

### Course Outline

**COURSE:** JLE 203                      **DIVISION:** 50                      **ALSO LISTED AS:**

**TERM EFFECTIVE:** Spring 2021                      **CURRICULUM APPROVAL DATE:** 12/8/2020

**SHORT TITLE:** ROBBERY INVESTIGATIONS

**LONG TITLE:** Robbery Investigations

<u>Units</u>	<u>Number of Weeks</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Contact Hours/Week</u>	<u>Total Contact Hours</u>
1	18	Lecture:	.5	9
		Lab:	1.73	31.14
		Other:	0	0
		Total:	2.23	40.14

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course is designed to provide investigators with detailed instruction in the broad spectrum of robbery from commercial stores and banks, to street muggings, residential invasions, and the "shakedowns" of youth and adults. The learning opportunities involve the students in examining active cases, analyzing the elements and the evidence, and developing patterns that emerge during a robbery investigation.  
**PREREQUISITE:** POST Basic Certificate or Equivalent JLE 100.

**PREREQUISITES:**  
JLE 100

**COREQUISITES:**

**CREDIT STATUS:** C - Credit - Degree Non Applicable

#### **GRADING MODES**

- L - Standard Letter Grade
- P - Pass/No Pass

**REPEATABILITY:** N - Course may not be repeated

#### **SCHEDULE TYPES:**

- 02 - Lecture and/or discussion
- 03 - Lecture/Laboratory
- 04 - Laboratory/Studio/Activity

## **STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

By the end of this course, a student should:

1. Demonstrate the ability to conduct an investigation of various forms of robbery including: bank robbery, home invasion, and estates robbery by using proper techniques for interview and interrogation, evidence collection, and accurate report writing.
2. Identify the techniques for thoroughly inspecting weapons as evidence in a robbery case including checking firearm registration, photo search of suspect holding weapon, Gun Shot Residue Test, etc.
3. Describe the crime elements that constitute a robbery including forcible removal of property, value of property, control of property and identify various forms of digital evidence such as phone records, email, GPS devices, and how to obtain and utilize the evidence in a robbery investigation.

## **CONTENT, STUDENT PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES, OUT-OF-CLASS ASSIGNMENTS**

Curriculum Approval Date: 12/8/2020

### **LECTURE CONTENT:**

Content:

- I. Welcome/ Registration/ Introduction (1 hour)
  - A. Orientation
  - B. Student Introductions
  - C. Instructor
- II. Robbery Law (3 hours)
  - A. Robbery Defined
    1. The felonious taking (asportation)
    2. Of the personal property
    3. In the possession of another
    4. From their person or immediate presence
    5. Against their will
    6. Accomplished by means of force or fear
    7. Intent to steal
    8. Combination of LARCENY & ASSAULT
  - B. The Felonious Taking (asportation)
    1. Forcible snatching
    2. Property control
    3. Movement
    4. Asportation
    5. Successful escape
    6. Place of safety
  - C. Of the Personal Property
    1. Personal property
    2. Value
    3. You cannot steal your own property
  - D. In the possession of another
    1. Property ownership
    2. Contraband property
    3. Joint possession
    4. Property must belong to victim
    5. Legal possession

