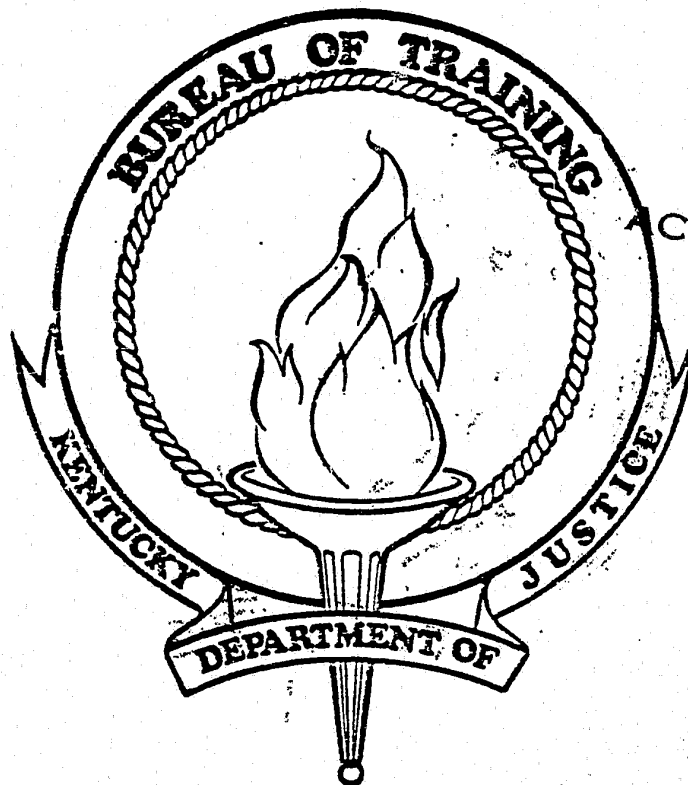


ADMINISTRATIVE MANUAL



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ACQUISITIONS

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BUREAU OF TRAINING
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

November, 1977

KENTUCKY LAW ENFORCEMENT COUNCIL

BUREAU OF TRAINING

DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

ADMINISTRATIVE MANUAL

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This manual establishes the policies, procedures and standards relating to the administration of police training programs under authority of Chapter 15 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes. It requires the compliance of those jurisdictions participating in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund and which subscribe to the standards of certification for training established by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council.

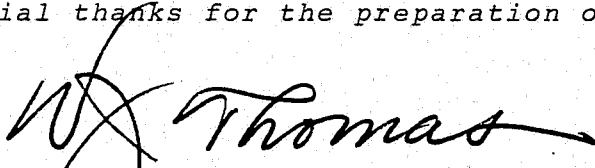
This manual is designed to make available, in one handbook, the basic procedures and information needed by a person who:

- (a) administers a police agency or basic training program;
- (b) prepares course or instructor certification requests; and
- (c) others who have a general interest in the various services and programs of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council.

The manual describes the terminal performance objectives for the Bureau of Training's basic course which the trainees must accomplish prior to successful completion of the training.

The manual is three-hole punched for your convenience in maintaining it in loose-leaf style and replacing later revisions.

Those dedicated police instructors who reviewed the objectives contained in this manual and the staff of the Bureau of Training's basic training program who compiled and refined the results deserve a special thanks for the preparation of this manual.



William J. Thomas
Director
Division of Law Enforcement Training

CHAPTER 2

Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Kentucky Law Enforcement
Foundation Program Fund

503 KAR 5:010. Definitions.

RELATES TO: KRS 15.420

PURSUANT TO: KRS 15.450, 15A.160

NECESSITY AND FUNCTION: KRS 15.450 and 15A.160 provide that the Secretary of the Department of Justice may adopt such regulations as are necessary to properly administer the law enforcement foundation program fund. This regulation establishes the definitions to be utilized in the law enforcement foundation program fund administrative regulations.

Section 1. Definitions. As employed in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund administrative regulations, unless the context requires otherwise the following words and phrases have the following meanings:

- (1) "Department" means the Department of Justice.
- (2) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Justice.
- (3) "Bureau" means the Bureau of Training.
- (4) "Fund" means the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund as provided in KRS 15.410 to 15.510.
- (5) "Council" means the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council.
- (6) "Local unit" means the local unit of government of any city or county or any combination of cities or counties of the Commonwealth.
- (7) "Police officer" means a full-time member of a lawfully organized police department of county or city government who is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the general criminal laws of the state, but does not include Kentucky State Police, any elected officer, sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, deputy constable, district detective, deputy district detective, special local peace officer, auxiliary police officer or any peace officer not specifically authorized in KRS 15.410 to 15.510.
- (8) "Full-time member" means a sworn police officer who is paid a salary by the local unit for working at least a standard work year.
- (9) "Standard work year" means 2,080 hours of employment during fifty-two (52) consecutive weeks of forty (40) hours per week and includes all paid vacation hours, paid sick hours, paid holiday hours, and paid training hours.
- (10) "Base salary" means the minimum annual salary, including longevity, paid to a police officer for a standard work year by the local unit, but shall not include any incentive monies paid by the fund, expenses for uniforms or equipment paid by a police officer as a condition of employment which may reduce the officer's salary, or any other remuneration directly related to employment by the local unit. Base salary does not include any compensation for time worked in excess of forty (40) hours per week.
- (11) "Crime prevention team" means a law enforcement unit approved by the department, consisting of one or more police officers who are specially trained and whose duties and responsibilities are to anticipate, recognize and appraise a crime risk and initiate action to remove or reduce that risk.
- (12) "Police training incentive" means those basic and in-service training programs financed in part by the fund which provide a financial incentive to local units and police officers who meet the requirements set forth in these regulations.

(13) "Educational incentive" means that educational program financed in part by the fund which provides a financial incentive to local units and police officers who meet the requirements set forth in these regulations.

(14) "Successfully completed" means earning an average of seventy (70) percent or above on a percentage basis, a "C" grade or better on a letter grade basis, or pass on a pass/fail basis.

(15) "Fiscal year" means the period from July 1 through June 30 of the year next following.

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503 KAR 5:030. Training and educational eligibility requirements.

RELATES TO: KRS 15.440

PURSUANT TO: KRS 15.450, 15A.160

EFFECTIVE: August 3, 1977

NECESSITY AND FUNCTION: KRS 15.450 and 15A.160 provide that the Secretary of the Department of Justice may adopt such regulations as are necessary to properly administer the law enforcement foundation program fund. KRS 15.440 requires police officers participating in the fund to complete a specific number of hours of basic training and in-service training. This regulation establishes general basic training and in-service training requirements for participating police officers and local units of government.

Section 1. The bureau shall review the qualifications of police officers employed by local units after the effective date of this regulation, to determine the basic training, if any, which the police officer may be required to successfully complete prior to being eligible to participate in the fund.

Section 2. Any police officer employed prior to July 1, 1972, shall be deemed to have met the basic training requirements.

Section 3. Any police officer employed by a participating local unit who possesses a high school degree or its equivalent and training equivalent to the basic training requirements established by the council may be eligible to participate in the fund by successfully passing the basic training final examination.

Section 4. Any police officer employed by a participating local unit who does not possess training equivalent to the basic training requirements established by the council must attend those sections of the basic training course recommended by the bureau and successfully complete the basic training final examination.

Section 5. A police officer shall not be eligible to participate in the fund until such time as he successfully completes the basic training course or successfully passes the basic training final examination pursuant to these regulations.

Section 6. Any police officer who attends the basic training course and fails to successfully complete the course shall not be allowed to repeat that course for a period of at least twelve (12) calendar months following the date of that failure. Provided, however, that the failure to successfully complete the course or failure to successfully pass the basic training final examination under circumstances beyond

the police officer's control, such as injury or serious illness, shall not disqualify the police officer's participation in the fund if the department is notified of these circumstances and those requirements are satisfactorily completed within a reasonable period of time.

Section 7. Any police officer who attends a certified or recognized in-service training course and fails to successfully complete the course shall not be allowed to participate in the fund for the twelve (12) calendar months following the date of that failure and until such time as the officer successfully completes a certified or recognized in-service training program. Provided, however, that the failure to successfully complete the course under circumstances beyond the police officer's control, such as injury or serious illness, shall not disqualify the police officer's participation in the fund if the department is notified of these circumstances and those requirements are satisfactorily completed within a reasonable period of time.

Section 8. Any police officer who successfully completes the basic training course during any calendar year shall be considered as having fulfilled the in-service training requirements for that year.

Section 9. The local unit must provide at least five (5) days training leave with pay not chargeable to the police officer's annual leave record for each police officer receiving in-service training.

Section 10. Each local unit employing forty (40) or more police officers shall establish a crime prevention team.

Section 11. Any police officer who does not possess a high school degree or its equivalent and who has been deemed eligible to participate in the fund pursuant to KRS 15.440(3) who terminates police service forfeits such eligibility and must meet the minimum educational requirement to reparticipate in the fund.

Section 12. Any police officer who does not possess training equivalent to the basic training requirements established by the council and who has been deemed eligible to participate in the fund pursuant to KRS 15.440(4) and who terminates police service forfeits such eligibility and must meet the minimum training requirement to reparticipate in the fund.

Section 13. A copy of the high school diploma or GED certificate for each officer where required must be maintained by the local unit and must be available for review by appropriate departmental personnel.

Section 14. After having successfully completed a certified basic training course, if a police officer transfers from one participating local unit to another, he shall not be eligible to receive payments from the fund for a period of one (1) year from the date on which the respective basic training course was completed.

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503 KAR 5:040. Educational incentive plan.

RELATES TO: KRS 15.460

PURSUANT TO: KRS 15.450, 15.500, and 15A.160

NECESSITY AND FUNCTION: KRS 15.450 and 15A.160 provide that the Secretary of the Department of Justice may adopt such regulations as are necessary to properly administer the law enforcement foundation program fund. KRS 15.460 provides that local units of government participating in the fund shall file an educational incentive plan consistent with guidelines and standards established by the department. This regulation establishes the department guidelines and standards for educational incentive plans.

Section 1. The local unit shall file an educational incentive plan to be eligible for educational incentive benefits under the fund. The plan shall be filed with the department together with the local unit's application for participation in the educational incentive program.

Section 2. The plan shall include the following information: (1) The names of all police officers expected to participate, their social security number, payment status, and the number of college semester hours each police officer has successfully completed.

(2) A list of acceptable areas of study which will qualify the police officer for educational incentive funds.

(3) A budget for the allocation of local educational incentive funds and state educational incentive funds.

(4) The local unit's program for assisting police officers in qualifying for educational incentive funds.

Section 3. Educational incentive benefits shall be based solely on college credits attained by police officers. To be eligible, the police officer must successfully complete at least six (6) college semester hours.

Section 4. In order for a police officer to be eligible to receive educational incentive funds, his official transcript must be mailed directly by the college or university to the department not later than thirty (30) days prior to the beginning of the month for which educational incentive funds are requested.

Section 5. (1) No college credit earned as a result of participating in a basic or in-service training program may qualify a police officer for educational incentive funds except to the extent that said training exceeds minimum standards for basic or in-service training.

(2) Only successfully completed college hours which are accepted by the accredited university or college where the police officer is currently enrolled, most recently enrolled, or earned his degree may be used to qualify the police officer for educational incentive funds. If a police officer has attended more than one (1) college or university, only those successfully completed college hours which are accepted by the accredited college or university where the police officer is or was most recently classified as a matriculated student shall be used to qualify the police officer for educational incentive funds.

(3) All credit hours mentioned herein are semester credit hours. Participants earning credit at a college or university using a system other than the semester credit hour system shall cause that institution to provide sufficient information to the department so that the participant's credits may be recomputed on a semester credit hour basis using the equivalencies officially established by that college or university.

* * * * *

503 KAR 5:050. Salary provisions.

RELATES TO: KRS 15.460, 15.470, 15.490

PURSUANT TO: KRS 15.450, 15A.160

NECESSITY AND FUNCTION: KRS 15.450 and 15A.160 provide that the Secretary of the Department of Justice may adopt such regulations as are necessary to properly administer the law enforcement foundation program fund. KRS 15.470 and 15.490 set forth the purposes for which foundation program funds may be used and the reporting procedures for accounting for those funds. This regulation establishes the salary provisions and reporting procedures authorized by KRS 15.470 and 15.490.

Section 1. To be eligible for participation in the fund, the local unit shall enact or amend an appropriate ordinance or resolution effecting compliance by the local unit and its police officers with the provisions of KRS 15.410 to 15.510 and these regulations. A certified copy of the ordinance or resolution shall be submitted by the local unit to the department with the local unit's application for participation in the fund.

Section 2. (1) Incentive funds shall be used only as a cash supplement to compensate police officers who meet the qualifications established by law and these regulations.

(2) Each police officer shall be entitled to receive the state incentive fund supplement which his qualifications brought to the local unit.

(3) Incentive funds shall not be used to supplant existing salaries or as a substitute for normal salary increases under the fund which would violate any federal or state law or regulation regarding wage guidelines.

(4) The local unit shall not be required to award normal salary increases under the fund which would violate any federal or state law or regulation regarding wage guidelines.

Section 3. Upon acceptance for participation in the fund, the local unit shall be eligible to receive fifteen (15) percent of each qualified police officer's salary from the fund to be paid to each officer in addition to his base salary. The award to the local unit shall be based upon the total base salaries of all qualified fulltime, sworn police officers employed by the local unit.

Section 4. Upon acceptance for participation in the fund, the local unit shall be eligible to receive fifty (50) percent of any salary increase paid to police officers solely because of college credits attained not to exceed \$500 per year for any one police officer. Payment shall be based upon the following schedule:

Number of Hours Attained	Amount of Annual Incentive Payment	
	Max. Temp. Payment*	Max. Perm. Payment**
6 or more hours but less than 30	\$200	\$ 0
30 or more hours but less than 60	350	200
Associate Degree	400	250
60 or more hours but less than 90	450	350
90 or more hours but less than 120	500	450
120 or more hours but no degree	500	450
Bachelor's Degree or more	500	500

*Temporary payments can only be made to police officers who successfully complete at least twelve (12) semester hours, or the equivalent thereof each fiscal year. Eligibility must be verified on or before the close of the respective fiscal year by submission of a current, official transcript.

**Permanent payments may be made whether or not the officer successfully completes twelve (12) semester hours per year.

Section 5. Each police officer's base salary is calculated by using the following formula: 2,080 hours divided by the number of work hours per year required by the local unit multiplied by the salary paid by the local unit minus expenses equals the base salary paid for a standard work year. The number of work hours paid for holidays, annual leave, sick leave, and training leave are counted the same as any other work day. Examples: (1) A police officer is required to work sixty (60) hours per week (3,120 hours per year) and his pay for 3,120 hours is \$6,552. He has an expense of \$100 which is disallowed. The following application of the formula would result:

$$2080/3120 \times 6552 - 100 = 4268$$

This police officer would not qualify.

(2) A police officer works fifty-six (56) hours per week (2,912 hours per year) and his pay is \$6,406. He has an expense of \$175 which is disallowed. The following application of the formula would result:

$$2080/2912 \times 6406 - 175 = 4400$$

This police officer would qualify and his salary incentive would be computed on \$4,400.

Section 6. (1) Request for funds by the local unit shall be submitted to the department not later than thirty (30) days prior to the beginning of the month in which the funds are to be expended.

(2) The department shall mail fund checks by the first day of each month to all local units which have filed timely requests for funds.

(3) The local unit shall acknowledge receipt of funds to the department on forms provided for that purpose.

Section 7. (1) The local unit shall include the additional compensation paid to each police officer from the fund as a part of the officer's salary in determining all payroll deductions.

(2) The local unit shall provide each police officer with a check stub or separate receipt upon which the gross sum of incentive funds paid to the police officer is identified.

(3) The local unit shall disburse incentive funds during the month for which the funds are requested.

Section 8. The local unit shall maintain a separate account for all incentive funds which it receives pursuant to KRS 15.410 to 15.510 and these regulations.

Section 9. The local unit shall maintain records to document that each police officer devotes sufficient hours performing police duties to qualify him for incentive funds consistent with his base salary.

Section 10. (1) Each participating local unit shall submit quarterly reports to the department within fifteen (15) days of the close of the quarter falling on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of each year. There shall be a separate quarterly report for police training incentive funds and educational incentive funds.

(2) The quarterly reports shall include the name, rank, social security number, date of employment, annual base salary, and the amount of incentive funds received for each police officer, and any other information specifically requested on the respective quarterly report form.

Section 11. The local unit shall comply with all provisions of law applicable to local police and shall file all reports as required by laws or pursuant to these regulations.

Section 12. Each local unit employing forty (40) or more police officers shall provide the department with a semiannual report on police manpower allocation. The report shall clearly demonstrate how the agency's patrol allocation has considered major crime areas.

Section 13. (1) The local unit may be audited by the department or the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration pursuant to established audit procedures.

(2) For audit purposes, the local unit shall maintain accurate financial records. Such records shall include, but are not limited to, books of original entry, source documents supporting accounting transactions, the general ledger, subsidiary ledgers, personnel and payroll records, cancelled checks, and any related document and record.

(3) These records shall be retained by the local unit until destruction is authorized by the department or the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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503 KAR 5:060. Suspension or termination of incentive funds.

RELATES TO: KRS 15.410 to 15.510

PURSUANT TO: KRS 15.450, 15A.160

NECESSITY AND FUNCTION: KRS 15.450 and 15A.160 provide that the Secretary of the Department of Justice may adopt such regulations as are necessary to properly administer the law enforcement foundation program fund. KRS 15.450 authorizes the secretary to withhold or terminate payment to any local unit of government that does not comply with the requirements of KRS 15.410 to 15.510 or the regulations issued by the department. This regulation establishes the specific basis for suspension or termination of any incentive funds.

Section 1. Failure to comply with KRS 15.410 to 15.510 or the rules and regulations issued pursuant thereto may result in the suspension or termination of all incentive fund payments to the local unit and/or the return of the funds involved.

Section 2. (1) Knowingly furnishing false information required by KRS 15.410 to 15.510 or these regulations by a local unit may result in the suspension or termination of all incentive fund payments to the local unit and/or the return of the funds involved.

(2) Any local unit which has received incentive funds pursuant to KRS 15.410 to 15.510 or these regulations as a result of false, inaccurate, or fraudulent reporting may be required to return any funds so obtained.

* * * * *

503 KAR 5:070. Appeals.

RELATES TO: KRS 15.510

PURSUANT TO: KRS 15.450, 15A.160

NECESSITY AND FUNCTION: KRS 15.450 and 15A.160 provide that the Secretary of the Department of Justice may adopt such regulations as are necessary to properly administer the law enforcement foundation program fund. KRS 15.510 provides that an appeal may be taken from any decision of the Department of Justice to withhold or terminate payments from the fund to the circuit court. This regulation establishes an internal administrative hearing process to review decisions adverse to participants in the fund and to resolve, where possible on an administrative basis, potential civil litigation.

Section 1. Appeals. (1) A party adversely affected by a decision of the department pursuant to administration of the provisions of KRS 15.410 to 15.510 and these regulations may appeal that decision.

(2) Such appeals shall be made to the secretary in writing setting forth the basis of the appeal.

(3) The secretary shall designate an appropriate time and place to conduct a hearing. The secretary may conduct the evidentiary hearing or he may designate a hearing examiner to conduct such hearings. If a hearing examiner conducts such hearings, he shall submit findings and recommendations to the secretary.

(4) At the hearing, all parties shall have the right to be heard publicly and to be represented by counsel to present evidentiary facts. At the hearing of such appeal, technical rules of evidence shall not apply.

(5) Following the hearing, the secretary shall issue a written opinion, a copy of which shall be provided to all parties. The decision of the secretary shall be final unless appealed to the circuit court of the county where the controversy originates.

CHAPTER 3

Kentucky Law Enforcement Council

KRS Chapter 15

KENTUCKY LAW ENFORCEMENT COUNCIL

KRS CHAPTER 15

15.310. Definitions for KRS 15.310 to 15.510 and KRS 15.990 to 15.992--As used in KRS 15.310 to 15.510 and KRS 15.990 to 15.992, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Council" means the Kentucky law enforcement council established by KRS 15.310 to 15.510 and KRS 15.990 to 15.992.

(2) "Bureau" means the bureau of training of the department of justice.

(3) "Law enforcement officer" means a member of a lawfully organized police unit or police force of county, city or metropolitan government who is responsible for the detection of crime and the enforcement of the general criminal laws of the state, as well as sheriffs, sworn deputy sheriffs, campus security officers, law enforcement support personnel, public airport authority security officers, other public and federal peace officers responsible for law enforcement, and private security guards licensed pursuant to state statute.

(4) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of justice.

Opinions of Attorney General. This section does not confer jurisdiction on the Kentucky law enforcement council to regulate the training of instructors of private police officers or to issue or withhold certificates for such instructors. OAG 72-328.

15.315. Kentucky law enforcement council--Members--Terms--Vacancy.--The Kentucky law enforcement council is hereby established as an independent administrative body of state government to be made up as follows:

(1) The attorney general of Kentucky, the commander of the Kentucky state police, the dean of the school of police administration of the University of Louisville, the dean of the school of law enforcement of Eastern Kentucky University, the president of the Kentucky Peace Officers Association, the president of the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police, shall be ex officio members of the council, as full voting members of the council by reason of their office. The Kentucky special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall serve on the council in an advisory capacity only without voting privileges.

(2) Nine (9) members shall be appointed by the governor for terms of four (4) years from the following classifications: a city manager or mayor, one (1) Kentucky sheriff, a member of the Kentucky State Bar Association, five (5) chiefs of police, and a citizen of Kentucky not coming within the foregoing classifications. No person shall serve beyond the time he holds the office or employment by reason of which he was initially eligible for appointment. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment and the successor shall be appointed for the unexpired term. Any member may be appointed for additional terms.

(3) No member may serve on the council with the dual membership as the representative of more than one (1) of the aforementioned groups or the holder of more than one (1) of the aforementioned positions. In the event that an existing member of the council assumes a position entitling him to serve on the council in another capacity, the governor shall appoint an additional member from the group concerned to prevent dual membership.

(4) Membership on the council does not constitute a public office and no member shall be disqualified from holding public office by reason of his membership.

Opinions of Attorney General. When KRS 18.140 is considered along with KRS 18.130 it is apparent that the Kentucky law enforcement council, as an entity, is covered by the merit system; however, the members of the Kentucky law enforcement council, its executive director and his secretary are exempt from the merit system under subsection (1)(c) of KRS 18.140. OAG 72-217.

The use of the term "chief of police" in subsection (2) of this section does not include the director of security of the park rangers of the Kentucky department of parks, so that one appointed to the Kentucky law enforcement council as one of the five police chiefs required by this section was not eligible for reappointment when he resigned his position as chief of police to take the job of director of the park rangers. OAG 72-70.

When the officer performs such duties by reason of his occupancy of a position, anyone acting legitimately for that officer, even on a temporary basis, falls heir to the right to perform those duties in the absence of a specific statute forbidding the performance of such duties by a deputy or acting officer, so that the acting director of the school of law enforcement of Eastern Kentucky University may sit as a temporary council member of the Kentucky law enforcement council and vote on matters coming before it. OAG 73-693.

15.320. Meetings of council--Officers--Quorum--Reports.--
The business of the council shall be conducted in the following manner:

(1) The council at its initial meeting to be held promptly after the appointment of its members, shall elect a chairman and vice-chairman from among its members who shall serve until the first meeting in the succeeding year. Thereafter, the chairman and the vice-chairman shall be elected at the first meeting of each calendar year.

(2) Seven (7) members of the council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(3) The council shall maintain minutes of its meetings and such other records as it deems necessary.

(4) The council shall report at least annually to the governor and to the general assembly as to its activities.

15.325. Members to be reimbursed for expenses.--The members of the council shall receive no salary but shall be reimbursed for their reasonable and necessary expenses actually incurred in the performance of their functions.

15.330. Functions and powers of council.--The council is vested with the following functions and powers:

(1) To prescribe standards for the approval and continuation of approval of schools at which law enforcement training courses required under KRS 15.310 to 15.510 and KRS 15.990 to 15.992 shall be conducted, including but not limited to minimum standards for facilities, faculty, curriculum, and hours of attendance related thereto;

(2) To prescribe minimum qualifications for instructors at such schools, except that institutions of higher education shall be exempt from council requirements;

(3) To prescribe qualifications for attendance and conditions for expulsion from such schools;

(4) To approve, to issue and to revoke for cause certificates to schools and instructors as having met requirements under KRS 15.310 to 15.510 and KRS 15.990 to 15.992;

(5) To approve law enforcement officers and other persons as having met requirements under KRS 15.310 to 15.510 and KRS 15.990 to 15.992;

(6) To inspect and evaluate schools at any time and to require of schools, instructors and persons approved or to be approved under the provisions of KRS 15.310 to 15.510 and KRS 15.990 to 15.992, any information or documents;

(7) To recommend reasonable rules and regulations to the secretary to accomplish the purposes of KRS 15.310 to 15.510 and KRS 15.990 to 15.992;

(8) To adopt bylaws for the conduct of its business not otherwise provided for;

(9) The provisions of KRS 15.310 to 15.510 and KRS 15.990 to 15.992 do not apply to the bureau of state police.

15.335. Residence or voting eligibility not to disqualify peace officer.--No person shall be disqualified from holding a position as a peace officer by reason of his residence or voting eligibility, except as provided in the constitution.

Opinions of Attorney General. A person would not be disqualified from serving as chief of police of a city of the third class where he has only resided in the city and county for one day and is not a qualified voter of either the city or the county. OAG 70-49.

Police officers are no longer required, subsequent to KRS 15.335, to reside within their respective cities nor are they required to have any specific length of residence in the county. OAG 71-246.

Neither the marshal, deputy marshal nor policemen are required to possess the residential and voting qualifications required under KRS 88.170 or Const., ss 234, since the enactment of this section. OAG 71-336.

A police officer is not required to be a resident of the city in which he is employed (affirming OAG 73-461). OAG 73-556.

In view of the repealing effect of this section on KRS 88.170 and since ss 234 of the Kentucky constitution only applies to those officers directly named and designated in the constitution, the marshal is not required to live within the city boundaries of the city in which he is marshal. OAG 73-634.

A chief of police is a "peace officer" and not a "city officer" and does not have to reside within the city he serves as chief. OAG 73-834.

A county police officer is not a constitutional officer for the purpose of residency under the Ky. Const.; thus, pursuant to KRS 15.335, limiting residency and voting qualifications to constitutional officers, the residency requirements of KRS 61.300 and 70.540 do not apply. OAG 74-581.

This section repeals by implication KRS 61.300 and, since a deputy sheriff is not an officer named and designated in the text of the constitution, he is not required by Ky. Const. ss 234 to reside in the county in which he serves. OAG 75-52.

15.340. Availability of facilities and services.--Subject to approval by the secretary, the bureau may make its facilities and services available upon the following terms:

(1) The bureau may determine to which law enforcement agencies, corrections agencies and court agencies and its officers it will offer training;

(2) In determining the law enforcement officers for which it will offer training and in allocating available funds, the bureau shall give first priority to "police officers" as defined by KRS 15.420(2) and public airport authority security officers;

(3) Except for the officers described in subsection (2), the bureau may determine whether persons to whom it offers training or agencies employing such persons must bear any or all costs of such training.

Opinions of Attorney General. The Kentucky law enforcement council is not required to train airport security guards at its expense; however, it may do so pursuant to the authority of this statute, at the employer's expense, if the council decides to authorize their training. OAG 73-573; 72-728.

15.350. Definitions.--(1) As used in KRS 15.350 to 15.370 "police training" includes all formal police training activities in the commonwealth with the exception of on-the-job training, training conducted at police roll calls, and training conducted by institutions of higher education. The Kentucky law enforcement council shall, by regulation, define those activities which constitute formal police training and those which do not.

(2) As used in KRS 15.350 to 15.370, "police instructor" means any person engaged in conducting, supervising, or teaching in courses of police training as defined in subsection (1).

15.360. Certification of police instructors.--(1) The Kentucky law enforcement council shall have the power to certify police instructors and to recertify the same. Said

certifications shall be done pursuant to regulations issued by the council for the purpose of assuring high quality police instructors in the commonwealth. Said regulations may include but are not limited to:

(a) The level of formal or other training possessed by the instructor;

(b) The work-related background of the instructor;

(c) The personal background of the instructor with regard to absence of past criminal records; and

(d) Other such matters as the council may deem to be necessary to insure high quality police instruction for the Commonwealth.

