

CJ2 11 AND 12

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TN.DOE.CJ2 11) SUMMARIZE THE SIX TYPES OF LAWS (CRIMINAL, CIVIL, CASE, ADMINISTRATIVE, STATUTORY, COMMON), AND DISCUSS THE PURPOSE OF EACH. DEVELOP A GRAPHIC ORGANIZER TO DRAW CONNECTIONS AMONG SAMPLE LAWS FOR EACH TYPE, RELEVANT LEGAL CONCEPTS SUCH AS BURDEN OF PROOF, AND APPLICABLE DEFENSES AND PUNISHMENTS.

12) IN THE CONTEXT OF CRIME CONTROL AND DUE PROCESS, ANALYZE CONSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS' DUTIES INCLUDING A RANGE OF CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES SUCH AS INTERVIEWS, INTERROGATIONS, ARRESTS, AND DETAINMENT. ANALYZE AND DISCUSS THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES INCLUDING THE LAWS OF ARREST, SEARCH AND SEIZURE, ADMISSION OF EVIDENCE, AND CONFESSIONS. APPLY CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION TO SPECIFIC FACT BASED SCENARIOS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AS THEY RELATE TO THESE CONCEPTS.

2

- 1. A CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION IS THE PROCESS OF DISCOVERY, COLLECTING, PREPARING, IDENTIFYING AND PRESENTING EVIDENCE TO DETERMINE WHAT HAPPENS AND WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.

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- 2. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION IS A RECONSTRUCTIVE PROCESS THAT USES DEDUCTIVE REASONING, A LOGICAL PROCESS IN WHICH A CONCLUSION FOLLOWS FROM SPECIFIC FACTS.
- 3. BASED ON SPECIFIC PIECES OF EVIDENCE, INVESTIGATORS ESTABLISH PROOF THAT A SUSPECT IS GUILTY OF AN OFFENSE.

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- 4. INVESTIGATORS NEED TO ANTICIPATE WHAT ISSUES MIGHT ARISE AND WHAT EVIDENCE IS NEEDED TO SUPPORT THE PROSECUTORS' CASE. ALL THE ISSUES IN A DISPUTE MUST BE SUPPORTED BY EVIDENCE.

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- 5. THE MORE EVIDENCE AND INVESTIGATION YIELDS, THE STRONGER THE PROOF OF GUILT. EQUALLY IMPORTANT, HOWEVER, IS EVIDENCE OF ESTABLISHING INNOCENCE.

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- 6. CRIMINALISTICS REFERS TO THE SPECIALIST TRAINED IN RECORDING AND INTERPRETING THE MINUTIAE (MINOR DETAILS) OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE.
- 7. A CRIMINALIST (AKA CRIME SCENE TECHNICIAN, EXAMINER OR INVESTIGATOR) SEARCHES FOR, COLLECTS AND PRESERVES PHYSICAL EVIDENCE IN INVESTIGATIONS OF CRIME AND SUSPECTED CRIMINALS.

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- 8. CRIMINALISTICS IS A BRANCH OF FORENSIC SCIENCE, WHICH IS A BROADER FIELD ENCOMPASSING THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE TO THE LAW.
- 9. FORENSIC SCIENCE INVOLVES APPLYING SCIENTIFIC PROCESSES TO SOLVE LEGAL PROBLEMS, MOST NOTABLY WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

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- 10. THUS, FORENSIC SCIENCE COVERS A WIDE ARRAY OF DISCIPLINES, INCLUDING PATHOLOGY, ENTOMOLOGY, ODONTOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY, PHOTOGRAPHY, SEROLOGY, TOXICOLOGY, AND THE LIST GOES ON AND ON.
- 11. THE FIRST DETERMINATION OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION IS WHETHER A CRIME HAS, IN FACT, BEEN COMMITTED.

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- 12. CRIMES AND THEIR PENALTIES ARE ESTABLISHED AND DEFINED BY STATE AND FEDERAL STATUTES AND LOCAL ORDINANCES. AN ACT THAT IS NOT DECLARED A CRIME BY STATUTE OR ORDINANCE IS NOT A CHARGEABLE, NO MATTER HOW WRONG IT MAY SEEM.
- 13. CRIMES FALL INTO TWO GENERAL CATEGORIES, FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS, DEPENDING ON THE SEVERITY OF AN ACT AND ITS RECOMMENDED PUNISHMENT.

