

## Law Enforcement Education

March 16<sup>th</sup> 2020 through April 1<sup>st</sup> 2020

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Research Paper

Law Enforcement Education

Assignment #1

This research paper will involve the 4<sup>th</sup> amendment and court cases that define what police officers can and cannot do when dealing with the public. Listed below are several court cases which will be easy to look up via google search engines. The paper needs to be three pages typed or 5 pages' hand written. Within the paper you need to describe the 4<sup>th</sup> amendment, how the court case you have chosen impacts the 4<sup>th</sup> amendment, explain the court's decision. You will also need to explain how this affects current day law enforcement in the performance of their jobs.

While researching these law please take your time and look into them and read them. These are the corner stones of law enforcement when it comes to dealing with search and seizure. If you have any questions, please feel free and email me.

If you would like to be creative your more than welcome to. If you want to I am giving you the option of making a 5-minute video talking about the court case and how it affects the 4<sup>th</sup> amendment and law enforcement. The more creative you are the better. You and another student may work on this together, I know you will not be able to be together so you will have to be creative. You may even act out the scenario. Also the sky is the limit when it comes to you being creative for this assignment.

Court Cases involving the 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment:

Terry V Ohio / Weeks V United States

Mapp V Ohio / Vernonia School District V Acton

Kratz V United States / New Jersey V T.L.O.

Carpenter V United States / Miranda V Arizona

United States V Jones / Chimel V California

This project is projected for 4 class periods to complete.

All students the following is a work sheet which you will complete.

CONSTITUTION AND PROBABLE CAUSE WORKSHEET

1. Before the writing of the Constitution, the United States Government operated under a document called the Articles of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The original Constitution did not have any Bill of Rights. How many amendments to the Constitution did President Washington and Congress send to the States to be ratified?
3. How many of these amendments did the states eventually ratify?
4. These amendments are commonly known as the \_\_\_\_\_ of Rights.
5. In what year was the first Constitutional Convention held?
6. In what city and state was it held?
7. During the convention many "plans" were proposed as to how the new government should be set up. Which plan was eventually accepted?
8. Alexander Hamilton introduced a plan of his own for the Congress to consider adopting. What was wrong with his plan?
9. Of the thirteen states in the union, how many were needed to ratify the Constitution and the Amendments? (Hint.  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the states.)
10. Of the original 13 states \_\_\_\_\_ chose not to attend the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

List the amendment number beside what it deals with.

(Example \_\_\_\_ Just Compensation would be 5)

\_\_\_\_ 11. Enumerated Rights

\_\_\_\_ 12. State Sovereignty

\_\_\_\_ 13. Quartering Soldiers

\_\_\_\_ 14. Right to an attorney

\_\_\_\_ 15. Freedom of Speech, press, religion

\_\_\_\_ 16. Right to jury trial in civil cases

\_\_\_\_ 17. Double Jeopardy, self-incrimination

\_\_\_\_ 18. Right to Bare Arms

\_\_\_\_ 19. Searches and seizures

\_\_\_\_ 20. Cruel and unusual punishment

21. Define "Probable Cause".

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22. Based on the fourth amendment, probable cause is the standard for all \_\_\_\_\_ and some \_\_\_\_\_.

23. What kind of evidence may be considered when trying to determine if probable cause exists? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ obtained.

24. Define Corroboration.

\_\_\_\_\_

25. Define Affidavit

\_\_\_\_\_

26. Give two examples of first-hand knowledge as they relate to probable cause.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

27. Give an example of second-hand knowledge. (Where do we get this knowledge.)

\_\_\_\_\_

28. To establish probable cause for an arrest you must meet two requirements. What are those two requirements?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

29. To establish probable cause for a search you must meet three requirements. What are those three requirements?

\_\_\_\_\_

This worksheet should take 2 complete class periods to research and answer.

During this assignment you will need to research the following questions and place your answers in the open spaces. You may use extra paper if you need.

