FORENSIC
TRAINING COURSES
YEAR 2017

Forensic Organization Research Expertise Normalisation Sciences Intelligence (legal intelligence) Criminalistics

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I - PREAMBLE :

Every proposed information or training forms part of a level evaluation and educational objective framework. The proposed levels are codified according to the current rules in most of institutes, schools, training centres, and reflect required levels of skills.

It is noted four levels: Sensitization Application Mastery Expertise : S-A-M-E.

We will find one or several concerned level(s) associated with every chapter of training.

Some of these proposed themes can benefit from one or several lecturer(s), specialist(s) or expert(s), according to the educational objective required. Approved by Forensic Consulting France Company, these experts are recognized and assessed in their field, and comply with previously jointly established specifications. Some of them are registered on Court of Appeal lists in the national territory, others are registered in Europe.

The company has a list of lecturers, specialists or experts for each sector of activities, who are recognized and available to carry out and participate in training courses. Thus, they can be carried out by one or several actors, they can include theory only, or can be associated with a practical part, as well as demonstration, exercises, application of specific techniques or materials in classrooms or outside.

All the training courses are established, checked and assessed through an educational « package », including (cf annexes):

- The client’s order,
- The jointly established specifications,
- The lecturer’s curriculum vitae,
- A list of his writings, publications, bibliography,
- A sheet about the selected training’s educational objective,
- An overall plan,
- An educational sheet presenting the necessary educational means, the material conditions of implementation, the necessary places and technical means,
- The detailed course outlines with timing divisions, a course material (slides, powerpoint, videos…)  
- The paper-based or USB key-based documentation, in direct relation with the course content, which can be given to the concerned audience, and an assessment form of the proposed training.
II – THEORETICAL TRAINING COURSES

2.1 - Forensics (Page 4)
History, great principles, training courses, articulation…

2.2 - Fingerprints, palmprints and diverse traces (Page 5)
The ‘12 points theory’ and its relativism, expertises, files, ears, footsteps….

2.3 - Forensic medicine and its applications (Pages 6 to 8)
History, at-the-scene’ body examination, anatomical pathology, toxicology, entomology, drownings, burns, morphological testing of blood traces, Bluestar T.M, life forensic medicine...

2.4 - Ballistics (Page 9)
Findings, trajectography kit, lesional ballistics, analyses, examinations…

2.5 - Human biology and its applications (Page 10)
Cell biology, genetic fingerprints, advances, future...

2.6 - Microanalysis and its applications (Page 11)
Zonal taping, documents, counterfeit, tools traces, expertises…

2.7 - Forensic photography and digital video (Page 12)
Macrophotography, light, specific UV photos, light, luminescence, fluorescence...

2.8 - Fires and their applications (Page 13)
Canine services’ interests, interaction with firefighting services...

2.9 - The crime scene and its applications (Pages 14 to 17)
G.M.S.I, coordination, standards and protocols, underwater findings, canine services’ interests, materials and equipment, procedures, management of emergency services and first responders...

2.10 - Vehicles and accidentology (Page 18)
Numerisation, reconstitution of accidentology phenomenons, H.E.V concepts, expertises...

2.11- Forensic analyses and expertises (Page 19)
Standardized readings of expertises, new technologies related to forensics, new frameworks of interpretation, the good questions to ask to the expert…

2.12 - Forensics related to the maritime world (Pages 20 to 22)
Underwater forensics, specific findings on ships, expert approach of particular phenomenons related to the maritime world...

2.13 - Other (Pages 23 to 24)
Safety and security officers, the French judicial system, sectarian aberrations, suicide, the police custody…
III – PRACTICAL TRAINING

3.1 – Modern Management of the infraction scene (Page 26)
3.2 – Ballistics (Page 27)
3.3 – Forensic photography (Page 28)
3.4 – The underwater infraction scene (Page 29)
3.5 – At the scene’ body examination and the amphibious body bag (Page 30)
3.6 – Papillary fingerprints’ revelation and photography (Page 31)
3.7 – Washed blood stains’ revelation and photography (Page 32)
3.8 – Using of crimelites and photography (Page 33)
3.9 – Accidentology with 3D scanner’s implementation (Page 34)
3.10 - Training related to the specific sampling technique (Zonal Taping) (Page 35)
3.11 - Mouldings (Page 36)
3.12 – DNA samples (FTA Kit) for terms and conditions of human identification (Page 37)

IV – F.C.F ABROAD

4.1 – Training Abroad (Page 38)
4.2 – Training to the preliminary analysis, to a QMS (Quality Management System) for laboratories and technical platforms related to forensics. (Pages 38-39)
4.3 – Training on the various human identification systems (full biometrics, record of fingerprints, photography, etc….) (Page 39)
4.4 – Training to intervene on an infraction scene (GMSI), simple or complex one (Attack scenes, scenes related to a natural disaster, an important maritime, air, road or train crash, with a plurality of victims, problem of identifications and samples, for disputes’ purpose, study trips, etc…) (Page 39)
4.5 – Study trips abroad (Page 40)

V – TRAINING OF MUNICIPAL POLICE

5.1 – Judicial Police (Page 41)
5.2 – Forensics (Page 42)

VI – MATERIALS AND TRAINING (Page 42)
II – SKILLS TRAINING

2.1 – Forensics :

2.1.1 - History of Forensics : S - A

2.1.2 – History of infraction scene’s management : S - A - M

2.1.3 – Forensics’ training in Europe and France : S- A- M- E

2.1.4 – Articulation of Technical and Forensic Police in France and Europe : S - A - M
National Police and National Gendarmerie - Structures’ Presentation – Laboratories for specific sectors – Liaison bodies – Organization charts.

