CJ-2390: THE INVESTIGATIVE PROCESS

Cuyahoga Community College

Viewing: CJ-2390 : The Investigative Process

Board of Trustees: 2018-05-24

Academic Term:

Fall 2019

Subject Code

CJ - Criminal Justice

Course Number:

2390

Title:

The Investigative Process

Catalog Description:

Overview of investigative methods including databases and background checks. In-depth look at the criminal investigation process with a focus on crime scene, reports and evidence identification. Specific investigative methods for particular crime types are analyzed.

Credit Hour(s):

4

Lecture Hour(s):

4

Requisites

Prerequisite and Corequisite

CJ-1000 Introduction to Criminal Justice, or departmental approval: admission to the Basic Police Academy.

Outcomes

Course Outcome(s):

Follow the criminal investigation process when evaluating crime scenes, identifying evidence, performing surveillance, interviewing witnesses, interrogating suspects, and writing investigative reports

Objective(s):

- 1. Evaluate the components of a preliminary investigation.
- 2. Apply the various methods of evidence preservation.
- 3. Apply the concepts of the chain of evidence.
- 4. Apply the concepts of identification of suspects.
- 5. Formulate the components of criminal intelligence gathering.
- 6. Utilize the methods and equipment of surveillance operations.
- 7. Apply the concepts of the levels of custody.
- 8. Apply the various methods of interview and interrogation.
- 9. Research the methods of informant management.
- 10. Analyze the components of the criminal trial process.
- 11. Apply the concepts of investigation of crimes against persons.
- 12. Analyze the roles, duties and characteristics of an investigator.
- 13. Apply the concepts of investigation of property crimes.
- Interpret and classify evidence at the crime scene.
 Apply the requirements for crime scene documentation.
- 16. Apply the concepts of crime scene security.
- 17. Research the various types of searches.
- 18. Compare and contrast the different types of evidence.
- 19. Apply the legal guidelines for searches.
- 20. Apply the legal guidelines for evidence seizure.

Methods of Evaluation:

- 1. Participation
- 2. Midterm and final examinations
- 3. Term project
- 4. Case studies
- 5. Presentation

Course Content Outline:

- 1. Criminal Investigation
 - a. History
 - i. England
 - ii. United States
 - iii. Contributions of the "fathers of criminal investigation"
 - b. Structure: Police apprehension process to closing the case
 - c. Stages of an investigation
 - d. Investigators
 - i. Types
 - ii. Qualifications
 - iii. Duties
 - iv. Desirable traits
 - e. Types of evidence
 - i. Direct
 - ii. Circumstantial
 - iii. Real
 - iv. Associative
 - f. Admissibility of evidence
 - i. Burden of Proof
 - ii. Legally significant evidence
 - iii. Search and seizure limitations
 - 1. Mapp vs. Ohio (1961)
 - 2. Chimel vs. California (1969)
 - 3. Terry vs. Ohio (1968)
 - iv. Automobile search cases
 - 1. Carrol vs. United States
 - 2. Chambers vs. Maroney
 - 3. Collidge vs. New Hampshire
- 2. Reports
 - a. Types of Police Reports
 - b. Outline
 - c. Narrative
 - d. Verbatim
 - e. Investigative reports
 - i. Preliminary
 - ii. Progress
 - iii. Closing
 - iv. Prosecution
- 3. Interviewing
 - a. Importance of empathy
 - b. Sources of witness error
 - c. Three characteristics of a good witness
 - d. Open-ended questions
 - e. Closed-ended questions
 - f. Role of silence
 - g. Witness statement criteria for meeting judicial challenge
- 4. Information sources
 - a. Common information/contact areas
 - b. Human sources

- c. Documentary sources
- d. Physical sources
- 5. Crime Scene Procedures
 - a. Five methods of crime scene searches
 - b. Evidence
 - i. Identification
 - ii. Collection
 - iii. Marking
 - iv. Packaging
 - v. Significance
 - vi. Types of evidence
 - 1. Firearms (bullets, cartridges, bullet holes and marks)
 - 2. Blood
 - 3. Imprints and impressions
 - 4. Tool marks
 - 5. Glass, paint, dust, dirt and other traces
 - 6. Questioned documents
 - 7. Hair, fibers, seminal fluids, urine
 - c. Note taking, sketching and photographing crime scene
- 6. Burglary
- 7. Five common means of entry
 - a. Primary purpose of "on the scene" investigation
 - b. Behavior cycle
 - c. Common means used to unlawfully open and enter safes
 - d. Criteria for classifying burglars
- 8. Robbery
 - a. Five methods of safe attack
 - b. Styles of robbery
 - c. Potential robbery targets
 - d. Phases of investigation and apprehension
- 9. Sexual offences and deviancy
 - a. Proper terminology
 - b. Statutory law
- 10. Homicide
 - a. Murder vs. suicide vs. accidental death
 - b. Positive signs of death and normal onset
 - c. Common classification of gunshot and cutting wounds
 - d. Role of pathologist
 - e. Role of toxicologist
 - f. Presumptive signs of death
- 11. Child abuse
 - a. Sings of abuse on a child
 - b. Characteristics of child abuser
- 12. Organized crime
 - a. Definition of organized crime
 - b. Concept of a national crime syndicate
 - c. Organized crime vs. organized criminal
 - d. History and development of "LaCosa Nostra"
 - e. Legitimate and illegitimate organize crime activities
 - f. Placement of organized crime unit within police structure
 - g. Crimes "attractive" to organized crime
 - h. Impact of recent Federal and state legislation on gathering and maintaining intelligence information on organized crime
 - i. Criminal Conspiracy offence.

Resources

Becker and Dutelle. Criminal Investigation. 4th. Jones and Bartlett, 2012.

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Hess, Orthmann and Cho. Criminal Investigation. 11th. Cengage Publishing, 2016.

Steven Brandl. Criminal Investigation. 3rd ed. Sage, 2014.

Saferstein. Criminalistics: An Introduction to Forensic Science. 12th ed. Pearson, 2017.

Ohio Attorney General. "Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI)" 2017-10-22 22:00:00.0.

United States Department of Justice. "Federal Bureau of Investigation" 2017-10-22 22:00:00.0.

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