



Criminal Investigation

CJA-241



Professor George F. (rip) Ripsom, MS, DABFE

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Primary Thought

- "There is but one straight course, and that is to seek truth and pursue it steadily."
--George Washington

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Criminal Investigation

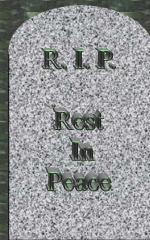
- All lectures will take this format.
- We will have a lecture for at least the first ½ of the session, then we will enjoy hands on projects.
- When you see my grandboy, the lecture is complete for the night, then we play.
- Tonight we will discuss the class rules, learn who is in the class, get our books.

Objectives – First meeting

- The student will learn
 - The classroom rules
 - Fellow classmates
 - The instructor
 - The course the semester will follow
 - What this course will endeavor to teach the student
 - The student's responsibilities
 - The grading rubric
- Homework
 - Chapter 1 & Chapter 3 and Mincey vs. Arizona paper


Me


- George F. Ripsom, MS, DABFE (rip)
- How to contact me.
 - Office (800) 527-2742
 - E-mail GRipsom@ITT-Tech-edu
 - Alt. gripsom@yahoo.com
- I am a forensic scientist/student
- I was an armed guard and a fingerprint specialist in the late 60's in Detroit



Me


- During the Vietnam War I was an Army MP, in various locations
- I then became a police officer in Detroit, while also being a loss prevention manager
- I then joined the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
- I have run/owned several forensic science companies
- I still operate my own company




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Me


- I have been attending college since 1976
- I have numerous degrees, including a BS in Criminal Justice
- An MS in Forensic Science and one in Administration of Justice and Security
- I have maintained a 4.0 GPA
- Whom are you?
 - Name
 - Interest in course



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Ground Rules

- I take role when I want. Be here, or you don't get on the role.
- When I am talking, nobody else is. Go outside.
- Take copious notes, notes might be authorized for use during the final test, books cannot. 7-12 pgs a night.
- Participation is part of grade, that means involvement during class, or get a bad grade.
- Gots & Needs paper due at end of each session.
- NO eating or drinking in class.
- Read your assignments or no lab work.

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Life Savers

- Notes can be found at:
 - File.ripsomassociates.com
 - User name: student
 - Password: itt-tech
 - Interested in criminal justice files

Ground Rules

- Have fun in this class.
- Be attentive and learn
- I am not a good lecturer, so you must work to pay attention and stay awake.
- If you miss a class, you still have a good chance
- If you miss 2 classes, you might pass
- If you miss 3 classes, your toast.
- You have NOT "Seen-It-All"



MAJOR INSTRUCTIONAL AREAS

- History, structure, and content of criminal investigations
- The role of evidence in criminal investigations, documentation and presentation of evidence
- The law and criminal investigations
- Tools used by criminal investigators
- Issues involved in specific crime investigations (such as murder, sexual assault, arson, etc.)
- The future of criminal investigation

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Describe the process of criminal investigation.
- Describe the different types of evidence, including physical, electronic, and circumstantial, and identify the role of each type of evidence in the criminal investigative process.
- Discuss the major investigative techniques used in criminal investigation.
- Discuss the role of deception by police investigators during interrogations and the investigative tools used for recognizing deception.
- Describe the process of arresting a suspect.
- Describe the factors related to investigating violent crime, including homicide, rape, robbery, and kidnapping.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- Discuss the factors associated with investigating crimes related to property.
- Describe the special process of investigating illegal drugs, vice, terrorism, and computer crimes.
- Discuss the future possibilities of crime detection and criminal investigation.
- Discuss the importance of investigator testimony in court proceedings following the completion of an investigation.
- Discuss ethical challenges faced by investigators.
- Apply investigative tools and resources to the criminal investigation process.
- Assess various criminal investigative procedures and skills using the resources available on the ITT Tech Virtual Library.

Assorted Stuff

- Grading
 - Participation = 10%
 - Writing = 30%
 - Research = 30%
 - Project/Final = 30%
- Almost NO Quizzes
- Means you MUST participate and do homework
- Gots & Needs paper.
 - At the end of every class, each student must submit a paper with a quick explanation of what they “got” out of that class session, and what they still “need” the class to provide.
 - Counts as majority of participation grade.


