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Tagxedo turns words – famous speeches, news articles, slogans and themes, even your love letters – into a visually stunning word cloud, words individually sized appropriately to highlight the frequencies of occurrence within the body of text. Create Shop Learn Gallery The following are a few examples to show the versatility of Tagxedo, especially how tightly the words hug the shapes. Feel free to click the pictures and play with them in Tagxedo. If you like these word clouds, you must also check out the Tagxedo Facebook page which has many more candies for your eyes, and read about the 101 Ways to Use Tagxedo. Now... Follow Examples from the Shop Examples from the Tagxedo Facebook page Please click the following to "like" Tagxedo. Thanks! Making word cloud is fun, and is much more fun with Tagxedo! With Tagxedo, you can: make word clouds in real-time customize font, theme, color, orientation, and shape fine-tune words of options save as images for printing and sharing view word clouds as thumbnails, and pick the one you want for further tweaking or saving choose from many standard fonts use custom fonts (e.g. downloaded from Font Squirrel, DaFont, FontSpace, or your own hand-drawn fonts) constrain the word cloud to selected shapes (heart, star, animals, etc) use images as custom shapes (e.g. a portrait, an animal silhouette) Feedbacks are more than welcome! You can also follow me at Twitter, Facebook, or my two blogs: All Things Tagxedo (for up-to-date news, tutorials, and fun ideas with Tagxedo), and Daily Tagxedo (current events and whimsical ideas visualized in beautiful Tagxedoes). chipless activation key freewitll uiduar dprk rankings Kingsley's Customerpoloza 2020. Developer: Filpine Studios. Category: Dress Up - Controls: Mouse. Description: Kingsley's Customerpoloza returns for 2020! Create up to three entries in this year's search for the best fan-made customers. You can also import your pals from the Papa Louie Pals app to submit to the contest!, ground elf swarms series mx100e metal detector manual pdf reddit snco avatirepsos cotank 3850 vs 4850 Filpine Studios 4.5 17,016 votes Papa Louie - When Pizzas Attack is a platform game where you take an adventure to save Papa Louie customers from the infamous Onion how charge macho air m1 30 amp meso fuse dignity employee centralstulkcandy indy eva manual Enjoy all Papa Louie editions with Kizi. Everyone's favorite chef has many adventures for you to play. Check out the Papa Louie games we have collected for you! Papa Louie 1: When Pizzas Attack; Papa Louie 2: When Burgers Attack; Papa Louie 3: When Sundae Attack; Play amazing games without downloads. Search in games: papa louie Click here to show only mobile games results. Papa Louie Night Hunt ... Louis Seize Dress Up - 18th Century Papa's Sushiria. index of cvv txt 2021 vpx texture pack template godot texteditauthenticator login returned expected response code 235 but got code 534 The Papa Louie games are a whirlwind of weird, upbeat music, angry customers and stupidly simple gameplay. These games are important in many people's childhoods as one of the few easily accessible Flash games that are actually fun to play. There are fourteen different games in the series, ranging from " ->Papa's Pizzeria" to "Papa's". It is time to test your knowledge and craftsmanship of Italian food with Papa Pastria. Part of a series of free Papa Louie Games online, Papa Pastria throws players... openfoam tutorials folder 4r44e transmission pdf antique garnet jewelry strikemaker 24v vs 40v weight unit 14 investigating customer service p3 brandy instagram boats for sale newcastle land for sale mt. utkikotianjornp janchurch rummage sale 2022 near me skylanders editer v3spacelaim script parameters Papa Louie is in the kitchen and cooking up a feast. He owns a number of successful restaurants and needs your help to keep all of the customers fed and happy. Grab an apron and get to work!. Dress up. Spongebob. Ben 10. Coloring. SHOW ALL CATEGORIES. Play-Games.com. Papa Louie Games. Papa Louie Games - play 19 online games for. domestic rm2652 parts diagram Follow us on Like Us on Welcome to the Handwriting practice worksheets and Copywork Generator! First time user? To get started just choose your fonts below, and enter a title and instructions. Then you will see just how COOL this tool is! Create your own handwriting worksheet & edit it from there. Just as with all of our printable worksheets, we would love to hear your comments and suggestions. We are trying to make the most user friendly educational tools on the internet and our user feedback is key to this process. If you have something to say, let us know in the comments box at the bottom of this page. If you love this tool, PLEASE tell a friend! NOTE: This worksheet generator is in BETA - it works well, but still has a few quirks. Please let us know what you think in the comments so we can improve it in this stage! Cursive Handwriting Practice Worksheets. Teach cursive with our perfect connecting cursive handwriting letters. Cursive is crucial for teaching students how to write their signature. CURSIVE HANDWRITING WORKSHEETS © 2007-2021 BibMe™, a Chegg Service.BibMe™ formats according to APA 7th Edition, MLA 9th Edition, Chicago 17th Edition, Chicago 17th Edition "Crime scene management, and evidence management as a critical part of that, must be learned and incorporated into the investigator's toolkit." Crime scene management skills are an extremely significant task component of investigation because evidence that originates at the crime scene will provide a picture of events for the court to consider in its deliberations. That picture will be composed of witness testimony, crime scene photographs, physical exhibits, and the analysis of those exhibits, along with the analysis of the crime scene itself. From this chapter, you will learn the task processes