

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

Detective School

1850-31480

Expanded Course Outline

Instructional Goal: To provide the student with the knowledge and skills to apply policy, procedure and legal issues to an investigation.

Performance Objectives: Using learning activities and exercises the students will:

- Students will know the ethics and responsibilities of an Investigator.
- Students will understand the purpose and organization Case and Crime Scene Management.
- Students will learn different Case Investigative Strategies, Digital Investigations, Technology in Investigations.
- Students will learn Interrogation Law and Interview and Interrogation techniques.
- Students will learn Search Warrant Law and Search Warrant Procedure.
- Students will learn Court Preparation.

References: Instructors, facilitators and training supervisors shall ensure that current references are utilized

Statement of Purpose: The LAPD Basic Detective School is the foundational investigative course for new or recently assigned investigators. It is designed to develop the criminal investigative skills of current and aspiring detectives to prepare them for future assignments. Instruction in this course is provided through a coordinated, experience-based adult learning approach which addresses ethics, crime scene management, search warrant law and procedure, case management, interrogation law and techniques, investigations in social media and technology, and court preparation. Students will engage in learning activities and practical exercises throughout the course.

Day 1

I. Introduction

Presenter Hours: 1

A. Learning Objectives

1. Students will understand the purpose and organization of the LAPD Detective School.
2. Students will understand the rules and attendance procedures for the LAPD Detective School.

B. Welcome / Ice Breaker

1. Bingo Game
2. Instructor Introductions

C. Course Overview / Administrative Tasks

1. Course Overview
2. Ground Rules
3. Attendance

II. Ethics

Presenter Hours: 1

A. Learning Objectives

1. Identify personal vs professional ethics
2. Explain the effect of ethics on actions

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3. Explain the process of ethical decision making
- B. Recent news articles
 1. Unethical/criminal conduct articles
 2. Class analysis of articles
 3. Justice in the Criminal Justice System
- C. Key Terms
 1. Ethics (handout)
 2. Mal in se – wrong or evil in itself
 3. Mal in prohibit - unlawful act only by virtue of statute,
 4. Morals vs Values vs Ethics
- D. Rationalization
 1. How officers have rationalized unethical decision
 2. How officers have rationalized misconduct in the past
- E. Foundations of LAPD Ethics
 1. Law Enforcement Code of Ethics (Handout)
 2. LAPD Core Values (Solicit from class)
- F. Characteristics of Ethical Individuals
 1. Civic minded
 2. Promise keeper
 3. Integrity
 4. Courage
 5. Fair
 6. Respectful
 7. Unbiased
 8. Responsible
- G. Results of ethics
 1. Fairness is evaluated more on the process than the results.
 2. You can lose credibility with just one incident.
 3. Law enforcement agencies are judged by their last worst act.
- H. Rules for Ethical Decision Making
 1. Is it moral & legal?
 2. Does it harm anyone?
 3. If your actions were printed in the paper, would you or your family be embarrassed?

III. Crime Scene Management

Presenter Hours: 2

- A. Learning Objectives
 1. Students will be able to describe the responsibilities of the investigating officer assigned to a crime scene
 2. Students will be able to identify and request the appropriate resources to address evidence, involved persons, and additional investigative matters.
 3. Students will be able to formulate an investigative approach to addressing the crime scene.
 4. Students will be able to properly document their findings at a crime scene.