Course of Study

- Week #1
 - Basic definition of topic
- Week #2
 - The Initial Investigation
 - Records of the Crime Scene
- Week #3
 - Direct and Circumstantial Evidence
 - Records of the Crime Scene
 - Laboratory and Technical Services
 - Informants
 - Case Preparation
- Week #4
 - Basic Investigative Leads and Informants
 - Major Investigative Techniques
 - Interviewing and the Detection of Deception
- Week #5
 - Interrogation of Suspects
- Week #6
 - The Arrest of the Accused Person
- Week #7
 - Physical Assaults
 - Sexual Assaults
 - Robbery
 - Arson, Bombings, and Hate Crimes
- Week #8
 - Property Crimes
- Week #9
 - Dangerous Drugs
 - Special Investigations
- Week #10
 - The Future of Criminal Investigation
 - The Investigator As Witness and Ethical Awareness

Course of Study



- Week #9
 - Come to class with clean feet
 - Ladies, get your pedicure prior to class
 - Gents, get your pedophiles
 - We will be imprinting one of your feet, then forming a cast from the imprint
 - The project will be completed in week #10
 - This will be messy, so dress accordingly.
 - I will have paper lab coats available if you desire

Going For The PrGoldts

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For next week



- Read chapter #1 and chapter #3 in the hard cover text.
- Due a 1 page paper on the case of Mincey vs. Arizona.
 - Involves a search of a crime scene after the shooting of a cop
- Specifically why or why not, a search warrant was required.
- By the way, I LOVE a good crash. If you guys have any stuff on good crashes, or odd signs, I wish you would consider getting them to me.

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NIGHT BRIEFING

"Violent Encounters: A Study of Felonious Assaults on Our Nation's Law Enforcement Officers." FBI Study

Tuesday, DECEMBER 1, 2009



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Four Seattle-area police officers were shot to death Sunday morning in a coffee shop in what officials called a brazen ambush by a lone gunman.

The officers, three men and a woman attached to the Lakewood Police Department, were conducting a routine pre-shift briefing over their laptops at the Forza Coffee Shop in Parkland, Washington.

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Mark Reininger
Sgt. Reininger, 36, had 12 years of an enforcement experience. He is survived by a wife and three children.

3



Ronald Owens
Officer Owens, 37, had 12 years of an enforcement experience. He is survived by a former wife and a daughter.

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Tina Crowl

Officer Crowl, 40, had 14 years of law enforcement experience. She is survived by her husband and two children.

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Greg Richards

Officer Richards, 42, had eight years of law enforcement experience. He is survived by a wife and three children.

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New findings on how offenders train with, carry and deploy the weapons they use to attack police officers have emerged in a just-published, 5-year study by the FBI.



SUSPECTS:

- show signs of being armed that officers miss;
- have more experience using deadly force in "street combat" than their intended victims;
- practice with firearms more often and shoot more accurately;
- have no hesitation whatsoever about pulling the trigger.

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"Violent Encounters: A Study of Felonious Assaults on Our Nation's Law Enforcement Officers." FBI Study

WEAPON CHOICE

- Predominately handguns were used in the assaults on officers and all but one were obtained illegally, usually in street transactions or in thefts.
-none of the attackers interviewed was "hindered by any law--federal, state or local--that has ever been established to prevent gun ownership. They just laughed at gun laws."

"Violent Encounters: A Study of Felonious Assaults on Our Nation's Law Enforcement Officers." FBI Study

FAMILIARITY

- Several of the offenders began regularly to carry weapons when they were 9 to 12 years old, although the average age was 17 when they first started packing. "most of the time." Gang members especially started young.
- Nearly 40% of the offenders had some type of formal firearms training, primarily from the military. More than 80% "regularly practiced with handguns, averaging 23 practice sessions a year," the study reports, usually in informal settings like trash dumps, rural woods, back yards and "street corners in known drug-trafficking areas."
- In reality, victim officers in the study averaged just 14 hours of sidarm training and 2.5 qualifications per year. Only 6 of the 50 officers reported practicing regularly with handguns apart from what their department required, and that was mostly in competitive shooting. Overall, the offenders practiced more often than the officers they assaulted.

"Violent Encounters: A Study of Felonious Assaults on Our Nation's Law Enforcement Officers." FBI Study

CONCEALMENT

The offenders said they most often hid guns on their person in the front waistband, with the groin area and the small of the back nearly tied for second place. Some occasionally gave their weapons to another person to carry, "most often a female companion." None regularly used a holster, and about 40% at least sometimes carried a backup weapon.

In motor vehicles, they most often kept their firearm readily available on their person, or, less often, under the seat. In residences, most stashed their weapon under a pillow, on a nightstand, under the mattress--somewhere within immediate reach while in bed.

Almost all carried when on the move and strong majorities did so when socializing, committing crimes or being at home. About one-third brought weapons with them to work.

