

Law Enforcement & Security



Program / Hours: CIP 43.0107 – 2 Year Half Day Program

Course Description: A program that prepares individuals to perform the duties of police and public security officers, including patrol and investigative activities, traffic control, crowd control and public relations, witness interviewing, evidence collection and management, basic crime prevention methods, weapon and equipment operation and maintenance, report preparation and other routine law enforcement responsibilities.

Learning Activities / Modes of Assessment:

- Small Group
- Large Group
- Independent Work
- One-on-One
- Classwork Activities
- Presentations
- Research Projects
- Research Papers
- Technology Use
- Tests and Quizzes

Individual Resources:

- Textbooks
- Workbooks
- Online Resources
- PowerPoint Presentations
- Computer Applications
- Digital Fingerprint Scanner
- Fuming Chamber
- Laser Shot Shooting Simulator

Scope and Sequence

Year	Marking Period	Task #	Know	Understand	Do
Year 1	MP 1	420	Describe and practice the physical fitness standards in accordance to Municipal Police Officers' Education and Training Commission (MPOETC) standards.	The importance of meeting the physical fitness standards for law enforcement.	With the assistance of daily PT and the assigned Sports Therapy student, law students shall practice sit-ups, push-ups, 300-meter sprint and a mile and a half run.
Year 1	MP 1	531	Research opportunities for postsecondary education and employment in criminal justice and police science.	The types of careers in law enforcement and the requirements for those careers	Research/project/presentation
Year 1	MP 1	306	Explain Constitutional Law.	Rights of individuals	Apply rights to cases
Year 1	MP 1	308	Explain applicable constitutional amendments for law enforcement, e.g., 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, and 14th.	Rights of individuals	Apply rights to cases
Year 1	MP 1	202	Demonstrate procedures for handcuffing.	Why safe restraint matters	Apply/remove cuffs correctly, double locked and handcuffs removed safely
Year 1	MP 1	530	Book a defendant.	All of the steps involved in completing the	Apply/remove cuffs correctly

				booking process for a suspect.	
Year 1	MP 1	529	Search and pat down a suspect.	Legal & safety reasons for searches of a person after arrest.	Conduct search properly
Year 1	MP 1	515	Identify the characteristics of a fingerprint.	Purpose of fingerprints in ID and how the differences identify a suspect	Take usable prints
Year 1	MP 1	516	Take a set of classifiable fingerprints on a standard FBI card.	How to properly record fingerprints that are clear enough to be identified and classified using a standard FBI fingerprint card	Take usable prints and complete the fingerprint card.
Year 1	MP 1	901	Describe the responsibilities of homeland security.	United States Department of Homeland Security is responsible for protecting the nation through terrorism prevention, border and transportation security, cybersecurity, emergency management, and disaster response	Research and present the responsibilities of Homeland Security, including terrorism prevention, border security, cybersecurity, emergency management, and disaster response.
Year 1	MP 1	902	Explain how the Patriot Act has impacted homeland security.	How the USA PATRIOT Act expanded the government's ability to monitor, investigate, and share intelligence on suspected terrorist activities in order to strengthen national security after 9/11	Research and explain how the USA PATRIOT Act changed homeland security practices by expanding surveillance, investigations, and intelligence-sharing capabilities after 9/11.

Year 1	MP 1	501	Explain the historical development of American law enforcement, e.g., colonial, urban, southern, and frontier.	American law enforcement developed from colonial watch systems, southern slave patrols, urban police departments, and frontier sheriffs into the modern professional policing system used today.	Research and present the historical development of American law enforcement from colonial watch systems to modern policing practices.
Year 1	MP 1	502	Describe police organization and administration.	Police organization and administration involve the structure, leadership, policies, ranks, communication, and management systems used to operate a law enforcement agency effectively.	Research and explain how police agencies are organized and managed through leadership, ranks, policies, communication, and administrative systems.
Year 1	MP 1	503	Explain corruption and integrity in law enforcement.	Corruption in law enforcement involves the abuse of police authority for personal gain, while integrity refers to officers acting ethically, honestly, and professionally while enforcing the law.	Research and explain examples of corruption and integrity in law enforcement and evaluate the importance of ethical decision-making in policing.
Year 1	MP 1	504	Describe the code of ethics in law enforcement as indicated by the MPOETC.	How the Municipal Police Officers' Education and Training Commission code of ethics requires law enforcement officers to act with integrity,	Research and explain the Municipal Police Officers' Education and Training Commission code of ethics and demonstrate how ethical standards apply to professional law enforcement conduct.

