

Collection, Evaluation, and Preservation of Evidence

NOAAFISHERIES

Office of Law Enforcement

Port State Measure Inspector Training Workshop

What is Evidence?

- Anything that helps to:
 - Prove or disprove a crime
 - Establish validity of an assumption or a conclusion.
 - Tell a story about the crime to the court
- May include the lack of required items or documents
- Evidence may / may not be the property of an individual or entity



Evidence helps the investigator answer these questions.





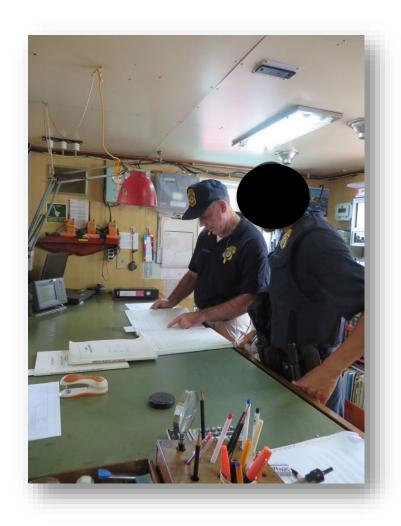
Module Objective 1

Describe the different types of evidence.



Types of Evidence

- Physical
- Documentary
- Electronic/Digital
- Testimonial
- Demonstrative





Physical Evidence



- Any material object that plays a role in the investigation
- Intended to prove a fact based on the object's physical characteristics
- Establishes something about the violation, or links someone or something to the violation



Examples of Physical Evidence

- Fish
- Meat
- DNA
- Coral
- Packaging
- Containers
- Any tangible object





Documentary Evidence

- Any evidence in the form of documents
- Can be digitized /
 electronically stored
 (media storage, electronic
 devices, uploaded to the
 cloud, etc.)





Examples of Documentary Evidence

- Freezer logs and tallies
- Factory production reports
- Vessel offload tallies
- Emails
- Way Bills

- Bank statements
- Shipping Documents
- Custom Entries
- Invoices
- Packing Slips



Examples of Documentary Evidence

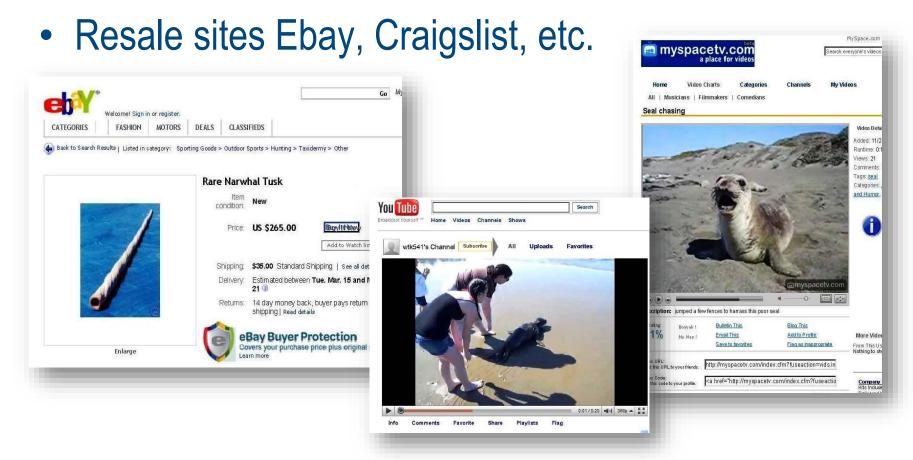
- Packing lists
- Bill of landing
- Freight invoices
- Stevedoring invoices (offloads)
- Cold storage tally

- Export declarations
- Fishery observer data
- Electronic emails, photos, video, electronic documents
- Navigation data and logs



Electronic / Digital Evidence – Internet Sources

Social Media (Twitter, Facebook, YouTube etc.)





Testimonial Evidence

- Providing information verbally about something seen or heard
- A witness giving testimony under oath
- Build this evidence through interviews





Sources of Testimonial Evidence

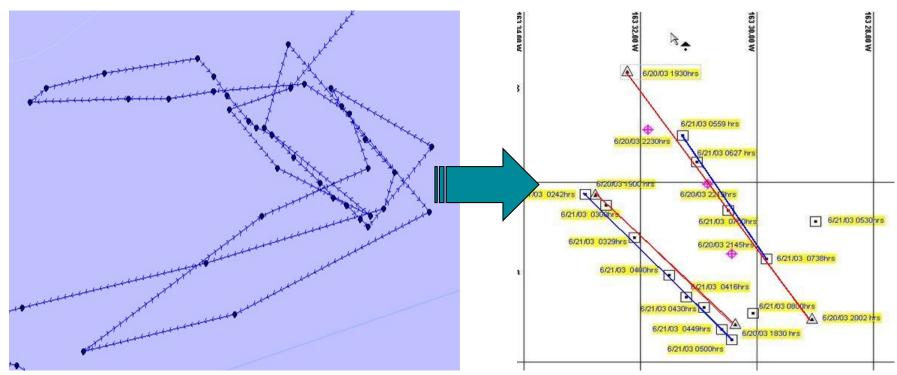
- Observers
- Crewmen
- Plant workers
- Disgruntled or former worker