(2) In addition to the certifications authorized above the council is hereby authorized to:

(a) Issue limited or temporary instructor authorizations; and

(b) Waive instructor certification requirements as to specified persons, courses, or subjects.

(3) The council shall issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of KRS 15.350 to 15.370. The council shall make no charges for certification as a police instructor.

(4) The chief of police, or head of any certified school, may waive on an ad hoc basis certification requirements for any person whose qualifications in the field of instruction to be taught are in his opinion worthy of such waiver. A record shall be kept of instances of waiver, the qualifications of the instructor concerned and the subject taught. Said record shall be subject to periodic examination by the council acting through its staff.

15.370. Certification required for police instruction.-- No person shall act as a police instructor or engage in police training as defined in KRS 15.350 to 15.370 unless he shall possess a certification or waiver of certification issued by the council, or as provided in subsection (4) of KRS 15.360.

15.990. Penalties.--Any person who knowingly or willfully makes any false or fraudulent statement or representation in any record, report, or application to the council, bureau, or other agency of the department of justice under KRS 15.410 to 15.510 shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or imprisoned for not less than thirty (30) days nor more than ninety (90) days, or both.

15.992. Penalties.--Any person who knowingly violates any of the provisions of KRS 15.350 to 15.370 shall be fined not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$1,000.

CHAPTER 4

Kentucky Law Enforcement Council Administrative Regulations

KENTUCKY LAW ENFORCEMENT COUNCIL

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

503 KAR 1:010. Training courses; Application, eligibility.

RELATES TO: KRS 15A.160, 15.330

PURSUANT TO: KRS 15A.160, 15.330

NECESSITY AND FUNCTION: KRS 15.330 requires that the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council prescribe qualifications for attendance at schools certified to conduct law enforcement training courses. This regulation authorizes the adoption of an application form to be used in determining eligibility for attendance at such schools.

Section 1. KLEC shall require officers requesting enrollment in Bureau of Training and other certified or approved law enforcement courses, basic or in-service, to submit completed applications for enrollment on forms prescribed by KLEC.

Section 2. All applicants shall attest, by their written signatures on such application forms, to the fact that they have never been convicted of a felony offense. These signatures must be witnessed by a Notary Public, who shall also sign the application form.

Section 3. The chief of police or school director of the applicant's department shall sign, and submit to KLEC an affidavit stating that the department has investigated the applicant's background and the applicant is qualified to be employed as a police officer in accordance with KRS 61.300.

Section 4. Falsification of applications by the applicant, his chief of police or school director, shall result in denial of the application. (1 Ky.R. 779; eff. 6-11-75).

503 KAR 1:020. School's certification.

RELATES TO: KRS 15.330

PURSUANT TO: KRS 15A.160, 15.330

NECESSITY AND FUNCTION: KRS 15.330 provides that the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council shall prescribe standards for approval and continuation of approval of schools at which law enforcement training courses are conducted. This regulation is to insure that schools certified by KLEC possess basic minimum requirements.

Section 1. Definitions: (1) "Applicant" means an individual applying or having already been selected to attend a course of study approved by KLEC.

(2) "Approved school" means a police training facility approved and certified by KLEC to conduct police training courses.

(3) "Certification" means a written document attesting to the qualification of an approved school or instructor; or to the successful completion by a trainee of a recognized police training course conducted by an approved school.

(4) "Instructor" means an individual certified by KLEC to conduct instruction.

(5) "KLEC" means the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council.

(6) "Subject" means a specific course of instruction within a curriculum approved by KLEC.

(7) "Trainee" means an individual undergoing training at an approved school.

(8) "Certification Committee" means the committee appointed by KLEC for certification of schools, instructors, and trainees.

(9) "Bureau of Training" means Bureau of Training, Kentucky Department of Justice.

Section 2. Any lawfully organized police unit or force of state, county, or city government, that is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the general criminal laws of the state, or combination of lawfully organized police units within the Commonwealth of Kentucky desiring to establish an approved school offering basic police training shall make written application through the Bureau of Training to KLEC indicating this desire and setting forth all pertinent facts concerning the curricula to be taught, instructors to be used, and equipment and facilities available. Applications for certification may be obtained from the Commissioner of the Bureau of Training.

Section 3. When the Bureau of Training receives a properly completed application for certification for a school, the application shall be referred to the Certification Committee for review and inspection. The Certification Committee or a designated Bureau of Training staff member shall conduct an

on-site inspection of the facilities and equipment to be used for the training and shall carefully examine the curricula and instructors of the applying school.

Section 4. The Certification Committee shall in the course of its inspection determine whether the applying school offers a curriculum equal at least to the length and subject matter contained in the basic training course conducted by the Bureau of Training at the time the application is submitted. The Certification Committee shall also determine whether the applicant's personnel and facilities including instructional staff, classrooms, firing range and training aids are adequate to conduct an approved basic training course. Schools found lacking in curricula, qualified personnel or facilities shall not be certified.

Section 5. Upon completion of its evaluation of an applying school, the Certification Committee shall report its findings to KLEC at the first regular meeting occurring after the evaluation is completed.

Section 6. Based upon the evaluation report and recommendations of the Certification Committee, KLEC shall vote whether to certify or not to certify the applying school.

Section 7. As soon as possible following the vote of the council the applying school shall be notified as to whether it has been certified. Notification of certification shall be in the form of a certificate issued by KLEC naming the applying school.

Section 8. Any police training school certified by KLEC is subject to inspection by council members, or a Bureau of Training staff member, for the purpose of determining whether the school is maintaining those standards deemed necessary for certification.

Section 9. Certification may be revoked by KLEC whenever a school is deemed inadequate. In such event, the school shall be notified of the revocation by KLEC. KLEC may recertify any school when it deems the deficiencies have been corrected.

Section 10. Each approved school shall offer a basic training course with a curriculum at least equal and comparable to that specified by KLEC.

Section 11. Written notification of all absences in an approved school must be submitted to the Bureau of Training by the approved school.

Section 12. The Bureau of Training will conduct final examinations at all approved schools for all applicants for certification on subjects required in the Bureau of Training basic training curriculum.

Section 13. Each approved school shall, at the conclusion of each basic training course, complete in triplicate an application for training (form KLEC-29) for each student who has attended the course and this form shall be sent to the Bureau of Training. After certification by the Bureau of Training, one (1) copy of the form shall be sent to the trainee and one (1) copy shall be sent to the training school.

Section 14. When any approved school trains an officer from a department other than its own, the Bureau of Training shall send a copy of the completed application for training to the commanding officer of the trainee's department.

Section 15. All required records shall be maintained and retained by the approved school and shall be available to KLEC or Bureau of Training staff members for inspection.

Section 16. No person shall act in the capacity of regular instructor for KLEC certified training unless that person has been certified as an instructor by KLEC. (KLEC-Rg-2-72; 1 Ky.R. 779; eff. 6-11-75.)

503 KAR 1:030. Instructor's certification.

RELATES TO: KRS 15.360

PURSUANT TO: KRS 15A.160, 15.330, 15.360

NECESSITY AND FUNCTION: KRS 15.360 requires the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council to certify police instructors. This regulation is to assure that all police instructors certified by KLEC possess basic minimum qualifications.

Section 1. Definitions: (1) "Formal police training," as used in this regulation, includes all police training activities in the Commonwealth, including all training or similar activities for any member of a lawfully organized police unit or force of state, county, or city government who is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the general criminal laws of the State of Kentucky.

(2) "Not formal police training," as used in this regulation, formal police training does not include on-the-job training, courses conducted by institutions of higher education, roll-call training, training for persons or agencies enforcing federal law exclusively or training for Commonwealth's detectives.

(3) "Roll-call training," as used in this regulation, is instruction or training of short duration, one (1) hour or less, within any organization, conducted when officers change shifts.

(4) "On-the-job training," as used in this regulation, is instruction, training or skill practice rendered to an officer by another officer or officers on a tutorial basis during a tour of duty while performing normal activities of his employment.

Section 2. The chief of police, or head of any certified school, may waive on an ad hoc basis certification requirements for any person whose qualifications in the field of instruction to be taught are in his opinion worthy of such waiver, subject to the following conditions:

(1) A permanent written record shall be kept noting:

(a) The instances of the waiver;

(b) The name and detailed qualifications of the instructor;

(c) The subject taught;

(d) The reasons for the waiver; and

(e) The number of times this individual has been waived in the past, together with the dates of the waivers.

(2) No blanket waiver may be given to any instructor from, or representing, any group or organization. Each waiver shall be granted only upon an individual basis and upon good cause shown for such waiver. (3)(a) No chief of police or head of a certified school shall utilize waived instructors as a means of subverting the intention of this Act or these regulations.

(b) The KLEC may refuse to accept a waived instructor when in its judgment such waiver is granted as a means of subverting the intent of this Act or these regulations.

Section 3. (1) To qualify as a certified (licensed) instructor the person shall have a minimum of three (3) years of law enforcement experience or experience in a specific field, subject matter or academic discipline. This law enforcement experience or experience in a specific field subject matter or academic discipline must be directly related to the subjects for which certification is sought. Applicants must possess the following additional qualifications:

(a) A Bachelor's Degree, or higher degree;

(b) Or, lacking an academic degree, applicant must have a minimum of a high school diploma, or the equivalent as determined by the council, and must have successfully completed an instructor's training course of council approved classroom instruction;

(c) Be of good moral character;

(d) Sincere interest, ability and desire to instruct law enforcement officers, as supported by a signed statement from the applicant's department head, training school director or supervisor;

(e) Submission of a sample lesson plan which includes a unit description and unit objectives.

(2) KLEC will certify approved instructors to instruct in those specific subjects for which the council has found them qualified. Each certified instructor shall be listed in an official register of the council, and each subject that each instructor is certified to teach shall be noted in said register. The certificates issued by the council shall note the highest academic degree after the instructor's name, if he is the holder of a degree. A pocket credential shall be issued to each instructor containing a list of subjects he is authorized to teach.

Section 4. Any applicant for an instructor's certificate who is employed by a lawfully organized police unit shall be endorsed by the head of that unit. If he is employed by a police training school, he shall also be endorsed by the school director. If he is employed by an institution of higher education, he shall be endorsed by a duly authorized official of that institution. The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council may require recommendations as to proficiency for other applicants for certification.

Section 5. Instructional certification, shall be issued for periods of twelve (12) months. At the end of a twelve (12) month period, certificates may be renewed by the council if the instructor has participated in approved training programs during the life of the certificate; and if the instructor is recommended by the school director under whose supervision he last instructed. In cases where the last director is unwilling to recommend, the applicant may obtain the recommendation from at least two (2) school directors under whose supervision he has instructed during the life of the certificate. After five

(5) years of continuous certification instructors may, in the discretion of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, be certified for five (5) years. For the purpose of this section approved training programs shall include those conducted by the College of Law Enforcement of Eastern Kentucky University and School of Police Administration and Southern Police Institute of the University of Louisville, and such other institutes of higher learning approved by the Certification Committee.

Section 6. KLEC may deny applications for instructor certification for failure to satisfy the required qualifications and may revoke certificates at any time for demonstrated incompetence, immoral conduct or other good cause. In addition, any instructor who has not utilized his certificate by teaching during the twelve (12) month period of certification will be required to apply for original certification after that time.

Section 7. Applicants for certification and applications for renewal of certification shall be made to:

Kentucky Law Enforcement Council
Certification and Standards Program
2nd Floor, State Office Building Annex
Frankfort, KY 40601

Section 8. In cases of recertification, the council may, on written request by the instructor applicant and on the recommendation of the Certification Committee, waive any of the requirements.

Section 9. Applicants for instructor certification and renewal shall be referred to KLEC Certification Committee for investigation and review. The Certification Committee shall make its report and recommendation concerning approval or disapproval of an application to KLEC at its first regularly scheduled meeting following the committee's review and investigation of the application.

Section 10. (1) Whenever the council denies an application for certification, revokes an existing certificate or denies recertification of an instructor, KLEC will notify the applicant or holder in writing within fifteen (15) days from the date of the council's action. Persons so notified shall have fifteen (15) days from the date of receipt of notification to file with the KLEC chairman a written appeal from the denial or revocation. This appeal shall set forth signed recommendations, signed witness statements, and other written evidence concerning the appellant's qualifications and ability as a law enforcement instructor.

(2) Upon receiving a written appeal, the chairman or other Certification Committee member designated by the chairman shall examine de novo all of the written evidence submitted by the appellant. Within thirty (30) days from receipt of the appeal, the chairman or designated committee member shall determine whether there is substantial evidence which warrants reconsideration by the Certification Committee of the denial or revocation of certification.

(3) If he determines that there is no such substantial evidence, he shall notify the appellant in writing that the appeal is denied. If he determines that there is such substantial evidence, he shall forward the evidence together with a written recommendation for reconsideration to the Certification Committee. The Certification Committee shall then examine the written evidence de novo and return a final decision on the denial or revocation of certification or the denial of recertification. During the period of the appeal, the certificate shall remain in effect, unless it has expired. (KLEC-Rg-1-72; 1 Ky.R. 780; eff. 6-11-75).

503 KAR 1:040. Basic training certification.

RELATES TO: KRS 15.330

PURSUANT TO: KRS 15A.160, 15.330

NECESSITY AND FUNCTION: KRS 15.330 requires the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council to approve and issue certificates of approval to law enforcement officers having met the requirements for participation in law enforcement training programs. This regulation establishes the requirements for determination of completion of the basic training curriculum of those programs.

Section 1. The KLEC may certify a graduate of a certified school for basic training.

Section 2. In order to be certified, a graduate of a certified school for basic training must be a member of a lawfully organized police unit or force of state, county, or city government, that is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the general criminal laws of the state.

Section 3. In order to successfully complete a Bureau of Training basic course, the cadets must have achieved a minimum score of seventy (70) percent on each of ten (10) weekly examinations. Failure to achieve seventy (70) percent on the weekly examination will require that the police cadet retake a different examination covering the same material and pass the second examination with seventy (70) percent success. Failure to pass the second examination will require the cadet to repeat the entire week of instruction and retake the examination for that week. This process of weekly instruction and examination must be repeated until such time as the cadet attains the score of seventy (70) percent on the examination for that week. In addition, the police cadet must satisfactorily complete a research paper

and participate actively in all assigned projects. The ten (10) weekly examinations plus the research projects and other assignments will weigh fifty (50) percent of the overall score. A minimum overall score of seventy (70) percent shall constitute a passing grade for the academic portion of the basic training course.

Section 4. The graduate of a certified basic course must demonstrate safety and proficiency in the use of firearms in a combat firearms course, proficiency in first aid, proficiency in physical agility, and proficiency in mechanics of arrest, restraint and control.

Section 5. The graduate of any certified school, other than the Bureau of Training, who requests certification without attending the complete basic training course, must attain a grade of seventy (70) percent on the Bureau of Training final examination, as well as a score of seventy (70) percent on all other training which may be required.

Section 6. The graduate of a Bureau of Training basic course must participate in a total of 400 hours training. Absences must be made up through additional training assignments.

Section 7. The Bureau of Training will conduct final examinations for all applicants for certification on subjects required in the Bureau of Training basic training curriculum.

Section 8. In a certified school other than a Bureau of Training basic course an applicant who fails to make the minimum standing of seventy (70) percent on the Bureau of Training final examination may, by written appeal authorized and countersigned by a duly responsible member of the department of the certified school, request a make-up examination. This appeal must be submitted within thirty (30) days of the time that the applicant was notified of his failure.

Section 9. The time and location of the make-up examination shall be at the sole discretion of the Bureau of Training.

Section 10. The second failure of an applicant to meet the minimum examination requirements shall necessitate his repeating the required basic training curriculum.

Section 11. The graduate must have complied with all rules and regulations of the KLEC and the certified school.

503 KAR 1:050. In-service schools; certified graduates.

RELATES TO: KRS 15.330

PURSUANT TO: KRS 15A.160, 15.330

NECESSITY AND FUNCTION: KRS 15.330 provides that the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council shall prescribe standards for certified schools which may also include minimum standards for curriculum conducted at certified schools. This regulation establishes the minimum standard for participation as a certified school to conduct in-service training and the requirements for completion of in-service training.

Section 1. KLEC may certify a school to conduct in-service training programs provided that:

(1) The proposed in-service training program curriculum is presented in writing to the council for approval at least thirty (30) days prior to the start of the training program.

(2) Subject matter must be appropriate to the officer's rank, responsibility, and the size and location of his department as determined by the KLEC Certification Committee or designated Bureau of Training staff member.

(3) The curriculum must be relevant to the criminal justice system as determined by the KLEC.

(4) Instruction must be provided by KLEC certified or approved instructors.

(5) A total of forty (40) hours training shall be completed within fourteen (14) consecutive days of the first hour taught in the training program.

(6) In departments of cities of the first and second class or county departments of counties containing cities of the first and second class training for the rank of sergeant and all ranks above sergeant or their equivalent as determined by the KLEC shall not consist totally of officers from any one department but shall substantially reflect representation from several departments.

(7) Bureau of Training shall conduct or require to be conducted by the directors of approved in-service training programs appropriate examination of all courses of instruction to enable the council to properly certify the successful completion of the training courses approved by the council.

(8) Written examinations will be given on textbook and lecture portions of instruction. Certification of satisfactory performance is required for firearms and driving courses.

(9) Certified schools desiring to conduct their own examinations shall so advise the council in writing at the time the curriculum is submitted to the council for approval. Upon completion of the training course the Bureau of Training shall be furnished a list of all officers who attended the course and the grade each made on the examination. Bureau of Training may conduct or monitor any examinations given under this program. Examination papers must be retained by the school administering them for a one (1) year period and made available to the Bureau of Training or KLEC on request. If inadequate testing procedures are found to exist in any in-service training programs, the council may suspend the right of the local unit to conduct its own testing until satisfactory testing procedures are approved.

Section 2. KLEC may certify a graduate of a certified in-service training program provided that:

(1) The graduate is a member of a lawfully organized police department of county or city government who is responsible for the enforcement of the general criminal laws of the state.

(2) The trainee must participate actively for a total of forty (40) hours of training.

(3) The trainee must score a minimum of seventy (70) percent on any evaluation or examination required during the course.

(4) If a trainee fails to attain a minimum of seventy (70) percent on the final examination, he may request a second examination. The second examination may be administered orally provided:

(a) The officer makes his request in writing certifying that he lacks sufficient reading perception to understand written questions;

(b) The request is endorsed by the head of his department. The request for the second examination must be made within seven (7) calendar days from the date the officer received notification of his failure in person or by certified mail.

(5) The second examination must contain a completely different set of questions from the first examination and it must be administered within twenty-one (21) days from the date of the request.

(6) An oral examination must be administered personally by the director of the in-service program and a written transcript of the questions and answers furnished to the Supervisor of the Certification and Standards Program of the Bureau of Training.

(7) The time and location of the second examination, either written or oral, shall be at the sole discretion of the director of the in-service program.

(8) A second failure of an officer to meet the minimum examination requirements shall necessitate the officer repeating or taking another in-service course.

Section 3. Roll Call, or on-the-job, training will not meet the requirement for certification.

Section 4. (1) Decisions and approvals required by this regulation may be granted by the Program Supervisor for Certification and Standards endorsed by the Director or Assistant Director of the Division of Law Enforcement Training.

(2) Any decision made by the staff of the Bureau of Training may be appealed to the council through the executive committee of the council.

Section 5. Training courses and/or schools such as the F.B.I. National Academy, Southern Police Institute, Northwestern Traffic Institute, or seminars or classes conducted by institutions of higher education may be certified as in-service training courses and successful graduates certified for completion of in-service training at the discretion of the Certification Committee or Bureau of Training staff member designated by the Certification Committee. (KLEC-Rg-4-72, 5-72; 1 Ky.R. 781; eff. 6-11-75.)

CHAPTER 5

Bureau of Training

STAFF

Dr. Robert Clark Stone	Commissioner Bureau of Training
William J. Thomas	Director, Division of Law Enforcement Training
Wanda Lombardo	Administrative Secretary to Director
Charles R. Sayre	Assistant Director for Training Programs
	Secretary to Assistant Director of Training
William R. Edmundson	Assistant Director for Administration
Karen Napier	Secretary to Assistant Director for Administration

Administrative Assistance Program

Roy R. Crouch	Program Supervisor
Vickie Ballard	Secretary (1/2 time)

Basic Training Program

James M. Rollins	Program Supervisor
Paul B. Cleveland	Instructor-Coordinator
Robert French	Instructor-Coordinator
Walter Mosher	Instructor-Coordinator
Stanleo Patton	Instructor-Coordinator
Leonard J. Weber	Instructor-Coordinator
Joyce Seaborn	Secretary
Connie Shotwell	Secretary
Debra Hollan	Supply Clerk (part-time)
Susan Blizard	Lifeguard (part-time)

Eastern Kentucky Inservice Training Program

Robert C. McKinney	Program Supervisor
Dennis Mills	Instructor-Coordinator
Charles E. Ransdell	Instructor-Coordinator
Diane Patton	Secretary

Jefferson County Inservice Training Program

Joe Mele	Program Supervisor
Henry F. Tompkins, Jr.	Instructor-Coordinator
John O. Morton	Instructor-Coordinator
Cheryl Scherer	Secretary (part-time)

Mobile Unit Training Program

Robert A. Plomske	Program Supervisor
Cloyde Randall Baird	Instructor-Coordinator
Vickie Ballard	Secretary (1/2 time)

Northern Kentucky Inservice Training Program

Dennis McWilliams	Program Supervisor
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Planning and Research Program

Allen K. Johnson	Program Supervisor
Joyce Clark	Secretary

Special Agencies Training Program

Richard C. Garrett	Program Supervisor
Douglas Czor	Instructor-Coordinator
Don R. Battles	Instructor-Coordinator
Donna King	Secretary

Technical Assistance Program

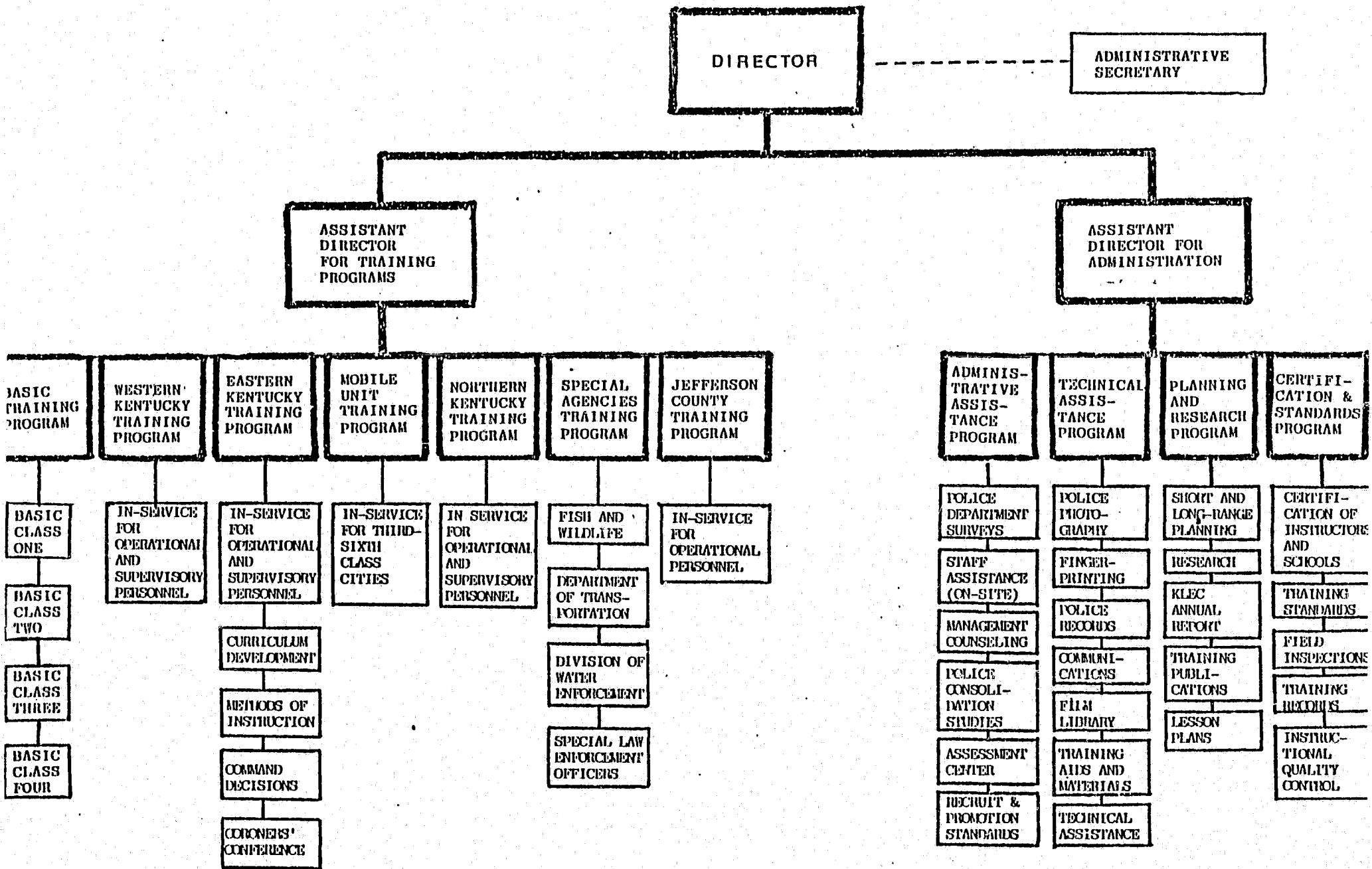
James M. Cox	Program Supervisor
Donna H. Morton	Instructor-Coordinator
Robert E. Smith	Instructor-Coordinator
Deborah Shearer	Secretary

Western Kentucky Inservice Training Program

John D. Alden	Program Supervisor
Joanne Sheets	Secretary (part-time)

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TRNG.



CHAPTER 6

Basic Training Program

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF TRAINING

POLICE
BASIC TRAINING ACADEMY RULES
AND REGULATIONS

REVISED: 3/31/78

DEFINITIONS AS USED IN THE
BASIC TRAINING ACADEMY RULES AND REGULATIONS

COORDINATOR	Any instructor/coordinator in charge of a class
DIRECTOR	The director of the Division of Law Enforcement Training of the Bureau of Training or his appointee
GUEST INSTRUCTOR	Any person other than a staff member of the Bureau of Training who is conducting training classes for the Bureau of Training
MODULE	Two-hundred hours of basic training instruction or five weeks of the total ten weeks training period without regard to specific blocks of instruction
PROGRAM SUPERVISOR	The program supervisor of the Basic Training Program of the Law Enforcement Division of the Bureau of Training or his appointee
CADET	Any person who upon application attends Basic Training class
TARDY	Any arrival time after the designated time for class session
UNEXCUSED ABSENCE	Any absence from a training session which is unauthorized by your assigned coordinator
AUTHORIZED ABSENCE	Any absence which is determined to be unavoidable by your coordinator

BASIC TRAINING ACADEMY RULES AND REGULATIONS

The following rules and regulations are required to be enforced in all Basic Training courses.

I. PARKING

Cadets shall park their vehicles in designated areas only, and shall be responsible for and pay any citation received. While attending courses on the campus of Eastern, Western Kentucky University, the University of Louisville, or Northern Kentucky State College; Cadets should display a parking permit on the dashboard of their vehicles. Backing into parking spaces is not allowed. Any disrespect to security officers will not be tolerated. Any reports of such actions will result in a hearing before the Program Supervisor and Division Director.

II. TARDINESS

Cadets are required to be punctual for all classes. Continued tardiness will be reflected in the Cadets' grades as follows:

1. Five unexcused tardinesses equal one unexcused absence and a reduction of 25 points from the total accumulated points at the time in which the fifth tardiness occurred.
2. The sixth unexcused tardiness equals the second unexcused absence and a reduction of five points from the overall grade.
3. The seventh unexcused tardiness will result in a dismissal hearing before the program supervisor and the division director.

Classes will begin and end promptly at the scheduled times unless specific instructions are given to the contrary. Tardinesses may be charged at any time during the scheduled training day or for any required function outside the classroom. Failure to return or to appear in the class or the scheduled function at the specified time will be considered a tardy.

III. ABSENCES

Absences may be approved for legitimate reasons (sickness, court, and emergencies). Each cadet is required to contact the coordinator no later than 12:00 noon on the day he is absent or prior to his absence. The cadet must submit a written reason (as designated by the coordinator) no later than the first day upon returning to the academy. Failure to comply with either of the foregoing, will result in an unexcused absence. Unexcused absences are handled in the following manner:

1. One unexcused absence will result in a 25-point reduction of the total accumulated points at the time in which the absence occurs.
2. The second unexcused absence will result in a five-point reduction in the cadet's overall grade.
3. The third unexcused absence will result in a dismissal hearing before the program supervisor and the division director.

