

Police Procedures

Course Description

This one semester course is designed for students interested in a career in law enforcement and will offer the high school student an opportunity to learn various aspects of police procedures and operations used in law enforcement today. Students will participate in demonstrations of search and arrest techniques, fingerprinting, and gain an understanding of forensic and how it is used in the field, along with investigative procedures used to solve crimes. Other material will include report writing, collection and preservation of evidence, testifying in court, etc. Student will learn how technology is used in the law enforcement career field today and the increasing need for advances in technology in the future. Various guest speakers working in the law enforcement field will deliver presentations on relevant matters and concerns. This course will include field trips and provide an opportunity for students to see first hand how the police perform their duties.

Pre-requisite: None

Credits: 2

Grades: 10, 11, and 12

This course and it's content is in the process of being revised and updated by the instructor.

1 - Introduction

OBJECTIVES

Define the basic function and purpose of police patrol.

Describe a law enforcement *mission statement*, and explain its purpose.

Discuss the legal and constitutional basis for all police powers.

List the historical “milestones” that were important in the development of modern law enforcement.

Explain how typical public perceptions of the police are shaped and changed.

Describe the basis of police resources allocation and deployment in the typical community.

Analyze factors which must be considered in determining the quality of patrol services appropriate for the community.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Police

Mission Statement

Police power

Police patrol

Professional Standards

The media

The media stereotypes of police

The impact of the Rodney King video

Proactive vs. Reactive policing

The quality of police services

1.1 The Police: Who Are They?

- 1.11 Mission Statement
- 1.2 The Basis of Police Power
 - 1.21 Police power limitations
 - 1.22 Statutory and Case law
- 1.3 Early Police Patrol in the United States
 - 1.31 The Early West
 - 1.32 A Rise in Professionalism
 - 1.33 New Technology and Increased Education
- 1.4 Modern Police Patrol
 - 1.41 Police Agency Organization
- 1.5 The Backdrop of Patrol
- 1.6 Public Perceptions: Patrol in the Media
- 1.7 The Quality of Police Services

2 - Ethics In Law Enforcement

OBJECTIVES

Explain the importance of ethics, values, and principles.

Discuss the critical importance of the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics, and the depth of commitment required.

Apply the *Code of Ethics* to realistic situations in police patrol.

Discuss the ethical use of deadly force by police officers.

Describe the public's perception of police ethics.

Analyze civil litigation in relation to police misconduct.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Ethics

Values

Principles

Morals

Integrity

Oath

Code of Ethics

Canons of Ethics

Gratuities

Deadly Force

Civil Rights

Civil Litigation

Police Misconduct

2.1 Definition and Dimensions of Ethics

2.11 Statement of Professional Values

2.12 Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

- 2.2 The Code of Ethics in the Real World
- 2.3 Gratuities
- 2.4 The Ethical Use of Deadly Force
- 2.5 Police Misconduct Litigation

3 - Preparing For Duty

OBJECTIVES

Relate mental attitude to police patrol.

Describe the proper relationship between a Field Training Officer and his trainee?

List the basic equipment carried by patrol officers.

Select proper patrol equipment.

Describe the purpose of a patrol briefing.

Identify the purpose of inspecting the patrol car prior to driving it, and describe the proper method of inspection.

Discuss the fundamental concept of police patrol.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Mental Attitude

Field Training Officer

Evaluations

Survival

Briefing

Inspection

3.1 The Right Attitude for Patrol

3.2 Your Partner – The Field Training Officer

3.21 The Evaluation Process

3.22 The Goals of the Field Training Program

- 3.23 Police Humor
- 3.24 The Survival Attitude
- 3.3 Basic Patrol Equipment
 - 3.310 The Basic Police Uniform
 - 3.320 Basic Patrol Footwear
 - 3.330 The Ballistic Vest
 - 3.340 The Sam Brown Belt
 - 3.350 Duty Weapon and Holster
 - 3.360 Back-up weapon
 - 3.370 Reloading System
 - 3.380 Non-Lethal Weapons
 - 3.390 Chemical Agents
 - 3.400 Handcuffs and Other Restraints
 - 3.410 Portable Radios
 - 3.420 Flashlight
 - 3.430 Write Stuff
- 3.4 Before Your Patrol Shift
 - 3.41 Getting Information Before Briefing
 - 3.42 Your Collective Bargaining Unit
- 3.5 The Briefing
 - 3.51 After the Briefing
 - 3.52 The Patrol Vehicle Inspection
 - 3.53 Safety Belts and Survival

4 - Basic Concepts of Patrol

OBJECTIVES

Explain how we define “community policing.”