"Violent Encounters: A Study of Felonious Assaults on Our Nation's Law Enforcement Officers." FBI Study


SHOOTING STYLE

- Twenty-six of the offenders [about 60%], including all of the street combat veterans, "claimed to be instinctive shooters, pointing and firing the weapon without consciously aligning the sights," the study says.

HIT RATE

- More often than the officers they attacked, offenders delivered at least some rounds on target in their encounters. Nearly 70% of assaults were successful in that regard with handguns, compared to about 40% of the victim officers.
- Offenders might have had an advantage because in all but 3 cases they fired first, usually catching the officer by surprise. "10 of the total victim officers had been wounded [and thus impaired] before they returned gunfire at their attackers."

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MISSED CUTS

- Officers would less likely be caught off guard by attackers if they were more observant of indicators of concealed weapons, the study concludes. These particularly include manners of dress, ways of moving and unconscious gestures often related to carrying.
- Officers should look for unnatural protrusions or bulges in the waist, back and crotch areas," the study says, and watch for "shirts that appear rippled or wavy on one side of the body while the fabric on the other side appears smooth."
- Offenders reported frequently touching a concealed gun with hands or arms "to assure themselves that it is still hidden, secure and accessible" and hasn't shifted. Such gestures are especially noticeable "whenever individuals change body positions, such as standing, sitting or exiting a vehicle." If they run, they may need to keep a constant grip on a hidden gun to control it.
- Just as cops generally blade their body to make their sidearm less accessible, armed criminals "do the same in encounters with LEOs to ensure concealment and easy access."

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"Violent Encounters: A Study of Felonious Assaults on Our Nation's Law Enforcement Officers." FBI Study

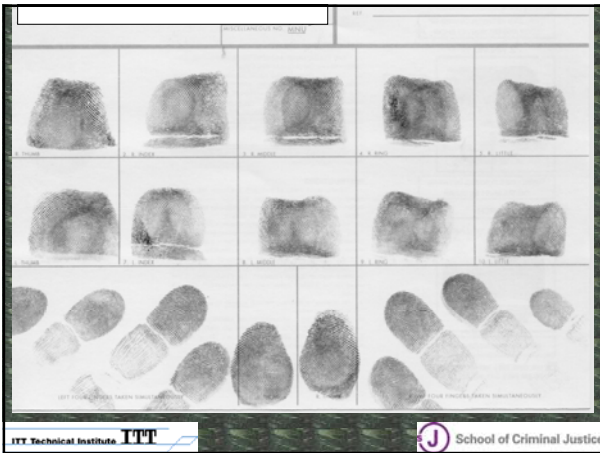
MIND-SET

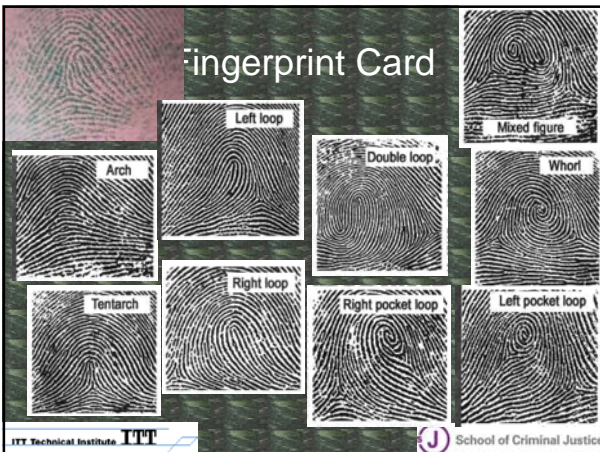
- Thirty-six of the 50 officers in the study had "experienced hazardous situations where they had the legal authority" to use deadly force "but chose not to shoot." They averaged 4 such prior incidents before the encounters that the researchers investigated. "It appeared clear that none of these officers were willing to use deadly force against an offender if other options were available," the researchers concluded.
- "Offenders typically displayed no moral or ethical restraints in using firearms," the report states. "In fact, the street combat veterans survived by developing a shoot-first mentality."
- "Officers never can assume that a criminal is unarmed until they have thoroughly searched the person and the surroundings themselves." Now, in the interest of personal safety, can officers "let their guards down in any type of law enforcement situation."

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Play Time

- A tour of the lab and what we will play with
- Learn to roll a fingerprint card
 - It will NOT be entered into our AFIS computer
 - I will grade it by eye
 - Each good print on the card is worth 5 points
 - So the more cards you try, the more likely it will pass