The cadet must attend a mandatory 400-hour program or he/she may not be eligible for certification. This means that any absences, excused or unexcused must be made up. Any test, or other class activity that occurs during an unexcused absence will not be made up.

IV. UNIFORM OF THE DAY

All cadets will be required to wear the uniform provided by the Bureau of Training during training sessions. The designated uniform shall be maintained in good clean, well pressed order at all times. This requirement may be waived by the class coordinator while cadets are participating in special activities.

V. PERSONAL HYGIENE

Personal hygiene and appearance shall not be neglected.

VI. CLASSROOM DECORUM

Cadets shall maintain proper decorum while in the classroom and shall treat all instructors with respect at all times. All cadets should address instructors as Mr. or Mrs. and should raise their hands and wait to be recognized before asking questions in class. They, in turn, will be addressed as officer or Mr. So and So. Any cadet who shows disrespect, uses vulgar remarks, uses any tobacco products in the classroom, or engages in other ~~activity prohibited by cadet rules~~, shall be expelled from the classroom and thereby be brought before the program supervisor and the division director for a hearing; and if the cadet is found to have violated this rule, a minimum penalty equal to one day unexcused absence shall be imposed.

VII. CHEATING ON EXAMINATIONS

Any cadet discovered cheating on an examination will be subject to immediate dismissal from the training course. All examinations will be monitored thoroughly by the Division of Law Enforcement Training.

VIII. CLASSROOM CLEANLINESS

Cadets are required to maintain classroom cleanliness. Each cadet shall be responsible for the removal of dirt and trash from his area and the alignment of his desk and chair each day.

IX. BREAKS

Each class when possible, will be allowed a ten-minute break per hour of instruction. The coordinator or instructor who has charge of the class at the time will designate the time breaks will be taken.

Coffee and lounging facilities are located in the cafeteria on the first floor of the Stratton Building. Food and drinks are not allowed in the classroom.

Taking breaks outside of designated break areas is prohibited. The following are designated break areas:

1. Cafeteria
2. Either end of the hallway
3. Outside the building
4. Rest rooms

X. SMOKING

The use of any tobacco products in the classroom is prohibited. Suitable containers for disposal of cigarettes must be used. Do not crush cigarettes on the hallway floors which are tiled and will burn. Smoking, chewing tobacco, or the use of snuff is prohibited any place other than designated break areas.

XI. TELEPHONES

Use of the telephone in the Stratton Building will be restricted to emergencies only. Any personal calls must be made by using the public pay phones at either end of the building on the first and second floors.

XII. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

The use and/or possession of alcoholic beverages, including beer, is prohibited on the campus or the Bureau of Training property. The possession of empty alcoholic beverage containers either on one's person or in a room, constitutes a violation. Violation of this rule will result in immediate dismissal; and if a violation of law occurs, it will result in prosecution.

XIII. WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES

Firearms and explosives (including firecrackers) are prohibited on the Bureau of Training and the campus property. Upon arrival at school all firearms are to be checked with the coordinator, who will secure the firearm in the Bureau of Training firearms room. Any cadet who fails to check in his weapon and is found carrying said weapon will be penalized ten points on his range score for each offense. Any cadet observed flourishing a weapon in the dorm, the classroom, or in any other location on the Bureau of Training or campus property will be immediately brought before the program supervisor and the division director for a dismissal hearing.

XIV. DORMITORY CONDUCT

Cadets living in a dormitory shall conduct themselves in a professional manner while being guests of the Division of Law Enforcement Training. Rowdiness, horseplay, loud noise, late hours, stealing, immoral or obscene conduct, and other similar disruptive behavior

unbecoming a cadet will result in disciplinary action or dismissal. All dorm rooms will be subjected to inspection and/or search. These inspections or searches will be conducted by representatives of both the Division of Law Enforcement Training and Eastern Kentucky University. Any condition found to be in violation of these rules or the rules of the university may result in dismissal or disciplinary action.

XV. DORMITORY CURFEW

A dormitory curfew is established for Basic cadets at 12:00 midnight. All cadets must be in their rooms and quiet after that time. Curfew will not be observed on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights. First-offense noncompliance with this curfew will result in the cadet being charged with an unexcused absence (see Section III of Cadet Rules and Regulations).

XVI. MEALS

The Division of Law Enforcement Training provides cost-free meals for the cadets. Any class members abusing this privilege by purchasing food for someone else and charging it to the Division of Law Enforcement will be dismissed from the course, and where appropriate will be charged with a violation of law.

XVII. CONDUCT

Cadet conduct, disorder, or neglect prejudicial to good order, efficiency or discipline whether or not specifically stated in these rules and regulations is prohibited and may be cause for dismissal from the training course.

XVIII. CHAIN OF COMMAND

Cadets are required to strictly adhere to the Chain of Command. A violation will be cause for a dismissal hearing before the division director, program supervisor and his class coordinator.

XIV. UNIVERSITY RULES

All Police Cadets while on the Eastern Kentucky University Campus are subject to rules and regulations of the University. Any violations, where expulsion is recommended by the university will be cause for dismissal from the Police Basic Training Academy. All others will be punished in accordance with the penalties section of these rules and regulations.

XX. PENALTIES

Penalties for violations of any Basic Training Rule may include, but are not limited to:

1. Additional assignments in the physical training or academic areas
2. Incident reports directed to the cadet's chief or other departmental supervisory personnel
3. Official reprimand with accompanying loss of grade points
4. Ultimately, dismissal for cause from the training academy.

I have read the Division of Law Enforcement Basic Training Academy Rules and Regulations for cadet conduct, and I agree to comply with them.

Signature

Department

Date

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF TRAINING

BASIC TRAINING TEACHING HOURS

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

<u>UNITS OF INSTRUCTION</u>	<u>TIME ALLOTTED</u>	<u>TEACHING METHODS</u>
1.1 Orientation to Basic Training and College Credit Hours	2 hours	Handouts, charts, lecture
1.2 The Criminal Justice System	2 hours	Handouts, charts, lecture
1.3 History and Philosophy of Law Enforcement	2 hours	Handouts, lecture, flip charts
1.4 Related Law Enforcement Agencies	4 hours	Lecture, handouts, reading assignments
1.5 Police Agency, Organizational Structure and Operating Procedures	4 hours	Lecture, reading assignments
1.6 Law Enforcement Profession	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments
1.7 Police Image	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments
1.8 Police Ethics	3 hours	Lecture, handouts, reading assignments

2.0 THE POLICE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

2.1 Police Community Relations	2 hours	Lecture, handouts, reading assignments, group discussion
2.2 Police and Minority Relations	1 hour	Lecture, handouts, reading assignments, films, group discussion
2.3 Police and Press Relations	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, group discussion
2.4 Self-Perception	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, group discussion
2.5 Police Authoritarianism and Discretion	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, group discussion

<u>UNITS OF INSTRUCTION</u>	<u>TIME ALLOTTED</u>	<u>TEACHING METHODS</u>
2.6 Psychological Stress of Police	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, film, group discussion
<u>3.0 INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL LAW</u>		
3.1 Introduction to Law	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.2 United States Constitution	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.3 Kentucky Constitution	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.4 Crime Elements and Classification	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.5 Statute of Limitations	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.6 Burden of Proof	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.7 Probable Cause	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.8 General Provisions of Liability	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.9 Criminal Responsibility	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.10 General Provisions of Justification	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.11 Protection against Unfair Presecution	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.12 Inchoate Offenses	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.13 Criminal Homicide	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.14 Assault and Related Offenses	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.15 Kidnapping and Related Offenses	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.16 Sexual Offenses	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout

<u>UNITS OF INSTRUCTION</u>	<u>TIME ALLOTTED</u>	<u>TEACHING METHODS</u>
3.17 Burglary and Related Offenses	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.18 Criminal Damage to Property	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.19 Arson	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.20 Theft and Related Offenses	3 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.21 Robbery	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.22 Forgery and Related Offenses	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.23 Business and Commercial Frauds	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.24 Miscellaneous Crimes Affecting Businesses, Occupations and Professions	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.25 Obstruction of Public Administration	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.26 Escape and Other Offenses Related to Custody	3 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.27 Bribery and Corrupt Influences	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.28 Abuse of Public Office	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.29 Perjury and Related Offenses	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.30 Interferences with Judicial Administration	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.31 Riot, Disorderly Conduct and Related Offenses	4 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.32 Eavesdropping and Related Offenses	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout

<u>UNITS OF INSTRUCTION</u>	<u>TIME ALLOTTED</u>	<u>TEACHING METHODS</u>
3.33 Offenses Relating to Firearms and Weapons	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.34 Gambling	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.35 Prostitution Offenses	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.36 Family Offenses	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.37 Pornography	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.38 Miscellaneous Crimes	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.39 Laws of Arrest	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.40 Search and Seizure	8 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.41 Prisoners' Rights, Legal Showup and Pre-Trial Release	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.42 Court of Justice System	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.43 Venue and Change of Venue	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.44 Rules of Criminal Procedure	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.45 Rules of Evidence	4 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.46 Post-Conviction Remedies	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.47 Escapes, Fugitives from Justice and Extradition	1 hour	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.48 Juvenile Law and Procedure	3 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout
3.49 Juvenile Delinquency and Child Abuse	2 hours	Lecture, reading assignments, case study, handout

4.0 THE POLICE PATROL FUNCTION

<u>UNITS OF INSTRUCTION</u>		<u>TIME ALLOTTED</u>	<u>TEACHING METHODS</u>
4.1	Note Taking	3 hours	Lecture, overlays, operational experience
4.2	Report Writing	3 hours	Lecture, overlays, operational experience, handouts
4.3	Patrol Concepts	2 hours	Lecture, audio/visual aids, handout
4.4	Observation Techniques	2 hours	Lecture, handout, demonstra- tion, operational experience
4.5	Preparation for Patrol	1 hour	Lecture, handout, audio/ visual aid
4.6	Vehicle Inspection	1 hour	Demonstration, operational experience
4.7	Radio Communications Procedures	3 hours	Lecture, handouts, demonstration, operational experience
4.8	NCIC and LINK Computer Systems	3 hours	Lecture, handouts, overlays
4.9	Crime Prevention	4 hours	Lecture, audio/visual aids, handouts
4.10	Patrol Techniques	2 hours	Lecture, audio/visual aids, handouts
4.11	Field Interviews	4 hours	Lecture, demonstration, handouts, operational experience
4.12	Vehicle Pullover Techniques	4 hours	Lecture, audio/visual aid, overlays, handouts
4.13	Traffic Stop Field Problems	2 hours	Demonstration, operational experience
4.13.00	Roadblocks	2 hours	Demonstration, operational experience, lecture
4.14	Felony/High Risk Pullover Field Problems	4 hours	Demonstration, lecture, operational experience
4.15	Vehicle Search Techniques	2 hours	Lecture, operational experience, handout

<u>UNITS OF INSTRUCTION</u>	<u>TIME ALLOTTED</u>	<u>TEACHING METHODS</u>
4.16 Prisoner Transportation	2 hours	Lecture, demonstration, operational experience
4.17 Tactical Considerations/Crimes-in-Progress	2 hours	Lecture, overlays, audio/visual aid
4.18 Burglary-in-Progress Calls	2 hours	Lecture, overlays, audio/visual aid
4.19 Building Area Search	2 hours	Lecture, overlays, operational experience
4.20 Robbery-in-Progress Calls	2 hours	Lecture, audio/visual aid
4.21 Suspicious Persons	2 hours	Lecture, handouts
4.22 Handling Disputes	2 hours	Lecture, handouts
4.23 Family Disputes	4 hours	Lecture, demonstration, operational experience
4.24 Dealing with the Intoxicated Person	1 hour	Lecture, handouts
4.25 Handling Dead Bodies	1 hour	Audio/visual aids, lecture, case studies
4.26 Handling the Mentally Ill	2 hours	Audio/visual aids, lecture, handouts
4.27 Missing Persons	1 hour	Lecture, operational experience

	<u>Time Allotted</u>	<u>Teaching Methods</u>
4.28 Handling Unusual Occurrences	2 hours	Audio/visual aids, lectures, handouts
4.29 Fire Calls	1 hour	Audio/visual aids, lectures, handouts
4.30 Recognizing Explosives and Bomb Threats	2 hours	Operational experience, lecture, audio/visual aids, handouts
4.31 Handling Animals	1 hour	Lecture, handouts
4.32 Agency Referral	2 hours	Lecture, handouts, charts
4.33 Crowd Coontrol	4 hours	Audio/visual aids, lecture, handouts, demonstrations
4.34 Counter-Sniper Techniques	1 hour	Audio/visual aids, lecture, handouts, participation

5.0 TRAFFIC

5.1 Introduction to Traffic	2 hours	Lecture, handouts
5.2 Licensing of Motor Vehicles, Operators and Trailers (KRS 186)	2 hours	Lecture, overlays
5.3 Financial Responsibility Law (KRS 187)	1 hour	Lecture, overlays, handouts
5.4 Traffic Regulations, Vehicles Equipment and Storage (KRS 189)	4 hours	Lecture, overlays handouts
5.5 The Drinking Driver	2 hours	Lecture, audio/visual aids, role playing
5.6 Violator Contacts	2 hours	Lecture, audio/visual aids
5.7 Issuing Citations and Warnings	3 hours	Lecture, operational experience, handout
5.8 Traffic Accident Investigation	12 hours	Lecture, audio/visual aids, handouts, role playing

	<u>Time Allotted</u>	<u>Teaching Methods</u>
5.9 Manual Traffic Control	2 hours	Lecture, operational experience
<u>6.0 DEFENSIVE DRIVING</u>		
6.1 Introduction to Defensive Driving	8 hours	Lecture, audio/visual aids, handout, operational experience
6.2 Emergency Driving (Code 3 or Signal 9)	4 hours	Lecture, handout, audio/visual aids
<u>7.0 FIRST AID</u>		
7.1 Introduction to First Aid	1 hour	Lecture, workbook
7.2 First Aid for Wounds	1 hour	Lecture, workbook audio/visual aid
7.3 Dealing with Shock	1 hour	Lecture, workbook audio/visual aid
7.4 Dealing with Respiratory Emergencies	2 hours	Lecture operational experience
7.5 Choking Emergencies	1 hour	Lecture, audio/visual aid, operational experience
7.6 Poisoning	1 hour	Lecture, workbook audio/visual aid
7.7 Burns	1 hour	Lecture, audio/visual aid, workbook
7.8 Heat Stroke, Heat Exhaustion, and Cold Exposure	1 hour	Lecture, audio/visual aid, workbook
7.9 Sudden Illness	1 hour	Lecture, audio/visual aid, workbook
7.10 Dressings and Bandages	2 hours	Demonstration, operational experience audio/visual aid
7.11 Bone and Joint Injuries	2 hours	Demonstration, operational experience audio/visual aid

	<u>Time Allotted</u>	<u>Teaching Methods</u>
7.12 Emergency Rescue and Short-Distance Transfer	2 hours	Demonstration, audio/visual aid, operational experience
7.13 Emergency Childbirth	1 hour	Lecture, operational experience, audio/visual aid, handout
7.14 Specific Injuries	1 hour	Lecture, workbook audio/visual aid

8.0 FIREARMS

	<u>Time Allotted</u>	<u>Teaching Methods</u>
8.1 Effects of Firearms Use	2 hours	Lecture, audio/visual aid
8.2 Deadly Force	1 hour	Lecture, audio/visual aid, handouts
8.3 Firearms Safety	3 hours	Demonstration, operational experience
8.4 Handgun	1 hour	Lecture, handouts
8.5 Care and Cleaning of Service Handgun	1 hour	Demonstration, operational experience
8.6 Shotgun	1 hour	Lecture, handouts
8.7 Care and Cleaning of Shotgun	1 hour	Demonstration, operational experience
8.8 Handgun Shooting Principles	2 hours	Lecture, handouts, demonstration, operational experience
8.9 Shotgun Shooting Principles	2 hours	Lecture, handouts, demonstration, operational experience
8.10 Handgun Day or Night/Combat Range	12 hours	Demonstration, operational experience
8.11 Shotgun Day or Night/Range	4 hours	Demonstration, operational experience

9.0 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

9.1 Preliminary Investigation	2 hours	Lecture, role playing, handouts
9.2 Crime Scene Search	2 hours	Role playing, handouts
9.3 Crime Scene Notes	1 hour	Practical exercise, operational experience
9.4 Crime Scene Sketches	1 hour	Practical exercise, operational experience
9.5 Crime Scene Photography	1 hour	Practical exercise, operational experience, lecture, handouts
9.6 Latent Fingerprints	4 hours	Lecture, demonstration, operational exercise, overlays

9.7 Identification, Collection and Preservation of Evidence	2 hours	Lecture, practical exercise, operational experience
9.8 Criminalistics Laboratory	2 hours	Lecture, overlays, demonstration, operational experience
9.9 Gathering Information	1 hour	Lecture, handouts
9.10 Custody/Release Procedures	1 hour	Lecture, handouts, operational experience
9.11 Testifying in Court	3 hours	Lecture, demonstration operational experience

10.0 SIMULATED FIELD EXERCISES

10.1 Practical Exercises	12 hours	Practical exercise, operational experience handouts, audio/visual aids
10.2 Moot Court	8 hours	Practical exercise, operational experience handouts, audio/visual aids

11.0 SPECIAL POLICE INVESTIGATIONS

11.1 Controlled Substances Law	1 hour	Lecture, handouts, overlays
11.2 Hallucinogens	2 hours	Lecture, handouts, overlays
11.3 Narcotics	2 hours	Lecture, handouts, audio/visual aids
11. 4 Marijuana	1 hour	Lecture, demonstration handouts, operational experience
11.5 Auto Theft Investigation	2 hours	Lecture, demonstration handouts, operational experience
11.6 Alcoholic Beverage Control	2 hours	Lecture, handouts, operational experience
11.7 Organized Crime	2 hours	Lecture, handouts, audio/visual aids

12.0 PHYSICAL FITNESS

12.1 Physical Disabilities	1 hour	Lecture, handouts overlays
12.2 Prevention of Disabilities	1 hour	Lecture, handouts
12.3 Weight Control	1 hour	Lecture, Handouts
12.4 Self-Evaluation	1 hour	lecture, demonstration operational experience

12.5 Lifetime Fitness	18 hours	Lecture, handouts, operational experience
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13.0 MECHANICS OF ARREST, RESTRAINT, AND CONTROL

13.1 Principles of Weaponless Defense	6 hours	Lecture, demonstration operational experience handouts
13.2 Prisoner Handcuffing Techniques	4 hours	Lecture, demonstration operational experience overlays
13.3 Search of Persons	4 hours	Lecture, demonstration operational experience overlays
13.4 Armed Suspect/Weaponless Defense	6 hours	Demonstrating & operational experience
13.5 Baton Techniques	4 hours	Demonstration, handouts
13.6 Baton Demonstration	4 hours	Demonstration, operational experience handouts

*NOTE:

TESTING AND ADMINISTRATION OF COURSES	22 hours
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BASIC TRAINING CURRICULUM

WITH

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

Revised March 31, 1978

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

- 1.1 Orientation to Basic Training
- 1.2 The Criminal Justice System
- 1.3 History and Philosophy of Law Enforcement
- 1.4 Related Law Enforcement Agencies
- 1.5 Police Agency, Organizational Structure and
Operating Procedures
- 1.6 Law Enforcement Profession
- 1.7 Police Image
- 1.8 Police Ethics

1.0

INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

FUNCTIONAL AREA: The police cadet will recognize the functional duties, obligations, influences, and philosophies inherent with the acceptance of a "peace officer" commission. He/she will possess a working knowledge of his/her agency's organization, chain of command, rules, and regulations and will also possess the basic knowledge and procedural abilities to enable him/her to facilitate the functions of the criminal justice system.

The following Performance Objectives are directed to this Functional Area:

1.1.0

ORIENTATION TO BASIC TRAINING

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand his/her relationship to the Bureau of Training, Eastern Kentucky University and his/her local agency and the rules and regulations under which they operate.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

1.1.1

The police cadet will identify the organization, staff and functions of the Bureau of Training.

1.1.2

The police cadet will explain the relationship between the Bureau of Training, the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council and Eastern Kentucky University.

1.1.3

The police cadet will define role, task and behavioral objectives and describe how behavioral objectives relate to examinations.

1.1.4

When given a map of the university or training academy, the police cadet will identify the key areas of concern to them including legal parking areas, cafeteria, dormitory, library, classroom, lounge areas, student health services, etc.

1.1.5

The police cadet will explain the rules and regulations of the training academy.

1.1.6

The police cadet will explain testing procedures and the relative weight attached to each test.

1.1.7

The police cadet will identify the chain of command used to hear grievances while attending basic training.

1.2.0 THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Learning Goal: To provide the police cadet with a fundamental knowledge of the criminal justice system components, their interrelationships, and their role in society.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

1.2.1 The police cadet will identify the major components of the criminal justice system.

1.2.2 The police cadet will identify at least three major goals of the criminal justice system.

These could minimally include:

- A. Guaranteeing due process
- B. Crime prevention
- C. Protection of life and property
- D. Apprehension of offender
- E. Enforcement of law
- F. Equal justice

1.2.3 The police cadet will identify at least two major commonly recognized goals of each of the components of the criminal justice system.

These could minimally include:

- A. Law enforcement--crime prevention
- B. Judicial--render fair judgment
- C. Corrections--rehabilitation

1.2.4 The police cadet will identify at least two agencies within each of the criminal justice system components.

1.2.5 Given the name of the three major components of the criminal justice system, the police cadet will write examples of how each one influences the other components.

1.2.6 The police cadet will outline the procedure whereby a felon and misdemeanor are processed through the criminal justice system from arrest through reintegration.

1.3.0 HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Learning Goal: To acquaint the police cadet with the historical background of the processes of regulating human conduct from their ancient beginnings, and trace their development and incorporation into modern policing.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 1.3.1 The police cadet will describe the development of law enforcement from Hammurabi to Robert Peel.
- 1.3.2 The police cadet will list at least three Peelian reforms and describe their significance to current police practices.
- 1.3.3 The police cadet will describe the development of police forces in the United States from night watchman to the first organized police force.
- 1.3.4 The police cadet will describe the historical development of, and necessity for, state and federal law enforcement agencies.

1.4.0 RELATED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the functions, jurisdictions, and areas of potential mutual assistance of other related law enforcement agencies.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 1.4.1 The police cadet will identify a primary function, jurisdiction, and area of potential mutual assistance for at least ten of the following Federal, State and local agencies:
- A. Kentucky State Police (KSP)
 - B. Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
 - C. Kentucky Department of Justice
 - D. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
 - E. Postal Service
 - F. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
 - G. Secret Service
 - H. Immigration Service
 - I. Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division of the Treasury Department
 - J. Military Police
 - K. U.S. Marshal
 - L. Kentucky Law Enforcement Council (KLEC)
 - M. Kentucky Crime Commission (KCC)
 - N. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)
 - O. Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF)
 - P. Sheriff
 - Q. Campus Police
 - R. Constable
 - S. Coroner
 - T. County Police
 - U. City Marshal

1.5.0 POLICE AGENCY, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND
OPERATING PROCEDURES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will develop an understanding of the organization and operation of his/her agency.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 1.5.1 The police cadet will draw an organizational chart for his/her police agency.
- 1.5.2 The police cadet will differentiate between the following:
- A. Staff - Line
 - B. Policy - Procedure
 - C. Rules - Regulations
 - D. General Order - Special Order
 - E. Unity of Command - Span of Control
- 1.5.3 The police cadet will describe the support functions which assist him in his law enforcement duties.

These will minimally include:

- A. Communications
- B. Records
- C. Detectives
- D. Identification
- E. Laboratory
- F. Jail
- G. Garage and Maintenance
- H. Traffic
- I. Training
- J. Crime Prevention
- K. Juvenile
- L. Planning and Research
- M. Internal Affairs
- N. Community Relations
- O. Public Relations
- P. Press Liaison

1.6.0 LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the positive and negative aspects of the police profession.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 1.6.1 The police cadet will describe the principles involved in being considered a "profession" and will compare the present status of law enforcement to those principles.
- 1.6.2 The police cadet will identify at least three of the common satisfactions and at least three of the common dissatisfactions that are inherent in a career in law enforcement.
- 1.6.3 The police cadet will identify at least three good and three bad direct influences that he expects a career in law enforcement will have on his/her family and personal life.

1.7.0 POLICE IMAGE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will become acquainted with the attitudes and prejudices inherent in his presence and with the importance of projecting the desired image.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 1.7.1 The police cadet will describe the negative attitudes which may be projected from improper maintenance of the police uniform.
- 1.7.2 The police cadet will list at least three methods he may employ to project a proper image.
- 1.7.3 The police cadet will be able to identify mannerisms and behavior which project an improper image.

1.8.0 POLICE ETHICS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the concept of ethics in law enforcement and gain an appreciation for character traits conducive to public respect.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 1.8.1 The police cadet will explain why officers should exemplify the highest, ethical and moral standards, both on and off duty.
- 1.8.2 The police cadet will identify at least four problems associated with an officer's acceptance of both small and large gratuities.
- 1.8.3 The police cadet will identify methods for handling unethical or immoral conduct on the part of a fellow officer.
- 1.8.4 The police cadet will paraphrase (describe in their own words) the "Law Enforcement Code of Ethics" and/or the "Canons of Police Service."
- 1.8.5 The police cadet will explain the problems associated with an officer's nonenforcement of specific laws by his own choosing.

2.0 THE POLICE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

2.0 THE POLICE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

- 2.1 Police Community Relations
- 2.2 Police and Minority Relations
- 2.3 Police and Press Relations
- 2.4 Self-Perception
- 2.5 Police Authoritarianism and Discretion
- 2.6 Psychological Stress of Police

2.0 THE POLICE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

FUNCTIONAL AREA: The police cadet will possess the ability to foster positive police-community relations. He/she will identify and utilize principles and techniques that promote community service, and appropriate behavior by the individual police officer.

The following Performance Objectives are directed to this Functional Area:

2.1.0 POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand his/her role in fostering good police community interaction in furtherance of mutual objectives.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 2.1.1 The police cadet will describe his responsibility to his community.
- 2.1.2 The police cadet will list at least three mutual objectives of the police and the community.
- 2.1.3 The police cadet will describe the methods by which an officer can promote the police within the community.
- 2.1.4 The police cadet will identify a minimum of three commonly held negative police stereotypes.
- 2.1.5 The police cadet will identify at least three of the benefits of taking the time to explain the purposes for his/her actions to those persons affected by them.
- 2.1.6 Given various word pictures or audio-visual presentations, the police cadet will describe the expected behavior of an officer from the perspective of at least three of the following:
 - A. The community
 - B. The persons directly involved
 - C. The police cadet's agency
 - D. The police cadet/officer
- 2.1.7 The police cadet, in all practical exercises throughout the training program, will act in a manner that promotes positive community attitudes at all times.

2.1.8

The police cadet will identify at least one way in which he/she, as an officer, can individually affect each of the following influences which affect the community's attitude toward the police:

- A. School exposure
- B. Media--newspapers, TV, radio
- C. Family
- D. Peers

2.2.0 POLICE AND MINORITY RELATIONS

Learning Goal: To provide the police cadet with the attitudes necessary to cope with special concerns inherent in minority/majority relationships.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 2.2.1 The police cadet will recognize the similarities between the police and other minority groups.
- 2.2.2 The police cadet will describe the mechanisms of stereotyping and prejudice.
- 2.2.3 The police cadet will identify the behaviors which tend to dissuade good minority relations.

2.3.0 POLICE AND PRESS RELATIONS

Learning Goal: To familiarize the police cadet with the constitutional limitations and public service obligations necessary to the fostering of mutual respect between the police and the news media.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 2.3.1 The police cadet will describe the benefits of fostering good press relations.
- 2.3.2 The police cadet will describe the appropriate times to utilize the news services.
- 2.3.3 The police cadet will list at least three reasons for disseminating police-related news to the community.
- 2.3.4 The police cadet will be able to list at least three facts that may be given to the news media in a pending case, such as:
 - A. Crime charged
 - B. Penalty
 - C. Name of adult arrested

2.4.0 SELF-PERCEPTION

Learning Goal: To offer the police cadet insight into his self-conceptions and expectations as they affect his occupational behavior.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 2.4.1 The police cadet will describe the prejudices and self-conceptions that he has that might affect his performance.
- 2.4.2 The police cadet will identify the ways in which his belief system might affect his occupational outlook.
- 2.4.3 The police cadet will describe the benefits of personal integrity.

