



# McLean County Area EMS System

1609 Northbrook Dr. Ste. 8  
Normal, IL 61761

Phone: (309) 827-4348  
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<b>Title of Policy:</b> <i>Interaction with Law Enforcement/Evidence</i>	<b>Policy Number:</b> Ops-104
<b>Effective Date:</b> 10/2004	<b>Review Date:</b> 10/28/2016
<b>Policy Area:</b> Operations	<b>Approvals:</b> EMSSC, EMS MD

## Background to Policy:

To clarify the roles and responsibilities of the EMS provider at a crime scene and the interaction with law enforcement to assist in preservation of the scene.

## Policy Statement:

Often the First Responder, EMT and/or Pre-hospital RN may arrive at the scene of a violent crime before the police arrive. This requires an understanding by the EMS provider of law enforcement in preserving, collecting and using evidence. Anything at the scene may provide valuable clues and evidence for the police. Although it is extremely important to assist police in preserving the scene that action should never interfere with emergency treatment of serious injuries, as that is the EMS provider's first priority.

## Policy:

### a. Arrival at the scene

- i. Observe any individuals or vehicles in the area.
- ii. If possible, park your vehicle so that other vehicle tracks will not be destroyed.
- iii. When you leave, remember where you parked your vehicle for later crime scene reconstruction.
- iv. Watch where you walk. Do not walk over vehicle tracks, footprints, etc.
- v. Do not track dirt or snow into the scene and do not walk through blood or other possible evidence at the scene.
- vi. Do not touch anything unless absolutely necessary. If you do, remember where you touched, i.e., light switch, any article you had to move, etc.
- vii. Do not move an article unless it is absolutely necessary. If, moved, do not attempt to put it back in its original position.
- viii. Do not use ashtrays, bathroom, etc.
- ix. Do not cut through ropes, bindings, etc.; however, if it is necessary, never cut through or untie knots.

### b. Treatment

- i. When you insert an airway or use resuscitation, inform the police. Resuscitative efforts can contribute to confusing elements for pathologists and law enforcement personnel if they are not informed. Some of these elements are:
  1. Marks on external aspects of the body fracture of ribs and/or sternum
  2. Spleen and liver lacerations
  3. Alteration of the airway
  4. Change in contents in the mouth



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- ii. During treatment or patient exam, if you find a cartridge or any other evidence, leave it and notify law enforcement authorities.
  - iii. In drug overdose cases, if you take medication bottles, remember where you obtained them. If you give them to medical personnel at the hospital, record who you gave them to and the time.
  - iv. Do not rinse or clean hands of the patient for it may disrupt certain evidence, i.e. gun powder, blood, dirt.
- c. Clothing**
- i. Do not tear or cut through bullet holes, knife wounds, etc.
  - ii. If you must cut clothing or remove clothing, be careful, as the slightest movement can destroy evidence such as paint, hair, fiber and gun powder, etc.
  - iii. If you recover clothing, do not put everything in one bag; put each item in a separate PAPER BAG; NEVER USE PLASTIC OR CELLOPHANE.
- d. Below is a partial list of items a law enforcement agency or crime lab might take as evidence from a crime scene**
- i. Stains: blood and body fluids (saliva, semen, tears, perspiration, urine, human milk, pus)
  - ii. Fiber and textiles, clothing examination, glass.
  - iii. Gun powder particles, paints, narcotics.
  - iv. Tool mark comparison and identification with suspect tool.
  - v. Restoration of obliterated data, explosive residue.
  - vi. Soil examination, fingernail scrapings.
  - vii. Comparative microscopy: firearms, tool marks, fingernail striations.
- e. When death is obvious at the scene**
- i. If you are the first to arrive on a scene where death is obvious, insure that the police are in route to the scene.
  - ii. If you are the first to arrive on a scene where death is obvious and police have yet to arrive, keep everyone away from the area including family or friends.
  - iii. If police have yet to arrive and death is obvious at the scene which is inside a building, (i.e., house apartment) leave and protect the scene from the outside.

## Resources:

1. [Crime Scene Awareness and Safety for Fire and EMS Responders Presentation](#)
2. [Crime Scene and the EMS Professional](#)