- 6. "Actual" or "constructive" Possession
  - E. From the person or immediate presence
    - 1. Overt Act
    - 2. "Immediate presence" requirement
    - 3. Victim in other room/building
    - 4. Distance cases
    - 5. Item in immediate presence
  - F. Against Victim's Will
    - 1. Robbery vs Extortion
  - G. Accomplished by means of force or fear
    - 1. Taking, escaping, or retention
    - 2. "Force" is not synonymous with a physical assault
    - 3. Requires more than force
    - 4. Physical characteristics of victim
    - 5. Fear of unlawful injury
    - 6. Fear of an immediate injury
    - 7. Threats, assault, or a weapon
    - 8. Ability to carry out threat
    - 9. Unloaded or simulated gun
    - 10. "Did the action cause the victim to part with his property?"
    - 11. If so the force or fear is present
    - 12. Case examples
  - H. Intent to Steal
    - 1. Awareness
    - 2. Intent by inference from case circumstances
  - I. Estes Robbery
    - 1. Shoplifting
    - 2. Confrontation by security or clerk
    - 3. Use of force
    - 4. Retention of the property
  - J. Degrees of Robbery
    - 1. First Degree
    - 2. Second Degree
  - K. Robbery Sentencing & Enhancements
    - 1. 1st degree
    - 2. 2nd degree
    - 3. Attempted= Generally 1/2
    - 4. Use of firearm
    - 5. Intentional Discharge
    - 6. Firearm with GBI (Great Bodily Injury) or Death
    - 7. Deadly weapon (not firearm)
  - L. Robbery Enhancements
    - 1. GBI on victim
    - 2. Over \$50,000
    - 3. Over \$150,000
    - 4. Over 2.5 mil
    - 5. Vulnerable victim
    - 6. While on bail

## 7. Multiple victims

### M. "Serious" vs. "Violent" Felony

1. "Serious" Felony- Simple Robbery
2. "Violent" Felony- Weapon or GBI
3. Serious Felony priors
4. Any Felony prior within last 5 years

### N. 1994 Strike Law

1. Either Serious or Violent Felony
2. Attempts
3. Plea to/conviction of two counts
4. 2nd Strike
5. 3rd Strike
6. Mandatory prison, consecutive terms, and no more than 20% good time

### O. Aiding & Abetting

1. Aider is guilty
2. Knowledge and encouragement of actor's wrong doing
3. Aider's intent
4. Examples of aiding & abetting

### P. NOT Aiding and Abetting

1. Mere presence not enough
2. Mere failure to stop robbery not enough

### Q. Carjacking

1. The felonious taking (asportation)
2. Of a motor vehicle in the possession of another
3. From the person or immediate presence
4. Against their will
5. Intent to permanently or temporarily deprive
6. Force or fear
7. Penalty
8. Fear and Asportation requirements
9. Victim in car
10. Victim not in car
11. Victim compelled to relinquish possession and control
12. Carjack an infant

### R. Carjacking Enhancements

1. Kidnapping during a carjacking or attempted carjacking
2. Movement of the victim
3. Victim is moved a substantial distance
4. Increase risk of harm to the victim

### S. Robbery Defenses

1. Mis-identification/Alibi
2. Lack of specific intent
3. Duress
4. Claim of right
5. Kidnapping for Robbery

### T. Extortion "Blackmail"

1. The obtaining
2. Of the personal property of another

3. An official act of a public officer
4. With his or her consent
5. Induced by wrongful use of force or fear
6. Under cover of official right
7. Generally a felony
8. A misdemeanor if committed under color of official right and different punishment is not prescribed
9. Property extorted does not need to be turned over directly to suspect
10. The crime is complete if the property is turned over to a third party at the suspect's request
11. No asportation or taking has been done by the suspect
12. The victim could mail money, sent to 3rd party, or deposit
13. Official act of public officer

U. What the DA wants

1. All statements of defendant
2. All statements of witnesses
3. Raps of everybody
4. Police reports of similar crimes
5. Police Communications printout
6. Photos of scene, victim, and suspect
7. If multiple reports
8. Copies of any booked evidence
9. Writing examples from suspect
10. Any direct evidence
11. Any circumstantial evidence

