**Wayland Mission Statement**

Wayland Baptist University exists to educate students in an academically challenging, learning-focused, and distinctively Christian environment for professional success, and service to God and humankind.

**Contact Information**

**Course**

: JUAD 3305 – Police Patrol Operations

**Campus**

: ONLINE

**Term/Session**

**:** FALL 2023

**Instructor**

**:** Ernesto Amaya

**Office Phone Number**

**:** 806-994-1987

**WBU Email Address**

**:** ernesto.amaya@wayland.wbu.edu

**Office Hours, Building, and Location**

**:** NO SET OFFICE HOURS; AVAILABLE BY EMAIL, TEXT, OR PHONE

**Class Meeting Time and Location**

**:** ONLINE

**Course Information**

**Catalog Description**

**:**  Covers police procedures specifically related to patrol activities.

**There is no prerequisite for this course.**

**Textbook Information**

**Required Textbook(s) and/or Required Materials**

**: Birzer, Michael / Roberson, Cliff; Police Field Operations: Theory Meets Practice, 3rd Edition; Publisher: Pearson; ISBN: 9780135162965; Publication: 2020**

*The textbook for this course is part of the* ***Wayland’s Automatic eBook*** *program. You will have access to an eBook and interactive learning material on the first day of class through your Blackboard course site. The cost of this Automatic eBook will be billed directly to your student account when you register for the course. You will be notified via email with access instructions and additional information. If you do not wish to participate in the Automatic eBook program, you will have the first 12 days of class to opt-out of the program (additional details will be outlined in your email instructions). For more information on the Automatic eBook program, visit the Wayland Bookstore* [*Automatic eBook FAQ*](https://bookstore.wbu.edu/site_inclusive.asp) *page.*

**Optional Materials**

**: NO OPTIONAL MATERIALS NEEDED**

**Course Outcome Competencies**

**:** Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

* Use of written directives
* Use of force continuum
* Operation of departments organizational structure and chain of command
* Apply legal guidelines covering lawful search and seizure
* Use of detention and arrest procedures
* Use of booking procedures
* Use proper communication procedures

**Attendance Requirements**

WBUonline

Students are expected to participate in all required instructional activities in their courses. Online courses are no different in this regard; however, participation must be defined in a different manner. Student “attendance” in an online course is defined as active participation in the course as described in the course syllabus. Instructors in online courses are responsible for providing students with clear instructions for how they are required to participate in the course. Additionally, instructors are responsible for incorporating specific instructional activities within their course and will, at a minimum, have weekly mechanisms for documenting student participation. These mechanisms may include, but are not limited to, participating in a weekly discussion board, submitting/completing assignments in Blackboard, or communicating with the instructor. Students aware of necessary absences must inform the professor with as much advance notice as possible in order to make appropriate arrangements. Any student absent 25 percent or more of the online course, i.e., non-participatory during 2 or more weeks of an 8-week session, may receive an F for that course. Instructors may also file a Report of Unsatisfactory Progress for students with excessive non-participation. Any student who has not actively participated in an online class prior to the census date for any given session is considered a “no-show” and will be administratively withdrawn from the class without record. To be counted as actively participating, it is not sufficient to log in and view the course. The student must be submitting work as described in the course syllabus. Additional attendance and participation policies for each course, as defined by the instructor in the course syllabus, are considered a part of the university’s attendance policy.

**University Policies**

**Statement on Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty**

**:** Wayland Baptist University observes a zero tolerance policy regarding academic dishonesty. Per university policy as described in the academic catalog, all cases of academic dishonesty will be reported and second offenses will result in suspension from the university.

**Disability Statement**

**:** In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), it is the policy of Wayland Baptist University that no otherwise qualified person with a disability be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any educational program or activity in the university. The Disability Services Coordinator and Academic Coach serves as the coordinator of students with disabilities and must be contacted concerning accommodation requests (office (806) 291-1057. Documentation of a disability must accompany any request for accommodations.

Accessibility issues with content in WBUonline courses or in Blackboard should be addressed to the WBU accessibility coordinator, Dr. Rick Hammer, [hammerr@wbu.edu](mailto:hammerr@wbu.edu) or call (806) 292-9150.

**Course Requirements and Grading Criteria**

THREE EXAMS VALUED AT 100 POINTS EACH = 300 POINTS TOTAL

SEVEN DISCUSSION QUESTIONS VALUED AT 50 POINTS EACH = 350 POINTS TOTAL

OVERALL POINTS = 650

**The University has a standard grade scale:**

A = 90-100, B = 80-89, C = 70-79, D = 60-69, F= below 60, W = Withdrawal, WP = withdrew passing, WF = withdrew failing, I = incomplete. An incomplete may be given within the last two weeks of a long term, within the last week of an 8-week session, or within the last two days of a microterm to a student who is passing, but has not completed a term paper, examination, or other required work for reasons beyond the student’s control. A grade of “incomplete” is changed if the work required is completed prior to the last day of the next long 16-week term or 8-week session, unless the instructor designates an earlier date for completion.  If the work is not completed by the appropriate date, the I is converted to an F.

**Student Grade Appeals**

**:** Students shall have protection through orderly procedures against prejudices or capricious academic evaluation. A student who believes that he or she has not been held to realistic academic standards, just evaluation procedures, or appropriate grading, may appeal the final grade given in the course by using the student grade appeal process described in the Academic Catalog. Appeals may not be made for advanced placement examinations or course bypass examinations. Appeals are limited to the final course grade, which may be upheld, raised, or lowered at any stage of the appeal process. Any recommendation to lower a course grade must be submitted through the Vice President of Academic Affairs to the Faculty Assembly Grade Appeals Committee for review and approval. The Faculty Assembly Grade Appeals Committee may instruct that the course grade be upheld, raised, or lowered to a more proper evaluation.

**Tentative Schedule**

**JUAD 3305: POLICE PATROL OPERATIONS TENTATIVE SCHEDULE:**

**WEEK ONE:**

**LOOK OVER, ANSWER, AND REPLY DISCUSSION QUESTION 1**

**READ CHAPTER ONE AND KNOW THE FOLLOWING:**

* Despite highly publicized police shootings in recent years and the racial tensions that they ignited the public confidence in the police has improved.
* Police are moving from the mindset of the occupying warrior to more of a Guardian as the majority of police work involves service rather than crime fighting.
* In order to hire the best police officers, an effective recruitment program is essential. The purpose of recruitment is to find and retain qualified applicants to serve in the police profession.
* Applicants for the position of police officer must go through a rigorous selection process. The selection process generally includes a written test, physical ability assessment, polygraph, oral interview, background investigation, psychological assessment, and medical and drug screening.
* Once a police applicant has successfully completed the selection process and is offered employment, he or she will report to the training academy where they will learn the craft of policing.
* Upon completion of formal police academy training, the rookie police officer begins the field training program. During the field training program, the rookie officer is assigned to work alongside of a veteran police officer (field training officer) for a specified period of time.
* Once a police officer graduates from the police academy that doesn’t mean that their training is complete. Police officers undergo training for the rest of their careers; this is referred to as in-service training. Many states mandate that police officers receive a minimum number of in-service training hours annually to retain their law enforcement certification.
* Generally new officers enter at the rank of police officer and are assigned to the patrol division. Eventually, through a testing or selection process, the officer is eligible for promotion to detective or sergeant. Ranks after this point vary from one agency to another but generally follow the paramilitary course of Corporal, Lieutenant, Captain, Deputy Police Chief, and Chief of Police.
* Police work is often full of stress. This can manifest itself physically with health-related problems or social problems. There are increased rates of divorce, alcoholism, suicide, and other health problems. In addition to occupational stress there is job burnout and the cynicism of police officers.