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- 14. STATUTES AND ORDINANCES LIST SPECIFIC CONDITIONS, CALLED THE ELEMENTS OF THE CRIME, THAT MUST OCCUR FOR AN ACT TO BE CALLED A SPECIFIC KIND OF CRIME.
- 15. MANY CRIMES HAVE IS AN ELEMENT CRIMINAL INTENT, THAT IS, PURPOSELY PERFORMING AN UNLAWFUL ACT OR KNOWING AN ACT TO BE ILLEGAL.

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- 16. IN ADDITION TO PROVING A CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED, INVESTIGATORS MUST DETERMINE WHO COMMITTED IT.
- 17. INVESTIGATION IS OFTEN AIDED BY KNOWING HOW CRIMINALS USUALLY OPERATE, THAT IS, THEIR MODUS OPERANDI, OR AN MO.

12

- 18. MO INFORMATION CAN PROVIDE CLUES IN NUMEROUS CASES. SUSPECTS SHOULD NEVER BE ELIMINATED SIMPLY BECAUSE THEIR KNOWN MO DOES NOT FIT THE CRIME BEING INVESTIGATED.

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- 19. THE GOALS OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION ARE TO:
 - DETERMINE WHETHER A CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED
 - LEGALLY OBTAIN INFORMATION AND EVIDENCE TO IDENTIFY AND THE RESPONSIBLE PERSON

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- ARREST THE SUSPECT
- RECOVER STOLEN PROPERTY
- PRESENT THE BEST POSSIBLE CASE TO THE PROSECUTOR

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- 20. WHILE COMMITTING CRIMES, PEOPLE MIGHT MAKE MISTAKES. THEY ALMOST ALWAYS LEAVE SOME TYPE OF EVIDENCE. MORE OFTEN, HOWEVER, CRIMINALS LEAVE TRACE EVIDENCE, LESS VISIBLE EVIDENCE SUCH AS FINGERPRINTS, SMALL PARTICLES OF GLASS OR, A FAINT FOOTPRINT, BODY HAIRS OR CLOTHING FIBERS.

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- 21. INVESTIGATORS LEARN TO RECOGNIZE WHEN CASES ARE SOLVABLE, BUT ONLY AFTER ALL LEADS (AVENUES BEARING CLUES OR POTENTIAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION RELEVANT TO SOLVING THE CRIME) HAVE BEEN EXHAUSTED.

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- 22. A SUCCESSFUL INVESTIGATION IS ONE IN WHICH:
 - A LOGICAL SEQUENCE IS FOLLOWED
 - ALL PHYSICAL EVIDENCE IS LEGALLY OBTAINED

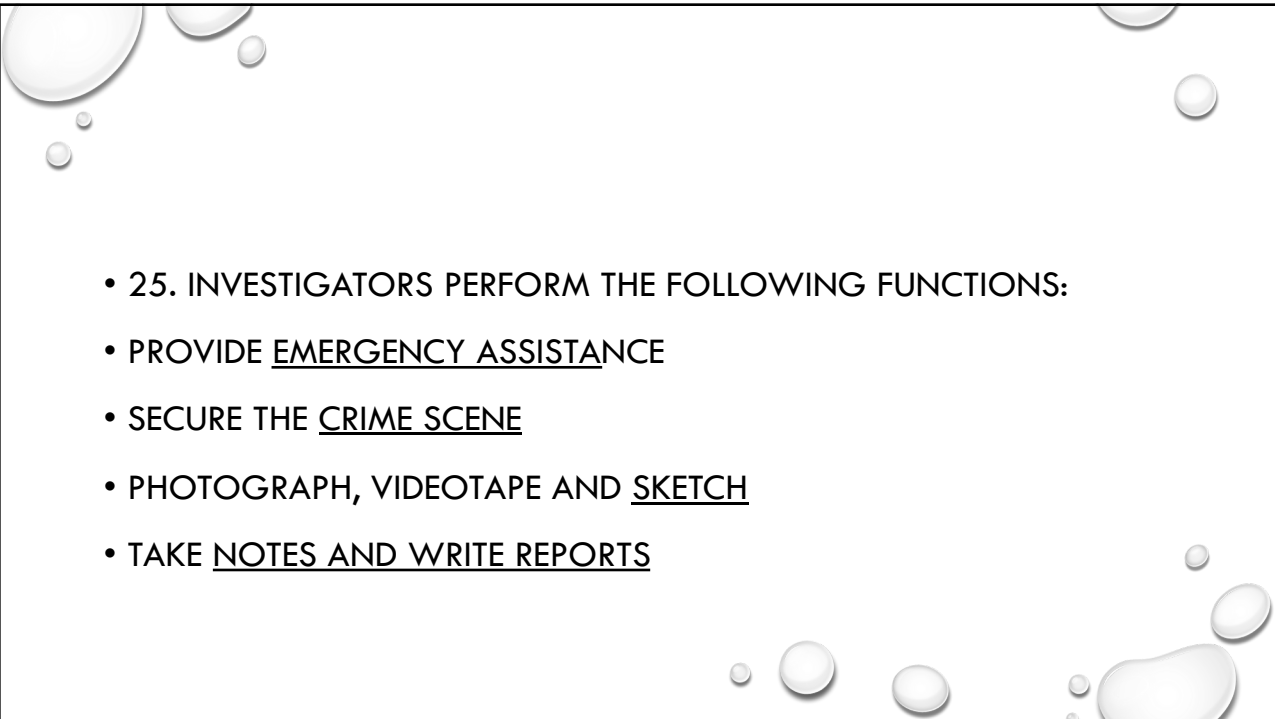
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- ALL WITNESSES ARE EFFECTIVELY INTERVIEWED
- ALL SUSPECTS ARE LEGALLY IN EFFECTIVELY INTERROGATED
- ALL LEADS ARE THOROUGHLY DEVELOPED
- ALL DETAILS OF THE CASE ARE ACCURATELY AND COMPLETELY RECORDED AND REPORTED