V. As the Investigator

1. Know the weakness in case
2. Anticipate what defense will attack

III. Investigation Strategies (2 hours)

A. Steps of investigations

1. Review cases
2. On the scene
3. Sources of Information
4. Distribute the information
5. Preventive Steps

B. Patrol response

1. Initial response
2. Initial radio traffic
3. Interviews
4. Physical Evidence
5. Vehicles
6. Report Writing

7. Electronic Tracking System (ETS)

C. Major Crime Investigations

1. Homicide
2. Bank robbery
3. Home invasion
4. Strings
5. Case Management

IV. Case Study Introduction (1 hour)

A. Robbery Case Study Learning Activity

1. Purpose of Activity

2. Activity

B. Robbery Case Study Synopsis

1. Retail Store Case Synopsis

2. Carjacking Case Synopsis

3. ATM Robbery Synopsis

4. Bank Robbery Synopsis

5. Home Invasion Synopsis

C. Case Study Introduction/ Site Visit

V. Intelligence Briefing (2 hours)

A. Class Introduction

1. Class intro, agency, assignments

2. What is happening in your area

3. Local and area robbery investigator's meetings

4. Major cases being worked by your agency

5. Investigative Task Force

B. California Robbery Investigators Association

1. Northern and Southern Chapter meetings

2. Goals

3. Membership Information

4. Annual events

C. Investigative Task Forces

1. Nation Wide

2. Local or area task forces

D. Serial Robbery Cases

1. Suspect information

2. Flyers or wanted posters

3. Identified Suspects Still at Large

4. Unidentified Suspects

5. Department Contact Information

E. Internet Resources

1. Major cases out of area

2. Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies

3. News media

F. Creation of an Investigative Task Force

1. Investigator's level

2. Local agency coordination

3. Similar cases

4. Organization

5. Meetings and telephone contacts

6. Prevention of duplicate effort

7. Collection of physical evidence

8. Inform boss

9. Information collection

10. Prosecutors

11. FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigations)

## LAB CONTENT:

Because of the integrated nature of the lab/lecture method of instruction, the content for both lecture and lab are infused in all subjects.

Content: (5 hours)

### VI. Suspect Identification Techniques

#### A. Type of line-ups

1. Field show up
2. Identify or eliminate person as suspect

#### B. Responsibility of Detective

1. Location, date, time
2. Photographs
3. Video tape
4. Right to consul
5. Suspect must be advised of rights
6. Suspect may waive right to attorney
7. Attorney does not show at time line up is scheduled
8. Detective must be present at formal line up
9. Conducting line up
10. Refusal to participate
11. Forced lines
12. Line up register
13. Role of District Attorney
14. Role of Defense Attorney
15. Techniques
16. Court Ordered Line Ups

#### C. Photo Identification

1. At least 6 photos
2. Admonishment of victim and witness
3. Copies of photo packs shown in court
4. Single photos
5. Lost photos
6. Birthmarks
7. Bad Eye
8. Attorney rights
9. Alternate to showing photos

### VII. Legal Update/ Defense Prosecution Strategies (3 hours)

#### A. Objectives

1. Question and Answer Forum
2. Legal update, current case law, legal trends

#### B. Method

1. Legal trends discussion
2. Legal updates and current case decisions

#### C. Selected Legal Trends

1. Updated and Current
2. Current examples

### VIII. Major Robbery Investigation (6 hours)

#### A. Introduction

1. Student background

2. Student experiences
3. Major case worked
- B. Leadership
  1. Management vs. Leadership
  2. Management: The act of controlling
  3. Leadership: The act of influencing
- C. The Investigative Philosophy- "Prove Them Innocent vs. Prove Them Guilty."
  1. Prove the suspect innocent
  2. If suspect cannot be proven innocent
- D. Armored Car/ ATM Robberies
  1. Usually violent
  2. Bank robberies
  3. Armored Car robberies
  4. Surveillance by suspect
  5. Possible internal component
  6. Motive of Operation
  7. Prevention
- E. Tactical Plans
  1. Surveillance resources/ plans/ schedules
  2. Surveillance definitions and objectives
  3. Surveillance/ stake-out equipment
  4. Surveillance observation & situational awareness
  5. Surveillance techniques
  6. Threat assessment
  7. Intelligence gathering & surveillance detection
  8. Criminal surveillance techniques
  9. Surveillance evidence
  10. Personal security/ Contingency plans
  11. Signature Modus Operandi
- F. Logistics of Major Case Investigations
  1. Procedures for a personal selection
  2. Procurement, distribution and maintenance of material
  3. The exceptional need for liaison contacts
- G. Community Policing Issues
  1. Neighborhood quality of life issues
  2. Not a government "program"
- H. Problem Oriented Policing
  1. Practical application of community policing philosophy
  2. Organization of community resources
  3. Proactive instead of reactive
- I. The Law Enforcement Profession
  1. Issues not examined by the news media
  2. Police misconduct
  3. Police heroism
- IX. Evidence (5 hours)
  - A. Video and Still Surveillance
    1. Video Images
    2. Discrepancies in date/time stamp video