**READ CHAPTER TWO AND KNOW THE FOLLOWING:**

* Placing the police patrol function into the proper historical context is necessary in order to effectively understand present and future police trends.
* Policing in America was heavily influenced by the London model of policing which was the work of Sir Robert Peel. The police in London are called “Bobbies” named after their founder Sir Robert Peel.
* The development of police patrol in America can best be framed on three major eras, the political era, the reform era, and the community policing era.
* Police operations during the political era of policing were dominated by political control and close ties between the police and politicians.
* The reform model of policing, or professional model as it is sometimes referred to, emphasized an organization indoctrinated along traditional lines, highly centralized, bureaucratic, and designed on the premise of divisions of labor and unity of control.
* The community-oriented policing strategy represents a shift from more traditional law enforcement in that it focuses on the prevention of crime and the fear of crime on a local basis. Community policing also entails problem solving and organizational transformation.
* Police patrol officers respond to a wide variety of calls on a daily basis. The vast majority of calls for police services are for service related or non-criminal matters.
* The primary purpose of police patrol is the prevention and suppression of criminal activity. The police role in crime prevention involves many strategies. A few of these are neighborhood watch, national night out, proper training of landlords, and problem solving.
* One other purpose of police patrol is ensuring the safe flow and regulation of traffic. This includes not only the enforcement of traffic laws such as speeding, directing traffic, enforcement of driving under the influence laws, and vehicle equipment laws, but also includes the investigation of vehicle accidents.
* The police response to crime is divided into three distinct categories:
* Reactive policing is when a crime has been committed, and the police respond and make a report.
* Proactive policing is when the police attempt to prevent crime by being self-initiating or by establishing a crime prevention strategy.
* Coactive policing is when the police work with resources outside of the police departments to prevent and solve crime related problems.
* Police departments are organized in a paramilitary fashion and there are usually three levels to a police department’s management structure. Upper-level management (chief, assistant chief, and majors). Middle management, which usually includes the rank of captains and lieutenant. Line level supervision usually includes sergeants. Police agencies operate under a chain of command with a clear unity of command. In other words, every rank-and-file police officers knows exactly who he or she answers to.
* The primary purpose of patrol is to prevent crime and the majority of law enforcement functions are conducted by field patrol. The obvious purpose of the police is crime control and crime prevention. Crime prevention is important and the responsibility of every police officer.
* Prevention techniques include citizens and organizations in the organization with the common goal of making the community safer. These could include the following:
* Landlord training
* Neighborhood Watch
* National Night Out
* Neighborhood Nuisance Program
* Problem Solving
* Traffic Control
* Police have various types of patrol options depending on the layout and terrain of the community and the best way to provide effective service. Patrol can vary from foot patrol, bicycle, motorcycle, horse, marine, or aircraft patrol. The most common form of patrol is the motorized patrol. Generally, it is more cost efficient to have a single officer unit instead of a two-officer unit. Both are efficient in their own ways.
* The allocation of police patrol personnel should be driven by data. Data that reflects the number of incidents handled and the time needed to provide this service. There are computer programs that can calculate proper allocation of resources based on needs.
* At times, the police require specialized tactical teams to defuse a situation. The SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics) team is found in many departments. These teams respond to tactical situations that are high risk or require special skills. As an example, these teams respond to hostage situations, barricaded subjects, and other critical events.
* Management and supervision are two distinct functions. Managing operations can be organizing, planning, and controlling resources. Supervision is the actual hands-on control in the field. Supervision often depends on the size of the department but generally follows the three layers of upper level, middle level, and line level supervision.

**READ CHAPTER THREE AND KNOW THE FOLLOWING:**

* The day’s preparation begins with appearance and equipment checks. An officer’s appearance should be impeccable prior to initiating duty. Checks of equipment is to ensure that everything is in good working order and if not it should be replaced or reported immediately. Prior to starting duty officers attend a squad meeting. During this meeting officers are debriefed about significant events or subjects from previous duty shifts.
* During the officer’s tour of duty, they should always be on the lookout for potential hazards on their beat. Businesses should be checked on a regular basis especially bars and adult entertainment clubs. The officer should also make frequent contact with the people on their beat; both the law-abiding citizens and offenders that are known to be delinquent.
* When an arrest is made, the suspect should be handcuffed first and then searched. A handcuffed suspect is much less likely to attempt to resist arrest. Officer safety should always be a priority when arresting a suspect and department procedures should be followed when handcuffing and transporting a suspect to the booking facility.
* Civil unrest requires a quick and effective police response. If a police agency has knowledge of a demonstration or other large event they should plan as much as possible for the event. This should involve the leaders of the demonstration or the protest meeting with the police in advance. If a demonstration or protest gets out of control and turns into a riot, the primary objective of the police is to safeguard life and property while ending the civil unrest as quickly as possible.
* High speed pursuits pose a serious liability for the police. The police should always weigh the risk associated with continuing the pursuit with the risk of serious injury to persons or property. There are several factors that should be considered in the decision to continue a pursuit that includes the time of day, the weather, what are the charges, and whether the officers have identified the driver. And in some jurisdictions, is the air section available.
* Another challenge for the police is responding to natural disasters. The agency should ensure that there are adequate police resources available to respond to a disaster. The first officer on the scene should assess the problem and communicate this back to dispatch. The initial objective at the scene of a natural disaster should include containing the scene, collecting evidence that could be spread out over a large area, controlling looters, removing the curious, locating and aiding the injured, and finally recovery and identification of the deceased.
* Mass shootings have increased in recent years. An active shooter is a person who is actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area. Active shooter events underscore the need for an effective response by law enforcement authorities to save lives. During the response to an active shooter, seconds count. Officers should take immediate action and engage the shooter as quickly as possible. Waiting for the SWAT team to respond is no longer a viable option.
* The police canine is a valuable asset for police operations. They can be used for tracking missing persons or suspects, crowd control, bomb and narcotics detection, officer protection, and can aid in the recovery of dead bodies. The police agency should keep proper records on the canine’s training and performance. Standard operating procedures need to be developed for the operation and use of a canine.
* Officer’s should always expect the worst at a traffic stop. There is never anything such as a routine traffic stop. The stop should only be initiated in a location where the officer feels safe and comfortable. Much information should be obtained prior to initiating the stop and relayed to the dispatcher. Officer safety techniques should be followed during the traffic stop.
* Responding to emergency calls code three, or with red lights and siren, is very dangerous and can pose liability for the police agency if the officer running code is driving negligently which then results in an accident. Safety factors that can influence the decision to run code three are weather conditions, the nature of the emergency, and the location of other emergency responders.
* Police officers in some cases have to use force to make an arrest or to defuse a situation. The use of force continuum is a guide that police officers follow when using force on a person. This is a spectrum of force alternatives that coincide with the given resistance. The force continuum at the lowest level starts with the command presence of the officer and can flow upward to the level of deadly force. Officers can escalate or deescalate their use of force up or down the continuum depending on the circumstances.