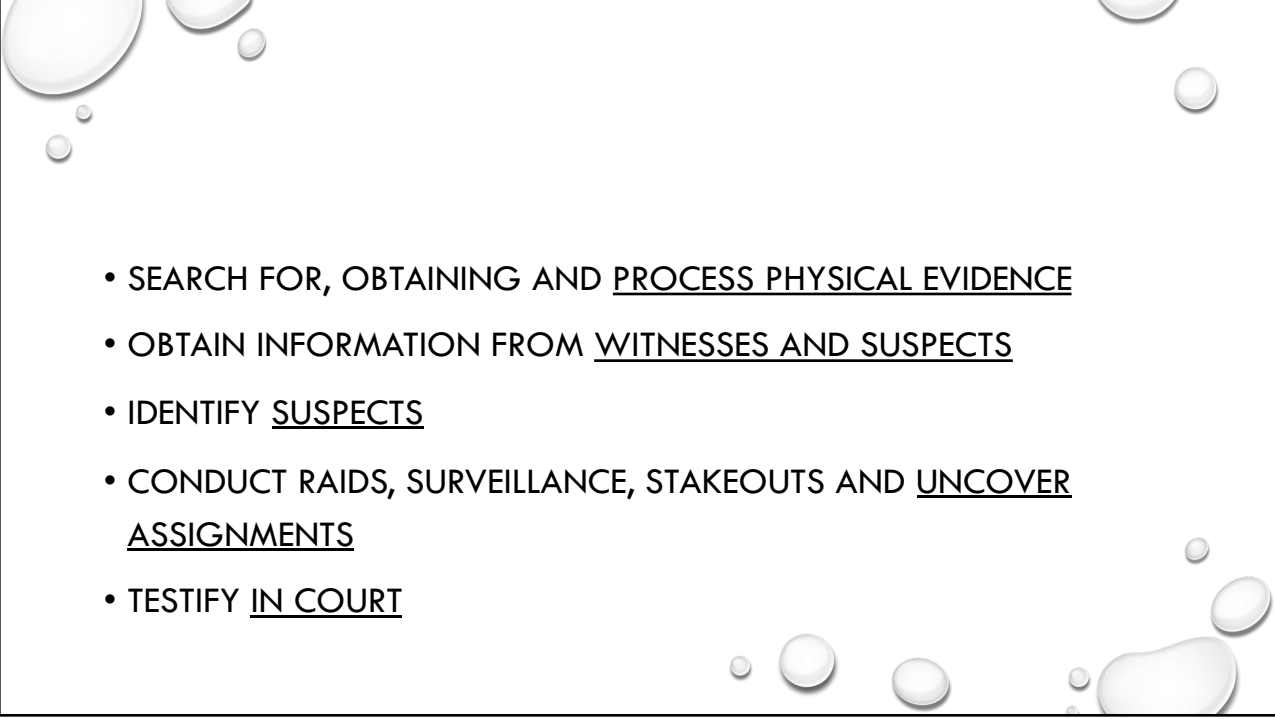
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- 23. DETERMINING THE TRUTH IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN OBTAINING A CONVICTION OR CLOSING A CASE.
- 24. POLICE INVESTIGATIONS INVOLVE GREAT ATTENTION TO DETAIL, AND EXCEPTIONALLY SUSPICIOUS NATURE AT THE APPROPRIATE TIME, CONSIDERABLE TRAINING IN THE CLASSROOM AND THE FIELD, AN UNUSUAL ABILITY TO OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM DIVERSE TYPES OF PERSONALITIES UNDER ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES AND ENDLESS PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE

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- 25. INVESTIGATORS PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS:
 - PROVIDE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE
 - SECURE THE CRIME SCENE
 - PHOTOGRAPH, VIDEOTAPE AND SKETCH
 - TAKE NOTES AND WRITE REPORTS

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- SEARCH FOR, OBTAINING AND PROCESS PHYSICAL EVIDENCE
 - OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS
 - IDENTIFY SUSPECTS
 - CONDUCT RAIDS, SURVEILLANCE, STAKEOUTS AND UNCOVER ASSIGNMENTS
 - TESTIFY IN COURT

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- 26. A GOOD INVESTIGATOR IS KNOWLEDGEABLE, CREATIVE, PATIENT AND PERSISTENT.
- 27. INVESTIGATORS MUST ABSORB TRAINING AND APPLY IT TO THEIR WORK.

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- 28. EFFECTIVE INVESTIGATORS:
- OBTAIN AND RETAIN INFORMATION
- APPLY TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE
- REMAIN OPEN MINDED, OBJECTIVE AND LOGICAL

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- 29. THERE ALSO CULTURALLY ADROIT, THAT IS, SKILLED IN INTERACTING ACROSS GENDER, ETHNIC, GENERATIONAL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL GROUP LINES.
- 30. A FACT IS AN ACTION, AN EVENT, A CIRCUMSTANCE OR AN ACTUAL THING DONE.

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- 31. IN CONTRAST, IN INFERENCE IS A PROCESS OF REASONING BY WHICH A FACT MAY BE DEDUCED (DEDUCTIVE REASONING).
- 32. AN OPINION IS A PERSONAL BELIEF.

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- 33. INDUCTIVE REASONING, GOING FROM GENERALIZATION AND ESTABLISHING IT BY GATHERING SPECIFIC FACTS. (RECALL THAT CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION IS A RECONSTRUCTIVE PROCESS THAT USES DEDUCTIVE REASONING.) OFTEN BOTH TYPES OF REASONING ARE REQUIRED IN AN INVESTIGATION

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- 34. ALTHOUGH INVESTIGATORS MUST DRAW INFERENCES AND FORM THEORIES, THEY MUST ALSO REMAIN OPEN MINDED AND WILLING TO CONSIDER ALTERNATIVES.
- 37. EFFECTIVE INVESTIGATORS ARE MOSTLY WELL BALANCED, DETACHED, INQUISITIVE, SUSPECTING, DISCERNING, SELF DISCIPLINED AND PERSEVERING.

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- 38. INVESTIGATION IS HIGHLY STRESSFUL AND INVOLVES MANY DECISIONS. THEREFORE IT REQUIRES EMOTIONAL STABILITY
- 39. ALTHOUGH REMAINING DETACHED AND OBJECTIVE, EFFECTIVE INVESTIGATORS ARE INTIMATELY INVOLVED EVERY ASPECT OF THE CASE. THEY DO NOT ACCEPT THINGS AT FACE VALUE; RATHER, THEY QUESTION WHAT THEY HEAR AND SEE.

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- 40. THE ABILITY TO DISTINGUISH THE ORDINARY FROM THE EXTRAORDINARY AND THE NORMAL FROM THE SUSPICIOUS IS A HALLMARK OF AN EFFECTIVE INVESTIGATOR.
- 41. IN ADDITION, INVESTIGATORS MUST BE SELF-DISCIPLINED AND ABLE TO ORGANIZE THEIR TIME.
- 42. PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE ARE OFTEN THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL INVESTIGATION.

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- 43. ALTHOUGH SOME DENY THE EXISTENCE OR WORTH OF INTUITION, HUNDREDS OF EXPERIENCED INVESTIGATORS ATTEST TO ITS VALUE. INTUITION IS A "SUDDEN KNOWING" WITHOUT CONSCIOUS REASONING OR APPARENT LOGIC. IT IS THE URGE TO PRECEDE WITH NO APPARENT VALID REASON, A GUT FEELING DEVELOPED THROUGH EXPERIENCE.