2.5.0 POLICE AUTHORITARIANISM AND DISCRETION

Learning Goal: To make the police cadet aware of the public's inherent fear of police authority and the danger of adopting attitudes and actions that validate that fear.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 2.5.1 The police cadet will describe the ways in which police authority may be abused.
- 2.5.2 The police cadet will identify those instances where police discretion should be used.
- 2.5.3 The police cadet will be able to identify overt actions which identify the following types of enforcement:
 - A. Watchman or "don't rock the boat"
 - B. Law and order or letter of the law
 - C. Compassionate authority or humanistic approach
- 2.5.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will be able to determine whether police authority or discretion were used properly.

2.6.0 PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS OF POLICE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will have an understanding of psychological human stress and its adverse affect upon his ability to function.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 2.6.1 The police cadet will differentiate between situational and chronic stress.
- 2.6.2 The police cadet will identify at least three of the following as being basic psychological reasons for human stress:

- A. Fear
- B. Anger
- C. Compassion
- D. Frustration

- 2.6.3 The police cadet will identify at least three physiological manifestations of psychological stress that may affect his/her field performance and citizen (re)actions.

Physiological stress manifestations could include:

- A. Loud voice
- B. Sweat
- C. Irritability
- D. Furtive looks

- 2.6.4 Given various word pictures or audio-visual presentations of stress situations, the police cadet by a process of self-assessment will identify and explain his/her emotional reaction to each situation.

These situations will minimally include:

- A. A race issue
- B. A moral issue
- C. A family dispute situation
- D. A verbal attack upon a police officer
- E. A human tragedy

- 2.6.5 The police cadet will list at least three methods by which stress can be avoided, reduced or eliminated.

2.6.6

The police cadet, when confronted with simulated stressful situations throughout the training, will at all times act in a rational and acceptable manner.

3.0 INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL LAW

3.0 INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL LAW

- 3.1 Introduction to Criminal Law
- 3.1X The Civil Law System
- 3.2 United States Constitution
- 3.3 Kentucky Constitution
- 3.4 Crime Elements and Classification
- 3.5 Statute of Limitations
- 3.6 Burden of Proof
- 3.7 Probable Cause
- 3.8 General Provisions of Liability
- 3.9 Criminal Responsibility
- 3.10 General Provisions of Justification
- 3.11 Protection against Unfair Prosecution
- 3.12 Inchoate Offenses
- 3.13 Criminal Homicide
- 3.14 Assault and Related Offenses
- 3.15 Kidnapping and Related Offenses
- 3.16 Sexual Offenses
- 3.17 Burglary and Related Offenses
- 3.18 Criminal Damage to Property
- 3.19 Arson
- 3.20 Theft and Related Offenses
- 3.21 Robbery
- 3.22 Forgery and Related Offenses
- 3.23 Business and Commercial Frauds
- 3.24 Miscellaneous Crimes affecting Businesses, Occupations, and Professions

- 3.25 Obstruction of Public Administration
- 3.26 Escape and Other Offenses Related to Custody
- 3.27 Bribery and Corrupt Influences
- 3.28 Abuse of Public Office
- 3.29 Perjury and Related Offenses
- 3.30 Interference with Judicial Administration
- 3.31 Riot, Disorderly Conduct and Related Offenses
- 3.32 Eavesdropping and Related Offenses
- 3.33 Offenses Relating to Firearms and Weapons
- 3.34 Gambling
- 3.35 Prostitution Offenses
- 3.36 Family Offenses
- 3.37 Pornography
- 3.38 Miscellaneous Crimes
- 3.39 Laws of Arrest
- 3.40 Search and Seizure
- 3.41 Prisoners Rights, Legal Showup and Pre-Trial Release
- 3.42 Court of Justice System
- 3.43 Venue and Change of Venue
- 3.44 Criminal Procedure 1.2.6
- 3.45 Rules of Evidence
- 3.46 Post-Conviction Remedies
- 3.46X Compensation for Crime Victims
- 3.47 Escapes, Fugitives from Justice and Extradition
- 3.48 Juvenile Law and Procedure
- 3.49 Juvenile Delinquency and Child Abuse

3.0

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL LAW

FUNCTIONAL AREA: The police cadet will know and understand the Kentucky penal laws and the enforcement and procedural aspects thereof. He/she will possess the ability to recognize offenses that an officer is likely to encounter and will know the legal process in enforcing those laws.

The following Performance Objective(s) are directed to this functional area:

3.1.0

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL LAW

Learning Goal: The police cadet will possess a fundamental understanding of the legal principles upon which criminal law in Kentucky operates.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

3.1.1

The police cadet will be able to identify and explain the derivation of laws.

These will minimally include:

- A. Constitutional law
- B. Statutory law
- C. Case law
- D. Ordinances
- E. Administrative regulations

3.1.2

The police cadet will identify how case decisions affect and clarify statutory law.

3.1.3

The police cadet will differentiate between the criminal and civil law.

3.1X.0 THE CIVIL LAW SYSTEM

Learning Goal: To provide the police cadet with a fundamental knowledge of the civil law system, its relationship to the criminal justice system, and their role in society.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.1X.1 The police cadet will be able to explain the goals of the civil law.
- 3.1X.2 The police cadet will explain the differences between civil law and criminal law.
- 3.1X.3 The police cadet will list at least three areas of civil law. These could include:
 - A. Family law
 - B. Torts
 - C. Commercial or business law
 - D. Administrative law
- 3.1X.4 Given a word or picture description situation the police cadet will be able to determine whether he/she would be lawfully entitled to act and if so what action would be appropriate.
- 3.1X.5 The police cadet will identify areas in which his/her criminal law responsibilities may require him/her to participate in the civil law system, such as:
 - A. Assault (family disturbance): divorce and child custody
 - B. Reckless driving or driving while intoxicated, (automobile collision): wrongful death or injury suit

3.2.0 UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the purpose, general provisions, rights and law enforcement restraints in the U. S. Constitution.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.2.1 The police cadet will describe the development and purpose of the U. S. Constitution.
- 3.2.2 The police cadet will describe the Bill of Rights and identify why it applies to the states.
- 3.2.3 The police cadet will identify the specific amendments that are applicable to criminal justice.

3.3.0 KENTUCKY CONSTITUTION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the purpose, general provisions, rights and law enforcement restraints in the Kentucky Constitution.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.3.1 The police cadet will describe the development and purpose of the Kentucky Constitution.
- 3.3.2 The police cadet will describe the State Bill of Rights as it affects law enforcement.
- 3.3.3 The police cadet will identify the major difference between the U. S. and Kentucky Constitutions.

3.4.0 CRIME ELEMENTS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the basic elements and classification of crimes as defined in Kentucky law.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.4.1 The police cadet will identify each of the following as being necessary elements of "a crime":
- A. An act or omission
 - B. By a person
 - C. In violation of statutory law
 - D. For which there is a punishment
- 3.4.2 The police cadet will define and explain the application of "corpus delicti."
- 3.4.3 The police cadet will identify the five classifications of felony.
- 3.4.4 The police cadet will list the periods of confinement for each of the five felony classifications.
- 3.4.5 The police cadet will identify the classifications of misdemeanors and list the periods of confinement for each.
- 3.4.6 The police cadet will identify the three classifications of offenses as determined by the penalty which may be imposed.

3.5.0 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the time limitations which relate to specific types of offenses.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.5.1 The police cadet will identify the time limitation for which prosecution may be initiated for the various offenses.
- 3.5.2 The police cadet will be able to state when an offense is committed for the purposes of determining when the time limitation for an offense begins.

3.6.0 BURDEN OF PROOF

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the legal principles incident to the burden of proof.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.6.1 The police cadet will explain the difference between the burden of proof in civil and criminal cases.

3.7.0 PROBABLE CAUSE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the concept of probable cause relating to arrest and searches.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.7.1 The police cadet will define probable cause for an arrest to minimally include the following elements:
- A. Reasonable trustworthy information
 - B. Of facts and circumstances
 - C. Which would warrant a man of reasonable prudence and caution
 - D. To form belief that an offense has been or is being committed.
- 3.7.2 The police cadet will define probable cause for a search to minimally include the following elements:
- A. Reasonable trustworthy information
 - B. Of facts and circumstances
 - C. Which would warrant a man of reasonable prudence and caution
 - D. To form belief that a person or place holds that which offends against the law.
- 3.7.3 Given various word pictures or audio-visual presentations depicting instances where "probable cause" for police action may or may not exist, the police cadet will correctly identify its presence or absence.

3.8.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS OF LIABILITY

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the general principles of criminal liability.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.8.1 The police cadet will list and define the four culpable mental states.
- 3.8.2 The police cadet will define when a person has committed a criminal offense to include that:
- A person is guilty of a criminal offense when;
- A. he is engaged in a voluntary act
 - B. or the omission to perform a duty
 - C. he is physically capable of performing; and
 - D. such conduct is intentional, knowing, wanton or reckless.
- 3.8.3 Given an hypothetical situation describing criminal conduct, the police cadet will be able to determine whether the action was done intentionally, knowingly, wantonly or recklessly.
- 3.8.4 The police cadet will define the principle of "absolute liability" and describe its application.
- 3.8.5 The police cadet will explain and cite examples of the principle of "causal relationship."
- 3.8.6 The police cadet will explain when ignorance or mistake shall relieve an actor of criminal liability and alter the degree of criminal liability.
- 3.8.7 The police cadet shall explain and cite examples wherein intoxication may alter criminal liability.
- 3.8.8 The police cadet will describe and cite examples when duress may alter criminal liability.
- 3.8.9 The police cadet will describe circumstances whereby an actor may be liable for the conduct of another.

3.9.0 CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the principles and application of criminal responsibility.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.9.1 The police cadet will identify and cite examples of the principle of immaturity as it relates to criminal responsibility.
- 3.9.2 The police cadet will identify and cite examples of the principles of mental disease or defect as they relate to criminal responsibility.

CONTINUED

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3.10.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS OF JUSTIFICATION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the principles and application of the provisions of justification.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.10.1 The police cadet will define the terms "physical force" and "deadly physical force."
- 3.10.2 The police cadet will explain when "physical force" can be used in making or assisting in making an arrest or maintaining custody.
- 3.10.3 The police cadet will explain when "deadly physical force" can be used in making or assisting in making an arrest or maintaining custody.
- 3.10.4 The police cadet will be able to explain when "physical force" may be used in self-protection.
- 3.10.5 The police cadet will be able to explain when "deadly physical force" may be used in self-protection.
- 3.10.6 The police cadet will be able to explain when "physical force" may be used to protect another.
- 3.10.7 The police cadet will be able to explain when "deadly physical force" may be used to protect another.
- 3.10.8 The police cadet will be able to explain when "physical force" may be used to protect property.
- 3.10.9 The police cadet will be able to explain when "deadly physical force" may be used to protect property.
- 3.10.10 The police cadet will be able to explain the principle of "choice of evils."
- 3.10.11 The police cadet will be able to explain when "physical force" may be used to prevent a suicide or a crime.
- 3.10.12 The police cadet will be able to explain when "deadly physical force" may be used to prevent a suicide or a crime.

3.11.0

PROTECTION AGAINST UNFAIR PROSECUTION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the application of the general principles of the "protection against unfair or oppressive prosecution."

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.11.1 The police cadet will explain and cite examples of entrapment.
- 3.11.2 The police cadet will define the circumstances which bar the prosecution for multiple offenses.
- 3.11.3 The police cadet will define and cite examples of "double jeopardy."
- 3.11.4 The police cadet will define the circumstances which bar second prosecution for the same offense.
- 3.11.5 The police cadet will define the circumstances which bar a second prosecution for a different offense.
- 3.11.6 The police cadet will define the circumstances which bar a second prosecution for an offense prosecuted in another jurisdiction.

3.12.0 INCHOATE OFFENSES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the principles and application of the inchoate offenses.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.12.1 The police cadet will define the elements of, and give an example of, criminal attempt.
- 3.12.2 The police cadet will define the elements of, and give an example of, criminal solicitation.
- 3.12.3 The police cadet will define the elements of, and give an example of, criminal conspiracy.
- 3.12.4 The police cadet will define the elements of, and give an example of, criminal facilitation.
- 3.12.5 The police cadet will explain the defense of renunciation.

3.13.0 CRIMINAL HOMICIDE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of criminal homicide as defined in the Kentucky Revised Statutes.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.13.1 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of murder are present.
- 3.13.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of first degree manslaughter are present.
- 3.13.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of second degree manslaughter are present.
- 3.13.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of reckless homicide are present.
- 3.13.5 The police cadet will define the terms "intentional," "extreme emotional disturbance," "wantonly," "reasonable," "serious physical injury," and "recklessness."

3.14.0 ASSAULT AND RELATED OFFENSES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of the offenses of assault, menacing, wanton endangerment and terroristic threatening.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.14.1 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of first degree assault are present.
- 3.14.2 The police cadet will define the terms "deadly weapon" and "dangerous instrument" and be able to distinguish between the two.
- 3.14.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of second degree assault are present.
- 3.14.4 The police cadet will define the terms "physical injury" and "serious physical injury" and be able to distinguish between the two.
- 3.14.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of assault in the third degree are present.
- 3.14.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of menacing are present.
- 3.14.7 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of first degree wanton endangerment are present.
- 3.14.8 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of second degree wanton endangerment are present.
- 3.14.9 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of terroristic threatening are present.

3.15.0 KIDNAPPING AND RELATED OFFENSES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, custodial interference and criminal coercion.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.15.1 The police cadet will define the terms "relative" and "restrain."
- 3.15.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of first degree unlawful imprisonment are present.
- 3.15.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of second degree unlawful imprisonment are present.
- 3.15.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of kidnapping are present.
- 3.15.5 The police cadet will identify the circumstances where kidnapping may be reduced from a capital offense to a class B felony.
- 3.15.6 Given a hypothetical situation where the elements of kidnapping are present, the police cadet will correctly identify the exemptions or defense which may mitigate the charge.
- 3.15.7 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of custodial interference are present.
- 3.15.8 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of criminal coercion are present.

3.16.0 SEXUAL OFFENSES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of rape, sodomy, sexual abuse and indecent exposure.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.16.1 The police cadet will define the terms "deviate sexual intercourse," "forcible compulsion," "marriage," "mentally defective," "mentally incapacitated," "physically helpless," "sexual contact," and "sexual intercourse."
- 3.16.2 The police cadet will identify those persons who are deemed incapable of consent.
- 3.16.3 The police cadet will determine when the defense of mistake as to the age of the victim may be legally acceptable.
- 3.16.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of rape in the first degree are present.
- 3.16.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of rape in the second degree are present.
- 3.16.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of rape in the third degree are present.
- 3.16.7 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of sodomy in the first degree are present.
- 3.16.8 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of sodomy in the second degree are present.
- 3.16.9 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of sodomy in the third degree are present.
- 3.16.10 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of sodomy in the fourth degree are present.
- 3.16.11 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of sexual abuse in the first degree are present.

- 3.16.12 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of sexual abuse in the second degree are present.
- 3.16.13 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of sexual abuse in the third degree are present.
- 3.16.14 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of sexual misconduct are present.
- 3.16.15 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of indecent exposure are present.

3.17.0 BURGLARY AND RELATED OFFENSES:

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of burglary, possession of burglar's tools and criminal trespass.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.17.1 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of burglary in the first degree are present.
- 3.17.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of burglary in the second degree are present.
- 3.17.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of burglary in the third degree are present.
- 3.17.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of possession of burglar's tools are present.
- 3.17.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of criminal trespass in the first degree are present.
- 3.17.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of criminal trespass in the second degree are present.
- 3.17.7 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of criminal trespass in the third degree are present.
- 3.17.8 The police cadet will define the terms "building," "dwelling," and "premises," as they relate to burglary and related offenses and be able to distinguish between the three.
- 3.17.9 The police cadet will define the term "night."
- 3.17.10 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when a person "enters or remains unlawfully" on premises.

3.18.0 CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of criminal mischief, criminal use of noxious substances, criminal possession of noxious substances, criminal littering and unlawfully posting advertisements.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.18.1 The police cadet will define the terms "litter" and "noxious substance."
- 3.18.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of criminal mischief in the first degree are present.
- 3.18.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of criminal mischief in the second degree are present.
- 3.18.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of criminal mischief in the third degree are present.
- 3.18.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of criminal use of noxious substance are present.
- 3.18.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of criminal possession of noxious substance are present.
- 3.18.7 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of criminal littering are present.
- 3.18.8 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of unlawfully posting advertisements are present.

3.19.0 ARSON

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of arson.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.19.1 The police cadet will define the term "building" as it relates to the offense of arson.
- 3.19.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of arson in the first degree are present.
- 3.19.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of arson in the second degree are present.
- 3.19.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of arson in the third degree are present.

3.20.0 THEFT AND RELATED OFFENSES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of the offenses of theft by unlawful taking or disposition, theft by deception, theft of property, theft of services, theft by failure to make required disposition of property, theft by extortion, theft of labor, unauthorized use of vehicles, receiving stolen property, and obscuring the identity of a machine.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.20.1 The police cadet will define the terms "deprive," "financial institution," movable property," "obtain," "property," "property of another," "receiving," and "services."
- 3.20.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of theft by unlawful taking or disposition are present.
- 3.20.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of theft by deception are present.
- 3.20.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of theft of property are present.
- 3.20.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of theft of services are present.
- 3.20.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of theft by failure to make required disposition of property are present.
- 3.20.7 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of theft by extortion are present.
- 3.20.8 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of theft of labor are present.
- 3.20.9 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of unauthorized use of vehicles are present.

- 3.20.10 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of receiving stolen property are present.
- 3.20.11 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of obscuring the identity of a machine are present.
- 3.20.12 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine if a defense to prosecution for theft exists.

3.21.0 ROBBERY

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of robbery in the first and second degrees.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.21.1 The police cadet will define the term "physical force."
- 3.21.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of robbery in the first degree are present.
- 3.21.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of robbery in the second degree are present.

3.22.0 FORGERY AND RELATED OFFENSES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of forgery, criminal possession of forged instruments, possession of forgery device, criminal simulation, and using slugs.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.22.1 The police cadet will define the terms "written instrument," "complete written instrument," "falsely alter," "falsely complete," "falsely make," "forged instrument," "coin machine," "slug," and "value of the slug."
- 3.22.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of forgery in the first degree are present.
- 3.22.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of forgery in the second degree are present.
- 3.22.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of forgery in the third degree are present.
- 3.22.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of criminal possession of a forged instrument in the first degree are present.
- 3.22.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of criminal possession of a forged instrument in the second degree are present.
- 3.22.7 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of criminal possession of a forged instrument in the third degree are present.
- 3.22.8 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of criminal possession of a forgery device are present.
- 3.22.9 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of criminal simulation are present.
- 3.22.10 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of using slugs in the first degree are present.

3.22.11 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of using slugs in the second degree are present.

3.23.0 BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL FRAUDS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of the offenses of deceptive business practices, false advertising, bait advertising, falsifying business records, defrauding secured creditors, defrauding judgment creditors, fraud in insolvency, issuing false financial statement, receiving deposits in failing financial institution, and misapplication of entrusted property.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.23.1 The police cadet will define the terms "adulterated," "business record," "enterprise," "fiduciary," and "mislabeled."
- 3.23.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of deceptive business practices are present.
- 3.23.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of false advertising are present.
- 3.23.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of bait advertising are present.
- 3.23.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of falsifying business records are present.
- 3.23.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of defrauding secured creditors are present.
- 3.23.7 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of defrauding judgment creditors are present.
- 3.23.8 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of fraud in insolvency are present.
- 3.23.9 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of issuing false financial statement are present.
- 3.23.10 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of receiving deposits in failing financial institution are present.

3.23.11 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of misapplication of entrusted property are present.

3.24.0 MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AFFECTING BUSINESSES,
OCCUPATIONS, AND PROFESSIONS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of the offenses of commercial bribery, receiving commercial bribe, sports bribery, receiving sports bribe, tampering with or rigging sports contest, and ticket scalping.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.24.1 The police cadet will define the terms "commercial bribery," "receiving commercial bribe," "sports bribery," "receiving sports bribe," "tampering with or rigging sports contest," and "ticket scalping."
- 3.24.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of commercial bribery are present.
- 3.24.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of receiving commercial bribe are present.
- 3.24.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of sports bribery are present.
- 3.24.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of receiving sports bribe are present.
- 3.24.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of tampering with or rigging sports contest are present.
- 3.24.7 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of ticket scalping are present.

3.25.0 OBSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of the offenses obstructing governmental operations, compounding a crime, falsely reporting an incident, impersonating a public servant, and tampering with public records.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.25.1 The police cadet will define the terms "governmental function," "public record," "public servant," and "benefit."
- 3.25.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of obstructing governmental operations are present.
- 3.25.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of compounding a crime are present.
- 3.25.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of falsely reporting an incident are present.
- 3.25.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of impersonating a public servant are present.
- 3.25.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of tampering with public records are present.

3.26.0 ESCAPE AND OTHER OFFENSES RELATED TO CUSTODY

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of escape, promoting contraband, bail jumping, resisting arrest, resisting order to stop motor vehicle and hindering prosecution.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.26.1 The police cadet will define the terms "contraband," "custody," "dangerous contraband," "detention facility," and "escape."
- 3.26.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of escape in the first degree are present.
- 3.26.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of escape in the second degree are present.
- 3.26.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of escape in the third degree are present.
- 3.26.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of promoting contraband in the first degree are present.
- 3.26.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of promoting contraband in the second degree are present.
- 3.26.7 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of bail jumping in the first degree are present.
- 3.26.8 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of bail jumping in the second degree are present.
- 3.26.9 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of resisting arrest are present.
- 3.26.10 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of resisting an order to stop a motor vehicle are present.

- 3.26.11 The police cadet will determine what circumstances exist when one person "renders assistance" to another.
- 3.26.12 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of hindering prosecution or apprehension in the first degree are present.
- 3.26.13 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of hindering prosecution or apprehension in the second degree are present.

3.27.0 BRIBERY AND CORRUPT INFLUENCES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of bribery of public servant, soliciting unlawful compensation and receiving unlawful compensation.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.27.1 The police cadet will define the terms "public servant" and "pecuniary benefit."
- 3.27.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of bribery of a public servant are present.
- 3.27.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of soliciting unlawful compensation are present.
- 3.27.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of receiving unlawful compensation are present.

3.28.0 ABUSE OF PUBLIC OFFICE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of official misconduct and misuse of confidential information.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.28.1 The police cadet will define the terms "public servant," and "benefit."
- 3.28.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of official misconduct in the first degree are present.
- 3.28.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of official misconduct in the second degree are present.
- 3.28.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of misuse of confidential information are present.

3.29.0 PERJURY AND RELATED OFFENSES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of perjury, false swearing, inconsistent statements, and unsworn falsification to authorities.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.29.1 The police cadet will define the terms "material false statement," "oath," "official proceeding," "required or authorized by law," "statement" and "public servant."
- 3.29.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of perjury in the first degree are present.
- 3.29.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of perjury in the second degree are present.
- 3.29.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of false swearing are present.
- 3.29.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of inconsistent statements are present.
- 3.29.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of unsworn falsification to authorities are present.

3.30.0 INTERFERENCE WITH JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of bribing a witness, bribe receiving by witness, intimidating a witness, tampering with a witness, bribing a juror, bribe receiving by a juror, intimidating a juror, jury tampering, tampering with physical evidence and simulating legal process.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.30.1 The police cadet will define the terms "juror," "physical evidence," "pecuniary benefit," and "official proceeding."
- 3.30.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of bribing a witness are present.
- 3.30.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of bribe receiving by witness are present.
- 3.30.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of intimidating a witness are present.
- 3.30.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of tampering with a witness are present.
- 3.30.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of bribing a juror are present.
- 3.30.7 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of bribe receiving by a juror are present.
- 3.30.8 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of intimidating a juror are present.
- 3.30.9 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of jury tampering are present.
- 3.30.10 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of tampering with physical evidence are present.

3.30.11 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of simulating legal process are present.

3.31.0 RIOT, DISORDERLY CONDUCT AND RELATED OFFENSES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of riot, inciting to riot, unlawful assembly, disorderly conduct, harassment, harassing communications, loitering, public intoxication, desecration of venerated objects, abuse of corpse, cruelty of animals, obstructing a highway and disrupting meetings or processions.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.31.1 The police cadet will define the terms "desecrate," "public," "public place," "transportation facility" and "riot."
- 3.31.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of riot in the first degree are present.
- 3.31.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of riot in the second degree are present.
- 3.31.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of inciting to riot are present.
- 3.31.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of unlawful assembly are present.
- 3.31.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of disorderly conduct are present.
- 3.31.7 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of harassment are present.
- 3.31.8 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of harassing communications are present.
- 3.31.9 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of loitering are present.
- 3.31.10 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of public intoxication are present.

- 3.31.11 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of desecration of venerated objects are present.
- 3.31.12 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of abuse of corpse are present.
- 3.31.13 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of cruelty to animals are present.
- 3.31.14 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of obstructing a highway or other public passage are present.
- 3.31.15 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of disrupting meetings or processions are present.

3.32.0 EAVESDROPPING AND RELATED OFFENSES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of the offenses of eavesdropping installing an eavesdropping device, possession of eavesdropping device, tampering with private communications, and divulging illegally obtained information.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.32.1 The trainee will define the term "eavesdrop."
- 3.32.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of eavesdropping are present.
- 3.32.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of installing eavesdropping device are present.
- 3.32.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of possession of eavesdropping device are present.
- 3.32.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of tampering with private communications are present.
- 3.32.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of divulging illegally obtained information are present.
- 3.32.7 The police cadet will define certain circumstances which may exist which are exceptions to the offense of eavesdropping.

3.33.0 OFFENSES RELATING TO FIREARMS AND WEAPONS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of carrying concealed weapon, defacing a firearm, possession of handgun by convicted felon; exceptions, and possession of defaced firearm.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.33.1 The police cadet will define the terms "deface," "firearm," and "handgun," as they relate to this chapter.
- 3.33.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of carrying concealed weapon are present.
- 3.33.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of defacing a firearm are present.
- 3.33.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of possession of handgun by convicted felon are present.
- 3.33.5 The police cadet will define the exceptions to the offense of possession of handgun by convicted felon.
- 3.33.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of possession of defaced firearm are present.

3.34.0 GAMBLING

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of promoting gambling, conspiracy to promote gambling, possession of gambling records, permitting gambling and possession of a gambling device.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.34.1 The police cadet will define the terms "advancing gambling activities," "bookmaking," "gambling," "gambling device," "lottery and gift enterprise," "player," "profiting from gambling activity," and "something of value."
- 3.24.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of promoting gambling in the first degree are present.
- 3.34.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of promoting gambling in the second degree are present.
- 3.34.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of conspiracy to promote gambling are present.
- 3.34.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of possession of gambling records in the first degree are present.
- 3.34.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of possession of gambling records in the second degree are present.
- 3.34.7 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of permitting gambling are present.
- 3.34.8 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of possession of a gambling device are present.

3.35.0 PROSTITUTION OFFENSES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of prostitution, promoting prostitution, and permitting prostitution.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.35.1 The police cadet will define the terms "advancing prostitution," "profiting from prostitution," and "sexual conduct," as defined in the Kentucky Revised Statutes.
- 3.35.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of prostitution are present.
- 3.35.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of promoting prostitution in the first degree are present.
- 3.35.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of promoting prostitution in the second degree are present.
- 3.35.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of promoting prostitution in the third degree are present.
- 3.35.6 The police cadet will define and explain the principle of corroboration as it relates to prostitution and promoting prostitution.
- 3.35.7 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of permitting prostitution are present.

3.36.0 FAMILY OFFENSES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of bigamy, incest, concealing birth of infant, abandonment of minor, nonsupport, endangering welfare of minor, unlawful transaction with a minor and endangering the welfare of an incompetent person.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.36.1 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of bigamy are present.
- 3.36.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of incest are present.
- 3.36.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of concealing birth of an infant are present.
- 3.36.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of abandonment of a minor are present.
- 3.36.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of nonsupport are present.
- 3.36.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of endangering the welfare of a minor are present.
- 3.36.7 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of unlawful transaction with a minor are present.
- 3.36.8 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of endangering the welfare of an incompetent person are present.