**WEEK TWO:**

**LOOK OVER, ANSWER AND REPLY TO DISCUSSION QUESTION 2**

**READ CHAPTER FOUR AND KNOW THE FOLLOWING:**

* Community policing has emerged as a fundamental and strategic change in policing. It is designed to reduce and prevent crime and increase cooperation between the police and the people they serve.
* The three core components of community policing are police-community partnerships, problem solving, and organizational transformation.
* Professor Herman Goldstein is considered by many to be the pioneer of applying problem solving as a comprehensive policing method. Problem solving is a critical element of community policing. Goldstein coined the term problem-oriented policing. Problem-oriented policing is a method for improving police effectiveness through the examination of underlying conditions that give rise to community problems and implementing solutions to correct these problems. Problem solving endeavors go beyond just the criminal justice system, and may include collaborating with other public agencies, the community, and the private sector.
* Community policing is not soft on crime. The justice system is still a viable option, but community policing goes beyond the arrest, which is often only a short-term solution. The goal is to identify and solve the underlying problems. This is not just another specialized program, nor is it just rehashing foot patrol strategies from past eras. Change begins with the officer on the street and is not a top-down program.
* In incorporating community policing the police officer has a challenging job to go beyond the traditional police response to the calls that they handle. This is smart policing and involves problem solving in the neighborhoods that they work in. Forming partnerships with the community is a critical role for the police officer.
* Police officers should know that engaging community members is important to countering violent extremism and terrorism. Community members can be an invaluable resource in helping to recognize that things are out of the ordinary. The community policing strategy is important for preparing for possible terrorists act and responding to the fear that they create.

**READ CHAPTER FIVE AND KNOW THE FOLLOWING:**

* Actions taken at the outset of an investigation can play a critical role in successfully resolving a case. Proper treatment and preservation of a crime scene is vital to identifying and ultimately prosecuting the perpetrators.
* The first responding patrol officer has the responsibility to apprehend the suspect(s) if still present at the scene, provide first aid to the injured, and secure the crime scene. In many cases, patrol officers will also decide if the investigations unit is warranted.
* The initial assessment is important as this will be the only opportunity to preserve and recover clues. Security of the scene is first and then call in the support from other units as needed. Then a decision has to be made if the officer on scene can process the evidence or if other special units such as arson, explosives, or blood splatter evidence technicians are required.
* Once the crime scene has been turned over to the investigations unit, a search warrant should be obtained before the search and investigation of the crime scene is initiated. A search warrant is a written warrant, issued by a judge or magistrate, which authorizes the police to conduct a search of a person or location for evidence of a criminal act, and to consequently seize that evidence.
* The search of the crime scene should be thoughtful and thorough. There are a number of search techniques such as the strip, wheel, zone, or spiral method. The specific type of search technique used is largely dependent on the geographic location of the crime scene.
* The investigator must decide that a crime has been committed. Once this is determined, the investigator should obtain enough information about the circumstances of the crime to be able to identify and arrest those responsible. This includes gathering evidence, talking with witnesses, and interviewing suspects.
* Evidence discovered at a crime scene may fall into one of several classes. These classes include associative evidence, trace evidence, fingerprint evidence, testimonial evidence, and the corpus delete evidence. This evidence is used so that an association between the suspect and the crime can be established.
* The nature and position of evidence should be noted and photographed before it is handled. A rough sketch showing the location of evidence is recommended. One person should be designated to handle evidence in order to preserve the chain of custody. Evidence should be marked, tagged, or otherwise identified so that items are easily distinguished in court.
* The nature of the evidence will determine how it is to be packaged. For example, blood samples should be placed in an airtight, impervious container (such as glass) no larger than necessary, and tightly sealed and refrigerated. Bloodstained evidence should not be placed in an airtight container. Bloodstained evidence should be thoroughly dried and packaged in paper.
* Most fingerprints discovered at a crime scene will be on paper, glass, metal, or other smooth surfaced objects. Latent fingerprints are fingerprints that can’t be seen by the naked eye.
* Police officers frequently come across suspected narcotics. Narcotics field testing kits allow officers to make a probable identification of suspected illegal narcotics. Narcotic field-testing kits use reagents that can give clues about the identity of drugs, but they should not be substituted for a laboratory examination by a trained chemist.
* Computer crime is a growing epidemic. Computer crimes are simply crimes committed with the use of the computer. One type of computer crime is Cyberstalking. Cyberstalking is threatening behavior directed at another person using the Internet or other forms of computer communications.