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- 44. A CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION IS USUALLY INITIATED BY PERSONAL OBSERVATION OR INFORMATION FROM A CITIZEN.
- 45. HOWEVER THE INCIDENT BECOMES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, THIS REPORTING OF A CRIME SETS THE INVESTIGATIVE WHEELS IN MOTION AND IS THE FIRST STAGE IN A CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

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- 46. FIRST OFFICER WHO RESPONDS IS IN CHARGE UNTIL RELIEVED BY ANOTHER OFFICER. THE INITIAL RESPONSE IS USUALLY BY A PATROL OFFICER ASSIGNED TO THE AREA WHERE A CRIME HAS OCCURRED.
- 47. THE INITIAL RESPONSE IS CRUCIAL TO THE SUCCESS OF INVESTIGATION. ALTHOUGH IT IS POPULARLY BELIEVED THAT CASES ARE WON OR LOST IN COURT, MORE CASES ACTUALLY ARE LOST DURING THE FIRST HOUR OF AN INVESTIGATION.

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- 48. IT IS IMPORTANT TO ARRIVE AT A CRIME SCENE RAPIDLY BECAUSE:
 - THE SUSPECT MAY STILL BE AT OR NEAR THE SCENE
 - INJURED PERSONS MAY NEED EMERGENCY CARE
 - WITNESSES MAY STILL BE AT THE SCENE

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- A DYING PERSON MAY HAVE A CONFESSION OR OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION TO GIVE
- WEATHER CONDITIONS MAY CHANGE OR DESTROY EVIDENCE
- SOMEONE MAY ATTEMPT TO ALTER THE CRIME SCENE

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- 49. THE RESPONDING OFFICERS PRECEDE TO THE SCENE AS QUICKLY AS SAFETY ALLOWS.
- 50. AN IMMEDIATE RESPONSE MAY BE CRUCIAL BECAUSE, EVEN IF NO IMMEDIATE ARREST IS MADE, THE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION THAT CAN BE OBTAINED IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE SPEED OF THE RESPONSE.

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- 51. REGARDLESS OF THE SITUATION, THE OFFICERS MUST TAKE CHARGE IMMEDIATELY AND FORM A PLAN FOR PROCEEDING. THE ACTIONS THE FIRST RESPONDERS TAKE AT THE CRIME SCENE CAN DETERMINE THE VALUE OF THE EVIDENCE FOR INVESTIGATORS AND PROSECUTORS.

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- 52. PEOPLE OF THE CRIME SCENE ARE USUALLY EXCITED, APPREHENSIVE AND PERPLEXED. THEREFORE, OFFICERS MUST BE FLEXIBLE AND UNDERSTANDING. DISCRETION AND GOOD JUDGMENT ARE ESSENTIAL BECAUSE THE GREATEST POTENTIAL FOR SOLVING THE CASE LIES WITH THOSE PRESENT AT THE SCENE, EVEN THOUGH MANY DETAILS OF THE CRIME MAY NOT BE KNOWN TO STAGE.

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- 53. MORE DECISION ARE MADE IN LESS TIME AT THE POINT OF ARRIVAL THAN AT ANY OTHER STAGE IN THE INVESTIGATION, AND THIS IS WHEN OFFICERS OBTAIN MOST LEADS FOR SUBSEQUENT ACTION.
- 54. THE PRIORITIES ARE HANDLE EMERGENCIES FIRST, SECURE THE SCENE, AND INVESTIGATE.
- 55. GOOD JUDGMENT AND THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS AVAILABLE DICTATE WHAT SHOULD OCCUR FIRST IF MORE THAN ONE EMERGENCY EXISTS.

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- 56. RESPONDING TO EMERGENCY SITUATIONS CAUSES THE ADRENALINE TO FLOW. AT THE SAME TIME, OFFICERS MUST PLAN THEIR APPROACH.
- 57. OFFICERS SHOULD ALSO ATTEMPT TO THINK LIKE A SUSPECT. THEY SHOULD DECIDE WHICH ESCAPE ROUTES ARE PROBABLE AND BLOCK THEM.

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- 58. FLEXIBILITY IS ESSENTIAL. THE SITUATION MUST BE CAREFULLY ASSESSED BECAUSE EACH INCIDENT IS DIFFERENT AND REQUIRES DIFFERENT APPROACHES AND TECHNIQUES.
- 59. THE SUSPECT AT THE SCENE SHOULD BE DETAINED, QUESTIONED AND THEN RELEASED OR ARRESTED, AND DEPENDING ON CIRCUMSTANCES.
- 60. BEFORE ANY IN CUSTODY INTERROGATION, AN OFFICER MUST READ THE MIRANDA WARNING TO THE SUSPECT.