3.37.0 PORNOGRAPHY

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of the offenses of distribution of obscene matter, distribution of obscene matter to minors, using minors to distribute obscene material, advertising obscene material and promoting the sale of obscenity.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.37.1 The police cadet will define the terms "distribute," "matter," "obscene" and "sexual conduct."
- 3.37.2 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of distribution of obscene matter are present.
- 3.37.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of distribution of obscene matter to minors are present.
- 3.37.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of using minors to distribute obscene materials are present.
- 3.37.5 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of advertising obscene material are present.
- 3.37.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of promoting the sale of obscenity are present.
- 3.37.7 The police cadet will describe the use of a "general verdict" and "special verdict" in obscenity trials.

3.38.0 MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the elements of certain miscellaneous crimes including: possession of police radio, burning personal property to defraud insurer, failure to return rented motor vehicle, unauthorized use of credit cards, obscene phone calls, Sunday closing, minors to furnish identification to play pool, failure to disperse, using reptiles in religious ceremonies, and fireworks laws.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.38.1 The police cadet will identify those persons who may lawfully possess a radio system capable of receiving and transmitting police radio messages and the circumstances under which it may be used.
- 3.38.2 The police cadet will explain the authority of a peace officer to seize and hold for evidence illegally possessed police radio equipment.
- 3.38.3 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of burning personal property to defraud insurer (KRS 433.040) are present.
- 3.38.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of abandonment or failure to return rented motor vehicle (KRS 434.370) are present.
- 3.38.5 The police cadet will define the terms "cardholder," "credit card," and "participating party."
- 3.38.6 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of the various credit card crimes (434.560, 434.570, 434.580, 434.590, 434.630, 434.650, 434.660, 434.670, 434.680) are present.
- 3.38.7 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of the offense, working on Sunday (KRS 436.160) are present.
- 3.38.8 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of the offense, minor to furnish identification to play billiards or pool (KRS 436.320) are present.

- 3.38.9 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of the offense, failure to disperse (KRS 437.014) are present.
- 3.38.10 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of the offense, use of reptiles in religious services (KRS 437.060) are present.
- 3.38.11 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine when the elements of the various offenses involving illegal fireworks (KRS 437.095, 438.100, 438.110) are present.

3.39.0 LAWS OF ARREST

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand when and how to make a lawful arrest, what force may be used and the jurisdictional and pursuit limitations incident to an arrest.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.39.1 The police cadet will identify the limitations on private persons and peace officers in making an arrest.
- 3.39.2 The police cadet will determine the circumstances where a citation may be issued.
- 3.39.3 The police cadet will explain the notice requirement incident to effecting an arrest.
- 3.39.4 The police cadet will explain what constitutes an arrest.
- 3.39.5 The police cadet will explain the principle of necessary force.
- 3.39.6 The police cadet will explain the limitations of pursuit in effecting an arrest.
- 3.39.7 The police cadet will describe the jurisdictional limitations incident to arrest.
- 3.39.8 The police cadet will describe the right of a store owner or employee to detain for a shoplifting offense and a peace officer's authority to arrest without a warrant under these circumstances.
- 3.39.9 The police cadet will be able to distinguish "reasonable suspicion" from "probable cause" and to explain what reasonable suspicion permits a law enforcement officer to do.
- 3.39.10 The police cadet will explain the court's reasoning in the landmark case which resulted in the "Miranda warning" being necessary prior to questioning.
- 3.39.11 The police cadet will identify the necessary warnings which resulted from the Miranda decision.
- 3.39.12 The police cadet will describe the power of an officer to summon aid for the protection of prisoners.

3.39.13 The police cadet will explain the principle of "immunity from arrest" and give examples of persons and circumstances where the immunity applies.

3.40.0 SEARCH AND SEIZURE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will be able to identify, understand, and apply the principles, procedural requirements, constitutional law, statutory and case law relating to search and seizure.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.40.1 The police cadet will identify and explain the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- 3.40.2 The police cadet will describe "Exclusionary Rule" and the court's reason for establishing it.
- 3.40.3 The police cadet will explain what effect, if any, the federal exclusionary rule has had on Kentucky cases.
- 3.40.4 The police cadet will list the only means of search and seizure which are acceptable under the U.S. Constitution.
- 3.40.5 The police cadet will list at least three exceptions to the constitutional requirement of a search warrant.
- 3.40.6 The police cadet will explain and cite an example of the "plain view" doctrine.
- 3.40.7 The police cadet will describe at least three arrest situations that require the officer to have additional probable cause for a search without a search warrant.
- 3.40.8 Given a hypothetical list of evidentiary facts, the police cadet will be able to determine whether probable cause for a search without a warrant has been proven.
- 3.40.9 The police cadet will explain and cite an example of the "Carroll Doctrine."
- 3.40.10 The police cadet will show how "exigent circumstances" affects the exclusionary rule.
- 3.40.11 The police cadet will explain how "hot pursuit" affects the exclusionary rule.
- 3.40.12 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will be able to determine whether valid consent to search has been granted.

- 3.40.13 The police cadet will explain the conditions under which a search by a private person is made illegal by exclusionary rule.
- 3.40.14 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine whether a seizure is legal or illegal.
- 3.40.15 The police cadet will explain when consent to search may be terminated.
- 3.40.16 The police cadet will be able to define the limits of a search under the Chimel or "Wingspread" rule.
- 3.40.17 The police cadet will state the limitations on impoundment and search of a vehicle incident to an arrest under the Dawson vs. City of Danville case.
- 3.40.18 The police cadet will cite at least two examples of persons who are not in a position to object to a search of their premises.
- 3.40.19 The police cadet will describe the term "abandonment" and its effect upon the seizure of property.
- 3.40.20 The police cadet will identify and describe the landmark case permitting "stop and frisk."
- 3.40.21 The police cadet will list conditions which may permit a "stop and frisk."
- 3.40.22 The police cadet will describe the procedure for obtaining a search warrant.
- 3.40.23 The police cadet will describe what should be contained in an affidavit for a search warrant.
- 3.40.24 The police cadet will be able to explain the doctrine, that the "Fourth Amendment protects persons not property" and to identify the landmark case that sets out this philosophy.
- 3.40.25 The police cadet will determine who makes the determination of probable cause upon the issuance of a search warrant.
- 3.40.26 The police cadet will identify the meaning of "execution of a search warrant."

- 3.40.27 The police cadet will list at least five items which must be included in a lawful search warrant.
- 3.40.28 The police cadet will list four types of property that may be seized under the authority of a search warrant.
- 3.40.29 The police cadet will define the term "curtilage" and describe its significance.
- 3.40.30 The police cadet will explain the court's reasoning in the Schmerber case, concerning the taking of a blood sample from a hospitalized subject.
- 3.40.31 The police cadet will describe the "open fields" doctrine and explain how it affects the validity of a search.
- 3.40.32 The police cadet will describe the authority of a booking officer to search a prisoner.
- 3.40.33 The police cadet will explain the meaning of "harmless error."
- 3.40.34 The police cadet will explain the "fruits of the poisonous tree" doctrine and cite an example.
- 3.40.35 The police cadet will describe the degrees of proof necessary to:
- A. stop and frisk
 - B. obtain a search warrant
 - C. search a movable motor vehicle without a warrant
 - D. convict
- 3.40.36 The police cadet will explain the meaning of "habeas corpus" and tell how it is used.

3.41.0 PRISONERS' RIGHTS, LEGAL SHOWUP AND PRE-TRIAL
RELEASE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the prisoner rights guaranteed under the Kentucky laws and the U. S. Constitution; the requirements of a legal showup and the pre-trial release program in Kentucky

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.41.1 The police cadet will describe what a peace officer is required to do with an arrested person.
- 3.41.2 The police cadet will identify those instances where a peace officer is criminally or civilly liable for false imprisonment or unnecessary force.
- 3.41.3 The police cadet will describe at least three conditions which violate prisoner's rights.
- 3.41.4 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will list the necessary steps to follow in order to conduct a legal showup in a manner that would make the results admissible.
- 3.41.5 The police cadet will identify at least three procedures which should be avoided in a photographic identification.
- 3.41.6 The police cadet will identify at least three of the following technical methods for identifying suspects in an investigation.
 - A. field showup
 - B. headquarters showup
 - C. photo identification
 - D. identification kit
 - C. artist's conception
- 3.41.7 The police cadet will be able to determine those persons entitled to pre-trial release.
- 3.41.8 The police cadet will identify at least four methods of pre-trial release and give examples of each.
- 3.41.9 The police cadet will be able to explain what an arrested person shall be informed of pertaining to pre-trial release.

- 3.41.10 The police cadet will explain under what conditions terms of pre-trial release can be changed.
- 3.41.11 The police cadet will explain the procedures for posting the various kinds of bail.
- 3.41.12 The police cadet will explain the power of the court upon the failure of a defendant to appear and/or ~~failure to comply with the conditions of release.~~

3.42.0 COURT OF JUSTICE SYSTEM

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the uniform Court of Justice System.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.42.1 The police cadet will identify the four levels of courts in the Court of Justice System.
- 3.42.2 The police cadet will describe the jurisdictional limits of each of the four levels of courts.
- 3.42.3 The police cadet will determine the number of justices sitting on the Supreme Court of Kentucky and will identify the term of office and method of selection.
- 3.42.4 The police cadet will determine the number of judges sitting on the Court of Appeals of Kentucky and will identify the term of office and method of selection.
- 3.42.5 The police cadet will determine the number of judges sitting on the Circuit Courts of Kentucky and will identify the term of office and method of selection.
- 3.42.6 The police cadet will determine the number of judges sitting on the District Courts of Kentucky and will identify the term of office and method of selection.
- 3.42.7 The police cadet will explain the "right to one appeal" doctrine.
- 3.42.8 The police cadet will describe the functions of the Administrative Office of the Courts.
- 3.42.9 The police cadet will explain the unified prosecutorial system.
- 3.42.10 The police cadet will explain under what circumstances a person is entitled to a jury trial.

3.43.0 VENUE AND CHANGE OF VENUE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the rules and principles of venue.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

3.43.1 The police cadet will be able to define venue and give an example.

3.43.2 Given hypothetical situations, the police cadet will determine where the prosecution may be conducted.

3.43.3 The police cadet will describe what occurs when there is doubt as to where an offense was committed.

3.44.0 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 1.2.6

Learning Goal: The police cadet will have a working knowledge of the rules of criminal procedure.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.44.1 The police cadet will define a complaint.
- 3.44.2 The police cadet will define an information.
- 3.44.3 The police cadet will distinguish between a warrant and a summons.
- 3.44.4 The police cadet will explain the execution and service requirements of a warrant and a summons.
- 3.44.5 The police cadet will explain the functions of the Grand Jury.
- 3.44.6 The police cadet will explain the procedural steps from arrest to indictment in a felony case.
- 3.44.7 The police cadet will explain what degree of proof is required at a preliminary hearing.
- 3.44.8 The police cadet will explain what takes place at an arraignment.
- 3.44.9 The police cadet will determine what pleas may be entered by a defendant at the arraignment.
- 3.44.10 The police cadet will explain what occurs if a defendant refuses to enter a plea at an arraignment.
- 3.44.11 The police cadet will identify the number of jurors necessary in a criminal trial in circuit court and how many are required to return a guilty verdict, as contrasted to a civil case.
- 3.44.12 The police cadet will explain the principle of "jeopardy" and determine when it attaches.
- 3.44.13 The police cadet will explain the procedures for selecting jurors for felony and misdemeanor cases.
- 3.44.14 The police cadet will list the order of proceeding in a criminal trial.

- 3.44.15 The police cadet will explain the "rule on witnesses."
- 3.44.16 The police cadet will explain the purpose of an "avowal."
- 3.44.17 The police cadet will explain what happens in the event a jury is unable to reach a verdict.

3.45.0 RULES OF EVIDENCE .

Learning Goal: The police cadet will have a working knowledge of evidence and the purpose it serves in court.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.45.1 The police cadet will be able to distinguish between relevant and material evidence.
- 3.45.2 The police cadet will explain the meaning of the Sixth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.
- 3.45.3 The police cadet will identify the function of a subpoena and subpoena duces tecum.
- 3.45.4 The police cadet will be able to state when leading questions may or may not be used.
- 3.45.5 The police cadet will be able to relate the basic qualifications of an expert witness.
- 3.45.6 The police cadet will be able to state what is necessary to claim the right to "refresh his recollection" as a witness.
- ~~3.45.7 The police cadet will explain the methods of attacking the credibility of a witness.~~
- 3.45.8 The police cadet will explain the methods of impeaching a witness.
- 3.45.9 The police cadet will describe the circumstances under which prior conviction of a crime may be introduced into evidence.
- 3.45.10 The police cadet will explain the principle of "privileged communication."
- 3.45.11 The police cadet will state at least four instances where privileged communications apply.
- 3.45.12 The police cadet will explain under what circumstances a defendant in a criminal case may not claim the Fifth Amendment privilege.
- 3.45.13 The police cadet will be able to relate under what circumstances a police informer may be wired for sound.

- 3.45.14 The police cadet will relate at least five tests for the voluntariness of confessions.
- 3.45.15 The police cadet will describe circumstances where the Miranda warning is not required.
- 3.45.16 The police cadet will explain what constitutes "hearsay" evidence and cite an example.
- 3.45.17 Given a hypothetical situation, the police cadet will correctly determine whether the evidence was hearsay.
- 3.45.18 The police cadet will list five exceptions to the hearsay rule.
- 3.45.19 The police cadet will explain what is meant by rebuttable and conclusive presumptions and give examples of each.
- 3.45.20 The police cadet will explain "judicial notice" and give an example.
- 3.45.21 The police cadet will explain the doctrine of preservation of integrity of evidence.
- 3.45.22 The police cadet will be able to distinguish between direct and circumstantial evidence and give examples of each.
- 3.45.23 The police cadet will be able to explain the requirements relating to evidence incident to testimony of an accomplice.
- 3.45.24 The police cadet will explain the principle of "corpus delicti" as it relates to evidence.
- 3.45.25 The police cadet will explain the extent to which a defense counsel may examine the case of the prosecution.

3.46.0 POST-CONVICTION REMEDIES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand punishment and other alternatives which may be imposed upon conviction of a criminal offense.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.46.1 The police cadet will define the maximum and minimum fines for each degree of felony, misdemeanor and violation for both corporations and individuals.
- 3.46.2 The police cadet will describe the limitations on the court to imprison for failure to pay a fine.
- 3.46.3 The police cadet will explain the presentence procedure for felony conviction.
- 3.46.4 The police cadet will explain the "persistent felony offender" sentencing.
- 3.46.5 The police cadet will explain what effect the use of firearms in committing a crime has on the length of a sentence.
- 3.46.6 The police cadet will explain what effect the use of firearms in committing a crime has on probation or conditional release.
- 3.46.7 The police cadet will describe the judicial alternatives which may be used in juvenile court for sentencing juveniles.
- 3.46.8 The police cadet will explain what the court shall consider prior to imprisonment.
- 3.46.9 The police cadet will distinguish between probation, conditional discharge, shock probation and parole.
- 3.46.10 The police cadet will describe the circumstances under which a person on probation or conditional discharge may be arrested for a violation of the conditions of his probation or conditional discharge.

3.46.X COMPENSATION FOR CRIME VICTIMS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will have a working knowledge of the function and purpose of KRS Chapter 426, Compensation of Crime Victims.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

3.46.1X The police cadet will state the purpose of KRS Chapter 426.

3.46.2X The police cadet will state who may apply for and receive compensation from the Kentucky Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

3.47.0 ESCAPES, FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE AND EXTRADITION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the provisions of Kentucky law relating to escapes, fugitives and extradition proceedings.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.47.1 The police cadet will determine who issues an arrest warrant for escapees from a penitentiary.
- 3.47.2 The police cadet will describe the penalty which may be imposed upon an officer for failure to obey a warrant of arrest for a fugitive.
- 3.47.3 The police cadet will describe the liability of an officer for permitting the escape of a prisoner in custody.
- 3.47.4 The police cadet will identify the classification of crimes for which extradition may be sought.
- 3.47.5 The police cadet will define under what circumstances a peace officer may arrest a person accused of having committed a crime in another state.

3.48.0 JUVENILE LAW AND PROCEDURE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the basics of juvenile laws and procedures.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.48.1 The police cadet will explain the purpose of the "Juvenile Court Law."
- 3.48.2 The police cadet will identify the scope of the authority of the Juvenile Court. This identification will include the age requirement and at least two of the circumstances under which a juvenile comes within the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.
- 3.48.3 The police cadet will identify the circumstances under which an officer may take a juvenile into custody.
- 3.48.4 The police cadet will identify the advisability relating to the advisement of a juvenile taken into custody of his/her constitutional rights.
- 3.48.5 The police cadet will identify at least 75% of the procedural alternatives open to an officer upon taking a juvenile into custody.
- 3.48.6 The police cadet will identify each of the juvenile's rights regarding parent notification(s) and telephone call(s) upon being placed in detention.
- 3.48.7 The police cadet will identify the requirements pertaining to the segregation of juveniles from other prisoners.
- 3.48.8 The police cadet will outline a typical juvenile case from detention through the juvenile court hearing.
- 3.48.9 Given a work picture or audio-visual presentation depicting an officer taking an injured or sick juvenile into custody, the police cadet will identify his/her agency's procedures for securing medical aid for the juvenile.
- 3.48.10

3.49.0 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CHILD ABUSE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will identify the laws, investigating methods and techniques as they apply to each specific stage of delinquency and child abuse.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 3.49.1 The police cadet will be able to list five major juvenile crime problems that currently exist in Kentucky.
- 3.49.2 The police cadet will be able to identify the elements of the charge applicable to juveniles.
- 3.49.3 The police cadet will be able to explain the jurisdiction of juvenile court and circuit court in delinquency cases.
- 3.49.4 The police cadet will be able to list and explain investigative techniques and methods listed in comprehensive investigations of child abuse.
- 3.49.5 The police cadet will understand the laws relating to child abuse reporting, the legal definition of child abuse and child abuse offender.
- 3.49.6 The police cadet will be able to identify the various types and kinds of medical evidence used in prosecution of specific child abuse and sexual abuse cases.
- 3.49.7 The police cadet will be able to list and explain the functions of various referral agencies available to him regarding delinquency and child abuse cases.

4.0 THE POLICE PATROL FUNCTION

4.0 THE POLICE PATROL FUNCTION

- 4.1 Note Taking
- 4.2 Report Writing
- 4.3 Patrol Concepts
- 4.4 Observation Techniques
- 4.5 Preparation for Patrol
- 4.6 Vehicle Inspection
- 4.7 Radio Communications Procedures
- 4.8 NCIC and LINK Computer Systems
- 4.9 Crime Prevention
- 4.10 Patrol Techniques
- 4.11 Field Interviews
- 4.12 Vehicle Pullover Techniques
- 4.13 Traffic Stop Field Problems
- 4.13X Roadblocks
- 4.14 Felony/High Risk Pullover Field Problem
- 4.15 Vehicle Search Techniques
- 4.16 Prisoner Transportation
- 4.17 Tactical Considerations/Crimes-in-Progress
- 4.18 Burglary-in-Progress Calls
- 4.19 Building Area Search
- 4.20 Robbery-in-Progress Calls
- 4.21 Suspicious Persons
- 4.22 Handling Disputes
- 4.23 Family Disputes
- 4.24 Dealing with the Intoxicated Person

- 4.25 Handling Dead Bodies
- 4.26 Handling the Mentally Ill
- 4.27 Missing Persons
- 4.28 Handling Unusual Occurrences
- 4.29 Fire Calls
- 4.30 Recognizing Explosives and Bomb Threats
- 4.31 Handling Animals
- 4.32 Agency Referral
- 4.33 Crowd Control
- 4.34 Counter-Sniper Techniques

4.0 THE POLICE PATROL FUNCTION

FUNCTIONAL AREA: The police cadet will possess the knowledge and skills required of an officer in safely and effectively accomplishing this patrol function.

The following Performance Objective(s) are directed to this Functional Area:

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

4.1.0 NOTE TAKING

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the note taking process and how to take effective notes.

4.1.1 The police cadet will identify at least three of the following uses of his/her field notes:

- A. Basis for writing reports
- B. Reference for further investigation
- C. Admission as evidence
- D. Subject to scrutiny of court

4.1.2 The police cadet will identify the types of information that should be entered into the field officer's notebook.

The identification will minimally include names of suspect, victims, witnesses, and at least three of the following:

- A. Date and time of occurrence
- B. Report or file number
- C. Location
- D. Circumstances of crime or incident
- E. Any other information necessary to complete reports

4.1.3 Given various word pictures or audio-visual presentations, the police cadet will properly utilize his/her notebook by neatly and accurately recording all necessary information in a specified format.

4.2.0 REPORT WRITING

Learning Goal: The police cadet will have a basic understanding of report writing and be able to write clear and concise reports for a police agency.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.2.1 The police cadet will identify at least four of the following uses of police reports:
- A. Record facts into a permanent record
 - B. Provide coordination of follow-up activities
 - C. Provide investigative leads
 - D. Provide a source for officer evaluation
 - E. Provide statistical data
 - F. Provide reference material
- 4.2.2 The police cadet will list at least four of the following as qualities of a good report:
- A. Accuracy
 - B. Briefness
 - C. Completeness
 - D. Clarity
 - E. Legibility
 - F. Objectivity
- 4.2.3 The police cadet will identify at least six of the following questions as those that should be answered by a complete report:
- A. What
 - B. Who
 - C. When
 - D. Where
 - E. How
 - F. Why
 - G. How many
- 4.2.4 Given a series of word pictures or audio-visual presentations, the police cadet will organize or write this data in an appropriate report format.
- This will be accomplished by:
- A. Organizing the facts in a chronological order
 - B. Relating the facts in appropriate sentence form
 - C. Eliminating unnecessary information

4.2.5

Given a series of word pictures or audio-visual presentations, the police cadet will complete at least three primary reports utilized by his/her agency so that they follow the following rules of a good report:

- A. Concise
- B. Clear
- C. Complete
- D. Legible
- E. Gramatically and structurally correct

4.3.0 PATROL CONCEPTS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will identify the types and methods of patrol.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

4.3.1 The police cadet will identify at least three of the following basic preventive patrol methods utilized by officers:

- A. Frequent checks of business premises
- B. Frequent checks of suspicious persons
- C. Fluctuating patrol patterns
- D. Maintenance of visibility

4.3.2 The police cadet will define the concept of "selective enforcement."

The definition will minimally include the following points:

- A. It is generally directed to specific violations or circumstances
- B. Can be based upon geographical considerations

4.3.3 The police cadet will identify at least four of the following as factors that determine the size of the beat and shift assignment of personnel:

- A. The type of police patrol utilized (foot vs. motorized)
- B. Type of area
- C. Type of criminal activity
- D. Frequency of crime
- E. Personnel available
- F. Frequency of calls for service

4.3.4 The police cadet will identify at least three of the following as advantages of "foot patrol" over "motorized patrol."

This identification will minimally include:

- A. Increased personal contact between police and citizen
- B. Increased observation ability
- C. Increased ability to gather information
- D. Less conspicuousness

4.3.5

The police cadet will identify at least three of the following as advantages of "motorized patrol" over "foot patrol:"

- A. Increased speed and mobility
- B. Increased conspicuousness
- C. Increased availability of additional equipment
- D. Increased transportation capability

4.4.0 OBSERVATION TECHNIQUES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand and practice basic observation skills.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.4.1 The police cadet will identify at least four of the following as factors which affect perception by an individual:
- A. Past experiences
 - B. Maturity
 - C. Mental condition
 - D. Emotional involvement
 - E. Physical condition
 - F. Environmental conditions present
- 4.4.2 The police cadet will explain how the perceptions of others and information resulting therefrom may affect law enforcement activity.
- 4.4.3 The police cadet will identify at least two means by which he/she can improve his/her skills of observation and perception.
- 4.4.4 Given a simulated situation wherein the student observes a scene and/or activity for a period of time specified by the school, the police cadet will describe the scene and activity with at least 75% accuracy.

4.5.0 PREPARATION FOR PATROL

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the factors, duties, situations, and decision-making criteria an officer must consider relative to a patrol beat.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S)

4.5.1 The police cadet will identify at least three of the following as duties a field officer must perform in order to properly prepare for a normal patrol shift.

- A. Being properly uniformed and equipped
- B. Gathering information through crime reports and briefings
- C. Gathering needed materials, i.e., report forms, citation books, etc.
- D. Obtaining and checking equipment, i.e., shotgun, vehicle, etc.

4.5.2 The police cadet will identify at least four of the following as criteria an officer should consider when determining his/her patrol route for covering the beat area:

- A. Make-up of beat area
- B. Location of police hazards
- C. Population distribution
- D. Selective enforcement
- E. Recent crime activity
- F. Geographic consideration

4.5.3 The police cadet will identify the following locations and/or situations which normally exist in a "beat area" and warrant frequent checks on the part of an officer:

- A. Those that are likely to produce a breach of the peace or criminal act
- B. Those that are hazardous to the public safety

4.5.4 The police cadet will identify the factors to be considered in the familiarization of an assigned beat area.

These will minimally include:

- A. Traffic flow
- B. Special events

- C. Hospitals
- D. Crime patterns
- E. Geography
- F. Attractive nuisances
- G. Police hazards

4.6.0 VEHICLE INSPECTION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will demonstrate the need and requirements for vehicle inspection prior to patrol.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.6.1 Prior to performing a preshift inventory, the police cadet will satisfactorily verbally identify at least two of the following main objectives of a vehicle inspection and maintenance program:
- A. Prevention of accidents
 - B. Promotion of operational efficiency
 - C. Reduction of maintenance and repair costs
- 4.6.2 The police cadet will satisfactorily perform a pre-shift inventory and mechanical inspection of a police vehicle.

4.7.0 RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PROCEDURES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will know how to correctly use the police radio.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.7.1 The police cadet will explain the purpose of ten-signals.
- 4.7.2 The police cadet will identify at least four Rules and Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission as they apply to radio transmissions.
- 4.7.3 The police cadet will explain the proper sequences for describing persons and vehicles over the police radio.
- 4.7.4 The police cadet will properly identify all of the letters of the alphabet with their prescribed standard law enforcement phonetic.
- 4.7.5 The police cadet will be able to satisfactorily demonstrate proper voice and microphone techniques when using the police radio.

4.8.0 NCIC AND LINK COMPUTER SYSTEMS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will have a working understanding of the uses for National Crime Information Center and the Kentucky Computer Systems, and how to implement them.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.8.1 The police cadet will satisfactorily identify the various files in both LINK and NCIC Systems.
- 4.8.2 The police cadet will satisfactorily interpret the primary differences between a LINK hit and a NCIC hit.
- 4.8.3 The police cadet will properly identify the minimum data required for computer inquiry into each NCIC file (with at least 75% accuracy).
- 4.8.4 The police cadet will properly identify the minimum data required for both in-state and out-of-state motor vehicle registration inquiries (with at least 75% accuracy).
- 4.8.5 The police cadet will explain why a LINK and/or a NCIC hit does NOT necessarily constitute probable cause for an arrest.

4.9.0 CRIME PREVENTION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the concepts of crime prevention.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

4.9.1 The police cadet will define crime prevention.

4.9.2 The police cadet will explain the police-citizen cooperation role in the prevention of crime.

4.9.3 Given various word pictures of possible but preventable crimes, the police cadet will explain the role that opportunity reduction plays in crime prevention.

4.9.4 The police cadet will identify at least six of the following crime prevention programs and explain their operation:

- A. Operation Identification
- B. Operation Neighborhood Alert
- C. Operation Home Security
- D. Operation Business Security
- E. Operation Crime Report
- F. Operation Lock-it-and Pocket-the-Key
- G. Operation Fraud Control
- H. Operation Personal Security

4.9.5 The police cadet will describe at least two of the prime operating points of at least three of the following types of security locking devices which may be recommended in a residential security survey:

- A. Key-in-knob lock
- B. Dead bolt (double and single)
- C. Mortise lock
- D. Rim lock
- E. Padlock

4.9.6 The police cadet will describe two or more negative factors about at least three of the following security hazards in a residential structure and how they can be prevented.

- A. Doors (hollow core and solid)
- B. Sliding glass doors
- C. Various types of windows
- D. Lighting
- E. Landscaping

- 4.9.7 Given word pictures or a set of photographs or drawings of a residence with numerous security hazards, the police cadet will identify at least 75% of the hazards and recommend appropriate security hardware or preventative action.
- 4.9.8 The police cadet will describe what basic steps will be necessary for him/her to properly assess a crime problem or potential crime problem.