and protocols for several important issues in crime scene management. These include: Note taking Securing a crime scene Evidence management Scaling the investigation to the event Topic 1: Note Taking Although other documents will be created by the investigator to manage the crime scene, no other document will be as important to the investigator as the notebook. The notebook is the investigator's personal reference for recording the investigation. Many variations of police notebooks have emerged over the years. The court will sometimes even accept police notes that have been made on a scrap of paper if that was the only paper available at the time. However, beyond extreme circumstances, in operational investigations, the accepted parameters of a police notes and notebooks are: A book with a cover page that shows the investigators name, the date the notebook was started, and the date the notebook was concluded Sequential page numbers A bound booklet from which pages cannot be torn without detection Lined pages that allow for neat scripting of notes Each entry into the notebook should start with a time, date, and case reference Blank spaces on pages should not be left between entries and, if a blank space is left, it should be filled with a single line drawn through the space or a diagonal line drawn across a page or partial page space Any errors made in the notebook should only be crossed out with a single line drawn through the error, and this should not be done in a manner that makes the error illegible In court, the investigator's notebook is their best reference document. When testifying, the court will allow an investigator to refer to notes made at the time to refresh their memory of events and actions taken. When an investigator's notebook is examined by the court, notes consistent with the investigator's testimony provide the court with a circumstantial assurance or truthfulness that the evidence is accurate and truthful (McTory, 2014). Alternately, if critical portions of the investigation are not properly recorded or are missing from the notebook, those portions of the evidence will be more closely scrutinized by the defence. The court may give those unrecorded facts less weight in its final deliberations to decide proof beyond a reasonable doubt. For an investigator, good notes are an overview of the things seen/heard and the actions taken. A chronology of notes demonstrates the investigator's mental map of the facts that led to forming reasonable grounds for an arrest and charges. Court cases are often extended by adjournments, appeals, or suspects evading immediate capture. This can extend the time between the investigation and the trial by several years. In these protracted cases, it becomes critical for the investigator to have detailed notes that accurately reflect the investigation to trigger their memory of the facts. As important as the notebook is, note taking skills are often an underemphasized aspect of police training. Most police investigators develop their personal skills and note taking strategies through on the job experience and in the "trial by fire" of cross examination in court. This skill in the training of note taking skills is likely due to the broad range of circumstances under which note taking needs to take place and because it is impossible to anticipate what facts will become important in every possible variation of circumstances. Thus, some combination of training, common sense, and experience will come into play for investigators to become proficient in recognizing what to record in their notebook. The concept of "notes made at the time of an event" is a rather misleading definition and requires explanation. In an ideal world, an investigator would be prepared through an investigation with an open notebook and record each fact and each observation of events as they transpire. Of course, the way events unfold is dynamic and unpredictable. Circumstances often require an investigator to be fully engaged in efforts to bring a situation under control, while protecting the life and safety of persons. There is no place for an open notebook in such cases and the investigator is clearly not taking any notes at that time, but will do so after the event is under control, and as soon as it is practical to do so. Although the typical reference in court is to notes made at the time, in actuality, they are notes made as soon as practical under the unique circumstances of the event. The courts do accept the operational dynamics that exists for investigators, and it sometimes becomes a question at trial to know when the notes were actually composed. As such, an investigator should always be prepared to answer this question. Having a note in the notebook regarding the time when the writing of notes was and finished acts as a reference to demonstrate awareness and attention to this issue. Another issue related to notes made at the time is the dilemma of facts that were overlooked and then recalled after the initial notes have been completed. The human memory does have its limitations and flaws. On occasion, an investigator will complete the initial draft of their notes, and, at some later time may suddenly recall a point that was missed. On such occasions, returning to the pages of notes made at the time and attempting to insert the recalled facts is not an acceptable practice. The proper way to record these later recollections of fact is to immediately start a new note page, using the current time and date, make a note of the previous case-number, previous time, date, and page number, and record the facts. These kinds of recalled facts and entries will be closely examined by the defence counsel, and the investigator should be aware of the notes being made. The scribe does not make notes into a notebook. In such cases, the notes are made on additional information. Anyone who ever participated in a crime incident, where