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- B. Responsibilities of IO
 - 1. Maintain control of the crime scene
 - 2. Prompt removal of arrestee from the scene
 - 3. Radio broadcast of outstanding suspect or evidence
 - 4. Determine and request necessary resources to conduct adequate investigation
- C. Crime Scene Resources
 - 1. FSD Resources
 - 2. Other Resources
- D. Order of investigation
 - 1. Planning
 - 2. Scene Assessment
 - 3. Scene Processing
 - 4. Crime scene search
 - 5. Evidence collection
 - 6. Debriefing

Day 1 and 2

IV. Case Management

Presenter Hours: 6

- A. Learning Objectives
 - 1. Students will develop strategies to organize workload
 - 2. Students will demonstrate appropriate case annotation and documentation
 - 3. Students will determine legal and procedural considerations when managing a case load.
 - 4. Students will understand how principled policing (procedural justice and implicit bias) applies to and enhances investigations and community relations.
 - 5. Students will be able to write a complete follow up investigation
- B. Workload Organization
 - 1. Prioritization
 - 2. Office Tasks
- C. Time management
 - 1. Workflow
 - 2. Case Developments
 - 3. Interruptions
 - 4. Office Morale
- D. Involved Parties
 - 1. Suspects
 - 2. Witnesses
 - 3. Victims
 - 4. Other stakeholders
 - 5. LE Resources
 - 6. Media
 - 7. DA/CA Offices
- E. Principled Policing
 - 1. Voice (Listen)

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2. Neutrality (Be fair)
 3. Respect (Be respectful)
 4. Trustworthiness (Doing what's best for the people)
 5. Implicit Bias
 6. What's in it for me
- F. Evidence and Case files
1. Storage
 2. Security
 3. Availability
 4. Case file vs warrant package
 5. Evidence Documentation
- G. Case Documentation
1. Paper Documentation
 2. Detective Case Tracking System
- H. Follow Up Reports
1. Purpose
 2. Fields
 3. Required Headings
 4. Additional Headings
 5. Optional Headings
 6. Additional Formatting Options
 7. Due Dates
- I. Case Preparation
1. Forms Required
 2. Arrestee Transportation
 3. Felony vs Misd Filing Process
 4. Document Submission
 5. Case acceptance/referral/denial

Day 2

V. Case Investigative Strategies

Presenter Hours: 6

- A. Investigative Resources
1. Programs, Websites, and Applications
 2. Documents
 3. Networking
 4. Open Source Intelligence
- B. Evidence Analysis
1. DNA
 2. Fingerprints
 3. CCTV / Video
 4. Photographs

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5. Ballistic impacts
6. Spent casings
7. NIBIN
8. Cell phones
- C. Interviews
 1. Documentation
 2. Legal aspects
 3. Cultural and personal aspects
 4. Location of interviews
 5. Timing of interview
- D. Field Follow Ups
 1. PATROL approach
 2. Follow up to Vict vs Susp location
 3. Needed equipment
- E. Photo Lineups
 1. Blinded vs Blind
 2. Necessary documentation
 3. Developing a line up
 4. Required form
 5. Admonishment
 6. Follow Up Questions
- F. Jail Calls
 1. Access
 2. Purpose
 3. Documentation
- G. Firearms
 1. Packaging
 2. Documentation
 3. Research
- H. Investigative Process
 1. Restraining orders
 2. Prohibited possessor
 3. Follow up to conduct
 4. Connecting evidence to case
 5. Property Disposition
- I. Spent Casings/Projectiles
 1. NIBIN
 2. DNA
 3. Prints
- J. FSD
 1. What they analyze
 2. What additional can they do
 3. Their recommendations

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- K. Search warrants
 - 1. Articulation
 - 2. Considerations for service
 - 3. Gun unit assistance

Day 3

VI. Digital Investigations

Presenter Hours: 4

- A. Types of social media
 - 1. Image sharing
 - 2. Content sharing
 - 3. Temporary sharing (“snaps”)
 - 4. Community driven
 - 5. Peer to Peer
 - 6. Dating apps
- B. Information available
 - 1. Privacy policy
 - 2. Documented information
 - 3. Communications
- C. Obtaining Content
 - 1. Obtain username
 - 2. Preservation letter
 - 3. Record what you see (screenshot)
 - 4. Appropriate service
 - 5. Receiving data
 - 6. Reviewing data
 - 7. Sealing unrequested information
- D. Voluntary access
 - 1. Documenting what’s observed
 - 2. Legal considerations
- E. Open-Source Intelligence
 - 1. Definition
 - 2. Starting Points
 - 3. Corroboration
 - 4. Nexus between parties involved
 - 5. Documentation
- F. CalECPA
 - 1. Subscriber information is limited compared to federal law.
 - 2. Information and devices require separate warrants
 - 3. Particularity is required when writing warrant
 - 4. Unrelated information must be sealed
 - 5. Targets and recipients of legal process both have standing to challenge