- Competitors
- NGOs
- Other law enforcement officers
- Confidential informants
- Subject matter experts



Demonstrative Evidence

- Evidence that demonstrates or illustrates the testimony of a witness
- Usually charts and diagrams



Electronic position data demonstrating activity consistent with the set, fishing and retrieval of long line gear



Moving an Investigation Forward

Gathering facts

Comparing the facts to the elements

Determining additional investigative steps

Enforcement Action

Gathering evidence during pre-boarding preparations and observations, and during the inspection

Does the evidence paint a picture that the violation likely occurred?

What additional evidence should we look for to make the picture clearer?
How should we collect that evidence?

How should we best preserve the evidence during the enforcement action / legal processes?



Module Objective 2

Identify the proper methods to identify, document, collect, and preserve evidence.



Secure the scene

- Safety / security sweep
- Identify and control all weapons
- Identify all persons, monitor and control their activities/movement while you are onboard





Team Roles

- Lead Officer: In charge, communicates with vessel master
- Security: Sweep, control persons, safety of team
- Evidence
 - Searchers: Locate and identify evidence, review electronics / documents
 - Photographer: Records evidence where found and upon collection
 - Collectors: Seizes, authenticates, collects evidence
 - Custodian: Secures evidence, maintains evidence log



- What are you looking for?
- Does the item support the potential violation?
- Do you have the authority to collect it?
- What are the conditions of the search warrant?
- Are there storage concerns or can it be documented and disposed of/sold?





Collection Procedures

Steps to Follow:

- Preliminary survey
- Photograph
- Collection, recording, marking and preservation of evidence
- Final survey (walk through)
- Release of scene or conduct seizure





Investigative Photos and Video

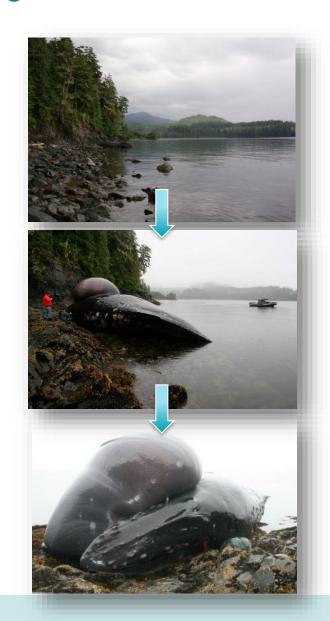
- Represent the scene as you find it
- Take MANY photos from multiple distances and angles
- Do not add anything to the scene (evidence identifiers) until after you take initial photos



Orientation of Photos and Video

Overall

- Relationship of scene to overall environment
- Relationship between physical evidence and scene
- Medium range
 - Relationship between items
 - Specific areas
- Close up range with scale
 - Clearly establish size of evidence





Investigative Photos and Video

Video / Photo Log

- Date and time
- Camera and film type
- Photographer
- Each individual photo by number and description







- Photograph evidence in original state
- Take inventory
- Collect, tag, and document
- Perishable evidence decide to sell or store
- Avoid cross contamination if forensic testing is required



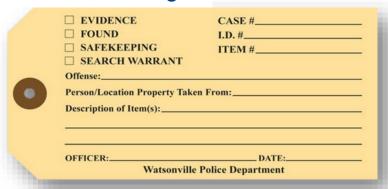
- Collect and handle evidence according to your laws and policies
- Individuals piece of evidence should be:
 - Tagged
 - Bagged
 - Sealed
 - Labeled
 - Securely stored





Properly Handled and Stored Evidence

Evidence Tag

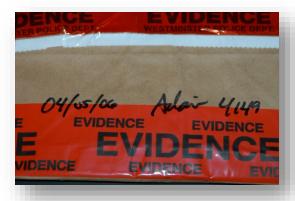


Evidence Bags and labels





Evidence Seal



Evidence Storage

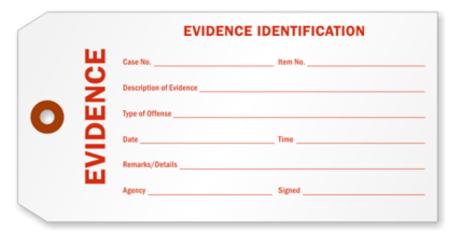




Evidence Tagging and Labeling

- Easily identify items
- Important for the chain of custody
 - Description
 - Location
 - Serial number
 - Date
 - Officer/inspector name







