Evidence Notes Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Forensics 352 – O’Dette Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_

What is Locard Exchange Principle?

What are the two types of evidence?

1. Direct; establishes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and does not make any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 Examples:

1. Indirect, aka \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a fact or event without actually proving it; there could be another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for evidence being present; most forensic evidence is circumstantial

What is circumstantial evidence?

 Physical Trace

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|   |  |

 Seen by naked eye

 Processing

 Sources

Class versus Individual

Class Evidence = object has characteristics \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a group of similar objects

Individual Evidence = object can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a unique, single, specific \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Example – Derringer Gun

Example - Bullets