**READ CHAPTER SIX AND KNOW THE FOLLOWING:**

* Often, the terms “interviewing” and “interrogation” are treated as if they are interchangeable. The difference between an “interview” and “interrogation” depends on the point of view of the user.
* The *Terry v. Ohio* case upheld the right of a police officer to stop and question a suspicious person. The field interview is similar to an investigative stop, except there is an absence of suspicious circumstances. In the investigative stop, there is the possibility that criminal activity may be occurring. In the field interview, the officer is seeking information. If something seems different or unusual the curious officer asks questions.
* An interview is a non-accusatory questioning of an individual who may have necessary information. The purpose of an interview is to gather information. Interviews are normally conducted during the early phase of an investigation or as new information comes to light. Interrogation is an accusatory questioning of a suspect.
* Interviewing can be either directive or nondirective, and sympathetic or logical.
* The directive approach is when the interviewer controls the pacing and questioning.
* The nondirective approach is when the interviewer allows the interviewee to determine the approach and scope of the interview.
* The sympathetic approach is when the interviewer attempts to sympathize with the interviewee.
* The logical approach is when the interviewer establishes a superior psychological position and conducts a “no nonsense” interview.
* Interviewing Police officers, as a matter of routine conduct field interviews of suspicious persons. A good police officer is a curious person and when something seems different or unusual, the officer should ask questions.
* Both the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution limit police interrogations. Under the Sixth Amendment, a defendant may not be questioned without the presence or consent of his or her attorney if the individual has been formally charged. Under the Escobedo case, a suspect has the right to an attorney whenever the investigation focuses on him or her and is no longer a general inquiry.
* A suspect must be notified of his or her Miranda rights prior to an interrogation or equivalent questioning. If the suspect waives his rights they must know or understand what rights they are giving up. When a suspect invokes his or her Miranda rights, the questioning must stop and may not be started unless the suspect initiates contact.
* A suspect is considered to be in custody when he or she is deprived of freedom of action in any significant way.
* Polygraphs or the lie detector is an instrument that records physiological reactions of a person to specific questions to detect deception. The polygraphist can give an opinion as to whether there was an indication of deception. Generally the results of the test or even that a test was given is not admissible in court. However, statements made by the test subject can be admitted. The CVSA or the computer voice stress analyzer is a similar instrument used to detect deception but this machine analyzes the level of stress in a person’s voice. It has the same limitations in court as the polygraph does.
* The human lie detector relies on specific clues to deception that manifest themselves in interviews. This can range from body language, the emotional state, verbal content and how they said something, and general indications of deceit. This is a skill that takes time and dedication to master.
* To determine if a confession is voluntary, the courts use the totality of circumstances test. Courts will often look at the length of an interrogation to determine whether a confession was provided voluntarily. The use of tricks and deceptions are generally permissible, but psychological coercion is not. False promises may make a confession involuntary.
* With nontestimonial evidence the Fifth and Sixth Amendments on self-incrimination do not apply but the Fourth Amendment might. An example of this is being ordered to submit to a blood or voice test or appearing in a lineup. Other example could be giving a sample of DNA or handwriting.
* In cases where immunity has been granted to a witness the witness’s testimony is not self-incriminating. There are two types of immunity; transactional where the witness cannot be prosecuted when he is compelled to testify and derivative use where the prosecution is restricted from using the testimony or information obtained directly or indirectly from the testimony. They may still prosecute if they can make the case without that information.
* What is important to remember in interviews or interrogations is to deploy the art of listening. To be effective the interviewer needs to listen for comprehension, empathy, and evaluation. You want the subject to be cooperative and disclose needed information.

**WEEK THREE AND WEEK FOUR:**

**TEST ONE OVER CHAPTERS 1 -5**

**READ CHAPTER SEVEN AND KNOW THE FOLLOWING:**

* Police engage in dispute resolution on a regular basis. Some disputes are minor, such as neighbors arguing over where a fence should be placed, while other disputes are more serious such as domestic violence. Police officers should practice good officer safety skills when dealing with any dispute, regardless of the perceived magnitude.
* The most important skill for police officers in resolving a dispute is effective communication. Police officers should always remember that how something is said is often more important than what is said.
* Suspicious character reports are a common call that police respond to. An officer should use due caution when responding to suspicious character calls because of uncertainty. The suspicious person could be a lost salesperson trying to find an address, or he could be the lookout person for a burglary in progress.
* Prowler calls, much like suspicious character calls, can be dangerous for police officers because the officer has little idea of the situation before arriving on the scene. The prowler may simply be a law-abiding citizen waking his dog or he could be a peeping Tom who is peering in windows.
* Missing children cases can be alarming to the community and police alike. There are several types of missing children cases that police investigate. These cases may include family abductions, endangered runaways, non-family abductions, and lost, injured, or otherwise missing children. Police officers should treat all missing child cases with immediacy.
* In certain situations, a missing child case may qualify as an AMBER Alert. An AMBER Alert is a notification to the general public, by media outlets, that an abduction of a child has happened.
* A missing person is someone whose whereabouts is unknown to the reporting party. In instances where there is evidence of violence or of an unusual absence, law enforcement agencies often stress the importance of beginning an investigation promptly.
* The United States is considered a destination country for human trafficking. Human trafficking, or modern slavery, is the trade in human beings for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor. Often victims are kept in isolation to prevent them from getting help. Victims often have no control of their travel documents, money and have a language barrier.
* It is important that check the welfare calls be handled diligently. In some cases, police encounter an abused or abandoned child during a check the welfare call. There are four types of child abuse cases that may be encountered by police officers: (1) physical abuse, (2) sexual abuse, (3) emotional abuse, and (4) neglect.
* Mental disorders are common in the United States. Police officers should recognize that a person who exhibits bizarre or different behavior may not necessary be a criminal; they could instead be suffering from a serious mental illness. When dealing with mentally ill persons, effective communication can mean the difference between a potentially dangerous altercation and the successful resolution of the incident.
* The homeless problem is complex and can impact the quality of life in the community. Homelessness is a situation where a person has no permanent place of residence and often lives on the streets or in abandoned buildings. There is some relief in shelters and transitional housing but more than a third of the homeless are outside on any given night. This is a perplexing problem for the police and often requires a change in attitude by the police agency.
* Abandoned vehicles are an eye sore and can give the impression that no one cares about a neighborhood. Abandoned vehicles present not only a quality-of-life issue for the neighborhood, but also a potential criminal violation if the vehicle is left abandoned on a public street.
* Another service call that police routinely perform is traffic control. It is important for officers to use proper techniques and hand signals when directing traffic. Traffic control that is conducted in a haphazard manner will likely result in confusion on the part of drivers and may cause a traffic accident.
* Citizens often call the police to make a lost property report. The officer should record accurate identifying information about the lost property. This includes a description of the property, identifying marks, serial number, model number, and any specific distinguishing marks or characteristics that would make the property readily identifiable.
* A stolen property report is handled much the same way as a lost property report. It is important to obtain an accurate and thorough description of stolen property. This greatly assists in the proper identification of the property in the event that it is recovered.
* Repeat calls for police services are an enormous strain on police resources. Some repeat calls are due to the haphazard manner in which they were handled in the first place. Repeat calls should be thoroughly addressed. It is suggested that problem solving techniques such as the SARA model be used to address repeat calls.
* One of the most vital concepts of the law enforcement function is citizen contacts. Even casual conversations can yield vital information. Prior contacts with citizens in the neighborhoods that have previous bad contacts can change perceptions. Good contacts can lead to good relations and assistance in solving crimes. However, bad contact with citizens can be just as debilitating. Good manners go a long way.