List common factors in community policing programs.

Give examples of successful community policing programs that really work?

List resources, training and skills are required to implement community policing programs.

Explain why business people support community policing programs.

Describe how to make a police station an effective part of community policing.

Classify the advantages and disadvantages to community policing.

Relate an officer's personal life relate to his effectiveness on patrol.

Explain how patrol patterns are determined.

Identify selective enforcement.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Community Policing

The elements of Community Policing

Responsibility for Crime

Partnership

Measurements of Police Service

Empowerment of the Community

Flexibility

Decentralization of Power

4.1 Community Policing

4.12 Your Law Enforcement Agency

4.13 Your Local Government

4.14 The Geography of Your Patrol Area

4.15 Knowing the Streets

4.16 Knowing the People in Your Community

4.17 The Heart of Community Oriented Policing

- 4.2 Common Community Policing Elements
 - 4.21 Community Policing Reassesses Responsibility for Crime
 - 4.22 A New Partnership
 - 4.23 Shift Focus
- 4.3 Community Policing At a Personal level
- 4.4 Community Policing Summary
- 4.5 Observation Techniques
 - 4.51 Learning the Beat on your Feet
- 4.6 Patrol Patterns
 - 4.61 The advantages and Drawbacks of Random Patrol
 - 4.62 Patrolling After Dark
 - 4.63 “Democratic Patrol”
- 4.7 Selective Enforcement
 - 4.71 Fair Use of Resources
 - 4.72 Proactive and reactive Policing
- 4.8 Specialized Patrolling

5 - Police Communications

OBJECTIVES

State facts that lead outside observers to believe in the existence of a "police subculture."

Describe typical police dispatch operations.

Describe the purpose of having a radio call-sign.

State the purpose of police radio codes.

Describe how a 9-1-1 system operates.

List the major computer networks available to police.

Define a Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) and explain how it is used.

Identify the new technology available in law enforcement communications.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Police Subculture

Jargon

Dispatch

Portable Radio

Radio Call-signs

Radio Codes

The Phonetic Alphabet

Priority and Status Codes

The 9-Code

The 10-Code

The 11-Code

9-1-1

Computer Networks

NCIC

NLETS

Mobile Data Terminal

5.1 Police Jargon and Slang

5.2 Dispatch Operations

5.3 Radio Communications

5.31 Who's Listening Out There?

5.32 Radios

5.331 Radio Procedures

5.33 Practice Makes Professional

5.34 Radio Call Signs

- 5.35 Radio Codes
- 5.36 The Phonic Alphabet
- 5.37 Priority and Status Codes
- 5.38 10-Codes
- 5.39 Crime Broadcasts
- 5.4 Telephone Communications
 - 5.41 9-1-1
 - 5.42 Voice Mail Reports
 - 5.43 Cellular Telephones
- 5.5 Computer Networks
 - 5.51 The Confidentiality of Computer Records
 - 5.52 The Computer Network
 - 5.53 The Mobile Data Terminal (MDT)
- 5.6 New Technology
 - 5.61 Fax Technology
 - 5.62 Satellite Technology
 - 5.63 Scanning Technology
 - 5.64 Video Technology

6 - Handling Calls for Service

OBJECTIVES

Identify a *routine* call.

List the common procedures for responding to routine calls.

Define a *hotshot* call.

List the common procedures for any hotshot call.

Explain the importance of coordinating other patrol units.

Explain when and why victims and witnesses should be separated.

Describe how patrol officers minimize detection when responding to calls.

Discuss the common functions patrol officers perform at every criminal call.

Define domestic violence, and explain how to effectively handle such calls.

Identify which calls are *high risk* calls, and explain how they should be handled.