EXCLUSIONARY RULE – ARREST – TERRY WORKSHEET

1. The exclusionary rule is created by what group of people?
2. Why did they create the exclusionary rule?
3. Who has the burden of proving the exclusionary rule should be applied?
4. Derivative evidence gained illegally is also known as...?
5. Evidence commonly suppressed as “fruits of the poisonous tree” include :
6. Give two examples of Physical evidence?
7. Give two examples of identification evidence?
8. What are the three government defenses if the defendant tries to have evidence excluded?

9. If the officers act on a search warrant that is later found to be technically deficient on its face, then the evidence can be admitted into court under the what doctrine.

10. Define suppress.

11. What court case created the exclusionary rule?

12. What is the definition of arrest?

13. To make an arrest of a person you must have what three elements? A. B. C.

14. The standard for an arrest is outlined in the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment.

15. The standard for an arrest is

16. A deputy sheriff may arrest in his/her county or where in hot pursuit?

17. Under the "hot pursuit" rule, a municipal officer may make an arrest how far outside of his city limits?

18. The element(s) for probable cause in an arrest are A. B.

19. An alibi that can easily be checked out or other evidence favorable to the accused \_\_\_\_\_ be considered

20. In a felony, the preferred way to make an arrest is with a (n) \_\_\_\_\_.

21. A warrant is required to make an arrest in all \_\_\_\_\_ cases except for where the crime is committed in the officer's presence.

22. What are the exceptions to the warrant-less arrest rules?

23. The officer may use all \_\_\_\_\_ force to make an arrest.

24. While making an arrest the officer must ensure the safety of whom?

25. The investigative detention was outlined what U. S. Supreme Court Case?

26. Based on the 4th Amendment this stop is considered a \_\_\_\_\_.

27. What standard of proof is needed to make this type of stop?

28. The difference between a "street encounter" and a "Terry Stop" is whether the person is \_\_\_\_\_.

29. Once stopped by the officer, when can the officer move the person?

30. The length of the Terry Stop must be \_\_\_\_\_.

31. In order to make a Terry Stop what amount of force is an officer allowed to use?

32. When is a protective pat down search permitted?

33. The pat down search (Frisk) is limited to where?

34. If while conducting a lawful frisk for weapons, an officer accidentally finds other evidence, he may...

This assignment should take 2 complete class periods. You may also receive extra credit if you can give examples of these questions.

Please feel free to use google and Youtube to look up these questions.

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Law Enforcement Education

Assignment #4

CONSTITUTION WORK SHEET

- 1) Before the writing of the Constitution, the United States Government operated under what document?
- 2) When the first set of Amendments were sent to the states for ratification by President Washington, how many amendments were there?



- 3) Of those that were sent to the states for ratification, how many were eventually passed?
- 4) Those that were passed became known as what?
- 5) In what year was the first Constitutional Convention held?
- 6) In what city and state was it held?
- 7) During the convention many “plans” were proposed as to how the new government should be set up. Which plan was eventually accepted?
- 8) Why was the Hamilton Plan strongly disliked?
- 9) Of the thirteen states in the union, how many were needed to ratify the Constitution and the Amendments?
- 10)
- 11) What were the three main aspects of the “Virginia Plan”?
  - 1)
  - 2)
  - 3)

Match the amendment to what it deals with.

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| ____ 11. 1 <sup>st</sup>  | A. Enumerated Rights                   |
| ____ 12. 2 <sup>nd</sup>  | B. State Sovereignty                   |
| ____ 13. 3 <sup>rd</sup>  | C. Quartering Soldiers                 |
| ____ 14. 4 <sup>th</sup>  | D. Searches and Seizures               |
| ____ 15. 5 <sup>th</sup>  | E. Freedom of Speech, press, religion  |
| ____ 16. 6 <sup>th</sup>  | F. Right to jury trial in civil cases  |
| ____ 17. 7 <sup>th</sup>  | G. Double Jeopardy, self-incrimination |
| ____ 18. 8 <sup>th</sup>  | H. Right to Bare Arms                  |
| ____ 19. 9 <sup>th</sup>  | I. Speedy and public trial             |
| ____ 20. 10 <sup>th</sup> | J. Cruel and unusual punishment        |

This assignment is projected for 1 class period.