- 3. Still photographs
- 4. Circulation of developed photographs
- B. Print Evidence
  - 1. Types of Surfaces
  - 2. General information
- C. Clothing and disguises
  - 1. Clothing
  - 2. Disguises
- D. Weapons
  - 1. Firearms
  - 2. Ammunition
  - 3. Gun Shot Residue Tests (GSR)
- E. Tape and rope evidence
  - 1. Tape
  - 2. Rope
- F. Demand Notes
  - 1. Recovered Demand Notes
  - 2. Recovered Note Pad
- 3. Maps & Diagrams
- G. Other Evidence
  - 1. Bait Money and Marked Bills
  - 2. Exploding Dye Packs
  - 3. Electronic Tracking Devices
  - 4. Trace Evidence
  - 5. Suspect's Vehicles
- H. False Report or Inside Job Indicators
  - 1. Cameras
  - 2. Cash control
  - 3. Victim's Demeanor
- I. Cell Phone
  - 1. Legal Issues
  - 2. Problem encountered
  - 3. Analysis
  - 4. Text Messages
  - 5. Cell Towers
  - 6. Cell Records
- X. Interviewing and Interrogation (6 hours)
  - A. History of truth telling
    - 1. Evolution of man's communication
    - 2. Ancient times
    - 3. Past law enforcement
    - 4. Present law enforcement
    - 5. Lying studies
  - B. Proximities
    - 1. Public setting-12+feet
    - 2. Social setting-4-8 feet
    - 3. Personal setting- 1-4 feet
    - 4. Intimate setting- less than 1 foot

5. Most interviews occur where?
6. Most confessions?
- C. Interview
  1. Informal
  2. At any location
  3. Guilt uncertain
  4. No Miranda
  5. Exploratory questions
- D. Interrogation
  1. Formal
  2. At police facility
  3. Guilt is certain
  4. Miranda needed
  5. Focused questions
- E. Art & Science
  1. The art of acting by you
  2. Pure Science- Physiological and biological
  3. Behavioral Science
- F. Cognitive interview
  1. Lawful memory enhancing techniques
  2. Best in recalling names, license numbers, descriptions
  3. Forward, backward, third person perspective
- G. Elimination interview
  1. Quick assessment of subject
  2. Use for any investigation
  3. Ask all questions in order
  4. Truth of answer
  5. Used for large number of tips
  6. Present questions
  7. Answer all questions
  8. Relies on instinct of the interviewer
- H. Free Format Interview
  1. Opening
  2. Narrative statement
  3. First echo
  4. Five W's (Who, what, when, etc.) & H
  5. Second echo
  6. Close
- I. Ten Step Interrogation
  1. Personal history
  2. Miranda
  3. Behavior analysis interview
  4. Suspect's statement
  5. Break
  6. Confrontational
  7. Defensive Tactics
  8. Transition
  9. Alternative