2.1.5 – The great principles of forensics : S - A - M

2.1.6 – The forensic thinking : S - A - M - E
2.2 – Finger prints, palm prints and diverse traces :

2.2.1 – Fingerprints : S - A - M - E


2.2.2 – Palm prints : S - A - M - E


2.2.3 – Specific traces : S - A - M

2.3 – Forensic medicine and its applications:

2.3.1 – Forensic medicine : S - A - M
History – General principles – Articulation of forensic medicine in France - in Europe – European standards – Premises and equipment - Presentation of the forensic medicine's reformation in France and of its consequences – The different types of autopsies : scientific and judiciary autopsies – Death’s dating - Legal bases of realization - Description of cadaveric phenomenas – Autopsy progress - Samples and findings during the autopsy – Seizures, conservations - The documents to establish – Organs and bodies' destination - Peripheral analyses – The exhumation and its limits - Expertises et counter-expertises in forensic medicine - Presentation of specific cases – Future : virtopsy, scanner – Research and studies.

2.3.2 – At the scene’ body examination : S - A - M
History – General principles – Importance of the ‘at the scene’ body examination – In-situ lesional statements – Examination of the victim(s) on the infraction scene – The body within its environment - Cadaveric phenomenas – Taking temperatures - Specific cases, particular cases – Interests and informing powers – Samples and findings to complete – Interaction with the coroner and the experts – Presentation of the indicative statements sheets to complete on site, related to the removal of corpses’ operations.

2.3.3 - The anatomic pathology : S - A - M
General presentation – History – Principles – Analyses – Informing powers - Interests in forensics – Samples to realize – Packaging and conservation conditions – Presentation of results with comments – Specific cases.

2.3.4 – Toxicology : S - A

2.3.5 – Entomology and aquatic fauna : S - A - M

2.3.6 - Drownings : S - A
General presentation – Definitions and principles – Conditions – Necessary findings on findings’ sites – Particular samples on the body and around – Standards and protocols – Management and indicative statements’ sheets about drowning cases – Specific cases.

2.3.7 – Flora and surroundings : S - A - M
General presentation – Definitions and principles – Conditions – Necessary findings on site – Standardized samples – Materials and equipment, packaging and conservation methods - Forensic palynology and its forensic interests – Analyses and expertises – Specific cases.
2.3.8 – **Burns : S - A**
General presentation – Definitions and principles – Conditions – Necessary findings on findings’ sites – Particular samples on body (bodies) and around – Standards and protocols – Management and indicative statements sheets on burn cases – Interaction with speakers from fire protection services – Analyses and expertises – Specific cases.

2.3.9 – **Blood traces’ morpho-analysis : S - A - M**

2.3.10 – **Forensic imaging : S - A**

2.3.11 – **T.M Bluestar and its derivatives : S - A - M**

2.3.12 – **Composite drawings : S - A - M**

2.3.13 – **Violence against children : S - A**
Definitions – Notions of forensic pediatrics – Specific cases – Methodology of observation – Training for prevention and notification procedures, sudden infant death syndrome and shaken baby syndrome.

2.3.14 – **Public-health issues : S - A**
Definitions – General principles – Specific cases – Case management – Methodology

2.3.15 - **Victims of disasters’ identification : S - A**
General principles – Methodology – Presentation of Interpol management sheets - French and European structures – Specific cases – Materials and equipment - Removal of corpses’ operations – Various experiences.

2.3.16 – **Anthropology – Thanatology – Odontology : S - A - M**
2.3.17 – **Forensic archaeology : S - A**


2.3.18 – **Sexual-based violence : S - A**

Comprehensive description of sexual-based infraction scenes – Detections to carry out - Take in charge modalities – Samples – Seizures – Packaging – Possible analyses - Presentation of specific cases.

2.3.19 – **Forensic medicine for the living : S - A**

Definitions and general principles – Legal frameworks – Notion of medical confidentiality’s respect – Limits of information towards the police officer – Reporting to the judicial authority – The medical certificate – Findings in the field of forensic medicine for the living – The bites - Determination of injury – Temporary work disability – Interaction with trace back services and forensics in the fields of observation and statement – Documents to produce – Expertises and counter-expertises.
2.4 – **Ballistics**:

2.4.1 – **Ballistics : S - A - M**

History – Definitions and principles - Presentation of firearms legislation, munitions and their classification - Findings methodologies – Presentation of trajecotography’s kit and laser – Implementation and applications – Presentation of the different balistic levels and their applications - Presentation of the indicative statements sheets on infraction scenes related to ballistics - Samples, research and identification techniques – Canine interests - Presentation of specific cases – European approach of firing residues processing – 3 D scanner's interests in the infraction scene related to Ballistics and digitilisation.

2.4.2 – **Lesion ballistics : S - A - M**

Principles and effects of ballistics from a lesional point of view - Interferences and interactions with forensics – Advantages and expert readings – Presentation of standardized indicative statements sheets – Presence of the ballistics expert during the autopsy - Specific cases.