				professionalism, fairness, accountability, and respect for the law and the community they serve.	
Year 1	MP 1	505	Define the legal aspects of policing and the potential for abuse of police power.	The legal aspects of policing involve officers enforcing laws within constitutional limits, while abuse of police power occurs when authority is misused through unlawful force, discrimination, corruption, or violations of citizens' rights.	Research and explain the legal limits of police authority and analyze examples of abuse of police power and violations of constitutional rights.
Year 1	MP 1	507	Explain the use of intelligence gathering in police work.	Intelligence gathering in police work involves collecting, analyzing, and sharing information to identify threats, prevent crimes, support investigations, and improve public safety.	Research and explain how intelligence gathering is used in law enforcement to identify threats, support investigations, and improve public safety.
Year 1	MP 1	508	Describe procedures that police officers use to interview suspects, witnesses, and victims.	Police officers use structured interviewing procedures that involve building rapport, asking appropriate questions, documenting statements, observing behavior, and gathering	Demonstrate and explain proper interview procedures used by police officers when questioning suspects, witnesses, and victims.

				accurate information from suspects, witnesses, and victims.	
Year 1	MP 1	807	Write an effective police report.	Writing an effective police report involves accurately documenting facts, observations, statements, and actions in a clear, detailed, organized, and objective manner for legal and investigative purposes.	Complete a thorough, detailed, and complete incident report.
Year 1	MP 2	509	Explain the triggers for the invocation of Miranda rights and recite the Miranda warnings.	Miranda v. Arizona requires officers to advise suspects of their Miranda rights when they are in custody and being interrogated, including the right to remain silent and the right to an attorney.	Explain when Miranda v. Arizona applies and correctly recite the Miranda warnings during a simulated law enforcement scenario.
Year 1	MP 2	520	Perform techniques for vehicle stops.	Performing vehicle stop techniques involve safely stopping, approaching, communicating with, and managing vehicle occupants while maintaining officer, driver, and public safety.	Perform stop/citation steps
Year 1	MP 2	521	Prepare and issue a traffic warning and a traffic citation.	Preparing and issuing a traffic warning or citation involves	Perform stop/citation steps and accurately complete the traffic citation

				documenting a traffic violation accurately, identifying the driver and vehicle information, and professionally explaining the violation and enforcement action taken.	
Year 1	MP 2	802	Use proper radio communication terminology.	Using proper radio communication terminology involves clearly and professionally transmitting accurate information using standardized law enforcement codes, signals, and procedures.	Demonstrate proper law enforcement radio communication by using clear, accurate, and professional terminology, codes, and procedures.
Year 1	MP 2	708	Explain all applicable case law, e.g., Terry v. Ohio, Tennessee v. Garner, Miranda v. Arizona, Mapp v. Ohio, Gagnon v. Scarpelli, Gideon v. Wainwright, Chimel v. California.	Key criminal justice case law establishes the constitutional rules and legal limitations that govern police procedures, searches, arrests, use of force, and the rights of suspects and defendants.	Research and explain major criminal justice case law and apply constitutional principles to law enforcement and court-related scenarios.
Year 1	MP 3	101	Collect hair, blood, and other items for evidence.	Collecting hair, blood, and other evidence involves properly locating, documenting, packaging, preserving, and maintaining biological evidence to prevent contamination	Process/record crime scene

				and ensure its admissibility in court.	
Year 1	MP 3	102	Collect, preserve, and catalog physical evidence while maintaining a chain of custody.	Collecting, preserving, and cataloging physical evidence while maintaining a chain of custody involves properly handling, documenting, packaging, and tracking evidence to ensure its integrity and admissibility in court.	Process/record crime scene
Year 1	MP 3	103	Secure a crime scene with officer safety in mind.	Securing a crime scene with officer safety in mind involves controlling access, protecting evidence, identifying hazards, and ensuring the safety of officers, victims, and the public.	Process/record crime scene
Year 1	MP 3	104	Lift and preserve fingerprints for analysis.	Lifting and preserving fingerprints for analysis involves locating, developing, collecting, and protecting fingerprint evidence so it can be accurately examined and compared during an investigation.	Process/record crime scene
Year 1	MP 3	107	Identify DNA and how it is	DNA is a unique genetic material used in criminal	Process/record crime scene

			applied to the crime scene.	investigations to identify individuals by collecting and analyzing biological evidence found at a crime scene.	
Year 1	MP 3	109	Measure and sketch a crime scene.	Measuring and sketching a crime scene involves accurately documenting the layout, dimensions, and location of evidence to create a detailed visual record for investigative and court purposes.	Process/record crime scene
Year 1	MP 3	110	Explain the legal aspects of private policing as it relates to ACT 235.	Pennsylvania Act 235 establishes the legal requirements, training, certification, and authority for privately employed agents who carry lethal weapons while performing security duties in Pennsylvania.	Research and explain the legal requirements, certification process, and responsibilities associated with Pennsylvania Act 235 for armed private security personnel.
Year 1	MP 3	201	Define the progression of the use of force in a continuum and the force response matrix.	The use of force continuum and force response matrix outlines the levels of force officers may use in response to a subject's behavior while ensuring the force used is reasonable, lawful, and	Explain and apply the use of force continuum and force response matrix to determine appropriate and lawful officer responses in simulated scenarios.

				appropriate to the situation.	
Year 1	MP 3	206	Demonstrate de-escalation techniques.	Demonstrating de-escalation techniques involves using communication, calm behavior, active listening, and conflict-resolution strategies to reduce tension and safely gain voluntary compliance.	Demonstrate de-escalation techniques by using communication, active listening, and conflict-resolution strategies to safely manage confrontational situations in scenarios.
Year 1	MP 3	204	Demonstrate procedures for less lethal weapons.	Demonstrating procedures for less lethal weapons involves safely handling, deploying, and following legal guidelines for tools designed to control subjects with a reduced risk of causing deadly injury.	Demonstrate the safe handling and proper procedures for deploying less lethal weapons in accordance with legal and officer safety guidelines.
Year 1	MP 3	205	Demonstrate procedures for lethal weapons.	Demonstrating procedures for lethal weapons involves safely handling, operating, and using deadly force weapons in accordance with legal standards, department policy, and officer safety procedures.	Demonstrate the safe handling and proper procedures for lethal weapons while following legal standards, department policy, and officer safety practices.
Year 1	MP 3	407	List signs and symptoms of shock and its treatment.	Shock is a life-threatening condition caused by inadequate blood flow, and treatment involves	Identify the signs and symptoms of shock and demonstrate appropriate emergency treatment procedures to maintain

				recognizing symptoms early and providing emergency care to maintain circulation and oxygen to vital organs.	circulation and stabilize the victim.
Year 1	MP 3	408	Apply direct pressure as a method of emergency medical care of external bleeding.	Applying direct pressure for external bleeding involves placing firm pressure on a wound to control blood loss and reduce the risk of shock or further injury.	Demonstrate how to apply direct pressure to control external bleeding and provide emergency care to reduce blood loss and prevent shock.
Year 1	MP 3	409	Describe the use of a tourniquet for emergency medical care of external bleeding.	A tourniquet is used in emergency medical care to stop severe external bleeding by applying pressure above a wound to restrict blood flow when direct pressure is not effective.	Describe and demonstrate the proper use of a tourniquet to control severe external bleeding during an emergency medical situation.
Year 1	MP 3	410	Apply a splint.	Applying a splint involves stabilizing an injured bone or joint to prevent further injury, reduce pain, and protect the affected area until advanced medical care is available.	Demonstrate how to properly apply a splint to stabilize an injured bone or joint and prevent further injury during emergency care.
Year 1	MP 3	411	Use the chin lift to open the airway of a victim with suspected spinal cord injury.	Opening an airway using the chin lift involves carefully lifting the victim's chin to improve airflow while minimizing	Demonstrate how to use the chin lift technique to open a victim's airway while minimizing movement during a suspected spinal cord injury situation.

				movement that could worsen a suspected spinal cord injury.	
Year 1	MP 4	305	Describe the authority, jurisdiction, structure and purpose of the PA Crimes Code and PA Vehicle Code.	The Pennsylvania Crimes Code and Vehicle Code establish the laws, authority, jurisdiction, penalties, and enforcement procedures used by law enforcement and courts to regulate criminal behavior and motor vehicle operations in Pennsylvania.	Research and explain the authority, jurisdiction, structure, and purpose of the Pennsylvania Crimes Code and Pennsylvania Vehicle Code and apply them to law enforcement scenarios.
Year 1	MP 4	307	Define crimes against persons and property.	Crimes against persons involve offenses that harm or threaten individuals, while crimes against property involve the theft, damage, or unlawful use of someone's belongings or property.	Identify and classify crimes against persons and property by analyzing criminal offense scenarios and applicable laws.
Year 1	MP 4	304	Explain criminal procedure, e.g., reasonable suspicion, probable cause, investigatory detention, and search incident to arrest.	Criminal procedure establishes the legal rules officers must follow during investigations, detentions, searches, arrests, and the protection of constitutional rights.	Explain and apply criminal procedure concepts such as reasonable suspicion, probable cause, investigatory detention, and search incident to arrest in law enforcement scenarios.
Year 1	MP 4	513	Prepare an affidavit of probable cause and a criminal complaint.	Preparing an affidavit of probable cause and a criminal complaint	Prepare an affidavit of probable cause and criminal complaint using factual evidence, accurate

				involves documenting facts and evidence that establish legal justification for charging a person with a criminal offense.	documentation, and proper legal procedures.
Year 1	MP 4	512	Explain the role of evolving technology in law enforcement, e.g., drones, body cameras, thermal imaging, GPS, plate scanner, and others.	Evolving technology in law enforcement improves investigations, officer safety, communication, surveillance, evidence collection, and crime prevention through tools such as drones, body cameras, thermal imaging, GPS, and license plate readers.	Research and explain how evolving technology is used in law enforcement to support investigations, officer safety, communication, surveillance, and evidence collection.
Year 1	MP 4	514	Prepare an affidavit of probable cause for a search warrant and arrest warrant.	Preparing an affidavit of probable cause for a search or arrest warrant involves documenting facts and evidence that establish legal justification for a judge to authorize a search or arrest.	Prepare an affidavit of probable cause for a search warrant or arrest warrant using factual evidence and proper legal documentation procedures.
Year 1	MP 4	532	Search an area for evidence of criminal and/or non-criminal activity.	Searching an area for evidence involves systematically examining a location to locate, identify, document, and preserve items	Demonstrate how to systematically search an area for evidence by locating, documenting, collecting, and preserving items related to criminal or non-criminal activity.

				related to criminal or non-criminal activity.	
Year 2	MP 1	517	Use Pennsylvania vehicle codes to determine appropriate traffic infractions.	Traffic enforcement uses the Pennsylvania Vehicle Code to identify and address traffic violations in order to promote roadway safety, reduce crashes, and ensure lawful vehicle operation.	Apply the Pennsylvania Vehicle Code to identify and determine appropriate traffic infractions during simulated traffic enforcement scenarios.
Year 2	MP 1	518	Simulate how to stop and arrest a driver who is suspected of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or a controlled substance.	Simulating a DUI stop and arrest involves safely identifying impaired driving behaviors, conducting investigations and field sobriety procedures, and lawfully arresting a driver suspected of operating a vehicle under the influence.	Demonstrate the procedures for conducting a DUI stop, investigation, and arrest using safe, lawful, and professional law enforcement practices.
Year 2	MP 1	519	Administer a standard field sobriety test (SFST).	Administering a Standardized Field Sobriety Test (SFST) involves conducting approved physical and cognitive assessments to help determine whether a driver may be impaired by alcohol or drugs.	Administer field sobriety tests
Year 2	MP 2	207	Perform basic moves of unarmed self-defense.	Performing basic unarmed self-defense moves involves using defensive	Demonstrate basic unarmed self-defense techniques used to protect oneself, control subjects, and maintain officer

				techniques to protect oneself, control a subject, and maintain officer safety without the use of weapons.	safety during physical encounters.
Year 2	MP 2	208	Perform basic moves of tactical self-defense.	Performing basic tactical self-defense moves involves using trained defensive tactics, positioning, and control techniques to safely manage threats and maintain officer survival during confrontations.	Demonstrate basic tactical self-defense techniques, positioning, and control methods used to safely manage threats and maintain officer safety.
Year 2	MP 2	301	Describe the history of drug abuse and anti-drug legislation in America.	The history of drug abuse and anti-drug legislation in America examines how substance abuse trends and government laws have shaped criminal justice policies, enforcement, and public health responses over time.	Research and explain the history of drug abuse and anti-drug legislation in America and evaluate how drug laws have influenced criminal justice policies and enforcement.
Year 2	MP 2	302	Identify different types of controlled substances and their schedules.	Controlled substances are classified into schedules based on their medical use, potential for abuse, and risk of dependency, with Schedule I drugs having the highest abuse potential and no accepted medical use.	Identify and classify controlled substances by schedule based on medical use, abuse potential, and dependency risk using drug classification guidelines.

Year 2	MP 2	423	Demonstrate the administration of Narcan and the recovery position.	Demonstrating the administration of Narcan and the recovery position involves providing emergency care to a suspected opioid overdose victim by administering naloxone and positioning the person to help maintain an open airway and breathing.	Demonstrate how to administer Narcan and place a victim in the recovery position during a simulated opioid overdose emergency.
Year 2	MP 2	303	Identify high-tech crime, including cyber stalking, identity theft, hacking, cyber-bullying, child pornography.	High-tech crime involves the illegal use of technology or computers to commit offenses such as hacking, identity theft, cyberstalking, cyberbullying, and the exploitation of digital information or communication systems.	Identify and analyze examples of high-tech crime involving the illegal use of computers, technology, and digital communication systems.
Year 2	MP 2	412	Describe the indicators of suspected child abuse or neglect.	Indicators of suspected child abuse or neglect include physical injuries, behavioral changes, poor hygiene, malnutrition, fearfulness, or signs that a child's basic physical or emotional needs are not being properly met.	Identify and evaluate physical, behavioral, and environmental indicators of suspected child abuse or neglect in simulated or case-based scenarios.
Year 2	MP 2	403	Perform the steps for patient assessment,	Performing patient assessment involves systematically	Demonstrate the steps of a trauma and medical patient assessment to identify injuries, evaluate conditions,

			e.g., trauma/medical.	evaluating a person's condition to identify injuries or medical problems and determine the appropriate emergency care needed.	and determine appropriate emergency care.
Year 2	MP 2	404	Perform emergency and non-emergency moves for transport.	Performing emergency and non-emergency moves for transport involves safely moving injured or ill individuals while minimizing further injury and protecting both the patient and responder.	Demonstrate emergency and non-emergency patient moving techniques while maintaining patient safety and minimizing further injury during transport situations.
Year 2	MP 2	406	Demonstrate the steps to rescue a choking victim.	Rescuing a choking victim involves recognizing airway obstruction and performing appropriate emergency procedures to restore breathing and clear the airway.	Demonstrate the proper procedures for assisting a choking victim by recognizing airway obstruction and performing emergency airway- clearing techniques.
Year 2	MP 2	414	Describe the criteria that makes an incident a multiple- casualty situation.	A multiple- casualty incident occurs when the number or severity of injured victims overwhelms the available emergency response resources and requires coordinated triage and management.	Identify the criteria of a multiple-casualty incident and explain how emergency responders manage situations that overwhelm available resources.

Year 2	MP 2	415	Describe the content of a Mass Casualty Incident Plan.	A Mass Casualty Incident Plan outlines the procedures, communication, resource coordination, triage methods, and emergency response actions used to manage incidents involving large numbers of victims.	Research and explain the components of a Mass Casualty Incident Plan, including triage, communication, resource coordination, and emergency response procedures.
Year 2	MP 2	419	Define implementation of personal protective equipment (PPE) when dealing with exposure to communicable diseases.	Using personal protective equipment (PPE) when dealing with communicable diseases involves wearing appropriate protective gear to reduce exposure risks and prevent the spread of infection.	Demonstrate the proper selection and use of personal protective equipment (PPE) to reduce exposure risks and prevent the spread of communicable diseases.
Year 2	MP 3	416	Perform health and wellness activities that should be followed by police officers.	Performing health and wellness activities involves maintaining physical fitness, mental health, stress management, proper nutrition, and healthy lifestyle practices to support officer readiness and overall well-being.	Demonstrate health and wellness practices that support physical fitness, mental health, stress management, and overall officer readiness.
Year 2	MP 3	417	Describe physical and mental stress and how it occurs.	Physical and mental stress occur when the body and mind respond to demanding, traumatic, or high-	Identify and explain the causes and effects of physical and mental stress on health, behavior, decision-making, and job performance.

				pressure situations that can affect health, behavior, decision-making, and job performance.	
Year 2	MP 3	418	List and explain ways to reduce physical and mental stress.	Reducing physical and mental stress involves using healthy coping strategies such as exercise, sleep, nutrition, relaxation techniques, time management, and seeking support when needed.	Identify and explain healthy strategies used to reduce physical and mental stress and improve overall wellness and job performance.
Year 2	MP 3	422	Identify communicable disease and its impact on law enforcement.	Communicable diseases are illnesses that can spread from person to person and may impact law enforcement officers through exposure risks during emergency response, arrests, medical care, and contact with bodily fluids.	Identify communicable diseases and explain how they impact law enforcement operations, officer safety, and exposure prevention procedures.
Year 2	MP 3	601	Explain corruption and integrity in corrections.	Corruption in corrections involves the misuse of authority or violation of professional standards, while integrity requires correctional staff to act ethically, honestly, and responsibly in maintaining safety and security.	Research and explain examples of corruption and integrity in corrections and evaluate the importance of ethical behavior in correctional settings.

Year 2	MP 3	604	Describe intermediate sanctions, e.g., home confinement and electronic monitoring.	Intermediate sanctions are alternative punishments such as home confinement and electronic monitoring that supervise offenders in the community while restricting freedom without full incarceration.	Research and explain the purpose and use of intermediate sanctions such as home confinement and electronic monitoring within the criminal justice system.
Year 2	MP 3	605	Describe the history of corrections.	The history of corrections examines how punishment and rehabilitation systems evolved from harsh physical penalties and prisons to modern correctional institutions focused on security, supervision, and rehabilitation.	Research and explain the historical development of corrections from early punishment systems to modern correctional institutions and rehabilitation practices.
Year 2	MP 3	606	Describe security levels, classifications, and the use of a security matrix in prisons.	Security levels, classifications, and security matrices are used in prisons to assess inmate risk and determine the appropriate level of supervision, housing, and security needed for safe facility operations.	Explain how prisons use security levels, inmate classifications, and security matrices to determine appropriate housing, supervision, and institutional safety procedures.
Year 2	MP 3	607	Explain how jails are similar to and different from prisons.	Jails are local facilities that typically hold individuals	Compare and contrast the purpose, population, operations, and responsibilities of jails and

				awaiting trial or serving shorter sentences, while prisons are state or federal institutions designed for offenders serving longer-term sentences after conviction.	prisons within the correctional system.
Year 2	MP 3	608	Describe prison life for male and female inmates.	Prison life for male and female inmates involves structured daily routines, security procedures, inmate programs, and social challenges that can differ based on facility type, gender-specific needs, and institutional policies.	Research and explain the daily routines, programs, challenges, and institutional differences experienced by male and female inmates in prison settings.
Year 2	MP 3	609	Describe disciplinary procedures in jails and prisons, including solitary confinement.	Disciplinary procedures in jails and prisons are used to address rule violations through sanctions such as loss of privileges, segregation, or solitary confinement to maintain order and security.	Explain disciplinary procedures used in jails and prisons, including segregation and solitary confinement, and evaluate their role in maintaining institutional order and security.
Year 2	MP 3	610	Explain what causes prison riots and define the stages in riots and riot control.	Prison riots are often caused by overcrowding, poor conditions, tensions, or perceived unfair treatment, and	Research and explain the causes of prison riots and describe the stages of riots and the procedures used for riot control and restoration of order.

				riot control involves identifying, responding to, and restoring order through planned security procedures.	
Year 2	MP 3	611	Describe the role of private corrections today.	Private corrections involve privately operated facilities and services that house or supervise offenders under government contracts as part of the modern correctional system.	Research and explain the role of private corrections in the modern criminal justice system, including the operation and supervision of offenders under government contracts.
Year 2	MP 3	612	Prepare prisoners for transport, e.g., belts, shackles, black box, shock belts.	Preparing prisoners for transport involves properly searching, restraining, and securing inmates with approved equipment to maintain safety, security, and control during movement.	Demonstrate proper procedures for preparing prisoners for transport using approved restraints and security equipment to maintain safety and control.
Year 2	MP 3	602	Explain probation and the conditions for probation.	Probation is a court-ordered alternative to incarceration that allows offenders to remain in the community under supervision while following specific rules and conditions set by the court.	Research and explain probation procedures and identify the rules, conditions, and responsibilities associated with community supervision.

Year 2	MP 3	603	Explain parole and the conditions for parole.	Parole is the supervised release of an inmate before the completion of a sentence under specific conditions that must be followed to remain in the community.	Research and explain parole procedures and identify the rules, conditions, and responsibilities associated with supervised release from incarceration.
Year 2	MP 3	714	Describe the steps of a preliminary hearing.	A preliminary hearing is a court proceeding in which a judge determines whether enough evidence exists for a criminal case to proceed to trial.	Explain the purpose and procedures of a preliminary hearing and identify the roles of the judge, attorneys, witnesses, and evidence during the process.
Year 2	MP 3	715	Describe the steps of an arraignment and plea.	An arraignment is a court proceeding where formal charges are presented, and the defendant enters a plea such as guilty, not guilty, or no contest.	Explain the purpose and procedures of an arraignment and demonstrate understanding of how pleas are entered during criminal court proceedings.
Year 2	MP 3	716	Describe the steps of a criminal trial process.	The criminal trial process involves a series of court procedures including jury selection, opening statements, presentation of evidence, witness testimony, closing arguments, jury deliberation, and verdict.	Research and explain the steps of the criminal trial process and identify the roles and responsibilities of participants during each stage of the trial.
Year 2	MP 3	717	Describe the steps of a civil trial process.	The civil trial process involves resolving disputes between parties through	Research and explain the steps of the civil trial process and identify the roles of the parties, attorneys, judge, and jury during court proceedings.

				procedures such as filing claims, presenting evidence, witness testimony, arguments, and a final judgment by a judge or jury.	
Year 2	MP 3	722	Describe police officer testimony during court proceedings.	Police officer testimony during court proceedings involves professionally presenting truthful observations, evidence, and investigative actions while answering questions clearly and accurately under oath.	Demonstrate professional courtroom testimony skills by presenting observations, evidence, and investigative actions clearly, accurately, and truthfully under oath.
Year 2	MP 3	718	Explain the history of the juvenile justice system in America, e.g., in re Gault.	The history of the juvenile justice system in America examines the development of laws and court decisions, including In re Gault, that established legal rights and procedures for juveniles in the justice system.	Research and explain the history of the juvenile justice system in America, including major court decisions that established legal rights for juveniles.
Year 2	MP 3	719	Describe categories of children in today's juvenile justice system.	The juvenile justice system classifies children into categories such as delinquent, dependent, neglected, abused, status offenders, and children in need of	Identify and explain the categories of children within the juvenile justice system based on legal status, behavior, and individual circumstances.

				supervision based on their behaviors and circumstances.	
Year 2	MP 3	720	Explain the difference between the juvenile justice system and the adult system of justice.	The juvenile justice system focuses more on rehabilitation and treatment for minors, while the adult justice system emphasizes punishment, accountability, and public safety for adult offenders.	Compare and contrast the goals, procedures, and outcomes of the juvenile justice system and the adult criminal justice system.
Year 2	MP 3	721	Research the modern theory of child development.	Modern theories of child development examine how biological, psychological, social, and environmental factors influence the growth, behavior, and decision-making of children and adolescents.	Research and explain modern theories of child development and analyze how developmental factors influence juvenile behavior and decision-making.
Year 2	MP 4	903	Research domestic and international terrorism as it has evolved in the 21st century, e.g., ALICE training.	Domestic and international terrorism in the 21st century has evolved through the use of technology, extremist ideologies, and targeted attacks, leading to increased preparedness strategies such as ALICE Training	Research and explain how domestic and international terrorism have evolved in the 21st century and analyze how preparedness training supports emergency response.

				Institute programs and emergency response training.	
Year 2	MP 4	907	Formulate a response plan for a terroristic incident.	Formulating a response plan for a terroristic incident involves developing coordinated procedures for prevention, communication, emergency response, evacuation, medical aid, and recovery to protect public safety during a terrorist event.	Develop and present a coordinated response plan for a terroristic incident that includes prevention, communication, evacuation, emergency response, and recovery procedures.
Year 2	MP 4	801	Describe a police officer's role and responsibilities when using wireless devices.	A police officer's role when using wireless devices involves communicating professionally, protecting confidential information, following department policy, and using technology safely and responsibly during law enforcement operations.	Demonstrate responsible and professional use of wireless devices while following department policy, protecting confidential information, and maintaining effective communication.
Year 2	MP 4	805	Provide proper directions to a scene.	Providing proper directions to a scene involves clearly communicating accurate routes, locations, landmarks, and scene information to assist	Demonstrate how to provide clear and accurate directions to a scene using routes, landmarks, and location information to assist responding personnel.

				responding personnel and ensure a timely response.	
Year 2	MP 4	806	Use a personal computer, peripheral equipment, and accessories.	Using a personal computer, peripheral equipment, and accessories involves operating technology and related devices effectively to complete communication, documentation, research, and law enforcement tasks.	Demonstrate the effective use of personal computers, peripheral equipment, and accessories to complete communication, documentation, research, and law enforcement tasks.
Year 2	MP 4	105	Make a casting of an impression.	Casting impressions involves preserving footwear, tire, or tool mark evidence by creating a detailed reproduction of the impression for analysis and comparison.	Demonstrate how to properly locate, prepare, cast, preserve, and document an impression using appropriate crime scene casting techniques and materials.
Year 2	MP 4	706	Explain civil law.	Civil law involves legal disputes between individuals, organizations, or entities in which one party seeks compensation, enforcement of rights, or resolution of non-criminal matters.	Research and explain the purpose of civil law and analyze how legal disputes are resolved in non-criminal court cases.
Year 2	MP 4	707	Explain administrative law.	Administrative law governs the rules, regulations, and decisions created and enforced by	Research and explain the purpose of administrative law and analyze how government agencies create and enforce rules and regulations.

				government agencies and regulatory bodies.	
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