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Law Enforcement Education

Assignment #5

## Law Enforcement

Student's Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. We went over 8 duties and responsibilities of a police officer. Which one is not one of the 8 responsibilities?

- a. Patrol
- b. Investigate
- c. Testify
- d. Work security off duty

2. Name three key aspects of Law Enforcement.

- a. Professionalism, integrity, and accountability
- b. Integrity, greed, and lust
- c. Professionalism, accountability, and firearm proficiency
- d. None of the above

3. The two most dangerous tasks a police officer will do on the job is

- a. Fire a weapon and traffic stops
- b. Drive a patrol vehicle and carry a weapon
- c. Clear a building and work off duty security
- d. All of the above

4. The word TEAM stands for Together Everyone Achieves More

- a. True
- b. False

5. When dealing with a fire extinguisher what does PASS stand for

- a. Pick up aim squeeze sweep
- b. Pull aim squeeze sweep
- c. Pair aim squeeze sweep
- c. Pull aim squeeze squirt

6. Stress is a mentally or emotionally disruptive or upsetting condition in response to adverse external influences and capable of affecting physical health, usually characterized by increased heart rate, rise in blood pressure, and depression.

- a. True
- b. False

7. Which one is not a cause of job stress?

- a. Low Pay
- b. Caseloads
- c. Rotating Shift Work
- d. Exercising daily

8. Which is not a way to manage stress?

- a. Eat fast food
- b. Learn to say no
- c. When sick stay home
- d. Exercise your problems out

9. Ethical decisions depend on:

- a. State and federal law
- b. Departmental policy
- c. The community's perception of right and wrong
- d. All of the above

10. Misconduct can cause loss of job benefits, criminal penalties, and termination of career.

- a. True
- b. False

11. Which is not a cause of misconduct?

- a. Anger
- b. Lust
- c. Greed
- d. First aid

12. There are several career wreckers. Which one is not a career wrecker?

- a. D.U.I.
- b. Theft
- c. Domestic Violence
- d. Exercising

13. Sheriff's departments and Municipal Police Departments are two types of Local Agencies.

- a. True
- B. False

14. Which one is not a Federal Law Enforcement Agency?

- a. Charleston County Sheriff's Office
- b. FBI
- c. DEA
- d. US Marshals

15. Which agency is a State Law Enforcement Agency?

- a. SCHP
- b. SLED
- c. SCDNR
- d. All of the above

16. Which is not a qualification for to become a law enforcement officer?

- a. U.S. Citizen
- b. High School Diploma
- c. Clean Record
- d. 18 years of age

17. When dealing with the use of force guidelines all force must be reasonable and necessary.

- a. True
- b. False

18. You want a MAYBE person to become a NO person!

- a. True
- b. False

19. Which weapon can be used in deadly force assault?

- a. Firearm
- b. Knife
- c. Hands and feet
- d. All of the above

20. To use lethal force you must have \_\_\_\_\_ from the suspect

- a. Ability
- b. Opportunity
- c. Jeopardy
- d. All of the above

21. Crimes are classified as

- a. Good and bad
- b. Criminal and civil
- c. Felony and misdemeanor
- d. None of the above

22. Statutory laws are enacted by the legislature.

- a. True
- b. False

23. Case law is made by judges.

- a. True
- b. False

24. Our common laws came from which country?

- a. France
- b. England
- c. Mexico
- d. None of the above

25. A misdemeanor is more serious than a felony.

- a. True
- b. False

26. The Bill of Rights are

- a. The 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> amendments to the Constitution
- b. The first 15 amendments to the Constitution
- c. The first 10 amendments to the Constitution
- d. None of the above

27. The reasonable grounds for the belief that a person should be arrested or searched is what?

- a. Malice
- b. Probable cause
- c. Waiver
- d. Frisk

28. To make an \_\_\_\_\_, the officer must have probable cause a crime has been committed and the person to be arrested committed the crime.

