



CONNECTING WITH KIDS

Cadet Handouts

DIVISION A



DIVISION A

Introduction to the criminal justice in America and to the various professions found in law enforcement -- providing a solid foundation for the remainder of the course.

L1 INTRODUCTION TO THE JUNIOR POLICE ACADEMY



WHAT IS JPA?

Junior Police Academy motivates young people to be outstanding citizens through law enforcement education.

An extension of community policing, JPA transforms the traditional role of the police officer into one of mentor and friend. At the same time, it encourages our young citizens to be partners, not adversaries, in building safer schools and communities.

"Young people do not understand what police officers do and why they do it. They don't understand the role of law enforcement in a community," observes Officer Mitchell Garcia of the Houston Police Department. "But when we take the mystery out of law enforcement procedures and policies -- young people's attitudes toward police and their role in society are transformed"

The Junior Police Academy provides a forum where America's law enforcement veterans can act as mentors to our young people!



CADET HANDBOOKS

Precision and attention to detail is essential to be a good police officer. Cadets will practice these attributes by keeping their own Handbook. This will be a general use notebook where cadets will:

- Take notes on lessons
- Takes notes on videos and visiting speakers
- File articles from the Current Events Beat
- Record the vocabulary words and definitions

WWW.JUNIORPOLICEACADEMY.ORG

Cadets are encouraged to log on to the Junior Police Academy's website for the latest news on the program's activities and an extensive inventory of educational materials.

Our "Cadet Central" section is written specifically for young people enrolled in the program. There you will find a wealth of information regarding law enforcement.

MISSION OF THE JPA

During the following weeks you will actually experience what it is like to go through a police academy. Although this academy is not nearly as comprehensive or demanding as a real academy, you will learn many of the same skills a police officer must learn. And while you will not graduate as police officers, you *will* graduate, with full honors, as Junior Police Cadets -- instilled with an appreciation and respect for law enforcers and their role in society.

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A GRADUATE OF THE JUNIOR POLICE ACADEMY:

Upon completing the program, Junior Police Academy Cadets are presented with a “Certificate of Achievement.”

But just what does a Junior Police Academy education mean? What distinguishes a JPA Cadet from other students?

- A graduating Cadet is not ready to patrol the streets...but they do appreciate the commitment and dedication a law enforcer needs to walk the streets each day.
- Proficiency with firearms is not part of a Cadet’s training... but they do understand why it is necessary for police officers to wear weapons.
- Cadets have not known the stress and uncertainty of stopping a speeding motorist on a lonely highway at two o’clock in the morning...but they do understand why no-nonsense, by-the-book traffic stops are not mere theatrics, but a lawman’s protocol for staying alive.
- Cadets cannot cite case law with the skill of a lawyer... but they do recognize the value of a precise penal code, applied justly and fairly to all.
- Though cadets have not consoled a child at the site of a horrific traffic accident...they have refined their definition of a law enforcer to include peacemaker and lifeline to those in peril.
- JPA Cadets have not experienced the agony of losing a fellow officer in the line-of-duty....but they do respect and honor the sacrifice law enforcement demands of every officer.



While the program does not produce a single licensed law enforcement officer....the Junior Police Academy does graduate tomorrow’s citizens, supplying each with a rich understanding of a law enforcer’s role in society.



HISTORY OF POLICE

Origins of American policing are traced to early English society. Before the Norman Conquest of England, protection of life and property was a self-performed function. A pledge system was used wherein each person in a village pledged to protect the village against thieves and marauders. Individuals were expected to warn others of trouble and to pursue suspected criminals.

CONSTABLES & SHIRE REEVES

Families banded together for self-protection. A group of ten families was called a tithing. Each group of ten tithings was supervised by a Constable. The constable can be considered the first real police officer. Constables dealt with serious breaches of law.

The Shire Reeve (later translated into Sheriff) supervised shires, similar to modern counties. The Shire Reeve was appointed by the King, Queen, or local land-owner to supervise and maintain order in the territory.

WATCH SYSTEM

The watch system, created in the 13th century, was more formal than the pledge system. It employed watchmen to protect property against fire and robbery. The local constables supervised these watchmen. The watch system was in place for about 500 years in England.

18TH CENTURY DEVELOPMENTS

Two major developments in the 18th century changed the way the police were organized.

1) Cities Grew: The Industrial revolution lured the masses to the cities for employment.

2) Invention of Gin: Before the 17th century most people in England drank only beer and wine because the only hard liquor available to them, brandy, was much too expensive. With the invention of gin, cheap hard liquor was available to the English masses. The English government encouraged the manufacture of gin as a way to deal with grain surpluses. Consumption of alcohol doubled in England between 1727 and 1743 and with this increase came widespread public drunkenness and violence.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OF LONDON 1829

Recognized as the world's first organized police force, the Metropolitan Police of London was organized by Sir Robert Peel, England's Home Secretary. Composed of over 1,000 officers, or "Bobbies", it was the first force to be under a military command structure, as well as the first to have special uniforms.

COLONIAL POLICING IN AMERICA

Law enforcement in colonial America was similar to that in England. The county Sheriff was the primary law enforcement agent. He was paid by the fee system -- a fixed amount for every arrest made. He investigated citizen complaints, ran the jail and collected taxes. The town Marshall policed urban areas.



EARLY AMERICA POLICING

Modern American police departments were first created in the 19th century.

- 1838 first police force created in Boston
- 1844 New York Police Department created
- 1856 Philadelphia Police Department created

Local politics and politicians often controlled these early urban police departments by determining who was hired and who was promoted. Getting hired and getting promoted was more a question of who you knew rather than what you knew. Early American police work was primitive in nature. Most officers patrolled on foot. Because there was little formal training or supervision, corruption and brutality were common.

20TH CENTURY POLICE REFORMS

Policing became more technologically sophisticated around the turn of the century. Police uniforms were first introduced in 1853 - finally police could be identified as police.

1. The first telegraph police boxes were installed in 1867 -- finally police administrators could have some supervision over officers.
2. In 1910, the first police car was introduced in Akron, Ohio -- finally police were mobile and could respond quickly.
3. Police officers' salaries were also increased a great deal in this time period, drawing better applicants to the job and diminishing the attraction of bribes.

LAW ENFORCEMENT TODAY

Today there are about 17,000 law enforcement agencies.

1. 3,100 Sheriffs departments
2. 12,500 municipal police agencies
3. 1,700 special police forces (parks, transit, airport, university)
4. 49 state police forces (all but Hawaii)
5. 50 federal law enforcement agencies

More than 800,000 people are employed in policing. More than 600,000 sworn officers and about 250,000 civilians





NEW RECRUITS: WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT

Most new police recruits begin on patrol duty, riding in a police vehicle or walking on foot patrol. They work alone or with experienced officers in such varied areas as congested business districts or outlying residential neighborhoods. Officers attempt to become thoroughly familiar with conditions throughout their area and, while on patrol, remain alert for anything unusual. They note suspicious circumstances, such as open windows or lights in vacant buildings, as well as hazards to public safety, such as burned-out streetlights or fallen trees. Officers enforce traffic regulations and also watch for stolen vehicles. At regular intervals, officers report to police headquarters from call boxes, radios, or telephones.

Officers may work alone, but in large agencies they often patrol with a partner. While on patrol, officers attempt to become thoroughly familiar with their patrol area and remain alert for anything unusual. Suspicious circumstances and hazards to public safety are investigated or noted, and officers are dispatched to individual calls for assistance within their district.

RUNNING, ARRESTING, AND LISTENING

During their shift, they may identify, pursue, and arrest suspected criminals, resolve problems within the community, and enforce traffic laws. Some police officers specialize in such diverse fields as chemical and microscopic analysis, training and firearms instruction, or handwriting and fingerprint identification.

Others work with special units such as horseback, bicycle, motorcycle or harbor patrol, canine corps, special weapons and tactics (SWAT), or emergency response teams. About 1 in 10 local and special law enforcement officers perform jail-related duties, and about 4 percent work in courts. Regardless of job duties or location, police officers and detectives at all levels must write reports and maintain meticulous records that will be needed if they testify in court.

ESSENTIAL JOB TASKS PERFORMED BY POLICE OFFICERS

ARREST AND APPREHENSION

- Use appropriate level of force
- Make judgments about arresting or releasing suspects or offenders

- Identify and apprehend offenders
- Handcuff suspects or prisoners
- Conduct frisk and pat down
- Advise persons of constitutional rights
- Seize contraband
- Use deadly force when necessary
- Execute arrest warrants
- Fire weapons on duty
- Pursue suspect on foot
- Execute search warrants
- Pursue suspect in vehicle
- Obtain and serve protection orders and committals

INVESTIGATION

- Secure and maintain accident, crime, or disaster area
- Investigate crimes against persons and property
- Investigate suspicious and criminal activity
- Interview witnesses
- Investigate suspicious persons or vehicles
- Collect and preserve evidence
- Make judgments about probable cause for warrant-less searches
- Search crime scene for physical evidence
- Investigate complaints of drug law violations
- Locate witnesses to crime
- Interrogate suspects
- Process crime scene, fingerprints, accident scene, etc.
- Search premises or property
- Transport property or evidence
- Diagram crime/accident scenes

PATROL

- Enforce criminal laws
- Respond to calls
- Drive motor vehicle under non-emergency conditions
- Search persons, vehicles, and places
- Drive motor vehicle under emergency conditions





- Patrol assigned area in a vehicle
- Issue citations for non-traffic offenses
- Make checks of various types of premises
- Check schools, playgrounds, parks, and recreational centers

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

- Enforce traffic and parking laws and ordinances
- Investigate traffic accidents
- Check vehicles for proper registration
- Request emergency assistance for accidents
- Administer roadside sobriety tests

COMMUNICATION

- Communicate with dispatcher, other police vehicles, and commanding officers by radio
- Exchange necessary information with other police officers at a scene
- Provide accurate oral descriptions
- Interact, communicate, and work with citizens

PAPERWORK

- Write reports
- Write citations and summonses
- Write memos
- Review and sign reports to ensure completeness and accuracy

PHYSICAL TASKS

- Subdue and arrest a resisting/attacking individual
- Encounter an armed suspect
- Encounter resistance during an arrest or in an emergency situation
- Sit or stand for long periods of time
- Recover weapon from suspect who gives it up voluntarily
- Perform an evasive maneuver (dodge, duck, block, push, shove, pull, etc.) in order to disarm a suspect
- Subdue and physically restrain an intoxicated individual

TO BECOME A POLICE OFFICER...

- You must be a citizen of the U.S.A
- You must be 20 or older
- You must have a GED or high school diploma
- You must pass several written and physical exams

- You must NOT be a convicted felon
- You need a college degree to work in state and federal law enforcement agencies

WHAT TRAINING WILL YOU NEED?

- 12 to 14 weeks of training in a police academy including classroom instruction (constitutional law and civil rights, state laws and local ordinances, and accident investigation) and hands-on experience (patrol, traffic control, firearms usage, self-defense, first aid, and emergency response)
- Completion of a 2-year associate's program or 4-year bachelor's program in a criminal justice-related area is encouraged
- Knowledge of a foreign language and physical fitness are both pluses

What career opportunities and advancements will I have as a police officer?

- Potential for promotion to a specialty area or higher rank
- Potential to retire with a pension after only 20-25 years of service. Potential to earn a salary from the mid-\$30s and upwards

HOW DO I GET STARTED?

- Find schools with programs that interest you.
- Request info from specific police departments to get started on your new career.

STILL INTERESTED? ASK YOURSELF:

- Why become a police officer?
- Who do police officers serve?
- What are the dangers as well as the benefits to fighting crime and ensuring public safety?





DID YOU SEE THAT?!!!

Most citizens walk down the sidewalk oblivious to their surroundings, unless approached by a beggar or purse-snatcher which comes as a complete surprise due to their lack of awareness. As an officer, it is important for you to always be aware of the things that are going on around you and to try to remember all of the details of your surroundings.

Learn to observe people, to note their differences and distinguishing features. Practice glancing at people quickly, then describing them. From your description could a fellow officer pick out the individual from a crowd? You'll find that with practice you'll see more than you ever thought possible

The Sixth Sense...

Some officers seem to have a sixth sense that tells them "that person is wrong." They have simply learned to observe details of dress, actions, mannerisms, and appearance. These details may be so minor they're meaningless until they are viewed in context of the total picture.

Every time you make a good arrest, ask yourself, "What tipped me off that something was wrong? What attracted my attention?" By analyzing each situation, you'll discover the seemingly insignificant action or thing that didn't fit. If you have a partner, talk it over together. You'll find that the vague feeling you get when something is wrong has a sound basis in your observation.

Two approaches to patrol

There are two distinct philosophies of patrol. In one, you wear a distinctive uniform, drive a marked car with a light bar on top. The light bar has small bulbs, "cruise lights", that increase your visibility at night. On foot, you walk at the curb side of the sidewalk and generally make yourself as conspicuous as possible. This lets your citizens know you are on the job and it forestalls contemplated actions by criminals. This is the technique for prevention.



The other approach is more effective when your purpose is apprehension. You are in uniform but in an unmarked car with concealed emergency lights. On foot, you walk up close to the buildings, duck into doorways, and observe without being seen. When your purpose is apprehension, you are unobtrusive and avoid influencing a situation you are observing.

When on patrol, use the approach that is most appropriate. If you are in an area you can't reach while sitting in a squad car, park your car and continue on foot.

Avoid obvious routines

You've analyzed your patrol area and determined a patrol routine that covers it effectively and efficiently. This routine is working, so why change it?

Whether on foot or in a car, a criminal will quickly learn your routine and plan his actions accordingly. If he learns that you always start your evening patrol in the less populated areas then work your way toward the high crime areas later in the evening, he's going to hit the high crime area early in your shift or the residential area later.

"Be systematically unsystematic"

You want people to know you're on the job, but you never want them to know where you'll be next. Backtracking is one technique to break a patrol routine, and it works on

foot or on wheels. After you've walked a particularly vulnerable area, turn around and walk it back the other way. On your walk back, duck into a doorway and wait for a while. Observe without being observed. If you are in a car you can drive around the block and cover it again, this time cutting up the alley.

Patrolling at night

Use light and shadow to your advantage. When you enter a dark alley from a lighted street, wait for a few minutes to let your eyes adjust. This gives you a chance to watch for movement of someone who saw you enter the alley. You might pass the alley entrance, then double back. Stand where you are shielded from the street so you aren't silhouetted against the street lights. Work your way through the alley by hugging the sides and ducking behind the dumpster. Use your light only if it's necessary.

When walking a beat at night, you don't want to stroll down the street, trying every door and flashing your light around at random. Even an inexperienced crook can keep track of your movements. It may seem obvious but it happens.

Know your neighborhood

There is a lot for you to learn about your patrol area. You need to know more than just every street name and how buildings are numbered. Learn the peculiarities of every street, road, and alley. Knowing where a high-crowned cross street creates a dip could be critical in a high-speed chase.

Become familiar with the buildings on your patrols, and learn where their entrances and exits are as well as the locations of important things such as their electrical control units or their security alarm. You'll want to know what types of businesses operate from each building, and where each business stores its valuables. All of this knowledge should influence the way that you patrol.

Every patrol area has locations where trouble is likely to develop. Identify those areas that have had the most calls for service.

Know your neighbors

You can't do a good job patrolling unless you know the people in the area that you patrol, know what they know, and have

their confidence and respect. The law-abiding citizens of your community will likely never meet you, or you them, unless they become a victim of a crime. It is up to you to reach out to the community and meet the people that live there.

There are many people whose jobs put them in good positions to help you. It's worth cultivating their friendship. Delivery persons, hotel clerks, bellhops, cab drivers, gas station attendants and security guards could be sources of good information, and can be a second set of eyes for you. Even the people who sit in the park most of the day become skilled observers.

Get to know the neighborhood business owners and employees by sight, if not by name, and learn their personal habits. If you know a store manager never opens before 9:00 a.m., someone moving around inside



at 8:00 a.m. would be suspicious. If you know the clerks restock the shelves after closing time, activity inside then might not be suspicious. But if it is someone you don't recognize, it could be a burglar trying to look like an employee.

While you are getting to know the people, get to know their cars as well. Learn who owns which cars, and which cars are usually parked in the neighborhood during your patrol. With this knowledge, you will have a better chance of recognizing any suspicious activity.



I BE CLEVER

If you can, avoid approaching where you'll be seen from some distance away. In the city, use a parallel street and cut over at the last possible intersection. If it's a holdup, burglary, or prowler call, cut your siren several blocks away and extinguish your lights before you're spotted from the destination. Note the registration numbers of vehicles or persons departing as you near the scene.

When you arrive, stop a little way down the street. Wait a second, size up what you can see. Is someone waiting in a car with the engine running? Is someone running off in the opposite direction? If nothing attracts your attention, identify the best approach route.

Have a plan. If you're working with a partner, it's critical that each of you knows what the other is going to do. Talk about it. A poor plan is better than no plan at all.



Staying in shape is critical to law enforcement officer.

USE CAUTION

Let's say you spot a car that doesn't fit the area where it's parked. You radio the dispatcher for a motor vehicle registration check and it comes back "stolen." Do you rush right over and start rummaging through it for evidence? Of course not. Better to drive on by and position yourself where you can watch it unobtrusively. Particularly if it was stolen very recently, the thief may be using it to hold up the store. He may have stopped to pick up someone. Advise the dispatcher what you've got. Perhaps a plainclothes officer will want to stake it out. Once you're reasonably sure the car has been abandoned, let the investigators do the rummaging. They're trained to find evidence not obvious to you, since you don't recover stolen cars every day.

What if, responding to an armed robbery call, you find the perpetrator still in the store with salesclerks and customers? Rushing in could be dangerous to someone inside, or even create a hostage situation. Better to wait a discreet distance away for the robbers to come outside before you confront them.

Narcotics cases can be touchy. If you have a narcotics squad, they may work a case for months without making an arrest. Many people are involved in this business, with one level shielding the next higher group. If you rush in and bust the pusher, you could blow the case of an officer who was using the pusher to identify his distributor. If you come across a drug transaction and can discreetly check by radio, do it; get the expert's advice. If you arrest a group and recognize an officer working undercover, don't recognize him. Treat him the same as everyone else. You can sort it out later.

There are conditions that can make a person appear to be intoxicated when they've had nothing to drink at all. A blow to the head could have this effect. Carbon dioxide poisoning could, too. A diabetic could be suffering from insulin shock or even go into a diabetic coma. If you find any evidence or injury or a Medic Alert tag, get medical attention for the subject.

What is the largest single source of liability suits? No, it's not firearms or use of force. It's automobiles. Your car is a very powerful tool, and you use it constantly. Operating your patrol car calls for exemplary skills whenever you are behind the wheel. After all, your marked car is easily identified and citizens are looking at you.

When you go into the defensive driving course during training, you need to practice control, steering, fast but safe lane changes, U-turns, controlling skids, proper braking.

Your driving instructors know what has caused officer-involved accidents in the past. They've given a lot of thought to how to avoid them and they've developed techniques to teach you. They will also try to teach you judgment. Their experience will tell you what you might expect from other drivers' reacting to you. And that is the essence of defensive driving -- anticipating the other drivers' actions.

TO CHASE OR NOT TO CHASE

Many departments require logging and reporting each pursuit. If the operator's identity has been established, discontinue pursuit and apprehend later. Courts have held, where pursuits resulted in injuries or death, it is the Officer's fault for causing the fleeing driver to do things under stress he would not ordinarily do

Just because a motorist runs doesn't mean he's a felon who can't afford to be caught. A driver may run for any number of real or imagined reasons. Of course, you want to catch him. But if continuing hot pursuit puts others at risk, you have no choice but to break off. If you noted the plate number, you can always catch him another day. If it's a suspected felon who's running, your radio can alert other units that may be ahead of him. If the only reason to chase is that the driver was speeding, it's not worth breaking your neck. The exception is one who is likely to endanger others if he continues.

You need to consider the kind of road, weather and wind conditions, amount of traffic, and what's up ahead before deciding to chase an offender in hot pursuit. Good judgment is the critical factor.

But let's say that all things (and the policies of your department) considered, you decide to chase. First, consider how you're going to startle other motorists when you switch on the lights and siren. Give them a chance to get out of your way. Then remember that high-speed operation of a motor vehicle is quite different from a Sunday drive in the country.

While draping one arm out the window and resting the right hand at the bottom of the wheel may seem comfortable, it affords little steering control. Where does the racing driver put his hands? The left at nine or ten o'clock, the right at three or two o'clock. That hand position provides optimum control.



Motor vehicle chases are a major source of lawsuits against police departments.



TRAFFIC STOPS ARE DANGEROUS

Many officers are killed each year and thousands more are injured in traffic, related incidences. For example, in 1998, about half of all officer, line of duty deaths were related to traffic incidences. This is because even the most routine stop for a traffic violation has the potential for danger.

Routine traffic stops often turn out to be not so routine. Officers find uninsured drivers, suspended licenses, impaired drivers, illegal firearms drugs and fugitives. Discoveries like these are all in a day's work for many officers. This is why officers are trained to place a great deal of emphasis on their safety and take a defensive posture during the stop until the risk of confrontation or injury is diminished.

WHAT CAN CITIZENS DO TO MAKE TRAFFIC STOPS A LITTLE EASIER?

Whether you are stopped by a state highway patrol trooper, a county sheriff's deputy, or a local police officer, you are expected to cooperate. Along with the officer, drivers and other occupants can do their part in helping to create a more professional atmosphere during the stop.

- Drivers should pull over to the far right side, safely and quickly, upon seeing or hearing a police vehicle.
- Once stopped, drivers should not engage in suspicious activity, such as hiding things or making sudden moves; these behaviors will give the officer reason to search the driver and/or the vehicle.
- Drivers should show courtesy to the officer by rolling down their window all the way, keeping their hands to themselves until asked for something, and turning on their interior light if it is nighttime.
- Drivers should remain in the car unless asked to exit; any sudden moves or eagerness to exit the car may result in a search of the driver.
- A cooperative driver allows the officer to speak first and responds without sarcasm or defense; if the driver does not agree with the officer it is better that he or she remain silent than respond harshly.



WHY DID YOU STOP ME ?

The most common reasons are:

- Moving violations, such as speeding, weaving, lane straddling, running a red light or stop sign, reckless operation, failure to yield the right-of-way, etc.
- Registration or Equipment Violations are other reasons a vehicle may be stopped. It is not uncommon for a driver to be in violation of a law and not know it. It's your responsibility to maintain a safe vehicle and know the laws governing driving privileges.
- Criminal Investigations often involve searching for a "getaway" car involved in a crash, robbery, vandalism, assault, etc. Your vehicle may match the description of a suspect's vehicle.
- Safety concerns are another reason an officer may stop your vehicle. For instance, your trunk may be open, something may be hanging from under your vehicle, or you may have left items on your roof.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT TRAFFIC STOPS

Are the police allowed to search a car that they have pulled over?

Yes, if they have reason to suspect criminal activity or fear for their safety then they may search the car. If they think that the suspect poses a danger to their safety, they are allowed to search the suspect and the immediate area around them (this may include the passenger compartment of the car and its contents -- such as bags or a briefcase and the glove compartment).

Is it legal for the police to pull over cars and question their drivers at a roadblock?

Yes, as long as the police use a neutral policy when stopping cars (such as stopping all cars or stopping every third car) and minimize any inconvenience to the drivers involved.

Is a driver's license from one state valid in all the other states?

A valid license from one state, is valid in other states given the driver is just visiting. But if a driver makes a permanent move to another state, he or she will have to apply for a new license, and possibly retake some driving exams, in that state. Usually, you must do this within 30 days after moving to the new state.

When can the police suspend or revoke a driver's license?

Driving a car is considered a privilege and a state won't hesitate to take it away if a driver behaves irresponsibly on the road. A state may temporarily suspend a driver's privileges for a number of reasons, including:

- driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- refusing to take a blood-alcohol test
- driving without liability insurance
- speeding
- reckless driving

Why do troopers approach a car on the driver's side, exposing themselves to traffic? Why don't they approach the vehicle from the passenger side?

It's necessary for the cop to bend down to look at the driver and scope out the vehicle to see if there's something suspicious in sight, such as a weapon. The officer also has to receive the driver's license, registration and proof of insurance. If he or she did this from the passenger side, he or she would have to lean farther into the vehicle, which exposes the cop to action by the driver or a passenger.

Can police order passengers, not just the driver, out of a vehicle during a traffic Stop?

The Supreme Court has ruled that police can order all the passengers, not just the driver, to get out of the vehicle during a traffic stop, even when they have no reason to suspect danger or wrong doing. The justices said the need to protect an officer's safety outweighs the privacy rights of innocent passengers. "Regrettably, traffic stops may be dangerous encounters for police", wrote Chief Justice William Rehnquist.

The decision in a Maryland case said ordering passengers not suspected of wrongdoing out of a car is only a "minimal" intrusion on their rights. "Danger to an officer from a traffic stop is likely to be greater when there are passengers in addition to the driver in the stopped car," Rehnquist said. He noted that 11 police officers were killed and more than 5,700 were assaulted during traffic stops in 1994.



L7 SKILLS UNIQUE TO CRIME FIGHTING



A recent jobs posting for a position as a police officer read as follows:

“Strong, verbal communication skills are necessary. Commensurate mental and physical skills necessary to walk/stand for long periods of time, respond to emergencies, and maintain order among individuals and groups are necessary.”

The following is list of the skills that are unique to being a police officer. Review them and see if you’re up to the job!

As the representative of "government" in the eyes of your citizens, your physical appearance and mental attitude reflect on police officers everywhere, your town, state and nation. You ARE the image of government in your jurisdiction. People may see the mayor on television, but the one they deal with every day is YOU. Obviously, you must be neat, wearing the proper uniform, cleaned and pressed, and be cool, calm, and collected. While other people may have a "bad day," you can't. When you deal with the public, it's not their fault that you feel "out of sorts." You are still the personification of authority. People often wave as you walk by in uniform or drive by in a police car. They don't know you and you probably don't know them. They are saluting what you represent, not you personally. People really do care about "their" police.

Keeping physically fit is very important, and more involved for an officer than a regular citizen. Consider the demands of the job. You may ride in a car all day, then jump out to run a foot race with a fleeing felon. When you catch him, he turns to fight. He may be the high school weightlifting champion but your job is to subdue him and take him into custody. Then you have to safeguard his well being while you take him back to the police station. Your physical attitude has quickly shifted from inertia to exertion, and your mental attitude has quickly shifted from overcoming an adversary to protecting your prisoner.

All that is said about diet and exercise is critical to a successful police career but because of the unique demands on police, you need to pay attention to four specific targets. Can your body handle the rapid changes and survive? The first target is your cardiovascular and respiratory systems. A properly designed exercise program can improve the circulation of your blood and increase your lung capacity. Muscle strength and stamina can give you an edge over the weightlifter. Punching power is NOT developed by doing biceps curls with a dumbbell. It's developed by punching properly. In training, you will learn a variety of defensive techniques that enable you to control a person stronger than you. But you have to be able to do those techniques. If your joints are stiff, your performance will suffer. Body fat, not the blubber that hangs over your belt, fat inside your body can literally get in the way of movement of your body parts. A lithe and well-trained police officer could probably walk all over a Sumo wrestler.

Being mentally prepared means that once you've decided to take an action, you can do it decisively, as aggressively as necessary, and right NOW! Speed of thought and speed of action can resolve a situation before it has a chance to escalate into something more serious. It gives you the element of surprise. If you react before the aggressor expects it, and you get him under control, you have the upper hand. Remain cool and calm during all this. If you lose control of your temper, you lose control of yourself, and you have thus lost control of the situation.



DEALING WITH PEOPLE

Remember the TV ad showing the Marine Drill Instructor right up in the recruit's face, head up, chin forward, shoulders back, hands on hips? He was expressing dominance.

Yes, there may be times you want to express dominance, but more likely you want to appear interested and cooperative until a subject gives you cause to appear otherwise. And that serves your safety better.

When you enter an elevator with another person, ever notice how the two of you will share the confined space equally? Make it three people in the elevator and they divide the space into thirds. When you enter a crowded elevator and face the people already there, notice how they feel uncomfortable. That's because one's "personal space" extends farther to the front than it does to the sides or rear. Knowing this helps you to avoid letting someone get so close you have no time to react to an unexpected threat, and to avoid your precipitating a aggressive reaction by another when you approach him.



