

# Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training

## Basic Curriculum Model Lesson Plan

---

**LESSON TITLE: LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES/CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM 1.1/1.3**

---

- SUBJECT:** Law Enforcement Services/ Criminal Justice System
- AZ POST DESIGNATION:** 1.1/1.3
- HOURS:** 4
- COURSE CONTENT:** An outline of local, county, state, tribal and federal law enforcement and regulatory agency functions, responsibilities to the community, jurisdictional limitations and mutual aid agreements. The relationships and channels of communication between law enforcement and governmental and private resources are included.
- PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:** Upon completion of this course of instruction, students using notes, handouts and other support materials as references, within the allotted time, will:
- 1.1.1 Identify the functions and the components of the Criminal Justice System in which each of the following operational positions belong:
    - A. Judges.
    - B. Prosecuting Attorneys.
    - C. Defense Attorneys.
    - D. Probation Officers.
    - E. Parole Officers.
    - F. Correctional Officers.
    - G. Police/Sheriff.
    - H. Victim/Witness Services
  - 1.3.1 Identify the following statutes and the authority they give Arizona law enforcement agencies:
    - A. A.R.S. §13-3871; Authority of peace officers.
    - B. A.R.S. §13-3874; Indian police, powers and qualifications.

- C. A.R.S. §13-3875; Cross-certification of federal peace officers.

---

**LESSON TITLE: LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES 1.3  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS 1.1**

---

**PAGE: 3**

---

DATE FIRST PREPARED: June 2000

PREPARED BY: Gary Neumeyer/Tucson Police Department

REVIEWED – **REVISED**: Gary Neumeyer

Steve Johnson DATE: July 2000

**REVIEWED** – REVISED: SME Committee DATE: August 2000

**REVIEWED** – REVISED: Sgt. William Wright DATE: February 2001

REVIEWED – **REVISED**: SME Committee DATE: April 2002

**REVIEWED** – REVISED: POST Staff DATE: November 2007

REVIEWED – REVISED: POST & Lt. Dave Kelly, PPD DATE: November 2009

REVIEWED – **REVISED**: LE Indian Country Committee

AZPOST DATE: September 2014

REVIEWED – **REVISED**: AZPOST (DocX) DATE: November 2021

REVIEWED – **REVISED**: AZPOST (Modules/Consolidate) DATE: May 2023

REVIEWED – REVISED: DATE:

REVIEWED – REVISED: DATE:

AZ POST – APPROVAL: Richard Watling DATE: September 2014

AZ POST – APPROVAL: Lori Wait DATE: December 2021

AZ POST – APPROVAL: Lori Wait DATE: May 2023

INSTRUCTOR REFERENCES:

CLASS LEVEL: Student

TRAINING AIDS: Overhead projector, LCD projector, computer with Microsoft PowerPoint and access to the internet for PowerPoint links. DVD titled “Partnering for America”.

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY: Interactive lecture and class discussion.

SUCCESS CRITERIA: 70% or above on a multiple-choice examination.

COMPUTER FILE NAME: 1.1/ 1.3 Law Enforcement Services/Criminal Justice Systems

DATE RELEASED TO SHARE FILE: August 2023

**I. INTRODUCTION**

- A. Instructor – (self) introduction.
- B. Preview of performance objectives.

**II. AUTHORITY**

**P. O. 1.3.1**

- A. **MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS** are defined as: ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** Discuss the purposes and benefits of mutual aid agreements.*

**1. A.R.S. §13-3872:**

- a. Any two (2) or more public agencies as defined by §11-951 having and maintaining peace officers, may by action of their respective legislative or other governing body, enter into mutual aid agreements with respect to law enforcement provided mutual aid agreements entered into on the part of the state of Arizona shall be approved by the agency involved and the governor.
  - b. A peace officer, acting within the jurisdiction of any other public agency pursuant to mutual aid agreement, shall have full authority to act as a peace officer to the same extent as if he/she were a duly appointed, qualified and acting peace officer of such public agency as herein defined.
  - c. Mutual aid agreements provided for this section shall be entered into pursuant to the provisions of Title 11, Chapter 7, Article 3.
- 2. Authority of peace officers:** Found under A.R.S. §13-3871, which states a peace officer has authority in any jurisdiction if he/she has the prior consent of the law enforcement agency normally responsible for that particular jurisdiction or;
- 3. Under any of the circumstances set forth in A.R.S. §13-3883 which outlines the powers of arrest by an officer without a warrant; which is probable cause to believe:**
- a. A felony has been committed and probable cause to believe the person to be arrested committed the felony.
  - b. A misdemeanor has been committed in his/her presence and probable cause to believe the person to be arrested committed the offense.
  - c. The person to be arrested has been involved in a traffic accident and violated any criminal section of Title 28 and that such violation occurred prior to, or immediately following such a traffic accident.

- d. A misdemeanor or petty offense has been committed and probable cause to believe the person to be arrested has committed the offense.

**B. Relevant A.R.S. Statutes**

1. The recruit should identify the following statutes as providing authority for law enforcement agencies in the state. The recruit must be able to recognize each of the following and understanding the specific authorities granted by each.
2. Specifically addressed are the A.R.S. sections that grant peace officers authority, grant authority for Indian police and allow for the cross-certification of federal peace officers.