Discuss the best approach when dealing with mentally ill persons.

List the types of service calls patrol officers routinely handle.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Routine Calls
Disturbing the Peace
Spousal Abuse
Child Abuse
Elder Abuse
Fraud
Forgery
Burglary
Prowling
Auto Theft
Assault and Battery
Sex Crimes
Robbery
Kidnapping
Murder
Mental Illness
Homelessness
Missing Persons

- 6.1 Routine Calls
- 6.2 Responding to High Risk Calls
- 6.3 Burglary
 - 6.31 Tools
 - 6.32 Prowler Calls
- 6.4 Auto Theft
- 6.5 Disturbances
 - 6.51 Disorderly Conduct
 - 6.52 Affray
 - 6.53 Riots
- 6.6 Domestic Violence

- 6.61 Spousal Abuse
 - 6.62 Child Abuse
 - 6.63 Elder Abuse
- 6.7 Crimes Against Property
 - 6.71 Grand Theft and Petty Theft
 - 6.72 Fraud
 - 6.73 Forgery
- 6.8 Crimes Against Persons
 - 6.81 Assault and Battery
 - 6.82 Sex Crimes
 - 6.83 Robbery
 - 6.84 Kidnapping
 - 6.85 Murder
 - 6.86 Vice Calls
 - 6.87 Under the Influence
- 6.9 Mental Illness
 - 6.91 Dealing with the Mentally Ill
 - 6.92 Drug Paranoia
 - 6.93 Suicide
- 6.10 Homelessness
- 6.11 Non-Traditional and Social Services
 - 6.11.1 Animal Calls
 - 6.11.2 Business Disputes

- 6.11.3 Dead Bodies
- 6.11.4 Fire Department assists
- 6.11.5 First Aid
- 6.11.6 Missing Persons
- 6.11.7 Resident Services

7 - Vehicle Operations

OBJECTIVES

Analyze the relationship between a patrol officer's driving and the public's image of police.

List the basic principles of defensive driving.

Identify the liabilities an officer is faced with when driving a patrol car.

Describe how patrol officers conduct traffic stops.

Define a "high risk" stop, and explain how it is conducted.

Define "Code-3", and list the important factors in driving under emergency conditions.

Discuss why vehicle pursuits are of such concern to the public.

Identify factors an officer should consider before engaging in a pursuit.

List methods that can be used to terminate a pursuit.

Name the primary safety rules for transporting prisoners in a patrol car.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Defensive Driving
Civil Liability
Traffic Stops
Safety Zone
High-Risk Stops
Felony Stops
Appropriate Routing to Calls
Emergency Driving
Exemptions to Traffic Laws
Code-3 Driving
Escorts
Pursuit
Termination of Pursuits
Prisoner Transportation

7.1 Safe Driving

- 7.11 Defensive Driving
- 7.12 Vehicle Inspection
- 7.13 Broken Patrol Cars

7.2 Vehicle Stops

- 7.21 Routine Stops
- 7.23 Night Stops
- 7.24 High Risk Stops

7.3 Routing To Calls

7.4 Emergency Driving

- 7.41 Yielding to Emergency Vehicles
- 7.42 Exemption from Traffic Laws
- 7.43 Exemption from Civil Liability

- 7.44 Officer Needs Help
- 7.45 Escorts
- 7.46 The Patrol Car as an Ambulance
- 7.5 Pursuit Tactics and Procedures
- 7.6 Pursuit Driving Techniques
- 7.7 Terminating Pursuits
 - 7.71 Boxing
 - 7.72 Channeling
 - 7.73 Ramming
 - 7.74 Roadblocks
 - 7.75 Spikes
 - 7.76 Gunfire

8 - Traffic

OBJECTIVES

Explain the purpose of traffic enforcement.

Describe how speed laws are enforced.

Explain how traffic laws are enforced.

Define a citation, and explain how one is given.

Discuss why patrol officers impound vehicles.

List the elements of a drunk driving arrest.

Name and describe the symptoms of alcohol impairment.

Explain how field coordination tests are performed.