Everyone is circled by three zones. The outermost for a police officer is the alert zone. Next is the defense zone where you are on the defensive. The innermost, about one arm's length plus one hand, is the attack zone. It is in this zone where an intrusion is likely to cause a reaction. A civilian might name these zones social, personal and intimate. It's important when you are talking with a subject; you don't let him get into the inner zone where he could easily attack you. By the same token, if you just want to talk with a citizen you don't approach into HIS inner zone where you make him feel uncomfortable and possible cause him to react. Besides, if you were that close, he could attack you and you wouldn't have time to react in defense.



Physical fitness is essential to a crime fighter — just as it's an important part of every JPA training.



This section deals with the causes of domestic conflict and the officer's role in resolving the situation.

What is a domestic conflict?

A domestic conflict is a disagreement that occurs between people that care for one another. This can be between a husband and wife, parents and their child, or close friends that live with one another.

What causes domestic conflict?

There are countless causes for conflict situations to arise. In a domestic setting, these reasons seem to multiply. Sometimes disagreements happen because of the strong emotions that come with a close relationship. Other times, having many things that are shared and spending a lot time together can create more reasons for people to disagree. It is important to remember that whatever the cause of conflict, the people involved do care for each other.

Reasons that domestic conflicts get out of control

One of the most common elements in these situations is alcohol use. Being intoxicated affects a person's judgment and impairs his or her ability to reason. It is harder for an intoxicated person to understand why there is a disagreement, and how to fix the problem. Because his or her judgment has been affected, that person might make decisions that he or she wouldn't normally make. In a situation where emotions are really high, these factors can cause the conflict to reach a state of crisis.

The officer's role in domestic conflict situations

When handling a domestic conflict, the officer has many responsibilities. His first priority is to restore order to the scene, and ensure the safety of everyone there. He must then help the people that are having the disagreement to resolve the conflict. The officer should do everything that he can to make sure that the situation will not repeat itself.

Handling a domestic situation is a special challenge

Domestic conflict situations are very complex, because the dispute happens between people who care for each other. This often makes it difficult because there is a chance that the officer will be seen as an intruder, rather than a person who is there to help. If this happens, the officer can become a target, and his attempts to defuse the situation will be more difficult.



RESPONDING TO A DOMESTIC CONFLICT CALL

Approaching the Situation

Before arriving at the scene, try to get a good idea of what is happening. It is important to know how many people are involved, if there is a potential threat and if this situation has happened before. Knowing this, you can think about how you will approach the scene, and how you can prepare for any threats to your safety. If possible, try to contact the officer that handled the situation before. She or he may have additional information that can help you.



Safety

Take steps to ensure your safety. Never enter a conflict situation alone. Always call for backup, and wait until they arrive. Make sure that you let the dispatcher and any nearby units know exactly what is happening at all times. When entering a scene, pay special attention to everything that is lying around to make sure that there are no weapons, traps or other threats to your safety.

Assessing the Scene

When you arrive at the scene, your first step should be to figure out what the problem is. Find out who is involved in the conflict, and what caused the problem. You will probably have to separate the people that were involved. If there is anyone else at the scene, they should be asked to wait somewhere where they will not witness what is going on.

Calm Everyone Down

The first step in reaching a resolution is to calm everyone down. Once you have separated the people involved, let each of them tell you their side of the story. Show them that you care about what they are telling you by listening to everything they have to say.

Listen, Listen, Listen...

It is very important to pay full attention to everything you are told. Make sure to listen to each side of the story impartially. You will not be able to reach any decisions or resolve the conflict until you have a full picture of what initially caused the conflict, and how the situation got out of hand.

Reaching a Resolution

After everyone has calmed down, bring them back together to reach a resolution. Let each of them tell his or her story in front of the other, and make sure another argument doesn't break out. With your help, they should discuss what caused the problem, and what they can do to keep it from happening again.

Leaving the Scene

Before you leave the scene, you should be confident that the problem has been solved, and that you will not have to return. If you have arrested anyone, make sure that the remaining people have been calmed down completely, and will not attack you. Domestic situations present this special safety challenge because people often do not like to see their loved ones arrested.





POLICE COMMUNICATIONS: NO EASY TASK

Talking on a police radio isn't the same as talking on the phone. The telephone is duplex, that is, both persons can talk at the same time. That's true with cellular phones, too. But few radios are set up for duplex operation. Radio is simplex.

When a police officer speaks into their radio only they are heard by others listening, and they can't hear if someone else tries to transmit at the same time. Communication does not happen unless one person transmits something and another person receives it -- AND UNDERSTANDS IT. It isn't enough to just hear what the other person said. If you don't understand what he said, that's NOT communication.

Also consider that a police car can be a noisy environment. It's important that you speak distinctly and enunciate words precisely.



Notorious for being unreliable and difficult to keep on the correct frequency, these early wireless radios were state of the art in the 50's.

THE BEGINNING

During the 1920's, police departments across the country began experimenting with radio as a crime-fighting tool. As criminals were making greater use of automobiles, the police were looking at technology to help keep pace. Investigation into the use of the radio to more quickly dispatch officers to where they were needed was done. Several years of testing followed.

USING AM RADIO STATIONS

The earliest police radio "systems" were simple arrangements with local AM radio broadcasters; when the police received a call of sufficient importance, they would phone it to the radio station where the announcer or engineer would interrupt the regular program to announce the call...the police cruisers kept their AM car radios turned to this radio station. Chicago Police, for example, used WGN's (720-AM) facilities for about a year starting in 1929. After about a year they decided this new invention was workable, so they applied to the Federal Radio Commission and got licenses for three transmitters around Chicago.

THE DEPRESSION YEARS

It should be remembered that the early 1930's were the deepest of the depression years, and people didn't go out much. While radios had become very popular, good radio programs had not yet been developed. Since police broadcasts were just above the AM broadcast band - most home radios could tune them in. At night, the signal of the LAPD could be heard all across the country, even as far as the east coast and Hawaii.



THE LA POLICE DEPARTMENT

In the beginning, using the LAPD as an example, calls were all received by the main City Hall switchboard operators. Those requiring police service were routed by a conveyor belt on top of the switchboard to a dispatcher (a policeman) in the remote-control room, who would broadcast it to the proper car. Officers could receive calls, but could not “talk back” to the dispatcher.

Before long, it was recognized that the value of police radio could be better realized by a more streamlined method of call-taking. A new system that was instituted increased speed in answering and dispatching calls. Police Officers worked a “complaint board” receiving incoming calls directly from a new telephone number instead of having them relayed by the city hall switchboard. Routine calls were sent by a conveyor belt to the radio room which had dispatcher positions and a “link” operator.

When an emergency call such as a robbery or homicide was received at the complaint board, the officer could press a button and his telephone conversation would be carried over loudspeakers installed in the Business Office Division and in Robbery and Homicide Bureaus. This served both to alert detectives to a possible call for them, as well as to reduce the chance of human error by the board officer.



RADIO FREQUENCIES

The next development was the police radio band which operated on its own frequency. The problem here was that communities developed around metropolitan areas and it wasn't possible to direct communication between police, fire and emergency units.



2003

At the present time, city, county and state law enforcement and emergency services have the ability to communicate with one another on the same frequency in a given area. Another development has been communications between aircraft, ground units and water craft.

L10 IDENTIFYING YOUR SKILLS & YOUR PLACE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT



DIVISIONS, UNITS & SQUADS: A TEAMWORK APPROACH TO POLICING

A Police organization is branched according to operational tasks. The following is a list of divisions within a police department.

Each police department is divided differently. Some will have far fewer divisions, while others may have many more than are listed here.

Patrol

At the center of police law enforcement is patrol. This involves movement of uniformed police personnel, on foot or in vehicles, through designated areas. In most departments, at least half of all police personnel are assigned to patrol. Officers on patrol have a variety of duties that include interviewing and interrogating suspects, arresting lawbreakers; controlling crowds at public gatherings; enforcing laws regulating public conduct; intervening in personal, family, and public disputes; issuing warnings and citations; and providing miscellaneous services to members of the public.

Staff Functions

Staff functions are activities performed by police officers to help administrators organize and manage the police agency. Personnel recruitment, selection, and training; planning; finance; employee services; public relations; and use of civilian personnel are examples of staff work.

Crime Laboratory

Because solutions to many crimes are found through the application of physical and biological sciences, the crime laboratory is of great value to law enforcement officers.

Transportation

Police mobility is crucial to crime prevention. Police officers must have the capability of moving safely and swiftly to meet their responsibilities.

Communications

Communications in a police agency are the lifeline of the organization. Most police department communication systems have three parts: the telephone system, command and control operations, and radio communications.

Intelligence

Information is gathered to keep police officials attuned to happenings in their areas of jurisdiction by providing insight into community conditions, potential problem areas, and criminal activities.

Internal Affairs

Another auxiliary staff service is internal discipline. Discipline and accountability are vital to any police agency in maintaining its integrity. Internal discipline, also known as internal affairs, involves investigation of complaints related to police department services and personnel.





Coroner's Liaison Unit

Unit works with the Coroner's Office and assists in identification of deceased victims.

Financial Crime Unit

Investigates all crime dealing with:

ATM fraud
credit card fraud
forgery
scams
counterfeit
welfare fraud
cell phone fraud
internet fraud
computer forensics
computer crime
pyramid schemes

Gaming Unit

The Unit responsible for the monitoring, tracking and enforcement of all illegal gambling activities.

Homicide Squad

Investigates murder cases.

Youth Services Unit

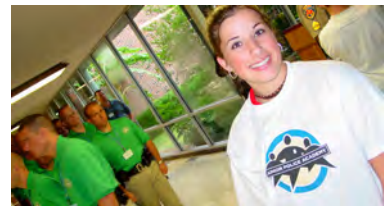
Youth Services Unit is responsible for:


The prevention and investigation of youth violence in and around schools.
The investigation of property crime involving youth.
Dealing with street entrenched youth
Assisting School Liaison Officers

GUESS ITS FUNCTION:

Can you determine the function of the Division or Squad just by its name?
Give it a try with the list below.

1. Internal Investigations
2. K-9 Units Dog Squad
3. Media Liaison
4. Mounted Squad
5. Polygraph Unit
6. Reserve Police Force (Auxiliary Police)
7. Robbery Squad
8. School Liaison Team
9. Vice and Drugs Section
10. Victim Services Unit



 JPA Cadets stay active. Running a real obstacle course, visiting a Police Academy and just hanging out with other cadets.

L11 SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER



An SRO is a certified law enforcement officer who is permanently assigned to a school or a set of schools. The SRO is specifically trained to perform three roles:

1. law enforcement officer
2. law-related counselor
3. law-related education teacher

TEACHER AND MENTOR

The SRO serves as teacher, counselor and role model. The SRO is not the school disciplinarian. Rather, they bring full service, personalized policing to a school setting. With a full-time presence in the schools, the SRO is an easily recognized and approachable resource for students.

The ultimate goal of an SRO program is to maintain and improve the safety of the learning environment in our schools through the reduction and prevention of school violence and drug abuse.

While his primary focus is prevention and deterrence, the SRO conducts all criminal investigations on campus, coordinating his activities with the building administrator. Although under the direct supervision of the Police Department, he is considered a member of the school faculty and as such, works closely with the principal and vice-principal to determine the best course of action.

Many SRO's find themselves at the front of the class, providing instruction on topics such as the history of law enforcement, search and seizure, constitutional rights, criminal law, and drug abuse.

The School Resource Officer's duties extend far beyond the classroom and normal work day. The officer participates in PTO and faculty meetings, club projects, student social functions and sporting events.

DUTIES OF AN SRO

- To foster educational programs and activities that will increase student's knowledge of and respect for the law and the function of law enforcement agencies.
- To act swiftly and cooperatively when responding to major disruptions and flagrant criminal offenses at school, such as: disorderly conduct by trespassers, the possession and use of weapons on campus, the illegal sale and/or distribution of controlled substances, and riots.
- To report serious crimes that occur on campus and to cooperate with the law enforcement officials in their investigation of crimes that occur at school.
- To cooperate with law enforcement officials in their investigations of criminal offenses which occur off campus.
- To provide traffic control and crossing guards at schools when deemed necessary for the safety and protection of students and the general public when the regular traffic control officer or crossing guard is absent.



Officer John Clapp and
JPA Cadets from White
Settlement, Texas.



THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS

SROs emerged from a combination of police officer involvement in schools and a community-oriented policing philosophy that emphasizes a proactive and prevention-oriented approach to policing.

The term "School Resource Officer" was first used by a police chief in Miami, Florida, who coined the term sometime in the early to mid 1960s. Law enforcement agencies and school districts in Florida are believed to be some of the first to launch SRO programs in the 1960s and 1970s. Other programs throughout the country, although not many, also trace their establishment to the 1970s.

The 1980s and early 1990s were not marked by continuous growth in the number of SRO programs, but as the 1990s progressed, the SRO approach regained momentum as community policing began to be pursued by communities throughout the country.

COMMUNITY POLICING

This resurgence of the SRO approach was stimulated by a linkage in many communities of the community-oriented policing philosophy with concerns about the safety, security, and order of schools. Since the mid 1990s, the number of officers identified as SROs who are working in schools has increased.

JUST THE FACTS

- More SROs are assigned to high schools than to middle schools or elementary schools.
- A slight majority of SROs are assigned to provide coverage to only one school that is considered by the officer to be his or her "beat".
- The vast majority of officers assigned to schools are not "rookie" police officers but those who have put in "street time," have experience with young people in environments outside the schools, and are volunteers for their SRO assignments.
- Most of the individuals who are described with the title "School Resource Officer" are certified or sworn law enforcement officers who technically work for either police or sheriffs' departments.
- Most SROs wear their law enforcement uniforms at least sometimes while performing their roles as SROs, and almost all carry a gun while working in their schools.



JPA Advisory Council member, Officer John Clapp, White Settlement, Texas



Here is some sound advice from the LAPD Bomb Squad for handling potentially explosive situations.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO AFTER RECEIVING A BOMB THREAT?

The resident should call 911 and request the police. Patrol officers will respond and give advice regarding bomb threat procedures and options for immediate response.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU FINDS A SUSPICIOUS ITEM THAT MIGHT BE A "BOMB"?

Do not handle or disturb the suspected item. Immediately call 911 and report it to the police. Immediately evacuate the location and notify the police from a neighbor's house or a business. Only conventional telephones should be used as cellular telephone transmissions have the potential to detonate a bomb.

WHEN DOES THE BOMB SQUAD RESPOND TO A CALL?

The Bomb Squad is notified and responds whenever a suspected explosive device is found.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU RECEIVE A SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE IN THE MAIL?

Explosive devices can be contained in almost anything. Bombs can be constructed to look like almost any item and can be delivered in any number of ways.

Most bombs are homemade and are limited in their design only by the imagination of their maker. Letter and package bombs are not new. While the latest incidents have involved political terrorism, such bombs are made for a wide variety of motives. The particular form of these bombs varies in size, shape, and components. They have electric, non-electric or other sophisticated firing systems.

There are different signs that you can look for which might indicate a possible explosive device:

- Foreign mail, airmail and special delivery
- Restrictive markings such as confidential, personal, etc.
- Excessive postage
- Hand written or poorly typed addresses
- Titles but no names
- Misspellings of common words
- Oily stains or discoloration
- No return address
- Excessive weight



Bomb Squad members do not dress for comfort.

BOMB SQUADS ALSO HANDLE...

Home-made Fireworks

Home-made fireworks and explosives are very unstable. There is no set formula for the explosive that is used in illegal fireworks. Some of the fireworks that are made in Mexico are so unstable and dangerous that they are shipped wet to prevent them from exploding prematurely.

The explosive filler can be set off by friction, heat, impact, sparks or flame. If you have a bag full of illegal fireworks and one of them goes off accidentally, you can assume that all of the fireworks in the bag will go off at the same time. A small amount of fireworks going off at the same time in a vehicle can kill everyone who is in that vehicle and scatter parts of the car in all directions.

Military devices

Military devices are designed to kill. Some of them have complicated fuses that are designed to detonate the explosive by a slight movement or impact. Some of them contain poisonous gas. It is usually not the actual explosion of a military device that kills people. It is usually the shrapnel (small pieces of metal) from the explosion that kills people. Shrapnel can travel at 3000 feet per second in all directions from the explosion. The metal pieces are razor sharp and will cut through the human body causing fatal wounds. Military devices are often altered by civilians and become even more dangerous.

Pipe Bombs

Pipe bombs are one of the most dangerous explosive devices that you may encounter. The explosive filler may get into the threads of the pipe and a small amount of movement may be enough friction to cause the pipe bomb to explode. Static electricity may jump from your hand to the pipe causing the pipe bomb to explode. A pipe bomb can easily kill someone who is 300 feet away from the explosion because it will throw many pieces of shrapnel in all directions.

Commercial Explosives

Even commercial explosives can be unpredictable. Crystallized dynamite can detonate with a sudden temperature change of 3 degrees or more.

YEARLY DEATH TOLL

There are over 50 people killed each year by explosives (not including major events like Oklahoma City) and approximately 500 people injured each year by explosives. According to the FBI's Bomb Data Center, most of these "incidents" occur in residential areas. The most common explosives used are black powder, smokeless powder and fireworks powders. The most common explosive device encountered in the USA is the pipe bomb.



The task of a bomb disposal expert is one that takes place from a safe distance.

L13 POLICE SKETCH ARTIST



Forensic art (as it is usually called) plays an important role in the criminal justice system. Without that infamous and widely distributed sketch of the Unabomber, the FBI might never have caught Ted Kaczynski.

In order to become a forensic artist, a candidate obviously must be able to draw accurate renditions of suspects from verbal descriptions, but they must also be board-certified, trustworthy, and of sound moral character.

In the United States, forensic artists are also trained in the fields of human anatomy, odontology (study of teeth), age progression, psychology, and, in some cases, 3D imagery. Their talents are called upon for courtroom sketches, "wanted" posters, drafting crime scenes, medical drawings for autopsies, and facial reconstruction sketches from skulls.

Forensic artists have played an important role in the identification of bodies, and also helped police capture elusive criminals, such as serial killer Ted Bundy and Richard Allen Davis, who killed Polly Klaas.

PEOPLE SKILLS

The Forensic Artist must not only be an accomplished artist, but they must be very compassionate and work well with victims. It is, after all, the victim of a crime who will most likely be constructing the image from memory. To assist, a Forensic Artist will often show the victim or witness a binder full of pictures of people of different races, ages and characteristics.

In the words of one prominent Forensic Artist: "Many times they can't remember all the pieces of the face, so I ask them to flip through until something makes them feel warm."

TAKING SHAPE

The sketches start out as a hazy gray circle roughly in the outline of the face. It generally takes between two and five hours to complete a sketch, which the Forensic Artist shows to the witness along the way and changes to fit their memories.

EXERCISE ONE: IT ALL HAPPENED SO QUICKLY!

Hold up Image # on the facing page so that all the cadets clearly see the details of the photograph. After one minute, quickly turn the image face down on the desk.

Explain that crimes happen very quickly and most witnesses only get a glance at the suspects. Now instruct the cadets to answer the following questions. (They may work in groups.)

1. Was the male passenger getting in/out of the front seat or back seat?
2. Did the cab driver have on a uniform?
3. What was the cab driver wearing?
4. Did the female have on jewelry? If so, what was she wearing
5. What was the name of the cab company?
6. Was the cab driver wearing glasses? If so, were they sunglasses?
7. What was the male passenger wearing?
8. Was the female talking on a phone or fixing her hair?
9. Was there a car behind the cab? If so, what color was it.
10. Did the cab appear to be in a crosswalk?
11. Was there anyone walking across the street? If so, was it a male or female?
12. What was in the street behind the cab?
13. What was the nationality of the female?
14. What was the nationality of the passenger?
15. What was the nationality of the cab driver?
16. Was the male passenger clean shaven or did he have a mustache or beard?
17. Was there something sitting directly behind the cab? What was it.
18. Did the cab driver have a mustache?
19. Could you tell if the male passenger was reaching for something?



Sketch of the Unabomber





Image #1



HOUSTON POLICE SKETCH ARTIST LOIS GIBSON HAS SET A NEW WORLD RECORD.

Gibson received a certificate from the Guinness World Records, Ltd. on February 6, 2003 for her composite sketches that have led to the arrests of dozens of suspects.

The certificate states: "Since 1982, more than 135 criminals have been positively identified and brought to justice in Texas, due to the detailed composites drawn by forensic artist Lois Gibson. Police officials claim these criminal cases dealing with murder, rape and robbery would have gone unsolved without Lois' drawings."

"To get a world record is terrific," said Gibson, "but to set a world record through my work that has helped bring to justice so many suspects makes it incredibly rewarding."

"Lois has been an exemplary employee with the Houston Police Department," said Houston Police Chief C.O. Bradford. "Her skill as a sketch artist has proven to be a valuable tool to the HPD. Her sketches have helped raise an awareness in the community about suspects which has led to several successful arrests and convictions."



K-9 Units are a valuable part of many police departments. Dogs perform law enforcement duties that are beyond the physical capabilities of human beings.

Dogs are primarily used for their extraordinary sense of smell. This heightened sense can assist officers in dealing with narcotics, explosive and weapons detection, tracking and search and rescue.

THE CANINE HISTORY

The training of dogs for police work was originally developed in Ghent, Belgium, around 1900 and was soon being used elsewhere.

Breeds with especially keen senses are used for special purposes, such as detecting caches of illegal drugs or for tracking fugitives and missing persons. The most widely trained dogs for patrol work are the German Shepherd, Boxers, Doberman Pinschers, Airedale Terriers, Rottweilers, Schnauzers, and Bloodhounds.

WHY K-9 UNITS ARE NECESSARY?

K-9 Units can be very effective in any community, but the choice to create one is based upon the departments workload, crime statistics and size.

DETERRENCE

Patrolling in a well-marked K-9 vehicle is extremely effective tool for deterring crime. The psychological advantage of having a K-9 team patrolling an area is deemed to be tremendous.

A number of years ago, the Yarmouth Massachusetts Police Department started their unit with three K-9 teams. During the first year, the unit worked hard in reducing the number of break-ins in their business sectors. At the end of the first year of having a highly visible K-9 unit, the rate of break-ins decreased 80% while surrounding communities experienced a sudden rise in this crime.

ALL IN THE NOSE

Tracking is a prime function of the police work dog. Tracking suspects from burglaries, stolen cars, and robberies, tracking lost children or adults is a function that under the majority of conditions, the human cannot duplicate.

Again, it comes down to the fact that the K-9's sense of smell is many times greater than the human. A dog is capable of smelling the odor of a human being from hundreds of yards away when the odor is carried by the slightest amount of wind or breeze. At least 97% of the work that the K-9 does is with its nose.



DRAW BACKS

A small department does not want an officer seeing his/her position as a K-9 handler as an excuse to ignore ordinary duties. All too often this has been found to be one of the main reasons for disbanding a K-9 Unit. The handler should be ready to accept all duties of the regular patrol force, in addition to the extra work and risk of being a K-9 handler.

THINGS TO CONSIDER BEFORE FORMING A K-9 UNIT

- Can the dog be donated or will it have to be purchased?
- Will the dog live indoors or outside? If outside, consider the cost of the kennel fencing, cement pad, dog house, etc.
- Training is paramount and quality does not always come cheap. Who will pay for the dog's training?
- Who will pay for food and vet bills?



K-9 UNITS IMPROVE COMMUNITY RELATIONS

One of the goals of the canine unit is to increase community relations through demonstrations at schools, public events etc. The canine demonstrations primarily focus on children programs, but we have found that the adults are just as intrigued as to the training and abilities of a Sheriff's canine. Members of the unit have discovered that quite often the public is misinformed as to the uses of the canine and how they are employed. Through demonstrations, handlers educate the public on the fact that canines are not vicious, but actually well trained animals, under complete control, capable of completing a wide variety of tasks. As a part of the demonstration there is direct interaction with the canine and the public which demonstrates the social side of the canines. These demonstrations are usually provided to schools, church groups, college career days, community groups, and other public functions.

Assignment to the canine unit is voluntary, however, it requires a tremendous commitment of personal time and effort to properly maintain a patrol canine, and the real compensation for that effort will be a well trained canine that may save a life one



Some of the greatest heroes of 9-11 were on four feet.



IT'S ALL IN THE NAME

What we now take for granted did not exist until around 1968. Daryl Gates, then the future LAPD chief, is generally credited with creating the first SWAT team. Gates originally wanted to call the unit, 'Special Weapons Attack Team', but changed the name for public relation's purposes. Gates saw a distinct need for a police unit like this in Los Angeles in the late 60s, where riots were increasingly common.

Thirty-three years later, 90 percent of police agencies surveyed in cities with a population over 50,000 have SWAT units. Seventy percent of cities with a population under 50,000 have SWAT teams. There are pros and cons to this and 33 years of experience with SWAT has some police administrators standing on different sides of the SWAT fence.

As the name implies (Special Weapons and Tactics) the team members are issued special weapons including: semi-automatic and fully automatic firearms, long range precision rifles, flash-bang diversionary devices, tear gas grenades, ballistic shields, vests and helmets. Also, as the name states, they train in special tactics. These tactical methods are designed to bring a critical incident to a close with the least amount of risk to the officers and citizens.



WHY THE NEED FOR A SWAT TEAM?

Public Safety — nothing comes before this, and if you're dealing with a heavily armed, barricaded suspect who is holding hostages, you are not thinking straight if you think he/she will surrender to an officer with just a simple knock on their door. SWAT is needed here. How about a situation where you have armed suspects at large in a wooded area that has been cordoned off by the local police? Is this a job for a traffic cop? Or do you call in a specially trained unit whose members have trained for months to handle such situations? It's a no-brainer.



YOU CALL SWAT WHEN SPECIAL SITUATIONS ARISE:

1. The bank robbery in Los Angeles a few years back in which the robbers wore complete body armor and walked around while shooting fully automatic weapons was a perfect SWAT call-out.
2. What if you're dispatched to a call of a sniper perched on a tall building? A SWAT sniper is needed here.
3. How about a plane hijacking at your local airport?
4. How about a suspect or domestic terrorist holed up in an apartment complex with enough explosive material to level the apartments?
5. How about an armed suicidal suspect in a crowded fast food joint?
6. How about a Columbine High School situation?

All these scenarios call for the expertise of a SWAT team. Social changes, including heavily armed drug traffickers and the increased violence associated with them, are yet another reason to have SWAT on call.

COMPONENTS OF A SWAT TEAM

The following components are usually, but not necessarily, found in a Department's SWAT TEAM.

The Command Post

The Command Team consists of the Team leader and his lieutenants. They are in constant communication with the other Team members by way of state of the art headpieces and must make on the spot decisions about the nature of the engagement depending on how the situation plays out.

The Negotiator

The Negotiation Team consists of members who have been trained in psychology and are able to make a field assessment of any hostage scenario. They are essential in diffusing a potentially violent and dangerous situation.

The Sniper

The Sniper Team consists of members who are highly skilled in the arts of camouflage and long distance shooting with state of the art weaponry. While their main task is to provide cover and fire support, they are also instrumental in providing up-to-the-minute intelligence to the Command Post. This information could be crucial in making decisions regarding assault plans and life threatening situations. They are also known as the perimeter or containment team.

The Entry Team

This name says it all. This team is comprised of members who are skilled in the art of explosives, forced entry and frontal assault. They are heavily armed with projectile weapons, smoke bombs, flash bombs and tear gas.

Performance

The true success of a SWAT team, however, is not measured in equipment, but in their performance as a team. A team that is untrained, undisciplined, and inexperienced, is a liability to its community, no matter how well armed and equipped they may be.



Requirements

Because much depends on recruiting the right personnel, police departments typically set rigid standards for service in the unit. These standards usually include:

- Officers must pass a standard physical test that includes a two mile run, push ups, pull ups, and sit ups.
- They must qualify with department firearms to a higher standard than the non-SWAT patrol officer.
- The team members train together, as a team, at least once a month. Quarterly, the physical and firearms standards are met by all members of the SWAT team.
- SWAT officers train on the average of 16 hours per month and must be on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

L16 LAW ENFORCEMENT'S MANY HATS



MUNICIPAL POLICE

The police force of cities, townships, villages, boroughs and incorporated towns fall into this category.