2.4.3 – **Ballistic samples, analyses and expertises : S - A - M**

General presentation – Analyses – Comments on results – Sampling techniques – Materials and equipment – Precautions to be taken – Laboratories techniques – Test firings - Firearms and munitions classification records - Firing residues and their limits - Reports and expertises’ reading – Issues of replacing in situation and judicial reconstitution.
2.5 – Human biology and its applications:

2.5.1 – Cell biology: S - A - M

2.5.2 – Genetic fingerprints: S - A - M
History – Definitions – General Principles – Types of analyses – Files – Interests - Informing powers – Comments on analyses reports – Some specific cases - The future in terms of genetics (quick DNA) – Human Leucocyte Antigen (H.L.A) – Genetic identikit picture – Files reviews thanks to filiation fingerprints, parenting - Targeted surveys, reconstitutions of filiation – Paternity tests - Presentation of analyses laboratories in France – The French and European legislations - Samples – Packaging and conservations – Interaction with forensic medicine – Nuclear DNA - Mitochondrial DNA – The Short Tandem Repeat Y (S.T.R.Y) – Geo genetic orientation tests – Appeal to international analyses (G.B – Netherlands - USA....)
2.6 – Microanalysis and its applications :

2.6.1 – Microanalysis : S - A - M
History – S.E.M – General principles – Informing powers – Sampling conditions – Packaging modes – Conservation modes – Types of analyses – Analyses laboratories – Presentation of specific cases and main analyses - The future (zonal taping) – Comparisons between tools tracesde traces – Firings residues’ analyses.

2.6.2 – The documents : S - A - M

2.6.3 – The counterfeits : S - A - M
General principles – Application fields – Analyses – Laboratories – Expertises - Sectors – Specific cases.

2.6.4 – Traces and their applications : S - A - M - E
Traces of tools, effractions, objects, diverse analyses (light bulb filaments, diverse debris, particles, etc...) - Notion of intrinsic analysis and comparison with the identifying power - Specific cases.
2.7 – Forensic photography and digital video:

2.7.1 – The light and its applications in forensics: S - A - M


2.7.2 – Forensic photography and digital video : S - A - M - E

History – General principles – Materials and equipment – Photo camera’s handling, definitions - Notion of forensic photography – Accessories – Presentation of specific cases – Expertises – Innovations, Fish-Eye – Panoramics – Reconstitutions and replacing in situation – Macrophotography – Specific photographies (under UV, with fluorescence and luminescence) - Using of accessories (drones, poles, etc...).

2.7.3 – Replacing in situation, reconstitution, photo animation - digital vidéo: S- A- M

History – General principles – Materials and equipment – Preparations - Concrete implementations - Experiences – Added values – Uses
2.8 – Fires and their applications :

2.8.1 – Fires : S - A - M
History – General principles – Notions of combustion factors – Specific cases - Findings - Samples – Protection of the affected sites - Standardized approach of an infraction scene related to the fire theme – Packaging – Conservations – Achievement of the seals – Legal reminders – Presentation of the standardized indicative statements sheets - Analyses - Expertises – Laboratories – Interaction with firefighting services – Researche and identification of fire factors and causes - Canine and forensic interests – Fire forensic Interests.

2.8.2 – Explosion scenes : S - A
General principles – Findings – Management – Specific cases – Observation methodology - Management of attack scenes, with specificities related to explosion blasts, moves, subsidences, craters and deformations.
2.9 – The infraction scene and its applications:

2.9.1 – The modern management of the infraction: S - A - M - E
Approach of the infraction scene – Inclusion – Observation - Standards and protocols – European standards 17020 (investigations) – General principles of methodology – Materials and equipment – Samples – Findings – Plans and sketches – The principle of freezing the sites – Security perimeter – Criminal fingerprints visualisation – Baptism of fire on the spot – Progression - Traces and indices’ management – Conservations – Documents to produce – Computerised management of scene’s aggregate data (VICAP – etc....)

2.9.2 – Standards and protocols related to forensics: S - A - M
European standards 17020 (investigations) and 17025 (laboratory’s activities) – Guidelines for good practices – Quality management system – Audits related to Forensic Police Services – The reasons why a standardization of the infraction scene is necessary.

2.9.3 – The first responders on the infraction scene, emergency and rescue services, fire department, ambulance services: S - A – M

Technical reading of standards and protocols imposed in France and Europe applicable to a G.M.S.I infraction scene’s modern management, including fires – Presentation of technical and operation sheets - Tips, technical support and assistance to the drafting of technical sheets allocated to the first responders - Logbook sheet of forensic police services responders - The assistance intervention sheet to decrypt, presentation of the various template indicative statement sheets when rescue services arrive, first medical acts’ description, resuscitation, etc... – Presentation of the precautions to be taken by the first responders when they arrive in the infraction scene - The reasons of sampling operations related to the issues of discriminations - Limits of medical secrecy, of information to the judicial police officer - Infraction scene's environment, reactions, testimonies from present persons - Requisition of a doctor – Information about the importance and the issues of forensic medicine for the living, findings related to victims' environment - Presentation of forensics' reformation, its applications and consequences (for information) – Principles and issues of ‘at the scene’ body removal, importance of forensic findings regarding G.M.S.I - Presentation of an autopsy’s running according to the present standards (France - Europe - World) – Presentation of the legal issues - Criminal responsibility - article 55, from the criminal procedure code, related to the infraction scene's modification with no reason imposed by the security rules, and the emergency to rescue - Judicial requisition – The judicial subsequent phases, with their possible involvements for emergency services.

