

BLUEPRINT PER AREA OF FORENSIC EXPERTISE

A. Anticipating the report: comprehension, insights, knowledge of the field

- 1.) The name, definition and explanation of the forensic types of expertise and their limits, adjoining fields of interest, number of requests per annum.
- 2) Parent sciences; founders, pioneers, a short history.
- 3) A survey of adjacent, newly-developed and future forensic techniques.
- 4) A distinction: indicative and fully-fledged forensic research. About the possibility for proper preceding triage; selection and arrangement for the type of examination.
- 5) A survey of Police Laboratories, and (semi-) private laboratories (institutions, persons), also capable of executing expertise ('sourcing').
- 6) A Sketch of the scene of the crime. The collection of relevant material.
- 7) An explication of professional words, jargon and technical terms.
- 8) An explanation of the instruments used, of equipment and the way they work.
- 9) An explanation of reliability and currency of kinds of research methods and techniques, including an explanation of analytical-chemical techniques, their validity and peer-reviews.
- 10) An explication of the difference between a) research on the level of a Source, and b) research on the level of Activities.
- 11) An explanation of the difference between contamination and secondary transfer: a) prevention and b) recognition.
- 12) Formulating questions to the experts:
 - 'Possible' questions, - 'impossible questions',
 - questions 'frequently asked', - 'specialist' questions,
 - addressing limitations, possibilities and the range of the expertise.
- 13) Multidisciplinary examinations: forensic research which can be executed in combination with this field of expertise. [for instance: Micro-analysis Invasive Trauma's (MIT), reports written exclusively together with pathology]

- 14) An overview of the CV's of the practicing forensic experts can be included here. In addition it is recommended that a compact Curriculum Vitae of the researching and the responsible expert will be mentioned at the end of every NFI-forensic report.

B. Conclusions of Experts.

- 15) Explication of the Bayes concept. Conclusions from research are to be formulated on the basis of two or more hypotheses, in which there is a plausible relation between the two, also referred to as the likelihood ratio or the diagnostic value of the observation, or the strength of the evidence. This can be expressed in a numerical or verbal form. The verbal form will include the terminology of probability, to which will be added certain limits or estimates. Models of Bayesian formulations should be provided, with an explanation of verbal references to probability, as much as possible, using uniform formulations for all kinds of expertise.

C. Experts Background information.

- 16) A survey of competent, practising, equivalent forensic experts in The Netherlands, registered at the NRGD, LRGD, and private ones. Also, in the EU registered at ENFSI plus estimates of costs in case of counter-expertise, or second opinions.
- 17) Background literature and professional magazines for every area of expertise.
- 18) Visual – specific – imaging pro field of expertise, in the form of symbolic images by way of film (compare: NFI-Entrance-Hall, Hansken, December 2019), iconic images (compare Focus on Forensic Laboratories, 1995), power-point presentations or podcast (compare blood-water-sequence via LinkedIn, NFI-expert January 2020).

D. Legal Background Information

- 19) Information in professional magazines such as 'Netherlands Lawyers Review' and 'Expertise and Law'.
- 20) Legislation: connect with Text and Commentary of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Expert and the Evidence. Law Expert in Criminal Cases (2010).
- 21) Jurisprudence / Case-law; Model-Casus including Blueprint-aspects.