Small Municipal Departments

Smaller municipal police departments provide policing services to the majority of American citizens. Tribal police departments, such as the Oneida Indian Nation Police are examples of small municipal departments.

Large Municipal Departments

There are few really large municipal police departments in the United States. Two of the biggest include the Los Angeles Police Department and the New York (City) Police Department.

SPECIALIZED FORCES

There are many specialized police forces around the country. They include: university police departments, school district police departments and public transit police forces.

SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT

Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs patrol more than 3,000 counties in the United States. There are, however, other county police forces whose jurisdictions either duplicate or displace those of the Sheriff's Department. A county is the largest territorial division for local government within a state. Most counties have a constitutional office or sheriff who is the chief law enforcement official for that area.

STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT

Each of the 50 U.S. states has established its own police forces and criminal investigation agencies. Some state police departments, such as the Alaska State Troopers, provide general policing services to all areas of a state that are not served by municipal police.

Other state police departments, such as the Utah Highway Patrol, are restricted to enforcing laws on the roads and highways of a state. Another example of a state police agency with restricted jurisdiction is the South Dakota Department of Game and Fish. This department is involved solely in the enforcement of South Dakota's game and fish laws.

Two of the best-known state-level enforcement units are the state police and the highway patrol. There is a definite distinction between these agencies in terms of responsibility and authority. State police engage in a full range of law enforcement activities including criminal investigation. Highway patrol units are concerned almost entirely with traffic control and enforcement and have limited general police authority.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

The federal government provides a wide variety of police services. Within the US Department of Justice one finds the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is responsible for investigating violations of all federal laws except those specifically within the jurisdiction of other federal agencies. The FBI deals with violations of sabotage, treason, and espionage laws as well as internal security matters. Although the jurisdiction of the Bureau in criminal matters is limited, the FBI has responsibility for enforcing numerous federal laws including terrorism, kidnapping, extortion, bank robbery, offenses involving interstate transportation, civil rights violations, and assaulting or killing of a U.S. President.



BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS

The Department of Treasury established the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF) to enforce laws relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. The objective of BATF is to encourage voluntary compliance with these laws and to minimize willful violations.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), an agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, has the leading role in the fight against drug abuse in our country. The DEA's mission is to control narcotic and dangerous drug abuse effectively through law enforcement, education, training, and research activities.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) administers our country's immigration and naturalization laws. These statutes are concerned with the admission, exclusion, and deportation of aliens and the naturalization of legal aliens.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is an important enforcement agency within the Department of the Treasury.

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

Customs Agents prevent smuggling, and customs revenue fraud, cargo thefts, and trafficking illegal narcotics.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture enforces numerous laws designed to protect farmers, the public, and the national forests.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

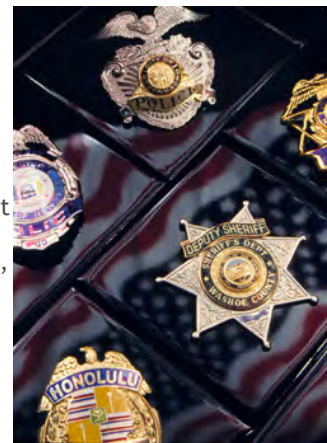
The Department of Defense engages in law enforcement of various kinds, including: investigating crimes within their own jurisdictions, providing and controlling security for classified projects, and gathering intelligence, and operating counterintelligence.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

As custodian of the natural resources of our country, the Department of the Interior uses some law enforcement personnel. They are stationed in places such as fish and wildlife preserves, historic sites, territories, reservations, and island possessions of the United States.

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

The U.S. Marshals Service operates under the general authority of the U.S. Attorney General in the courts of the various federal districts throughout the United States. In each of the 94 U.S. judicial districts, a U.S. Marshal is appointed by the President of the United States to be responsible for directing the activities of Deputy U.S. Marshals and supportive staff. Marshals are present at federal court proceedings and carry out such responsibilities as maintaining order, removing unruly persons, accompanying and guarding prisoners, servicing orders of the court, and generally assisting the court in carrying out decisions.



U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

When it is not delivering mail, the U.S. Postal Service also engages in law enforcement activities. The Postal Inspection Service searches mail for drugs, bombs and child pornography. Even the United States State Department, with its Bureau of Diplomatic Security, has law enforcement capabilities.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

The U.S. Secret Service, created in 1865, is one of our nation's oldest law enforcement agencies. It was originally formed as a bureau of the Department of the Treasury and was given the responsibility of eliminating the counterfeiting of currency as well as the forging and cashing of government checks, bonds, and securities.



HISTORY OF THE OFFICE OF SHERIFF

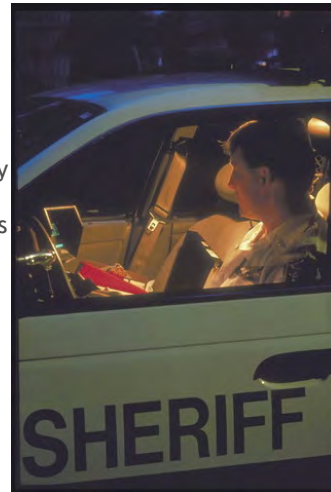
The office of sheriff was a development that began over 1000 years ago in England. The sheriff supreme was the law in the county and he was president of its court. He led military forces of the shire (a shire is similar to a county in this country), executed all writs (court orders), and, for the first century after the Conquest, judged both criminal and civil cases. From the time of Henry II (reigned 1154-89), however, his jurisdiction was severely restricted as a result of the growing jurisdiction of the curia regis ("king's court"). His duty thereafter was to investigate allegations of crime from within his shire, to conduct a preliminary examination of the accused, to try lesser offenses, and to detain those accused of major crimes for the itinerant justices.

The new offices of coroner (first mentioned in 1194), of local constable (first mentioned in 1242), and of justices of the peace (first known in the 12th century as custodies pacis, "keepers of the peace") all took work and duties from the sheriffs.

THE AMERICAN SHERIFF: A TRADITION CONTINUES

In the United States, the sheriff is ordinarily an elected public officer in his county, the chief executive officer, and an officer of the court, with a term usually of from two to four years. The deputy is appointed by the sheriff and is delegated duties. The sheriff and deputy are peace officers and thus have the power of police officers in the enforcement of criminal law. Deputy Sheriffs are county law enforcement officers who patrol assigned districts within their jurisdiction to enforce federal, state and local laws.

The majority of counties throughout the US have the office of Sheriff, which in varying degrees has responsibility for county policing, jails, and court activities. They may also assume some of the functions of the local police department and are empowered to call out the posse comitatus ("the force of the county," a summoning of private citizens to assist in maintaining peace). The term "posse" derives from this and is still used in many parts of the country.



The Sheriff's Department is also responsible for issuing traffic citations on county roads, performing traffic duties in designated geographic areas and maintaining order during public demonstrations and parades. They also are responsible for enforcing laws in county and state parks and game reserves.

As Thomas Jefferson wrote in his "THE VALUE OF CONSTITUTIONS", "the Office of Sheriff is the most important of all the executive offices of the county."

- How does the office of Sheriff differ from that of Chief of Police?
- What is the traditional model for Sheriff's as defined from western movies?
- How do you suppose a Sheriff's role in the community has changed since the days of the old west?

THE MODERN SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs enforce the law on the county level. Sheriffs are usually elected to their posts and perform duties similar to those of a local or county police



chief. Sheriffs' departments tend to be relatively small, most having fewer than 25 sworn officers. A deputy sheriff in a large agency will have law enforcement duties similar to those of officers in urban police departments. Nationwide, about 40 percent of full-time sworn deputies are uniformed officers assigned to patrol and respond to calls, 12 percent are investigators, 30 percent are assigned to jail-related duties, and 11 percent perform court-related duties, with the balance in administration. Police and sheriffs' deputies who provide security in city and county courts are sometimes called bailiffs. That's the person who holds the bible on which for a witness to swear to tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Although it varies from county to county, here are some common divisions within a Sheriff's Department.

PATROL DIVISION

The patrol division is responsible for preventing crime and maintaining peace throughout the county. As a part of routine patrol, the deputies check suspicious incidents and persons, enforce state laws and county resolutions, make arrests, check businesses and residences for security, conduct criminal investigations, work with juveniles, investigate farm, industrial and traffic accidents, check clubs and taverns, and handle many other situations as they occur. The deputies must be knowledgeable of the citizens' needs and be prepared to assist at any time.

JAIL DIVISION

One of the largest divisions within the Sheriff's department, jailers are primarily responsible for the safety and security of the jail facility, the inmates and of the officers. When a person is lodged in jail, a jailer enters pertinent information in the computer and takes several sets of fingerprints and a photograph (mug shot). When a person is released from jail certain computer work and paperwork must also be completed. All these items along with other documents are routed to the Records Division for further handling, dissemination and filing.



COURTS DIVISION

In many counties, the Sheriff's Department provides security for local courts, as well as safe transfer and handling of prisoners. The Courts Division is responsible for maintaining order in the court rooms. This division has court transfer responsibilities, which involves taking prisoners from the Jail Divisions to the courts.

- The Courts Division also may include the Friend of the Court Enforcement Unit.
- This Unit seeks out individuals who have become delinquent in their child support payments. This unit serves Friend of the Court warrants for non-support payments.

FELONY WARRANTS

The Felony warrants section tracks down fugitives and serves arrest warrants.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

The Criminal Investigations Division (CID) is responsible for any investigations conducted by the Sheriff's Office that are of a criminal nature. Investigators are extensively trained in all types of investigations to include homicide, rapes, child molestation, child abuse, property crimes, and all facets from crime scene processing to interviewing.

Drunk Driving

A person is guilty of drunk driving who operates a motor vehicle in a public place while intoxicated and (1) who does not have normal use of mental or physical faculties due to alcohol or drugs or (2) who has an alcohol concentration of .10 or more.

First Violation - Class B Misdemeanor: Up to \$2,000 in fines and 72 hours to 180 days in jail

Second Violation - Class A Misdemeanor: Up to \$4,000 in fines and 30 days to 1 year in jail

Third Violation - Felony 3rd degree: Up to \$10,000 in fines and 2 years to 10 years in jail

TRAFFIC LAWS THAT GET NO RESPECT

Yield to Emergency Vehicles

This is one of the most violated laws. When an emergency vehicle with its lights flashing and siren sounding approaches, you must pull over to the side of the road and stop. This gives the emergency vehicle a clear path.

Do Not Cross the Median or Private Property

It is illegal to drive across ANY median. Jumping the median to get on the frontage road when traffic is congested on the freeway is not only illegal and dangerous, it's arrogant. You're no more important than anyone else stuck on the highway.

Along the same lines, it is also illegal to cross private property without stopping or for the purpose of turning left or right from one road to another. In other words, it's illegal to cut-through the gas station at the corner so you don't have to stop at the stop sign or red light or to avoid the line of cars waiting at the sign or light.

Common, but Unacceptable, Excuses when Fighting a Traffic Violation

- The driver claims they were honestly mistaken about the law. For example, if a driver tells the judge that they honestly thought it was okay to just slow down instead of stopping at a blinking red light, his reply is almost sure to be, "Sorry, ignorance of a law really is no excuse."

- The driver argues that their violation didn't harm anybody. Again, sorry, everyone is legally required to stop at a red light even if it's 3:00 a.m. and no other vehicle is moving within two miles.

- "The officer was picking on me." This is called "selective enforcement" and is often raised by a motorist who claims the ticketing officer ignored others who were also violating the law. It is almost impossible to win this one unless the driver can prove that the officer had a motive to single them out.

- The driver tells a sympathetic story. The fact that their child, their mother or their parakeet was ill will not get them off. At best, the judge may reduce their fine a little.

- The driver questions the officer in hopes that he will slip up.





Review the following questions and answers describing the role of the FBI in national law enforcement efforts.

What does the FBI do?

The FBI is the most important law enforcement agency of the U.S. Government. They are charged with the enforcement of over 200 federal laws. However, since September 11th, the FBI's first priority has been to protect the United States from terrorist attacks.

Other duties include, but are not limited to:

- Bank robberies
- Theft of Government property
- Organized crime
- Espionage (spying)
- Sabotage (deliberately damaging or destruction of property)
- Kidnapping
- Terrorism

How many people are employed by the FBI?

As of January 31, 2002, the FBI had approximately 11,000 Special Agents and 16,000 Professional Support Personnel.

How accurately is the FBI portrayed in books, television shows, and motion pictures?

Any author, television script writer, or producer may consult with the FBI about closed cases on their operations, services, or history. However, there is no requirement that they do so, and the FBI does not edit or approve their work. Some authors, television programs, or motion picture producers offer reasonably accurate presentations of the responsibilities, investigations, and procedures in their story lines, while others present their own interpretations or introduce fictional events, persons, or places for dramatic effect.



What authority do FBI Special Agents have to make arrests in the United States, its territories or on foreign soil?

In the United States and its territories, FBI Special Agents may make arrests for any federal offense committed in their presence, or when they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed, or is committing, a felony violation (criminal act) of U.S. laws. Concerning arrests on foreign soil, FBI Special Agents generally do not have authority outside the US except in certain cases where, with the consent of the host country, Congress has granted the FBI extra territorial power.

Should you verify your suspicions about criminal activity before reporting it to the FBI?

Citizens should never place themselves in harm's way or conduct their own investigations. Instead, any suspicious activity about matters under FBI jurisdiction should be reported to the FBI promptly.

If a child is missing and possibly kidnapped, but no interstate transportation is suspected, will the FBI begin an investigation?

Yes, the FBI will initiate a kidnapping investigation involving a missing child (generally twelve years or younger) even though there is no known interstate

flight. The FBI will monitor other kidnapping situations when there is no evidence of interstate travel and can offer assistance from the FBI Laboratory and the Child Abduction and Serial Killer Unit.

What is the FBI's role in counter terrorism?

Today, the FBI is part of a vast national and international campaign dedicated to defeating terrorism. Working hand-in-hand with partners in law enforcement, intelligence, the military, and diplomatic circles, the FBI's job is to neutralize terrorist cells and operatives here in the U.S. and to help dismantle terrorist networks worldwide.

The FBI is uniquely situated to fight terrorism, they have both domestic intelligence and law enforcement capabilities. This gives the FBI a full range of options to pursue investigations, enabling them not only to detect terrorist threats through surveillance, source development, and careful analysis, but to act against those threats through arrest and incarceration.

At the same time, the FBI can mobilize quickly and comprehensively to prevent attacks -- thanks to a worldwide network of dedicated Special Agents and their long-standing relationships with federal, state, local, and international partners. The FBI has nearly a century of experience of working within the boundaries of the Constitution, protecting civil liberties.



FBI - HERALDRY OF THE FBI SEAL



Each symbol and color in the FBI seal has special significance. For example, the dominant blue field of the seal and the scales on the shield represent "justice".

The circle of 13 stars denotes unity of purpose as exemplified by the original colonies which became the first states.

The Laurel leaf has, since early civilization, symbolized academic honors, distinction and fame. There are 46 Laurel leaves in the two branches, since there were 46 states in the Union when the FBI was founded in 1908.

branches, since there were 46 states in the Union when the FBI was founded in 1908.

The significance of the red and white parallel stripes lies in their colors. Red traditionally stands for courage, valor, strength, while white conveys cleanliness, light, truth, and peace. As in the American Flag, the red bars exceed the white by one.

The motto, "Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity," succinctly describes the motivating force behind the men and women of the FBI.

The peaked beveled edge which circumscribes the seal symbolizes the severe challenges confronting the FBI and the ruggedness of the organization.

The gold color in the seal conveys its over-all value.



A MASSIVE UNDERTAKING

In 2002, around 14 million Americans were using illegal drugs on a regular basis, a number that has not risen since 1999. Americans spent roughly \$64 billion on illegal drugs in 2000. That's over three times as much as the government spends fighting drugs.

The National Office of Drug Control Policy spends around \$19 billion a year trying to stop the drug trade. Drug use in the U.S. costs billions more, through crime, hospital stays, and indirectly lost work days.

The "war on drugs" is being waged on many fronts; both to slow the supply of drugs flowing into the U.S. and to reduce the demand for drugs. This includes tougher punishments for drug users and dealers, increased enforcement of anti-drug laws, and international efforts to help other nations with their own anti-drug programs. But what exactly is the war on drugs and how do we fight it?

FIGHTING THE WAR

The fight against drug use in the U.S. dates back to the late 1800s. Before then, the dangers of some drugs were not fully known and the government did little to regulate them.



The original Coca-Cola beverage, first created in 1886, got its name from one of its main ingredients: cocaine. It was marketed as "a nerve and brain tonic" and a cure for headaches. But it wasn't long before people realized that cocaine was dangerously addictive, and the creators of what would one day become the world's most popular soft drink eliminated the drug from the recipe around 1900. Since then a lot has changed.

A NEW GENERATION OF DRUGS

New drugs have been discovered and invented, and public opinion has swung back and forth. In 1971, President Richard Nixon called drug use "public enemy number one," and enacted laws to fight the importation of narcotics.

Ten years later, President Ronald Reagan declared a more militant "war on drugs." But it was his wife, First Lady Nancy Reagan, who coined: "Just Say No."

HOW TO FIGHT THE WAR

Many think the best way to limit drug use is to help people understand how harmful it is. Drugs can destroy health, careers, marriages, families and whole neighborhoods. Almost every American teenager gets some drug education in school as early as elementary school.

But some people, including a minority of police officers, advocate a more radical solution to the drug problem: legalize it. They point to Prohibition, the 1930's-era law that outlawed alcohol. The law was implemented to try to curb the widespread problem of alcoholism, but it turned out to be a dismal failure.

When alcohol was made illegal, underground breweries and distiller-



ies flourished, the price of alcohol skyrocketed, and mobs of gangsters killed each other in an effort to control this huge illegal market. In general, the use of alcohol did not go down. Eventually, in 1933, Congress repealed the Prohibition law.

Some people say the lessons of Prohibition should be applied to drugs. If drugs were legal, they argue, the government could control it and earn tax revenue from it. More importantly, prices would go down, and so would the huge profit margins for dealers.

Drug gangs would have less incentive and drug-related violence would decrease. Most of all, say proponents of legalization, drug use would be treated as a medical problem, not a legal problem. Non-violent drug users should be put in treatment, they say, not in prison.

The American public has not bought into the idea of legalization on a large scale. Most people still think that the government has an obligation to try to keep drugs off the street and to punish people who manufacture, sell and use them.



PRODUCTION

Illegal drugs are produced on farms, in laboratories, and in backyards all across the world. Although millions of dollars worth of drugs are produced within our borders, millions more also come from other countries on boats, planes and in drug smugglers' suitcases.

USAGE

Drug use in the U.S. peaked in the late 1970's. Since then, drug use has declined or leveled-off among most age groups, but many anti-drug experts are worried the trend could start to rise again unless young people are taught how dangerous drugs can be.

ARE WE WINNING THE WAR?

Many believe the only way to win the war against drugs is to go beyond teaching that drug use is wrong, and make drugs more difficult to get and more expensive to buy. Many people are trapped in urban environments where selling drugs is the best or sometimes the only way to make money. Others turn to drugs as an easy way to "feel good" fast and escape from worries or problems that they don't know how to handle.

It is a growing belief that the booming drug trade and high addiction rates are rooted in these deeper social problems and it is going to take a lot more than police crackdowns to solve them.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What is the best way to stop the drug trade and end addiction? Should some drugs be legalized? Are teens becoming numb to anti-drug messages?



WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE US MARSHALS SERVICE?

The U.S. Marshals Service is the nation's oldest and most versatile federal law enforcement agency. Since 1789, U.S. Marshals have served the nation through a variety of vital law enforcement activities.

The Marshals Service occupies a uniquely central position in the federal justice system. It is involved in virtually every federal law enforcement initiative. Approximately 4,000 Deputy Marshals and career employees perform the following nationwide, day-to-day missions:

- Fugitive Investigations
- Protecting the Courts
- Prisoner Custody and Transportation
- Witness Security
- Asset Seizure
- Special Operations and Programs

FUGITIVE INVESTIGATIONS

The U.S. Marshals Service has primary jurisdiction nationwide in conducting and investigating matters involving escaped federal prisoners, probation, parole, bond default violators and warrants generated by Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) investigations and certain other related felony cases.

"15 MOST WANTED FUGITIVES"

The Marshals Service has maintained its own "15 Most Wanted" fugitives list since 1983. The high-profile list includes America's most dangerous career criminals.

Investigations carried out by the men and women of the Marshals Service result in the annual apprehension of about 30,000 fugitive felons. Over the last five years, Marshals Service personnel apprehended more than 130,000

fugitives in both the United States and foreign countries.

PROTECTING THE COURTS

US Marshals provide personal protection to federal judges, court officials, witnesses, and jurors. This means ensuring security and maintaining decorum within the courtroom itself, as well as personal protection for judicial officers, witnesses, and when warranted, jurors away from the court facilities.

The U.S. Marshals Service assumes custody of individuals arrested by all federal agencies and is responsible for the housing and transportation of prisoners from the time they are brought into federal custody until they are either acquitted or incarcerated.

PRISONER CUSTODY

Each day, the Marshals Service has in its custody over 27,000 detainees who are housed in federal, state and local jails throughout the nation. Individuals who are arrested or detained for violation of a federal statute must be brought before a magistrate or judge for an initial hearing. After the hearing, prisoners may be released or remanded into the custody of the Marshals Service to stand trial. If convicted, it is the Marshals Service's responsibility to deliver the prisoner to an institution to serve the imposed sentence.

PRISONER TRANSPORTATION

In 1995, the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (JPATS) was created. The merger created a more efficient and effective system for transporting prisoners and criminal aliens. Operated by the Marshals Service, JPATS is one of the largest transporters of prisoners in the world, handling hundreds of requests every day to move prisoners between judicial districts, correctional institutions and foreign countries.



On average, more than 200,000 prisoner and alien movements a year are completed by the Marshals Service via coordinated air and ground systems. Most of these prisoners are transported aboard Service-owned aircraft and vehicles.



Tommy Lee Jones, the big screen's most famous Marshal from "The Fugitive".

Since 1984, the Marshals Service has acquired a fleet of aircraft that includes three Boeing 727s, a DC-9, several smaller jets and some turboprop airplanes.

WITNESS SECURITY

The United States Marshals Service provides for the security, health, and safety of government witnesses, and their immediate dependents, whose lives are in danger as a result of their testimony against organized crime, drug traffickers, terrorists and other major criminals.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Additional missions have included the protection of athletes at the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, the integration of schools and other institutions during the Civil Rights movements of the 1960s and the formation, in 1971, of the Special Operations Group (SOG), a force of highly trained and disciplined tacticians who handle terrorist and hostage situations and other volatile, emergency incidents.

The Missile Escort Program is another responsibility of the Marshals Service. Deputy Marshals are specially trained to provide security and law enforcement assistance to the Department of Defense and the U.S. Air Force during the movement of nuclear warheads between military facilities.

MARSHALS SERVICE PIONEERED THE AIR SECURITY

In the wake of Sept. 11, 2001, the Sky Marshals Program (posted law enforcers on commercial aircraft) has gotten a lot of attention. And while deputy marshals are often mentioned as being involved, it's been nearly 30 years since the Marshals Service

had anything to do with it.

The very mention of sky marshals aboard commercial flights brings comfort to many air travelers, but it is the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) that currently maintains the program.

From 1969-73, the Marshals Service did indeed manage the Sky Marshal Program. But the program had its roots before then.

In the 60's, laws were passed governing "interference with flight crew members or flight attendants" and "carrying weapons aboard aircraft." The laws were enacted because of a rash of air piracy incidents on commercial jets in the 1960s.

"The Middle East had erupted into chaos on several occasions, leaving no airline entirely safe," said David Turk, Marshals Service historian.

The Marshals Service - specifically its Miami office in Southern Florida - developed an anti-air piracy program in October 1969. Inspector John Brophy became chief of a unit of five specialists bent on combating terror in the skies. Marshals would sit in the back of the plane and watch what was going on. Most of the sky marshals were meant to be covert in their work, so they wore no special attire. If not in the planes themselves, they were stationed around check-in counters and gates in 33 key airports around the country.

The First Baggage Inspectors!

The sky marshals also checked passengers' luggage for suspicious items. They performed the same security tasks that airport personnel does now in the aftermath of Sept. 11.

An unblemished record

The individuals with firsthand involvement of the Sky Marshals Program are proud of their accomplishments, knowing that they left behind a legacy of safe, commercial air travel. The agency ended its management of the Sky Marshal Program in 1973, when all airport security duties were transferred to the FAA.





WHAT IS THE ORIGIN OF THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE?

The U.S. Secret Service, one of the nation's oldest federal investigative law enforcement agencies, was founded in 1865 as a branch of the U.S. Treasury Department. The original mission was to investigate counterfeiting of U.S. currency. It was estimated that one-third to one-half of the currency in circulation at that time was counterfeit.

In 1901, following the assassination of President William McKinley in Buffalo, New York, the Secret Service was assigned the responsibility of protecting the President. Today, the Secret Service's mission is two fold.

PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND OTHERS.

By law, the Secret Service is authorized to protect the President, Vice President, President-elect, Vice President-elect, and their immediate family members; former Presidents and their spouses; minor children of a former President until the age of 16; major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, and within 120 days of the general election, their spouses; visiting foreign heads of government or heads of state; and others if authorized by the President.

HOW DOES THE SECRET SERVICE "PROTECT" THE PRESIDENT?

The Secret Service strives to maintain a safe environment for the President and other protectees. To accomplish this task, the Secret Service calls upon other federal, state and local agencies to assist on a daily basis. For example, when the President is at the White House, the Secret Service Uniformed Division, the Metropolitan Police Department, and the U.S. Park Police patrol the streets and parks nearby. When the President travels, an advance team of Secret Service agents works with the host city and state law enforcement and public safety officials to jointly establish the security measures needed to protect him.

WHAT TYPES OF CRIMES DOES THE SECRET SERVICE INVESTIGATE?

The Secret Service has primary jurisdiction to investigate threats against Secret Service protectees; counterfeiting of U.S. currency or other U.S. Government obligations; forgery or theft of U.S. Treasury checks, bonds or other securities; credit card fraud; telecommunications fraud; computer fraud; identify fraud; and certain other crimes affecting federally insured financial institutions.



WHAT KIND OF TRAINING DO SECRET SERVICE AGENTS RECEIVE?

Secret Service agents receive the finest law enforcement training in the world. New agent trainees are initially sent to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, Georgia, where they are enrolled in the Criminal Investigator Training Program (CITP).

This 9-week course, designed to train new federal investigators in such areas as criminal law and investigative techniques, provides a general foundation for the agency-specific training to follow.

Upon successful completion of CITP, new agent trainees attend the 11-week Special Agent Training Course at the Secret Service Training Academy, Beltsville, Maryland. This course focuses on specific Secret Service policies and procedures associated with the dual responsibilities of investigations and protection.



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE

1865 - The Secret Service Division began on July 5, 1865 in Washington, D.C., to suppress counterfeit currency. Chief William P. Wood was sworn in by Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch.

1901 - Congress informally requested Secret Service Presidential protection following the assassination of President William McKinley.

1917 - Congress authorized permanent protection of the President's immediate family and made "threats" directed toward the President a federal violation.

1961- Congress authorized protection of former Presidents for a reasonable period of time.

1963 - Congress passed legislation for protection of Mrs. John F. Kennedy and her minor children for 2 years. (Public Law 83-195).

1968 - As a result of Robert F. Kennedy's assassination, Congress authorized protection of major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates and nominees.





JUNIOR POLICE ACADEMY

CONNECTING
WITH KIDS

Cadet Handouts

DIVISION B

L23 LITTLE CRIMES & BIG CRIMES



JUST WHAT IS A CRIME?

A crime is any behavior that is punishable by imprisonment or fine (or both). In the United States, an act is considered criminal when Congress or a state or local legislative body has defined it as such. But why are some acts defined as crimes while others aren't? While whole books have been written on this subject, here are a few straightforward reasons why crimes are crimes:

Many acts that we consider crimes today were considered crimes under English law when the United States became a country. In large part, the U.S. adopted English law as its own.

Many crimes have their origin in moral precepts that originally were enforced by churches and were eventually taken over by the secular state.

Acts carried out with an antisocial or "evil" intent are usually considered worthy of punishment.