- a. Arrest
- b. Frisk
- c. Miranda
- d. Booking

29. Unreasonable Searches and seizures comes from what amendment?

- a. 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment
- b. 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
- c. 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- d. 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment

30. \_\_\_\_\_ is a statement, other than one made by the declarant while testifying at a trial or hearing, offered in evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted.

- a. Hearsay
- b. Testimony
- c. Truth
- d. Opinion

31. The exclusionary rule is the rule where evidence that has been obtained in violation of the privileges guaranteed by the US Constitution, then that evidence must be excluded at trial.

- a. True
- b. False



32. What are the two types of charging documents?

- a. Incident report and affidavit
- b. Warrant and uniform traffic ticket
- c. Statement and waiver
- d. None of the above

33. \_\_\_\_\_ is a pat down of a suspect, designed to discover weapons, not to recover contraband.

- a. Frisk
- b. Arrest
- c. Detention
- d. All of the above

34. When performing a search, you are looking for

- a. Weapons
- b. Contraband
- c. Evidence
- d. All of the above

35. The stop and frisk came from which court case?

- a. Tennessee v. Garner
- b. Terry v. Ohio
- c. Miranda v. Arizona

36. This concept arises both in common law and constitutional law (5<sup>th</sup> Amendment) and prohibits a second prosecution after a first trial for the same offense.

- a. Double jeopardy
- b. Preliminary hearing
- c. Arraignment
- d. Due process

37. To obtain a search warrant or an arrest warrant you have to establish \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Hearsay
- b. Contraband
- c. Probable cause
- d. Malice

38. The Miranda Rights comes from which amendment?

- a. 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment
- c. 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment
- c. 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- d. 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment

39. The Miranda Warnings comes from which court Case?

- a. Miranda v. Arizona
- b. Miranda v. South Carolina
- c. Miranda v. Tennessee
- d. Miranda v. Ohio

40. \_\_\_\_\_ is the intentional or voluntary relinquishment of known rights.

- a. Waiver
- b. Indictment
- c. Malice

d. Affidavit

41. \_\_\_\_\_ is the intentional doing of a wrongful act without just cause or excuse, with an intent to inflict an injury or under circumstances that the law will simply state is an evil intent.

- a. Malice
- b. Deadly force
- c. Detention
- d. Waiver

42. Causing physical harm or injury, or offering to do so, to one's household member.

- a. Murder
- b. Assault and battery
- c. Armed robbery
- d. Domestic violence

43. The probable cause hearing by a judge to determine whether a person charged with a crime should be held for trial.

- a. Grand jury
- b. Preliminary hearing
- c. Arraignment
- d. Due process

44. Circuit Court has how many jurors?

- a. 18
- b. 6
- c. 12

d. 15

45. Magistrate/Municipal court has how many jurors?

a. 18

b. 6

c. 12

d. 15

46. Some of the ways law enforcement officers communicate is through

a. Report writing

b. Interviewing

c. Radio transmission

d. All of the above

47. The temporary seizure of a person who behaves suspiciously.

a. Arrest

b. Detention

c. Booking

d. None of the above

48. A formal written accusation originating with the prosecutor and issued by a grand jury against a party charged with a crime.

a. Waiver

b. Indictment

c. Affidavit

d. Bill of rights

49. \_\_\_\_\_ is embodied in the Fifth Amendment demands that a law shall not be unreasonable, arbitrary, or capricious and that the means selected shall have a reasonable and substantial relation to the object being sought (basically fair).