**READ CHAPTER EIGHT AND KNOW THE FOLLOWING:**

* Police officers directing is one of those necessary evils that must be performed. Whether it is in pouring rain, a blizzard, or the heat it often must be done. In some instances, traffic control is needed at traffic collisions, road construction, signal malfunctions, or natural disasters. No matter what the reason officers need to know how to safely and clearly direct traffic so that it does not cause another collision.
* In most cases the only contacts with the police that citizens have will be at a traffic stop. The primary reason for traffic stops is to enforce the law and to encourage voluntary compliance with the traffic laws. The ultimate goal is to reduce injuries and deaths on the roadways.
* During a traffic stop the officer must be alert but also courteous and professional. The officer should always be vigilant and never approach any stop as just routine. During the traffic stop the officer must be vigilant as he might contact violations for other crimes such as suspended driver’s licenses, DUI’s, or wanted fugitives.
* Roadblocks and checkpoints are additional ways to control traffic and have been found constitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court. There are four different types of checkpoints in general use. (1) DWI/DUI checkpoints where the search is for intoxicated drivers. (2) Border checkpoints are permitted to search vehicles coming into the United States without probable cause looking for contraband. (3) Checkpoints near the border looking for undocumented aliens. (4) Transportation Security Agency (TSA) checkpoints where they are allowed to search you and your luggage without probable cause or reasonable suspicion before boarding transportation venues.
* There are a variety of court decisions limiting the scope and ability of the police to stop and search. Decisions were based in many cases on the limitations of the Fourth Amendment whether the search and seizure was constitutional, whether a seizure advances the public interest and whether the stop and search interferes with an individual’s liberty.
* Most traffic tickets in the United States are issued for violations of local traffic laws. Most violations are classified as moving or non-moving with some of these being major or serious violations. The effect of a traffic violation varies from state to state but generally an accumulation of violations can result in the suspension of the violator’s license and increased insurance rates.
* More people are killed or injured in traffic related accidents than in any other type of accident. While accidents will always occur police can help reduce the occurrences with traffic control and stops. Officers should be aware of roadways or times of day when the occurrences happen more often as this may be an affect that can be corrected.

**READ CHAPTER NINE AND KNOW THE FOLLOWING:**

* Ethics examines issues involving right and wrong, good, and bad, virtue and vice. Ethics has also been defined as standards of fair and honest conduct. To many, the word “ethics” suggests a set of standards by which a particular group or community decides to regulate its behavior to distinguish what is legitimate or acceptable in pursuit of their aims from what is not.
* The traditional approach to ethics is an individualistic one. Notions of good and bad, moral, and amoral, are based primarily on our considerations of a person as an individual.
* Ethical egoism describes the view that human conduct should be based exclusively on self-interest. This concept is a normative statement regarding the best way to lead a life and what makes human conduct good or bad.
* Utilitarianism is an ethical theory that attempts to answer the question: What makes an action good or bad? Jeremy Bentham attempted to provide an objective means for making value judgments. According to Bentham, two important questions face utilitarianism; (1) good or bad consequences for whom, and (2) how we calculate the value of the consequences.
* It is important that allegations of police misconduct be investigated quickly and efficiently. Failure to investigate citizens’ complaints or requiring citizens to prove acts of misconduct before acting can lead to a loss of public confidence in the department.
* Kantian ethics is an approach popularized by Immanuel Kant in the eighteenth century. This approach focuses on principles to define what is permissible and what is prohibited. Duty is distinct from pleasure and moral virtue is the supreme good. Moral development is a theory that holds that we develop morally like our physical development. That we are not born with the ability to understand and apply moral standards to our actions. We develop them like the manner in which we learn to do physical things.
* Most people believe that our values are formed in our early formative year but they do change over time. We learn our moral values from our parents, teachers, clergy, and peers. This can be a formal or informal process. Most human beings tend to have similar values and the origin of our values can be traced back to our formative years, our culture, our institutions, and our society in general.
* Police have value systems that are distinctly different than those of other groups in American society. This can range from departmental values, organizational values and culture, and what management tools come into play.
* Is lying and deception ever justified? Are there exceptions to this rule? Some believe that the truth should never be violated. Are there truthful alternatives to the lie? The general rule is that officers may lie in interrogations unless the lie might induce a false confession. The same with requesting consent to search a home. An officer can lie about who he is in an undercover capacity but not about the reason he is in the house. If you are there to buy narcotics you can’t lie that you are there for another reason but you can conceal your employment.
* According to police scholar Larry Sherman, police misconduct is considered an impropriety of office. It is wrongdoing, the appearance of wrongdoing, or puzzling behavior that violates standards usually set down in departmental policies and procedures, for good reasons, that the employee may or may not be cognizant.
* Off-duty employment can cause ethical problems. Some off duty jobs an officer should be restricted from such as working at a bar or adult entertainment establishment. Their loyalty can be tested as to who gets their attention first, the off-duty job or the department.
* The different types of misconduct are often classified as follows:
* Malfeasance—intentional commission of a prohibited act or intentional unjust performance of some act of which the party had no right (e.g., gratuity, perjury, use of police resources for personal use)
* Misfeasance—performance of a duty or act that one is obligated or permitted to do in a manner which is improper, sloppy, or negligent (e.g., report writing, unsafe operation of motor vehicle, aggressively “reprimanding” a citizen, improper searching of arrestees)
* Nonfeasance—failure to perform an act which one is obligated to do either by law or directive due to omission or failure to recognize the obligation (e.g., failure to file report, improper stop and frisk, security breach)
* A police department’s values can be ascertained by studying its administration and policing style. A department that independently adopts an aggressive tactical orientation has a different set of values from the department that actively engages citizens in the crime prevention planning. Values are often taken for granted until a public crisis focuses on the conduct of a police department.
* Most researchers contend that police supervisors set the moral tone of the department and that top management serves as a key reference point for all subordinates.
* Generally, the unit tasked with the internal investigation of police misconduct is the internal affairs unit. In large departments, this may consist of several full-time officers. In small police departments, it may consist of the part-time assignment of one officer. In most departments, the internal affairs unit reports directly to the Chief of Police.
* One aspect to ensure an officer’s ethics has been the body worn cameras that most departments are now requiring of their patrol officers. One study indicated that police with body cameras used force and had the same amount of complaints as officers who were not equipped with the cameras. However, the cameras bolstered the officer’s narrative more than it did the complainants. One unintended consequence was that the cameras bolstered the trust of the community in the police.