Acts that may have been acceptable at one time (such as physical punishment of a child, drinking while driving or sexual harassment) are redefined as crimes when society convinces lawmakers to criminalize them.

Ultimately, what is and is not a crime is, to an extent, arbitrary and a reflection of who has the power to decide. But with some notable exceptions -- for example, drug laws -- most common crimes have been considered crimes for centuries and most people agree that they should be. On the other hand, in recent years, the U.S. Supreme Court has struck down certain federal crimes, finding that Congress had no authority under the Constitution to create them.

Examples of federal crimes that have been disallowed are statutes forbidding the sale of firearms within a certain distance of schools and allowing rape prosecutions in federal court. Under these decisions, the question of which crimes may be created by Congress, and which crimes must be left to the states, remains an open one.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A FELONY AND A MISDEMEANOR?

Most states break their crimes into two major groups: felonies and misdemeanors. Whether a crime falls into one category or the other depends on the potential punishment. If a law provides for imprisonment for longer than a year, the crime is usually considered a felony. If the potential punishment is for a year or less, then it is considered a misdemeanor.

In some states, certain crimes, called "wobblers," may be considered either a misdemeanor or a felony, because under some conditions the punishment may be imprisonment for less than a year, and in other situations, the criminal may go to prison for a year or more.

Behaviors punishable only by fine are usually not considered crimes at all, but infractions such as traffic tickets. But a legislature may on occasion punish behavior only by fine and still provide that it is a misdemeanor, such as possession of less than an ounce of marijuana for personal use in California.





MURDER (MALICE REQUIRED)

First Degree

Intentional and premeditated killing.

Killing in the course of a dangerous felony.

Second Degree

Intentional, but not premeditated.

Intent to cause serious bodily injury resulting in death.

Killing in the course of other felonies.

MANSLAUGHTER

(NO MALICE REQUIRED)

Voluntary

Killing with intent to kill or inflict grievous bodily injury but under the influence of passion caused by sufficient provocation.

Involuntary

Negligent or reckless homicide.

Killing in the course of committing a dangerous misdemeanor.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDES

(WHEN IT'S OK TO KILL)

Self defense.

Defense of others.

Defense of property.

Prevention of felonies.

Arresting a felon.

Accidental Death.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY:

Battery

Intentional or reckless touching of another without excuse or justification.

Does not require significant blow that inflicts bodily injury.

Assault

An unlawful attempt, coupled with present ability, to commit a battery (such as a missed punch).

Aggravated Assault and Battery

When battery inflicts a serious bodily injury or assault and battery involves the use of a deadly weapon.

BURGLARY

(BREAKING AND ENTERING)

Breaking and entering into a dwelling during the night with intent to commit a felony.

Unlawful entry into any building or similar structure during the day or night with or without a break-in.

EMBEZZLEMENT

Persons who lawfully received possession of the property of another and then wrongfully convert that property to their own use are guilty of embezzlement.

FALSE PRETENSES

Applies to persons who induce others to transfer property to them by means of misrepresentation, which must be to a material past or present fact that the seller knew to be false.

Does not include "seller's talk."

LARCENY

Taking the property of another, with knowledge of their ownership, to deprive them permanently or infringe upon their rights in a substantial way.

ROBBERY (LARCENY WHILE THE OWNER IS HOME!)

A larceny with the stolen property taken from the victim in the presence of the victim and with the taking accomplished by means of force or threat of force.

Crime against person and property.

Pick pocketing is not robbery.

EXTORTION

Threat of future force or harm.

Often uses fact as leverage.

Benefits perpetrator, monetarily or otherwise.

ARSON

An intentional or reckless burning or explosion of a building owned by another person or, under limited circumstances, of a building owned by the arsonist.





HOW CAN I TELL FROM READING A CRIMINAL STATUTE WHETHER I'M GUILTY OF THE CRIME IT DEFINES?

All criminal statutes define crimes in terms of required acts and a required state of mind, usually described as the actor's "intent." These requirements are known as the "elements" of the offense. A prosecutor must convince a judge or jury that the person charged with the crime (the defendant) did the acts and had the intent described in the statute.

For example, commercial burglary is commonly defined as entering a structure (such as a store) belonging to another person, with the intent to commit petty or grand theft (that is, to steal) or any other felony. To convict a person of this offense, the prosecutor would have to prove three elements:

- The defendant entered the structure.
- The structure belonged to another person.
- At the time the defendant entered the structure, he intended to commit petty or grand theft or any felony.



Every state's Penal Code is extremely lengthy. Today we are only going to discuss a small part of it. However this lesson should give you an idea of the manner in which the Penal Code is written.

Review the crimes listed. For each, note the following:

Recognize the attention to detail and the need to being specific.
 Recognize the detailed list of various expressions of each crime.
 Consider acts that would fall under the Penal Code as written.
 Consider acts that would not qualify under the Penal Code as written.
 Discuss how the precision of the Penal Code not only serves to convict citizens, but pardons citizens as well. (The Penal Code also acts to restrain overzealous law enforcement agencies by insisting that the law not be applied too broadly or whimsically.)



OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND DECENCY

DISORDERLY CONDUCT: A PERSON COMMITS AN OFFENSE IF HE INTENTIONALLY OR KNOWINGLY:

- (1) uses abusive, indecent, profane, or vulgar language in a public place, and the language by its very utterance tends to incite an immediate breach of the peace;
- (2) makes an offensive gesture or display in a public place, and the gesture or display tends to incite an immediate breach of the peace;
- (3) creates, by chemical means, a noxious and unreasonable odor in a public place;
- (4) makes unreasonable noise in a public place other than a sport shooting range, as defined by Section 250.001, Local Government Code, or in or near a private residence that he has no right to occupy;
- (5) fights with another in a public place;
- (6) while on the premises of a hotel or comparable establishment, for a lewd or unlawful purpose looks into a guest room not his own through a window or other opening in the room;
- (7) discharges a firearm in a public place other than a public road or a sport shooting range, as defined by Section 250.001, Local Government Code;
- (8) displays a firearm or other deadly weapon in a public place in a manner calculated to alarm;
- (9) discharges a firearm on or across a public road.

SILENT OR ABUSIVE CALLS TO 9-1-1 SERVICE

A person commits an offense if the person makes a telephone call to 9-1-1 when there is not an emergency and knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) remains silent; or
- (2) makes abusive or harassing statements to a public safety employee.

HARASSMENT

A person commits an offense if, with intent to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, or embarrass another, he:

- (1) initiates communication by telephone or in writing and in the course of the communication makes a comment, request, suggestion, or proposal that is obscene;
- (2) threatens, by telephone or in writing, in a manner reasonably likely to alarm the person receiving the threat, to inflict bodily injury on the person or to commit a felony against the person, a member of his family, or his property;
- (3) conveys, in a manner reasonably likely to alarm the person receiving the report, a false report, which is known by the conveyor to be false, that another person has suffered death or serious bodily injury.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

A person commits an offense if he intentionally or knowingly:

- (1) tortures or seriously overworks an animal;
- (2) fails unreasonably to provide necessary food, care, or shelter for an animal in his custody;
- (3) abandons unreasonably an animal in his custody;
- (4) transports or confines an animal in a cruel manner;
- (5) kills, injures, or administers poison to an animal, other than cattle, horses, sheep, swine, or goats, belonging to another without legal authority or the owner's effective consent;
- (6) causes one animal to fight with another;
- (7) uses a live animal as a lure in dog race training or in dog coursing on a racetrack; or
- (8) trips a horse.





PROTOCOL FOR WORKING A CRIME SCENE

Secure the Site

First secure the crime scene.

Interview

Interview the first officer at the scene or the victim to ascertain the "theory" of the case. The theory of the case is what allegedly happened, what crime took place, and how the crime was committed. This information might not be factual information but it will give the crime scene technician a base from which to start.

A Closer Look

Examine the scene to identify possible items of evidentiary nature. If it is a shooting, identify point of entry and point of exit, and study the general layout of the crime scene.

Photograph

Photograph the crime scene to record a pictorial view of what the scene looks like and to record items of possible evidence.

Sketch

Sketch the crime scene to demonstrate the layout or to identify the exact position of the deceased victim or evidence within the crime scene.

Take notes

Describe the scene's overall condition. Describe rooms, lights, shades, locks, food; anything that can indicate a time frame, condition of scene or that might have even the slightest evidentiary significance. Check dates on mail and newspapers.

Process

Identify, evaluate and collect physical evidence from the crime scene for further analysis by a crime laboratory.

Chain of Custody

Chain of Custody is of paramount importance to any investigation. It is the unbroken sequence of events that follows an item of evidence from the time it is found at the crime scene to the time it appears in court. Every link in this chain is documented, from discovery at the crime scene, through evidence gathering, placement in storage, lab analysis, return to storage, and eventual transfer to court.

Every link is documented by date, time, handling individual, and what was done with the evidence by that individual. If chain of custody is broken, if the evidence cannot be accounted in one step of its journey from crime scene to court room, it is rendered useless to the case.



TOOLS FOR COLLECTING EVIDENCE

Kits for processing crime scenes come in different sizes and contain instruments for different purposes, from collecting latent fingerprints to vacuuming trace evidence. These kits can be purchased commercially, or put together by investigators themselves. Below is a list of the various types of Crime Scene Tool Kits and their contents:

Fingerprinting Kit

- fingerprint powder
- fiberglass dusting brushes
- camelhair brushes to clean dust from prints
- clear lifting tape and dispenser, and/or lift tabs
- latent print cards and elimination print forms with markers
- ink pad for taking prints on the spot
- magnifying lens, scissors, tweezers, scalpel
- evidence rulers of different lengths
- evidence seals, tags, bags, and boxes of different sizes
- disposable gloves

Casting Kit for tire and footprint (from foot or shoe) impressions would include:

- casting powder
- casting compound
- a water container and mixing bowl
- mixing implements
- casting frames of different sizes
- rubber lifters
- a fixative
- snow print wax spray, which helps to take castings from snow

For shootings, an investigator might use a laser trajectory kit, which helps to assess projectile paths at a crime scene. This kit includes:

- a laser pointer
- an angle finder
- a centering cone
- penetration rods
- a tripod mount

Trace evidence collection requires different procedures for different types.

To collect broken glass, the CSI may only need tweezers and an evidence container. For soil, fiber, and hair samples too small to be seen clearly, they may use a trace evidence vacuum that comes equipped with special filters. Each kit comes with a knife for scraping dried evidence, and a wide variety of containers for different types of evidence, such as metal cans for paint chips or glass. (Even seemingly insignificant items should be collected. A photo receipt found in John Wayne Gacy's wastebasket proved that a missing boy had been in his home and allowed investigators to get a search warrant.)

Special kits for gunshot residue.

Special Kits are used for detecting the presence of blood that may have been wiped clean, for testing/collecting blood, for collecting bodily fluid, for collecting bug samples, and for assessing potentially hazardous situations.



Chain of Evidence

Regardless of which kit is used or what is collected, all evidence that is collected gets correctly labeled according to the case number, and goes right to the lab for processing.



What is Search and Seizure?

It's as simple as it sounds. Police officers are often called upon to search and seize evidence so that they can catch criminals and convict them in court.

What is a search warrant?

A search warrant is a kind of permission slip, signed by a judge, that allows the police to enter private property to look for particular items. It is addressed to the owner of the property, and tells the owner that a judge has decided that it is likely that certain contraband, or evidence of criminal activities, will be found on the property.

As a general rule, the police are supposed to apply for a warrant before conducting a search of private property; any search that is conducted without a warrant is presumed to be unreasonable. This means that the police officers will later have to justify the search, if the defendant challenges it in court.

Where can police search and what's off limits?

This is where the law can be a bit tough to apply but it basically comes down to this: the police cannot search where a citizen has a "legitimate" expectation of privacy. For example, a person who uses a public restroom expects that no one will spy on her, and most people, including judges and juries, would consider that expectation to be reasonable.



On the other hand, if the police glance into a car and see a weapon on the front seat, it is not a search because it is unlikely that a person would think that the front seat of a car is a private place. And even if he did, society is not generally willing to extend the protections of privacy to the front seat of an automobile.



How private is your property?

Generally, if the police are able to view contraband or evidence on your property without actually entering it, they have not conducted a search. In other words, you cannot have a reasonable expectation of privacy in an area that can legitimately be seen from outside your property. This means that the police can use what they have seen as the basis for getting a warrant to come in and take a closer look. Or, if the situation calls for prompt action such as the need to stop a drug deal, they may enter without a warrant.

Law enforcement officers are allowed to take aerial photographs or come close enough to overhear your conversations; these actions are not considered searches. On the other hand, without a warrant or an exception to the rule requiring a warrant, officers are generally not allowed to use sophisticated equipment to discover what is on your property or to eavesdrop on your conversations. Where the line is drawn, however, is not clear or consistent from state to state.

What does it take to get a search warrant?

A judge will issue a search warrant after the police have convinced her that it is more likely than not that a crime has taken place, and that the items connected to the crime are likely to be found in a specified location.

To convince the judge of these facts, the police tell the judge what they know about the situation. Usually, the information given to the judge is based either on the officers' own observations or on the second-hand observations of an informant. The police are limited in their ability to use secondhand information. Generally, reliable information is corroborated by police observation. For example, a citizen's tip that someone regularly delivers drugs to a certain location would be corroborated if an officer observes the person's routine. But corroboration is

not necessary in every case. Sometimes a judge will issue a warrant if the source of the information is known to the police and has provided trustworthy information in the past.

What are the police allowed to do after they obtain a search warrant?

Once the police have a search warrant, they are entitled to enter the designated property to search for the items listed on the warrant. Legally, the search is supposed to be confined to the specific areas described in the warrant. For example, if the search warrant includes only the living room, the search should not extend into the kitchen, bathroom or bedroom. But there are exceptions to this limitation which are frequently used to justify broader searches. For example, the police may search beyond the terms of the warrant in order to ensure their safety and the safety of others, prevent the destruction of evidence, discover more about possible evidence or contraband that is in plain view elsewhere on the property, or hunt for evidence or contraband that, as a result of their initial search, they believe exists in another location on the property.

For instance, although a warrant might be issued for the search of a house, the sound of a shotgun being loaded in the backyard would justify expanding the search to the yard in order to protect the officers. Similarly, a search limited to the ground floor might legitimately expand to the upstairs if the police, searching for illegal drugs, hear toilets being flushed above. And the police can always seize evidence or illegal items if they are in plain view or are discovered while the officers are searching for the items listed in the warrant.

Do the police always need a warrant to conduct a search?

No. In many situations, police may legally conduct a search without first obtaining a warrant.

Consent searches. If the police ask your permission to search your home, purse, briefcase or other property, and you agree, the search is considered consensual, and they don't need a warrant. The police typically obtain a person's consent by threatening to detain her while they obtain the warrant.

Searches that accompany an arrest. When a person is placed under arrest, the police may search the person and the immediate surroundings for weapons that might be used to harm the officer. If the person is taken to jail, the police may search to make sure that weapons or contraband are not brought into the jail. (This is called an inventory search.) Inventory searches also frequently involve a search of the arrested person's car (if it is being held by the police) and personal effects on the theory that the police need a precise record of the person's property to avoid claims of theft.

Searches necessary to protect the safety of the public. The police don't need a warrant if they have a reasonable fear that their safety, or that of the public, is in imminent danger. For example, an officer who suspected a bomb-making operation while walking his beat might be justified in entering immediately and seizing the ingredients. And in the famous O.J. Simpson case, the police justified their entry onto O.J. Simpson's property on the grounds that they feared for the safety of other family members.

Searches necessary to prevent the imminent destruction of evidence. A police officer does not need to obtain a warrant if she has observed illegal items (such as weapons or contraband) and believes that the items will disappear unless the officer takes prompt action. This exception arises most frequently when the police spot contraband or weapons in a car. Because cars are moved so frequently, the officer is justified in searching the entire vehicle, including the trunk, without obtaining a warrant. On the other hand, if the police learn about a marijuana-growing operation from a neighbor, they usually would need a warrant, as it is unlikely that the growing plants and other evidence of the operation will disappear quickly enough to justify a warrantless search.





WHY SO IMPORTANT?

A thorough, complete report protects the officer, the agency, and helps the prosecutor to do his job effectively. It must transport the jury, judge, and attorneys to the date, time, and circumstances of the incident in question.

It should be written in clear language that jurors can understand. Keep it free of legalese, jargon, and cop slang. It should be written with an eye to the future since years may pass before the officer is called to testify. In some cases the officer might be working for a different agency and the report is all that exists to jog his memory and inform the prosecutor.

Various Kinds of Police Reports

In filing a police report, police must use the proper form used by their department. There are various report forms used for various incidents. Forms can vary from state to state, and county to county. Most forms have both a block section and a narrative section for the police officer to complete.

Some types of forms are:

Operation Report

Used when dispatched to non-criminal calls such as possible town ordinance violations, dogs running at large, prowler complaints, service calls, etc.

Investigation Report

Used for indictable and non-indictable offenses, suspicious deaths, accidental deaths, etc.

Arrest Report

Used for all suspects that have been arrested.

Vehicle/Property Report

Used in regards to recovering stolen property or abandoned stolen vehicles and all found property, etc.

Who, What, When, Where, How, & Why?

It is critical in police work that officers document everything they're told, everything that happened, everything they saw, everything they did and why they did it. Depending on how busy your department is, you may have a dozen or so cases working all at the same time. When you've finished a case and turned it over to the prosecutor, you tend to put it out of your mind. That case may well not show up in court for months, even years after the event took place. Suddenly, you're a witness on the stand being asked to recall the minutest detail of the event. If you don't write it your report, how are you ever going to remember?





Read the following POLICE REPORT:

“A fight occurred between two males at the night club on Main Street.”

Does this sound like a thorough police report? What details are missing from the report? Use the following section to elaborate.

Who: was involved in the fight? Who reported it?

What: actually happened?

When: was crime reported? When did the officer arrive?

Where: was the crime committed? In the lobby? On the dance floor?

How: did the fight start? Did the suspect arrive? How much damage was done?

Why: were they fighting?

DESCRIBING PEOPLE

Descriptions are provided by victims, witnesses and police officers that were at the scene of a crime. Descriptions must be exact, and all aspects of a person should be described.

- Approximate Age (early 20's, 40-ish, around 25)
- Height, Weight, and Build
- Skin color (tanned, fair, dark, etc.)
- Eye color
- Eye shape (round, oval, up slant, etc.)
- Eye brows (straight, arched, bushy, thin, etc.)
- Hair color
- Hair style (long, shoulder-length, flat top, bald)
- Nose shape
- Facial hair (beard, goatee, mustache, etc.)
- Face shape (oval, round, etc.)
- Tattoos, scars, wrinkles, etc.
- Speech (harsh, soft, slurred, accent, etc.)
- Clothing (include jewelry)

DESCRIBING PROPERTY

Examples of property that may be found in police reports:

Vehicles: include make, model, year, color, license number, any damage, any bumper stickers, customized details, other.

Household Property: include make and models if describing electronic equipment. Catalogs with images can help a victim describe their stolen/lost property.

DESCRIBING LOCATION

Specific details are important in a police report. An address is not enough! Describe location, conditions and any other relevant observations.



COMMON MISTAKES IN POLICE REPORT WRITING

Be Objective

Police reports are court records that contain only facts. An officer's priority is to be objective throughout the entire report. Police reports do not include the writer's emotions, opinions, or biases.

Don't Make the Reader Search for Information

Do not force the reader to search forward or backward for information. For example, many officers include the date and time in the heading of their reports. Then they begin their report like this: "On the above date and time, I was on duty in cruiser 43." This causes a disruption in the reader's flow, because the reader must now look elsewhere to find out which date and time the author is referencing.

Never Guess When Spelling

Although no one is expected to go back and learn spelling all over again, you should at least learn how to spell the words that are particular to law enforcement. Complainant, alcohol, and warrant are just three examples of words used all the time in reports, yet frequently misspelled. Also, a person's name should never be misspelled, especially a coworker's name.

Eliminate Abbreviation

Abbreviations are used all the time in police reports. While there is no hard rule against using common abbreviations that everyone will understand, officers use too many abbreviations for things that many outside law enforcement might not understand. Consider the following: PC, DEF, Y/O and PU. While the writer may understand PC to mean "Protective Custody," an outsider reading the report may think PC means "Politically Correct." PU may mean "Pick-Up" to a cop, but a civilian may think of something smelly. For the most part, there is no need to abbreviate anything. It only takes a few keystrokes to spell out the word entirely, and it eliminates any confusion. It is worth the time.

Shorter is Not Always Sweeter

Some police officers are convinced that if they write less, they will be less likely to have their reports twisted in court by a clever defense attorney. This approach is almost always wrong! It is important to include all relevant actions, statements and observations in your report. The prevailing attitude, as we have witnessed through prominent trials over the past few years, is that if it's not in your report, it didn't happen.

If an officer testifies in court to an action that was not included in the original report, any good defense attorney will want to know WHY it wasn't included the original report. The inference will be that it wasn't included because it never really happened.





Never Ending Sentences

Sentences that go on and on can be confusing. Read the following sentence: “The vehicle, which was a 1999 red Corvette, Florida license plate TE8978, was seen headed south on South Atlantic Avenue, Daytona Beach Shores, at 4:00 p.m., traveled approximately 50 mph, and fit the description of the suspect car that left the convention center and was wanted for a burglary that occurred last night.”

Avoid Abstract Language

When stating facts within a report, be sure that concrete words are used rather than abstract. Use “55 MPH”, rather than “going fast”. Use “had blood-shot eyes, and had an odor of alcoholic beverage”, rather than “looked intoxicated”. Factual concrete details are very important.

VOCABULARY

Abrasion

A type of cut or laceration

Accusation

To accuse someone of doing something

Altercation

A meeting of disorderly people

Anonymous

Not giving a name

Assault

Threatening to strike, or striking someone

Barricade

Closing off an area

Burglary

Breaking & entering a dwelling to commit a crime

Custody

Taken into detention

Drunkenness

Affected by alcoholic beverages

Hazard

Dangerous area, item, etc.

Homicide

Taking the life of a human being; murder

Intersection

Place where two roads meet

Intoxicated

Same as drunkenness

Laceration

A type of cut

License

An issued written permission

Negligence

Not taking care of

Occurred

Happened

Pedestrian

Someone walking on the sidewalk, roadway, etc.

Premises

An area

Reckless

Out of control

Sergeant

A police rank used in the chain of command

Sobriety

Word used with ‘tests’; given to see if drivers are DUI

Suspicious

Something that “just is not right”

Unconscious

Not alert or awake



DOCUMENTING CRIME SCENE CONDITIONS

Documenting crime scene conditions includes recording immediate transient details such as:

- Lighting (on/off)
- Drapes (open/closed)
- Weather
- Furniture moved by medical teams

CLUES EVERYWHERE

Every time an individual comes into contact with a person or place, he leaves some part of himself behind and takes something away. If your Aunt Bertha gives you a big hug and walks away, fibers from her clothes will cling to you and fibers from your clothes will cling to her. Some examples of this type of clue include.

- Hair
- Carpet Fibers
- Dirt
- Dead Skin

Mass murderer Wayne Williams from Atlanta is a good example of a criminal prosecuted with this type of evidence. He was convicted because fibers found on the body of one of his victims matched fibers from the carpet in his house. Might not sound like much, but it's GREAT physical evidence.



ENTOMOLOGY

To paraphrase Indiana Jones, "Bugs. I hate bugs..." But they are great evidence and can be used to determine time of death. In some cases, they can be used to determine if a body has been moved from one geographic location to another.

Certain bugs incubate and hatch at known rates. If bugs are found on a corpse, the age of the bugs can be extrapolated backward to estimate the time of death.



BLOOD SPATTERS

Blood spatters help a great deal in reconstructing a crime scene. They can be used to corroborate or disprove an alibi.

There is much more to it than looking at a stain or spatter and saying, "This is where the crime took place." The patterns of the spatters and the shapes of the individual blood droplets themselves can tell how the crime was committed.

PAINT

Paint can be examined and matched for color and texture. Also, a paint chip can be fracture matched back to the point from which it originated. If several layers of paint have been applied over one another, a stronger match can be made. What are the chances that some one else used the exact same colors of paint in the exact same sequence?

ROPE, TWINE, CORD

In the event of death by hanging, skin tissue on the fixed side of the rope can indicate homicide rather than suicide. Never cut a noose or alter the knot. There is the possibility of a fracture match if the length of rope found at the scene was cut from a larger length of rope.

SMOKING MATERIAL

Ashes from cigars, pipes and cigarettes can be differentiated. Also, butts can have saliva, lip prints, fingerprints, bloodstains and bite marks.

Matches can be fracture matched back to the book from which they were torn. Matchbook covers can reveal handwritten phone numbers and names, and are usually printed with a logo or other information that can identify a unique location. Fingerprints can be developed from matches and matchbooks.

HAIR

An examination of human hair can occasionally reveal the possible race of the individual from whom it came and the part of the body from which it originated. Human hair can be compared to determine whether or not two samples could have had a common origin. The value of the Laboratory examinations of such specimens will depend upon the amount of hair recovered and the characteristics found in the examinations. Recover all hair present. If possible, use the fingers or tweezers to pick up hair, place in paper bindles or coin envelopes which should then be folded and sealed in larger envelopes. Label the outer sealed envelope.

SOIL

Soil can be used to associate a particular scene with a particular individual. Typical collection sites include shoes, tires, pedals, carpeting and wheel wells on cars. Soil can also be used to determine if an individual has been moved. If soil on the body doesn't match the composition of the soil where it was found, the body was obviously moved. Also, soil found out of its native geographical area can be matched back to its area of origination.

BURGLARY CASES

Tools used to gain entry into buildings, safes, or other places often contain traces of paint, as well as other substances, such as plastic, safe insulation, etc. Care must be taken that such traces are not lost. Collect specimens of paint from all areas the tools may have contacted in the crime scene. Do not destroy the tool mark in collecting the paint. If possible, cut out around the mark, and send it to the Laboratory. The tool itself may contain paint or other coatings, tracings of which may be left at the crime scene. A careful search of each tool mark should be made.

FRACTURE MATCH: WHEN HALF IS BETTER THAN WHOLE

A single matchstick (not usually mentioned as physical evidence) recovered on the floor near a victim's body can be excellent physical evidence because it can be directly tied to a matchbook found in a suspect's pocket.

The fracture match is another important concept, particularly when trace evidence is involved. Tear a piece of paper in half. Hold the two halves together. This is called a fracture match. No two tears are exactly alike. One half of a tear can always be matched back to its other half. Remember that. If a half of something found at a crime scene can be matched to the other half of something found on a suspect, the officer has good physical evidence!

WHAT YOU DON'T FIND?

It is important for an investigating officer to recognize what should be present at a crime scene but is not, such as a victim's vehicle or wallet.



Learning to search for evidence is an important part of JPA training.





A crime scene must be clearly photographed from every angle with an emphasis on accurately recording the size, detail and distance of objects from one another and other parts of the room. The photographs taken at a crime scene are critical for building a criminal case. Photographs provide a documented record of the scene as it was observed.

There is a special skill and technique to crime scene photography. Therefore it takes training and practice for the investigator to be proficient in the task. The crime scene photographer, whose work often involves the use of specialized cameras and film, may also be trained in finger-print lifting and analysis.

CRIME SCENE PHOTOGRAPHY KIT

Camera
Normal lens & Wide-angle lens
Filters (red, orange, yellow, blue, and green)
Electronic flash
Locking cable release
Tripod
Film (color and black and white print film)
Owner's manuals for camera and flash
Notebook and pen
Gray card (to aid in getting accurate exposures)
Index cards and felt pen
Flashlight



THE PROTOCOL: PHOTOGRAPHING THE EVIDENCE

- First, take a picture that shows where the scene is located--a shot with a street sign with the crime scene location in the background.
- Take pictures of the areas around the crime scene--alleys, dumpsters, rear areas, neighboring structures and even the structures across the street.
- Next, take pictures of the outside of the structure, showing points of entry and exit.
- Enter the structure, taking shots that show the locations and layout of the rooms.
- Take pictures of the whole room where the crime took place.
- Take close-ups of the scene or body.
- All pictures of items of evidence, which will be covered in the next paragraph, should be taken both with and without a scale (a small ruler showing the size of the object). Take pictures with the scale to show the size of an object. Take pictures without the scale in case its presence in the picture blocks other evidence.