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- 61. IF THE SUSPECT IS JUST LEFT THE SCENE, IMMEDIATE ACTION IS REQUIRED. IF THE INFORMATION IS PROVIDED EARLY ENOUGH, OTHER UNITS EN-ROUTE TO THE SCENE MAY MAKE AN ARREST.
- 62. IF A SUSPECT HAS RECENTLY LEFT THE SCENE, OFFICERS OBTAIN DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SUSPECT, THE VEHICLES, DIRECTION OF TRAVEL AND ANY ITEMS TAKEN. THE INFORMATION IS DISPATCHED TO HEADQUARTERS IMMEDIATELY.

42

- 63. EMERGENCY FIRST AID TO VICTIMS, WITNESSES, AND SUSPECTS IS OFTEN A TOP PRIORITY OF ARRIVING OFFICERS. OFFICERS SHOULD CALL FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE AND THEN DO WHAT EVER POSSIBLE UNTIL HELP ARRIVES.
- 64. IF THE INJURED PERSON IS A SUSPECT, THE POLICE OFFICER ALMOST ALWAYS ACCOMPANIES A SUSPECT THE HOSPITAL

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- 65. A BODY AT THE CRIME SCENE MAY IMMEDIATELY BECOME THE CENTER OF ATTENTION, AND EVEN A SUSPECT MAY BE OVERLOOKED.
- 66. IF THE VICTIM IS OBVIOUSLY DEAD, THE BODY SHOULD BE LEFT JUST AS IT WAS FOUND, AND IT AND ITS SURROUNDINGS PROTECTED.

44

- 67. PRESERVING THE SCENE IS MOST IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT MAY LATER YIELD CLUES ABOUT THE DEAD PERSON'S IDENTITY, THE CAUSE OF DEATH AND THE INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE.
- **PROTECTING THE CRIME SCENE**
- 68. SECURING THE CRIME SCENE IS A MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRST OFFICERS TO ARRIVE.

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- 69. THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF SECURING THE CRIME SCENE IS BETTER UNDERSTOOD WHEN ONE CONSIDERS LOCARDS PRINCIPLE OF EXCHANGE, A BASIC FORENSIC THEORY, HOLDING THAT OBJECTS THAT COME IN CONTACT WITH EACH OTHER ALWAYS TRANSFER MATERIAL, HOWEVER MINUTE, TO EACH OTHER.

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- 70. CRIME SCENE PROTECTION CAN BE AS SIMPLE AS LOCKING THE DOOR TO A ROOM OR BUILDING, OR IT CAN INVOLVE ROPING OFF A LARGE AREA OUTDOORS.
- 71. A GUARD SHOULD BE STATIONED TO MAINTAIN SECURITY.
- 72. IRONICALLY, POLICE OFFICERS WITH NO ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITIES AT THE SCENE ARE OFTEN THE WORST OFFENDERS

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- 73. ALL NECESSARY MEASURES TO SECURE THE CRIME SCENE MUST BE TAKEN, INCLUDING LOCKING, ROPING, BARRICADING AND GUARDING UNTIL THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION IS COMPLETED.
- 74. EVIDENCE SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM DESTRUCTION OR ALTERATION FROM THE ELEMENTS BY BEING COVERED UNTIL PHOTOGRAPHING AND MEASURING CAN BE DONE.

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- 75. AFTER ALL THE MURDER SCENE MATTERS HAVE BEEN HANDLED AND THE CRIME SCENE SECURED, THE ACTUAL PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION CAN BEGIN.

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- 76. RESPONSIBILITIES DURING THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION INCLUDE:
 - QUESTIONING VICTIMS, WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS
 - CONDUCTING A NEIGHBORHOOD CANVAS
 - MEASURING, PHOTOGRAPHING, VIDEOTAPING AND SKETCHING THE SCENE
 - SEARCHING FOR EVIDENCE

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- IDENTIFYING, COLLECTING, EXAMINING, AND PROCESSING PHYSICAL EVIDENCE
- RECORDING ALL STATEMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS IN NOTES
- IN SIMPLE CASES, ONE OFFICER MAY PERFORM ALL THESE PROCEDURES; AND COMPLEX CASES, RESPONSIBILITIES MAY BE DIVIDED AMONG SEVERAL OFFICERS

51

- 77. EVERYTHING THAT OCCURS AT A CRIME SCENE IS RECORDED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS, VIDEOTAPE, SKETCHES AND COMPLETE, ACCURATE NOTES.
- 78. UNPLANNED STATEMENTS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED BY PEOPLE PRESENT ARE CALLED RES GESTAE (" THINGS DONE") STATEMENTS.

