

CRJ 201 - POLICING

Patrol & Investigations

INTRODUCTION

- Discuss the three traditional cornerstones of policing
- Describe various patrol innovations
- Discuss differences between real-life and TV based investigative work
- Explore various alternatives to traditional retroactive investigations
- Discuss proactive investigative techniques
- Review the issue of entrapment in policing

THREE TYPES OF PATROL METHODS

- The three (3) cornerstones of traditional police work:
 1. Random routine patrol
 2. Rapid response to 911 calls (handled by vehicles and foot posts)
 3. Retroactive investigations (handled by Detectives and Investigators).



THREE TYPES OF PATROL METHODS

- Random Routine Patrol
 - Know in the police world simply as “Patrol”
 - Conducted in a police vehicle (RMP, Cruiser, etc.), on foot, or bicycle.
 - Typically assigned to a Precinct Sector;
 - Can be 1 person; or 2 person assignment, based on jurisdiction and specific assignment.



THREE TYPES OF PATROL METHODS

- Random Routine Patrol cont...
 - One-officer vs. two-officer car
 - Depends on jurisdiction and assignment
 - Safety vs. efficiency
 - Two-officer cars- personality conflicts, distractions, and corruption;
 - Cars are viewed as creating distance between police and the public
 - Deploying officers on foot posts (popular in the community policing era)

THREE TYPES OF PATROL METHODS

- Rapid response to 911 calls (and 311)
 - In policing this is known as being a “slave to the radio”
 - In busy commands, police officers respond to hundreds of 911 calls per month, not leaving time to do much else



THREE TYPES OF PATROL METHODS

- Purpose of the “Traditional model”
 - High visibility
 - Almost all police officers begin their career in this assignment
 - Enforcement of law
 - Deterrence of crime
 - Emergency service
 - Keeping the peace
 - Investigating accidents
 - Maintaining order



THREE TYPES OF PATROL METHODS

- Retroactive Investigations:
 - Patrol officers respond to the scene of a crime or incident and conduct a preliminary investigation
 - Detectives, and/or Investigators respond after the event, sometimes directly to the scene and conduct a follow-up investigation



THREE TYPES OF PATROL METHODS

- Foot post:
 - Also known as “walking the beat”, “Foot Patrol”
 - Police departments largely abandoned foot posts by the 1940s in favor of vehicular deployment
 - Many cities began to put officers back on foot patrol by the 1970s
 - Today it’s considered an essential part of community policing



PATROL INNOVATIONS

- Evidence based policing- using available scientific research on policing to implement crime fighting strategies:
 - Predictive policing
 - Hot spots policing
 - Technology/camera systems
 - Directed patrol
 - LPR (License plate readers)



INVESTIGATIONS

View video on Real Time Crime Center (RTCC)

- Who is the most important police official when it comes to solving a crime?
 - A. Patrol Officer first on the scene
 - B. Assigned Detective
 - C. Patrol Supervisor
 - D. Crime Scene Technician

INVESTIGATIONS



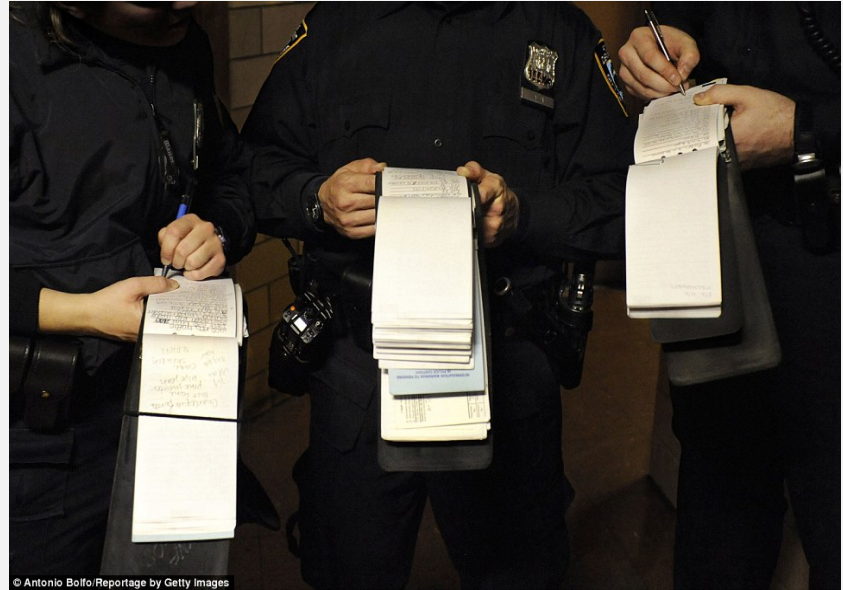
INVESTIGATIONS

- Answer: The patrol officer
- Why?
- Preliminary investigation
 - Preservation of the crime scene;
 - Getting names and contact info of witnesses;
 - Canvassing the area;
 - Documentation;
 - Notifying appropriate units (Supervisor, K9, ECT, Det. Squad, etc.)