WHAT ITEMS ARE PHOTOGRAPHED AT A CRIME SCENE?

Photograph bullet casings as a group as well as individually. Photograph any dropped items, footprints or animal tracks. If the crime was homicide, photograph the body or bodies. Photograph any tool marks, bite marks or skin impressions. Photograph anything else that might be evidence.

IMPRINT EVIDENCE

Shoe imprints are photographed individually and as a series or group. Shoe imprints need to be lit from the side to show as much detail in the imprint as possible. Tire imprints are photographed from above as a whole. If the tire imprint is four feet long, then a picture showing all four feet is taken.

VIDEO TAPING

Video taping is valuable for showing an overview of the crime scene and should be used in major cases. Video taping provides an easily understandable viewing medium that shows the layout of the crime scene and the location of evidence. When video taping crime scenes follow these steps:

Start the video tape with a brief introduction presented by an investigator.

Include the date, time, location, type of crime scene, and any other important introductory information.

Also include a brief description of the room and any evidence being viewed in the video tape.

Consider using a basic diagram as an illustration during the introduction.



A perfect tool for preserving crime evidence, the camera has always gone hand in hand with the police.





Approaching Accidents

As you approach, position your car so its lights illuminate the scene. This also warns others of the accident, and hopefully provides a shield for you. Quickly survey the scene to see if fire or medical response is needed. If there are injured persons, do triage. Then look to make sure you've found them all. In a high-speed crash, passengers can be thrown quite a distance. Observe the position and condition of the vehicles. Interview each driver separately, and determine a chronology of what happened. Get information on witnesses. Complete an accident report form that includes a diagram of the accident scene and a narrative about how it happened. Your investigation may also uncover an unsafe road condition that needs correction, or an unsafe driver to cite for a violation. The specific form of your accident report form is dictated by your state; be sure it's complete.

What determines who is responsible for a traffic accident?

Figuring out who is at fault in a traffic accident is a matter of deciding who was careless. For vehicle accidents, there is a set of official written rules telling people how they are supposed to drive and providing guidelines by which liability may be measured. Everyone must learn these rules of the road in order to pass the driver's license test. Complete rules are contained in each state's Vehicle Code, and they apply not only to automobiles but also to motorcycles, bicycles and pedestrians.

Sometimes a violation of one of these traffic rules is obvious as the cause of an accident. For example, when one driver runs a stop sign; consequently, crashing into another. In other situations, whether or not there was a violation that caused the accident will be less obvious. A common example is a crash that occurs when drivers merge into a single lane of traffic. At other times, there may have been a traffic violation that had no part in causing the accident, and therefore should not affect who is liable.



What if the cause of a traffic accident is not clear?

It is sometimes difficult to say that one particular act caused an accident. This is especially true if what you claim the other driver did seems vague or minor. But if you can show that the other driver made several minor driving errors or committed several minor traffic violations, then you can argue that the combination of those actions caused the accident. Almost half the states have some form of no-fault auto insurance, also called personal injury protection. In general, no-fault coverage eliminates injury liability claims and lawsuits in smaller accidents in exchange for direct payment by the injured person's own insurance company of medical bills and lost wages regardless of who was at fault for the accident. No-fault coverage often does not apply at all to vehicle damage; those claims are still handled by filing a liability claim against the one who is responsible for the accident, or by looking to your own collision insurance.

In a traffic accident, how can I help prove to an insurance company that the other driver was at fault?

One place to look for support for your argument that the other driver was at fault is in the laws that govern driving in your state -- usually called the Vehicle Code. A simplified version of these laws, sometimes called "The Rules of the Road," is often available at your local department of motor vehicles office. The complete Vehicle Code is also available at many local department of motor vehicles offices, most public libraries and all law libraries; there is a law library at or near every courthouse and at all law schools.

In the index at the end of the last volume of the Vehicle Code are references to many rules of the road, one or more of which might apply to your accident. A librarian may be willing to help you with your search, so don't be afraid to ask. If you believe a rule might apply to your accident, copy not only its exact wording but also the Vehicle Code section number so that you can refer to it when you negotiate a settlement of your claim.

Can I be found liable if my car is rear-ended in a crash?

If someone hits you from behind, the accident is virtually always that driver's fault, regardless of the reason you stopped. A basic rule of the road requires that a driver be able to stop safely if a vehicle stops ahead of him. If the driver cannot stop, he is not driving as safely as the person in front of him.

The other surefire part of rear-end accident claims is that the vehicle damage proves how the accident happened. If the other car's front end and your car's rear end are both damaged, there can be no doubt that you were struck from the rear.

In some situations, both you and the car behind you will be hit when a third car runs into the car behind you and pushes it into the rear of your car. In that case, it is the driver of the third car who is at fault and against whose liability insurance you would file a claim.

Besides rear-end collisions, are there any clear patterns of liability in traffic accidents?

A car making a left turn is almost always liable to a car coming straight in the other direction. Exceptions to this near-automatic liability can occur if the car going straight was going too fast (this is usually difficult to prove), the car going straight went through a red light, or the left-turn car began its turn when it was safe but something unexpected happened which made it have to slow down or stop its turn. Whatever the contributing factors, the law says the car making the left turn must wait until it can safely complete the turn before moving in front of oncoming traffic.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A CITIZEN AFTER AN ACCIDENT

The majority of minor collisions are easily dealt with by the drivers involved and do not require police involvement. However, no matter how minor the collision, you must always stop, check to see if anyone is hurt and give personal information when damage repair is necessary.

After stopping, you are obliged by law to give the following information to any person affected by the accident:

Your name and address

The name and address of the owner of the vehicle

The registration number of the vehicle



RESPONSIBILITIES OF A LAW ENFORCER AFTER AN ACCIDENT

Unlike the citizen's involved in the accident, a law enforcement officer is required to provide emergency services, as well as fully to document the crime scene.

INVESTIGATION CHECKLIST

Crash Scene Safety

Is the scene safe to approach? Is police back up needed? Does traffic need to be diverted to a different route? Are hazardous materials present?

Rendering First Aid

Does First Aid need to be given? Should paramedics be called?

Obtaining Driver/Witness Statements

What questions need to be asked and to whom, where and when?

Physical Evidence

Discuss with cadets: Vehicle damage, vehicle parts on roadway, damaged property and breathalyzer results.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT TERMS

*

Include: airbag, axles, curve, embankment, highway, jackknife, lanes, median, sideswipe and any other relevant terms.



HOW TO COLLECT EYE WITNESS EVIDENCE

On the scene of a traffic accident, never approach someone and ask, "Did you witness this?" The word "witness" turns people off. They immediately think, "I don't want to get involved" or "If I say I'm a witness, I'll have to miss work to testify at a trial."

It's better to ask the group in general, "What happened here?" or "Which way did this car come from?" Someone is likely to chime in with a response. Don't give the impression that you already have all the answers.

GET IN WRITING

Once you have a person who is willing to talk to you, don't say, "Give me a written statement." That sounds too formal and demanding. Hand them a pad and pen and say, "While I take some pictures, just write down what you saw." With a statement written in their handwriting, it can later be concluded that the statement is indeed theirs.

Many officers don't want to mess with taking written statements. Very often an officer will quote a witness without a signed, written statement. In this case, when it comes time for trial the witness may claim, "That's not what I said." Get it in writing to avoid jeopardizing legal action.

TOO HELPFUL?

Some witnesses try to be too helpful. They will tell an officer what they think they saw, not what actually happened. Some will hear a noise, look up to see cars spinning around and then quickly develop a theory about what must have happened.

Other passersby may tell you what they think you want to hear, so don't ask, "How fast was the red car going?" Just ask them what they saw. If you use the term "fast," they may think you mean "speeding," and invent all sorts of numbers. "What was that car doing just before they hit?" should elicit a better answer.

THE DRIVERS

How trustworthy are the accounts given by drivers involved in traffic accidents? Once in that rare while you might have a motorist tell you, "Gee, I flat blew that stop sign; I just didn't see it." But often, drivers make very self-serving statements. "Yeah, well I might not have come to a complete stop... but that guy was speeding."



INTERVIEWING A WITNESS

An interview is a talk with someone who is friendly and cooperative. He may be a witness or a victim, a relative or neighbor of the accused. The interview is an effort to develop accurate information from a person who has no reason to lie. An interrogation is different; it is a talk with someone, the accused or a co-conspirator, who is not friendly and cooperative. This person normally has something to conceal.

Sometimes the distinction is not clear. An appearance of cooperation may be a ploy to mask deception. Consider the owner of a store that burned down. He may have set it on fire himself. What other situations would be unclear?

Interviews are just the beginning. How do you find out everything about the subject? Public records, newspaper, morgue, credit standing and so on. There are many sources beyond the usual interviews and NCIC check.

INTERVIEWS DEVELOP INFORMATION

Whenever you talk with anyone, you need to establish that you are in control of the conversation. How much control obviously depends on the situation. You wouldn't treat a witness like a criminal, but neither can you afford to waste time on unrelated matters. Do your homework, learn as much as you can about the situation and the individual, so you know what kinds of information you need to discover, what questions to ask, and how to best approach that person.

Things to consider

Don't assume that the subject speaks English. Find out ahead of time and arrange to have an interpreter if necessary.
Dress appropriately as dictated by the situation. To appear professional, wear your uniform. To avoid intimidating a witness, leave your gun at home and dress casual.
Interview accident witnesses as the scene, when the event is still fresh in their minds. Conduct other interviews in a relaxed atmosphere or a place familiar to the witness.
Interview the witness who was most directly involved first, as he or she will have the best description of the incident.

TAKING STATEMENTS

It's best to let witnesses tell their story in their own way, preferably without interruption. Questions can fill in the details later. When you're taking statements from more than one witness, talk with each one individually. Eyewitness testimony is questionable at best. People don't remember every detail. Handling inadequate responses challenges an interviewer's skill. A strained facial expression could imply that the person is not telling all he knows. The witness may be purposefully evasive, or he just may not remember. You may prod his memory or catch him off guard by posing the right questions.

ASKING THE RIGHT QUESTIONS

Be sure to cover all of the information needed to fill out the police report later. Act interested and attentive.
Don't ask questions that introduce an element that the witness hasn't mentioned such as the pulling of a gun.
Don't apologize for taking notes.
Don't pressure the witness or accuse him or her of lying.
Learn to read body language



HOW GOOD OF A WITNESS ARE YOU?

How credible are witnesses? Do witnesses really remember what they saw in motor vehicle accidents? What affects the memory of a witness?

According to a report in the *St. Petersburg Times*, dateline Los Angeles, "Those who study memory are becoming increasingly unwilling to trust it." Researcher Henry Roediger, at the American Psychological Association, noted that experiments with college cadets at Rice University in Houston indicate that it's quite easy to introduce false memories. "People confidently remember events that never happened to them," he said.

GETTING AT THE TRUTH

Still quoting from the *St. Petersburg Times* article, "When [Roediger] showed subjects a film and then later a written version of the same story with minor changes, they failed to notice the discrepancies. Later, when asked what they'd seen on film, they reported the version they'd read."

If witness #1 sees an accident and later reads an account of the same accident by witness #2, will that written account affect the recollection of witness #1? Psychiatrists claim that victims of terrifying incidents are particularly susceptible to memory mistakes because the horror and confusion interferes with the memory process.

"When a witness on the stand says, 'I really, really remember this,' it's compelling testimony," Roediger said. "However, what we're seeing is that people say, 'I really, really remember' something that never happened."



Throughout the 20th century, improvements and innovations have been made in police transportation, communications, weaponry, laboratory facilities, and other areas discussed below.

CRIME LABORATORY

Because solutions to many crimes are found through the application of physical and biological sciences, the crime laboratory is of great value to law enforcement officers. Police officers or specially trained evidence technicians identify, collect, and preserve physical evidence at crime scenes during the initial phases of an investigation.

Historical Perspective

An early version of crime lab technology was practiced by the Babylonians. These ancient crime fighters pressed fingerprints into clay to identify the author of cuneiform writings and to protect against forgery. Fingerprints were also used by the Chinese at an early date for purposes of identification. The concept of comparison and identification of handwriting was established in Roman times, as is evidenced by the Code of Justinian of the Eastern Roman Empire, first enacted in AD 529.

TRANSPORTATION

Police mobility is crucial to crime prevention. Police officers must have the capability to move safely and swiftly to their designated locations. Police transportation activities center around the acquisition, use, maintenance, cost and safety of a variety of vehicles.

Historical Perspective

The automobile, first used in police work in Akron, Ohio, in 1899, became the basis of police transportation in the 20th century. Closely linked with it was the adoption of radio communication.



COMMUNICATIONS

Communications in a police agency are the lifeline of the organization. Most police department communications systems have three parts: the telephone system, command and control operations, and radio communications. Though communications systems differ among departments throughout the country because of variations in staffing and funding, they all aim to reduce crime through rapid and accurate communication with the public.

Historical Perspective

Perhaps the single most important invention in the development of police communications was the transistor, which led to the development of small, lightweight, reliable radio transmitter-receivers in the 1950's. Until then, police signal systems consisted of whistles, raps on the pavement with a nightstick or baton, and the flashing of lights. In 1849, the central police station at Scotland Yard and the district police stations of London were connected by a telegraph line.

POLICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Another staff service, the information system, can also significantly affect efforts to reduce crime. Such a system consists of three components: reporting, collection and recording of crime data, and information storage and retrieval. Reporting calls for thorough and precise reporting of all crimes that come to the department's attention. Collection and recording of crime data helps to evaluate crime conditions and the effectiveness of police operations. Information storage and retrieval, the third part of police information systems, supports police in the field by providing quick and accurate criminal information on request.

Historical Perspective

Modern police methods began to develop in Europe by the 18th century and were reinforced in the 19th century by a great number of technological advances. When the British Parliament enacted the reforms of Robert Peel in 1829, the importance of keeping comprehensive police records was recognized.



WEAPONRY

There have been few innovations in weaponry. The nightstick (club) and firearm, invariably adaptations of military weapons, remained virtually unchallenged in the police arsenal until the 1960s, when chemicals, tranquilizing darts, light/sound-energy techniques, and other devices appeared.

A PROFESSIONAL PURSUIT

Although it was as recently as the early 1960s that police technology became recognized as a distinct academic and scientific discipline, the proliferation of professional publications, educational programs, workshops, and international conferences, reveals the growing importance attached to the technical aspects of police work.



THE COMPUTER AGE

The modern computer has revolutionized information-handling techniques, as well as our ability to catch crooks! Manual filing systems have been superseded by computers that operate from central geographic points, storing data and making it instantaneously and accurately available to many police constituents.

Advances in computer networking, permit the linking of many police and investigative databases and make possible the development of national criminal investigation systems. Interpol is an example of an international computer network that coordinates the exchange of criminal intelligence to aid police agencies in searching for fugitives or missing persons or property.

Computers improve...

Public safety by making more timely, accurate, and complete information concerning offenders available statewide to all criminal justice agencies and to individual decision-makers in the system including police officers, judges, and corrections officers.

Decision-making by increasing the availability of statistical measures for evaluating public policy.

Productivity of existing staff by reducing redundant data collection and input efforts among the agencies and by reducing or eliminating paper-based processing.



IT'S ALL ON THE PLATE

With the advancements in computer technology, law enforcement agencies have become sophisticated in sharing information. Now, when a trooper stops your automobile, he can call in your plate and determine almost immediately if there are any outstanding warrants or violations. This also helps officers to identify potentially dangerous criminals.

ROBOCOP ON THE DESKTOP

In addition to serving as a depository and dispenser of information, the computer can provide:

- statistical analysis for research and management
- development of intelligence data bases and analysis systems
- assistance in the analysis of physical evidence including fingerprints
- facilitation of swift document retrieval

AT YOUR FINGER TIPS

Using traditional manual methods, fingerprint examiners have to make visual comparisons of thousands of individual 10-digit fingerprint cards in order to make a positive identification. The development of a computerized fingerprint search system took more than 20 years of industry-wide research.

In January 1996, Lockheed Martin Information Systems (LMIS) was awarded a 6-year contract with the FBI to design and field an automatic fingerprint recognition system. The FBI's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) rapidly and accurately searches a national database of more than 400 million criminal fingerprints.

HIGH-TECH HOODS

Computers help to prevent crime but they also create criminal opportunities. Brandon Kessler ran his business from a trailer park in Bellflower, CA, with his two teenage sons helping him to man the constantly ringing phone and to write down orders. Then Kessler went high-tech. He added phone lines and hooked one of them to a Pentium-based PC, allowing his customers to place orders directly into the computer. That not only eliminated the need for a full-time order-taker but also provided Kessler with a searchable database of all his customers and their orders, reducing errors and arming him with marketing data.

Three years later, in 1995, Kessler was clearing half a million a year and had moved the six PCs with which he was now running his business into his spacious, new home. It was a well-run operation, but also illegal.

Kessler (not his real name) was selling electronic devices that enabled his customers to "steal" premium cable television shows. Eventually, police were able to arrest the prospering entrepreneur and pulled the plug on his humming bank of PCs. "The operation was ingenious," says Detective Richard Hiles, of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (L.A.S.D.), with equal parts of disgust and admiration.

Kessler represents one of the fastest-growing breeds of entrepreneur: the wired criminal. For years organized crime rings, including the U.S. Mafia and Colombian drug cartels, have taken advantage of new communications and information technology. Lately, smaller crime operations have begun to take advantage of increasingly inexpensive high-tech tools. Enlisting everything from spreadsheets to E-mail to personal digital assistants, these small-time hoods are streamlining their businesses and communicating more effectively, and privately, with suppliers and customers.

The rush of local chop-shop operators and drug dealers turning "techie" has left police departments scurrying to reengineer their forces. In the past few years, hundreds of local police departments have formed computer crime squads to handle the rising number of cases involving computer evidence and other forms of technology, once considered rare incidents. "The use of technology for crime is a fast-moving train, and we're running alongside, trying to keep up," says Sergeant Larry Balich, of the L.A.S.D.'s computer crime unit.





FORENSIC SCIENCE

Although we think of forensic science as a tool to solve violent crimes, it can also be used to detect forgeries, trace smuggled material, detect illegal materials from drugs to endangered animal skins. Forensic science includes a broad range of sciences with a vast number of applications, including:

The analysis of bloodstains or traces of other body fluids (such as semen or spittle) that may indicate some of the characteristics of the offender.

Microscopic or chemical analysis of fibers to prove that fibers found on the victim or at the scene of the crime are similar to those in clothing, or some other fabric, associated with the suspect.

Chemical and genetic comparison of hair samples to those of the suspect.

Microscopic or chemical analysis of many inorganic substances, such as glass, paper, and paint.

PHOTOCOPIERS

If a photocopy is found at the scene of a murder, it is possible to determine the exact copier that created the photocopy. If that copy machine happens to be in a suspect's home or office, the evidence can lead to conviction. But how can police distinguish one copier from another?

Photocopiers are like typewriters and printers, they leave their own distinguishing fingerprint on the copies that they produce. Laser printers use the same type of process to print a page. With a photocopier, the original document is placed on the glass. Then, by the use of reflected light, the document is exposed onto a drum that is covered with a photosensitive material. The image of that document exists on the drum as an invisible positive photoelectric charge. Negatively charged toner, the messy black stuff, is drizzled onto the drum, where it sticks only to the positively charged areas to create a visible image. Paper, with a positive charge, passes through the drum, causing the negatively charged toner to transfer to the paper. The toner is then heat sealed to the paper, creating the printed copy.

There are many ways to match a page back to a photocopier or laser printer. The paper itself can yield many clues. Look for marks from the belts, pinchers, rollers and gears that physically move the paper through a machine. Toner can have unique characteristics in its chemical composition. Also, look at how the toner was placed on and fused to the paper. Toner may clump up on the drum, transferring blobs of toner at a time to the printed page. Marks on the optics (glass, lenses, mirrors) used to transfer or create an image on paper might contain unique defects (such as scratches) that will render anomalous markings on the printed page.

LOOK CLOSE

Hairs, which are composed primarily of the protein keratin, can be defined as slender outgrowths of the skin of mammals. Each species of animal possesses hair with characteristic length, color, shape, root appearance, and internal microscopic features that distinguish one animal from another.

Considerable variability also exists in the types of hairs that are found on the body of an animal. In humans, hairs found on the head, pubic region, arms, legs, and other body areas have characteristics that can determine their origin. On animals, hair types include coarse outer hairs or guard hairs, the finer fur hairs, tactile hairs such as whiskers, and other hairs that originate from the tail or mane of an animal.

Because hairs can be transferred during physical contact, their presence can associate a

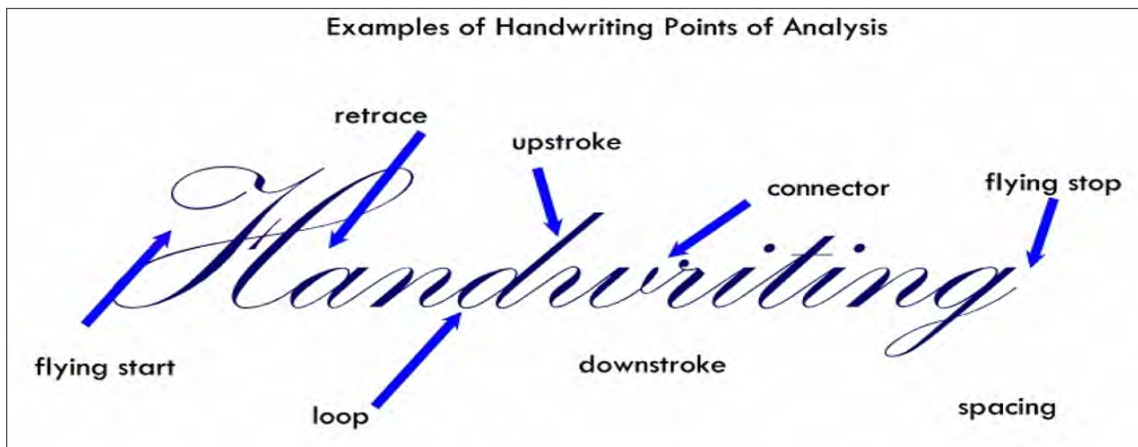
suspect to a victim or a suspect/victim to a crime scene. The types of hair recovered and the condition and number of hairs found impact their value as evidence in a criminal investigation. Comparison of the microscopic characteristics of questioned hairs to known hair samples helps to determine whether a transfer may have occurred.

HANDWRITING ANALYSIS

You are all Forensic Scientists. Your specific expertise is in document examination. Under what circumstances might it be important to verify the origin of a document or the author of a handwritten note?

First a clarification, Forensic handwriting analysis is not the same as Graphology -- the study of handwriting to determine one's personality traits. True handwriting analysis involves the painstaking examination of the design, shape and structure of handwriting to determine authorship of a given handwriting sample. The basic principle underlying handwriting analysis is that no two people write the exact same thing in the exact same way.

Handwriting analysis looks at letter formations, connecting strokes between the letters, upstrokes, retraces, down strokes, spacing, baseline, curves, size, distortions, hesitations and a number of other characteristics. By examining these details and variations in a questioned sample and comparing them to a sample of known authorship, a determination can be made as to whether or not the authorship is genuine.





RIFLING

Consisting of the lands and grooves that spiral down the gun barrel, rifling exists as part of the manufacturing process of the firearm and serves to put spin on the bullet, giving it a straighter trajectory (much the same way a quarterback puts spin on a football).

- When the gunpowder in the cartridge is ignited, it forces the bullet down the gun barrel, expanding the soft lead into the lands and grooves.
- As the bullet passes down the barrel, microscopic scratches from the lands and grooves mark the bullet.
- The scratch marks on the bullet match the scratch marks in the barrel of the gun that fired it, to the exclusion of all other weapons.

BULLET MATCHING

Certain parts of a firearm mark the bullet and the cartridge. Rifling gives the bullet a signature marking that is unique to the weapon that fired it. Matching the bullet to the gun is tested in the lab by firing a bullet through the suspect weapon. The test fired bullet is then compared under a comparison microscope, side by side, to the bullet recovered from the crime scene. Both bullets are rotated until the striations can be made to line up, showing a match. If the striations cannot be lined up, the result is negative.



TOOLMARK IDENTIFICATION

Identifying characteristics between a tool, such as a pry bar, and the object on which it was used, such as a door frame. Imprint evidence, in 2-D or 3-D form, is another type of toolmark identification.

THREE DIMENSIONAL IMPRESSIONS

Three dimensional impressions are made when an object presses into something soft that retains the impression of that object. Tire marks are an example of 3-D imprints.

Let's say there is a bank robbery. The perpetrators parked behind the bank. As they fled, they unknowingly left behind incriminating clues.

Wheel base is the distance between the two front wheels and the distance between the front and rear wheels. Forensic scientists have charted out these distances and can use this chart to narrow down the make of the car.

The tread design itself can narrow down the list of possible cars as well. There are books that contain images of every type of tire imprint, just for this purpose. The individual wear developed from use will show up in the impression, allowing for identification of a single car, to the exclusion of all others. These marks will also tell which way the car was facing, how it was pulled out and in what direction.

TWO DIMENSIONAL IMPRESSIONS

Two dimensional impressions are made when an object transfers an image onto a surface or when an object comes into contact with a surface that is coated and removes some of that coating. An example of the first type of 2-D print would be your step after you've stepped into spilled paint. The paint coats the bottom of your shoe when you step in it. It is then transferred to another surface when you step down. The second type of imprint occurred when you stepped into the spilled paint. You removed some of the paint, creating a negative image of the bottom of your shoe in the paint spill.

FIREARM FUNCTION TESTING

It is not uncommon in a shooting investigation for a suspect or victim to claim that a firearm, for some reason, accidentally discharged during a scuffle or handling. For this reason, every firearm that is received into the laboratory as being suspect in a shooting, must be examined and function tested.

Function testing is an examination of a firearm's mechanical condition and operation, including testing of the safety features to determine if they function as the manufacturer intended. These tests also determine the amount of trigger pull that is required to cause the firearm to discharge and to determine if it is capable of accidentally discharging without the trigger being pulled, or of being fired at all.



Microscopic scratches from the lands and grooves mark the bullet



CONNECTING WITH KIDS

Cadet Handouts

DIVISION C



PROTECTING OUR RIGHTS

The U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights provides basic protections including: the right to refuse to testify against oneself, the right to confront one's accusers and the right to a trial by jury. State legislatures can pass laws governing how criminal procedures work in their jurisdictions, but these laws cannot reduce the protections offered by the Bill of Rights.

Oftentimes, the courts must determine the constitutionality of a specific action taken by a police officer. The Fourth Amendment offers citizens protection against unreasonable search and seizure, but considering the circumstances of some search situations (covered in lesson 26), this law can be difficult to apply.

WHEN IS A SEARCH A VIOLATION?

A police officer is frisking a suspect on the street and feels a hard object in the suspect's pocket. Suspecting that the object is a weapon, the officer has the right to reach into the pocket. He does, and he finds cigarette box and a packet of heroin.

This action by the police officer -- reaching into the pocket -- would be deemed a permissible search under the rulings of most courts (he acted in the name of safety), and the heroin could be admitted as evidence. However, if the object was soft and obviously not a weapon, then reaching into the suspect's pocket could be deemed an illegal search, in which case the heroin wouldn't be admitted.

WHAT ARE THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution in the form of amendments. The chief purpose of the amendments was to protect the rights of individuals from government interference. The following amendments are some of the many included in the Bill of Rights.

First Amendment: Promises freedom of religion, freedoms of speech and the press, the right to assemble, and the right to petition government.

Second Amendment: Assures the right to form a militia and to keep and bear arms.

Fourth Amendment: Protects against unreasonable search and seizure.

Fifth Amendment: Prevents trial for a serious crime without indictment by a grand jury. Says that no one can be forced to testify against her/himself, or punished without due process of law. People must be paid for property taken for public use.

Sixth Amendment: Gives people the right to a speedy trial, to legal counsel, and to confront their accusers.

Seventh Amendment: Gives people the right to a jury trial in civil suits exceeding \$20.

Eighth Amendment: Protects against excessive bail (money to release a person from jail), stiff fines, and cruel and unusual punishment.

Ninth Amendment: Because there are so many basic human rights, not all of them could be listed in the Constitution. This amendment states that the rights that are enumerated cannot infringe upon rights that are not listed in the Constitution.