Evaluate the purpose of traffic accident investigation.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Traffic Laws

Traffic Controls

Traffic Enforcement

Citations

Radar

Laser Speed Measurement
Vehicle Impound
Vehicle Search
Driving While Intoxicated
Blood Alcohol Level
Objective Symptoms of Intoxication
Nystagmus
Field Coordination Tests
Chemical Tests
DUI Checkpoints
Accident Investigation

- 8.1 Traffic Laws
- 8.2 Traffic Enforcement
 - 8.21 Citations
 - 8.22 Speed Violations
 - 8.23 Radar
- 8.3 Vehicle Impounds and Searches
- 8.4 Driving While Intoxicated
 - 8.41 Alcohol's Effect
 - 8.42 Drunk Driving Behaviors
 - 8.43 Objective Symptoms of Intoxication
 - 8.44 Nystagmus
- 8.5 Field Coordination Tests
 - 8.51 Suspect Interview
 - 8.52 Romberg Balance Test
 - 8.53 Walk and Turn Test

- 8.54 One Leg Stand Test
- 8.55 Finger to Nose Test
- 8.56 Arrest
- 8.57 Chemical tests
- 8.6 DUI Checkpoints
- 8.7 Accident Investigation

9 - Substance Abuse and Gangs

OBJECTIVES

Define substance abuse.

Identify procedures used to determine if your community has a substance abuse problem.

Define “controlled substance.”

List the symptoms of substance abuse.

Identify roles that substance abuse plays in crime.

Describe a proper method used to recognize and approach a drug suspect.

Identify the roles gangs play in substance abuse.

List alternatives to arrest that a patrol officer can offer to the community.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Substance Abuse

Controlled Substance

Drug Schedules

Drug Recognition Expert

Alcohol

Gang

Gang Member

Drug Courier

Prison Gangs

Gang Attire

Graffiti
Treatment Programs

- 9.1 Controlled Substance Laws
 - 9.11 Under the Influence
- 9.2 Symptoms and Characteristics
 - 9.21 Handling Persons Under the Influence
- 9.3 Alternatives to Arrest
- 9.4 Treatment Programs
- 9.5 Gangs and Drugs, Drugs and Gangs
 - 9.51 Gangs and the Narcotics Trade
 - 9.52 Black Gangs
 - 9.53 Hispanic Gangs
 - 9.54 Asian Gangs
 - 9.55 Other Gangs
 - 9.56 Weaponry
 - 9.57 Colors and Dress
 - 9.58 Graffiti
 - 9.59 Tattoos

9.60 Interview tactics

10 - Field Interviews

OBJECTIVES

Describe a field interview.

Differentiate between an interview and an interrogation.

Define a consensual encounter.

Define a reasonable suspicion.

Identify a detention and how much force is appropriate for a detention.

Define probable cause.

Define an arrest.

Analyze what role race and your experience play in establishing reasonable suspicion and probable cause.

Use appropriate techniques for stopping a suspect and conducting a field interview.

Explain how and when you conduct a patdown search.

Describe an F.I. card.

Demonstrate how to conduct a showup.

Identify when you can move a suspect you have detained.

Recognize the maximum amount of time you can spend on a detention.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Field Interview

Interrogation
Consensual Encounter
Flight
Reasonable Suspicion
Certified Identification
Miranda Warnings
Detention
Probable Cause
Arrest
Patdown Search
F.I. Card
Line-up
Show-up
Field I.D.

- 10.11 Consensual Encounter
- 10.12 Detention
- 10.13 Arrest
- 10.14 Use of Force in Detentions
- 16.12 Probable Cause
- 10.3 Reasonable Suspicion
- 10.4 The Role of Experience in Probable Cause
- 10.5 The Use of Second Hand Information
- 10.6 Fight and Suspicion
- 16.12 How the Area Affects Probable Cause
 - 16.12 The role of Race Probable Cause
- 10.8 Field Stop Techniques
 - 10.81 Approaching the Suspect
 - 10.82 Contacting the Suspect
 - 10.83 Patdown Searches
 - 10.84 Suspect Identification
- 10.9 Interrogation Techniques
 - 10.91 Field Interview Cards

- 10.92 The Miranda Warning
- 10.93 Line-ups, Show-ups and Field I.D.'s
 - 10.93.1 Do's and Don'ts
 - 16.12.1 Moving the Suspect
 - 16.12.2 Allowable Time For Detention
- 10.10 Completing the Interview

11 - Arrests

OBJECTIVES

State the legal requirements for making a valid arrest.