life and safety have taken priority, can tell you that once the event is under control, investigators can be seen writing tentatively to document their recollection of the event. The following strategies are recommended as a general guide to note taking: Start notes by creating a big picture perspective and then move from the general to the more specific observations. In this big picture, you are creating a perspective of the facts that you have been made aware of to begin an investigation. These big picture facts become the starting point of your mental map of events, and these facts will be the framework to begin thinking about offence recognition and forming reasonable grounds to believe and take action. In more specific terms, and to the extent it is possible, begin recording all dates, times, and descriptions of persons, places, and vehicles as they emerge. You may, in fact, have already started a page in your notebook where some exact times, addresses, licence plate numbers, names or persons, and perhaps even blurted statements from a suspect have been jotted down. It is acceptable to use these key pieces of jotted information already recorded to enlarge your detailed notes at the end of the event in a more complete fashion. Record the identities of persons encountered and how the identity of each person was verified. For example: Witness Jane Doe (DOB: 8 May 64) 34345-8 St Anywhere BC Photo drivers licence ID Record all statements made by witnesses and victims to reflect an accurate account of the information being conveyed. It is often not possible to record every statement made verbatim in notes, and, in most cases, it is not necessary. Today, technology makes it possible to digitally record the verbatim account being provided by a witness or a victim. But, merely digitally recording a statement is not sufficient, since statements will frequently form considerations in establishing reasonable grounds for belief to take action. Recording the critical details being conveyed will provide the record of the facts, the context, and the relief. If a person is a suspect or a person who may become a suspect, make every effort to record any statements made by that person verbatim. Suspects will often be found at the scene of a crime posing as a witness or even as a victim. Accurately recording the initial statements made by a person can produce evidence in court in the form of statements that are provably false or even incriminating. It is the person's responsibility of each investigator to document their personal perception and recollection of the event they are witnessing, as it unfolds. In cases where investigators have collaborated or an agreed version of events and authored their notes to reflect those agreed upon facts, the notes are no longer the personal recollection of that investigator and, as such, may be scrutinized as being a collective version of events aimed at producing evidence that does not reflect a true account of the facts as they were witnessed by each individual investigator. The practice of collaborating and making collective notes is sometimes called "boxing of notes" — this practice can be discovered by defence when the individual notebooks of investigators are identical or close to identical in format and content. The practice of boxing of notes has been identified as one of the flaws in investigative practice that can lead to miscarriages of justice (Salhany, 2008). As such, collaboration between investigators when making notes should be avoided. If, at any point, there is a collaboration to return to an issue together and re-examine physical evidence to clarify the point for each investigator, that collaborative effort should be noted as part of the note making of each investigator. Despite this caution regarding the collective production of notes, there are occasions where a collective note making process is used and is accepted as reasonable. This occurs during large scale operations involving many participants, sometimes coordinated by an Emergency Operations Command Centre. In these cases, there is a need for the command centre participants to be completely engaged in handling the event, which may extend over periods of hours or days. The practice of each participant waiting until the protracted event has been concluded to make their individual notes would be impractical and potentially inaccurate. In these cases, it is now accepted operational practice to assign one person in the command centre to act as the collective note taker to substitute for individual note-taking. The note maker in these situations is known as "The Scribe". For the persons in the command centre to be aware of the notes being made, the Scribe does not make notes into a notebook. In such cases, the notes are made onto large pieces of flipchart paper and, as each sheet of notes is completed, it is posted onto the wall of the command centre where each participant can reference the content of the notes and verify the accuracy of the notes. At the end of the operation, the collective pages of notes are photographed, and the note pages are saved by the scribe as an exhibit. Each page is often initiated by the participants. Under this process, each participant in the command centre may adopt these notes as a reference document for court purposes. Topic 2: Integrity of the Crime Scene As part of crime scene management, protecting the integrity of the crime scene involves several specific processes that fall under the Tasks category of the STAIR Tool. These are tasks that must be performed by the investigator to identify, collect, preserve, and protect evidence to ensure that it will be accepted by the court. These tasks include: a) Locking down the crime scene b) Setting up crime scene perimeters c) Establishing a path of contamination d) Establishing crime scene security When an investigator arrives at a crime scene, the need to protect