Tenth Amendment: States that powers not given to the federal government by the Constitution belong to the states or the people.



The Bill of Rights protects many of the things we take for granted: freedom of speech, religion and the right to vote.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

In the United States, we have a great tradition of laws that protect citizens from the abuse of power by the government. For example, there are laws that limit the manner in which police officers may question those suspected committing a crime.

Talking with the police, whether you are a suspect in a crime or not, can be intimidating for any number of reasons. You may fear that past criminal actions will make you a suspect, that your response will be misinterpreted, or that you will unwittingly point a finger at a friend or relative. Consider the following:

The Fifth Amendment of the Constitution ensures that you don't have to incriminate yourself in a criminal investigation: "No person . . . shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself"

The Sixth Amendment guarantees you the right to have a lawyer present during police questioning: "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense."

HOLLYWOOD VS. THE LAW

Is *Double Jeopardy* really a license to kill?

Among the clauses in the Fifth Amendment is this well-known provision: "nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb." This provision, known as the double jeopardy clause, protects defendants from harassment by preventing them from being put on trial more than once for the same offense.

In other words, a defendant can only be brought once to criminal court (by the government) and once to civil court (by members of the public) for the same crime.

For instance, after O.J. Simpson was acquitted by the government of murdering his ex-wife and her friend, their relatives filed a civil suit

against him for actual and punitive damages caused by the killings. The civil suits raised no double jeopardy issues, even though punitive damages are a type of punishment, and Simpson was held civilly liable for the deaths.

NOW, ABOUT THAT MOVIE?

The movie *Double Jeopardy* shows a woman planning to shoot her husband in a public square. Since she's already (wrongly) been convicted of his murder, she assumes that she can't be prosecuted for it again. Is she safe in her assumption? And another thing -- could she have been found guilty of the murder the first time around in spite of the fact that no body was ever found?



ANSWER:

We look to Hollywood to give us fantasy, and the premise underlying the movie *Double Jeopardy* is just that--a fantasy. In the movie, the heroine is convicted of killing her husband who is still alive. The movie tells us that she cannot be convicted of killing him again, so she is free to murder him in broad daylight.

In reality, if our heroine kills the nasty husband now, she can be prosecuted, because the murder would take place at a different time and place than the non-murder for which she was earlier convicted; therefore, it would be a different crime subject to its own trial.

As to the second question: Although it is rare, people can be convicted of murder without the body. The prosecutor can use circumstantial evidence -- for example, the fact that the victim has been missing and never contacted her loved ones -- to prove that the victim is dead. If it weren't for this rule of evidence, potential murderers would have an all-too-easy way of avoiding prosecution: by hiding the body.



WHAT IS AN ARREST AND WHEN IS IT LEGAL?

An arrest occurs when police officers take a suspect into custody. An arrest is complete the moment the suspect is no longer free to walk away from the arresting police officer.

The U.S. Constitution's Fourth Amendment authorizes arrests only if the police have "probable cause" to believe that a crime was committed and that the suspect did it. The probable cause requirement restrains the power of the police to deprive people of liberty. It prevents the random roundup of "undesirables" that sometimes occurs in other countries.

PROBABLE CAUSE

To establish probable cause, police officers must be able to point to the objective factual circumstances that led them to believe that a suspect committed a crime.

A police officer can't establish probable cause by saying something like, "I just had a hunch that the defendant was a burglar."

In general, probable cause requires more than a "mere suspicion" that a suspect committed a crime, but less than a certainty that a suspect is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. In the abstract, a firm definition of probable cause is impossible. The Fourth Amendment doesn't provide a definition, so it's up to judges to interpret the meaning of probable cause on a case-by-case basis.

A police officer may be sincere in believing that enough factual information to constitute probable cause exists. But if a judge examines that same information and disagrees, then probable cause does not exist -- or did not exist, if the question is being decided after the arrest occurred.

Probable cause to arrest may have existed at the time of the arrest, even if the police later turn out to be wrong. In this situation, probable cause protects the police against a civil suit for false arrest if the charges are later dismissed or the defendant is acquitted at trial.



MIRANDA: BEYOND THE BIG SCREEN

The Fifth Amendment protects citizens from self incrimination and requires that law enforcement officers read the Miranda Rights to apprehended suspects. You may recognize the first couple lines, but do you know the entire statement?

The following is a minimal Miranda warning, as outlined in the 1963 *Miranda v Arizona* case.

You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to be speak to an attorney, and to have an attorney present during any questioning. If you cannot afford a lawyer, one will be provided for you at government expense.

On television and in motion pictures, it seems like officers are always Mirandizing someone. They especially like to Mirandize suspects immediately after they arrest them, preferably while putting on the cuffs. This is simply a device to dramatize the arrest.



WHAT REALLY HAPPENS IF THE POLICE FAIL TO READ A SUSPECT HIS RIGHTS?

Many people believe that if they are arrested and not "read their rights," they can escape punishment. Not true. If the police fail to read a suspect his or her rights, it simply means that the police cannot use anything the suspect says as evidence against the suspect at trial.

It doesn't matter whether an interrogation occurs in a jail or at the scene of a crime, on a busy downtown street or the middle of an open field: If a person is in custody (deprived of his or her freedom of action in any significant way), the police must give a Miranda warning if they want to question the suspect and use the suspect's answers as evidence at trial.

If, however, the person is not in police custody, no Miranda warning is required and anything the person says can be used at trial if the person is later charged with a crime. This exception most often comes up when the police stop someone on the street to question him or her about a recent crime and/or the person blurts out a confession before the police have an opportunity to deliver the warning.

FRUIT OF THE POISONOUS TREE

As mentioned, without a Miranda warning, nothing a person says in response to a custodial questioning can be used as evidence against the person at his or her trial. In addition, there is also something called the "fruit of the poisonous tree" rule. If the police find evidence as a result of an interrogation that violates the Miranda rule, that evidence is also inadmissible at trial.

For example, if a suspect tells the police where a weapon is hidden and it turns out that the suspect provided this information in response to improper questioning, the police will not be able to use the weapon as evidence unless the police can prove that they would have found the weapon without the suspect's statements.

POLICE CANNOT CROSS THE LINE

Information that is voluntarily disclosed to a police officer (after the person has been properly warned) is generally admissible at trial. The key word is "voluntary." Police officers are not allowed to use physical force or psychological coercion to get a suspect to talk to them.

The kind of bullying that many police departments employ in other countries is and should never be tolerated in America. If police officers obtain information through any of these illegal means, our courts will not permit the information to be used at trial. In addition, under the rule known as "the fruit of the poisonous tree," any evidence that the police obtain as the result of a coerced statement is equally inadmissible.



L39 BOOKING PROCEDURES



A BODY SEARCH

Police departments have strict Standards of Procedures concerning body searches. As an officer, you apply the handcuffs to the suspect first. Then search the entire left side followed by the right side. Ask the suspect what is in their pockets before searching inside the pockets. Keep the suspect off balance to insure safety.

ARREST REPORT

Reports must be accurate and concise! Consider what you have already learned about the importance and detail of report writing.

FINGERPRINTING

Most major police forces maintain collections of fingerprints. According to the British standard, if the sets of fingerprints share at least 16 characteristics, then you can be virtually certain that they are from the same person. Historically, searching fingerprint collections was a time-consuming manual task based on various systems of classification. Modern computerization of fingerprint collections makes the task much easier these days.

LIABILITY

This includes the preparation of a property envelope in which a prisoner's personal property (including personal items like wallet and keys) is kept and documented. Prisoner detainment forms, which document the state of the prisoner every half hour via videotape, must also be completed.

TELEPHONE CALLS

Any person under arrest is afforded an opportunity to make a telephone call to any person that he or she may choose, without undue delay. They may call a family member, a friend, an attorney, or anyone else who can help. The police have a right to complete their booking procedure before the call is made.

ROUTINE BOOKING QUESTIONS

When a person is arrested, there are certain questions that are asked as a matter of routine, usually as part of the booking process. A prisoner's answers to such questions are exempt from Miranda because most routine booking questions are not likely to elicit incriminating responses.

As a general rule, a question will be deemed a "routine booking question" if it seeks basic identifying data or biographical information that is necessary to complete the booking or pretrial services process. Questions falling into this category typically include inquiries into the suspect's name, address, date of birth, physical description, telephone number, occupation, social security number, employment history, arrest record, spouse's name, and parents' names.



LIMITS TO ROUTINE BOOKING QUESTIONS

On the other hand, questions that go beyond what is required to complete the booking process will not be considered "routine booking questions." For example, in *People v. Morrison*, the officer who was booking a murder suspect asked, "Who are you accused of killing?" The suspect responded, "I killed my sister-in-law." The officer testified that his question was a fairly standard one when booking a murder suspect because of the possibility of retaliation if the victim had friends or relatives in the jail.

Nevertheless, the court ruled the question was not a routine booking question because it went "well beyond the type of neutral questioning permissible in a booking interview."

THE "LINE-UP"

Poor line-up identification procedures can lead to increased risk of false identification or inflated confidence. Here are rules to follow to conducting a line-up that avoids mistaken identity.

- All persons in the line-up should be of the same general age, race, and physical appearance. Any movements, gestures, or verbal statements that are necessary should be done "uniformly."
- All conversation between the law enforcement officer and the witnesses should be "restricted to only indispensable direction," and in all cases "nothing should be said to the witness to suggest the suspect is standing in the particular line-up."
- If more than one witness views the line-up, they should not be allowed to discuss among themselves anything about the lineup, or their identifications, or non-identifications.
- All efforts should be made to prevent a witness from viewing any photographs of the suspect prior to the line-up. The person who conducts the line-up or photo spread should not be aware of which member of the line-up or photo spread is the suspect.
- Eyewitnesses should be told explicitly that the person in question might not be in the line-up or photo spread; therefore, they should not feel that they must make an identification. They should also be told that the person administering the line-up does not know which person is the suspect in the case.
- The suspect should not stand out in the line-up or photo spread as being different from the distracters based on the eyewitness's previous description of the culprit or based on other factors that would draw extra attention to the suspect. The suspect will stand out if she/he is the only one dressed in the type of clothes worn by the culprit.





WHAT IS AN INTERROGATION?

If a person is in custody, including the backseat of a patrol car, and he is not free to leave and did not voluntarily come to you to tell you what you want to know – then, by definition, any conversation you have with him is an interrogation.

WHY INTERROGATE?

While some of strategies used in interrogation might seem sneaky, remember what might be at stake: the identity of a murder suspect or the location of a lost child. Regardless of the seriousness of the crime, a police interrogator must never forget that confessions must be "voluntary" and given of "free will."

TIPS FOR GETTING AT THE TRUTH

Skillful interrogation is developed through experience over time. Your questions depend of how the previous ones were answered. Interrogation is really an interplay between two people. You have to play it by ear. You have to think on your feet. There is no sure-fire formula, but some principles hold true:

Relax

First, establish a rapport with the subject, small talk helps. Begin asking minor questions. Get the subject accustomed to answering your questions. Minimizing the moral seriousness of the offense, particularly in sex cases, may encourage the subject to talk. For this reason, never use words like "kill," "steal," and "confess." Use "shoot" or "stab," "take," and "tell the truth." Don't accuse the person of lying, ask for clarifications of certain points or say, "you haven't told me the whole story."

Classic Pitfalls

A sharp police interrogator will pick up on things the suspect might not realize that they said. A classic pitfall is making excessive statements of truth such as, "I swear on my mother's grave," or "there's no way I could have possibly done that." These statements strongly suggest that the suspect is lying, as do challenges like: "If you think I've done it, then charge me and we'll sort it out in court." Bargaining ploys are another give away: "If I admit it, can I have bail?"



Desperate to Obtain Information

Suspects are often desperate to obtain information regarding their immediate future - this is only natural. The suspect may say: "What will happen to the person who did this when you finally catch them?" Again, this strongly suggests that the suspect has much to hide.

Furniture and the Interviewer

The power of persuasion is greater when the interviewer removes the barrier of the desk that creates a division of "their" space and "suspect's" space. It is common for interviewers to touch the suspect in a gesture of support and friendship. It is not unusual for a suspect to accept the hand of friendship in such a situation and confess. It might be better to dress in conservative civilian clothes, rather than in uniform. Treating people with respect, even suspected murderers, can aid in eliciting their cooperation. Take off the subject's handcuffs. Another officer can observe from outside through a one-way glass for safety.

The Silent Treatment

The interviewer will often fall silent, putting pressure on you to fill in these "pregnant pauses."

Expressions of Approval

Offer expressions of approval, both verbal and non verbal. Give verbal compliments such as "You're no fool", etc. Non-verbal compliments—a little shake of the head as if to say that I admire you for saying that—will also to make the suspect feel good and encourage further dialogue.

The Ultimate Weapon: Lie Detector

The most dramatic gain in interrogation technology is the polygraph, or so-called lie detector. This instrument records physiological phenomena such as blood pressure, pulse rate, and respiration of a human subject as he answers questions put to him by an operator. The data is then used as the basis for making a judgment as to whether or not the subject was lying.

The first modern polygraph was constructed in 1921 by John A. Larson, a medical cadet at the University of California, working with a member of the local police department. Larson's instrument was capable of continuously recording blood pressure, pulse and respiration; since it recorded these three conditions simultaneously it was called a polygraph.

Limited Results

Even though the polygraph has been formally and successfully used in police intelligence and security investigation since 1924, there is still no complete agreement by psychologists as to its validity. Furthermore, the results of a polygraph test are not always judicially acceptable. Despite these qualifications, the polygraph has proved an invaluable aid to police interrogation and the development of investigative leads.



O.J. & the Lie Detector

It was reported that O.J. Simpson had in fact consented to a lie detector test at the time of his police interrogation following the murders of Nicole Brown and Ron Goldman. However, the trial judge excluded the lie detector testimony and Simpson insisted that he never took a lie detector test, despite harsh questioning by plaintiffs' attorney Daniel Petrocelli. The lawyer said Simpson did take a test, which he failed with a minus 22, indicating "extreme deception."

Petrocelli's line of questioning led Simpson's attorneys to call for a mistrial, but the motion was denied. The judge did issue special instructions to the jurors. "There is no evidence Simpson took a lie detector test, there is no evidence of a score, there is no evidence of what the score means," the judge told them. "You must treat the subject as though you never heard of it."

L41 ORDER IN THE COURT!



The justice system in the United States consists of three parts: POLICE are the officers who find the infraction and gather the evidence. JUDICIAL includes the prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges who determine guilt or innocence and impose sentences on those convicted. PENAL provides incarceration to those who must check in to the iron hotel staffed by corrections officers.

Once you detect or discover the crime, you gather the evidence, take suspects into custody, and if you think you have a case, you file charges. Right? Almost.

In filing charges, you recommend to the prosecutor that the charges be filed. It is the prosecutor who actually files charges. When the prosecutor accepts the case from you, it then becomes the prosecutor's case, not yours. You did all the work up until this point and how well you did your work directly influences the presentation of the case in court and what the findings might be. When you take the case to the prosecutor, there's an overlapping of two parts if the justice system.

More police work may be required to complete the case before it is presented in court. You will be required to appear and testify as to your actions, discoveries and findings. At this point, you are a witness.

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF TRIALS: CRIMINAL AND CIVIL.

In a **criminal trial**, the government is prosecuting an individual for an offense that threatens the security of specific citizens or society as a whole. Usually, criminal trials involve actions taken as a result of malicious intent, although cases of extreme negligence can also be considered criminal. **Civil trials** are disputes between two parties. In both instances, the person that charges are being brought against is the defendant. In criminal trials, the government is the prosecution. In civil trials, the party initiating the action is called the plaintiff.



THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF COURTS: FEDERAL AND STATE

The justice system in the United States is one of the most unique in the world. It consists of two separate levels of courts, state and federal, that can peacefully co-exist under the concept of federalism. The type of court that a case is tried in depends on the law (state or federal) that was allegedly violated.

Most of the laws that govern our day-to-day living are state laws. Violations of federal law include offenses involving federal government employees, crimes committed across state lines (for example, kidnapping or evading arrest), and fraud involving the national government (such as income tax or postal fraud).

DIFFERENT COURTS HEAR DIFFERENT TYPES OF CASES

Even if you determine that a state (not federal) court has the power to hear your case, you must check to see whether the state has a specialized court to handle your case's subject matter. Most states divide up their trial courts according to how much money in damages the plaintiff is seeking and what the case is about.



STATE COURTS THAT SPECIALIZE ACCORDING TO THE PLAINTIFF'S DESIRED RELIEF

When states divide up their trial courts' business according to the plaintiff's desired relief, they typically consider the amount of money and the type of remedy a plaintiff seeks. For example, a court may only have the power to award monetary damages up to \$5,000, or may have the power to award monetary damages but not to issue a non-monetary ("extraordinary") remedy, such as an injunction (an order that a defendant do something other than pay money, such as to tear down a fence that encroaches on the plaintiff's property). States use somewhat varied formulas when allocating business to trial courts according to a plaintiff's desired relief. However, the following divisions are typical:

- Small claims courts, hearing cases involving up to \$5,000.
- Courts for medium-sized claims, perhaps limited to cases involving up to \$25,000.
- Courts for all cases involving higher amounts, or involving requests for injunctions or other non-monetary remedies.

Terminology for different court divisions varies from one state to another. For example, a few states refer to their highest level trial courts as "supreme courts," while other states refer to them as "superior," "district" or "county" courts. Check your state's court rules if you are uncertain about which level of court has the power to hear your case.

STATE COURTS THAT SPECIALIZE ACCORDING TO A CASE'S SUBJECT MATTER

Many courts specialize in hearing certain types of cases regardless of the dollar amount of the case or whether a plaintiff seeks non-monetary relief. Specialization by subject matter allows judges and other court personnel to build expertise and to quickly handle a certain type of case.

For example, a particular state may have specialized Family Law Courts (hearing divorce, child support and related matters), Probate or Surrogate Courts (hearing guardianship cases, determining the validity of wills and trusts and distributing the property of deceased persons) and, in a few states, even Landlord-Tenant Courts. If a state has set up a specialized court to hear your type of case, that is the court to which your case will be assigned regardless of how much money you seek or of whether you seek a non-monetary remedy.



L42 JUVENILE/DRUG COURT



Treated Differently from Adults

In the United States, juveniles involved with the law are treated differently from adults; however, this was not always the case. Earlier in our history, children were thrown into jails alongside adults. Long prison terms and corporal punishment (striking the juvenile's body) were common. Some children were even sentenced to death for minor crimes.

History of Teen Justice

In the mid-nineteenth century, reformers began to argue that the failure of the family was the cause of delinquent behavior. A separate juvenile court was created to assume the responsibility that was previously the parents' job. Instead of punishing young people through the adult system, a separate juvenile court would seek to rehabilitate them, trying to help them learn community values.

Hearings are closed to the public to protect the youth's identity. Since its inception, the juvenile justice system has continued to be defined in part by the tension between a "humanitarian" philosophy (rehabilitation) and a "control" philosophy (punishment). This has played a major role in determining the system's practices.

What is Drug Court?

Drug Court is a special kind of court given the responsibility of handling cases involving drug-using offenders. This program speeds up the prosecution process by hearing cases within ten days of arrest and starting treatment as soon as possible. A minimum of one year's participation is required. During this time, offenders are on probation and are subject to the rules of the Probation Department. Upon successful completion of the program, offenders generally have their case dismissed.



History of Drug Court

Since the first drug court was established in 1989 in Miami, Florida, the number of national drug courts has grown rapidly.

946 Drug Courts in Operation

547 Adult Drug Courts

245 Juvenile Drug Courts

59 Family Drug Courts

14 Combination Drug Courts

The Success of Drug Courts

The success of the drug court system is well documented:

Drug courts provide more comprehensive supervision of the drug-using offender than other forms of community supervision.

Drug use and criminal behavior are substantially reduced while clients are participating in drug court.

Criminal behavior of participants is lower after program participation, especially for graduates.

Drug courts generate cost savings, at least in the short term, from reduced jail/prison use, reduced criminality and lower criminal justice system costs: \$10 savings for every \$1 spent on drug court.



Drug courts have been quite successful in bridging the gap between the court and the treatment/public health systems and spurring greater cooperation among the various agencies and personnel within the criminal justice system, as well as between the criminal justice system and the community.

Is Drug Court a “Soft on Crime” Program?

Drug courts control participants’ drug usage and activity through frequent drug testing, intensive case management supervision, judicial monitoring, and immediate sanctions that include terms of incarceration in response to program violations. Without Drug Court, this same population often receives little jail time, less supervision, and minimal drug testing or treatment, giving these offenders little reason to change their behaviors.

Who is Eligible for Drug Court?

- Drug Court is intended for male and female drug abuse offenders who meet the following criteria:
- No more than one prior felony conviction
- No more than five prior contempt charges
- No previous arrest or conviction for drug trafficking or distribution of drugs
- No violent misdemeanor criminal history in the past five years or violent felony in the past 10 years
- Agreement between the arresting police department and the prosecutor that the client is appropriate for the program



Shouldn't Serious Offenders Be Excluded from Drug Courts?

The most serious offenders are typically sent directly to state prisons. Serious offenders who are not sent to state prisons may be given up to a year in the county jail. Once released from jail, the drug court program provides the most intensive and comprehensive control of the offender's drug usage and criminality available. Typically that involves monitoring by the drug court judge, weekly supervision by probation officers, and daily drug tests and treatment sessions.

Will Drug Courts Provide More Jail Space for Violent Criminals?

With “Three-Strikes-You're-Out” statutes proliferating and long-term incarceration for serious offenders increasing, Drug Court programs are needed to free up limited prison space for violent and habitual criminals.

Do Drug Courts Save Money?

Incarceration of drug-using offenders costs between \$20,000 and \$50,000 per person per year. The capital costs of building a prison cell can be as much as \$80,000. In contrast, a comprehensive Drug Court system typically costs less than \$2,500 annually for each offender.



AN ANATOMY OF A CRIMINAL TRIAL

For most felony proceedings, the trial occurs accordingly:

Judge or jury. The defense decides whether it wants the case tried by a judge or a jury (the prosecution can't require a jury trial).

Jury selection. If the trial will be held before a jury, the defense and prosecution select the jury through a question and answer process called "voir dire." In federal courts and many state courts, the judge carries out this process using questions suggested by the attorneys as well as questions that the judge comes up with on his or her own.

Addressing evidence issues. The defense and prosecution request in advance of trial to admit or exclude certain evidence. These requests are called motions "in limine."

Opening statements. The prosecution and then the defense make opening statements to the judge or jury. These statements provide an outline of the case that each side expects to prove. Because neither side wants to look foolish to the jury, the attorneys are careful only to promise what they think they can deliver. In some cases, the defense attorney reserves opening argument until the beginning of the defense case.

Prosecution case-in-chief. The prosecution presents its main case through the direct examination of prosecution witnesses by the prosecutor.

Cross-examination. The defense may cross-examine the prosecution witnesses.

Redirect. The prosecution may reexamine its witnesses.

Prosecution rests. The prosecution finishes presenting its case.

Motion to dismiss. The defense makes a motion to dismiss charges.
(Optional)

Denial of motion to dismiss. Almost always, the judge denies the defense motion to dismiss.

Defense case-in-chief. The defense presents its main case through direct examination of defense witnesses.

Cross-examination. The prosecutor cross-examines the defense witnesses.

Redirect. The defense reexamines the defense witnesses.

Defense rests. The defense finishes presenting its case.



Prosecution rebuttal. The prosecutor offers evidence to refute the defense case.

Settling on Jury Instructions. The prosecution and defense get together with the judge and craft a final set of instructions that the judge will give the jury.

Prosecution closing argument. The prosecution makes its closing argument, summarizing the evidence as the prosecution sees it, and explaining why the jury should render a guilty verdict.

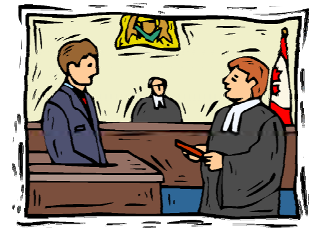
Defense closing argument. The defense makes its closing argument, summarizing the evidence as the defense sees it, and explaining why the jury should render a not guilty verdict or a guilty verdict on a lesser charge.



Jury instructions. The judge instructs the jury about what law to apply to the case and how to carry out its duties. Some judges "pre-instruct" juries, reciting instructions before closing argument or even at the outset of trial.

Jury deliberations. The jury (if it is a jury trial) deliberates and tries to reach a verdict. Most states require unanimous agreement, but Oregon and Louisiana allow convictions with only 10 of 12 votes.

Post-trial motions. If the jury produces a guilty verdict, the defense often makes post-trial motions requesting the judge to override the jury and either grant a new trial or acquit the defendant.



Denial of post-trial motions. Almost always, the judge denies the defense post-trial motions.

Sentencing. Assuming a conviction (a verdict of "guilty"), the judge either sentences the defendant on the spot, or sets sentencing for another day.

RULES REGARDING TRIALS

1. Sixth amendment guarantees a speedy trial (in most states after 120 days, a defendant goes free.)
2. Trial by jury is available (12 persons constitute a jury.)
3. Trial is normally public.

DISCUSS:

Discuss the importance of each step in court procedure. Are there any steps that could be eliminated? What would the consequences be?



The following are some frequently asked questions about how America's courts determine the guilt or innocence of a defendant.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO PROVE GUILT "BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT?"

The prosecutor must convince the judge or jury hearing the case that the defendant is guilty "beyond a reasonable doubt." This standard is very hard to meet. (By contrast, in non-criminal cases, such as an accident or breach of contract, a plaintiff has to prove her case only by a preponderance of the evidence -- just over 50%.)

As a practical matter, the high burden of proof in criminal cases means that judges and jurors are supposed to resolve all doubts about the meaning of the evidence in favor of the defendant. With such a high standard imposed on the prosecutor, a defendant's most common defense is often to argue that there is reasonable doubt--that is, that the prosecutor hasn't done a sufficient job of proving that the defendant is guilty.

IF I'M ACCUSED OF A CRIME, AM I GUARANTEED A TRIAL BY A JURY?

Yes. The U.S. Constitution gives a person accused of a crime the right to be tried by a jury. This right has long been interpreted to mean a 12-person jury that must arrive at a unanimous decision to convict or acquit.

CAN A JURY ACQUIT ME EVEN IF I BROKE THE LAW?

The jury has the ultimate power to decide whether a person is guilty of a crime. As the "conscience of the community," jurors can free a defendant even if they think the defendant actually committed the crime charged. The name for this power is "jury nullification." It has always been a part of our judicial system.

I AM CONFUSED ABOUT WHY A DEFENDANT WOULD CHOOSE TO NOT TESTIFY. IF I WERE INNOCENT, WHY WOULDN'T I WANT TO TAKE THE STAND AND TELL MY STORY?

A criminal defendant has a right not to testify, and jurors will be told that they cannot assume anything negative if the defendant decides to keep quiet. Of course, some jurors do make assumptions and they cast their votes accordingly. On the other hand, there are some excellent reasons why a defendant might remain silent in court:

- If the defendant has previously been convicted of a crime, the prosecutor may be able to bring this fact out if the defendant testifies. Evidence of a previous crime may cause some jurors to think that the defendant is guilty of the current crime, too.
- If the defendant testifies, the prosecutor may be able to bring out other information that tarnishes the defendant's reputation and discredits his testimony.
- Some defendants have a poor demeanor when speaking in public. A judge or jury may not believe a defendant who, though telling the truth, is a nervous witness and makes a bad impression.
- The defendant may have a perfectly good story which would nevertheless sound fishy to the average jury in that particular locale.



WHAT IS SELF-DEFENSE AND HOW CAN A DEFENDANT PROVE IT?

Self-defense is a common defense asserted by someone charged with a crime of violence, such as battery (striking someone), assault with a deadly weapon or murder. The defendant admits that she did in fact commit the crime, but claims that it was justified by the other person's threatening actions. The core issues in most self-defense cases are:

- Who was the aggressor?
- Was the defendant's belief that self-defense was necessary a reasonable one?
- If so, was the force used by the defendant also reasonable?

Self-defense is rooted in the belief that people should be allowed to protect themselves from physical harm. This means that a person does not have to wait until she is actually struck to act in self-defense. If a reasonable person thinks that she is about to be physically attacked, she has the right to strike first to prevent the attack, but she cannot use more force than is reasonable. If she does, she may be guilty of a crime.