4.10.0 PATROL TECHNIQUES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the basic methods of patrol and their purpose.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.10.1 The police cadet will identify the following two types of problem area patrol:
- A. Preventative
 - B. Apprehensive patrol
- 4.10.2 The police cadet will identify at least three patrol techniques that increase the possibility of crime detection.
- 4.10.3 The police cadet will identify the following advantages of an officer patrolling at a reduced rate of speed.
- A. Increased physical sense acuity
 - B. Increased reaction ability
 - C. Increased visibility as a crime prevention measure
- 4.10.4 The police cadet will diagram the following three basic patrol patterns:
- A. Circular
 - B. Double back
 - C. Random
- 4.10.5 The police cadet will identify at least four of the following as physical signs that an officer on a burglary call should be looking for first:
- A. Broken windows
 - B. Open doors
 - C. Pry marks around locks
 - D. Suspicious vehicles
 - E. Persons on foot
 - F. Lights off that are normally on
 - G. Unusual sounds
 - H. Access to roof

4.11.0 FIELD INTERVIEWS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will demonstrate positive interviewing techniques in field situations and understand the proper patrol techniques relative to pedestrian approach.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.11.1 The police cadet will identify why an officer should approach pedestrian suspects on foot.
- 4.11.2 The police cadet will identify the positions one or two officers can take while interviewing one or more suspicious persons so that the officers are least subject to attack while preserving the practicality of the interview.
- 4.11.3 Given a practical exercise requirement, the police cadet will, in a vehicle, demonstrate, as measured by a Bureau of Training approved, predesignated rating form, safe and effective tactics for approaching pedestrian suspects.

The demonstration will minimally include:
 - A. Approaching pedestrian suspect(s) traveling in the same direction as the patrol unit and on the same side of the street.
 - B. Approaching pedestrian suspect(s) traveling in the opposite direction as the patrol unit and on the same side of the street
 - C. Approaching pedestrian suspect(s) traveling in the same direction as the patrol unit and on the opposite side of the street
 - D. Approaching pedestrian suspect(s) traveling in the opposite direction as the patrol unit and on the opposite side of the street
- 4.11.4 Given a practical exercise requiring a waiver of rights by an interviewee, the police cadet will inform the person of his constitutional rights and will take the appropriate further action dictated by that person's response.
- 4.11.5 Given a practical exercise depicting person(s) acting suspiciously, the police cadet will safely approach, contact, interview, and commence interrogation methods after admonishments of the suspect's Miranda rights and make the proper disposition of the person. Satisfactory performance will be determined on a Bureau of Training approved, predesignated rating form.

- 4.11.6 The police cadet will identify the acceptability of various types of personal identification during a vehicle stop.
- 4.11.7 The police cadet will identify the importance of always having a subject's hands in full view.

4.12.0 VEHICLE PULLOVER TECHNIQUES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the basic techniques in all forms of vehicle stops.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.12.1 The police cadet will identify and explain three types of vehicle stops:
 - A. Traffic violations
 - B. Investigative
 - C. Felony and high risk stops
- 4.12.2 The police cadet will identify at least three of the following elements as those to be considered when selecting the proper location to effect the "stop" of a vehicle:
 - A. A location presenting as little traffic hazard as possible
 - B. A location presenting as few escape routes as possible
 - C. A location presenting as little population as possible
 - D. A location presenting as much light as possible
- 4.12.3 The police cadet will identify at least two advantages in noting and recording the license number and description of the vehicle an officer is about to stop.
- 4.12.4 The police cadet will identify the following potential hazards in failing to closely watch the movements of occupants in a vehicle an officer is about to stop, is in the act or stopping, or has already stopped:
 - A. Attack from suspects
 - B. Destruction or concealment of evidence
 - C. Escape of occupants
- 4.12.5 The police cadet will identify at least two techniques for gaining the attention of the driver of the vehicle which he/she intends to stop.
- 4.12.6 The police cadet will identify that the proper distance from which the stop of another vehicle should be initiated is:
 - A. That distance which is not so great as to encourage the other driver to attempt escape, but

- B. That distance which is not so close as to present a hazard due to erratic actions by the other driver

4.12.7 The police cadet will identify the following proper uses of the spotlight in a pullover and approach situation:

- A. Not blinding the driver of the other vehicle while that vehicle is in motion
- B. Illuminating the interior of the other vehicle after it has stopped
- C. Focusing on side and rear view mirrors in order to blind occupants to officers' approach

4.12.8 The police cadet will correctly identify at least two advantages and two disadvantages of allowing an individual to exit his/her vehicle during a vehicle stop.

4.12.9 The police cadet will identify at least one area which affords the most protection for the officer from passing traffic while he/she is conducting a vehicle stop.

4.12.10 The police cadet will describe the proper positioning of the police vehicle upon effecting a vehicle stop.

The description will minimally include:

- A. Distances based upon nature of stop
- B. Creation of a "safety corridor" for both the officer(s) and vehicle occupant(s)

4.12.11 The police cadet will explain why he/she is responsible for the safety of the occupant(s) of a vehicle he/she has stopped.

4.12.12 The police cadet will identify the basic principles of a felony vehicle stop.

4.12.13 The police cadet will list in proper sequence the safety techniques to be employed while making a felony vehicle stop.

4.12.14 The police cadet will identify the basic principles of an investigation stop.

4.12.15 The police cadet will identify the basic principles of a traffic violation stop.

4.12.16 The police cadet will identify the basic legal considerations in making an investigation stop.

4.12.17 The police cadet will identify the differences in techniques between misdemeanor vehicle stops and felony vehicle stops.

4.12.18 The police cadet will identify the tactics that should be employed in safely stopping and approaching at least three of the following vehicles:

- A. Motorcycles
- B. Campers and vans
- C. Buses
- D. Semi-trucks

4.12.19 The police cadet will identify the following hazards to an officer when approaching a stopped vehicle on foot:

- A. The threat of attack by the occupant(s) of the vehicle
- B. The danger of being hit by passing traffic

4.13.0 TRAFFIC STOP FIELD PROBLEMS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will demonstrate a night-time and a day-time traffic stop.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.13.1 Given a night-time practical exercise involving stopping a vehicle for a traffic violation, the police cadet will demonstrate the following proper uses of the spotlight in a pullover and approach situation:
- A. Not blinding the driver of the other vehicle while that vehicle is in motion
 - B. Illuminating the interior of the other vehicle after it has stopped
 - C. Focusing on side and rear view mirrors in order to blind occupant(s) to officer's approach
- 4.13.2 Given a night-time practical exercise involving stopping a vehicle for a traffic violation, the police cadet will properly use his/her flashlight to observe vehicle occupant(s), identification and citation.

4.13X ROADBLOCKS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will be able to safely and effectively execute the recommended roadblocks for traffic control, routine law enforcement and pursuit situations.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.13X.1 The police cadet will identify a minimum of three purposes for the use of roadblocks.
- 4.13X.2 The police cadet will cite his legal authority to perform such roadblocks and legal liability for improperly placed roadblocks.
- 4.13X.3 The police cadet will demonstrate on two and four lane highways one of the recommended roadblocks by directing the positioning of all participating police units.
- 4.13X.4 The police cadet will diagram the positions and explain the functions of each participant in at least two of the recommended roadblocks. These could be chosen from the following:
 - A. Fixed roadblocks on simulated two or four lane highways
 - B. Circle system roadblock
 - C. Rolling roadblock
 - D. One car fixed roadblock

4.14.0 FELONY/HIGH RISK PULLOVER FIELD PROBLEM

Learning Goal: The police cadet will demonstrate how to do a felony vehicle pullover.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.14.1 Given practical exercises involving the stopping of a vehicle containing felony suspect(s), the police cadet will, as measured on a Bureau of Training approved, predesigned rating form, safely stop the vehicle, remove and place the occupant(s) in a position of disadvantage without the officer(s) being placed in a position that would be inherently dangerous.
- 4.14.2 The police cadet will explain the principles of a safe and effective search of a vehicle.
- This will minimally include:
- A. A systematic method of search
 - B. Proper removal and control of occupants
- 4.14.3 The police cadet will conduct a safe and effective search of a vehicle, as determined on a Bureau of Training approved, predesigned rating form.

4.15.0 VEHICLE SEARCH TECHNIQUES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will conduct a safe and effective search of a vehicle.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.15.1 The police cadet will satisfactorily explain when a vehicle search is legally authorized.
- 4.15.2 The police cadet will explain the principles of a safe and effective search of a vehicle.

This will minimally include:

- A. A systematic and thorough method of search
- B. Proper removal and control of occupants

- 4.15.3 The police cadet will satisfactorily conduct a safe and effective search of a vehicle.

4.16.0 PRISONER TRANSPORTATION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the proper method of transporting prisoners.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.16.1 Given a practical situation, the police cadet will safely transport single and multiple prisoners while both working alone, and with a partner meeting all criteria of safety and security.

4.17.0 TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS/CRIMES-IN-PROGRESS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the tactical considerations relative to crimes-in-progress.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.17.1 The police cadet will identify at least three of the following basic alternative choices from which an officer may choose his/her method of responding to a crime-in-progress and identify one example which would apply to each alternative:
- A. Proceed directly to scene as quickly and silently as possible
 - B. Proceed directly to scene utilizing "code 3"
 - C. Proceed to the location most likely to intercept fleeing suspects
 - D. Proceed to scene and coordinate arrival and/or deployment with other units
- 4.17.2 The police cadet will identify at least four of the following criteria as those to be considered when determining the method to be utilized in responding to crimes-in-progress:
- A. Distance to location
 - B. Availability of assisting units
 - C. Nature of crime
 - D. Time lag
 - E. Geographic environment (street configuration, freeway ramps, etc.)
 - F. Agency policy
- 4.17.3 The police cadet will identify at least four of the following criteria upon which an officer should base his/her selection of response route:
- A. Distance to location
 - B. Traffic situation
 - C. Time of day
 - D. Condition of route
 - E. Best direction from which to approach
 - F. Criticality of situation
- 4.17.4 The police cadet will identify the following "tactical" responsibilities of the "handling" unit responding to a crime-in-progress:
- A. Formulation of a flexible plan
 - B. Coordination of other units

4.18.0 BURGLARY-IN-PROGRESS CALLS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the tactical considerations to be made while responding to burglary-in-progress calls.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

4.18.1 The police cadet will identify at least five of the following "tactical" considerations as being those to be made in response to a burglary-in-progress:

- A. Quiet approach
- B. Containment of the scene
- C. Exterior search of scene
- D. Protected entry and interior search of location
- E. Apprehension of suspect(s)
- F. Securing the scene

4.19.0 BUILDING AREA SEARCH

Learning Goal: The police cadet will know how to effectively search a building and an open space area.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.19.1 The police cadet will identify at least three of the following elements of a safe and effective search of a building for a suspect:
 - A. Containment of the building
 - B. Safe searching techniques
 - C. Search techniques in multi-story buildings
 - D. Securing areas already searched
- 4.19.2 The police cadet will identify at least three of the following elements of a safe and effective search of an area for a suspect:
 - A. Containment of total area
 - B. Containment of areas already searched
 - C. Utilization of systematic method
 - D. Safe searching techniques
- 4.19.3 The police cadet will satisfactorily search a building and/or dwelling in a simulated situation.

4.20.0 ROBBERY-IN-PROGRESS CALLS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the tactical considerations while responding to robbery-in-progress calls.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

4.20.1 The police cadet will identify at least four of the following "tactical" considerations as being those to be made in response to a robbery-in-progress:

- A. Determination of response method
- B. Plan for deployment upon arrival at scene
- C. Protected entry into location
- D. Apprehension of suspect(s)
- E. Initiation of crime broadcasts

4.21.0 SUSPICIOUS PERSONS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the basic elements involved in handling prowler calls in the investigation of suspicious persons.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.21.1 The police cadet will identify at least four of the following common procedures to be followed in responding to a prowler call:
- A. Coordination of responding units
 - B. Utilization of a quiet and possibly "blacked out" approach
 - C. Containment of the area
 - D. Contact with informant to verify and obtain description
 - E. Controlled search of area or location
 - F. Inspection for tell-tale signs, footprints, barking dogs, etc.
 - G. Locate "warm" vehicles
- 4.21.2 The police cadet will identify the hazards of, and methods to avoid, making at least two of the following tell-tale "police noises":
- A. Vehicle noises
 - B. Police radio noises
 - C. Key and whistle noises
- 4.21.3 The police cadet will identify the following reactions as those a field officer should exhibit when encountering a plainclothes officer in the field:
- A. No display of reaction until presence acknowledged by the plainclothes officer
 - B. In the absence of acknowledgement, reaction should be identical to the treatment of any other citizen
- 4.21.4 The police cadet will, with at least 75% accuracy, identify those variables which must be considered in making the following determinations when confronted with a suspicious appearing person who is on foot:
- A. Whether or not to stop the person
 - B. When to stop the person
 - C. Where to stop the person
 - D. Method to utilize in stopping the person

4.22.0 HANDLING DISPUTES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand how to handle disputes of various types.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.22.1 The police cadet will identify the following tasks as being an officer's basic responsibilities at the scene of a dispute:

- A. Keep the peace
- B. Determine if a crime has been committed
- C. Provide safety to individuals and property
- D. Attempt to find solutions to the problem

- 4.22.3 Given various word pictures or audio-visual presentations depicting criminal violations and torts, the police cadet will identify at least 75% of those containing torts.

These situations will include those that the police cadet is likely to encounter upon field assignment by his/her agency.

4.23.0 FAMILY DISPUTES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will handle family disputes with a positive effect.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.23.1 The police cadet will identify the inherent dangers to an officer entering the home of a family involved in a dispute.
- 4.23.2 The police cadet will identify at least two advantages and at least two disadvantages of separating parties to a family dispute and gathering information from them individually.
- 4.23.3 Given a practical exercise(s), the police cadet will handle a family dispute situation meeting all criteria of safety, effectiveness, legality, and reasonableness as indicated on a Bureau of Training approved, pre-designated rating form.

4.24.0 DEALING WITH THE INTOXICATED PERSON

Learning Goal: The police cadet will be able to recognize and effectively handle a person under the influence of alcohol.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.24.1 The police cadet will identify the physical traits of a person under the influence of alcohol. These should include:
1. Odor
 2. Eye appearance
 3. Balance affected
 4. Motor skills affected
- 4.24.2 The police cadet will identify the symptoms of alcoholism with 75% accuracy. This may include:
- A. Gulping drinks
 - B. Memory blackouts
 - C. Unconsciousness
 - D. Drink before or after emotional upsets
 - E. Character deterioration
 - F. Drinking a daily necessity
 - G. Drinking without control
 - H. Allows alcohol to interfere with health, interpersonal relationships and economic functioning
- 4.24.3 The police cadet will explain the processes and rate of alcohol oxidation and excretion from the body.
- 4.24.4 The police cadet will explain, with 75% accuracy the effects of alcohol on the various areas of the human brain. These areas should include:
- A. Frontal lobe
 - B. Parietal lobe
 - C. Occipital lobe
 - D. Cerebellum
 - E. Medulla
- 4.24.5 The police cadet will list three informal actions in handling alcoholics that are considered self defeating.
- A. Sending or taking inebriate home
 - B. Calling family members
 - C. Placing in a mission

4.24.6 The police cadet will describe conditions that would require a hospital examination of an arrested drunk.

4.25.0 HANDLING DEAD BODIES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will gain an understanding of the proper measures to take in handling dead bodies.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.25.1 The police cadet will, to the satisfaction of his/her agency head or a person acting in behalf of his/her agency head, identify his/her agency's procedures for handling the following types of dead body calls:
- A. As a result of a suicide
 - B. With a doctor signing a death certificate
 - C. From apparent natural causes--no death certificate
 - D. As a result of an accident
- 4.25.2 The police cadet will identify the physical criteria by which an individual may be determined dead and how he/she is declared legally dead.
- These may minimally include:
- A. Partial decomposition
 - B. Decapitation
 - C. Bloating
- 4.25.3 The police cadet will identify the limits to which an officer may search a dead person.
- 4.25.4 The police cadet will identify the legalities involved in transporting an obviously dead person in an ambulance.

4.26.0 HANDLING THE MENTALLY ILL

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the proper ways of dealing with the mentally ill.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.26.1 The police cadet will identify at least four of the following considerations as those to be made when handling mentally disturbed or irrational persons:
- A. Ignore verbal abuse
 - B. Avoid excitement
 - C. Do not deceive the person
 - D. Use restraining force sparingly
 - E. Ever alertness on the officer's part
- 4.26.2 Given various word pictures or audio-visual presentations depicting a possible need to commit an individual for 72-hour treatment and evaluation, the police cadet will correctly determine in 75% of those situations if such commitment is appropriate and legal.
- 4.26.3 The police cadet will justify at least one facility serving his/her agency's jurisdiction for treatment and evaluation of the mentally ill.
- 4.26.4 The police cadet will identify at least one local agency to which an officer may refer a mentally disturbed person who is not considered dangerous.
- 4.26.5 Given a practical exercise, the police cadet will safely and properly, as determined on a Bureau of Training approved, predesignated rating form, deal with a person simulating mental illness.

4.27.0 MISSING PERSONS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the procedures for handling missing persons.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

4.27.1 The police cadet will identify his/her agency's procedures for a field officer in the investigation of the following cases involving missing persons:

- A. Cases involving children and juveniles
- B. Cases involving mentally ill or retarded persons
- C. Cases involving adults

4.28.0 HANDLING UNUSUAL OCCURRENCES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand how to handle various types of unusual occurrences.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.28.1 The police cadet will explain the actions required of a field officer when confronted with the following unusual occurrences:
- A. Electrical wires down
 - B. Malfunctioning traffic signals
 - C. Hazardous road conditions
 - D. Damage to fire hydrants
 - E. Gas leaks
 - F. Other local possibilities
- 4.28.2 The police cadet will identify at least four of the following as being the initial responsibilities falling to the first unit(s) to arrive at the scene of an aircraft crash, major vehicle accident, or disaster scene:
- A. Request for needed assistance and equipment
 - B. Providing for emergency medical aid
 - C. Establishment of security perimeter
 - D. Establishment of entrance and exit corridors
 - E. Identification and admission of authorized personnel
- 4.28.3 The police cadet will identify at least three of the following specific considerations peculiar to the handling of an aircraft crash involving military aircraft:
- A. Military authorities are in charge
 - B. There may be dangerous weapons problems
 - C. There may be classified materials present
 - D. Police cannot authorize news media to enter the scene
- 4.28.4 The police cadet will correctly identify at least four of the following specific responsibilities and considerations peculiar to handling accidents involving radioactive materials:
- A. Request assistance, to include radiological monitoring support
 - B. Isolation and evacuation of an area at least 2,000 feet from the radioactive material

- C. Prohibit eating; drinking, or smoking in the danger area
- D. Immobilize and isolate persons believed to have been contaminated
- E. Administer necessary emergency medical aid
- F. Agency policy

4.28.5 The police cadet will identify at least four of the following "tactical" considerations required of the field officer on arrival at the scene of a suspected or actual explosive device:

- A. Policy of his/her agency
- B. Immediate isolation and reasonable evacuation
- C. Determination of and request for appropriate assistance
- D. Avoidance of handling suspected device
- E. Hazards of the use of the police radio

4.29.0 FIRE CALLS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the methods and principles of dealing with fires.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.29.1 The police cadet will identify the types of fires and at least two of the accepted "best" methods to be used in the extinguishing of chemical, Class B, and electrical, Class C, fires.
- 4.29.2 The police cadet will identify at least three of the following principles of a safe and effective search for victims in a burning building:
 - A. Stay close to floor
 - B. Open windows as you search
 - C. Thoroughness in searching
 - D. Remain calm and work at measured pace
- 4.29.3 The police cadet will identify at least 75% of the danger signs that would lead him/her to determine that a burning building is unsafe to enter.

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4.30.0 RECOGNIZING EXPLOSIVES AND BOMB THREATS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will be able to recognize common explosives and understand acceptable bomb call and threat procedures.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.30.1 The police cadet will be able to list and explain the procedures for the handling of explosives.
- 4.30.2 The police cadet will explain the proper procedures for the handling of bomb threats over the telephone.
- 4.30.3 The police cadet will be able to explain proper bomb search procedures and methods.
- 4.30.4 The police cadet will be able to explain when a building is to be evacuated and the prescribed distances people should be away from the building after evacuation.

4.31.0 HANDLING ANIMALS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the local requirements and agencies available for handling animals.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.31.1 The police cadet will, to the satisfaction of his/her agency head or a person acting in behalf of his/her agency head, identify the provisions of his/her agency's policies concerning the disposition of vicious, injured, or sick animals.
- 4.31.2 The police cadet will identify a local agency which will provide assistance in treating or disposing of injured or dead animals.
- 4.31.3 The police cadet will, to the satisfaction of his/her agency head or a person acting in behalf of his/her agency head, identify his/her agency's procedures for handling and processing of animal bite cases.
- 4.31.4 Given various word pictures or audio-visual presentations depicting the following animal injuries, the police cadet will identify the proper procedures used by his/her agency in at least 75% of those situations:
 - A. Minor injury to a small animal
 - B. Severe injury to a small animal
 - C. Minor injury to a large animal
 - D. Severe injury to a large animal
 - E. Extremely vicious or rabid animal

4.32.0 AGENCY REFERRAL

Learning Goal: The police cadet will gain knowledge relative to the location and agencies to which he/she can refer citizens.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.32.1 The police cadet will, with at least 75% accuracy, identify the services provided by the various social service agencies, private and public, within the student's jurisdiction.
- 4.32.2 Given a series of word pictures or audio-visual presentations in the following areas, the police cadet will determine, with at least 75% accuracy, the appropriate agency(ies) to which a citizen could be referred: (Local Department of Health and Social Services Directories)
- A. Public health
 - B. Alcohol problems
 - C. Family counseling and child guidance
 - D. Drug problems

4.33.0 CROWD CONTROL

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand and demonstrate, as required, the basic concepts of crowd control.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.33.1 Given various word pictures of a crowd control situation, the police cadet will, with at least 75% accuracy, identify the expected behavior of the officer from the perspective of:
- A. The community
 - B. The persons directly involved
 - C. The student's agency
 - D. The student/officer
- 4.33.2 The police cadet will remove a resisting suspect from a crowd control situation through the utilization of recognized baton techniques.
- 4.33.3 The police cadet will explain the importance of at least four of the following factors to be considered in the decision to use a chemical agent in a crowd control situation.
- A. Situation--e.g., Single individual, crowd
 - B. Amount of hazard inherent in the use of the chemical agent when weighed against the amount of hazard inherent in the kinds of conduct the chemical agent is designed to control.
 - C. Environment
 - D. Avenues of escape
 - E. Preparedness and capabilities of control force
- 4.33.4 The police cadet will explain what would be the basic tactical principles of crowd and riot control for at least two of the following:
- A. Containment of riotous activity
 - B. Isolation of riot
 - C. Dispersal of rioters

4.34.0 COUNTER-SNIPER TECHNIQUES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the mental, physical, and tactical considerations for an officer survival if ambushed or attacked in the field.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 4.34.1 The police cadet will identify and explain patrol techniques that minimize the possibility of a field officer entering into an ambush "set-up."
- 4.34.2 The police cadet will identify the following tactical steps to be immediately undertaken in sniper fire situations:
 - A. Observe
 - B. Hold fire
 - C. Warn bystanders
 - D. Call for assistance
 - E. Isolate and clear the area
- 4.34.3 The police cadet will distinguish between correct and incorrect tactical actions that can be taken by the driver of a vehicle that comes under sniper attack. Correct tactics will minimally include:
 - A. Acceleration through "kill zone"
 - B. Turning vehicle right or left into the nearest available cover
 - C. Abandonment of target vehicle
 - D. Reversal of vehicle
- 4.34.4 The police cadet will distinguish correct from incorrect tactics which could be utilized by an officer whose police vehicle has been hit with a firebomb. Correct tactics will minimally include:
 - A. Acceleration from the area
 - B. Roll-up windows
 - C. If vehicle is incapable of acceleration, abandonment after initial flame burst
- 4.34.5 Given a practical exercise simulating an ambush or sniper situation, the police cadet will demonstrate "take cover" procedures which minimize personal hazards. Successful performance will be measured on a Bureau of Training approved, predesigned rating form.

4.34.6

The police cadet, when confronted with simulated sniper of ambush situations, will at all times react in a safe and effective manner, as determined on a Bureau of Training approved, predesigned rating form.

5.0 TRAFFIC

5.0 TRAFFIC

- 5.1 Introduction to Traffic
- 5.2 Licensing of Motor Vehicles, Operators and Trailers (KRS 186)
- 5.3 Financial Responsibility Law (KRS 187)
- 5.4 Traffic Regulations, Vehicles, Equipment and Storage (KRS 189).
- 5.5 The Drinking Driver
- 5.6 Violator Contacts
- 5.7 Issuing Citations and Warnings
- 5.8 Traffic Accident Investigation
- 5.9 Manual Control of Traffic

5.0 TRAFFIC

FUNCTIONAL AREA: The police cadet will possess the knowledge and skills required to effectively deal with common vehicle violations. This is accomplished by recognizing violations, being able to locate those violations in the Vehicle Code, and being able to safely and professionally contact the violator. Additionally, the police cadet will be able to take those immediate steps required at an accident scene necessary to protect life and property.

The following Performances Objective(s) are directed to this Functional Area:

5.1.0 INTRODUCTION TO TRAFFIC

Learning Goal: The police cadet will develop an understanding of traffic enforcement.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

5.1.1 The police cadet will identify at least three of the following results of nonenforcement of traffic laws:

- A. Highway fatalities and injuries
- B. Property damage
- C. A poor police image
- D. Impediment to efficient flow of traffic

5.1.2 The police cadet will identify the role of a law enforcement officer in traffic enforcement.

5.2.0 LICENSING OF MOTOR VEHICLES, OPERATORS AND TRAILERS
(KRS 186)

Learning Goal: The police cadet will have a basic understanding of the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code and how to use it.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 5.2.1 The police cadet will identify the correct definition of at least seven of the following terms as used in the Motor Vehicle Code:
- A. Crosswalk
 - B. Darkness
 - C. Driver
 - D. Highway
 - E. Intersection
 - F. Limit line
 - G. Motor vehicle
 - H. Roadway
 - I. School bus
 - J. Sidewalk
 - K. Vehicle
- 5.2.2 Given a requirement to locate information in the Motor Vehicle Code, the police cadet will locate the information with only one location error per requirement.
- 5.2.3 Given a Motor Vehicle Code and a word picture or audio-visual presentation depicting an individual operating a motor vehicle which is not properly licensed for operation upon a highway, the police cadet will determine that there is a violation and will identify it by common name, crime classification, and section number.

5.3.0 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY LAW (KRS 187)

Learning Goal: The police cadet will identify the requirements, penalties and procedures for the enforcement of the financial responsibility laws.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S)

- 5.3.1 The police cadet will satisfactorily define the terms:
- A. Judgment
 - B. Proof of financial responsibility
- 5.3.2 The police cadet will identify two situations where an accident report is legally required.
- 5.3.3 The police cadet will identify the penalties that may be imposed for failure to comply with the provisions of the financial responsibility laws.
- 5.3.4 The police cadet will explain the duration of a suspension when there is a judgment.
- 5.3.5 The police cadet will describe the procedure used to obtain cancelled licenses or registration certificates.

5.4.0 TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, VEHICLES, EQUIPMENT AND STORAGE (KRS 189).

Learning Goal: The police cadet will identify the elements of various Vehicle Code violations.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 5.4.1 Given a Vehicle Code and a word picture or audio-visual presentation depicting a possible unsafe vehicle or a vehicle not safely loaded, the police cadet will determine that there is a violation and will identify it by common name, crime classification, and section number.
- 5.4.2 Given a Vehicle Code and a word picture or audio-visual presentation depicting a hit and run accident, the police cadet will determine that there is a violation and will identify it by common name, crime classification, and section number.
- 5.4.3 Given a Vehicle Code and a word picture or audio-visual presentation depicting a vehicle failing to stop for a red or flashing signal, the police cadet will determine that there is a violation and will identify it by common name, crime classification, and section number.
- 5.4.4 Given a Vehicle Code and a word picture or audio-visual presentation depicting failure by a driver of a motor vehicle to yield the right-of-way at an uncontrolled intersection, the police cadet will determine that there is a violation and will identify it by common name, crime classification, and section number.
- 5.4.5 Given a Vehicle Code and a word picture or audio-visual presentation depicting a vehicle failing to yield or following an emergency vehicle within 300 feet, the police cadet will determine that there is a violation and will identify it by common name, crime classification, and section number.
- 5.4.6 Given a Vehicle Code and a word picture or audio-visual presentation depicting an illegal u-turn, the police cadet will determine that there is a violation and will identify it by common name, crime classification, and section number.