**WEEK FIVE:**

**LOOK OVER, ANSWER AND REPLY TO DISCUSSION QUESTION 5.**

**READ CHAPTER TEN AND KNOW THE FOLLOWING:**

* It is essential that police reports accurately reflect the facts discovered by an officer. The essence of the police report should include who, what, when, where, why, and how questions. Because field notes are taken at the time the officer learned or observed the facts, they tend to be taken as the most accurate report of the incident.
* Accuracy in a police report requires that it be written objectively. The officer must either verify information contained in the report or note which facts are not verified.
* The narrative section in the police report is used to report the facts of the incident. It provides a chronological history of the officer’s involvement.
* The six essential elements that should be included in a police report are the who, what, when, where, why, and how questions.
* WHO: Answering the question of who involves identifying the complaining party, the victim, the suspect, the witnesses, and any involved law enforcement personnel.
* WHAT: The officer must cover broad information covered by the query of what crime was committed. What evidence was obtained? What was done with any evidence? What agencies responded to the call? What agency has jurisdiction? What section or officers will conduct any necessary follow up investigation?
* WHEN: The question of when is more than the date, day, and time of the offense. The when must answer the following questions: When did they arrive? How long did they stay? When did they leave? When did law enforcement officers arrive at the scene of the crime? When did the officer contact the victim, the witnesses, or other parties and take their statements?
* WHERE: Refers to the requirement that the locations and activities of the police should also be carefully recorded. Where they interviewed victims, witnesses, and suspects will be important. Where did they arrest the suspect? If it was inside a residence, were they lawfully there? Where the evidence was collected, marked, and stored?
* HOW: Refers to how the offense was committed. This is very important for modus operandi files. What tools were used and how they were used are often critical pieces of evidence that may tie the offense to similar crimes. When answering the how question, the officer must report how the crime was discovered and how it was reported.
* WHY: The officer’s narrative should attempt to answer the question of motive, or why the person committed the crime.
* Reports should be proofread carefully to ensure that sentences are complete and words are spelled correctly. Officers should keep in mind that their reports may be read by a vast number of persons in the criminal justice system, including prosecuting and defense attorneys, probation officers, judges, and members of juries.
* Many police departments utilize laptops or other computerized data entry devices to assist the officer in writing or developing the required reports.
* An essential element of any police investigation is to record witnesses recollections. As soon as reasonably possible, the investigator should:
* Document the witness.
* Review written documentation.
* Ask the witness if there is anything he/she wishes to change, add, or emphasize.
* Unless your agency prescribes otherwise, it is recommended that the officers retain their field notes until the case is final, including an appeal.
* Police have their own unique jargon and slang. It does have a useful purpose. This jargon helps communicate concepts more efficiently to other officers. Unfortunately, this same jargon may not be understood by the community and can create barriers to communication.
* Radio communication is a vital part of the police career field. Most officers are dispatched to calls or incidents by radio. Most agencies have three or more frequencies with larger departments utilizing over a hundred.
* Some communications have expanded to VOIP (voice over internet protocol). This can route information and data over the internet.
* Police use radio call signs as identification that can identify a unit by geographic location or function. These call signs or radio codes save airtime and make communications more effective.
* There is a movement to change from the 10-code communication to plain language. This will aid officers to communicate over the radio with officers in other departments when working together. This plain language movement is encouraged by the Department of Homeland Security as part of its National Incident Management System.
* The 9-1-1 system is used for emergencies and some non-emergency calls. These calls need to be handled in an efficient and proficient manner. The 9-1-1 system is a dedicated telephone system for relaying calls from the public. The system is either basic or enhanced. The enhanced system adds the ability to display the caller’s address and telephone number.
* There are many special communications issues that the police face because of cultural, language, or physical difficulties. Officers must be prepared to communicate effectively in the present multicultural environment.
* Over 13% of the U.S. population speak languages other than English or have limited English proficiency (LEP). This language barrier can make victims fail to report crimes or when reporting can have problems describing losses or the perpetrator to the police. Often the police have to rely on a family member or other untrained person to act as an interpreter, especially in emergency situations.
* The largest minority group in the United States are Hispanics. Many agencies offer or encourage their officers to learn survival Spanish.
* Other difficulties can exist with the deaf or hard of hearing citizens police officers may encounter. It is especially difficult for these people to communicate if they are handcuffed. Agencies are required to provide TDD services or interpreters without charge to those in need. Training must be provided for law enforcement personnel on the obligation to provide auxiliary aids and services to those that have a need.
* Most agencies have in-car computers with available national databases with information available on wanted and missing persons, traffic and criminal histories, and information on probation and parolees. With great access comes the ability to misuse that access.
* In addition to information available on vehicles and persons involved in an incident that a police officer may respond to, many in-car systems to complete necessary case and accident paperwork. Most systems communicate with the police station on a radio network to electronically file incident reports.

**READ CHAPTER ELEVEN AND KNOW THE FOLLOWING:**

* A criminal gang is generally defined as an organization which has at least three characteristics:
* A common name or identifying symbol.
* A particular conduct, status, and customs indicative of it.
* One of its common activities is engaging in criminal activity punishable as a felony.
* Gang membership has increased exponentially since the 1960s, and the gangs which flourished in Los Angeles in the 1960s have expanded to other cities in the United States and into Mexico and Central America.
* The larger cities typically have more gangs, larger gangs, and gangs that have been in existence for longer periods of time. The large cities also tend to have gangs that are more involved in serious criminal activity, are more highly organized, and have a more identifiable leadership structure.
* Delinquent gangs are more common in smaller cities and tend to be more loosely organized, with ephemeral leadership. The smaller cities gangs are generally newer and lack historic roots.
* Many researchers contend that anti-gang tactics which involve only law enforcement will solidify gangs by increasing cohesion among gang members. Anti-gang tactics include mediation, situational crime prevention, working with families, and other strategies.
* “Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization” (RICO) prosecutions are increasingly being used to prosecute criminal gangs in the United States. In a RICO case, the prosecutor must establish evidence of racketeering acts, known as predicate acts. A predicate act can include any substantive criminal act such as illegal drug distribution, fraud, thefts, or illegal gambling. The prosecutor must also establish that the enterprise (company or gang) was involved in activities that resulted in the criminal acts being committed.
* As gangs migrate across the country, they bring with them crime and violence. Reasons for migration range from expansion of territories to families moving because of jobs or incarceration.
* Gang members are becoming more sophisticated in their use of computers and technology. Gang members are using computers to communicate, facilitate criminal activity, and avoid detection by law enforcement.
* Hispanic gangs are increasingly a concern for law enforcement agencies. As a result of the continuous growth in the Hispanic population throughout the United States, Hispanic gang membership is also increasing.
* Young women continue to take active roles in gangs. Although the number of female gangs is increasing, street gangs are still predominately made up of males.
* Most gangs in Indian Country are small and autonomous. Structurally, leadership tends to be decentralized, with collective decision making the common theme. Native-American gangs will often take on the characteristics of urban street gangs in terms of signs, symbols, and other forms of gang representation.
* Outlaw motorcycle gangs have been in existence for more than 50 years. The growth of outlaw motorcycle gangs and their increasing criminal endeavors have made them the subject of numerous criminal investigations by law enforcement in the past.
* Some gangs have spread nationally across the United States. These gangs include the Crips and Bloods that originated in Los Angeles. Skinheads is a white supremacist gang. There are also gangs based on race and national origin such as Asian gangs or gangs that originate with members that are Somali, Dominican, and Jamaican.
* The use of illegal substances is considered one of the major crime problems in the United States. Cocaine is believed to be the most prevalent drug for the majority of male and female users. Other popular drugs that are used include marijuana, heroin, amphetamines, and PCP.
* Narcotics and their use are not a new phenomenon in our society. Opium was used by such noted physicians as Hippocrates.
* Narcotic offenses run the gamut from simple possession of marijuana to the sale of heroin. Offenders vary from a neighbor supplying marijuana for an afternoon party to a Miami drug lord planning distribution of heroin throughout the United States.
* Narcotics are broken down into several classes:
* Central nervous system stimulants are drugs that increase the functional state of the central nervous system. Drugs in this class include cocaine, crack, amphetamines, methamphetamines, and ice (smoke able methamphetamine).
* Central nervous system depressants are drugs that decrease the functional state of the central nervous system. Drugs in this class include alcohol, barbiturates, and tranquilizers.
* Hallucinogens are drugs that induce hallucinations. Two commonly abused drugs in this class include: LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide), and Peyote.
* Narcotic Analgesics are drugs that depress the central nervous system and relieve pain without producing loss of consciousness. Drugs in this class include opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, methadone, and Demerol.
* Cannabis is produced from the leaves of Cannabis sativa, a weed like plant that is grown throughout the world. Drugs from the cannabis plant are known as marijuana, hashish, and hash oil.
* Almost all states have adopted the Uniform Controlled Substances Act. This makes substances such as marijuana, narcotic drugs, opiates and other substances, and precursors illegal.
* The extent of the consumption of alcoholic beverages is staggering. An estimated 18 million American adults and several million children are experiencing physical, mental, and social problems related to the consumption of alcohol.
* Some of these offenses include public drunkenness, driving under the influence, or driving under the influence of drugs.
* Several solutions or possible solutions to drug and alcohol abuse vary. One solution is legalization which many states have passed. This includes allowing the possession and personal use of small amounts of marijuana. Other states have legalized marijuana for medical uses. Some law enforcement officials have endorsed this legalization and believe that the “war on drugs” is lost.
* Countering the drug problem is a difficult problem due to the high profits from the sale of drugs. One way to counter this is through international agreements, reducing the demand, and controlling the supply.
* Most law enforcement departments have written policies and procedures for conducting drug screening tests when there are reasons to suspect that an officer has been using illegal drugs.
* Gangs remain the primary distributors of drugs throughout the United States. Gangs are associating with organized crime entities, such as Mexican drug organizations, Asian criminal groups, and Russian organized crime groups. These groups often turn to gangs to conduct low-level criminal activities, protect territories, and facilitate drug-trafficking activities. Financial gain is the primary goal of any association between these groups.