- a. Due process
- b. Double jeopardy
- c. Detention
- d. Plain view doctrine

50. Force likely or intended to cause death or great bodily harm.

- a. Knee strike
- b. Brachial stun
- c. Deadly force
- d. Palm heel strike

51. Who can be a witness?

- a. Complainant
- b. Victim
- c. Observer
- d. All of the above

52. A suspect can ride in the front passenger seat of a patrol vehicle if the vehicle is not equipped with a cage.

- a. True
- B. False

53. When a suspect is placed under arrest, he or she is placed in handcuffs, always double locked, and then searched.

- a. True
- b. False

54. During a traffic stop, it is ok to search a vehicle by yourself.

- a. True
- b. False

55. What is the rule about transporting adults and juveniles?

- a. Never transport juveniles and adults together
- b. They can be transported together if one rides in the front of the patrol car and the other in the rear of the patrol car.
- c. If they are related they can be transported together
- d. All of the above

56. A Terry Frisk is performed for officer safety looking for weapons only.

- a. True
- b. False

57. A crime scene is any physical scene, anywhere, that may provide potential evidence to an investigation. To include a person's body, any type of building, or vehicle.

- a. True
- b. False

58. Some examples of evidence are

- a. Blood

- b. Clothing
- c. Fingerprints
- d. All of the above

59. When dealing with the integrity of evidence

- a. Never use plastic bags, always use paper
- b. Avoid cross contamination
- c. Wet evidence should be air dried
- d. All of the above

60. One of the most important things you want to do when processing a scene and evidence is

- a. Always wear clean gloves
- b. Always process the scene alone
- c. Never take too many pictures
- d. None of the above

61. When processing a scene use your senses: look, listen, and smell.

- a. True
- b. False

62. Name a method of documenting a crime scene.

- a. Notes
- b. Photographs
- c. Sketches
- d. All of the above

63. When photographing a scene, you take three types; general, mid-range, and close-up

- a. True
- b. False

64. In reference to Narcotics, how many schedules are there?

- a. 10
- b. 5
- c. 3
- d. 8

65. PWID means

- a. Selling the substance
- b. Using the substance
- c. Having the substance in your possession
- d. Possession with the intent to distribute

66. Distribution means

- a. Selling the substance
- b. Using the substance
- c. Having the substance in your possession
- d. Possessing the substance with the intent to distribute

67. Possession means

- a. Selling the substance
- b. Using the substance
- c. Having the substance in your possession
- d. Possession with the intent to distribute the substance



68. The one who is not the chief actor in the offense, or present at its performance, but in some way concerned therein, either before or after the act committed.

- a. Witness
- b. Victim
- c. Suspect
- d. Accessory

69. Those constituent parts of a crime that must be proved by the prosecution to sustain a conviction.

- a. Elements of a crime
- b. Affidavit
- c. Probable cause
- d. Contraband

70. A written or printed declaration or statement of facts, made voluntarily, and confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the party making it, taken before a person having authority to administer such oath or affirmation.

- a. Arraignment
- b. Detention
- c. Due process
- d. Affidavit

71. The term identifies an area, immediately adjacent to the home, used in the everyday enjoyment of the home.

- a. Curtilage
- b. Accessory
- c. Arraignment

d. None of the above

72. A serious crime designated by the legislature. All other crimes are misdemeanors.

a. Felony

b. Misdemeanor

c. Status offense

d. None of the above

73. All crimes not classified as a felony, less serious crimes.

a. Felony

b. Misdemeanor

c. Status offense

d. None of the above

74. Property that is unlawful to produce or possess.

a. Money

b. Waiver

c. Contraband

d. None of the above

75. The plain view doctrine is a warrantless seizure of evidence, which may occur when an officer is lawfully present and the items to be seized are readily recognized, in plain view, as contraband or evidence of a crime.

a. True

b. False

76. In 1631 The City of \_\_\_\_\_ established the first system of law enforcement in the 13 colonies. They were called night watch officers.

- a. Chicago
- b. Atlanta
- c. Boston
- d. Columbia

77. The \_\_\_\_\_ are the oldest statewide law enforcement agency in America.

- a. US Marshals
- b. Texas Rangers
- c. SLED
- d. FBI

78. What year was fingerprinting first used in the United States?

- a. 1902
- b. 1950
- c. 1928
- d. 2011

79. \_\_\_\_\_ was the deadliest year for Law Enforcement, with 275 officers killed. This same year police started wearing soft body armor.