WHEN CAN A DEFENDANT WIN AN ACQUITTAL ON GROUNDS OF INSANITY?

The insanity defense is based on the principle that punishment is justified only if the defendant is capable of controlling his or her behavior and understanding that what he or she has done is wrong. Because some people suffering from a mental disorder are not capable of knowing or choosing right from wrong, the insanity defense prevents them from being criminally punished.

The insanity defense is an extremely complex topic; many scholarly works are devoted entirely to explaining its nuances. Despite popular perceptions to the contrary, defendants rarely enter pleas of "not guilty by reason of insanity." On the few occasions that the defendant does raise it, judges and jurors rarely support it.

Defendants found not guilty by reason of insanity are not automatically set free. They are usually confined to a mental institution, and not released until their sanity is established. These defendants can spend more time in a mental institution than they would have spent in prison had they been convicted.



CAN A DEFENDANT GO FREE BECAUSE HE WAS DRUNK OR HIGH ON DRUGS WHEN HE COMMITTED A CRIME?

Defendants who commit crimes under the influence of drugs or alcohol sometimes argue that their mental functioning was so impaired that they cannot be held accountable for their actions. Generally, however, voluntary intoxication does not excuse criminal conduct. People know (or should know) that alcohol and drugs affect mental functioning, and thus they should be held legally responsible if they commit crimes as a result of their voluntary use.

Some states allow an exception to this general rule. If the defendant is accused of committing a crime that requires what's known as "specific intent" (intending the precise consequences, as well as intending to do the physical act that leads up to the consequences), the defendant can argue that he was too drunk or high to have formed that intent.

This is only a partial defense, however, because it doesn't entirely excuse the defendant's actions. In this situation, the defendant will usually be convicted of another crime that doesn't require proof of a specific intent—for example, assault with a deadly weapon instead of assault with the intent to commit murder.

L45 AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH



In this lesson, we'll take a good look at the basics of effective courtroom testimony for police officers. We will cover what you should and shouldn't do.

You are a big influence on the outcome of the case. Your conduct, appearance, demeanor, impartiality, and convincing testimony can determine a decision even before the jury leaves the courtroom. But to get there in the first place, you have to prepare the case. After all, you, not the prosecutor, were there when it happened.

First Impressions

If you have never been to the courtroom where the case will be heard, take the time to do a little walk through of the area and familiarize yourself with the setting. This will do wonders for you and your confidence when your name is called and you enter the courtroom. You do not want to appear timid, ill at ease, or unsure. Knowing the physical layout of the battlefield, and it IS a battlefield, will enhance your performance when all eyes are upon you as you walk in. First impressions are lasting and generally accurate. Do not stroll in, slouch, or look lost. Jurors will be sizing you up before you even speak. Don't give them an opportunity to make an erroneous impression of your skills as an officer.



The Evidence

Prior to the case being called, there are several things you can easily do to enhance your courtroom testimony. We've mentioned reviewing your report. You should also review the evidence in the case as well as the applicable law that applies. Appearing ignorant on a witness stand is an experience that will make you mentally squirm upon recollection years later.

Good Night's Sleep

If possible, get a good night's sleep before you testify. Sleep deprivation and its accompanying fuzziness in your mental landscape is not the best way to begin critical testimony. Try to reschedule your shift if your agency will allow it, so that you are fresh and alert. Avoiding caffeine before testifying is a technique many officers use to their benefit. There is a noticeable difference between being naturally alert and being jittery on high-powered espresso or soft drinks.

Courtesy

Now that all the preliminaries are over and you are sworn in, it is imperative that you avoid discourtesy and arrogance. Speak clearly and concisely, and avoid emotions like disdain or sarcasm. Showing irritation or rolling your eyes at what you consider to be stupid simply plays into the hands of a crafty defense lawyer. Your demeanor speaks

volumes about you and, indirectly, about the case. What makes a cool witness? Preparation - Confidence - Knowledge.

TIPS FOR TESTIFYING

Testifying is all about individual credibility. A poor performance on the witness stand can, and most likely will, follow you in your career. If a superior officer is watching as you testify, you can imagine his or her thoughts as you make a fool out of yourself. Don't let this happen to you.

Cases have been won and lost on the testimony given by witnesses. Preparing for testimony in court or for a deposition takes time and effort.

This is good advice for any police officer or civilian witness giving testimony:

- Tell the truth, and nothing but the truth.
- Be yourself!
- Be polite, courteous, and respectful.
- Be prepared for questions. It's also OK to say, "I don't know."
- Do not be redundant. If someone before you has said pretty much the same thing, agree with that person and don't repeat.
- Think before you answer. Take a full 5 seconds before answering any questions.
- Answer the question asked. Listen to the question carefully and answer only that question.
- Don't answer a question that you don't understand. The examiner is well trained in asking questions. If he asks a question that you don't understand, tell him so.
- Don't guess. If you don't know or can't recall something, say so. Be as specific as possible, but never guess. For example, if you are asked when something occurred and you remember that it occurred exactly on January 30, say so. However, if you can't remember the exact day, simply say that it occurred around January 30.
- Ask why your testimony is important to the case. This basic information will help you understand why you are needed and what topics will be discussed.
- Review your police report. You may be asked to explain any inconsistencies between your testimony and your prior statements.
- Do not volunteer additional information or explanations in an effort to "help."
- Avoid absolute or extreme statements. Words like "never," "always," "none," "all," and specific dates and numbers should be avoided unless you are positive that those strong words apply.
- Watch out for questions that paraphrase your prior answers. An attorney may state your ideas using other words, thus changing what you meant.



Above all, always be truthful and unbiased in your testimony.



The Department of Correction promotes public safety by imprisoning convicted felons while providing opportunities for rehabilitation through a structured reintegration model. The Department of Correction's mission is achieved through the following initiatives:

1. Protecting the public by safely and humanely incarcerating inmates at the appropriate security level.
2. Providing inmate work, educational, and programming opportunities.
3. Prudently and efficiently managing all resources allocated to the DOC.
4. Establishing sound correctional policies and procedures.
5. Proactively informing and educating the public, consistent with established correctional policies.

HISTORY OF PRISONS

Prison Definition: an institution for the confinement of persons convicted of major crimes or felonies. In the 19th and 20th centuries, imprisonment replaced corporal punishment, execution and banishment as the chief means of punishing serious offenders.

Development of the prison system

Until the late 18th century, prisons were used mainly for the confinement of debtors who could not meet their obligations, of accused persons waiting to be tried, and of convicts who were waiting for their sentences--either death or banishment--to be put into effect.

Gradual Acceptance

Imprisonment gradually came to be accepted not only as a device for holding these persons but also as a means of punishing convicted criminals. During the 16th century, a number of houses of correction were established in England for the reform of minor offenders. The main emphasis was on strict discipline and hard labor.

Present-day Penal Institutions

Modern prisons are quite diverse, but it is possible to make some generalizations about them. In all but minimum-security prisons, the task of maintaining physical custody of the prisoners is usually given the highest priority and is likely to dominate all other concerns.



Cell Search

Barred cells and locked doors, periodic checking of cells, searches for contraband, and detailed regulation of inmates' movements about the prison are all undertaken to prevent escapes. In order to forestall thievery, drug and alcohol use, violent assaults, rapes, and other types of prison crime, the inmates are subjected to rules governing every aspect of life; these do much to give the social structure of the prison its authoritarian character.

Security First

The need to maintain security within prisons has prompted many countries to separate their penal institutions into categories of maximum, medium, and minimum security, with convicted offenders assigned to a particular category on the basis of the seriousness or violent nature of their offense, the length of their sentence, their proneness to escape, and other considerations.

Categorizing Prisoners

Within a prison the inmates are often classified into several categories and housed in corresponding cellblocks according to the security risk posed by each individual. Younger offenders are usually held in separate penal institutions that provide a stronger emphasis on treatment and correction.



DISCUSSION

- **Punishment:** It is seen as an effective form of punishment, the threat of which serves as a deterrent to potential criminals.
- **Isolation:** By isolating a convicted offender for lengthy periods of time, society is thereby protected from the crimes he might have committed while free.
- **Rehabilitation:** The controlled environment of a prison offers opportunities for the rehabilitation of criminals through counseling services, education, vocational training, and so on.

L47 THE HISTORY OF CRIME AND PUNISHMENT



A POLL

Do you support capital punishment?

Methods of Execution

Execution has been a common punishment for criminals throughout the world since man began living in organized communities. Inflicting bodily pain through torture by various methods was considered to be a necessary part of a criminal's punishment until the 18th century introduced a more humanitarian approach to ending a criminal's life.

HISTORICAL METHODS OF EXECUTION

Burning at the Stake

Burning at the stake was a popular method for centuries for executing heretics, witches, and 'suspicious' women. Although authorities believe huge numbers of women died in this fashion, men were rarely burned. Joan of Arc is probably the most famous example illustrating this method. This gruesome public practice crossed the Atlantic and was used here also, most notably in the infamous Salem witch trials in 1692.



The Wheel

The wheel was a method widely used in Europe, especially in the Middle Ages. The criminal was attached to the outer rim of a large wooden wheel by straps or ropes and then rolled over sharp spikes, or down a hill to their death. Sometimes the wheel would be rolled down a hill into a lake or pond, drowning the victim if he wasn't already dead.

The Guillotine

The guillotine was a popular method used in France after Dr. Joseph Guillotine proposed in 1789 that all criminals be executed in the same fashion. Torture was considered unfashionable and the prevailing public opinion on the subject was that beheading was the quickest, most humane, and least painful way of dying.



The Garrote

The garrote, similar to hanging, was a popular method of torture and also used for executions up to the 1700s. It took different, although similar, forms but generally had the same result: a slow strangulation of the criminal. A rack or gag would be tightened around the person's neck causing a slow death, or the garrote could be slacked off to prolong agony and then retightened.

Beheading

During the 16th and 17th century, beheading a prisoner was used widely throughout Germany and England. A large, specially designed broad bladed axe was thought to be the most humane way of dispatching a person, similar to the belief that led to the later development of the guillotine in France in the late 1700s. A hooded executioner would simply chop off a person's head with the axe or large sword as the criminal's head rested chin down on a large block of wood. The last beheading in Western civilization for governmental purposes took place in London in 1747 and the axe used is on display in the Tower of London.

MODERN METHODS

The states and courts in our country sanction five methods of execution. Each state is free to use whatever method it feels its public and the courts will accept.

Hanging

Of the five, hanging is the oldest method still in use in this country. Only three people have been hanged in the United States since 1976.

Firing Squad

Unlike the other methods used in this country, there is no standard protocol for a civilian firing squad execution. In most cases, a squad or team of five executioners fire at the condemned person, generally at the heart, although the torso is considered a legitimate target. The prisoner wears a hood and stands or sits against a backdrop, strapped upright.

Lethal Gas

Using lethal gas is sanctioned and practiced only in our country. No other nation uses this method. The first execution using gas occurred in February 1924. The practice involves seating the prisoner in an airtight chamber and releasing toxic gas. This gas destroys the body's ability to process blood hemoglobin and unconsciousness and death can occur within a few seconds if the inmate takes a deep breath.

Electric Chair

Perhaps the most infamous method of execution in our country is the electric chair. Again, the United States is the sole country to utilize this procedure, which was first suggested back in 1881. A doctor was watching as a drunken man touched two terminals in an electrical generating station in Buffalo, N.Y. and was instantly killed. The good doctor thought this might be a way to relieve the country from witnessing one botched hanging after another. Much study and experimentation was done before the first human was electrocuted in August 1890.

Lethal Injection

This method is the most recent and the most popular. A continuous intravenous injection of three different drugs is introduced into the prisoner. The prisoner is secured to a gurney with lined wrist and ankle restraints. A cardiac monitor and a stethoscope are attached and the saline drip is started in each arm after the condemned person is covered with a sheet. After a short period the first drug is introduced and the prisoner falls into a deep sleep.

Final Note

American feelings about capital punishment have changed throughout the years. In 1966, a Gallup poll showed 42% of Americans favoring the death penalty for criminals who committed murder. In 1976, the number rose to 66% and in 1996, the percentage approving was 79%.

The US Supreme Court ruled the death penalty unconstitutional in the 1960's. A decision that was later overturned. The ten-year moratorium on executions that began with the Jackson and Witherspoon decisions ended on January 17, 1977, with the execution of Gary Gilmore by firing squad in Utah.



L47



L48 THE PENAL CODE'S PRESCRIPTION FOR PUNISHMENT



WHO DETERMINES WHAT PUNISHMENT A CONVICTED DEFENDANT RECEIVES?

Judges, not juries, almost always determine the punishment. In fact, a common jury instruction warns jurors not to consider the question of punishment when deciding a defendant's guilt or innocence. In very few situations, such as those involving the death penalty, juries do take part in sentencing decisions.

WHERE CAN THE PRESCRIBED PUNISHMENT FOR CRIMES BE FOUND?

Typically, the law a defendant is charged with violating also identifies the punishment. For example, a statute identifying specific behavior as a misdemeanor might go on to state, "for a first-time offense, an offender may be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for no more than six months, or both."

DO PEOPLE CONVICTED OF THE SAME OR SIMILAR CRIMES RECEIVE SIMILAR SENTENCES?

Some state and all federal criminal statutes include "mandatory sentences," which require judges to impose specific sentences on all defendants who violate those laws. More commonly, criminal statutes do not carry mandatory sentences and the judge is left to make the call. The following factors contribute, positively or negatively, to the judge's decision:

- Defendant's past record
- Age
- Circumstances under which the crime was committed
- Whether the defendant genuinely feels remorse
- If the defendant was the main offender or an accomplice

DIFFERENT TYPES OF SENTENCES AND PUNISHMENTS

Determinate Sentences are fixed-term sentences pronounced by a judge. For example, a defendant sentenced to "30 days in county jail" or "five years in state prison" has received a determinate sentence. These individuals may get out earlier because of parole, good behavior, or overcrowded facilities.

Indeterminate sentences are those in which the legislature sets a minimum and/or maximum time of incarceration, but leaves the decision as to when to release an inmate to prison officials. For example, a defendant sentenced to "serve not less than two nor more than twenty years in the state penitentiary" has received an indeterminate sentence. Generally, indeterminate sentences are imposed on convicted felons.

Suspended Sentences are jail or prison time that is put on hold if the defendant complies with certain other obligations. For example, the conditions of probation or the completion of a drug treatment program. Under a suspended sentence, the judge has





the authority to order the defendant to serve the sentence without first holding a trial, if the defendant breaks the conditions of his or her suspension.

Fines are a common punishment for a variety of crimes, especially less serious offenses committed by first-time offenders. Offenses that are typically punished by a fine include: minor drug possession, fish and game violations, shoplifting, traffic violations, and even some first-time drunk driving cases. In more serious offenses, a fine can be combined with other punishments such as incarceration, community service or probation.

Restitution is money paid by the defendant to the victim or to a state restitution fund. In some cases, the "victim" is society, such as government fraud schemes where defendants may be sentenced to pay the state back the money defrauded. More typically, offenders may be required to return or replace stolen or damaged property, to compensate victims for physical injuries, medical care, psychological treatment, or to pay funeral and other costs if a victim dies.

Community Service is unpaid work done by a defendant to repay a debt to society for having committed the offense. The defendant may be required to perform community service in addition to receiving some other form of punishment.

Alternative Sentencing is the buzzword for an increasingly visible movement in the criminal justice system. Largely inspired by overcrowded and non-rehabilitative prisons, some judges are beginning to work with prosecutors and defense lawyers to impose nontraditional sentences, especially in cases that don't involve violence. The following are potential alternative sentences:

- A variation on probation perhaps with a fine and community service.
- Installing breathalyzer devices in offender's car prohibiting cars from running unless the offender blows into the device and has "clean" breath.
- Installing signs on an offender's car notifying others that they'd been convicted of a drunk driving offense.
- Giving lectures or teaching classes about the dangers of criminal behavior.
- Attending lectures given by crime victims.
- Completing a drug or alcohol treatment program.
- Doing weekend jail time or staying at home under house arrest.
- Serving time in a private jail that charges both the government and the inmate a fee.

DISCUSSION QUESTION:

In some foreign countries, the courts impose a mandatory life sentence for murder. Is this fair?

Consider these two scenarios:

A man who lurks in the bushes and knifes a 16-year-old girl on her way home.

An 82-year-old pensioner who puts a pillow over the face of his terminally ill wife because he cannot bear to see her suffer.

Do they deserve the same sentence?





PAROLE CONDITIONS

Protection of the public and the successful reintegration of the offender back into the community are the hallmarks of parole supervision. Parole officers, working under the guidance of the Parole Board and agency managers, are the heart and soul of parole supervision. Their goal is to carefully transition the offender back into the community and to quickly re-incarcerate those offenders who choose to disregard the conditions of parole.

An inmate granted a release by the Board must abide by several conditions. Violation of any condition may result in arrest and parole revocation. Standard conditions which apply to all parolees include:

- following all instructions from the parole officer
- gainfully working
- abiding by all laws
- remaining in the state in which they were imprisoned
- receiving permission to change address
- paying any court-ordered child support
- paying a parole supervision fee or victim compensation fee and, if applicable, paying restitution
- avoiding ownership or use of a gun or other deadly weapon

In addition, the Board may impose special conditions appropriate to the individual's case, such as drug or alcohol treatment, mental health counseling, prohibitions on travel or associations, bans on driving, or compliance with electronic monitoring procedures.



Electronic Monitoring

An offender serving time for a violent offense who is subsequently paroled is automatically placed under electronic monitoring, an intense, around-the-clock form of surveillance and control. Certain other offenders are also placed under electronic monitoring, and the Board may, at its discretion, require any parolee to serve portions of his parole under this restriction.

What is the difference between probation and parole?

ANSWER:

Probation and parole both represent ways for people convicted of crimes to avoid doing time. What's more, they're both conditioned on good behavior -- if the offender messes up, they're shown back to their cell. But there is a major procedural difference between probation and parole.

Probation is handed down by the judge at trial. It may be in lieu of jail time or in combination with some jail time. The judge will specify restrictions on the offender's activities during the probationary period.

Parole is granted by a parole board, after the offender has served some -- or perhaps a lot of -- time. The parole board may consider factors such as the offender's behavior in prison and level of rehabilitation, and let him or her out early. The parole board can also spec-



Here are a few questions about parole:

Must a parolee return to the community from which he or she came?

In most instances, a parolee will be released to the Judicial District in which he or she was convicted or the Judicial District of legal residence. The parolee's former community may offer the best opportunity for the help and support that will be needed. If the Commission believes, however, that the chance of success on parole is greater in another community, it may order residence in a different Judicial District.

After a parolee is released, to whom and when does the parole report?

Unless a parolee is released to a detainer, he or she will go to an approved residence and report within three days to the United States Probation Office shown on the release certificate. The parolee will continue to report to a Probation Officer in person as instructed by the officer. In addition, monthly written reports are required as long as parolees remain under supervision on your sentence.

May a parolee be required to go into a half-way house or undergo some course of treatment for drug or alcohol use while under supervision?

Federal law permits the Commission to require a parolee to participate in any of the programs mentioned for all or part of the time under supervision. In most cases, a parolee will be notified in advance and may submit comments about the proposal to the Commission before the final decision is made.

May a parolee own, use or possess firearms after they are released?

Except in very rare situations, federal law forbids anyone who has ever been convicted of a felony from possessing firearms or ammunition. Generally, therefore, parolees will not be permitted to own or possess a firearm or ammunition.

How long will a parolee remain under supervision after his or her release?

Parolees will remain under the jurisdiction of the Parole Commission and under supervision of a Probation Officer until the maximum expiration date of the sentence, unless the Commission terminates supervision earlier. If the parolee's supervision is terminated early, he or she will be given a Certificate of Early Termination.

If an offender is not paroled, but instead given mandatory release, supervision automatically ends 180 days before the maximum expiration date, unless the Commission terminates supervision earlier and issues a Certificate of Early Termination.





CONNECTING WITH KIDS

Cadet Handouts

DIVISION D



PERSONAL CRIME PREVENTION TECHNIQUES

When you travel, know where you are going and how to get there and back. Check for construction detours, for longer trips; get a weather forecast.

If traveling out-of-state, most state law enforcement agencies provide road-and-highway information; check to see what conditions they report before leaving. Inform a family member where you will be and when to expect you back. Give them your route if they don't know it.

Travel and conduct your business during daylight hours if possible.

If you have access to a cellular telephone, carry or bring it.

When driving, keep doors locked and windows rolled up. Maintain at least half a tank of fuel, and keep vehicle in good repair.

Follow the advice of Sergeant M. Wayne Smith: "It doesn't cost any more to keep the top quarter of your tank filled than it does to keep the bottom quarter filled." Even if you're pressed for time, take time to fill up the tank.

If you experience a breakdown, pull as far onto the shoulder as possible and turn on your emergency flashers. If you have a cellular phone, summon assistance from a reputable source or call for law enforcement response. Otherwise, raise your hood or tie a streamer to your antenna, and await assistance inside your locked vehicle.

If a stranger stops, speak to them through a partially rolled-down window, and ask them to go to a phone and call police or a tow service; do not exit your vehicle until a law enforcement officer or tow operator arrives on the scene. On longer trips, be sure you have water, food, and blankets in the vehicle.



Citizen safety is every law enforcer's first duty.

If involved in a property-damage collision in an unfamiliar or potentially unsafe location, do not open or exit your vehicle. If you have a cellular telephone, summon law enforcement. If not, acknowledge the accident by hand signal, and motion the other driver to proceed with you to a safe location (where there are other people and lights) to exchange information. If unable to proceed, honk the horn to attract attention and ask a passer-by to summon the police.

If signaled to stop by any vehicle other than a clearly marked law enforcement unit, acknowledge the signal, and wave the driver to follow you to a safe location. Drive within the speed limit and take the shortest possible route to the nearest safe place. If you have a cellular phone, dial 9-1-1, tell the call-taker you are being followed by an unmarked vehicle attempting to stop you, and ask them to send a marked law enforcement vehicle to your location.

When parking, lock the vehicle, take the keys, and conceal valuables, preferably in the trunk. During hours of darkness, park and walk in lighted areas as much as possible.

When returning to your vehicle, carry your keys in your hand and be ready to unlock the door and enter as quickly as possible. As you approach your vehicle, scan the area, glance underneath the vehicle, and take a quick look inside before entering.



While out and about, present an alert appearance.

Be aware of your surroundings; scan the area from time to time. Avoid concentrating so hard on shopping that you fail to keep track of your surroundings, others near you, or your personal property. Wear conservative, comfortable clothing. Grip carried items firmly and avoid leaving them unattended. Carry minimal cash and valuables, wear minimal jewelry.

Using debit or credit cards is much safer than carrying a lot of cash. If the vendors you visit don't take cards, consider obtaining traveler's checks which, unlike cash, can be replaced if lost or stolen. Only visit ATM's in well-lighted and populated locations, preferably during the day. Using the drive-up is usually safer than walking up or into a facility. Remember to scan around you as you make your withdrawal.

If anyone is loitering, or you don't like their looks, go to another ATM. Stand such that those behind you cannot see your PIN as you enter it; your PIN should NEVER be written down on or carried with your ATM card.

As you shop, return to your vehicle from time to time to check it and reduce the amount of material you are carrying. Remember to store your packages in the trunk or, if your vehicle doesn't have one, out of plain view (on the floorboard, under a blanket or clothing, etc). When possible, have purchases delivered instead of taking them with you; many businesses offer free delivery for the holiday season.

Be observant. Avoid dark areas, short-cuts, cul-de-sacs, and suspicious persons. Stay near light and people.

Be prepared to flee potential problems. If apprehensive about any location for any reason, leave. Consider carrying a whistle. Weapons are not recommended, and may be unlawful.

If you are followed on foot, cross the street, vary your pace, change direction, and move towards a safer environment.

If you are followed by a vehicle, execute several right turns to verify, get and stay on arterial streets, note and record the other driver's license plate number and vehicle description. If they persist, drive to a well lit area and summon police.



CRIME PREVENTION IN THE HOME

STRANGERS

Be alert to people loitering in residential streets. If you see someone and he/she is not familiar to you, call the police.

BURGLAR ALARMS

Signs announcing the presence of burglar alarms make burglars think twice.

GATES AND FENCES

A high wall or fence at the back of a house can deter a burglar. Check for weak spots where a thief could enter. A thorny hedge along a boundary can also be a useful deterrent. Make sure the front of the house is still visible to passers by, so that a burglar can't work unseen.

SMALL WINDOWS

Even small windows like casement windows, skylights or bathroom fanlights need locks. A thief can get in through any gap larger than a human head.

SPARE KEYS

Never leave a spare key in a hiding place such as under a doormat, in a flowerpot or inside the letterbox. A thief will look in those places first.

SLIDING GLASS DOORS

Many burglars enter homes through improperly secured sliding glass doors. Additional locks and security measures will prevent the door from being opened or lifted out of the track.

DOORS WITH WINDOWS

Doors with glass windows or glass ornamentation require double key deadbolt locks. This prevents the burglar from breaking the glass and reaching inside to unlock the door.

GARAGE DOORS

Standard locks on garage doors are easily pried, allowing a burglar access to your home without detection. Cane bolts are excellent protection. Make certain each side of the garage door is secured to prevent prying open a crawl space.

DOOR VIEWERS

To avoid opening your door without knowing who is on the other side, install a door viewer. This device has a wide-angle lens that lets you see someone standing outside your door before you open it.





VACATION TIME - HELP BURGLARS TAKE ONE TOO!

AFTER EACH TIP, DECIDE IF IT IS A GOOD OR BAD IDEA.

Ask a neighbor to watch the house while you're away?

Leave your vacation address and telephone number with a neighbor so you can be reached in case of an emergency?

Leave your house key hidden outside your home so a friend can water your plants?

Continue all deliveries -- mail, newspapers and packages -- as if you never left?

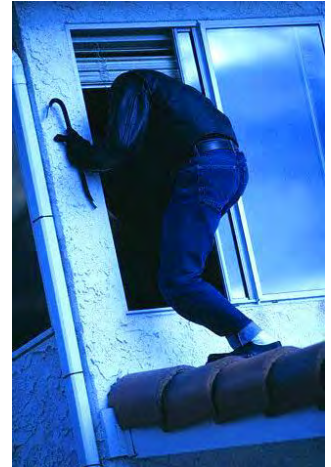
Arrange for someone to mow your lawn, rake leaves and maintain the yard to give the home a lived-in look?

Plug in timers to turn lights, a radio or television on and off at appropriate times?

Increase the ringer volume on your telephone?

Announce your absence and return date on answering machine messages?

Tell your local police you plan to be away?



L52 CRIMES AGAINST YOUNG PEOPLE



A. In which age category are persons most likely to be victims of crime?

The elderly (65 and over)

Middle-aged people (35-49)

Teenagers (12-19 years old)

Correct Answer: #3

Teenagers are crime's most frequent targets. Teens are victims of violent crime and crimes of theft twice as often as the adult population (age 20 and older). Younger teens (12-15 years old) had lower violent crime and theft rates than older teens (16-19). (Source: Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992, U.S. Department of Justice)

Why are teens victims of crime more frequently than any other age group? Among the reasons frequently offered are that teens:

- Have a lifestyle that puts them in locations where there is more crime and at times when there is more crime.
- Are more trusting, more naive and more easily led into vulnerable situations.
- Are not even aware sometimes that a crime has been committed against them.
- Don't know about or can't find positive activities and thus hang around dangerous situations.



B. If you are 12 years old, what is the approximate risk that you will be a victim of violent crime during your lifetime?

1 in 2 (50%)

5 in 6 (83%)

2 in 3 (66%)

Correct Answer: #2. 5 in 6 (83%)

Someone who 12 years old has a 5 in 6 (83 percent) chance of being a victim of violent crime during his or her lifetime. And 50 percent of all victims will be victims more than once. (Source: Lifetime Likelihood of Victimization, U.S. Department of Justice, March 1987)

What kinds of things can be done to reduce the number of teenagers who are victims of crime? Among the most frequent responses:

- Make teens aware of the crime risks they face.
- Educate teens about avoiding and preventing crime.
- Get parents more involved in the activities and safety of teens.
- Sponsor more positive activities for teens.



