6/25/2025   DATE   SSE   DIVISION

☑ REQUIRED COURSE   ☑ NEW COURSE

☐ ELECTIVE COURSE   ☐ REVISION

Lake Land College
Course Information Form

COURSE NUMBER:	CJS-096	TITLE: *(30 Characters Max)*		Forensic Photography				
SEM CR HRS:	3.0	Lecture:		2.0		Lab:	2.0	ICCB Lab:	2.0	ECH:	4.0

SEM CR HRS:	3.0	Lecture:	2.0	Lab:	2.0	ICCB Lab:	2.0	ECH:	4.0
Course Level:	☐ Gen Ed / IAI ☐ Baccalaureate /Non-IAI	☑ Career/Technical ☐ Dev Ed/ Not in Degree Audit		Clinical Practicum:	0.0	Work-based Learning:	0.0	WBL ECH:	0.0
Course PCS & CIP:	12 - 43.0107		IAI Code:	N/A		Contact Hours (Minutes/Week)			
Repeatable (Y/N):	N	Pass/Fail (Y/N): N	Variable Credit (Y/N): N	Min:	Max:	16 Wks	200	8 Wks	400

Prerequisites:	None
Corequisites:	None
Catalog Description: (40 Word Limit)	Focuses on the strategies and techniques of documenting a crime scene with the use of a camera and digital image processing software. Emphasis will be placed on understanding the exposure triangle.

List the Major Course Segments (Units)	Contact Lecture Hours	Contact Lab Hours	Clinical Practicum	Work-based Learning
History of forensic imaging	3			
Composition and cardinal rules	2	2		
Crime scene photography	4	6		
Basic exposure (nonflash) concepts	2	4		
Focus, depth of field and lenses	3	3		
Electronic flash	2	2		
Ultraviolet, infrared and fluorescence	2	2		
Photogrammetry	3	3		
Special photography situations	2	4		
Digital imaging technologies	2	2		
Digital image processing of evidentiary photography	2	2		
Legal issues related to photographs and digital images	3			
TOTAL	30	30	0	0

EVALUATION

QUIZZES ☑	EXAMS ☐	ORAL PRES ☐	PAPERS ☐
LAB WORK ☑	PROJECTS ☐	COMP FINAL ☐	OTHER ☐

COURSE MATERIALS

TITLE:	Crime Scene Photography
AUTHOR:	Edward M. Robinson
PUBLISHER:	Academic Press
VOLUME/EDITION/URL:	3rd
COPYRIGHT DATE:	2016

MAJOR COURSE SEGMENT	HOURS	LEARNING OUTCOMES
		The student will be able to:
History of forensic imaging	3	1. Describe the history of crime scene photography.
Composition and cardinal rules	4	1. Compare a use-once camera to a professional camera system. 2. Define and demonstrate the cardinal rules of crime scene photography.
Crime scene photography	10	1. Describe and demonstrate standards methods of documenting photographs at a crime scene. 2. Define and capture exterior overall photographs, interior overall photographs, midrange photographs and close-up photographs. 3. Describe the photographic documentation of bodies and wounds.

Basic exposure (nonflash) concepts	6	1. Describe the proper exposure triangle and execute appropriate use. 2. Describe and demonstrate shutter speed as motion control. 3. Explain the reflective light meter. 4. Explain differences between "normal" and "non-normal" scenes. 5. Define bracketing. 6. Describe and demonstrate the f/16 sunny day rule.
Focus, depth of field and lenses	6	1. Describe and manage focus. 2. Describe depth of field and its effect on lens choice. 3. Compare various types of lenses by their designations, focal lengths and apertures. 4. Define aberrations, diffraction and distortion.
Electronic flash	4	1. Explain meaning of flash guide numbers and flash sync speed. 2. Describe how flash intensities can be determined when the distance the flash travels is known. 3. Summarize the basics of automatic flash exposure mode and dedicated flash exposure mode. 4. Describe what situations would benefit from the use of bounce flash.
Ultraviolet, infrared and fluorescence	4	1. Describe the various results of light striking difference surfaces. 2. Explain various uses of UV light to visualize otherwise "invisible" evidence. 3. Relate the basics of the electromagnetic spectrum.
Photogrammetry	6	1. Define photogrammetry. 2. Explain and execute the methods used to extend and reduce a perspective grid over evidence in a crime scene. 3. Describe the perspective disc variation in relation to the perspective grid technique. 4. Explain the reverse projection photogrammetry variation. 5. Explain the basics of rhino photogrammetry.
Special photography situations	6	1. Explain the optimal conditions and camera variables for doing aerial photography. 2. Describe techniques for autopsy photography. 3. Describe the impact of drone usage on crime scene and laws, regulations, oversight related to the use of drones. 4. Document and roadmap bullet defects. 5. Explain trajectory tools and their use. 6. Document bullet trajectories. 7. Identify how the appropriate shutter speed is selected to freeze the movement of the suspect under surveillance. 8. Describe the difference between reflection and refraction and their effects on underwater photography. 9. Describe the difference between scatter and backscatter and their effects on underwater photography. 10. Explain the two most critical elements involved in photographing a vehicle crash scene and the required photographs for documenting the vehicles involved in the crash. 11. Explain the purpose of prioritization of evidence at vehicle crash scene and determine the priorities of a simulated scene.

Digital imaging technologies	4	1. Describe the components of a digital image Explain the difference between dots per inch (dpi) and pixels per inch (ppi). 2. Explain best practices for photographic evidence to maximize image quality.
Digital image processing of evidentiary photography	4	1. Describe the potential legal challenges concerning the use of image-editing technologies on forensic digital images. 2. Explain the function of the history log in Adobe Photoshop and access it within the program. 3. Describe the basic steps for digital image processing and identify the order in which those steps should be performed. 4. Define the legal principles that must be followed to ensure that digitally processed images may be accepted in court.
Legal issues related to photographs and digital images	3	1. Identify the elements for a photograph to be considered "a fair and accurate representation of the scene." 2. Explain what is meant by requiring the photograph to be "authentic." 3. Explain why all photographs taken at a crime/accident scene may not be admissible in could: to be admissible they have to be "relevant" and "material." 4. Describe the requirement that a photograph has to be more probative than prejudicial.
	60	

Outcomes*	Outcome Title	At the successful completion of this course, students will be able to:
Course Outcome 1	Crim Scen Phot 096	Explain the use of forensic photography within the context of crime scene investigation.
Course Outcome 2	Setting CrimSc Phot	Describe various settings that affect the resulting photograph.
Course Outcome 3	Staged Scen Dig Img	Capture photographs of staged crime scenes and use digital image processing.
Course Outcome 4	Phot Legal Use Court	Define the legal implications of photography (including digitally processed images) that could affect their use in court.
Primary Laker Learning Competency	Creative Thinking & Problem Solving: Students think creatively to solve problems.	
Secondary Laker Learning Competency	Information & Technology Literacy: Students evaluate information effectively using the appropriate technological tools.	

Course and program outcomes will be used in the software for outcomes assessment and should include at least 1 primary and 1 secondary Laker Learning Competency. Limit to 3-5.