INVESTIGATIONS

- Investigations begin with the first officer on the scene;
- They must make detailed notes and record them accurately in;
 - Memobooks
 - Complaint Reports
 - Must answer: NEOTWY
 - When, Where, Who, What, How, Why
 - All of this is “Rosario Material”



INVESTIGATIONS

- Question #2
 - Knowing that the *Police Officer(s) first on the scene* are the most important official in solving a crime, why then are Detectives the focus of crime related television shows and movies? (e.g. Law and Order, CSI, Training Day, etc.)
- Question #3
 - How well do you think these types of shows portray investigative police work?
- Question #4
 - What percent of violent crimes are solved by the police?
Property/non-violent crimes?

INVESTIGATIONS

- Answers:
- Question #2
 - The Detective Mystique endures;
- Question #3
 - Partly correct, mostly incorrect and unrealistic;
- Question #4
 - According to the FBI's "Clearance Rate"
 - 47.2% of violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, fel. assault)
 - 18.3% of property crimes (burglary, larceny, auto theft)

INVESTIGATIONS

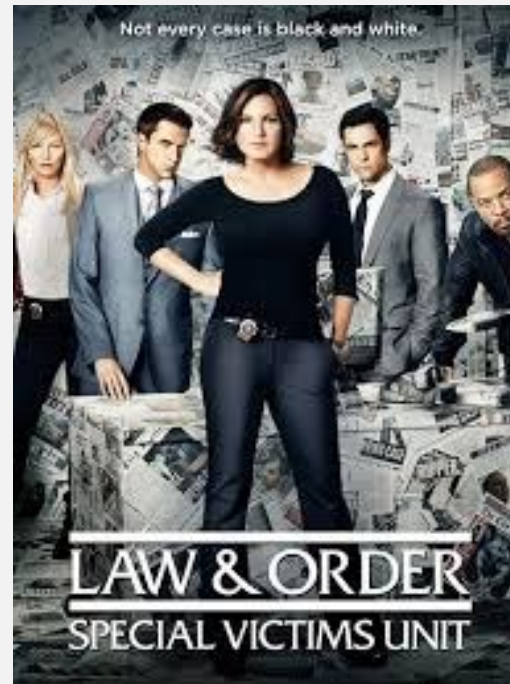
- The Detective Mystique:
 - Detective work is “glamorous”
 - Detectives order other cops around
 - Has a higher status than uniformed assignment
 - More prestige
 - Conduct exciting and heroic work
 - History of books, TV shows, and movies about detective work (back to Sherlock Holmes)
- What Detectives Do:
 - Maintain case files;
 - Complete follow up reports
 - Conduct canvasses
 - Interview witnesses
 - Reach out to contacts and other Detective support units
 - Interrogate suspects
 - Prepare the case
 - Confer with the Prosecutor
 - Make arrests

INVESTIGATIONS

Detective Fact

- Most of their time is spent inside the precinct stationhouse
- Fill out reports (until recently they were on typewriter)
- Making follow up phone calls
- Reinterviewing witnesses
- Occasional call outs
- Court appearances
- Difficult work hours (rotating hours and days)

Detective Fiction



ALTERNATIVES TO TRADITIONAL INVESTIGATIONS

- Case management systems
 - Crime analysis
 - Multi agency tasks forces
 - Real time crime analysis; (video from earlier)
 - Facial recognition;
 - Specialized technology and criminalistics;
 - Facial recognition
- View video: NYPD Police lab*
- Modernizing Detective Work:
 - Homicide*
 - Major Case Squad*
 - Central Robbery
 - Special Victims*
 - Cold Case Squads*
 - Crime Scene Unit
 - Hate Crimes
 - Warrants
 - Financial Crimes
 - Hostage Negotiation
 - Sex Offender Monitoring

ALTERNATIVES TO TRADITIONAL INVESTIGATIONS

- Internet Registries:
 - Sex offenders
- Video Surveillance:
- Drones
- Question #5 – After learning about the use of technology in policing, how should police departments balance individual liberty/privacy and overall security?



PROACTIVE INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES

Decoy Operations

Cop or Not?

- Blending/Plainclothes
- Undercover
- Anti Crime (Plain clothes looking for major felony activity)
 - Use unmarked cars;
 - Yellow Cabs;
- Conditions Units (Plain clothes quality of life type offenses)



View video: Anti Crime Video

THE ISSUE OF ENTRAPMENT

- Entrapment – inducing an individual to violate a criminal statute he or she did not contemplate violating, for the sole purpose of arrest and criminal prosecution.
 - Defense to criminal responsibility.
- Inducement – when police encouragement plays upon the weaknesses of innocent persons and beguiles (tricks) them into committing crimes they would not normally commit.
- Legal standard comes from case:
 - *Jacobson v. U.S. (1992)*
 - *The government (police) may not originate a criminal design, implant in an innocent person's mind the disposition to commit a criminal act, and then induce commission of the crime so that the government may prosecute."*

THE ISSUE OF ENTRAPMENT

- Entrapment or not? You decide.
 - In an effort to rid the neighborhood of men who are attempting to patronize prostitutes, an undercover female police officer propositions men (Johns) who she believes to be searching for paid sex.
 - In an effort to stop robberies and grand larcenies, a plainclothes police officer, acts intoxicated and barely conscious, while an expensive looking gold necklace dangles around his neck.
 - In an effort to stop neighborhood drug sales, an undercover police officer offers to sell passerby's drugs.