2.9.4 – Forensic services' technical platform: S - A - M
Premises and ambient conditions – Materials and equipment – General presentation – Principles – Consumables - Standards and protocols – Guidelines for good practices – Management of the technical platform, staff, and technical analyses and operations – Quality and tracking concepts related to a technical site dedicated to forensic services – Definition of the forensic services levels to reach.

2.9.5 – Canine Using in forensics: S - A
History about the use of dog, its scent abilities during criminal investigations in France - Development of targeted surveys with adapted dogs, in correlation with forensics’ development - Training of dog handlers and their dogs in France - Foreign experiences related to odorology, especially in Austria and Germany - Presentation of research expertise: Fires, guns and ammunition, living persons, corpses and human remains, odorology, money, narcotic drugs, explosives - Presentation of specific use cases for these specialised techniques.
2.9.6 – The management of the infraction scene in contaminated area : S - A
General principles – Methodologies – Materials and equipments – Training courses - Specific cases – N.R.B.C - Presentation and articulation of current devices in France.

2.9.7 – Crime scenes’ expériences : S - A - M - E
Analyses of the various scenes – Approach of actors’ typology - Notion of P.T.S.D (post traumatic stress disorder) – Presentation of specific cases – General and specific forensic considerations – Approach of notions of seriality - Lessons to be learnt – Signatures research.

2.9.8 – Seizures in Forensic Police Services : S - A - M - E

2.9.9 – Coordination related to forensics : S - A - M - E
Ranking – Coordination - Professional judgement - Complex infraction scenes’ management – Presentation of specific cases – French and European experiences.

Definitions – Principles – Methodologies – Materials and equipment – Notion of quality system management – Presentation of the current regulation.

2.9.11 – Forensic Police Services' vehicles : S - A - M - E

2.9.12 – Plans and sketches : S - A - M - E

2.9.13 – Forensic documentation : S - A - M - E
Notion of records, reports, findings – Indicative statements sheets – Log book – Guidance on good practices - Written procedures – Recordings – Specific cases – Procedures audits – Legal frameworks and values.

General presentation – Principles of use – Detailed presentation – Methodology of use, management, implementation – Évolutions – Standards and protocols - Specific training courses with required equipment and materials.

2.9.15 – Findings and Surveys for the environment’s protection : S - A - M
2.9.16 - **Moulding techniques**: S - A - M - E


2.9.17 – **Techniques of fibers and hair elements’ sampling**: S - A - M - E


2.9.18 – **Effraction marks**: S - A - M - E

General presentation – Forensic applications and interests – Comparisons, principles of statements – Photos – Diverse measures – Informing powers – Notions of relation with tools traces, weighing and forces’ traces – Specific cases.

2.9.19 – **Zone grids and review – sweep and excavations**: S - A - M - E


2.9.20 – **Forensic intelligence and its applications**: S - A - M

Traces and operations’ statement sheets – Notion of traces’ archiving for the purposes of later exploitations and reconciliations – The traces bases – Forensic intelligence – Comparisons between traces – Links management – Crime analysis adapted to forensics.
2.9.21 – **History of the infraction scene management** : S - A - M

Feedbacks on experiences and practises – Notions of criminal indice values and informing powers – Localisation and precision on risks of errors - Interpretations – Consequences.

2.9.22 – **The quality approach related to the infraction scene management** : S - A - M - E

Definition of quality approach – Specific applications – Writings, documents related to quality – Control, audit’s implementation and approach – Added values – Objectives.

2.9.23 – **Forensic engineering** : S - A - M

Presentation of SO CEI 17020 standard with applications for forensics – Notions of multidisciplinary teams’ management in an infraction scene – Permanent quality approach improvement – Quest for efficiency – Notion of referentials and written procedures - Notion of contradiction and opposability in the modern and standardized technical finding – Adapted answers to international requirements – Specific cases – Foreign experiences.

2.9.24 – **Infraction scene’s lifting operations** : S - A - M

Arrival of ancillary services’ management (Funeral services, infraction scene’s cleaning services…) – Presentation of specific cases – Presentation of management sheets for this ultimate infraction scene’s management – Legal framework – Requisitions – Contacts with forensic investigation technicians from the Gendarmerie or National Police officers – Presentation of the infraction scene’s modern management, forensic chain, and the reason of these precautions to be taken during this ultimate phase - Processing of objects, personal effects which could belong to victims, in case of plurality, disasters, d’accidents - Samples, packaging, conservation, representation, identifications, reconciliations.
2.10 – **Vehicles and accidentology**:

2.10.1 – **Accidentology : S- A - M- E**

History – General presentation – Principles of findings – Presentation of specific cases – Impacts on penal and civil environments – Insurances – Methodologie related to road, train, air, maritime and river accidentology – Notion of plans and sketches – Reconstitution of accident analysis phenomena – Research of factors contributing to accidents - Study of principles related to H.V.E (Human, Vehicle, Environment) – Findings and samples – Analyses – Expertise laboratories – Reports.

2.10.2 – **The chemical revelation of identification numbers : S - A - M - E**

Edged and modified numbers – General principles – Procedures – Materials and equipment - Precautions – Analyses – Expertises – Specific cases.