C. Are teenage males or females more likely to be victims of violent crime?

1. Males
2. Females
3. Males and females are equally likely

Correct Answer: #1 Male

Like their adult counterparts, teenaged males have higher violent/theft crime victimization rates than females. What might account for teen males being more frequent crime victims? Among the reasons that have been indicated are:

- Teenage male offenders are much more likely to victimize other teen males.
- Males teens are much more likely to become involved in risky situations in which the law intervenes.
- In most societies, males are more likely than females to be offenders and victims.

D. For the three violent crimes of rape, robbery, and assault, are teens more or less likely than adults to be victimized by persons they know?

1. Less frequently victimized by persons they know than are adults.
2. More frequently victimized by persons they know than are adults.
3. Victimized by persons they know at about the same rate as are adults.

Correct Answer: #2

Teenagers are more likely to be victimized by people they know than adults. The proportion of violent crime victims who have reported that their offenders are known to them (casual or close acquaintances, friends, relatives) is 36% for young adults, 38% for older teenagers (aged 16-19), and 52% for younger teenagers (aged 12-15).

What does this suggest? The image of the offender as a stranger -- an unknown person who unexpectedly strikes -- is incorrect. Too often the offender is someone who is very much like us. Crime often arises out of personal disputes where someone does not know how to handle their anger or how to get away from a potentially dangerous situation.

E. Of the violent crimes of homicide, rape, robbery, and assault, which is the most likely to be committed by a stranger?

1. Homicide
2. Rape
3. Robbery
4. Assault

Correct Answer: #3 Robbery

Robbery is the violent crime most likely to be committed by a stranger. In 1992, more than 80% of robberies (against all victims, not just teens) were by strangers, compared with 46% of rapes and 56% of assaults. Males are more likely to be victims of all types of violent crime (with the exception of rape) by strangers than are females - 89% of robberies by strangers, compared to 65% for females.





SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS

SRO's often provide law enforcement, law-related counseling, and law-related education to students, faculty, and staff. Continuity of officers within individual schools should be encouraged, so that students and SRO's develop rapport.

PARENT MONITORS

Encourage screened and trained parents/guardians and other volunteers to provide monitoring of students. Be certain that volunteers have adequate training and guidelines outlining their duties.

NO LOITERING!

Develop and enforce restrictions about student loitering in parking lots, hallways, bathrooms, and other areas. Publish restrictions in the student handbook/code of conduct.

METAL DETECTORS

Consider the use of metal detectors only in special circumstances to deter weapons on campus.

DRUGS AND SEARCH POLICY

Adopt policies for conducting searches for weapons and drugs. Publish policies in the student handbook/code of conduct.

SIGN IN PLEASE!

Require visitors to sign in and sign out at the school office and to wear visible visitors' passes. Post prominent signs at all school entrances instructing visitors where to sign in and out.

PHOTO IDS

Require students and staff to carry with them and/or wear their school photo IDs during school and at all school-related activities.

CLOSED CAMPUS

Establish a closed campus policy that prohibits students from leaving campus during lunch.

GET THE NEIGHBORS INVOLVED

Encourage neighboring residents and businesses to report all criminal activity and unusual incidents. Establish a protocol within the school to handle calls from the neighborhood.

BUS RIDER CHECKLIST

Develop a school bus rider attendance checklist for each bus and use it daily.

ON PATROL

Patrol school grounds, especially in areas where students tend to congregate such as parking lots, hallways, stairs, bathrooms, cafeterias, and schoolyards.

REPORTING

Establish a climate that encourages and enables students, teachers, and parents/guardians to report threats and acts of violence by establishing a properly staffed, confidential hotline for reporting issues of harassment, safety, vandalism etc. Aggressively advertise the hotline number to students and parents/guardians in student handbooks, on posters throughout the school, on pencils, student IDs, lockers, etc.



SUSPENDED

Suspend and recommend expulsion of students and dismiss or discipline staff for serious rule violations. Serious rule violations include:

- Possession or use of a weapon, on school grounds or at a school event, that is capable of inflicting serious bodily harm.
- Physical assault of a teacher, administrator, staff member, or student.
- Verbal threat to a teacher, administrator, staff member, or student.
- Possession, sale, or use of illegal drugs on campus.
- Actual or threatened retaliation against persons who report threats or acts of violence.

STUDENT COURT

For non-criminal offenses, consider use of peer courts. Consider having qualified adults oversee peer courts.

POSITIVE INCENTIVES

Instead of focusing only on punishment of negative behaviors, find ways to encourage positive behaviors.

- Create recognition rewards for students who perform good citizenship behaviors.
- Invite community leaders to discuss different ways students can achieve success.
- Consider the potential value of school-wide assemblies in which effective motivational speakers address such topics as drugs, alcohol and violence.

SCHOOL PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

A safe and secure physical environment promotes and enhances the learning process. Maintain the appearance of schools to decrease vandalism and violence.

DRESS CODE

Establish and enforce a dress code policy for students, faculty, and staff with input from all constituents. Consideration also should be given to requiring school uniforms. Dress codes can simplify the recognition of intruders, improve discipline, decrease violence and other forms of misconduct, and minimize the impact of gangs and other fringe groups on school property.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL EDUCATION

The use of drugs and/or alcohol is often associated with violence and other forms of delinquent behavior. Educate students about the dangers and illegality of drug and alcohol use.

ANTI-GANG PROGRAMS

Gang membership is destructive to a healthy school environment. Members of gangs are more likely than other students to carry weapons and to engage in acts of violence. Establish partnerships with law enforcement in order to exchange information and to educate teachers and staff about the presence of gangs and their activities.





History of Gangs

Gangs in one form or another have been around for hundreds of years. Pirates were probably some of the original gangs. The groups that traditionally come to mind when one thinks of modern day gangs are the Crips and the Bloods from California.

Crips and Bloods

The origins of the Crips and Bloods can be traced to the late 60's, and the gang culture since then has become so ingrained on the west coast that many families have two and even three generations of gangsters residing in the same residence. Depending on whose figures you listen to (government officials have a tendency to downsize the numbers), L.A. gangs number between 800 and 1000, with anywhere from 120,000 to 220,000 members.

First Glimpse

Oftentimes, young peripheral or associate gang members get their first exposure to the gang culture through various aspects of the media—news shows, movies, videos, and even through the music of various artists.

Some music and movies tend to glamorize the gang lifestyle. Many kids who gravitate to gangs do so out of a need to belong to something and for the power that is gained from being in a gang. The society that we live in makes alternative lifestyles very appealing to our youth.



Real Life Gang Bangers

While in prison, these youngsters become exposed to and indoctrinated into the world of real life gang bangers who are truly the hardest of the hard-core. Then, back to the streets these bangers go with more "knowledge" than ever could have been gained on the streets. When they are in prison, many members gain rank or "juice" within their gang because they went to the "joint." While most kids on the streets are good kids, all kids must be considered at risk.

Why?

Groups that may have started out as a delinquent band of neighborhood tough guys/girls often turn into violent drug gangs, some of whom retain a gang identity for enforcement, collection, or other reasons.

Power Appeal

Most gang members crave power, or "juice" as it is known in gang slang. Several years ago, a way to determine rank within a gang may have been established by flying fists. Now it is settled by flying lead.

A Bad Rep

Joining a group known to have a reputation, good or bad, gives a kid looking for a purpose something to belong to. Participants have said that the mere interaction of members--listening to one another's problems, sharing the other trials and tribulations--is reason to participate in a group or a gang.

Respect

Gang members claim to enjoy the respect or fear others exhibit around them. Then the money begins flowing, and with that comes all of the things associated with material wealth that are usually beyond the reach of these adolescents without the criminal activity of being involved in a gang.

No Way Out

All of this is quite a heady trip for a young kid. Once in a gang, a young person is told over and over again that there is no way out. They fear serious repercussions from fellow gang members if their allegiance is doubted.

Reasons for Joining

Sociologists as well as gang members have isolated six reasons for joining a street gang:

- fear
- hatred
- bigotry
- poverty
- disenfranchisement
- the general breakdown of social values

Additionally, many kids are pushed into gangs to avoid continued harassment. Gangs provide their members and their family members with protection from other gangs as well as any other perceived threats.

Nothing New

Gangs are nothing new. Many large police departments on the east coast had gang units at the turn of the century to monitor the immigrant gangs who protected their neighborhoods and came together for social reasons. Gangs as most people think of them probably began to be recognized by the general public around the nation with the birth of the Los Angeles gangs in the early seventies.

Gang-like activity has plagued large cities around the nation for years. In Los Angeles, the average age of a gang member is around 25 years. In Arkansas, gang members are in their teens. Older individuals sometimes claim gang membership for similar reasons as teens. Recently, street graffiti was found that indicated second generation membership in a local street gang.





ROOT CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Many experts contend that the groundwork for violent behavior in adults is laid in childhood. To support this conclusion, they discuss the high percentages of inmates in American prisons reporting to be victims of friend abuse.

PERSONAL CHOICE

A growing number of researchers and professionals propose that personal choice plays a much larger role in juvenile delinquency than otherwise thought. As support for this view, they show the very high percentages of juveniles who have experienced abuse and witnessed excessive violence but have not become delinquent.

IMMEDIATE GRATIFICATION

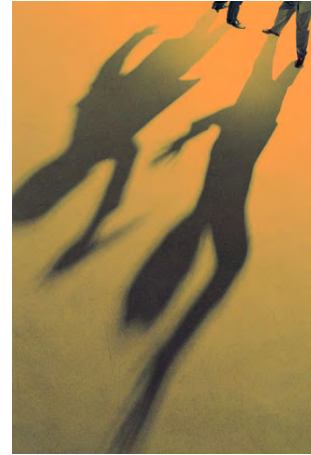
Excitement and immediate gratification to alleviate boredom are said to be significant causes of violent juvenile behavior. It is not the environment that causes the juvenile behavior, but instead, the manner in which an individual reacts to the environment.

Much of the research centers on boredom and alienation. Some delinquents are actually hyperactive and need extra stimulation to keep them interested. They can become deviant because of their desire for risk and excitement.

FAMILY STABILITY

Research has shown that in most cases, *family stability* can trump negative influences that might otherwise lead to a child's violent behavior. For each individual violent juvenile, any number of influences can contribute to violent behavior; i.e., rejection by peers, failure at school, mental or emotional problems, low self-image, early childhood trauma. When researchers study juvenile violence, they try to determine what characteristics or outside influences are responsible.

Does a certain temperament lead to violent behavior? Do certain physical anomalies make some kids prone to violence more than others? Does a child's physical or mental make up determine whether he will grow up to be a violent juvenile? The answer, according to the best research, is "it depends." *It depends* upon the child's family. In the war against juvenile violence, research shows that there is no more effective weapon than a healthy family.



FAMILY RELATIONS

The impact of family relations upon children can never be over-stated. Delinquency is highest when positive family interaction and control are weak and conflict is high. Family is the immediate origin of delinquency because family structure through childhood influences how strongly peer pressure influences a friend. Family influences impact the possible attractiveness of negative groups.

SOLUTIONS FOR JUVENILE VIOLENCE

In the area of violence reduction in youth, solid research on the effects of different strategies is sparse. However, according to available evidence the following influences have the most impact:

Family
School
Community

A recurring theme in any investigation into juvenile violence is alienation and boredom. Social institutions must generate meaningful programs for youth. Less juvenile violence occurs in areas where many positive activities exist.



THE PARENT FACTOR

Parents need to increase participation in their children's lives and to make certain that their children understand that parental involvement is done out of love and concern, not control and punishment. Parents need to know what associations their children have with school activity, peers, and their neighborhood groups. Juveniles should be treated as individuals, not as numbers.

COMMUNICATION

Increasing a student's success in school is an old idea but one that continues to demonstrate results. Students who do not achieve in school are more frequently involved in confrontational behavior. A part of this solution effort might be to increase communication between students, parents, and teachers.



Signs of Drug Abuse

How you can spot drug abuse among your friends? Being alert to the signs of alcohol and other drug use requires a keen eye. It is sometimes hard to know the difference between normal teenage behavior and behavior caused by drugs.

1. Track or needle marks (usually on arms, hands, neck or legs)
2. Wearing of sunglasses (to conceal dilated, constricted or bloodshot eyes)
3. Wearing of long sleeve shirts in warm weather (to hide needle marks)
4. Long stays in the bathroom (possible drug ingestion)
5. Frequent lateness to school or work (typical pattern of drug users)
6. Excessive use of breath mints (masks the smell of alcohol)
7. Unwarranted laughter (associated with marijuana and PCP use)
8. Extreme mood swings (typical reaction to drug use)
9. Unusually disheveled or unkempt appearance (distorted priorities)
10. Nodding out (drowsiness; lethargy)
11. Sweating profusely, even on cold days (physical reaction to drug use)
12. Bad attitude in the morning (hangover; depression or low self-esteem)
13. Borrowing or begging for money (to support drug habit)
14. Poor circulation (reaction related to drug use)
15. Undependable, unpredictable behavior (typical pattern of drug use)
16. Aggressive, uptight, or paranoid behavior (common reaction to stimulants)
17. Swollen/puffy hands and/or feet (possible IV use)
18. Constant sniffing (signs of withdrawal or nasal damage)
19. Yawning (withdrawal symptom)
20. Associating with known users (could indicate drug involvement)
21. Teary eyes (withdrawal symptom)
22. Hanging out in known drug locations (could indicate drug involvement)
23. Unnecessary or obvious lying (to cover up drug use)
24. Burns, lesions, sores, in mouth or on lips (smoking of drugs)
25. Burns or scorch marks on nose, lips, face (smoking of drugs)



Never confront a friend while they are under the influence of alcohol or other drugs

Do you have a friend or sibling who you suspect of abusing drugs?

Consider the following questions:

- Does your friend seem withdrawn, depressed, tired, and careless about personal grooming?
- Has your friend become hostile and uncooperative?
- Have your friend's relationships with other family members deteriorated?
- Has your friend dropped his or her old friends?
- Has your friend lost interest in hobbies, sports and other favorite activities?



WHAT TO DO?

Never confront a friend while they are under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. Wait until he or she is sober. Then discuss your suspicions with your friend calmly and objectively. It's not easy. Take a walk around the block first if you need to calm down. Bring in other members of the family to help, if necessary.

Many young people lie about their alcohol and other drug use. (Just like many adults.) If you think your friend is not being truthful and the evidence is pretty strong, you may wish to have your friend evaluated by a health professional experienced in diagnosing adolescents with alcohol/drug-related problems.

If your friend has developed a pattern of drug use or has engaged in heavy use, you will need help in order to intervene.

THE BEST ADVICE

Healthy lifestyles mean, among other things, living free of drugs, including tobacco and alcohol. Without illicit substances, you will live a longer, healthier life that is more meaningful and productive. Drugs and alcohol can have a lasting negative impact on both your body and mind.

WHAT IS A 'DRUG'?

A drug is any chemical that produces a therapeutic or non-therapeutic effect in the body. Chemicals, on the other hand, are a broad class of substances -- including drugs -- that may or may not produce noticeable effects in the body. Many chemicals (such as tin, lead, gold) have harmful effects on the body, especially in high doses. Most foods are not drugs. Alcohol is a drug -- not a food, in spite of the calories it provides. Nicotine is a chemical that is also a drug. The group of "illegal" drugs includes dangerous chemicals that have only toxic actions (e.g., inhalants).

TEENAGERS AND DRUGS

Teenagers may be involved with legal or illegal drugs in various ways. Experimentation with drugs during adolescence is common. Unfortunately, teenagers often don't see the link between their actions today and the consequences tomorrow. They also have a tendency to feel indestructible and immune to the problems that others experience.

Using alcohol and tobacco at a young age increases the risk of using other drugs later. Some teens will experiment and stop, or continue to use occasionally, without significant problems. Others will develop a dependency, moving on to more dangerous drugs and causing significant harm to themselves and possibly others.





TERRORISM: WHAT? WHO? WHY? WHERE? HOW?

WHAT IS IT?

Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objective.

—FBI DEFINITION

WHO ARE TERRORISTS?

What do you think of when you hear the word terrorist? These days most people think of someone of Middle Eastern descent with a turban and a beard. You may be surprised to learn that terrorists can be anyone—even your next door neighbor!

Nowadays, it is very hard to distinguish who a terrorist might be. Fortunately for us, the U.S. Government and other nations have compiled a list of terrorist individuals and groups. Al-Qaida, which bin Laden operates from his sanctuary in Afghanistan, is on the list. Among the Palestinian groups listed are the Hamas and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Most of the focus has been on the Middle Eastern groups because of their consistent activity. But the government remains vigilant to all types of groups and individuals throughout the world.



The Ku Klux Klan: a domestic terrorist

WHY THEY DO WHAT THEY DO?

There are a wide range of terrorist organizations in the world, driven by a variety of causes and beliefs. Listed below are the goals and ideals that drive most terrorist groups.

Ideologies: Ideology is defined as a collection of beliefs or values of an individual, group or culture. It is the ideology that binds the terrorist group together and provides the group justification of the use of violence to achieve its objectives. Examples of ideologies include political, religious and special interest.

Long Range Goals of Terrorism:

- Revolutionary: To force the complete overthrow of an existing government.
- Sub-revolutionary: To influence the government against its will to change certain political, social or economic aspects of the country.
- Establishment: Terrorism used by a government against its own people to protect its control of the country.

Intermediate Goals of Terrorism

- To obtain worldwide or local recognition of its cause.
- To force an overreaction by the government which in turn, can cause the people to resent government imposed restrictions on freedom.
- To harass, weaken or embarrass government security forces.
- To obtain money or equipment.
- To destroy facilities or disrupt lines of communication and transportation.
- To influence government decisions.
- To free prisoners.
- To revenge.
- To turn the tide in an ongoing guerrilla war

WHERE DOES TERRORISM HAPPEN?

Terrorism has no boundaries. Attacks can happen anywhere at anytime. Until recently most have occurred outside the U.S. in such place as the Middle East, Africa, and Columbia. Most attacks have occurred in countries with a history of political instability, territorial disputes, waning infrastructure or religious conflict.

Most terrorist incidents in the United States have been bombing attacks, motivated by disagreement with U.S Government laws or policy. One way government attempts to reduce our vulnerability to terrorist incidents is by increasing security at airports and other public facilities. The U.S. government also works with other countries to limit the sources of support for terrorism.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

International terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are foreign-based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United States or whose activities transcend national boundaries.

An Example of an international terrorist is The Party of God, or the **Hizballah**, a radical and well-known group from Lebanon. A devout Islamic organization founded by Ayatollah Mahmud Gaffari, the Hizballah seeks an Islamic republic in Lebanon that would bar all non-Islamic people.

DOMESTIC TERRORISM

Domestic terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of our government or population without foreign direction.

- For example, radical pro-life groups have bombed numerous abortion clinics and assassinated abortion doctors, supposedly in defense of unborn babies.
- There are also individual terrorists acting on their own. Theodore Kaczynski, also known as the Unabomber, is a good example. He used terrorism to coerce the New York Times and the Washington Post to publish his manifesto, and was later captured as a direct result of that publication.

TERRORISM TACTICS FOR A NEW AGE

As the access to Technology gets easier, many terrorist groups are finding new and creative ways to advance their agendas. Listed below are some more recent methods that terrorist have used to threaten, intimidate and coerce governments or populations.

Cyber-Terrorism: the use of computing resources to intimidate or coerce others. An example of cyber-terrorism could be hacking into a hospital computer system and changing someone's medicine prescription to a lethal dosage as an act of revenge.

Biological Terrorism: the use or threatened use of biological or biological-related toxins against civilians, with the objective of causing fear, illness, or death.

Chemical Terrorism: The use of chemical weapons against civilians with the objective of causing fear, illness or death. Chemical terrorism might range from dissemination of aerosolized anthrax spores to food product contamination; predicting when and how such an attack might occur is not possible.

Nuclear Terrorism: The use of nuclear weapons against a territory with the objective to destroy a population.





A NEW PRIORITY

The September 11th terrorist attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center, the 1995 bombing of the Federal building in Oklahoma City and the destruction of TWA Flight 800 have all brought a sense of national urgency to the threat of terrorism in America.

The United States has been forced to take serious measures in order to reduce its vulnerability to attack. In this lesson, we will discuss American policy toward terrorists and the steps taken to fight terrorists at home and abroad.

U.S. Counterterrorism Policy

America has a firm policy in dealing with terrorist organizations or individuals. Discuss the importance of each of the following policy guidelines:

- Make no concessions to terrorists and strike no deals.
- Bring terrorists to justice for their crimes.
- Cut off and apply pressure on states that sponsor terrorism to force them to change their behavior.
- Strengthen the counterterrorism capabilities of those countries that work with the U.S. and require assistance.

Check out these web sites to get more information on how we are fighting terrorism in America:

The New Department of Homeland Security: www.dhs.gov or www.ready.gov

<http://www.nifi.org/terrorism.html>

WHAT ACTIONS WE ARE TAKING TO FIGHT TERRORISM.

Listed below are a variety of methods law enforcement agencies use to combat terrorism. Can you give an example of each?

- **Counter-terrorist intelligence** - worldwide, cooperative efforts of law enforcement and military to root out and stop terrorism
- **Economic counter-terrorism** - cut off money supply to potential terrorists
- **Political counter-terrorism** - make it clear that the terrorists will make political gains through their actions
- **Offensive counter-terrorism** - create elite international counter-terrorism units to actively pursue and stop terrorists.
- **Technological counter-terrorism** - the use of technology to root out terrorist and their plans for violence





DISCUSS: DO YOU THINK AMERICA CAN DEFEAT TERRORISM? HOW? AND HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE?

HOW YOU CAN HELP

Experts in the field have commented that the problem of stopping terrorism is difficult because America is an open society with a large and diverse population. On the other hand, it is possible that tips from an attentive public can help authorities by alerting them to potential threats.

Authorities have sought help from the general public by using toll-free telephone hot line numbers and the Internet in their efforts to gather useful information.

Jeff Beatty, a terrorism expert who worked on security planning for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1984 and Barcelona in 1992, has observed:

“In the counter-terrorism business, the key is stopping an attack before it occurs. Terrorists build practice bombs and conduct rehearsal activity that may be suspicious. Citizens need to chip in with additional eyes and ears to report suspicious activity.”

A similar view was offered by Robbie Friedmann, another Olympic security consultant, who stated:

“The community should be called on to help law enforcement do their job.... It's common sense. There are more of them than security personnel....”



The key is stopping an attack before it occurs



WHAT YOU CAN DO TO FIGHT TERRORISM

While we agree that the root causes of terrorism need to be addressed, your views about who is right and who is wrong will not provide any protection for your family members and pets in a terrorist attack. This is the world we live in now and whether we like it or not, we had better get used to it. There are a number of simple things to you can do to fight terrorism:

DEALING WITH A STATE OF EMERGENCY

- A terrorist attack is intended to inflict suffering and maximum psychological damage. It causes great uncertainty, disrupts people's personal and daily business routine, disrupts the economy and creates a very real climate of fear that more attacks will follow.
- The physical and psychological trauma runs the gamut from emotional outbursts, stress and fear to loss of appetite and may trigger asthma or heart attacks.
- The best and indeed, the only way to handle such adversity is to be prepared for it to whatever degree is humanly practical. The more we can feel confident about protecting our loved ones and pets, the better able we are to deal with an emergency when and wherever it arises.
- Prepare a family emergency plan and be familiar with the various emergency situations and their associated dangers and responses
- Conduct emergency drills with all the members of your family
- Depending on the nature and severity of the attack, you need to be able to plan ahead to decide whether or not you should stay in your home or leave
- If you have to leave, always bring your pets with you
- Every family member should learn how and when to turn off your water, gas and electricity including the location of the shut off valves and switches and keep the necessary tools next to them (if you do turn off your gas, a professional must turn it back on, do not attempt to do this yourself)
- Be familiar with all aspects of your human and pet emergency kits and practice giving first aid to your family members and your pets
- Talk things over openly with your family
- If there are elderly or disabled people in your neighbourhood, please include them as a part of your community and/or family emergency plan





- Make certain that in the event of a terrorist attack that each member of the family knows where they should meet up at the earliest and safest possible opportunity and that each person has a complete of phone numbers for each family member, friend or relative
- Take your personal emergency kit and your pet emergency kit and lock the door of your home behind you.

CITIZENS CORPS

After the terrorist attacks on Sept. 11, 2001, many Americans asked what they could do to make their communities safer. People really wanted to volunteer and to work together with their neighbors. President Bush created Citizen Corps and encouraged all Americans to volunteer their time to help others.

How does this work? There are four Citizen Corps programs:

- Neighborhood Watch;
- Volunteers in Police Service
- Community Emergency Response Teams; and
- the Medical Reserve Corps.

The Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) are overseen by FEMA. These very special teams are trained to help first responders in an emergency. What does that mean? In a large emergency, emergency responders such as firefighters, will be very busy. They will not be able to help all the people who might need help. This is where CERT comes in. These special teams are trained to help out. They can do basic first aid, help with evacuations and other duties that are very important in an emergency.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

First off, be sure your family is prepared. Then talk to your teacher about school preparedness. Then, find out if there is CERT in your community. Even youngsters can learn basic first aid or help with providing information to a community. The bottom line is this: Get Involved!



To find out more about Citizen Corps and CERT, go to www.citizencorps.gov

CONCLUSIONS

- All of the steps you take to protect those you love can be used in the event of a terrorist attack, natural or manmade disaster
- Be prepared
- Hope for the best, plan for the worst
- Be alert
- Do your part in the fight against terrorism
- Be as self sufficient as humanly possible
- Follow the advice and directions of health care professional and emergency services personnel



THE “GOOD GUYS”

OK, so there are some bad cops out there. But this is not about those guys. This is the story of the “Good Guys” -- the overwhelming majority of the men and women who wear a badge. While they don’t wear white hats like the “Good Guys” of popular legend, police officers do their fair share of riding to the rescue and rounding up the “Bad Guys.”

For most police officers it’s the role of a lifetime --to perform heroic deeds, to make a real difference in the lives of people in their community.

On the pages that follow, you will learn qualities that elevate the exceptional cop to the status of “One of the Good Guys”. Along the way take stock of yourself, find out if you are on the right track to becoming a “Good Guy” whether you wear a badge or not.

COMPASSION

“To be a great police officer, you have to care about people. Compassion is often an underrated quality. You have to want to help people. The majority of the people you come in contact with are calling for help and have been victimized somehow. The last thing those people want or need is some cop who is acting like he’s just going through the motion and not caring about them; he or she must be willing to do everything he can do to help them. Compassion is absolutely essential.”

Officer Jim Adams, Hanford Police Dept., Hanford, CA

“One of the most important skills law enforcement officers need is people skills. If you don’t have good people skills, you cannot interact with the community and serve their needs.”

Officer Mitchell Garcia, Houston Police Department

A SENSE OF HUMOR

A sense of humor may seem like an unlikely choice but ask any law enforcement officer and they’ll tell you that it is essential for dealing with the absurdities and tragedies that dominate a law enforcer’s career. Learning to cope, decently and without rancor, is your best hope for making it all the way to retirement.

“A sense of humor is essential to coping with the realities of a law enforcement career. This job is a tough job, and you’ve got to have your priorities in order.” Det. Staha added that along with humor, learning to leave the stresses of police work at the office, and maintaining a strong religious faith keep your life in balance.

Det. Howard Staha, Austin Police Dept., Austin, TX,





MATURITY

“Maturity is important. And it does not necessarily depend on age. A lot of times we get kids right out of college and they lack maturity and will make childish mistakes. A mental maturity is important. Every day in this job you will be required to conduct yourself in a professional way, many times under stressful situations. That requires maturity, usually beyond your years.”

Officer Mitchell Garcia, Houston Police Dept., Houston, TX

“You have to think in terms of the enormous authority that the police officer has. You’re carrying a gun. You have power to do things to people. Peoples’ lives are in your hands in certain situations. Maturity is absolutely essential.”

Officer Jim Adams, Hanford Police Dept., Hanford, CA

INTEGRITY

A thief believes that everybody steals. An honest person knows that is not true. As a police officer, this is your core value: integrity, and there’s no on/off switch.

“I think integrity is important with this job. There are so many things that can happen. If you lack integrity, you can fall off that thin line and go astray. In our local Junior Police Academy, we teach that integrity is not something you have a little bit of -- you’ve either got it or you don’t. I find that when integrity is the top priority all the other character traits fall into place.”

Captain Tom Long, Herkimer Police Department, Herkimer, NY