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6. Burden to notify user is on the government

VII. Technology in Investigations

Presenter Hours: 4

- A. Telephones
 1. Legal considerations
 2. Obtaining
 3. Reviewing
 4. Downloading
 5. Information available
- B. Vehicles
 1. New technologies
 2. Tracking
 3. Cell service
 4. Connected technologies
- C. IoT Devices
 1. Trending technology
- D. Cell towers
 1. How towers work
 2. Information available
 3. Using data in investigations

Day 4

VIII. Interrogation Law

Presenter Hours: 4

- A. Learning Goals
 1. Students will review and understand constitutional issues which impact investigative work
 2. Students will understand what constitutes custody when interviewing suspects
 3. Students will understand when to give Miranda rights and when they can use Beheler admonition
- B. Constitutional Issues
 1. 4th Amendment – Search and Seizure
 2. 5th Amendment – Miranda
 3. 6th Amendment – Right to Counsel
 4. 14th Amendment – Voluntariness
- C. 4th Amendment – Search and Seizure
 1. Unlawful seizure affects admissibility of a statement
 2. Miranda does not remedy a 4th Amendment violation
- D. 5th Amendment – Miranda
 1. Custody and Interrogation – Both must exist at the same time.
 2. Miranda waivers – knowing, intelligent, voluntary and timely
 3. Subject must know interrogator is a government actor/agent
 4. Express vs. implied
 5. Equivocal invocations – U.S. v. Davis (silence vs. counsel)
 6. Miranda waiver (silence vs. counsel)

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7. Scrupulously honoring invocations
 8. Conditional statements – not invocations
 9. Invocation of Counsel – 14-day rule re: police-initiated contact (Maryland v. Shatzer)
 10. Miranda exceptions – Rescue doctrine, public safety, etc.
 11. Non-coerced Miranda violation – Impeachment vs. Case in Chief
 12. Juveniles: 625 WIC (625.6 January 2021) vs. Miranda
 13. Juveniles and Adults: 825 PC vs. Miranda
- E. Beheler Admonition
1. Non-custodial interrogation
 2. Free to leave (objectively reasonable innocent person standard)
 3. Officer's state of mind or intent to arrest is irrelevant
 4. "Focus" on suspect is irrelevant
 5. Ensure no actions or statements by law enforcement modify non-custodial status
 6. Example: "You're not under arrest, you're free to go at any time and you don't have to answer questions you don't want to answer. Do you understand?"
- F. Interrogation Defined
1. Any questions or conduct (basically anything)
 2. Reasonably likely to elicit an incriminating response
- G. Miranda Custody Defined
1. Investigative/temporary detention is NOT Miranda custody
 2. Restraints associated with arrest
 3. Handcuffing issue
 4. Cage car issue
 5. Transporting away from the scene
 6. Detaining at a police station
- H. 6th Amendment – Right to Counsel
1. Custody is irrelevant
 2. Crime specific
 3. Attaches at "first adversarial" proceedings (arraignment, indictment, arrest warrant)
 4. 6th Amendment right waiver – *Montejo v. Louisiana* (May 26, 2009); 129 U.S. 2079
- I. 14th Amendment
1. Voluntary vs. Involuntary Statements – Involuntary inadmissible for any purpose
 2. Promises of leniency or threats
 3. Coercion
 4. Totality of circumstances – Voluntariness factors
 5. Ruses and lies
- J. Other issues
1. POBRA
 2. CALCRIM Jury Instructions