- 10. Confession
- 11. Post confession questions
- J. Witness Types
  - 1. Cooperative
  - 2. Reluctant
  - 3. Informant
  - 4. Anonymous
  - 5. Hostile
- K. Witness issue
  - 1. Senior Citizens
  - 2. Foreign Language
  - 3. Detaining/ Transporting Witnesses
  - 4. Lying studies
- L. Custody Issues
  - 1. Detention versus arrest
  - 2. Beheler Admonishment
  - 3. What are the two elements needed before Miranda applies
  - 4. Custodial arrest
- M. Legal Issues
  - 1. Fourth Amendment
  - 2. Fifth Amendment
  - 3. Sixth Amendment
  - 4. Miranda Issues
  - 5. Juvenile issues
- N. Interrogation
  - 1. Put suspects in together
  - 2. Jail paperwork
  - 3. Friend or Family member
  - 4. Voluntaries
  - 5. Threats/ Promises
  - 6. Discussing Sentences
  - 7. Release from custody
  - 8. Enhancements
  - 9. Concerns and issues
- O. Training
  - 1. Training course
  - 2. ICI training
  - 3. Research and read
  - 4. Watch others and self
  - 5. Practice
- P. Investigative Aids
  - 1. Point of View
  - 2. CDAA Field Guide
  - 3. Legal Sourcebook
  - 4. San Diego District Attorney's Office
  - 5. Electronic Updates
- XI. Use and Development of Resources (5 hours)
  - A. Knowledge: Successful Robbery Investigations

1. Hi-Tech Task Force Resources in CA
2. How Hi-Tech helps investigations
3. Resources
- B. Synopsis: Cellular phone Forensics
  1. Why look at the cell phone
  2. First investigative steps
  3. Forensics
  4. Cellular Tower Tracking
- C. Computer Forensics
  1. How suspects use the computer
  2. On-Site search tools
  3. Dealing with evidence
- D. Internet Resources
  1. Non-law enforcement websites and resources
  2. GPS Devices
- E. Digital Evidence
  1. Where it comes from
  2. What might be inside
  3. How it might be used
  4. Data Storage
  5. Getting Evidence
- XII. Conclusion (1 hour)
  - A. Course Evaluations
  - B. Graduation

**METHODS OF INSTRUCTION:**

Skills Demonstration, Lecture, Scenario Training

**OUT OF CLASS ASSIGNMENTS:**

Required Outside Hours: 18

Assignment Description:

Review Class Exercises and Instructor Handouts

**METHODS OF EVALUATION:**

Writing assignments

Percent of total grade: 10.00 %

Percent range of total grade: 10 % to 15 % Reading Reports Lab Reports If this is a degree applicable course, but substantial writing assignments are NOT appropriate, indicate reason: --Course primarily involves skill demonstration or problem solving

Problem-solving assignments

Percent of total grade: 20.00 %

Percent range of total grade: 20 % to 30 % Other: Skills Exam

Skill demonstrations

Percent of total grade: 50.00 %

Percent range of total grade: 50 % to 90 % Class Performance/s Performance Exams

Objective examinations

Percent of total grade: 20.00 %

Percent range of total grade: 30 % to 50 % Other: Skills Demonstration

**REPRESENTATIVE TEXTBOOKS:**

Instructor Provided Handouts / Student Manual . 2020.

Reading Level of Text, Grade: 12

**ARTICULATION and CERTIFICATE INFORMATION**

Associate Degree:

CSU GE:

IGETC:

CSU TRANSFER:

Not Transferable

UC TRANSFER:

Not Transferable

**SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:**

Basic Skills: N

Classification: Y

Noncredit Category: Y

Cooperative Education:

Program Status: 2 Stand-alone

Special Class Status: N

CAN:

CAN Sequence:

CSU Crosswalk Course Department:

CSU Crosswalk Course Number:

Prior to College Level: Y

Non Credit Enhanced Funding: N

Funding Agency Code: Y

In-Service: N

Occupational Course: C

Maximum Hours:

Minimum Hours:

Course Control Number: CCC000568863

Sports/Physical Education Course: N

Taxonomy of Program: 210550