



Devotion: Exodus 18:13 ff

Business: Take notes; cell phones OFF, computer for class work only

HOMEWORK: Read Chapter 4-5 for Week 7

W6 10/11	CJ5 Ch. 4-5 Problems & solutions in policing	Professional discretion, strategies, investigation, use of force	HW4 1. Discuss one challenge in policing; choose a federal or local level crime/practice. 2. What practice/policy helps officers use good discretion? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond to a post (50) 	POST due 10/16 Response 10/17
W7 10/18	CJ5 Ch. 6 The U.S. Constitution	4 th /5 th Amendment related issues, court cases, evidence, doctrines.	HW5 Choose a search/arrest issue. How are the 4 th /5 th Amendment protections related to your article? What specific protection exists? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond to a post (50 words) 	POST due 10/20 Response 10/21
W8 10/25	CJ5 Ch. 7 U.S. Criminal Courts	Jurisdiction, the <i>adversarial model</i> , plea bargaining, specialized courts, court teams	HW6 1. Review a specialized court. How do <i>court participants impact</i> in the case outcomes? (125) 2. What kinds of crime do you think should have specialized courts, why? (125) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond to a post (50 words) 	POST due 10/23 Response 10/24

Lesson Goal: Law Enforcement Today – Chapter 4

Basic Police Responsibilities

1. Enforce laws
2. Provide public/safety services
3. Prevent crime
4. Preserve the peace

Federal Agency Law Enforcement – Carefully review the listing. Note that the list includes Armed Forces, transportation, communication and regulatory agency law enforcement.

<https://www.federallawenforcement.org/what-is-federal-law-enforcement>

Department of Homeland Security – 22 agencies

Department of Justice

Department of the Treasury

Question: What department do the following agencies belong to and what is their mission?

Answer: Identify each as local, state, or federal, and then the specific mission (hint, not just uphold federal law).

There are an estimated 18,000 police agencies in the United States. The jurisdictions span from federal to local.

County/local Police

Sheriff’s Department (County)

State Police

U.S. Postal Investigation Service

Customs and Border Patrol/ Protection

ICE - Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Secret Service

FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigation

DEA – Drug Enforcement Administration

ATF – Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

U.S. Marshals Service

Internal Revenue Service

VIDEO: Experience of specialized investigations / human trafficking – 22 min.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n4ZbplWKW34>

State Police – Jurisdictions are state-wide across chartered county territories (towns, villages, etc.) and also unchartered state territory. Their primary responsibility is to patrol and safeguard roadways and unchartered areas.

Private Security – More than 1.1 million individuals are employed in the private security industry compared to the estimated 880,000 individuals employed as public service law enforcement.

Common LE Agency promotion tracks and options
Can you explain each?

Administrative track
Agency Secretary
Commissioner
Captain / Chief
Lieutenant
Sargent
Patrol

Operational track
Task Force Directors
Detectives
Investigators (Vice, drugs, homicide, etc.
SWAT, Hostage, etc.
Patrol

Local: Village/ Town/
County: Patrol, general and investigations, collaboration

State Police: Patrol, specialized investigations, Search/rescue, emergency

Federal: Specialized missions. Major federal agencies: DOJ, DHS, DEA, FEMA, include agencies such as, FBI, CIA, ATF, Marshalls, etc.

Concept: Police Agency professional development and accountability
How are policing standards set or developed? – Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). **Mission:** <http://www.calea.org>

VIDEO: Policing the bridge – (Police discretion in action) 8:32 min
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lz7fva4QQzo>

READ/CTQ: Discretion in Action (CJ5, p. 72)

What is a **deconfliction**? – Why is deconfliction an ongoing concern in modern policing?

The fluidity of crime, in particular because of technology allows for movement of criminals across jurisdictions.

How is deconfliction related to *best practices*/ responses to criminal behavior?

What are *best practices*? Best practices are routines and protocols *in a profession* known to be most effective.

https://www.calea.org/sites/default/files/EventDeconfliction_PoliceFoundation.pdf

Regional Informational Sharing System - <https://www.riss.net/about-us>

How does the RISS program contribute to deconfliction?

Lesson Goal: Modern Policing Strategies – Policing Agencies

Website: FBI – Expanded Homicide Data for 2014 <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide>

What is **Problem Oriented Policing**?

- The objective of *problem oriented policing* (POP) is to integrate the police agency into the *community's key leadership and concerns*. The goal is to identify and address the “problems” as they are *perceived by the community* and then addressed with **law enforcement support**.

What is **Intelligence-led Policing**?

- The objective of intelligence-led policing is to use criminological data, collecting and analyzing crime patterns and victimology to predict where crime will probably occur. This idea of *predicting crime* allows police to efficiently utilize their resources in the efforts of reducing crime.

What is **Hot Spots Policing**?

- The objective of hot spots policing is to *implement strategies* that address crime patterns which are known to be chronic, local and violent. These crime patterns usually include burglary, robbery, drug trafficking and violent gang activities. Police use the knowledge gained from
 - crime data, technology,
 - surveillance,
 - under-cover work,
 - confidential informants,
 - innovative patrolling,
 - neighborhood sweeps,
 - offender targeting, and

- o neighborhood watch groups

What are the requirements for becoming a police officer?

- U.S. Citizen
- Not have committed a felony
- Have of be eligible for a driver's license
- 21-year-old or not more than 37 years old
- Meet weight/ sight and agility requirements

What is a Medical Examiner? - NYC Office of Chief Medicine Examiner

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/ocme/html/home/home.shtml>

What is a Coroner? – look this up, and know the difference in qualifications between an ME and a coroner.

What is the role of the Sheriff's Office?

Jurisdiction: The Sheriff's office has a *county-level (local) jurisdiction* that overlaps the local jurisdiction of towns and villages. Therefore, the Sheriff's office in many cases serves as a support to local police agencies, or is the sole policing force over towns and villages that cannot support their own police agencies.

Selection/Election: The Sheriff's office can be elected by the county, or selected by the County Executive (who is an elected official). In either case, the Sheriff's office is an office that is highly political and responsive to the needs and demands of the local/county populace.

The mission of the Sheriff's Office is:

1. Local law enforcement and support.
2. Manage and control local jails, and handle prisoners.
3. Protect local courthouses, and handle prisoners.