Identify who can make an arrest.

Describe what force can legally be used to make an arrest.

Explain when and where you can make an arrest.

Identify the principals in a crime.

Describe diplomatic immunity. Explain how it affects an officer's ability to arrest.

Define an arrest warrant, and explain how it is obtained.

List the basic concepts used in every arrest situation.

Illustrate control holds, and how they are used.

List the fundamentals of gun retention for police officers.

Name common restraint devices used by police officers, and explain how they are used.

List the basic rules for transporting arrested persons to jail.

Demonstrate the typical procedures used for booking a prisoner into a jail facility.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Laws of Arrest

Authority to Arrest

Intent to Arrest

Use of Force

Principals

Accessories

Accomplice

Diplomatic Immunity

Warrants

Control Holds

Gun Retention

Restraint Devices

Booking Searches

Booking Procedures
Custody

- 11.1 Probable Cause Revisited
- 11.2 Laws of Arrest
 - 11.21 How to Make an Arrest
 - 11.22 Where you can Arrest
 - 11.23 When you can Arrest
 - 11.24 Why you can Arrest
 - 11.25 Who you Can't Arrest
 - 11.26 Immunity
 - 11.27 Warrants
- 11.3 Mechanics of Arrest
 - 11.31 Basic Concepts
 - 11.32 Control Techniques
 - 11.33 Gun retention
 - 1.34 Restraints
 - 11.35 Escapes from Restraints
 - 11.36 Handcuff Application
 - 11.37 Transportation of Prisoners
- 11.4 Jail and Custody Procedures
 - 11.41 Prisoner Movements
 - 11.42 Booking Searches
- 11.5 Booking Procedures
 - 11.51 Release from Custody

12 - Investigations and Reports

OBJECTIVES

Explain the purpose of a police report.

Explain the purpose of field notes, and when they can be destroyed.

List the essential elements of every report.

List three common characteristics of good police reports.

Identify when it is appropriate to put your conclusions and opinions into a police report.

List some of the basic steps in investigating any crime scene.

Name the basic tools needed to assist in crime scene investigation.

Describe the methods used to collect, identify, preserve and package some common types of evidence.

Demonstrate how to organize a police report.

Explain why reports are written in natural language, first person, active voice, and chronological order.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Report

Field Notes

Essential Elements of Reports: Who, What, Where, Why, When, How

Report Characteristics:

Legible

Clear

Concise

Accurate

Complete

Objective

Good Grammar and Spelling

Opinions and Conclusion

Crime Scene

Crime Scene Investigation

Collection of Evidence

Report Writing Styles

Report Organization

First Person

Active Voice

Dispositions

Proof-Reading

12.1 Crime Scene Investigation

- 12.11 Preliminary Assessment
- 12.2 Collection of Evidence
 - 12.21 Evidence Kits
 - 12.22 Collection of Physical Evidence
- 12.3 The Purpose of Police Reports
- 12.4 Field Notes
- 12.5 Essential Elements of Reports
 - 12.51 Characteristics of Good Reports
 - 12.52 Questions to solve a crime
 - 12.521 Who
 - 12.522 What
 - 12.523 Where
 - 12.524 Why
 - 12.525 When
 - 12.526 How
 - 12.53 Statements
 - 12.54 Property Descriptions
 - 12.55 Opinions and Conclusions
- 12.6 Report Writing Styles
 - 12.61 Traditional Report Writing
 - 12.62 Get Organized
 - 12.63 The First Person
 - 12.64 The Active Voice

12.65 Use the right words

12.66 Avoid Abbreviations

12.67 Disposition

12.68 A Final Check

13 - Courtroom Procedures

OBJECTIVES

Name the participants in a trial.

Define subpoena.

List the stages of a criminal trial.

Describe how a patrol officer prepares to testify at a trial.

Explain the patrol officer's role in a trial.