- a. 1994
- b. 1984
- c. 1974
- d. 1964

80. \_\_\_\_\_ was the deadliest day in law enforcement history occurred when 72 officers were killed while responding to the terrorist attacks on America.

- a. September 11, 1999
- b. September 11, 2000
- c. September 11, 2001
- d. September 11, 2011

81. In \_\_\_\_\_ The Berkeley (CA) Police Department becomes the country's first agency to have all patrol officers using vehicles.

- a. 1902
- b. 1910
- c. 1914
- d. 1920

82. When dealing with the Department of Social Services, what does EPC stand for?

- a. Emergency protective care
- b. Emergency protective custody
- c. Emergency people care
- d. Emergency protective center

83. At what age can a person be housed in an adult jail or detention center?

- a. 16
- b. 17
- c. 18
- d. 21

84. Juvenile proceeding and hearings are heard in Family Court.

- a. True
- b. False

85. If you arrest a father and his son, who is 16 years old, they can be housed together in the same cell of a detention center?

- a. True
- b. False

86. If you arrest father and his son, who is 17 years old, they can be housed together in the same cell of a detention center?

- a. True
- b. False

87. Terrorism is defined as the use of violence and intimidation in the pursuit of political aims.

- a. True
- b. False

88. Which case is not a terrorism case?

- a. The Campus Killer
- b. 9-11
- c. Oklahoma City
- d. Boston Marathon

89. Name the two types of terrorism.

- a. Foreign and local
- b. Domestic and local
- c. International and domestic
- d. Nationwide and statewide

90. The system of allocating police officers to particular areas so that they become familiar with the local inhabitants is called community policing.

- a. True
- b. False

91. The stand your ground law is also referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Keep out doctrine
- b. Protect yourself doctrine
- c. Self-defense doctrine
- d. Castle doctrine

92. PPE stands for

- a. Personal protective equipment
- b. Plastic process equipment
- c. Personal performance engineering
- d. Plastic paper equipment

93. When directing traffic, you should always have a \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Weapon
- b. Whistle
- c. Reflective safety vest
- d. Partner

94. At a crime scene the coroner's responsibility is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Document the scene
- b. Secure the scene
- c. Locate witnesses
- d. Take control of the body

95. When should you initially ensure that the scene is safe?

- a. After I activate the emergency response system
- b. After an AED attached to the victim delivers the shock
- c. As emergency medical services arrive on the scene
- d. When I first see a potential victim

96. Which victim requires CPR?

- a. A victim who is unresponsive with no normal breathing and no pulse.
- b. A victim who is unresponsive but is breathing adequately
- c. A victim with a pulse who is having trouble breathing
- d. A victim with chest pain and indigestion

97. What is the maximum amount of time you should take to check for a pulse?

- a. 25 seconds
- b. 20 seconds
- c. 15 seconds
- d. 10 seconds

98. What is the recommended rate for performing chest compressions for victims of all ages?

- a. At least 40 compressions per minute
- b. At least 60 compressions per minute
- c. At least 80 compressions per minute
- d. At least 100 compressions per minute

99. What is the compressions-ventilation ratio for a 1-rescuer adult CPR?

- a. 5:1
- b. 15:2
- c. 20:2
- d. 30:2

100. What should you do after the AED delivers a shock?

- a. Immediately check the carotid pulse for no more than 10 seconds
- b. Immediately restart CPR, beginning with chest compressions
- c. Wait for the AED to reanalyze the rhythm
- d. Provide 2 breaths to the victim

This worksheet is projected for 2 class periods feel free to research all questions and choose the best possible answer. If you have any questions regarding this work or need to reach me please email me [james.mcclellan@dcctc.gov](mailto:james.mcclellan@dcctc.gov)

Enjoy your time off and stay safe.

James B. McClellan

Law Enforcement Education school work from March 16<sup>th</sup> 2020 through April 1<sup>st</sup> 2020.