**READ CHAPTER TWELVE AND KNOW THE FOLLOWING:**

* As American communities become more racially and ethnically diverse, the nature of police-community relations will become more challenging.
* According to the 2000 United States Census report the Hispanic population grew at nearly four times the rate of the U.S. population. Hispanics are the largest minority group in America.
* Police relations with minority communities have at times not been good. Research shows that minorities possess more negative attitudes toward the police when compared with White Americans.
* The tensions and mistrust that some minorities hold toward the police are generational. Some of this tension and mistrust can be explained by historical events involving police abuses of minority citizens.
* There is some evidence suggesting that the police engage in racial profiling by disproportionately stopping minority citizens for traffic related stops. Racial profiling is defined as any police-initiated action that relies on the race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than the behavior of an individual.
* Many states have responded to allegations of racial profiling by requiring police officers to record data about the stop. Data collection may include:
* Age, ethnicity, race, and gender
* Reason for stop
* Alleged violation, date, time, location
* License plate number
* Warning given or citation given
* Whether an arrest was made
* If there was a personal search conducted, or a search of vehicle conducted
* Whether contraband found
* The authority for search.
* Employing a community policing philosophy may help improve police-community relations, due to the fact that the police and citizens will have more contact with each other.
* Citizen police academies are an effective tool to improve police relations in the minority community. The objective of the citizen police academy is to provide a working knowledge and background of the law enforcement agency, and to foster a closer relationship between the agency and the community.
* Recruiting more minorities into the police service may also improve police-minority relations. The police agency should mirror the demographic makeup of the city.
* It is important that police officers be culturally competent. Only recently have police agencies begun to include diversity training as part of the pre- and post-service training requirements.
* Police officers should have knowledge of the racial makeup of their communities and especially the areas that they patrol in. If police officers take some time and learn a little about the cultural differences in the community they place themselves in a position to be proactive to problems and enhance the relationships that officers have with the community.
* Police officers should establish rapport with local minority organizations. Developing contacts with minority organizations keeps officers informed about concerns in the minority community.
* Hate and bias crimes are considered message crimes. Crimes that send a message of fear and terror and are based on a foundation of bigotry. These crimes have a significant impact not only on the victim(s) but also on the community. As a result, a seemingly insignificant incident can exacerbate existing tension with the community, with the potential for reprisals and escalating violence.
* Indicators of a hate or bias crime include:
* The race, religion, ethnicity/national origin, disability status, gender, or sexual orientation of victim differs from that of the offender.
* The victim is a member of a group that is overwhelmingly outnumbered by members of another group in the area where the incident occurred.
* The incident coincided with a holiday or date of particular significance to the victim’s group.
* The victim, although not a member of the targeted group, is a member of an advocacy group that supports the victim’s group, or the victim was in the company of a member of the targeted group.
* Animosity exists between the victim’s group and the offender’s group.
* The perpetrator’s comments, gestures, or written statements that reflect bias, including graffiti or other symbols.
* Drawings, markings, symbols, or graffiti.
* Bias-related drawings, markings, symbols, or graffiti were left at the scene of the incident.
* Absence of any other motive such as economic gain.