2.10.3 – **The vehicles : S - A - M**

Specific cases – Stolen vehicles’ identification – Trafficking of spare parts - Counterfeit.
2.11 – **Analyses and expertises related to forensics:**

2.11.1 – **Analyses related to forensics : S - A - M**

General presentation – Principles – Private and public laboratories – Expertises – Specific cases - Decoding of expert reports – Audits of technical files - Formulation of contestations – Ask for an expert appraisal – Determination of expertises and experts’ values – Informing powers - New expertises’ reading grids, in order to be able to ask the good questions to the expert and to ask oneself the relevant questions during reports’ reading.

2.11.2 – **New technologies : S – A - M**


2.11.3 - **Expertises : S - A - M**

2.12 –Forensics related to the maritime world:

2.12.1 – Infraction scene’s modern management: S - A - M


2.12.2 - Findings and intervention at sea - Law of the sea – Conventions: S - A

Definition of the sea – History – Montego Bay’s convention - Maritime spaces’ typology - The various zones and their legal systems - Innocent passage and right to sue - Criminal jurisdictions

2.12.3– Difficulties of findings at sea: S - A - M

Site visit - What type of material to take - What type of scene - What type of ship - Precautions to take - What has to be checked – European standards 17020 (investigations) – General principles - Methodology – Materials and equipment – Samples – Findings – Plans and sketches – Principle of freezing the site – Security perimeter – Criminal visualization – Progression - Management of traces and indices - Conservations – Documents to prepare – Documents to check

2.12.4– Shipwrecks – boardings: S - A

Site visit - What type of material to take - What type of scene - What type of ship - Precautions to take - What has to be checked – European standards 17020 (investigations) – General principles - Methodology – Materials and equipment – Samples – Findings – Plans and sketches – Principle of freezing the site – Security perimeter – Criminal visualization – Baptism on the spot - Progression - Management of traces and indices - Conservations – Documents to prepare – Documents to check – Specific research and elements to check – Regulation

2.12.5– Aboard ships’ fires and explosions: S - A

History – General principles – Notions of combustion factors – Specific cases - Findings – Samples – Protection of concerned - Standardized approach of an infraction scene related to the fire thematics – Packaging – Conservations – Realization of seals – Legal recalls – Presentation of standardised indicative statements sheets - Analyses - Expertises – Laboratories – Interaction with firefighting services – Research and identification of fires’ factors and causes - Canine and forensic interests – Forensic Interests of fire - Classification (A – B – C and D) - Dangers of a fire at sea - Checkings - Main fire causes - Regulation (OMI and SOLAS) - Systems of detection - VDR system (Voyage Data Recorder) - Dangers for the technicians during criminal investigations - Protection and equipment - Aim of the investigation - Technician’s role.

2.12.6 – Maritime piracy and findings: S - A

Piracy’s come back - The phenomenon - Modern piracy - Localization - Who are the pirates ? - Figures - Appeal to private companies - Legislation - The investigation - Competent jurisdiction - Means of fighting - Feedback on specific case - G.M.S.I after special forces’ assault
2.12.7 – Discoveries of corpses at sea: S - A - M

Lifting of bodies’ operations - First findings - Measures to be taken - Divers’ intervention - Samples - Signs of lesions - Identification - Forensic medicine

2.12.8 – At the scene’ body examination in an aquatic environment: S - A - M

Initial and ongoing training in favour of sea and internal waters rescue services - Technical training on using the amphibious body bag and its cleaning protocol - The technical information sheet to fill and the provisional sealing - Technical reading of standards and protocols imposed in France and Europe, applicable to the modern management of an infraction scene, notion of forensic links, management of traces and indices - Principles and issues of the body lifting (maritime - fluvial), importance of forensic findings regarding the modern management of an infraction scene - Importance and issues within the context of forensic medicine, findings on victims’ environment

Presentation of constraints related to body lifting operations in a maritime or fluvial environment, great depths, disarticulations, dismemberments, pressures, temperatures.... - Notions of body’s protection, civil right and grief, insurance, rights and duties, families.- Procedures of identification of maritime or fluvial disaster victims. - Tips, technical support and help in drafting technical sheets destined for the first responders : rescue management sheet, logbook’s sheet of the forensic police services’ participants. - Requisition of a doctor, forensic doctor’s intervention sheet, presentation of the various templates of indicative statements’ sheets at the experts’ arrival, - Limits of medical secrecy, of information given to the police officer, infraction scene’s environment, reactions, witnesses. - Specific cases with determining roles of the doctors present on the spot, standardized technical investigations - Penal responsibility - article 5, from penal procedure code on infraction scene’s modification, with no reason imposed by security rules or the urgency to rescue.
2.12.9 - **Underwater infraction scene**: S - A - M

Underwater infraction scene – History - Difficulties for the divers - Role of each group - Complementarity TIC and TIS - Role of the TIC - Samples - Diatoms - Strontium

2.12.10 – **Maritime drug trade and findings**: S - A

Legal basis - The various investigation steps - (administrative – pre judiciary – judiciary) – The administrative phase - The pre-judiciary phase - Acts completed under prosecutor’s control - Acts completed under administrative authority’s control - The judiciary phase - Habilitations - The police officer, running a patroller belonging to the Maritime Gendarmerie - The police officer embarked on a French Navy ship or a government ship - Findings after the special forces’ intervention
2.13 - Diverse :

2.13.1 – Safety agents, public or private security agents : S - A

2.13.2 – Forensics : S- A - M
Typologies of violence – Expressions readable on the crime scene - Taking action – Commission of the infraction – Lessons to learn from the crime scene et from findings – Specific cases – Rétex - Notions of seriality – Elements of general and specific penal law.

2.13.3 – Instructors’ training : S - A - M
Training centres - Security agents' schools - Private schools - Municipal police officers’ training centres - Audit on programs related to forensics - Help to realize educational models, and instructors’ evaluations - Knowledges’ monitorings, assessment of learning outcomes, and procedures of recognition and validation (european standards).

2.13.4 – Implementation of a certification, accreditation procedure : S - A - M
Definition – Recalls on existing standards (european and global) in forensics – Interests of accreditation – Definition quality – Quality management system - Tracking – Accreditation and validation procedures - Preparations to the audit – Procedure of actual audit – Monitoring and corrections.

2.13.5 – Command related to forensics : S - A - M - E

2.13.6 – Suicide and its judicial treatment : S - A
Presentation – Specific cases – Forensic studies – Prevention actions - Notion of Post Traumatic Stress Disorders (P.T.S.D.) for infraction scenes' technicians.

2.13.7 – French judicial organization : S - A - M
General presentation - Articulations - Interactions justice and police – General presentation of a judicial police model investigation.

2.13.8 – Sectarian aberrations : S - A
History – General presentation – Movements – Judicial procedures - Investigation methodologies - Specific cases – Regimentation – The grip inside the various social environments..
2.13.9 – **Study of specific cases, criminal records : S - A - M - E**

Power point presentations of important criminal records, classified and judged with exhausted appeals - Lessons to learn - Audits in the fields of approach, inclusion, management, treatment, analyses, quality approach, and approach on the forensic typology.
III – PRACTICAL TRAINING

Theoretical training courses which are exposed on the site FORENSIC CONSULTING FRANCE may be all nearly subject to implementations of specific materials and equipment, as a complement to practical training with demos. Everything on site or in a dedicated location.

For some materials, the demo can be exposed on video.

Themed days that we organize are extremely formative, and combine the pleasant and the useful.

Valorisation of theoretical training courses through practical and interactive exercises implemented together with the instructing participant.

For all these training courses, the company has got power point presentations, and diverse materials and equipment. The company also has a full up to date documentation, answering French, European and global standards. This documentation contains several thousand of explanatory photographs, arranged in folders and themes. The requirements specification has to be defined upstream, as well as requirements and expectations from the audience concerned by these training courses, and the full «package» will be established according to these elements.

Our company is able to implement the whole material required for an infraction scene’s management, as well as a 3D scanner, a Freestyle 3D scanner, a drone, a geo-radar, a laser ballistic kit, crimelites, bluemaxx etc...

Visits on sites are also possible, according to the thematic selected.
3 – **Thematic days** :

3.1 – **Modern management of the infraction scene** :

**Morning : Theoretical part**


**Afternoon - Practical part** :

Assembly of a standardized barnum with “clean and dirty” zones – Implementation of a crime scene, with mannequin and indices – The participants dress up standardized protection equipment, then they make the scene’s investigations while using the material made available to them. Using of progression plates, and special revelation lights. Demonstration of the using of a drone on a scene.
3.2 – Ballistics :

Morning : Theoretical part :

History – Definitions and principles - Presentation of firearms and ammunition legislation, as well as classification - Findings’ methodologies – Presentation of the trajectography kit and the laser – Implementation and applications – Presentation of indicative statements sheets on infraction scenes related to ballistics - Samples, research and identification techniques – Canine interests - Presentation of specific cases – European approach of shooting residues’ management – Interests of 3 D scanner related to the infraction scene linked to Ballistics,

Afternoon : Practical part :

The participants join together on a licensed shooting range, supervised by launch monitors. During the session, the participants shoot with handguns and long guns, having various calibres, which allow them to understand mechanism, kinetics, the distance, the pressure on the trigger, noise, etc… Everyone goes back with his beam and his attestation.
3.3 – Judicial photography :

Morning : Theoretical part :

A professional photographer exposes the essential bases of photography, with the specificity of digital: the different types of boxes with definitions, light, speed, sensibility, diaphragm, shutters, the different objectives (fixed focal length), flash and its modes of using, definition of the pixel, size of picture, rendition of digital technology...

History of judicial photo and recommendations to photography an infraction scene, forensic acts, standards and protocols, quality approach, captioned photographic file, archiving and storage of pictures, specific cases, illustrations

Practical Part :

Handling of the device and its accessories, understanding his camera, which settings and modes to choose: manual, speed priority mode, aperture priority mode, automatic mode...

Practical exercises and manipulation: remote flash, tripod, monopod...

Practical exercises with different types of lighting (Under UV, fluorescence and luminescence), using and implementation of colorimetric and centimetric tests, photographies in ambient situations, macrophotography...

Practical shooting workshops with placement in situation of a body lifting operation, presence of the forensic doctor.
3.4 – Underwater infraction scene :

**Morning : Theoretical part**

As part of an Infraction Scene’s Modern Management, new standards and protocols absolutely have to be applied in all the infraction scenes, even when it’s an underwater scene. Thus, the management of a scene at sea is much more complex to implement.

