Title:</u>	4. SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES
<u>Hours:</u>	Not less than 3 hours

Notes to Instructor:

Emphasize the use of LEIN and other electronic systems as criminal investigation tools.

Recruits must be made aware of the use of local agency records systems, availability of crime analysis data systems, field interview card files, etc. In addition, instructors shall review the MSP Statewide Network of Agency Photos (SNAP) acceptable use policies.

Law enforcement officials recommend using the double blind, sequential method of conducting photographic and live lineups when possible. The double-blind presentation means neither the law enforcement official presenting the lineup, nor the witness knows which person is the suspect. The sequential presentation involves displaying the person/photograph one at a time, rather than in a group.

Module Objectives:

I.D.4.1. Establish the Modus Operandi (M.O.) of a Suspect.

- a. Establishes modus operandi (M.O.) of a suspect by considering:
  - (1) suspect's methods;
  - (2) location, time, and type of crime;
  - (3) other cases involving similar elements; and
  - (4) prior cases involving the suspect.
- b. Records similarities found in modus operandi (M.O.) for a suspect for distribution to other officers and agencies.

I.D.4.2. Analyze and Compare Incidents for Similarity of Modus Operandi (M.O.).

- a. Evaluates all records from local files and other agencies to determine if there are similarities in modus operandi (M.O.) of incidents.
- b. Records similarities found in modus operandi (M.O.) of incidents for distribution to other officers and agencies.

I.D.4.3. Utilize Department Records to Assist in Investigation.

- a. Determines what records are necessary for investigation (e.g., fingerprints, mug shots, hot sheets, crime lab sheets, pawn sheets).
- b. Evaluates records to determine if information is pertinent (e.g., determines if information fits circumstances of incident being investigated).
- c. Compiles pertinent information from department records.

I.D.4.4. Review Crime Lab Reports to Guide an Investigation.

- a. Reads crime lab report.
- b. Evaluates information in crime lab report to determine if the results aid the investigation by:
  - (1) establishing a suspect;
  - (2) eliminating a suspect; or
  - (3) strengthening the case.
- c. Prepares supplementary report about crime lab results, if necessary.

I.D.4.5. Review Records and Pictures to Identify Suspects.

- a. Identifies types of records to be reviewed in establishing the identity of suspects (e.g., local law enforcement records, records appropriate for the type of crime, officer's daily, traffic tickets).
- b. Determines what the physical characteristics of suspects may be by searching records for persons with similar description and modus operandi (M.O.).
- c. Uses cross-reference procedures to locate name (e.g., uses registration plates to locate name).
- d. Uses fingerprint records to identify suspect if print is on file (e.g., uses information on card such as date of birth, address, scars, etc.).
- e. Evaluates all information gathered to learn the identity of a suspect.

I.D.4.6. Organize and Conduct a Corporeal Lineup.

- a. Determines when a lineup is appropriate by considering availability of witnesses and look-alikes.
- b. Locates persons who have the same general physical characteristics as the suspect being investigated.

I.D.4.6. Organize and Conduct a Corporeal Lineup (continued).

- c. Ensures that an attorney is present during the lineup, if appropriate (refer to I.C.9).
- d. Conducts a lineup for witnesses following appropriate procedures:
  - (1) uses sequential, double-blind method if possible;
  - (2) presents lineup to one witness at a time;
  - (3) if lineup is presented to more than one witness considers varying display positions;
  - (4) refrains from leading witnesses in identification process; and
  - (5) refrains from any type of verbal or nonverbal suggestive behavior.
- e. Records information to preserve the evidentiary value of the lineup:
  - (1) documents the identity/display position of persons in the lineup; and
  - (2) documents the witness statements.

I.D.4.7. Organize and Conduct Photo Lineups.

- a. Determines when a photo lineup is appropriate.
- b. Locates pictures of subjects who have the same general physical characteristics as the suspect being investigated.
- c. Presents photo lineup to witnesses following appropriate procedures:
  - (1) uses sequential, double-blind method if possible;
  - (2) presents lineup to one witness at a time;
  - (3) renumbers photographs for each witness viewing the same lineup; and
  - (4) refrains from leading witnesses in identification process.
- d. Preserves the evidentiary value of the photo lineup:
  - (1) preserves the pictures used as evidence; and
  - (2) documents witness statements.
- e. Protects as evidence photo lineup order as shown to each witness.

I.D.4.8. Conduct a Show-up.

- a. Identifies possible suspects at the scene of a crime by:
  - (1) interviewing witnesses;
  - (2) reviewing evidence; or
  - (3) reviewing suspect's description.
- b. Locates the suspect by radio communications with base station or other officers or searching the surrounding area.

I.D.4.8. Conduct a Show-up (continued).

- c. Determines whether it is legal to conduct a show-up:
  - (1) a limited period of time has elapsed since the crime was committed;
  - (2) probable cause is absent that the suspect committed the crime; and
  - (3) to eliminate innocent victims of circumstances from suspicion.
  
- d. Transports the victim/witness to the suspect for viewing:
  - (1) to eliminate a potentially innocent person from being a victim of circumstances; and
  - (2) to minimize the level of governmental intrusion.

**Module History**

Revised	07/06
Revised	01/13
Revised	09/21
Reviewed	11/23