IX. Interview and Interrogation

Presenter Hours: 4

A. Learning Objectives

1. Students will analyze the Cognitive Interview and Behavior Based Interrogation methods.
2. Students will understand when to use these methods
3. Students will understand who developed these methods and why they were developed

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4. Students will apply the Cognitive Interview and Behavior Based Interrogation.
- B. Interview and Interrogation Module Overview – Interview Techniques
 1. Free Format Interview
 2. Cognitive Interview
 3. Behavior Based Interrogation
- C. Communication
 1. Verbal
 2. Non-verbal
- D. I&I Preparation
 1. Audio/Video
 2. Differences
 3. Disabilities
 4. Personal information
 5. Legal issues
 6. Proxemics
 7. Closing
 8. Clothing
 9. Knowledge lists
- E. The Cognitive Interview – Background
 1. History
 2. Cognitive Interview Technique Research
 3. Memory Retrieval
- F. Uses for the Cognitive Interview
 1. In-depth interviews
 2. Photo line ups
 3. Composite drawings
 4. Long period of time since incident
 5. Extreme trauma
 6. Multiple crimes over time or multiple suspects
- G. The Cognitive Interview Technique Overview– Steps
 1. Build Rapport
 2. Reconstruct Circumstances
 3. Be Complete
 4. Reverse Direction / Recall the events in a different order.
 5. Memory retrieval
 6. Practical Exercise
- H. Behavioral Based Interrogation/Behavioral Analysis Interview
 1. Greeting/rapport
 2. Personal history questionnaire-PHQ (handout)
 3. Legal issues Miranda vs. Beheler
 4. Elimination/evaluation questions (handout)
 5. Watch for deception in body
 6. Commit to a “story”

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7. Establish F-L-A-T
8. Accept as fact
9. Do not challenge story before bait question
10. Bait Question
11. Behavior Based Interrogation
12. Post confession questionnaire

Day 5

X. Search Warrant Law

Presenter Hours: 2

A. Learning Objectives

1. Describe the legal standard for issuance of a search warrant
2. Compare and contrast the advantages of obtaining a search warrant
3. Identify the elements of a search warrant
4. Use best practices to write effective and well-formatted search warrants.

B. Advantages of search warrants

1. Provides legal authority to search
2. Shifts burden of proof to defendant to attack
3. P.C. approved before search
4. Very limited legal attacks
5. Good faith saves a weak warrant
6. Hide informant's identity
7. Professional image
8. Civil Liability - \$\$

C. Search Warrant Terminology

1. Affidavit - Statement under penalty of perjury before a magistrate sets forth probable cause.
2. Affiant - Usually writes affidavit and swears to statement. May have multiple affiants.

D. Statutory Procedures (PC1523-1537, 1546)

1. 1523 – Search Warrant Defined
2. 5124 – Grounds for Search Warrant
3. 1525 – Probable Cause Supported by Affidavit
4. 1526 – Examination of person seeking warrant and witnesses
5. 1528 – Issuance of Search Warrant; duplicate original warrant
6. 1530 – Service of warrant
7. 1533 – Time of service of warrant
8. 1534 – Execution and return of warrant
9. 1535 – Receipt for property taken
10. 1536 – Retention of property taken
11. 1537 – Return of warrant; inventory of property taken
12. Misc statutes
13. California Electronic Communications Privacy Act

E. Scope of judge's jurisdiction

1. In county which judge sits
2. Anywhere in CA if proposed search relates to crime committed within judge's county

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F. Mechanics of preparation

1. Names of all affiants
2. Statutory grounds for issuance – P.C. 1524
3. Description of places/persons to be searched
4. Description of property to be seized
5. Indication by magistrate if night service authorized
6. Request to seal (Hobbs)
7. Magistrate signature
8. Date issued

