

Law Enforcement DC Review 1

Section 2 April 6 – 10, 2020 Review

After reviewing the listed review material, apply your subject matter knowledge to the Accident/Robbery Scenario and answer the questions in the order they are listed in, and submit your decisions and reasoning for doing so to my email address, rschwill@bartlettschools.org. Be sure to identify yourself when sending your answers to my email address.

1. Our familiar law enforcement system, in which uniformed officers respond to calls for help and plainclothes detectives investigate, developed over hundreds of years in England. Hundreds of years ago in England families were charged with keeping the peace among their neighbors.
2. The English system in which families were organized into a tithing (10 families) and a hundred (10 tithings) for the purpose of enforcing laws.
3. This system was known as the Frankpledge System.
4. For the exam, it is important that students understand who the primary players are in law enforcement.
 - a) Henry Fielding;
 - b) Sir Robert Peel;
 - c) August Vollmer.
5. Henry Fielding is the founder of the Bow Street Runners.
6. The Bow Street Runners were considered London's first police force.
- 6.a John Howard – Prison reform
7. Sir Robert Peel founded London's Metropolitan Police.
8. Officers in the LMP were known as "bobbies" after Sir Robert Peel.
9. August Vollmer is often referred to as the father of policing (father of law enforcement, father of modern police administration)
10. He was a leading figure in the development of the field of criminal justice in the United States in the early 20th century. He was also the first police chief of Berkeley, California.
11. There are a few important concepts that law enforcement officers must abide by when enforcing laws.
- 12. Probable Cause - Facts and circumstances that lead to the reasonable belief that the items sought are located in a particular place; or in arrest cases, the facts and circumstances lead to the reasonable belief that the suspect has committed a crime.**
- 13. Reasonable suspicion** is a legal standard of proof in United States law that is less than probable cause, but more than a "hunch"

14. It must be based on "specific facts", taken together with rational inferences from those facts.

15. If police additionally have reasonable suspicion that a person so detained is armed and dangerous, they may "frisk" the person for weapons.

16. Terry V. Ohio – Stop & Frisk

17. Frisk is an action by a law enforcement officer consisting of patting down or running one's hands quickly over a person's body to determine whether the suspect has a weapon or other contraband

18. There must be a concern for safety for a frisk to be conducted.

19. Arrest - The act of taking an individual into custody to make a criminal charge against that person.

20. However, Police Must be Careful in Making Decisions, because of entrapment, police officers are limited in what they can do to convince the target of an undercover operation to participate in illegal activity.

Search and Seizure

21. Traffic stops to lethal force...the concept of search and seizure according to the 4th amendment must be followed.

Accident/Robbery Scenario

You arrive on the scene of a traffic accident, and find the following has occurred. A large blue Cadillac has hit a Ford Taurus from behind causing minor damage to both cars. The driver of the Cadillac is very friendly and apologizes for causing the accident. He provides you with a driver's license in one name, vehicle registration in another name, and title papers on the car in yet another name. He explains the discrepancies, but the story is not very believable.

Do you arrest the driver of the car?

What do you put in the arrest ticket for your probable cause?

If not arresting, why would you not arrest the suspect?

2. While you are gathering information on for the accident report, the dispatcher broadcasts a request to be on the lookout for a large blue car, possibly a Cadillac, which was involved in a robbery an hour ago east of the location of your accident in another precinct. There were four suspects escaping in the car with shots fired on the scene and a bystander gravely injured. This driver is alone.

Do you arrest the driver of the car?

What do you put in the arrest ticket for your probable cause?

If not arresting, why would you not arrest the suspect?

3. A resident of the neighborhood comes up to you shortly after the broadcast, and tells you that something is suspicious about this vehicle as three people got out, and took sacks of clothes out of the trunk and ran westbound from the accident scene.

Do you arrest the driver of the car?

What do you put in the arrest ticket for your probable cause?

If not arresting, why would you not arrest the suspect?

4. When you pat the suspect down, you find two shotgun shells in his back pocket, and the shells have red plastic casings. When questioned, the dispatcher advises that a shotgun was used in the robbery, and fired on the scene. A check with scene officers reveals the spent shell on the scene has red plastic casing.

Do you now arrest the driver of the car?

What do you put in the arrest ticket for your probable cause?

If not arresting, why would you not arrest the suspect?

5. As you approach the driver's side of the Cadillac to obtain the vehicle information on this car for your accident report, you notice a black ski mask on the floorboard next to the brake pedal. The dispatcher advises that the robbery suspects wore black ski masks.

Do you arrest the driver of the car?

What do you put in the arrest ticket for your probable cause?

If not arresting, why would you not arrest the suspect?