Explanation of the methodology to apply on an underwater infraction scene and of the specificity of the body’s lifting operation.

**Practical part :**

Supervised by professional diving instructors, the participants dive until 10 metres depth for the beginners, and deeper according to the respective levels of everyone. The participants move on a reconstituted crime scene and put into practice what they saw in theory, in the morning.

The participants also attend a demo of the using of a novative body bag : the Amphibious Body Bag, created and manufactured by specialists of diving and forensics, as well as the company NAUTIRAID, at VAIGES (53).
3.5 – Implementation of the Amphibious Body Bag:

Morning: Theoretical part

The company Forensic Consulting France, partner in the development of the Amphibious Body Bag, especially during the “Forensic” phase, as well as during tests in real situation, offers a training to use this novative bag made by the NAUTIRAID company.

As part of an Infraction Scene’s Modern Management, new standards and protocols absolutely have to be applied in all the infraction scenes, even when it’s an underwater scene. Thus, the management of a scene at sea is much more complex to implement.

Explanation of the methodology to apply on an underwater infraction scene and of the specificity of the body’s lifting operation.

Practical part:

Supervised by professional diving instructors and professionals of underwater investigation, the participants dive on an infraction scene, reconstituted with indices. They participate to the findings, and they learn how to use the Amphibious Body Bag.

At the end of the ‘at-the-scene examination’, a demonstration of the cleaning protocol is not only necessary but compulsory, in order to reuse the Amphibious Body Bag.
3.6 – Revelation of fingers prints and the photography :

Morning : Theoretical part

Practical part :
Use of powders on various supports.
Photography of the revealed trace
Sampling of trace on the standardized support.
Visualisation of traces thanks to crimelites
Physicochemical revelation processes (SPR,…..)
3.7 – Revelation of washed bloodstains and photography:

Morning: Theoretical part

Practical part:
After a demonstration, the participants work on an infractions scene, on which blood has been washed. After the chmiiluminescence of the product applied, visualized by a typical blue glow, the participants make the specific photographic shootings, as well as the standardized biological sampling.
3.8 – Use of crimelites and photography:

**Morning: Theoretical part**


**Practical part:**

The participants use every crimelites and every bluemaxx with the adapted filters, with reference to a chart conceived by FCF, in order to poise traces invisible to the eye.

Photographies are made with the relevant filters (UV, luminescence and fluorescence).
3.9 – Accidentology with implementation of 3D scanner and drone:

**Morning: Theoretical part**

Nowadays, a traffic accident, simple or complex, requires a standardized approach with strict and precise protocols in terms of initial findings from the first responders, but also in its phase of later expertises.

Embarked technologies, more and more complex and present inside our vehicles, impose an expert view to facilitate the good understanding of various phenomena, which can be at the origin of the accident. The new technologies related to forensics (3D scanner - digitalisation) are very interesting tools which allow to approach the modelling and reconstitution of a complex accident. Likewise, confronting accidentology data with forensic data may be subject to joint expertises, whose conclusions can be relevant, for a better understanding of facts – Approach and inclusion of the phenomena Human Vehicle Environment (HVE)

A full day around this thematic, with recognized experts will allow to discuss and confront knowledges and practices related to accidentology.

**Practical part:**

Demonstration of 3D scanner’s use and of Freestyle 3D scanner’s.

Demonstration of drone’s use on this type of scene. Brake track, tire scrubbing trace, trace of shock, etc...
3.10 – Training to the specific sampling technique (Zonal Taping):

Morning: Theoretical part As part of modern management of the infraction scene, specific samples are sometimes necessary, especially in the field of MCA. Thanks to adhesive tape, you have to collect fibres from hair elements, particles, on a deceased or living victim, on a suspected person, in order to complete structures’ identifications and comparisons. Process particularly used in Europe and which brings a significant complement in the whole management strategies.

Practical part: Thanks to the approved kit, the participants realize a specific implementation on a mannequin or a living person, of the zonal taping kit. Photos are made, as well as tips for packaging and sealing, for a later exploitation in laboratory.
3.11 – Mouldings:

Morning: Theoretical part: Training on the various moulding techniques of diverse traces thanks to several processes (Gel – paste – plaster, etc.).

Practical part: The participants implement the moulding processes on various traces and supports. The results are photographed with the relevant technique.
3.12 – DNA samples (FTA Kit) for human identification modalities

**Theoretical part:** Approach of sampling conditions: Standards and protocols of the sampler agents’ compulsory protections, implementation methods. Packaging and conservation of samples made. Notion of tracking and legal value. Presentation of sampling kits’, results and interpretations. Presentations of constraints, risks in case of bad realization of samples and analyses.

**Practical part:** The participants implement sampling kits in the respect of standards and protocols: Dressing of the sampler agent, use of an operating field, completion of the sample in itself on a person, packaging and conservation. Document to establish upstream and downstream the sample, in order to assure the tracking. Taking of photographs.
4.1 – **Training abroad**

All the training sessions we propose in France are also workable abroad, in theory and practice. We are able to propose training courses adapted to the requesting country’s needs. They cover the whole spectrum of forensic sciences. These training sessions are addressed to lawyers, magistrates, judicial experts, police officers, gendarmes, custom officials, soldiers, but also to private companies concerned by security issues.