G. Descriptions

1. Premises - The premises at 11301 East Valley Blvd., El Monte, further described as a single story house with tan stucco exterior, dark brown wooden trim and a red tile roof. The number 11301 are above the front door. The house is on the north side of East Valley Blvd., between First and Second Streets. The search shall include all rooms, attics, basements, and other parts therein, and the surrounding grounds, garages, storage rooms, containers, and outbuildings of any kind located on the premises.
2. Persons - The person of Richard Cranium, AKA _____, a male white, brown hair, brown eyes, 6'2", 220 pounds, 30-35 years of age.
3. Vehicles - A red 1999 Toyota Camry, two door, California license number 123ABC. Any vehicles found parked at the location or any vehicle found to be possessed by or under the control of _____.
4. Answering the phone - Should the search warrant contain a provision authorizing the answering of phone calls? Only if the type of criminal activity is one where the telephone is used or there is some other justifiable reason, such as establishing dominion and control of the premises.
5. Describing evidence - Specific items sought, such as narcotics, weapons, document, instrumentalities of crime, or other contraband, must be shown for each item you wish to seize.
6. Note known serial numbers, identifying features, unique characteristics, etc. - Remember, probable cause must be shown for each item you wish to seize.
7. Just in case you missed it...the affiant, that means you, must establish probable cause to seize every single item requested to be seized. Why would you expect it or similar types of evidence/contraband to be present at the location and what does it have to do with your case, i.e., why is it relevant?
8. Evidence to be seized - Include at the end of description...and personal property tending to establish the identify of persons in control of the premises including utility bills and receipts, telephone bills, rent receipts, canceled mail envelopes, address books, photographs and keys.
9. Groh v. Ramirez (2004) 540 U.S. 551 - A search warrant was invalid where it did not describe the items to be seized, and did not by its terms incorporate the affidavit or any of the attachments which contained the descriptions, nor did the affidavit or any of these attachments accompany the warrant.

H. Affidavit content

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1. Statement of expertise
 2. Facts of crime
 3. Connection of suspect to crime
 4. Connection of evidence to crime
 5. Connection of suspect and evidence to location
 6. Expert opinion
- I. Writing tips
1. Plain language
 2. "I" not "your affiant"
 3. Short sentences
 4. Double space
 5. Judge may want more facts
 6. Explain why you believe that evidence may be found where you think
 7. "Running affidavit"
 8. Be prepared to answer questions
 9. People v Madrid (1992) C.A. 4th 1888

XI. Search Warrant Procedure

Presenter Hours: 2

- A. Department
1. Supervisory review
 2. Tac Plan
 3. Briefing
 4. Service
 5. Documentation
- B. Court
1. In-person review
 2. Email review
 3. Stamps and signatures
 4. Warrant Number
 5. Original vs copies

XII. Court Preparation

Presenter Hours 2

- A. Preparation
1. Contact with DA
 2. Copy of Reports
 3. Serve subpoenas
 4. Verify witness/victim attendance
- B. Types of hearings / motions
1. Arraignment
 2. Preliminary hearing
 3. Motions

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4. Brady
 5. Discovery
 6. Trial
- C. In Court
1. Roles of players in the courtroom
 2. Testimony and examination procedures
 3. Rules of evidence
 4. Court house demeanor
 5. Common defense tactics
 6. The court reporter's record

XIII. Final Practical Exercise

Presenter Hours: 2

- A. Staging
1. Crime scene will be depicted via photographs
 2. Initial briefing will be provided
 3. Subsequent facts given as case progresses
- B. Questions Presented
1. What investigative steps will be taken?
 2. What evidence will be collected?
 3. What types of warrants, if any, will be executed?
 4. What questions will be asked of the victim?
 5. What elements of the crime will need to be proved?
- C. Scenario Based Practical Exercise
1. Series of events described
 2. Involved parties descriptions to be provided
 3. Wit statements to be provided
 4. Crime scene Setup
 5. Location of warrant service identified based on investigation
 6. Coordination with outside agency (if applicable)