Chain of Custody

Evidence must be safeguarded from tampering, loss, misuse, theft, damage or destruction





Evidence Handling - Chain of Custody

Need clear and indisputable documentation of:

- What the evidence is
- How it was obtained
- Date, time, location collected
- Persons who have handled it since collected and why
- Storage location
- Tracking log (lab testing, court)





Best Practices for Evidence Control

- Case Officer:
 - Provides property receipt to owner or vessel commander before leaving the scene
 - Maintains written chain of custody
 - Manages evidence for trial, lab testing, disposal
 - Communicates with evidence custodian

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Best Practices for Evidence Control

- Evidence Custodian
 - Controls storage and removal
 - Documents all entry into storage facility
 - Documents evidence handling or removal
- Evidence Facility
 - Controlled access
 - Room
 - Freezer
 - Building





Forensic Analysis

- Collecting evidence for analysis
 - Any biological evidence
 - Hard to identify items
- Collection concerns/issues
 - Package individually
 - Avoid cross-contamination
 - Evidence seals
 - Consult with forensic scientists







Forensic Analysis

- Ensure Chain of Custody is maintained
- Communicate with lab prior to sending evidence for testing
- Specify what should happen to the sample / evidence after testing or examination



Module Objective 3

Identify best practices for handling electronic and digital evidence.



Digital Forensics





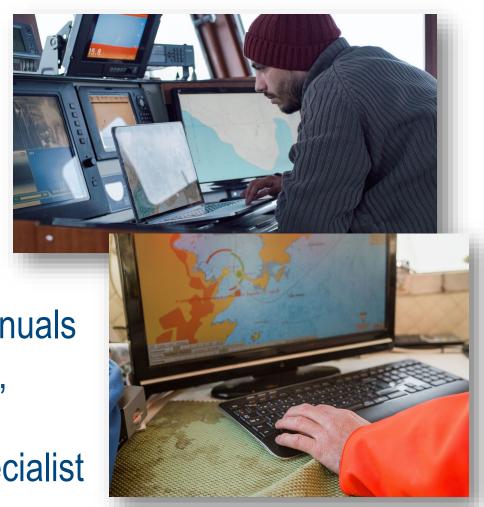
Photo Credit: Federal Bureau of Investigations



Collecting Digital Evidence – Best Practices

Computers

- Restrict access
- Isolate from phone lines
- If off, do not turn on
- If on, do not turn off
- Photograph screen
- Collect all passwords, manuals
- Keep away from magnets, radio transmitters, etc.
- Consult IT / computer specialist





Collecting Digital Evidence – Best Practices

Wireless Telephones

- If on, do not turn off could activate a lockout feature
- If off, do not turn on
- Write down all information on display
- Photograph
- Collect any instruction manuals, power cords





Module Objective 4

Identify legal requirements and responsibilities for presenting evidence in court.



Use of Evidence in Court

- For admissibility in U.S. courts, evidence must meet the following criteria:
 - Legal, factual
 - Relevant to charges
 - Original or best evidence
 - Lawfully obtained
 - Chain of custody
 - Witnesses deemed competent



Photo Credit: United States Courts



Use of Evidence in Court

What are YOUR legal requirements and responsibilities?



Module Objective 5

Identify methods for proper evidence disposal.



Evidence Disposal

- Actions taken to properly dispose of or transfer custody of evidence collected
- Identify the legal status once the case is closed
 - Forfeited to the government
 - Abandoned by the owner(s)
 - Returned to the owner(s)
 - Otherwise legally transferred to the State or another party



Perishable Evidence

Additional considerations and disposition options for perishable evidence

At the time of seizure:

- Sell and deposit value in dedicated account, pending trial
- Return to wild (if alive)
- Donation
- Document with photo, video and detailed description prior to release.
- Maintain custody and integrity

Beyond the time of seizure:

- Official government use
 - · Loan for educational or research use
- Destruction

Know and follow your nation's laws and agency policies!



Is it okay not to find any evidence?

Is it okay to find evidence that demonstrates innocence?



Summary

- Types of evidence
- Methods to identify, document, and preserve evidence
- Best practices for handling electronic / digital evidence
- Legal requirements and responsibilities for presenting evidence in court
- Methods for proper evidence disposal



Questions?