- 5.4.7 Given a Vehicle Code and a word picture or audio-visual presentation depicting a vehicle traveling at an "unsafe speed", the police cadet will determine that there is a violation and will identify it by common name, crime classification, and section number.
- 5.4.8 Given a Vehicle Code and a word picture or audio-visual presentation depicting reckless driving, the police cadet will determine that there is a violation and will identify it by common name, crime classification, and section number.
- 5.4.9 Given a Vehicle Code and a word picture or audio-visual presentation depicting a vehicle passing a stopped school bus which has its red lights flashing, the police cadet will determine that there is a violation and will identify it by common name, crime classification, and section number.

5.5.0 THE DRINKING DRIVER

Learning Goal: The police cadet will develop an understanding of factors relative to Motor Vehicle Code violations involving alcohol.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 5.5.1 The police cadet will identify the arrested person's obligation regarding the "implied consent law" and the processes involved.
- 5.5.2 Given a Motor Vehicle Code and a word picture or audio-visual presentation depicting the consumption and/or possession of alcoholic beverages in a motor vehicle, the police cadet will determine that there is a violation and will identify it by common name, crime classification, and section number.
- 5.5.3 Given a practical exercise depicting a "drunk driver," the police cadet will conduct a field sobriety examination. Successful performance will be determined on a Bureau of Training approved, predesigned rating form.

5.6.0 VIOLATOR CONTACTS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the psychology of violator contacts and identify the proper means of handling the violator in traffic stops.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 5.6.1 The police cadet will identify the importance of positive police-citizen contacts when dealing with traffic violators by describing such an offender-violator contact as one in which the violator is left with a recognition of the importance of obeying traffic laws and a positive impression of the officer.
- 5.6.2 The police cadet will identify at least three of the following common violator reactions upon being stopped by a police officer and techniques for acceptably dealing with these reactions:
- A. Embarrassment
 - B. Anger
 - C. Fear
 - D. Excuse for violation
- 5.6.3 The police cadet will identify the initial conversation of the police-traffic violator contact as being the most crucial towards establishing the appropriate mutual relationship.
- 5.6.4 The police cadet will state the principal reason why an officer should not accept a motorist's wallet in response to a request for a driver's license.
- 5.6.5 The police cadet will correctly identify at least two advantages and two disadvantages of allowing a stopped traffic violator to exit his/her vehicle.

5.7.0 ISSUING CITATIONS AND WARNINGS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the process relative to issuing citations and warnings.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 5.7.1 The police cadet will list at least three appropriate examples of traffic situations in which a warning would be more beneficial to the public interest than the issuance of a citation.
- 5.7.2 The police cadet will outline the court procedures and violator's alternatives in dealing with an issued citation.
- 5.7.3 Given a blank traffic citation, a word picture, or audio-visual presentation depicting a traffic violation, and a Motor Vehicle Code, the police cadet will properly and legibly complete the form within ten minutes.

5.8.0 TRAFFIC ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the basic concepts of traffic accident investigations.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 5.8.1 The police cadet will identify one of the officer's first duties upon arriving at an accident scene as being the evaluation of what additional assistance is needed and to request it immediately.
- 5.8.2 The police cadet will identify the determination of the existence of injuries and the emergency treatment of those injuries as the officer's first duties at the scene of an accident.
- 5.8.3 The police cadet will identify at least one instance wherein the immediate removal from the street of vehicles involved in a traffic accident would be highly undesirable.
- 5.8.4 The police cadet will identify his/her agency's policy regarding the taking of accident reports.
- 5.8.5 Given a practical exercise involving a simulated traffic accident, the police cadet will respond by:
 - A. Parking police vehicle at scene
 - B. Requesting the necessary assistance
 - C. Assisting those who may be injured
 - D. Protecting persons and property involved
 - E. Removal of any situation(s) that may cause additional accidents
 - F. Personal safety

5.9.0 MANUAL CONTROL OF TRAFFIC

Learning Goal: The police cadet will direct the flow of vehicles and pedestrians in a safe and effective manner.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 5.9.1 The police cadet will manually direct vehicle and pedestrian traffic in a field situation safely and effectively.
- 5.9.2 The police cadet will demonstrate the proper positioning, hand signals and whistle signals used in controlling traffic. These will include:
 - A. Hand and audio to stop
 - B. Hand and audio to start
 - C. Hand signals for turns
 - D. Officer location in two lane traffic, one way traffic and two and four lane intersections with turn lanes.

6.0 DEFENSIVE DRIVING

6.0 DEFENSIVE DRIVING

- 6.1 Introduction to Defensive Driving
- 6.2 Emergency Driving (Code 3 or Signal 9)

6.0 DEFENSIVE DRIVING

FUNCTIONAL AREA:: The police cadet will possess the proper driving attitudes, knowledge, and skills to enable him/her to safely and legally operate a police vehicle under all operating conditions.

The following Performance Objective(s) are directed to this Functional Area:

6.1.0 INTRODUCTION TO DEFENSIVE DRIVING

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand factors relative to defensive driving.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

6.1.1 The police cadet will identify three of the following components of "defensive driving"

- A. Driver attitude
- B. Driver skill
- C. Vehicle capability
- D. Driving conditions

6.1.2 The police cadet will identify at least three of the following as those faulty driver attitudes which greatly contribute to the occurrence of traffic accidents:

- A. Over-confidence
- B. Self-righteousness
- C. Impatience
- D. Preoccupation

6.1.3 Given various word pictures, the police cadet will explain why it is hazardous for a driver to be pre-occupied.

This explanation will relate to the following:
That the brain, rather than the eyes, does the "seeing" and that a preoccupied mind does not immediately "register" images that the eyes have transmitted.

6.1.4 The police cadet will identify at least two of the following as common driving movements or activities during which the majority of collisions involving police vehicles occur:

- A. Backing
- B. Parking
- C. Left-hand turns

- 6.1.5 The police cadet will identify the importance of knowing traffic conditions in all directions and all visible distances and act accordingly.
- 6.1.6 The police cadet will correctly explain at least two of the following factors of vehicle speed and their effect upon vehicle capabilities:
 - A. Feet per second that vehicles travel at various MPH
 - B. Effect of speed upon "stopping distance"
 - C. Effect of speed upon turning movements
- 6.1.7 The police cadet will define the terms "preception of danger," and "decision time," "reaction time," "braking distance," and "stopping distance."
- 6.1.8 The police cadet will identify how at least three of the following factors influence the overall "stopping distance" of a vehicle:
 - A. Driver condition
 - B. Vehicle condition
 - C. Road condition
 - D. Weather condition
- 6.1.9 The police cadet will explain why, while traveling at a high rate of speed, it is better to "roll" his/her vehicle rather than strike a solid object.
- 6.1.10 The police cadet will properly operate a vehicle over a prescribed driving course in a satisfactory manner.

6.2.0 EMERGENCY DRIVING (CODE 3 OR SIGNAL 9)

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand his/her liability for tactics and procedures for operating an emergency vehicle under Code 3 operations.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 6.2.1 The police cadet will identify those factors that affect personal liability while operating a vehicle under Code 3 conditions:
- A. Statutory law
 - B. Department policy and procedure
 - C. Moral obligation
- 6.2.2 The police cadet will identify at least three tactics that an officer operating an emergency vehicle in a Code 3 pursuit situation should utilize.
- 6.2.3 The police cadet will, to the satisfaction of his/her agency head or a person acting in behalf of his/her agency head, identify the elements of his/her agency's policies regarding the following aspects of high speed pursuits:
- A. Initiation of high speed pursuits
 - B. Abandonment of high speed pursuits
 - C. Utilization of emergency equipment
- 6.2.4 The police cadet will identify three of the following situations in which the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle is exempt from the Motor Vehicle Code; in order to be exempt, he must sound his siren, display a red light and drive with caution:
- A. Responding to an emergency call
 - B. Engaged in a rescue operation
 - C. In pursuit of a violator
 - D. Responding to a fire alarm
- 6.2.5 The police cadet will explain why emergency calls do NOT absolve an officer from personal liability if the emergency vehicle is misused.

7.0 FIRST AID

7.0 FIRST AID

- 7.1 Introduction to First Aid
- 7.2 First Aid for Wounds
- 7.3 Dealing with Shock
- 7.4 Dealing with Respiratory Emergencies
- 7.5 Choking Emergencies
- 7.6 Poisoning
- 7.7 Burns
- 7.8 Heat Stroke, Heat Exhaustion and Cold Exposure
- 7.9 Sudden Illness
- 7.10 Dressings and Bandages
- 7.11 Bone and Joint Injuries
- 7.12 Emergency Rescue and Short-Distance Transfer
- 7.13 Emergency Childbirth
- 7.14 Specific Injuries

7.0 FIRST AID

FUNCTIONAL AREA: The police cadet will possess the knowledge and skills required to effectively perform emergency medical tasks until the assistance of a physician can be obtained.

The following Performance Objectives are directed to this Functional Area:

7.1.0 INTRODUCTION TO FIRST AID

Learning Goal: The police cadet will develop an understanding of the purpose of first aid.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 7.1.1 The police cadet will recite verbatim the definition of first aid.
- 7.1.2 The police cadet will give at least three reasons for first aid. These should minimally include:
 - A. First aid lessens the extent of damage caused by an injury.
 - B. First aid equips the individual to deal with the whole situation with confidence.
 - C. First aid promotes safety awareness in every day activities.
- 7.1.3 The police cadet will identify the general directions for giving first aid.
- 7.1.4 The police cadet will effectively care for priority first aid needs in a simulated exercise.
- 7.1.5 Given a simulated situation the police cadet will effectively evaluate first aid needs of the victim.
- 7.1.6 Given a simulated situation the police cadet will recognize hazardous conditions and take effective steps to eliminate or reduce the hazards.

7.2.0 FIRST AID FOR WOUNDS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will properly administer first aid for a wound.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 7.2.1 The police cadet will define the term "wound."
- 7.2.2 The police cadet will identify the basic types of wounds.
- 7.2.3 The police cadet will describe the symptoms of severe wounds.
- 7.2.4 The police cadet will list the first aid steps taken in controlling wounds.
- 7.2.5 The police cadet will explain the measures taken to avoid contamination and infection.
- 7.2.6 The police cadet will identify at least three wound causing accidents.
- 7.2.7 The police cadet will effectively apply the techniques of bleeding control.
- 7.2.8 The police cadet will describe when the application of a tourniquet is necessary.

7.3.0 DEALING WITH SHOCK

Learning Goal: The police cadet will effectively perform the first aid necessary to a victim of shock.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

7.3.1 The police cadet will define "shock."

7.3.2 The police cadet will properly determine what conditions or signs indicate shock.

These shall include:

- A. Pale or bluish skin
- B. Skin may be moist and clammy
- C. Victim is weak
- D. Pulse is rapid
- E. Shallow breathing
- F. Victim may vomit

7.3.3 The police cadet will identify three or more causes of shock.

7.3.4 The police cadet will describe the treatment objectives and first aid for shock.

7.4.0 DEALING WITH RESPIRATORY EMERGENCIES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand and demonstrate the procedures for dealing with breathing difficulties.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 7.4.1 The police cadet will define the terms respiratory emergencies and artificial respiration.
- 7.4.2 The police cadet will describe the breathing process.
- 7.4.3 The police cadet will demonstrate the exhaled-air methods of artificial respiration.
- 7.4.4 The police cadet will list at least three measures to be taken in the prevention of respiratory accidents.
- 7.4.5 The police cadet will effectively demonstrate airway management.

7.5.0 CHOKING EMERGENCIES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will have the ability to prevent and handle satisfactorily choking emergencies.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 7.5.1 The police cadet will describe signs and symptoms of choking.
- 7.5.2 The police cadet given a simulated situation will effectively demonstrate the "helm lich" method to clear air passages.

7.6.0 POISONING

Learning Goal: The police cadet will recognize and effectively administer first aid to a victim of poisoning.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 7.6.1 The police cadet will define a "poisoning."
- 7.6.2 The police cadet will identify three causes of both accidental and intentional poisoning.
- 7.6.3 The police cadet will list at least two ways poisoning may occur. These will minimally include:
 - A. By mouth
 - B. Absorption
 - C. Inhalation
- 7.6.4 The police cadet will identify at least five aids to determining if a victim has been poisoned. This shall minimally include:
 - A. Information from victim or observer
 - B. Containers of suspected substance
 - C. Victim's condition
 - D. Burns about lips or mouth
 - E. Breath odor
- 7.6.5 The police cadet will describe the treatment for poisoning by mouth. This shall include:
 - A. Dilute or neutralize
 - B. Induce vomiting (where advised)
 - C. Maintain respiration

7.7.0 BURNS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will be able to recognize the types and severity of burns and satisfactorily perform the first aid needed.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 7.7.1 The police cadet will define what a "burn" is.
- 7.7.2 The police cadet will identify the degrees of a burn and explain the first aid for each.
- 7.7.3 The police cadet will satisfactorily select and bandage the victim of a simulated burn.

7.8.0 HEAT STROKE, HEAT EXHAUSTION AND COLD EXPOSURE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will be able to distinguish between and provide the first aid for heat stroke and heat exhaustion and cold exposure.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 7.8.1 The police cadet will define the terms heat stroke, heat exhaustion and cold exposure.
- 7.8.2 The police cadet will list the symptoms of heat stroke and explain how it differs from heat exhaustion.
- 7.8.3 The police cadet will effectively identify heat or cold injury and provide first aid care for victims of such simulated conditions.

7.9.0 SUDDEN ILLNESS

Learning Goal: The police cadet, confronted with victims of sudden illness, will recognize and provide the indicated first aid.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 7.9.1 The police cadet will identify the symptoms and provide the first aid for at least four of the following sudden illnesses:
- A. Heart attack
 - B. Stroke
 - C. Fainting
 - D. Convulsions
 - E. Epilepsy
- 7.9.2 The police cadet will list at least three ways to prevent heart attack and apoplexy.

7.10.0 DRESSINGS AND BANDAGES

Learning Goal; The police cadet will select and apply dressings and bandages where needed.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 7.10.1 The police cadet will explain the principles involved in the selection and use of dressings and bandages.
- 7.10.2 The police cadet will define a dressing and explain its difference from a bandage.
- 7.10.3 The police cadet, when given the proper dressings and/or bandages will satisfactorily apply them to the injury of a simulated victim.

7.11.0 BONE AND JOINT INJURIES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand why first aid is necessary for such injuries and be able to properly provide it.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 7.11.1 The police cadet will define at least three of the following terms:
- A. Fracture
 - B. Dislocation
 - C. Sprains
 - D. Strains
- 7.11.2 The police cadet will identify the symptoms of at least three of the following:
- A. Fractures
 - B. Dislocations
 - C. Sprains
 - D. Strains
- 7.11.3 The police cadet will explain the principles of splinting.
- 7.11.4 The police cadet will demonstrate the techniques used in the application of splints to at least five of the following areas:
- A. Forearm
 - B. Humerus
 - C. Wrist
 - D. Kneecap
 - E. Lower leg
 - F. Ankle
 - G. Foot
- 7.11.5 The police cadet will identify potential fractures, dislocations, sprains and strains and give proper first aid care.
- 7.11.6 The police cadet will describe the preventive measures taken to reduce the hazards of further injury to a possible broken bone or joint.

7.12.0 EMERGENCY RESCUE AND SHORT-DISTANCE TRANSFER

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the policies relative to handling sick and injured persons.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 7.12.1 The police cadet will, to the satisfaction of the training school, recommend policies concerning the rendering of aid to and/or transportation of injured or sick persons.
- 7.12.2 The police cadet will, to the satisfaction of the training school, identify the following procedures for the handling of persons sick or injured:
 - A. The extent of first aid to be performed
 - B. The ambulance procedures
 - C. The hospitals to which sick or injured are to be sent
- 7.12.3 The police cadet will list at least three conditions which would make the emergency transfer of a victim necessary.
- 7.12.4 The police cadet will describe and demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the training school, at least three of the following transfers:
 - A. One-man removal
 - B. Blanket lift
 - C. Stretcher
 - D. Chair carry
 - E. Three man hammock carry
- 7.12.5 The police cadet will effectively move an average sized (150 lb.) victim of a simulated injury to a location of safety.
- 7.12.6 The police cadet will identify three types of injuries where a victim should not be transported sitting up.

7.13.0 EMERGENCY CHILDBIRTH

Learning Goal: The police cadet will be able to deliver a child in an emergency.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 7.13.1 The police cadet will identify three complications that may arise in the delivery of a child.
- 7.13.2 The police cadet will list the symptoms of impending childbirth that indicate immediate action.
- 7.13.3 The police cadet will describe the seven steps involved in the delivery procedures.
 - 1. Position of patient
 - 2. Inspection of presenting part
 - 3. Delivery head
 - 4. Delivery of shoulders
 - 5. Resuscitation of infant
 - 6. Cutting cord
 - 7. Expulsion of afterbirth
- 7.13.4 The police cadet will list the supplies needed for emergency childbirth.
- 7.13.5 The police cadet will describe the care needed immediately after childbirth.

7.14.0 SPECIFIC INJURIES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will be able to provide first aid for miscellaneous injuries he/she will most frequently encounter on patrol.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

7.14.1 The police cadet will explain the precautions to be taken with such injuries as:

- A. Eye injuries
- B. Abdominal injuries
- C. Back injuries
- D. Genital organs

7.14.2 The police cadet will perform the first aid for and the dressing, when applicable, of such injuries as:

- A. Eye
- B. Head
- C. Back
- D. Chest wounds
- E. Genital organs
- F. Blisters

8.0 FIREARMS

8.0 FIREARMS

- 8.1 Effects of Firearms Use
- 8.2 Deadly Force
- 8.3 Firearms Safety
- 8.4 Handgun
- 8.5 Care and Cleaning of Service Handgun
- 8.6 Shotgun
- 8.7 Care and Cleaning of Shotgun
- 8.8 Handgun Shooting Principles
- 8.9 Shotgun Shooting Principles
- 8.10 Handgun Day or Night/Combat Range
- 8.11 Shotgun Day or Night/Range

8.0 FIREARMS

FUNCTIONAL AREA: The police cadet will possess the basic knowledge and psychomotor abilities to enable him/her to exercise good judgment and competency in the use of firearms.

The following Performance Objective(s) are directed to this Functional Area:

8.1.0 EFFECTS OF FIREARMS USE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the psychological and physiological effects and liabilities of the use of firearms.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

8.1.1 The police cadet will identify at least three of the following effects that training has on the psychological and physiological forces which affect a person threatened with danger:

- A. Confidence in one's abilities
- B. Development of instinct reaction
- C. Mental alertness and concentration
- D. Self-control over emotions and body

8.1.2 The police cadet will explain the liabilities that are attached to both the officer and his/her agency through the use of firearms.

8.2.0 DEADLY FORCE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the factors relative to using firearms in the pursuit of his/her assignment.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 8.2.1 Given a series of word pictures, audio-visual presentations, or classroom situations involving homicide by a police officer, the police cadet will correctly identify when the homicide is justifiable.
- 8.2.2 The police cadet will list the following considerations which an officer must address when determining whether or not to resort to the use of firearms.
- A. The type of crime and suspect(s) involved
 - B. The threat to the lives of innocent persons, both present and future
 - C. The environment
 - D. The law and agency policy
 - E. The officer's present capabilities
 - F. The threatening weapon's capabilities
 - G. The immediacy of the threat
- 8.2.3 The police cadet will explain the statutes regarding the use of firearms as deadly force.
- 8.2.4 Given various word pictures, audio-visual presentations, or classroom situations depicting situations where deadly force may be necessary, the police cadet will state whether to shoot or not to shoot.

8.3.0 FIREARMS SAFETY

Learning Goal: The police cadet will handle firearms safely.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 8.3.1 The police cadet will demonstrate the safe handling of handguns.

This will minimally be done under the following conditions/situations:

- A. Loading and unloading revolvers and semi-automatic pistols
- B. Holstering and drawing authorized agency handguns with authorized holster
- C. Weapons inspection
- D. Clearing malfunctions

- 8.3.2 The police cadet will demonstrate the safe handling of shotguns.

This will minimally be done under the following conditions/situations:

- A. Loading and unloading manual and auto-loading shotguns
- B. Weapons inspection
- C. While operating vehicle weapons storage mechanisms
- D. Clearing malfunctions

8.4.0 HANDGUN

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the capabilities of his/her handguns.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 8.4.1 The police cadet will correctly identify the major parts of his/her service handgun with explanations of its basic mechanical functions.
-
- 8.4.2 The police cadet will identify the effective range and lethal capabilities of the handgun(s).
- 8.4.3 The police cadet will identify those handguns and ammunition recommended for both on and off duty use.

This identification will minimally include:

- A. Caliber
- B. Grain weight
- C. Projectile

8.5.0 CARE AND CLEANING OF SERVICE HANDGUN

Learning Goal: The police cadet will demonstrate how to clean his/her service revolver.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 8.5.1 The police cadet will effectively clean his/her service handgun.
-

8.6.0 SHOTGUN

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the function and lethal capabilities of the shotgun.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

8.6.1 The police cadet will correctly identify the major parts of his/her shotgun(s) with explanations of its basic mechanical functions.

8.6.2 The police cadet will identify the effective range, lethal capabilities, and the shot spread of the shotgun(s).

8.7.0 CARE AND CLEANING OF SHOTGUN

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand how to care for and clean his/her shotgun.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 8.7.1 The police cadet will effectively clean his/her shotgun.
-

8.8.0 HANDGUN SHOOTING PRINCIPLES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the basic principles of shooting a handgun.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 8.8.1 The police cadet will demonstrate the principles of good marksmanship using a handgun.

The demonstration will minimally include:

- A. Stance
- B. Grip
- C. Breath control
- D. Sight alignment
- E. Trigger control
- F. Follow through

- 8.8.2 The police cadet will demonstrate commonly recognized shooting positions.

These positions will minimally include:

- A. Crouch
- B. Point shoulder
- C. Barricade (strong and weak hand)
- D. Prone
- E. Kneeling

8.9.0 SHOTGUN SHOOTING PRINCIPLES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will demonstrate the proper principles of shotgun marksmanship.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 8.9.1 The police cadet will demonstrate the principles of good marksmanship utilizing his/her shotgun.

The demonstration will minimally include:

- A. Stance
- B. Breath control
- C. Point/aiming
- D. Trigger control
- E. Follow through

- 8.9.2 The police cadet will demonstrate commonly recognized shooting positions utilizing his/her shotgun.

These positions will minimally include:

- A. Standing
- B. Kneeling

8.10.0 HANDGUN DAY OR NIGHT/COMBAT RANGE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will effectively and safely utilize a handgun on a day and/or night combat range.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 8.10.1 Given a daylight and/or night range exercise with a time limitation and an acceptable score established by the school, the police cadet will fire a minimum of 25 target rounds on a handgun course consisting of single and multiple silhouette targets at ranges varying from one to fifteen yards using his/her service handgun and "point (no sights) aiming" with an acceptable score.
- 8.10.2 Given a daylight and/or night range exercise established by the school, the police cadet will load, empty, and reload his/her service handgun utilizing his/her ammunition and loading device worn by the officer during his/her duty assignment.

8.11.0 SHOTGUN DAY OR NIGHT/RANGE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will develop proficiency in the handling of a shotgun.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 8.11.1 Given a range exercise with at least six rounds with distances, time limitations, and acceptable scores established by the school, the police cadet will fire at moving targets using various positions and a shotgun with an acceptable score.

9.0 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

9.0 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 9.1 Preliminary Investigation
 - 9.2 Crime Scene Search
 - 9.3 Crime Scene Notes

 - 9.4 Crime Scene Sketches
 - 9.5 Crime Scene Photography
 - 9.6 Latent Fingerprints
 - 9.7 Identification, Collection and Preservation
of Evidence
 - 9.8 Criminalistics Laboratory
 - 9.9 Gathering Information
 - 9.10 Custody/Release Procedures
 - 9.11 Testifying in Court
-

9.0 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

FUNCTIONAL AREA: The police cadet will possess the knowledge and skill necessary to satisfactorily accomplish the "field/uniformed" officer's investigative duties and responsibilities associated with being the first unit to discover or respond to the scene of a crime.

The following Performance Objectives are directed to this Functional Area:

9.1.0 PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will demonstrate his/her ability to conduct a preliminary investigation under simulated field conditions.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 9.1.1 Given a practical exercise depicting a crime scene, the police cadet will effectively, as determined on a Bureau of Training approved, predesigned rating form, conduct a preliminary investigation that would minimally include:
- A. Locate and identify suspects, witnesses and victims
 - B. Conduct initial interviews
 - C. Complete field notes noting conditions and events
- 9.1.2 Given a practical exercise wherein a crime has just occurred and the suspect has fled the scene, the police cadet will determine if the initiation of a "crime broadcast" is appropriate and, if so, he/she will broadcast the appropriate information. Satisfactory performance will be determined on a Bureau of Training approved, predesigned rating form.
- 9.1.3 Given a practical exercise depicting a crime scene, information about the environmental conditions, and the available manpower and equipment, the police cadet will identify and contain the perimeter of the crime scene.

Satisfactory performance will be determined on a Bureau of Training approved, predesigned rating form.

9.1.4 Given a practical exercise wherein curious police officers and unauthorized citizens and public officials attempt to enter a "contained" crime scene, the police cadet will deny them access.

9.1.5 The police cadet will identify at least four of the following types of information as those which could logically prejudice the rights of an individual if furnished to the news media:

- A. Statements as to the character or reputation of an accused person or prospective witness
- B. Admissions, confessions, or alibis attributed to an accused
- C. Results, performance, or refusal of a suspect or witness to take any test(s)
- D. The believed credibility of an accused or witness
- E. The probability of an accused entering a guilty plea
- F. The opinioned value of evidence against an accused
- G. Information prohibited by agency policy
- H. Information that would be detrimental to the investigation of the case
- I. Information that may jeopardize the rights of the individual

9.1.6 The police cadet will identify the fact that the news media representatives have the legal right to photograph and report anything they observe when legally present at the "scene."

9.1.7 The police cadet will identify the provisions of Kentucky law pertaining to the authorization of news media representatives to enter areas otherwise closed to the public.

9.1.8 The police cadet will, to the satisfaction of his/her agency head or a person acting in behalf of his/her agency head, identify his/her agency's policies as to who may release information to the news media and the notification procedures utilized.

9.2.0 CRIME SCENE SEARCH

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand when, for what, and how he/she may search relative to the investigation of a crime scene.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 9.2.1 Given various word pictures or audio-visual presentations depicting probable cause for arrest, the police cadet will identify those situations in which an arrest may be made and for what he/she may legally search as an incident to the arrest.
- 9.2.2 Given a practical exercise simulating a crime scene (premises or landscape) where a legally authorized search is permissible, the police cadet will locate 75% of the predesignated physical evidence through the use of an organized search method such as the strip, spiral, or quadrant methods.

Physical evidence to minimally include:

- A. Instruments of the crime
- B. Contraband

9.3.0 CRIME SCENE NOTES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will demonstrate how to take crime scene notes.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 9.3.1 Given a practical exercise simulating a crime scene, the police cadet will satisfactorily prepare crime scene notes.

The notes will minimally include

- A. Observations of significant conditions present at the time of arrival
- B. Identification of victim(s), witness(es), and suspect(s)
- C. Chronological account of actions taken until relieved
- D. Recording of any identification and handling of items of evidence

Satisfactory performance will be determined on a Bureau of Training approved, predesigned rating form.

9.4.0 CRIME SCENE SKETCHES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the use of and develop crime scene sketches.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 9.4.1 The police cadet will identify the value of crime scene sketches and their relationship to crime scene photographs.

Answer to minimally include:

- A. Location of items involved in a crime
 - 1. evidence
 - 2. missing items that a photograph will not show
- B. Pictorial notes
 - 1. immediate notation of scale and distance as one measures the scene
 - 2. notation or scene from a top angle (note: not photographed)
- C. Photographs verify relationship of items where drawings provide the specific dimensions, distances, etc., of this relationship

- 9.4.2 Given a practical exercise simulating a crime scene, the police cadet will prepare a crime scene sketch.