**WEEK SIX:**

**LOOK OVER, ANSWER AND REPLY TO DISCUSSION QUESTION 6.**

**TWO CHAPTERS 6 - 10**

**READ CHAPTER THIRTEEN AND LOOK OVER THE FOLLOWING:**

* Evidence from clay tablets found in Iraq indicates that crime maps have been around for several thousand years. In the 1920s, Robert Parks and Ernest Burgess, and later, Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay studied crime rates in Chicago by mapping the reported crimes on a map. They divided the map using concentric zones to support their social disorganization theory of crime causation. This work is generally recognized as a landmark piece of research involving crime mapping in the first half of the twentieth century.
* Mapping crime can help law enforcement protect citizens more effectively. Simple maps that display the locations where crimes or concentrations of crimes have occurred can be used to help direct patrols to places they are most needed.
* The first use of computerized crime mapping in applied crime analysis occurred in the mid-1960s in St. Louis by McEwen and Research Management Associates, Inc.
* The use of crime maps can aid in the apprehension of serial criminals. Criminal geographic targeting (CGT) models help investigators in their attempt to determine where serial criminals most likely reside given the locations of their crimes.
* Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are used in most major police departments for crime mapping. GIS are computerized geographic information systems that consist of a constellation of hardware and software that integrate computer graphics with a relational database for purposes of managing and displaying data about geographic locations.
* CompStat is a crime-control model based on computer-driven statistics. It is a comprehensive, continuous analysis of results for improvement and achievement of prescribed outcomes.
* Hot spots are areas of a community that have a disproportionate amount of crime. Concentration on hot spots is likely to lead to strong crime prevention benefits not only in targeted sites but also in areas close to them.
* Crime mapping provides a rich variety of information, including but not limited to location, distance, direction, and the pattern:
* Location: Where things have happened, or may happen in the future, is the most sought after and potentially useful piece of information because it has many implications for investigators, particularly in regard to the allocation of patrol and community resources.
* Distance: How far did the victim live from the place where she was robbed? What is the maximum distance police cars can travel within a specific urban environment to provide acceptable response times? How far could a suspect have gone in a particular time period?
* Direction: Direction is most useful when considered in conjunction with distance. It is generally used in a broadly descriptive context, such as the hot spot of burglaries is spreading to the west, or serial robberies are moving south-east, or the east side is becoming a high-crime area.
* Pattern: Pattern can be a powerful investigative tool because the way points are arranged may tell us something about the process driving that arrangement. Patterns are usually classified as random, uniform, clustered, or dispersed. In a random arrangement, points are just as likely to be at any place on the map as at any other. Points are distributed haphazardly around the map. A uniform distribution has points that are equally spaced. In a clustered pattern, points are clumped together with substantial empty areas.
* There have been a number of theories advanced on crime hot spots. Four of these are place theories, street theories, neighborhood theories, repeat victimization theories.
* Place theories explain why crime events occur at specific locations. They deal with crimes that occur at the lowest level of analysis—specific places. They involve looking at specific incidents and asking such questions as, “At what places are burglaries occurring and at what places are they not occurring?”
* Street theories deal with crimes that occur at a slightly higher level than specific places; that is, over small, stretched areas such as streets or blocks. A prostitution stroll is an example. At this level of analysis analysts ask such questions as, “On which streets are prostitutes found and on which streets are they not found?” The appropriate units of analysis can be street segments, paths, and sections of highways, which would be represented on maps as straight, bent, or curved lines.
* Neighborhood theories of crime attempt to explain neighborhood differences. Neighborhood theories deal with large areas. Analysts are interested in such questions as: “What areas are claimed by gangs and what areas are not?” The appropriate units of analysis are quite varied and can include square blocks, communities, and census tracts, to name a few.
* Repeat victimization theories pertain to questions of why the same victims are targeted repeatedly.

**READ CHAPTER FOURTEEN AND KNOW THE FOLLOWING:**

* Preparation for handling any disaster or terrorist act begins in the patrol officer’s head. As a matter of safety, the officer should be aware of potential disasters and how to respond.
* The primary responsibilities of the first responding police officer to the scene of an act of terrorism or natural disaster are to: protect life, maintain order, control traffic, protect property from further damage, help establish communications, and assist in the coordination of the response of other emergency personnel. Other responsibilities may include assessing the situation and communicating with the officer’s supervisors.
* First responders should be alert to terrorism clues. Some factors to consider are odd actions of a possible suicide bomber, passport history, suspicious behavior, employment factors, or lack of employment, unusual items in vehicles or residences such as props, and thefts or purchases of weapons, explosives, and surveillance equipment.
* Traditional crime is characterized by spontaneity, lack of planning, and pecuniary or personal motives. In contrast, terrorism generally involves persons or groups motivated by political or social goals, ideological justification, and considerable forethought and planning.
* Threat assessment is a technique used by law enforcement authorities for the purpose of evaluating and describing the nature and degree of a threat. Due to the difficulty in accurately assessing terrorist capabilities, intentions, and tactics, threat assessments may yield only general information about potential risks.
* Vulnerability assessment is the identification of weaknesses in physical structures, personnel protection systems, processes, or other areas that may be exploited by terrorists. The vulnerability assessment may suggest options to eliminate or mitigate those weaknesses.
* Risk assessment combines the assessments of criticality, threat, and vulnerability to determine the risk to an asset or group of assets.
* In the event of a terrorist attack, natural disaster, or other large-scale emergencies, the Department of Homeland Security is expected to assume primary responsibility for ensuring emergency response professionals are prepared for any situation.
* The FBI provides awareness information to reduce the vulnerability of United States citizens, corporations and institutions to intelligence and terrorist activities.
* Since September 11, 2001, many states have established a state homeland security agency.
* Police frequently deal with bomb threats, which are often not associated with “terrorist activity.” Bomb threats not associated with “terrorist activity” generally involve the activities of a single disturbed person. Regardless of the reason for the threat, the officer should treat each threat as if it were credible. In such situations, a patrol officer’s primary concern should be the safety of the public.
* Hostage negotiation is one of the most publicized actions of law enforcement agencies. Hostage negotiation training for police officers is complex and requires significant communication skills.
* Hostage situations are divided into four broad categories; the terrorist situation, the prison situation, the criminal situation, and the mentally disturbed situation.

**READ CHAPTER FIFTEEN AND KNOW THE FOLLOWING:**

* A search is a government intrusion into an area or interest where a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy.
* The legal concept of “standing” is based on the rule that a defendant generally must assert his or her own legal rights and interests and cannot rest his or her claim to relief on the legal rights or interests of another person.
* The magistrate makes the determination as to whether probable cause exists in warrant cases. Probable cause can be based on many factors including hearsay information.
* To avoid an otherwise valid search warrant because of false or misleading statements by the police, the defendant must make a substantial showing that the officer intentionally or recklessly omitted facts required to prevent technically true statements in the affidavit from being misled.
* The two most frequent situations in which the police may search without a warrant are vehicle searches and cases where exigent (emergency) circumstances prevent the police from having time to obtain a search warrant.
* The exclusionary rule is a judicially created remedy that originated as a means to protect the Fourth Amendment right of citizens to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. The rule holds that evidence that is seized as the result of an illegal search and seizure is excluded as evidence in court.
* A police officer may make an arrest any time of the day or night. An arrest requires four essential elements; the intention to arrest, the authority to arrest, seizure and detention, and an understanding by the arrestee that he or she is being arrested.
* Civil actions are based on negligence on the part of a police officer. Negligence may include negligent driving, negligent discharge of a firearm, and negligence in the use of lawful force to affect an arrest. Civil actions based on infringement of a constitutional right include illegal search, denial of right to counsel, and illegally preventing a person from exercising a constitutional right.
* The key to determining if an officer’s use of force is appropriate is whether or not the force is reasonable in light of the facts and circumstances present. The reasonableness of a particular use of force is judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20-20 vision of hindsight.

**WEEK SEVEN:**

**LOOK OVER, ANSWER AND REPLY TO DISCUSSION QUESTION 7.**

**WEEK EIGHT:**

**TEST THREE CHAPTERS 11 - 15**

**Additional Information**

NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION