

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



PATROL RANGER TRAINING (PROPOSED) SYLLABUS

(10/79)

PATROL RANGER TRAINING

(Proposed)

SYLLABUS

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COURSE CONTENT

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>NUMBER OF HOURS</u>
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3. Bombs and Explosives	2
4. Constitutional Law and Civil Liberties	6
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	Total <u>200</u> Hours

COURSE: Authority and Jurisdiction

LENGTH: 4 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

DESCRIPTION:

Provides an overview of the basic types of legislative jurisdiction found throughout the National Park System. Presents the elements of the basic law enforcement authority provided rangers through the General Authorities Bill PL 94-458.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Differentiate between offense related and territorial related jurisdiction as it applies to different federal law enforcement agencies.
2. List the four basic types of territorial jurisdiction.
3. List the legal authority for rangers and state agents in each of the respective jurisdictions.
4. Identify those types of jurisdiction in which the assimilative crimes statute 18 USC 13 may be applied.
5. List the four basic elements of the General Authorities Bill as they apply to NPS law enforcement officers.
6. Describe the basic intent of the law enforcement section of the General Authorities Bill as articulated in the House Report on the subject legislation.

COURSE: Basic Accident Investigation

LENGTH: 16 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture/Practical Exercise

DESCRIPTION:

Introduces the trainee to the tools and techniques essential to the investigating officer. Emphasis is placed on those skills essential to the investigation of motor vehicle accidents. Describes the uniform terminology used in describing factors and events. Develops the ability to use the "Traffic Template" in developing speed and skid factors. Requires the trainee to investigate and document a simulated accident utilizing the approved NPS form 10-413. Develops skill in the accurate measurement, recording and drawing of scaled diagrams. Describes proper procedures for photographing accident scenes. Identifies proper procedures to utilize in managing an accident scene, to protect visitors, property and evidence. Describes proper techniques to utilize when investigating accidents other than motor vehicle. Discuss the necessity for identifying, reporting, and investigating those accidents that may evolve into Tort Claims against the United States.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. State the first duties of an officer at the scene of a serious accident.
2. Describe physical evidence to note and record in an accident investigation.
3. Identify the tools essential to managing the scene and conducting the investigation.
4. Recognize potential hazards at the accident scene and prescribe remedies.
5. State procedures for the protection of personal property at accident scenes.
6. Understand the role of enforcement actions in the accident prevention program.

7. Develop an acceptable accident report (10-413) from a simulated incident complete with scaled diagram and narrative.
8. Describe flare patterns to be utilized at accident scenes.
9. Describe how to interview witnesses at the scene.
10. Identify aspects of the road from which accident information should be obtained.
11. Describe the procedures to follow for an accident involving a government vehicle.

COURSE: Bombs and Explosives

LENGTH: 2 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture/Demonstration

DESCRIPTION:

Provides basic knowledge as to the identification of bombs and explosives. Identifies the most logical locations for explosives in a public building and the type of concealment normally associated with explosives. Outlines safety measures to be taken to protect life and property in the event of a bomb threat. Emphasizes the fact that handling and deactivation of explosives must be left to the disposal expert.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Explain the steps to be taken in responding to a bomb threat.
2. Identify the recommended procedure to be followed in the evacuation of a building following a bomb threat.
3. Demonstrate the proper procedures to follow in searching for suspected bombs.
4. Identify the appropriate authority to be contacted with regard to the disposal of bombs and explosives.

COURSE: Constitutional Law and Civil Liberties

LENGTH: 6 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

DESCRIPTION:

The development of the Constitution of the United States. Emphasis is placed on those provisions of the Bill of Rights of particular importance to law enforcement personnel. The role of the "Constitution" as the supreme law of the land. A description of the legal consequences faced by law enforcement officers who violate the statutes guaranteeing civil rights.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of "checks and balances".
2. Match the three branches of Government to descriptions of their powers.
3. Explain constitutional limitation of federal authority as provided by the Tenth Amendment and other elements of the Constitution.
4. Match particular constitutional rights with the appropriate amendment.
5. Match "bill of attainder", "writ of habeus corpus", and "ex post facto" with their descriptions.
6. Identify those elements of the First Amendment rights that are of particular importance to NPS law enforcement personnel.
7. Describe the legal consequences that federal officers face for violation of federally guaranteed civil rights.
8. Discuss the elements of 18 USC 242 and 245 and their applicability to federal law enforcement.

COURSE: Courtroom Testimony and Procedures

LENGTH: 2 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

DESCRIPTION:

The role of the U.S. Magistrate in the federal court system. Discussion of proper courtroom demeanor and testifying techniques. The function and procedures of the U.S. Attorney and the U.S. District Judge.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Define the duties and functions of the U.S. Magistrate including his role as trial judge for petty offenses.
2. Describe the legal avenues by which a person may be brought before a U.S. Magistrate.
3. Identify the types and offenses and the conditions under which persons may be tried before a U.S. Magistrate.
4. Describe the role of the U.S. Attorney in the legal process.
5. List the pleas that may be entered by a defendant.
6. Identify the proper techniques in preparation for court testimony.
7. Demonstrate proper courtroom demeanor.
8. Demonstrate effective techniques for testifying on the witness stand.

COURSE: Crime Scene Management

LENGTH: 12 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture/Practical Exercise

DESCRIPTION:

Provides the trainee with guidance and procedures essential to protecting the crime scene. Emphasizes that Patrol Rangers do not have investigative authority, but responsibility for preserving the integrity of physical evidence until the investigator arrives. Identifies types and sources of potential evidence. Provides procedures for protecting evidence of a perishable nature. Illustrates procedures for defining the crime scene and implementing protective measures. Emphasizes that the Patrol Ranger has a responsibility to observe and record information upon arrival at the scene. Provides specific guidelines for the initial actions in protecting evidential materials in sex crime incidents.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. List the priorities for the first officer arriving on the scene.
2. Recognize items of potential physical evidence.
3. Given a simulated crime scene, describe how to provide protection from intrusion of the natural elements.
4. Identify those types of physical evidence that may be affected by rain, snow, or direct sunrays.
5. Describe how to photograph a simulated crime scene.
6. Develop an acceptable sketch of a simulated crime scene.
7. List the prescribed procedures for handling evidential materials of a sex crime incident.
8. List what basic information should be noted upon arrival at a crime scene.
9. Demonstrate how to handle victims and witnesses at a crime scene.

COURSE: Criminal Law

LENGTH: 4 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

DESCRIPTION:

A general overview of the development of law as a means of social control. A discussion of the various sources and types of law found in the United States. Emphasis is placed on the elements of common law felonies.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Identify four sources of law.
2. Distinguish between:
 - a. Civil law and criminal law
 - b. Felony and misdemeanor
 - c. Tort and crime
3. Define "principal" in relation to the commission of a crime.
4. Define "corpus delicti".
5. Discuss the "Statute of Limitations".
6. List the nine "common law" felonies.
7. Describe the elements of proof for each of the common law felonies.

COURSE: Criminalistics

LENGTH: 10 Hours; 6 Classroom, 4 Lab

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture/Lab

DESCRIPTION:

Introduces the trainee to the basic concepts of criminalistics. Illustrates the capability of applying scientific techniques in criminal investigations. Provides information as to the identification and classification of physical evidence. Emphasis is placed on the identification and protection of materials of evidential value.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Identify the basic legal requirements for physical evidence including; relevance, materiality and competency.
2. Identify the technical requirements for collection and preservation of physical evidence including; proper collection, proper preservation, adequate quantity, comparison standards and protection from contamination.
3. Define the concept of interchange as it applies to physical evidence.
4. Differentiate between individual and class characteristics as they apply to physical evidence.
5. List the basic analytical capabilities of crime labs as they apply to:
 - a. Firearms identification
 - b. Tool mark identification
 - c. Serology
 - d. Mineralogy
 - e. Document examination
 - f. Microscopic and chemical analysis
 - g. Fingerprint classification and identification
6. Define the "chain of custody" as it applies to physical evidence.

7. Illustrate the proper techniques for the identification, collection and preservation of items of evidential value found at the scene.
8. Define the term "expert witness" as it applies to the introduction of evidence before the court.

COURSE: Defensive Driving

LENGTH: 14 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture/Practical Exercise

DESCRIPTION:

To provide the basic knowledge, skills and attitude that promote optimum efficient use of patrol vehicles. Emphasis is placed on defensive driving and the establishment of the ability to avoid involvement in preventable accidents regardless of road or weather conditions. The skid control portion deals with the principals and dynamics of vehicle weight change in skid conditions.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Demonstrate the appropriate technique for handling a vehicle placed into a controlled skid by proper maneuverability.
2. Understand the limitations and potential performance of assigned patrol vehicle.
3. Demonstrate proficiency in driving ability and recognize personal limitations.
4. Understand and efficiently make use of acceptable driving techniques.
5. Develop a planned course of action and alternatives for evasive action.

COURSE: Defensive Tactics

LENGTH: 12 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture/Practical Exercise

DESCRIPTION:

Basic techniques in the mechanics of arrest used in effecting proper custody of a suspect. These techniques include searching, handcuffing, arrestee control procedures and transporting. Appropriate methods of self defense are identified and explained.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Understand the fundamentals of a safe arrest.
2. Achieve expertise in the proper application of handcuffs and be aware of the reasons for restraining arrested persons.
3. Identify the process for a safe, systematic and efficient search. Apply these techniques in practical situations.
4. Identify the potential dangers involved in transporting one or more persons.
5. Successfully disarm or overcome the suspect in practical situations that simulate field incidents.
6. Identify the need for physical conditioning, strength and agility as key elements of the law enforcement officer's physical fitness.

COURSE: Description and Identification

LENGTH: 4 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

DESCRIPTION:

Designed to increase the trainee's awareness of visual perception factors involved in the description and identification of persons, places and things. Provides essential information about these subjects to satisfy the Fourth Amendment requirements for descriptions. Describes and explains the thumbnail description as a fast and effective means in the identification of persons. Provides a description of the basic information needed to make an inquiry regarding a wanted person into NCIC.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Explain the role of available light to image perception.
2. Explain the role of suggestibility in gathering information of description and identification.
3. List the six elements of the thumbnail sketch.
4. List the different span groups in the thumbnail sketch for age, height and weight.
5. Explain the function of the identi-kit as a part of the identification system.
6. List two of the numerical identifiers needed to make an inquiry of the wanted person file of NCIC.
7. List the four terms utilized to adequately describe a firearm.

COURSE: Detention and Arrest

LENGTH: 8 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

DESCRIPTION:

Identifies the elements of a lawful arrest. Provides guidelines for the determination of probable cause. Provides guidelines for the legal aspects of detention and interrogation. Explains the Miranda ruling as it applies to arrest procedures. Identifies the degrees of force permissible in effecting arrests. Outlines the required procedure to be followed in the arrest of a juvenile.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Identify what rights the Constitution guarantees a person accused of a crime.
2. Admonish the arrested person of his constitutional rights consistent with the Miranda ruling.
3. Identify the arresting officer's "legal" responsibility to the arrested person.
4. List the effects of unreasonable delay in taking the prisoner before a magistrate.
5. Identify the essential criteria to make a lawful stop and frisk.
6. Briefly list five examples of facts which can be utilized to establish "probable cause".
7. Cite the legal authority for an NPS ranger to make an arrest.
8. Recognize the broad meaning of diplomatic immunity and the classification of persons it includes. Cite the NPS policy on dealing with diplomats as found in NPS 9.

9. List the various prescribed procedures for dealing with juvenile offenders within the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.
10. List the required procedures to be followed to release a person under arrest.
11. Describe the factors to consider before using force to effect an arrest.
12. Explain the meaning of proper force in the arrest of a suspect.

COURSE: Ethics and Conduct

LENGTH: 2 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

DESCRIPTION:

Establish the position that uniformed law enforcement officers are subjected to particularly close scrutiny. Emphasize the importance of a positive public image for the uniformed law enforcement officer of the National Park Service. Identify the need for establishing and maintaining a high ethical code in dealing with the public or with cooperating agencies. Familiarize the trainee with judgment situations that may compromise the ranger or the National Park Service.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Identify the basic sources which prescribes ethical standards for law enforcement officers of the National Park Service.
2. Distinguish between illegal and unethical behavior.
3. Identify prohibited activities that deal with; gifts, favors, use of intoxicants, misuse of government vehicles and misuse of badge or credentials.
4. Given a series of situations requiring decisions in regard to ethics and conduct:
 - a. Determine the proper course of action in each case.
 - b. Identify the factors in each case which could compromise you or the National Park Service.
 - c. Suggest alternative actions to possible compromising situations.

COURSE: Evidence

LENGTH: 4 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

DESCRIPTION:

The basic definition of evidence and how the rules of evidence are applied in the federal court system. The distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence. The functions of the judge and the jury as they relate to evidence in the trial process.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Define evidence.
2. Define what is meant by rules of evidence and explain their necessity.
3. Define direct and circumstantial evidence and give an example of each.
4. Define relevancy, materiality and competency as they relate to evidence.
5. Explain what is meant by the terms; burden of proof, conclusive and rebuttable presumption and judicial notice.
6. Define and give two examples of hearsay, and state why it is generally inadmissible.
7. Give four examples of exceptions to the hearsay rule.
8. Distinguish between admission and confession.
9. Define the best evidence rule.
10. Define the term "chain of custody" and explain the requirements for preserving this chain.

COURSE: Federal Law--U.S. Code and 36 CFR

LENGTH: 8 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

DESCRIPTION:

A study of the sections of the U.S. Code most applicable to NPS operations. Emphasis is placed on Titles 16 and 18 USC. The authority for the Code of Federal Regulations is traced from the Constitution through the U.S. Code. Specific elements of 36 CFR are identified and analyzed as they relate to the enforcement operation.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Understand which areas within NPS jurisdiction fall within the classification of "the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction" per 18 USC 7.
2. Identify the source of the Assimilative Crime Act and describe its role in the administration of NPS law enforcement.
3. Cite the statutory authority for NPS law enforcement as contained in 16 USC.
4. Identify those elements of federal law that are applicable to NPS lands regardless of type of jurisdiction.
5. Identify the source of authority for the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate regulations for the administration of national parks.
6. Describe the purpose of parts 1 thru 7 of Title 36 CFR.
7. Identify the maximum penalties prescribed for violation of 36 CFR as outlined in Section 1.3.
8. Recognize those sections of 36 CFR that serve to assimilate state and federal laws and regulations.

COURSE: Firearms Training

LENGTH: 20 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture/Practical Exercise

DESCRIPTION:

Provides basic orientation and introduction to the .38 caliber revolver along with the acquisition of the skills necessary for the proper operation of the weapon. Emphasis will be placed on decision reaction and will develop the judgment essential to determining "shoot or not shoot" situations. The course will be taught promoting the NPS Defensive Equipment Policy as found in NPS 9.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Demonstrate his proficiency with the weapon by achieving a minimum aggregate score of 70% in the PPC.
2. Demonstrate how to handle and use weapons in a safe manner.
3. Demonstrate how to fire and reload under stress.
4. Demonstrate how to move safely and swiftly from one position to another under simulated combat situations.
5. Demonstrate the various positions that may be utilized in actual combat situations, while using available cover and support in firing.
6. Identify the capabilities and limitations of the service revolver at various distances.
7. Demonstrate how to fire quickly and instinctively when a situation warrants.
8. Demonstrate the ability to make correct decisions and proper reactions in simulated situations requiring the use of firearms.

9. Develop an awareness for the necessity of positive identification of suspected target, prior to engagement with firearms.
10. Demonstrate a familiarity with the police riot shotgun, which may be utilized in the performance of his duties.
11. Demonstrate the proper care for and cleaning of his service weapons.

COURSE: Human Relations (Interpersonal Communications)

LENGTH: 8 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture/Practical Exercise

DESCRIPTION:

Provides the trainee with an awareness of individual, group, social and cultural motivators and their effect on human behavior. Emphasis is placed on interpersonal contacts and the responsibility, moral obligation, and legal authority in various circumstances involving the public and law violators. The trainee becomes conscious of the sources of potential human relations problems and examines alternative means of preventing and resolving conflict. The importance of a role perception for law enforcement officers is also stressed.

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this course is to provide the trainee with an awareness and understanding of one's self and others, with the intention of reinforcing and/or modifying behavior. This will enable the trainee to control himself and influence others, thereby safely providing a proper public service. This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Explain the purpose for clearly communicating the law enforcement officer's actions to those persons directly involved.
2. Identify the value and techniques of an effective listener.
3. Identify symbolic communications that may aid or hinder the communications process.
4. Identify how discretion is used in the exercise of authority.
5. Recognize the role of the uniform, weapon and badge as inhibitors to effective communications.

COURSE: Interviewing

LENGTH: 6 Hours; 4 Classroom, 2 Practical Exercise

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture/Practical Exercise

DESCRIPTION:

Distinguishes between interrogation and interviewing. Examines the preparation and planning for interviews. Includes effective questioning techniques. Considers the legal concepts and limitations essential to protect the constitutional rights of persons being interviewed. Describes the proper method to record statements and information.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Explain the difference between interrogation and interview.
2. Distinguish between a structured and unstructured interview.
3. List three types of listening responses valuable to the interviewer.
4. Indicate when the "Miranda" Warning must be given during an interview.
5. Identify several elements of location and timing that are important factors in the interview process.
6. Describe why establishment of proper identification and reason for interview is essential before initiating an interview.
7. List four ways of establishing rapport with the person to be interviewed.
8. Illustrate how cultural differences affect interviewing techniques.
9. List six qualities of a good interviewing.
10. Describe the proper procedure and format for making a "Record of Interview".
11. Identify how bias and prejudice play a role in distorting information.

COURSE: Juvenile Procedures

LENGTH: 4 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

DESCRIPTION:

Familiarizes the trainee with legal procedures for handling juvenile's pre and post arrest in accordance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1974. Outlines the prescribed NPS Guideline for juvenile procedures as found in NPS 9. Promotes a general understanding of problem youth and the law enforcement officer's role in dealing with youthful offenders.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Identify the legal definition of a juvenile in accordance with federal law.
2. Identify the philosophy of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1974.
3. Identify proper responses by the law enforcement officer to non-criminal misbehavior exhibited by a juvenile.
4. Identify the proper method for transporting a juvenile and the purpose for the consideration.
5. Identify the legal restrictions with regard to "booking" a juvenile.
6. Identify the restraints upon the release of information concerning a juvenile arrest.
7. List the seven options for dealing with juveniles, dependent on the seriousness of the offense, as specified in NPS 9.
8. State the prescribed manner in issuing violation notices for violations of park regulations as outlined in NPS 9.
9. State the prescribed procedure to follow when a juvenile is arrested for a felony under federal law.
10. State the NPS Guideline for the handling of runaways.

COURSE: Law Enforcement Techniques

LENGTH: 22 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture/Practical Exercise

DESCRIPTION:

Provides recommended techniques and procedures for handling circumstances and situations confronted by the Patrol Ranger. Through practical exercises the trainee is exposed to simulated incidents requiring a variety of actions and decisions. Emphasizes the role of proper attitude in managing these incidents.

The following subjects are covered in this section:

1. Citation Issuance
2. Patrol Techniques (Including preparation)
3. Vehicle Search Techniques
4. Identification and Verification of Stolen Property
5. Vehicle Stops--Felony and Misdemeanor
6. Traffic Control
7. Driving Under Influence--Procedures
8. Domestic Disputes
9. Dealing with Death and Injury
10. Dealing with Press and Media

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Identify the effect of the Ranger's demeanor and approach in a violator contact situation.
2. Be proficient in making a tactful and diplomatic approach in a violator contact situation.
3. Identify what elements of the CFR 36 can normally be handled by collateral and those requiring mandatory appearances.
4. Cite the advantage of a citation over an arrest.
5. Demonstrate the appropriate information that should be provided an individual who has been issued a citation.
6. Describe what preparation a Ranger should make, including equipment and

- supplies, prior to instituting a patrol.
7. Identify proper procedures for responding to emergency situations.
 8. Describe common indicators that a Patrol Ranger should look for to indicate: a stolen vehicle, abandoned vehicle, potential car clouting, the presence of an illegal controlled substance.
 9. Conduct the search of a vehicle in a safe, orderly, effective, and legal manner.
 10. Identify areas within a vehicle often used for concealment of weapons or contraband.
 11. Demonstrate where to find identification numbers on vehicles and firearms.
 12. Recognize indicators that may indicate a stolen vehicle.
 13. Demonstrate proper procedures for felony and misdemeanor car stops.
 14. Demonstrate the common hand signals used in directing traffic.
 15. Identify the most advantageous position for properly controlling a traffic situation.
 16. List some typical indicators of a person driving under the influence.
 17. Demonstrate the proper procedure for handling a person suspected of driving under the influence.
 18. Identify some recommended procedures for handling domestic disputes.
 19. Recognize the legal limitations regarding the official pronouncement of death.
 20. Demonstrate some recommended procedures for handling family and friends at a death scene.
 21. Describe the NPS policy for providing information to representatives of the media as outlined in NPS 9, Ch. 31.

COURSE: NPS Law Enforcement Policies and Guidelines

LENGTH: 2 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

DESCRIPTION:

Describes the various NPS policies and guidelines as found in NPS 9 that deal with defensive equipment, juvenile procedures, public information, emergency vehicles and other elements of NPS enforcement operations.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. List the reporting procedures for an NPS employee who has utilized defensive equipment as prescribed by the NPS policy.
2. Describe the term used, as it pertains to firearms, as found in the NPS policy.
3. Describe the NPS policy that pertains to rangers being deputized by other agencies.
4. Describe the NPS guideline for handling controlled substances that are found in NPS areas.
5. List the procedure for verification of a person claiming diplomatic immunity.
6. Identify the two categories of emergency vehicles as found in NPS 9, Ch. 21.

COURSE: Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

LENGTH: 4 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture/Practical Exercise

DESCRIPTION:

Provides the trainee with a basic orientation to general dangerous drug classification, drug laws applicable to the National Park Service, symptoms of drug abuse and introduction to drug identification. Instruction is conducted through lecture and practical exercises in dangerous drug testing and identification. The trainees are exposed to a list of the common drug abuse terms and shown examples of paraphernalia commonly used by drug abusers.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Recognize symptoms of drug abuse.
2. Recognize and identify the most commonly abused dangerous drugs.
3. Demonstrate an understanding of the Federal Narcotics Act (Title 21, USC and 36 CFR 2.37)
4. Demonstrate an understanding of NPS Guidelines concerning controlled substances as found in NPS 9, Chapter 16.
5. Demonstrate proficiency in the use of controlled substances field identification kits.
6. Identify the role of DEA and state and local agencies in the enforcement of drug laws.

COURSE: Organization and Functions of Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

LENGTH: 1 Hour

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

DESCRIPTION:

Provides an overview of the jurisdiction and functions of other federal law enforcement agencies that NPS personnel cooperate with. Identifies those agencies that have primary jurisdiction for incidents occurring within the National Park system.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Identify the primary jurisdiction of the following agencies:
 - a. FBI
 - b. DEA
 - c. ATF
 - d. U.S. Forest Service
 - e. U.S. Marshals Service
 - f. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
2. Identify those incidents that occur within the National Park system where there may be overlapping jurisdiction with other federal agencies.
3. Identify that element of NPS General Authorities Bill (PL 94-458) that requires concurrence of these agencies sharing jurisdiction before NPS has investigative authority.

COURSE: Philosophy and Objectives of NPS Law Enforcement

LENGTH: 4 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

DESCRIPTION:

Describes the evolution of law enforcement as an element of the Park Ranger's role. Illustrates the functions of law enforcement by early rangers at Yellowstone National Park in the 19th century. Describes the changing role of the Ranger precipitated by additions of recreational and urban areas to the National Park system. Identifies the principles of law enforcement as set forth in NPS 9. Describes low key and low profile as they pertain to NPS law enforcement philosophy. Promote the philosophy of NPS law enforcement as set forth in the House Committee Report on the "General Authorities Bill".

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Understand the NPS concept of low key law enforcement.
2. Identify the various levels of enforcement action that are at the discretion of the ranger.
3. Recognize why the issuance of a violation notice is often preferable to an arrest.
4. Recognize those incidents in which the ranger may not utilize discretion on an arrest situation.
5. Identify how NPS law enforcement is different from that of other agencies.
6. Describe the concept of Method vs Goal as it applies to NPS law enforcement.
7. Identify the roles of other elements of park operations in facilitating the NPS law enforcement and protection programs.
8. Describe the five elements of law enforcement principles as set forth in NPS 9.

COURSE: Photography

LENGTH: 4 Hours; 2 Classroom, 2 Practical Exercise

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture/Practical Exercise

DESCRIPTION:

Introduces the trainee to the basic concepts of law enforcement photography. Provides an introduction to the characteristics and essential elements necessary for developing good photographic techniques. Emphasizes the legal requirements for courtroom use of photographic evidence. Provides an opportunity for the trainee to demonstrate his ability to meet the stated requirements.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. List the basic identification data that must accompany an evidentiary photograph.
2. Identify when and where to take photographs of a simulated crime scene.
3. Illustrate how to place measuring devices in the photo scene to provide perspective.
4. Indicate what types of photographs are generally not admissible as evidence.
5. Recognize the capabilities of modern photographic equipment and advanced techniques in law enforcement photography.

COURSE: Physical Security and Crime Prevention

LENGTH: 2 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

DESCRIPTION:

Introduces the trainee to some of the basic concepts of physical security. Provides suggested programs and practices to "reduce the opportunity for criminal behavior".

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Identify a variety of commonly used methods and procedures to gain entry into a building.
2. Identify inherent weaknesses of design or structure in NPS facilities that compromise the security of the facility.
3. Identify elements of a building's external environment that hinder adequate security.
4. Recognize that an adequate physical security program must be a multi-discipline effort.
5. Identify several procedures by which park visitors can provide better protection to their personal property.

COURSE: Radio Communications

LENGTH: 1 Hour

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

DESCRIPTION:

The basic technical and procedural aspects of radio communications for law enforcement. Emphasis is placed on the essential elements for clear, concise and accurate communications.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Describe the basic mechanics for operating a mobile and portable unit.
2. Describe the function of the volume and squelch controls.
3. Identify the common code signals as used in radio communication.
4. Identify the federal agency that may monitor law enforcement radio communications for compliance with federal regulations.
5. Demonstrate a basic understanding of the capabilities of NCIC and other information centers and how to institute a query for information.

COURSE: Reports Procedure

LENGTH: 6 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture/Practical Exercise

DESCRIPTION:

Identifies the purpose of law enforcement reports and established standards for acceptable reports. Each trainee must demonstrate his knowledge of the subject matter through preparation of reports based on simulated incidents. Outlines the proper techniques for field notetaking and acquaints the trainee with the importance of clear and accurate notes. Provides guidelines on how to plan and phrase a report using the proper format. Introduces the trainee to the NPS Incident Report System. Identifies the various report forms utilized by the NPS and the established coding system. Emphasizes the report procedures guideline as found in NPS 9, Ch. 7.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Identify the various forms utilized by the NPS Incident Reporting System.
2. Take notes accurately from a simulated interview, including names, numbers, times, data and direct quotes.
3. Distinguish between facts and opinions from examples given.
4. Identify the basic purposes served by incident reports.
5. Demonstrate proper procedures and techniques in preparing narrative incident reports.
6. List the essential questions that are answered in a good report.
7. Identify those incidents on which the report must be typewritten as prescribed by NPS 9, Ch. 7.
8. Correctly complete one of each of the various NPS incident forms from information provided.

COURSE: Search and Seizure

LENGTH: 8 Hours

METHOD OF PRESENTATION: Lecture

DESCRIPTION:

Designed to enable the trainee to comprehend the principles as prescribed by the Fourth Amendment as they pertain to search and seizure. The exclusionary rule, and other constitutional safeguards are identified and explained. Emphasis is placed on searches incidental to arrest as well as vehicle searches and "stop and frisk" situations.

OBJECTIVE:

This unit should be taught in such a way that upon completion the trainee will be able to:

1. Understand the provisions of the Fourth Amendment.
2. Understand the standards for probable cause, unreasonableness and particularity as prescribed by the Fourth Amendment.
3. Understand the effect of the "exclusionary rule" and the "fruit of the poisonous tree" doctrine.
4. Understand the concept of "reasonable expectation of privacy".
5. Identify what may be seized under the "plain view" doctrine.
6. Identify situations where "abandoned" property may be seized.
7. Understand the meaning of "curtilage" and "open field" doctrine.
8. Recognize the limitations of a search incidental to arrest with understanding of the "Chimel" ruling.
9. Identify when a warrantless search of a vehicle is legal and when it is not.
10. Recognize the legal limitations on the extent of the search of a vehicle.

11. Recognize those situations in which searches not involving vehicles may be made under "exigent circumstances" without a warrant.
12. Recognize the difference between a search and an inventory.
13. Identify the legal parameters in conducting a search of the person of the opposite sex.
14. Understand the fundamental elements required to conduct a legal "consent" search. Recognize that the burden of proof rests with the prosecution in consent searches.
15. Understand the legal protection provided to campsites, tents, backpacks, boats and recreational vehicles as interpreted by the courts.