List some techniques for testifying.

Explain how a witness should deal with the jury.

List the types of questions you can expect to face.

Describe the future trends for courts.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Trial

Court Reporter

Defendant

Defense Attorney

Judge

Jury

Prosecutor

Public Defender

Witness

Subpoena

Arraignment

Preliminary Hearing

Plea Bargaining

Sentencing

Appeals

Testimony

Professional Demeanor

Objections

Future Courtroom Trends

16.12.1 Courtroom Basics

16.12.2 Preliminary Hearing

16.12.3 Pretrial Interviews

13.1 Preparation

- 13.11 Refreshing Your Memory
- 13.12 Impartiality
- 13.13 Demeanor
- 13.14 Dress for Success
- 13.15 Officers in the Hall
- 13.2 Credibility
- 13.3 Techniques of Testifying
 - 13.31 You and the Jury
 - 13.32 English
 - 13.33 Objections
 - 13.34 Volunteering Information
 - 13.35 Times and Distances
 - 13.36 The Report on Trial
 - 13.37 Questions
 - 13.38 Case Discussion
- 13.4 Courts of the Future

14 - Civil Disturbances and Other Disasters

OBJECTIVES

Define the patrol officer's function in an emergency.

List the duties of a "first responder."

Name the considerations in setting up a command post.

Explain mutual aid, and how it is invoked.

List the special precautions and actions a patrol officer should take in:

- a civil unrest incident.
- a bombing incident.
- a hazardous materials incident.
- a natural disaster.
- a transportation incident involving a train, aircraft, or common carrier.
- a major fire.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Disaster
 Disaster Area
 First Responder
 Situation Assessment
 Command Responsibility
 Command Post
 Mutual Aid
 Civil Unrest
 Terrorism
 Bomb Precautions
 Labor Disputes and Strikes
 Hazardous Materials
 Natural Disaster
 Transportation Accident
 Fires and Arson
 Community Participation in Disaster Planning

- | | |
|---------|---------------------------|
| 16.12.1 | Dealing with Disaster |
| 16.12.2 | Equipment |
| 16.12.3 | Mtual aid |
| 16.12.4 | Situation assessment |
| 14.01.5 | Taking Action |
| 16.12.1 | Setting up a Command Post |

- 16.12.2 Command Responsibility
- 14.01.8 Disaster Areas
- 14.1 Crowds and Riots
 - 14.11 Establishing a perimeter
 - 14.12 Talking to the Crowd
 - 14.13 Arrest and Dispersal
 - 14.14 The Webster Commission Report
- 14.2 Terrorism and Bombs
 - 14.21 Immediate Considerations
 - 14.22 Notifications
 - 14.23 Search
 - 14.24 Tactical Consideration After a Detonation
- 14.3 Labor Disputes and Strikes
- 14.4 Trains, Planes and Automobiles
 - 14.41 Situation and assessment
 - 14.42 Special Considerations
 - 14.43 Crash Site Management
- 14.5 Hazardous Materials
- 14.6 Natural Disasters
 - 14.61 Hurricanes, Earthquakes, Floods, Tornados
 - 14.62 Damage Survey
 - 14.63 Detailed Survey
 - 14.64 Disaster Operations

- 14.7 Fires and Arson
 - 14.71 Smoke Inhalation
 - 14.72 Firestorms
 - 14.73 Flashovers and Backdrafts
- 16.12 Disaster Planning
 - 14.81 Community Effort

15 - Officer Survival

OBJECTIVES

List the major risks that police officers face.

Name three causes of stress.

Explain how you can deal with stress.

List the diseases that represent the greatest threat to police officers.

Explain how you can reduce the risk of disease.

Explain why suicide is such an occupational problem.

Profile a police officer killer.

Describe three general principles of officer survival.