This sketch will minimally include:

- A. All appropriate measurements
- B. Identification of items of evidence
- C. Identification of reference points
- D. Scale to which sketch is drawn
- E. A legend
- F. Direction of north

9.5.0 CRIME SCENE PHOTOGRAPHY

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand when, why, and how photographs are taken and prepared for courtroom presentation.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 9.5.1 The police cadet will be able to list five types of crime scenes that would require photographs.
- 9.5.2 The police cadet will explain when a crime scene should be photographed and list four reasons why.
- 9.5.3 When given a simulated crime scene photograph, the police cadet will be able to properly mark for identification and list the recommended data pertinent to the preparation of the photograph that should be recorded in preparation of credibility attack.

This data should minimally include:

1. Type camera
2. Name of photographer
3. Date
4. Time
5. Location
6. Name of subject or victim
7. Type film used
8. Artificial light
9. Type lens
10. Special processing procedure
11. Special equipment
12. Name of processor
13. Type paper printed on
14. Weather conditions
15. Type enlarger used
16. Normal viewing distance
17. Type chemistry used
18. Amount of time for processing
19. Chain of custody

- 9.5.4 The police cadet will be able to list the three qualifications that a photograph must meet for admission in to evidence.

9.5.5

Given a simulated crime scene the police cadet will be able to properly complete a photo case of that scene. He must describe the photographs to be taken, effectively explain the principles of photography and record the necessary data for courtroom presentation.

9.6.0 LATENT FINGERPRINTS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand how to use and develop latent prints.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 9.6.1 The police cadet will identify the difference between "latent fingerprints" and "plastic fingerprints" through the means by which they are located and/or developed.
- 9.6.2 Given a practical exercise wherein a variety of latent and plastic prints have been placed on a number of items which vary in texture and color, the police cadet will locate the prints.
- 9.6.3 The police cadet will identify major misconceptions and factors relative to:
 - A. Fingerprint classification
 - B. Fingerprint identification

9.7.0

IDENTIFICATION, COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION
OF EVIDENCE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will acquire knowledge relative to the proper means of identification, collection and preservation of evidence.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 9.7.1 Given various practical exercises simulating crime scenes wherein items of evidence which would be reasonably associated with the alleged crime are present, the police cadet will correctly identify at least 75% of these items as evidence.
- 9.7.2 Given a practical exercise simulating a crime scene containing the following types of evidence, the police cadet will mark or package and tag each kind of evidence and insure future in-court identification:
- A. Soil
 - B. Liquids
 - C. Firearms
 - D. Minute items
 - E. Clothing
 - F. Projectiles
 - G. Blood
 - H. Narcotics
 - I. Alcohol
 - J. Vaginal slides
- At least 75% of the evidence will be properly marked or packaged and tagged.
- 9.7.3 The police cadet will explain what is meant by the term "chain of custody" and why it must be maintained.
- 9.7.4 Given a word picture of a situation where evidence was collected and a list of the evidence, the police cadet will, to the satisfaction of the training school, complete any and all necessary forms utilized by his/her agency to insure the chain of custody.

9.8.0 CRIMINALISTICS LABORATORY

Learning Goal: The police cadet will choose the type of evidence, the quantity and identify the expected results on evidence submitted to a crime laboratory.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 9.8.1 The police cadet will be able to list six different items of equipment used in analyzing evidence in a crime lab, and list one function and one type of evidence that it may examine for each.
- 9.8.2 The police cadet will be able to list five items of evidence that may be examined by Gas Chromatography.
- 9.8.3 The police cadet will be able to name the type microscope used in ballistics examinations.
- 9.8.4 The police cadet will be able to specify the amount of blood required for typing.
- 9.8.5 The police cadet will be able to list the types of information that may be obtained from Mass Spectroscopy and identify a spectroscope.
- 9.8.6 The police cadet will be able to list three different ways that soil may be compared or analyzed.
- 9.8.7 The police cadet will be able to list two ways of identifying/comparing hair fibers.
- 9.8.8 The police cadet will be able to identify given items of evidence which could be analyzed in a crime lab and expect usable results/information.
- 9.8.9 The police cadet will be able to list one expected result from a lab examination on ten separate items of evidence.
- 9.8.10 The police cadet will be able to list the steps involved in sending evidence to Kentucky State Police or F.B.I. crime labs.
- 9.8.11 The police cadet will be able to properly package and mark evidence sent to a crime lab and explain in detail the chain of custody, how documented for use in court, for both hand carried and mailed items.

9.9.0 GATHERING INFORMATION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the means of gathering types of information.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 9.9.1 The police cadet will identify and explain methods for identifying and developing "sources of information" and "informers."
- 9.9.2 The police cadet will identify at least five types of private records and explain how each might be of assistance when collecting investigative information.
- 9.9.3 The police cadet will identify at least five types of public records and explain how each might be of assistance when collecting investigative information.

9.10.0 CUSTODY/RELEASE PROCEDURES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the basic requirements of the booking and release process.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 9.10.1 The police cadet will identify those types of prisoners in the booking process who must be segregated.
- 9.10.2 The police cadet will identify that it is a requirement to issue a receipt, without delay, for personal property taken from a prisoner.
- 9.10.3 The police cadet will, with at least 75% accuracy, identify the provisions of the penal code section pertaining to illegally communicating with prisoners or detained persons.
- 9.10.4 The police cadet will identify at least 75% of those articles which are illegal to possess or bring into a custody facility.
- 9.10.5 The police cadet will identify that it is illegal for a police officer to "solicit" in behalf of an attorney.
- 9.10.6 Given various word pictures of types of adult prisoners, the police cadet will properly complete the simulated "booking" of prisoners who warrant special consideration and will identify the detention facility his/her agency designates for the "booking" of such prisoners.

These special considerations should include instances where the prisoner is:

- A. Drunk
- B. Injured
- C. Sick
- D. A female
- E. A homosexual
- F. Mentally deranged

- 9.10.7 The police cadet will identify what notifications are legally required of an officer who is booking a juvenile.

- 9.10.8 The police cadet will identify the procedural alternatives open to an officer upon booking a juvenile.
- 9.10.9 The police cadet will identify each of the juvenile's rights regarding parent notification(s) and telephone call(s) upon being placed in temporary detention.
- 9.10.10 The police cadet will identify the prisoner's rights that pertain to telephone calls immediately following booking.
- 9.10.11 The police cadet will identify his/her agency's procedures for the release of a prisoner.
- 9.10.12 The police cadet will identify those conditions under which an officer may release a prisoner.
- 9.10.13 The police cadet will properly "book" a prisoner in a simulated situation. The prisoner may be:
 - A. Juvenile
 - B. Female
 - C. Crippled/handicapped
 - D. Homosexual

9.11.0 TESTIFYING IN COURT

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand and demonstrate the proper courtroom demeanor, and testify on a simulated arrest in a moot court session.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 9.11.1 The police cadet will identify those steps in the following areas to be taken by an officer preparing to give courtroom testimony:
- A. Refreshing the memory
 - B. Personal appearance
- 9.11.2 The police cadet will identify the following as being principles of effective testimony:
- A. Honesty
 - B. Brevity
 - C. Clarity
 - D. Objectivity
 - E. Emotional control
- 9.11.3 The police cadet will explain the impropriety of giving:
- A. Opinion testimony (if not qualified as an expert)
 - B. Hearsay testimony
 - C. Indication of prejudice or dislike toward defendant, defense attorney or any witness
 - D. Indication of dissatisfaction (or agreement) with any verdict or any ruling of the court.
- 9.11.4 The police cadet will satisfactorily testify in a simulated courtroom on a given set of facts.

10.0 SIMULATED FIELD EXERCISES

10.0 SIMULATED FIELD EXERCISES

10.1 Practical Exercises

10.2 Moot Court

10.0 SIMULATED FIELD EXERCISES

FUNCTIONAL AREA: The police cadet will satisfactorily demonstrate his knowledge and skills in the performance of all basic law enforcement functions as a patrol officer.

The following Performance Objective(s) are directed to this Functional Area:

10.1.0 PRACTICAL EXERCISES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will safely, legally and effectively demonstrate proper investigative and patrol techniques in one or more practical exercises.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

10.1.1 Given a specific felony or felony in progress situation, the police cadet will satisfactorily demonstrate the following (where applicable):

- A. Proceed with safety to the scene
- B. Render assistance to injured persons
- C. Effect an arrest of the perpetrator
- D. Meet with complainant for an interview
- E. Locate, identify and interview witnesses
- F. Analyze situation, determine the facts and select effective course of action
- G. Protect the scene and the evidence
- H. Interrogate prisoners/suspects
- I. Record statements, observations, facts, conditions and events
- J. Arrange for the collection of evidence
- K. Transport and book prisoners
- L. Report incident fully and accurately
- M. Perform other duties as may be prescribed

10.1.2 Given a specific misdemeanor or violation situation the police cadet will satisfactorily demonstrate the following (where applicable):

- A. Proceed with safety to the scene
- B. Effect an arrest
- C. Render assistance to injured persons
- D. Analyze situation, determine the facts and select effective course of action
- E. Locate, identify and interview witnesses
- F. Protect the scene and the evidence
- G. Record statements, observations, facts, conditions and events

- H. Arrange for collection of evidence
- I. Transport and book prisoners
- J. Report incident fully and accurately
- K. Perform other duties as may be prescribed

10.2.0 MOOT COURT

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand courtroom procedures and satisfactorily demonstrate his abilities to testify as a witness.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 10.2.1 The police cadet will be able to identify the various officers of the court and their functions.
- 10.2.2 The police cadet will identify his role as a witness.
- 10.2.3 The police cadet will effectively present collected evidence, for possible admission to the court.
- 10.2.4 The police cadet will identify at least two benefits of impressive and professional courtroom demeanor and appearance.
- 10.2.5 The police cadet will identify those steps in the following areas to be taken by an officer preparing to give courtroom testimony.
 - A. Refreshing the memory.
 - B. Personal appearance
- 10.2.6 Given a moot court situation, the police cadet will furnish testimony in such a manner as to promote the development of professionalism and the administration of justice when faced with a variety of "attorney personalities."

These personalities will include:

- A. Badgering/belligerent
- B. Offensive
- C. Friendly
- D. Condescending

11.0 SPECIAL POLICE INVESTIGATIONS

11.0 SPECIAL POLICE INVESTIGATIONS

- 11.1 Controlled Substances Law
- 11.2 Hallucinogens
- 11.3 Narcotics
- 11.4 Marijuana
- 11.5 Auto Theft Investigation
- 11.6 Alcoholic Beverage Control
- 11.7 Organized Crime

11.0 SPECIAL POLICE INVESTIGATIONS

FUNCTIONAL AREA: The police cadet will possess the knowledge and skill necessary to satisfactorily accomplish given special investigations.

The following Performance Objectives are directed to this Functional Area:

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

11.1.0 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES LAW

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the legal concepts relative to controlled substances.

11.1.1 The police cadet will identify the following elements necessary to establish possession of a controlled substance:

- A. Knowledge (2 forms)
- B. Control or constructive control
- C. Quantity

11.1.2 The police cadet will identify the following elements necessary to establish possession of a controlled substance for sales:

- A. Knowledge (2 forms)
- B. Control
- C. Intent--for sales
- D. Quantity

11.1.3 Shown or given a description of seconal, nembutal, tuinal, and amytal in their capsulized forms, the police cadet will identify each as controlled substances and at least three of the following types of information:

- A. Their common (non-technical) name(s)
- B. Slang name(s) of each
- C. The ways in which each is typically packaged
- D. The effects of each on the user, both short and long term

11.1.4 Shown or given a description of amphetamines and methamphetamines in their common tablet forms, the police cadet will correctly identify each as a restricted substance and at least three of the following types of information:

- A. Their common (non-technical) name(s) or slang name(s)
- B. How they are introduced into the system
- C. The ways in which they are typically packaged
- D. Their effects on the user, both short and long term

11.2.0 HALLUCINOGENS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will identify the factors relative to the hallucinogens Peyote and LSD.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 11.2.1 Shown or given a description of LSD, the police cadet will identify it as a restricted substance and at least three of the following:
- A. Its common (non-technical) name and slang name(s)
 - B. How it is introduced into the system
 - C. The ways in which it is typically packaged
 - D. Its effect on the user, both short and long term
- 11.2.2 Shown or given a description of peyote in its common form, the police cadet will correctly identify it as a restricted substance and indicate at least three of the following types of information:
- A. Its common (non-technical) name(s) or slang name(s)
 - B. How it is introduced into the system
 - C. The ways it is typically packaged
 - D. Its effect on the user, both short and long term

11.3.0 NARCOTICS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will identify the factors relative to the various forms of narcotics.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

11.3.1 Shown or given a description of heroin, the police cadet will identify it as a restricted substance and at least three of the following types of information:

- A. Its common name(s) or slang name(s)
- B. The ways in which it is introduced into the system
- C. The ways in which it is commonly packaged
- D. Its effects on the user, both short and long term
- E. Those elements necessary to establish possession and possession for sales specific to heroin

11.3.2 Shown or given a description of cocaine, the police cadet will identify it as a restricted substance and at least three of the following types of information:

- A. Its common (non-technical) name(s) or slang name(s)
- B. The ways in which it is introduced into the system
- C. The ways in which it is commonly packaged
- D. Its effects on the user, both short and long term

11.3.3 Shown or given a description of methadone, the police cadet will describe the physical characteristics and identify its legal and illegal usages.

This identification will include at least three of the following:

- A. Its legal use
- B. Its slang name(s)
- C. The ways in which it is commonly packaged
- D. Its effects on the user

11.4.0 MARIJUANA

Learning Goal: The police cadet will identify the factors relative to the drug marijuana.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 11.4.1 Given various word pictures or audio-visual presentations of marijuana, and/or being subjected to burning marijuana, the police cadet will recognize and identify it as resembling a restricted substance.

This identification will include at least three of the following:

- A. Its slang name(s)
- B. The ways in which it is typically packaged
- C. Its effects on the user, both short and long term
- D. Those elements necessary to establish possession and possession for sale specific to marijuana

- 11.4.2 Given various word pictures or audio-visual presentations depicting the possible cultivating or harvesting of marijuana, the police cadet will correctly determine in at least 75% of those situations if the crime is complete and, in those situations where the crime is complete, will identify the crime by its common name and crime classification.

11.5.0 AUTO THEFT INVESTIGATION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the basics of auto theft investigation.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

11.5.1 The police cadet will be able to identify the elements of three types of offenses that directly relate to auto theft:

- A. Theft by unlawful taking or disposition
- B. Unauthorized use of vehicles
- C. Obscuring the identity of a machine

11.5.2 The police cadet will be able to identify the methods of operations of the vehicle theft.

- A. Tools used
 - 1. coat hanger
 - 2. hot wire
 - 3. jiggle key
 - 4. slam hammer
 - 5. screw driver
 - 6. alternate ignition or false ignition key
 - 7. slip bar on no-draft window
- B. Methods of entry
 - 1. side windwing
 - (a) forced or pried
 - 2. pull lock from door
 - 3. force used to open door
- C. Method used to start vehicle
 - 1. hot wire
 - 2. secondary ignition switch
 - 3. Pry bar on ignition switch
 - 4. Punched ignition switch
 - 5. Hair pin "hot wire."
 - 6. "Jiggle keys"
- D. Methods used to avoid detection
 - 1. license plates - exchanged or altered-
what to look for
 - (a) bent
 - (b) altered
 - (c) not belonging to vehicle
 - (d) dirty (bugs) on rear plate or clean
plate on dirty car
 - (e) old style plates on new car
 - (f) missing

11.5.3 The police cadet will be able to locate the vehicle identification number (VIN) on the following:

- A. Autos
- B. Motorcycles
- C. Trucks
- D. Trailers

11.5.4 The police cadet will satisfactorily interpret a vehicle identification number on automobiles.

11.6.0 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the prohibitions, restrictions, regulations and control of alcohol beverages.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 11.6.1 The police cadet will identify those persons designated to enforce the Alcoholic Beverage Control laws.
- 11.6.2 Given a situation or word picture depicting the sale of distilled spirits without a license, the police cadet will recognize the act as being illegal and will identify the crime by its common name.
- 11.6.3 Given simulated situations or word pictures depicting a variety of legal and illegal liquor/beer sales, the police cadet will identify those sales which are illegal and the type of license, if applicable, which is required for each type of sale.
- 11.6.4 Given a simulated situation or word picture depicting the presence of alcoholic beverage(s) on premises where such beverage(s) are not authorized by license, the police cadet will recognize the violation of law, identify it by its common name, and explain the presumption of possession.
- 11.6.5 The police cadet will identify the hours during which the sale and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages on premises requiring a license is prohibited.
- 11.6.6 Given a simulated situation or word picture depicting the sale or furnishing of alcoholic beverage(s) to an obviously intoxicated person, the police cadet will recognize the law violation and identify it by common name.
- 11.6.7 Given a simulated situation or word picture depicting the sale of alcoholic beverage(s) to a minor, the consumption of alcoholic beverages by a minor on an "on-sale" location or the permitting of such consumption at an "on-sale" location, the police cadet will recognize the law violations and identify each by its common name.

- 11.6.8 Given a simulated situation or word picture depicting a minor in possession of an alcoholic beverage, the police cadet will recognize the law violation and identify the crime by its common name.
- 11.6.9 Given a simulated situation or word picture depicting a minor's presence inside "on-sale public premises," the police cadet will recognize the law violations and identify its common name.

11.7.0 ORGANIZED CRIME

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the development of organized crime in the United States and recognize law enforcement problems associated with organized crime at the local level.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 11.7.1 The police cadet will be able to compare and contrast the original concept of "Mafia" and the modern concept of "Mafia" as it relates to organized crime.
- 11.7.2 The police cadet will be able to identify both persons and activities that contributed to the growth of organized crime. These should minimally include:
- A. New Orleans
 - B. Chief David Hennessey
 - C. Detective Petrosino
 - D. Prohibition - Volstead Act
 - E. John Torrio
 - F. Luciano
 - G. Genovese
- 11.7.3 The police cadet will identify five types of activities at the local level that lend themselves to the furtherance of "organized" crime. These should minimally include:
- A. Vice
 - B. Gambling
 - C. Narcotics
 - D. Labor unions
 - E. Essential public services

12.0 HEALTH AND PHYSICAL FITNESS

12.0 HEALTH AND PHYSICAL FITNESS

- 12.1 Physical Disabilities
- 12.2 Prevention of Disabilities
- 12.3 Weight Control
- 12.4 Self-Evaluation
- 12.5 Lifetime Fitness

12.0 HEALTH AND PHYSICAL FITNESS

FUNCTIONAL AREA: The police cadet will understand and be able to combat those physical ailments that typically affect police officers. He/she will be able to assess his/her own physical condition, develop a physical fitness program and demonstrate an acceptable level of physical fitness.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

The following Performance Objectives are directed to this Functional Area:

12.1.0 PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the basic physical disabilities that may affect him/her in his/her career.

12.1.1 The police cadet will identify the following primary physical disabilities of police officers:

- A. Heart problems
- B. Low back injury
- C. Ulcers

12.1.2 The police cadet will identify at least two of the following hazards inherent in the consumption of alcohol:

- A. Addiction
- B. Raised triglyceral level in the blood
- C. General physiological influence

12.1.3 The police cadet will explain the following hazards inherent in cigarette smoking:

- A. Effect upon cardiovascular system
- B. Cancer: oral--lung, lip, and throat

12.2.0 PREVENTION OF DISABILITIES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the common causes of disability for a law enforcement officer and what to do to prevent them.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 12.2.1 The police cadet will describe aspects of at least three of the following programs directed to the prevention of heart problems:
- A. Aerobic fitness
 - B. Weight control
 - C. Diet control
 - D. Smoking
- 12.2.2 The police cadet will describe and perform exercises directed to the prevention of low back injury.
- 12.2.3 The police cadet will identify the appropriate elements of a program directed to the prevention of ulcers.

12.3.0 WEIGHT CONTROL

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the principles of weight control and good nutrients.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 12.3.1 The police cadet will identify the effects the following basic food constituents have on the body:
- A. Protein
 - B. Carbohydrates
 - C. Fats (cholesterol and unsaturated)
- 12.3.2 The police cadet will identify at least one commonly eaten food that is either high or low in:
- A. Calories
 - B. Cholesterol
- 12.3.3 The police cadet will describe a method of weight control which will reflect the following considerations:
- A. Balanced vs. special or "fad" diets
 - B. Caloric consumption vs. physical activity
- 12.3.4 The police cadet will identify the five basic food groups and give three examples of each.

12.4.0 SELF-EVALUATION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will demonstrate how to evaluate his/her cardio-vascular health and body fat composition.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

12.4.1 The police cadet will self-evaluate his/her body fat composition.

12.4.2 The police cadet will self-evaluate his/her cardio-vascular fitness.

This method will measure the relationship of workload to heart rate and can be described by:

- A. Time in prescribed distance, or
- B. Distance in prescribed time, or
- C. Prescribed workload to heart rate

12.5.0 LIFETIME FITNESS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will be able to develop a lifelong program for fitness.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 12.5.1 The police cadet will develop his/her own individual physical fitness program, approved by his/her agency head or a person acting in behalf of his/her agency head, directed to activities easily performed by an officer while off duty.

The program will minimally include the following activities:

- A. Cardio-vascular
- B. Muscular strength
- C. Flexibility

13.0 MECHANICS OF ARREST, RESTRAINT AND CONTROL

13.0 MECHANICS OF ARREST, RESTRAINT AND CONTROL

- 13.1 Principles of Weaponless Defense
- 13.2 Prisoner Handcuffing Techniques
- 13.3 Search of Persons
- 13.4 Armed Suspect/Weaponless Defense
- 13.5 Baton Techniques
- 13.6 Baton Demonstration

13.0 MECHANICS OF ARREST, RESTRAINT AND CONTROL

FUNCTIONAL AREA: The police cadet will understand the principles and demonstrate the techniques of the Mechanics of Arrest, Restraint and control.

The following Performance Objective(s) are directed to this Functional Area:

13.1.0 PRINCIPLES OF WEAPONLESS DEFENSE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand and demonstrate the basic holds, throws and controls used in the weaponless defense.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 13.1.1 The police cadet will, to the satisfaction of the training school, identify the basic concepts of weaponless defense.
- 13.1.2 The police cadet will identify the areas of the body which are vulnerable to physical attack.
- 13.1.3 The police cadet will identify those parts of the body which are capable of delivering a blow which would minimize damage and/or pain to another person.
- 13.1.4 The police cadet will satisfactorily demonstrate, as measured on a Bureau of Training approved, pre-designed rating form, a minimum of five "counter and escape holds" required by the training school.
- 13.1.5 The police cadet will satisfactorily demonstrate, as measured on a Bureau of Training approved, pre-designed rating form, five recognized "take-down" tactics required by the training school.
- 13.1.6 The police cadet will satisfactorily demonstrate, as measured on a Bureau of Training approved, pre-designed rating form, five control holds required by the training school.

13.2.0 PRISONER HANDCUFFING TECHNIQUES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will be able to safely and effectively handcuff one or two suspects utilizing a single pair of handcuffs. Additionally he/she will maintain control of the prisoner(s) while they are restrained and while removing the restraining device.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 13.2.1 The police cadet will identify the purposes for handcuffing a prisoner.

These purposes will minimally include:

- A. Temporary restraint to prevent attack
- B. Temporary restraint to prevent escape
- C. Temporary restraint to prevent the destruction or concealment of evidence or contraband

- 13.2.2 The police cadet will identify various handcuffing principles which should be met in order to reasonably guarantee the restraint of a suspect.

These principles will minimally include:

- A. Constant control of the suspect
- B. Constant control of the restraining device
- C. Proper positioning of key outlets and double locks
- D. Reasonable degree of tightness of application
- E. Proper positioning of suspects hands
- F. Continued observation of the suspect

- 13.2.3 The police cadet will explain the recommended procedure regarding the handcuffing of prisoners.

The explanation will minimally include the handcuffing of:

- A. Males
- B. Females
- C. Juveniles
- D. Special Cases

- 13.2.4 Given a simulated situation, the police cadet will safely and effectively handcuff one and/or two suspects.

This will minimally include the:

- A. Cuffing of a single suspect
- B. Cuffing of two suspects with a single pair of cuffs

- 13.2.5 Given a simulated situation, the police cadet will safely remove handcuffs from one and/or two suspects.

This will be done by:

- A. Maintaining control of the suspect(s)
- B. Maintaining control of the restraining device

CONTINUED

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13.3.0 SEARCH OF PERSONS

Learning Goal: The police cadet will be able to safely and effectively conduct a search of suspects in situations that include both one and/or two suspects.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 13.3.1 The police cadet will identify and describe the three basic degrees of searches of another's person.

These will include:

- A. The visual/cursory
- B. The pat-down
- C. The field search (standing, kneeling, prone)

- 13.3.2 The police cadet will identify and explain the common principles of the search of an individual which maximize the effectiveness of the search and the safety of the officer(s).

These principles will minimally include:

- A. Constant alertness
- B. The maintaining of control and position of "advantage"
- C. Thoroughness of search
- D. Safe-guarding of weapons

- 13.3.3 The police cadet will identify the responsibilities of a "covering officer" when backing up another officer who is conducting a search of an individual(s).

These responsibilities will minimally include:

- A. Protect searching officer from outside interference
- B. Psychological intimidation of the person(s) being searched
- C. Physical assistance of searching officer
- D. Continuous observation of suspect(s)

- 13.3.4 The police cadet will identify those places on the persons of both males and females where dangerous weapons or contraband may be concealed.

- 13.3.5 The police cadet will identify recommended procedures regarding the searching of individuals of the opposite sex of the searcher.

- 13.3.6 Given a simulated situation, the police cadet will demonstrate his/her ability to safely and effectively serve as "cover officer" while another officer conducts searches of one and/or two suspects.
- 13.3.7 Given a simulated situation(s), the police cadet will demonstrate the ability to safely and effectively conduct the various degrees of searches of a suspect(s).

This will minimally include:

- A. The visual/cursory search
- B. The "pat-down" search
- C. The "field search," including the standing, kneeling, and prone positions

13.4.0 ARMED SUSPECT/WEAPONLESS DEFENSE

Learning Goal: The police cadet will demonstrate proper weaponless defenses against an armed suspect.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 13.4.1 Given a practical exercise with an armed suspect, the police cadet will correctly, as measured on a Bureau of Training approved, predesigned rating form, demonstrate a hip throw and shoulder throw.
- 13.4.2 Given a practical exercise with an armed suspect, the police cadet will demonstrate three pivots which will allow him/her to enter/avoid suspect's position.
- 13.4.3 Given a practical exercise simulating a suspect with semi-automatic and/or revolver, the police cadet will prevent the weapon from discharging.
- 13.4.4 Given a practical exercise simulating a suspect with automatic and/or revolver, the police cadet will satisfactorily demonstrate, as measured on a Bureau of Training approved, predesigned rating form, front and rear gun take-aways.
- 13.4.5 Given a practical exercise simulating a suspect with shotgun and/or rifle, the police cadet will disarm the suspect who has him/her "covered" with a long barreled firearm from the front or rear.
- 13.4.6 Given a practical exercise wherein he/she is faced with a single simulated suspect attacking him/her with a knife, the police cadet will disarm the attacker.
- 13.4.7 Given a practical exercise where he/she is faced with a simulated suspect attacking him/her with a blunt instrument the police cadet will disarm the attacker.

13.5.0 BATON TECHNIQUES

Learning Goal: The police cadet will understand the fundamentals of utilizing a baton.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 13.5.1 Given various word pictures or audio-visual presentations, the police cadet will correctly determine in each situation whether or not utilization of the police baton would be appropriate and/or justified.
- 13.5.2 The police cadet will identify the vital body points and bone edges that affect police baton "target" areas.
- 13.5.3 The police cadet will identify those body points that are potentially lethal when struck by a baton.
- 13.5.4 The police cadet will identify those batons recommended for use in the field and the recommended policies regarding their use.

13.6.0 BATON DEMONSTRATION

Learning Goal: The police cadet will demonstrate the proper use of his/her baton.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE(S):

- 13.6.1 Given a practical exercise situation, the police cadet will remove a simulated resisting suspect from a location through the utilization of recognized baton techniques.
- 13.6.2 The police cadet will satisfactorily demonstrate, as measured on a Bureau of Training approved, predesigned rating form, the recognized baton techniques to be used in subduing an aggressive suspect(s) using proper foot work, coordination, and without losing body balance.
- 13.6.3 Given a practical exercise situation, the police cadet will utilize his/her baton to escape the aggressive grab of a simulated suspect.
- 13.6.4 The police cadet will satisfactorily demonstrate, as measured on a Bureau of Training approved, predesigned rating form, the proper use of the baton.

The demonstration will minimally include:

- A. Methods of gaining positions
- B. Methods of attack
- C. Methods of release
- D. Baton parries

END