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- 79. RES GESTAE STATEMENTS ARE GENERALLY AN EXCEPTION TO THE HEARSAY RULE BECAUSE THEY ARE USUALLY VERY CLOSELY RELATED TO FACTS AND ARE THEREFORE ADMISSIBLE IN COURT.
- 80. AS SOON AS POSSIBLE DURING THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION, IT IS NECESSARY TO DETERMINE WHETHER A CRIME HAS, IN FACT, BEEN COMMITTED.

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- 81. DETERMINING WHETHER A CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED INVOLVES KNOWING THE ELEMENTS OF EACH MAJOR OFFENSE AND THE EVIDENCE THAT SUPPORTS THEM AND ASCERTAINING WHETHER THEY ARE PRESENT. OFFICERS ALSO TRY TO DETERMINE WHEN THE EVENT OCCURRED.
- 82. DETERMINING WHEN THE EVENT OCCURRED IS CRITICAL FOR CHECKING ALIBIS AND RECONSTRUCTING THE MO.

54

- 83. IN COMPLEX CASES INVOLVING MANY OFFICERS, A COMMAND CENTER MAY BE SETUP WHERE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRIME IS GATHERED AND REVIEWED.
- 84. A CLOSE, ALMOST SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIP EXISTS BETWEEN THE POLICE THE NEWS MEDIA. THE MEDIA SERVE THE PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO KNOW WITHIN LEGAL AND REASONABLE STANDARDS, A RIGHT PROTECTED BY THE FIRST AMENDMENT.

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- 85. MEDIA ACCESS TO POLICE INFORMATION IS NEITHER COMPREHENSIVE NOR ABSOLUTE. IN GENERAL, THE MEDIA HAVE NO RIGHT TO ENTER ANY AREA TO WHICH THE PUBLIC DOES NOT HAVE ACCESS.
- 86. ONLY FACTS, NOT OPINIONS, SHOULD BE GIVEN TO REPORTERS.

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- 87. PATROL OFFICERS SHOULD HANDLE A CASE FROM BEGINNING TO END WHENEVER POSSIBLE, INCLUDING PRESENTING IT TO THE PROSECUTOR, EVEN IF IT MEANS TAKING A CASE BEYOND THE END OF THE WATCH. IMPORTANT BENEFITS OF THIS FOLLOW THROUGH INCLUDE THE FOLLOW:
 - PATROL OFFICERS EFFECTIVENESS AND EXPERTISE INCREASE SIGNIFICANTLY
 - INITIAL EFFORT INCREASES BECAUSE OFFICERS KNOW WHO'S WORKING ON THE FOLLOW-UP

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- FOLLOW-UP IS TIMELIER, RESULTING IN MORE RELIABLE WITNESS INTERVIEWS
- JOB SATISFACTION INCREASES
- WHEN PATROL OFFICERS KNOW HOW TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION, THE DEPARTMENT HAS INVESTIGATORS WORKING AROUND THE CLOCK

58

- 88. WHETHER PATROL OFFICERS OR DETECTIVES INVESTIGATE A CASE, CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATORS BECOME INVOLVED IN MANY INSTANCES
- 89. A CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATOR (CSI) IS A SPECIALIST IN ORGANIZED SCIENTIFIC COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF EVIDENCE FOUND IN THE CRIME SCENE AND TRANSPORTED TO THE LAB FOR FORENSIC EVALUATION; ATTENDS AND DOCUMENTS AUTOPSIES; AND WRITES REPORTS AND TESTIFIES IN COURT ABOUT THE EVIDENCE.

59

- 90. THE PUBLIC IS BECOME FAMILIAR WITH HOW CSIS OPERATE THROUGH THE POPULAR TELEVISION SERIES" CSI: CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION". THE CHALLENGES OF THE CSI EFFECT FOR INVESTIGATORS IN FORENSIC EXPERTS ALIKE WILL BEING BROUGHT TO LIFE IN AMERICA'S COURTROOMS.
- 91. THE INCREASED ATTENTION TO THE JOB OF CSI CAN BE SEEN IN SOME COLLEGES OFFERING A DEGREE IN CRIME SCENE TECHNOLOGY.

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- 92. DESPITE A THOROUGH PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION, MANY CASES REQUIRING FOLLOW-UP INVESTIGATION. A NEED FOR A FOLLOW-UP INVESTIGATION DOES NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT POORLY ON THOSE WHO CONDUCTED THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION.
- 93. THE FOLLOW-UP PHASE BUILDS ON WHAT WAS LEARNED DURING THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION.