Describe the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Officer Survival
 Occupational Stress
 Stress from the Police Agency
 Stress from the Community
 Stress from your Family
 Internal Stress
 Occupational Disease Risks
 Diet
 Tobacco
 Exercise
 Suicide
 Occupational Injury
 Traffic Accidents
 Firearms Accidents
 Assaults
 Calls Resulting in Officer Deaths
 Deceased Officer Profiles
 Profiles of Police Killers
 Fatal Mistakes
 General Concepts of Survival
 Off-Duty Encounters
 The National Law Enforcement Officer's Memorial

15.1 Basics of Officer Survival

15.2 Surviving Stress

15.21 Causes of Stress

15.22 Stress from Occupation

15.23 Stress from the Department

15.24 Stress from the Community

15.25 Stress from Family

- 15.26 Stress from Self
- 15.27 Dealing With Stress
- 15.3 Surviving Disease
 - 15.31 Blood Pressure
 - 15.32 Diet
 - 15.33 Tobacco
 - 15.34 Exercise
- 15.4 Surviving Suicide
- 15.5 Surviving Accidents
 - 15.51 Traffic accidents
 - 15.52 Firearms Accidents
- 15.6 Surviving Assault
- 15.7 Analysis of Officer Deaths
- 15.8 Profiles of Police Killers
- 15.9 Techniques for Survival
 - 15.91 Fatal Mistakes
 - 15.92 General Concepts of Survival
- 15.10 Off-Duty Encounters
- 15.11 The National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial

16 - The Future of Law Enforcement

OBJECTIVES

Predict how the economy will affect the future of law enforcement. Explain the role grants will play in patrol operations. Theorize what changes and trends can be expected in the law. Analyze the trends in current court decisions, and explain how they could affect the future. Anticipate how prisoners will be treated differently in the future. Name the major changes that will occur in patrol. Identify the major emphasis of law enforcement agencies in the future. Estimate what kind of weapons patrol officers might use in the future. Compare and contrast the patrol car of the future to current models. Describe how they will compare to civilian vehicles. Describe how reports and investigations will be conducted in the future.

KEY TERMS AND

CONCEPTS
 Budgets
 Grants
 User Fees
 Gun Control
 Death Penalty
 Prisoner Rights
 Written Deposition
 Video Arraignments
 Electronic Transcripts
 Privatization of Jails
 Civilianization of Law Enforcement Agencies
 The "Graying of America"
 Consolidation of Law Enforcement Agencies
 Database Systems
 Heads Up Displays
 Automatic Vehicle Location Systems
 Disabling Devices
 Word Processing
 Voice Recognition Technology

16.1 Future Trends

16.2 Money

- 16.12 Budgets
 - 16.12.1 Grants
 - 16.12.2 User fees
- 16.3 Crime
 - 16.12 Drugs
 - 16.13 Gun Control
 - 16.14 Violence
 - 16.15 Terrorism
 - 16.16 Death Penalty
- 16.4 Courts
 - 16.12 Citations
 - 16.13 Video arraignments
 - 16.14 Video Disposition
 - 16.15 Electronic Transcripts
- 16.5 Jails
 - 16.12 Design
 - 16.13 Prisoner Rights
 - 16.14 Privatization
- 16.6 Patrol Officers
 - 16.12 Civilianization
 - 16.13 Education
 - 16.14 Training
 - 16.15 Age
 - 16.16 Physical Fitness
- 16.7 Law Enforcement Agencies

- 16.71 Community Policing
- 16.72 Consolidation
- 16.73 Privatization of Functions
- 16.8 Equipment
 - 16.81 Ballistic Protection
 - 16.82 Non-Lethal Weapons
 - 16.83 Personal Video
 - 16.84 Personal Tracking
- 16.9 Information
 - 16.91 Crime Analysis
 - 16.92 Database Systems
- 16.12 The Patrol Car
 - 16.12.1 Mobile Data Terminals
 - 16.12.2 Heads up Displays
 - 16.12.3 License Plate Scanners
 - 16.12.4 Lasers
 - 16.12.5 Blood Alcohol Analysis
 - 16.12.6 Tracking Devices
- 16.10.6 Prisoner Control
- 16.11 Civilian Vehicles
 - 16.11.1 Disabling Devices
 - 16.11.2 Tracking Devices

- 16.11.3 Security systems
- 16.12 Report Writing
 - 16.12.1 Citations
 - 16.12.2 Computers
 - 16.12.3 Dictation
- 16.13 Investigations
- 16.14 Tomorrow