One week programs allow to join theory and practice and to train on several levels, from technician to instructor.

FCF staff can travel with equipment and materials with international standards, for exercises’ realization.

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**SENEGAL DAKAR 2015**

**SPECIFIC INTERNATIONAL PROPOSITIONS**

4.2 – Training to preliminary study, to the SMQ’s implementation (System Management Quality), for laboratories, technical platforms, in forensics:

Through its skills and its network, F.C.F company is able to implement a training session about the management quality system, in view of realizing 1st, 2d and 3rd levels technical platforms of laboratories, as an extension of what is done in Europe.
Training of quality specialists, with the whole international applicable standards.

FCF can assure the continuous training of the staff concerned by the quality approach inside their structure and prepare them to the various procedures (Certification, accreditation……)

Training of instructors in order to guarantee the continuity of knowledge transmission.

4.3 – Training on the various human identification systems (Full biometrics, Biométrie complète, fingerprints record, photographies, etc……):

For the countries which don’t have any national records, especially in the field of fingerprints, we propose a pre-audit for implementing a device allowing to have an efficient work tool for fighting against crime and delinquency.

Training of technicians and operators for these data base and monitoring of the continuous training in this sector.

Madagascar – Antsiranana 2015

4.4 – Training to the intervention on an infraction scene (Modern Management of an Infraction Scene), simple or complex (Attack scenes, plurality of catastrophe’s victims, etc….) :

Training adapted to various levels, for the first new responders, technicians and experts on the simple or complex Modern Management of an Infraction Scene.

Treatment of mass victims scenes : Accidentology, catastrophe, attack. Training responders’ teams in accordance with international standards (Lifting and Interpol identification sheetsFiches…) 

FCF staff can travel with equipment and materials with international standards for exercises’ realization.
4.5 – Study trips abroad:

FCF company offers study trips abroad, with learning objectives related to forensics. The goal is to approach the various judicial, criminological and forensic aspects of the different forms of delinquency and criminality, while studying answers that some countries try to bring. These trips can be organized in various countries around the world. Through its network, FCF takes over the trip’s pedagogical organization, with forensics as key medium.

More specifically, it is possible to realize these training sessions with universities, training centres, police and gendarmerie schools, courts, social actors, laboratories, hospitals, forensic sciences institutes, and forensics centre.

Study tour in Canada - June 2015 and July 2017

Other projects are considered in Luxembourg, Italy and in the USA.
5.1 – Judicial Police:

The judicial police is responsible for reporting criminal offences to the Penal Law, collecting evidence and searching for the perpetrators. These missions are, as a basic principle, assigned to the National Police and Gendarmerie, which are sovereign State forces, trained and empowered to fulfill this mission.

However, the Municipal Police can also play this role in some circumstances. Its mission is framed by the Criminal Procedure Code, from 21 and 21-2 articles. These same articles provide that the Municipal Police has to support criminal investigation police officers from the National Police and Gendarmerie, and has to report to them all crimes, offences or infractions whom they are aware of.

Municipal police officers are empowered to write some tickets, especially those related to traffic offences. Thus, when empowered, municipal police officers can fulfill a judicial police mission, and totally replace the National Police and Gendarmerie officers.

Thus, we have observed on this point a constant evolution of the Municipal Police missions for several years. Nowadays, some of these missions consist of determining traffic accidents.

All the FCF trainers are former policemen or criminal investigation police officers, with an experience including 20 to 30 years of practise within judicial police dedicated units (S.R.P.J – S.R – BR). Therefore, we are able to train municipal police officers in the field of judicial police.

5.2 – Forensics:

Oftenly, municipal police officers are the first agents intervening in an infraction scene. So, their reaction, as well as the first measures they will have to take, will be essential for the whole investigation, and highly important for the success of judicial findings, which are necessary to resolve a crime or an offence.

Nowadays, the imposition of norms and procedures, the informing power and the value of criminal fingerprints enable to prioritize clues and to put them in a general context of the infraction scene’s modern management, all this taking place with a quality approach. The infraction scene is directly impacted by these principles of standardisation. Now, it is decrypted as a whole, assessed and evaluated within a formal framework.

The irregularities made by the first responders in the implementation of these police powers can imply their personal responsibility and that of the city.
Within this new and changing context, the FORENSIC CONSULTING FRANCE Company offers appropriate trainings, allowing municipal police officers to be able to take the elementary steps to protect and make the freezing of the infraction scene, as well as to assess risks and take appropriate actions related to a potentially important infraction scene.

Thus, the municipal police is more and more faced with material and physical traffic accidents. That’s the reason why FCF offers an adapted training session about findings, searching for clues, relevant traces, photos, samplings, 3D scan, testimonies, video surveillance, etc…

VI – LE MATERIEL ET LES FORMATIONS

FORENSIC CONSULTING FRANCE, based upon the training sessions we provide, is able to bring, in partnership with business partner companies, every specific material and equipment required, such as :

- The equipment necessary to the Forensic Services, covering the whole range of forensic science.

- Materials for technical platforms and laboratories.

FORENSIC CONSULTING FRANCE uses these materials and equipment during training sessions, which allows to better understand using techniques.

FORENSIC CONSULTING FRANCE develops, distributes and promotes its training offer and services worldwide.

Materials and equipment are visible on our website: www.forensic-france.com

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