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- 94. COMPUTERS HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED POLICE OPERATION ONE OF THE BIGGEST ADVANCES CAME IN 1994 WHEN WILLIAM BRATTON IMPLEMENTED THE COMPSTAT PROGRAM IN NEW YORK.
- 95. COMPSTAT IS A GOAL ORIENTED, INFORMATION DRIVEN MANAGEMENT PROCESS THAT STRESSES BOTH OPERATIONAL STRATEGY AND MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTABILITY. ITS GOAL IS TO REDUCE CRIME AND ENHANCE THEIR COMMUNITIES QUALITY OF LIFE.

62

- 96. THE COMPSTAT PROCESS CONSIST OF FOUR COMPONENTS:
- COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF CRIME DATA
- DEVELOPMENT OF A STRATEGY TO ADDRESS PROBLEMS
- RAPID DEPLOYMENT OF RESOURCES
- FOLLOW UP AND ACCOUNTABILITY

63

- 97. COMPUTERS CAN ALSO HELP INVESTIGATORS EFFICIENTLY ACCESS EXISTING INFORMATION SUCH AS FINGERPRINT RECORDS AND DNA TESTS, RECORD NEW INFORMATION AND STORED COMPACTLY OR INSTANT TRANSMISSION ANYWHERE, ANALYZE THE INFORMATION FOR PATTERNS (MAPPING), LINK CRIMES AND CRIMINALS, MANIPULATE DIGITAL REPRESENTATIONS TO ENHANCE THE IMAGES AND RECREATE AND VISUALLY TRACK A SERIES OF EVENTS.

64

- 98. THE ABILITY TO SHARE DATA ACROSS JURISDICTIONAL LINES AS ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE BENEFITS COMPUTERS PROVIDE TO INVESTIGATORS.
- 99. USING CRIME MAPPING, SPREADSHEET SOFTWARE AND ADVANCED DATA ANALYSIS, CRIME ANALYSIS UNITS HAVE BECOME INTEGRAL PARTNERS IN TODAY'S POLICING.

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- 100. CRIME MAPPING CHANGES THE FOCUS FROM THE CRIMINAL TO THE LOCATION OF CRIMES, THE HOT SPOTS, WHERE MOST CRIMES OCCUR.
- 101. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS) AND GEOGRAPHIC PROFILING ARE OTHER POWERFUL TOOLS FOR INVESTIGATORS.

66

- 102. IN ADDITION TO A LOCATION, COMPUTER PROGRAMS CAN HELP INVESTIGATORS UNCOVER PATTERNS IN THE TIMING OF CRIMINAL EVENTS.
- 103. DATA COLLECTED DURING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS CAN BE EXTREMELY VALUABLE TO THE PROBLEM ORIENTED POLICING THAT MANY DEPARTMENTS ARE ADOPTING. INVESTIGATORS CAN ANALYZE DATA TO DETERMINE GROUPS OF PROBLEMS RATHER THAN ISOLATED INCIDENTS.

67

- 104. PRODUCTIVITY HAS BEEN OF INTEREST IN THE POLICE FIELD FOR SOME TIME. A SCREENING PROCESS TO ELIMINATE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS WITH LOW POTENTIAL FOR BEING SOLVED CAN OFTEN INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY.
- 105. THE FIRST DETECTIVE BUREAUS IN THE UNITED STATES WERE ESTABLISHED IN DETROIT IN 1866 AND A NEW YORK IN 1882.

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- 106. INVESTIGATION BECAME SPECIALIZED BECAUSE OF:
- THE NEED TO KNOW ABOUT CRIMINALS AND THEIR MOS
- THE AMOUNT OF TRAINING NECESSARY FOR LEARNING AND DEVELOPING INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES
- THE FREQUENCY WITH WHICH INVESTIGATORS HAD TO LEAVE THEIR ASSIGNED SHIFTS AND AREAS DURING AN INVESTIGATION

69

- PATROL FORCES HEAVY WORKLOAD
- A GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PHILOSOPHY THAT SUPPORTED SPECIALIZATION AS A MEANS OF INCREASING EFFICIENCY AND THEREFORE SOLVING MORE CRIMES

70

- 107. THE ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOLVING CRIMES LIES WITH ALL POLICE PERSONNEL. IT MUST BE A COOPERATIVE COORDINATED DEPARTMENT EFFORT.
- 108. ALL LEVELS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS CONTRIBUTE TO SUCCESSFUL INVESTIGATIONS

71

- 109. IN ADDITION, MOST POLICE OFFICERS DAILY ACTIVITIES ARE INVESTIGATIVE, EVEN THOUGH THE MATTERS THEY INVESTIGATE MAY NOT INVOLVE CRIMES.

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