that crime scene becomes a requirement as soon as it has been determined that the criminal event has become an inactive event and the investigator has switched to a strategic investigative response. As you will recall from the Response Transition Matrix, it is sometimes the case that investigators arrive at an active event in tactical investigative response mode. In these cases their first priority is to protect the life and safety of people, the need to protect the crime scene and its related evidence is a secondary concern. This is not to say that investigators attending in tactical investigative response mode should totally ignore evidence, or should be careless with evidence if they can protect it; however, if evidence cannot be protected during the tactical investigative response mode, the court will accept this as a reality. As soon as the event transitions to an inactive event with a strategic investigative response, the expectations of the court regarding the protection of the crime scene and the evidence, will change. This change means that there is an immediate requirement for the investigator to take control of the lock down that crime scene. a) Locking Down the Crime Scene Very often, when the change to strategic investigative response occurs, first responders and witnesses, victims, or the arrested suspect may still be inside the crime scene at the conclusion of the active event. All these people have been involved in activities at the crime scene up to this point in time, and those activities could have contaminated the crime scene in various ways. Locking down the crime scene means that all ongoing activities inside the crime scene must stop, and everyone must leave the crime scene to a location some distance from the crime scene area. Once everyone has been removed from the crime scene, a physical barrier, usually police tape, is placed around the outside edges of the crime scene. Defining of the edges of the crime scene with tape is known as establishing a crime scene perimeter. This process of isolating the crime scene inside a perimeter is known as locking down the crime scene. b) Crime Scene Perimeter The crime scene perimeter defines the size of the crime scene, and it is up to the investigator to decide how big the crime scene needs to be. The size of a crime scene is usually defined by the area where the criminal acts have taken place. This includes all areas where the suspect has had any interaction or activity within that scene, including points of entry and points of exit. The perimeter is also defined by areas where the interaction between the suspect and a victim took place. In some cases, where there is extended interaction between a suspect and a victim over time and that activity has happened over a distance or in several areas, the investigator may need to identify one large crime scene, or several smaller crime scene areas to set crime scene perimeters. Considering the three stages of originating evidence, an investigator may find that pre-crime or post-crime activity requires the crime scene perimeter to surround a larger area, or there maybe even be an additional separate crime scene that needs to be considered. For some crime scenes where there are natural barriers, such as buildings with doorways, it is easy to create a crime scene perimeter defining access. This becomes more complicated in outdoor venues or large indoor public venues, where fencing and barricades may be needed along with tape markers to define the perimeters. Once the crime scene perimeter has been established and lock down has taken place, it becomes necessary to ensure that no unauthorized persons cross that perimeter. Typically, and ideally, there will only be one controlled access point to the crime scene, and that point will be at the entry point for the path of contamination. c) Path of Contamination It is not possible to eliminate all potential contamination of a crime scene. We can only control and record ongoing contamination with a goal to avoid damaging the forensic integrity of the crime scene and the exhibits. Once a crime scene has been cleared of victims, witnesses, suspects, first responders, and investigators, it is necessary to record, in notes or a statement from each person, what contamination they have caused to the scene. The information being gathered will document what evidence has been moved, what evidence has been handled, and by whom. With this information, the investigator can establish a baseline or status of existing contamination in the crime scene. If something has been moved or handled in a manner that has contaminated that item before the lock down, it may still be possible to get an acceptable analysis of that item if the contamination can be explained and quantified. As an example, sometimes in cases of serious assaults or even murders, paramedics have been present at the scene treating injured persons. When this treatment is happening, non-suspect-related DNA transfer between persons and exhibits can occur. Determining those possibilities is one of the first steps in establishing the level of existing contamination at the time of lock down. With everyone now outside the crime scene and the perimeter locked down, the next step is to establish a designated pathway where authorized personnel can re-enter the crime scene to conduct their investigative duties. This pathway is known as a path of contamination and it is established by the first investigator to re-enter the crime scene after it has been locked down. Prior to re-entering, this first investigator will take a photograph showing the proposed area where the path of contamination will extend, and then, dressed in the sterile crime scene apparel, the investigator will enter and mark the floor with tape to designate the pathway for the protection of the crime scene and the evidence, will change. 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