**a. A.R.S. §13-3871 Authority of peace officers. P. O. 1.3.1A**

- i. The authority of a peace officer may extend in any of the following circumstances to any place within the state:
- ii. Where he/she has the prior consent of the chief of police, marshal, sheriff or other department or agency head with peace officer jurisdiction, or his/her duly authorized representative, having the primary responsibility for law enforcement within the jurisdiction or territory.
- iii. Under any of the circumstances set forth in A.R.S. §13-3883.

**b. A.R.S. §13-3874 Indian police, powers and qualifications.**

**P. O. 1.3.1B**

- i. While engaged in the conduct of his/her employment, any Indian police officer who is appointed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the governing body of an Indian tribe as a law enforcement officer and who meets the qualifications and training standards adopted pursuant to A.R.S. §41-1822, shall possess and exercise all law enforcement powers of peace officers in this state.
- ii. Each agency appointing any Indian police officer pursuant to this section shall be liable for any, and all, acts of such officer acting within the scope of his employment or authority. Neither the state nor any political subdivision shall be liable for any acts, or failure to act, by any such Indian police officer.

**c. A.R.S. §13-3875 Cross-certification of federal peace officer, policy, powers, qualifications, liability and records. P. O. 1.3.1C**

- i. The sheriff of each county shall develop and adopt a policy on cross-certification of federal peace officers, including whether cross-certification shall be permitted in that county.
- ii. A federal peace officer who is employed by an agency of the United States and who has completed the basic training curriculum for the officer's agency shall possess and exercise all law enforcement powers of peace officers in this state for one year, including, if directed by the officer's employer, the capability to enforce the criminal laws of this state if the federal peace officer:
  - a) Submits to the sheriff a written request for certification as a peace officer in this state.
  - b) Submits evidence that the officer has been certified as a federal peace officer, is authorized by federal law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of a violation of federal law and is authorized by federal law to make arrests, serve warrants and carry firearms.
- iii. Each federal peace officer who requests cross certification may submit to the sheriff a written request for certification as a peace officer in this state pursuant to subsection B. The cross-certification remains in effect for one year from the date on which the certification was authorized by the sheriff.
- iv. Neither the state nor any political subdivision is liable for any acts or failure to act by a federal peace officer.
- v. The Arizona peace officer standards and training board shall maintain records of all federal peace officers who are certified as peace officers in this state.
- vi. As a member of the law enforcement community, an officer belongs to a family consisting of over 37,500 men and women working within the state of Arizona and involved in the various four (4) levels of law enforcement.
- vii. The police function and its powers and limitations have its base in the U.S. and state constitutions and are a part of the executive branch of government.
- viii. The important issue to understand is that each officer has a wide and varied source of support and resources from which to draw; but perhaps most importantly is the fact that each officer's action reflects upon the

character and reputation of the other 37,500 men and women engaged in working toward the same goal.

- C. What is the Criminal Justice System?
1. It consists of three (3) components, whether it is the state of Arizona or the U.S.
  2. You can remember the criminal justice system as the three (3) C's – Cops, Courts, Corrections or Law Enforcement, Judicial and Corrections. This is the traditional manner to view the criminal justice system.
  3. Non-traditional view of the criminal justice system components are:
    - a. The victim. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Victimology. DISCUSSION: "how are victims important or unimportant?"*
    - b. The legislature.
    - c. Law enforcement.
    - d. The courts.
    - e. Corrections.
- D. Why the alternative way of examining the Criminal Justice System? **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *DISCUSSION: Who has been a crime victim and is comfortable in briefly sharing the accounts and their feelings.*
1. Victims:
    - a. They start the process. Without them, there is no need for the system.
  2. It will also affect the response of the system. If there is no law or improper treatment of victims, they will contact the legislature or others to voice their concern. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Explain Megan's Law ARS 13-3821, 3825.*
    - a. If there is no law, there is a good chance a law will be created. If the victim is not treated correctly, new policies and laws are created. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Explain The Victim's Bill of Rights, Reference: (6.2) Victimology lesson plan.*
    - b. Examples: Campus Security Act, MADD and computer crime.
- E. Legislature:
1. Responds to victims and determines policy/law.

F. Law Enforcement: **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** Explain that EACH of these falls under the judicial branch

1. Responds to the victim's call for assistance. Helps conduct the investigation of the incident, makes an arrest and prepares the facts for prosecution.

G. Judicial – (Courts):

**P. O. 1.1.1B**

1. Consists of five (5) components:

a. The Prosecuting Attorney:

- i. Examines the case then determines whether to prosecute or not. If yes, he/she prepares for the case by examining evidence and preparing witnesses.
- ii. Presents the case to the jury or judge, if it goes to trial.
- iii. The prosecutor coordinates plea bargains of a lesser charge.  
**INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** Explain the purpose of plea-bargaining and its positive/negative effects on the victims.
- iv. Explain that the prosecution is part of the law enforcement working within the court system.

b. The Defense Attorney.

**P. O. 1.1.1C**

- i. Responsibility is to represent anyone who is accused of a crime, whether they are guilty or not regardless of personal feelings.
- ii. The attorney is to present the best possible defense for the defendant/suspect.
- iii. The goal is to defend the defendant's constitutional rights.
- iv. Oftentimes, this entails either having the charges dropped or reduced.

c. The Judge.

**P. O. 1.1.1A**

- i. Responsible for overseeing the judicial or trial process.
- ii. To ensure that the defendant's constitutional rights are protected and that proper procedure is followed.

d. The Probation Officer.

**P. O. 1.1.4D**



- i. If the defendant is found guilty of a crime by the court, the court has several options. One of the options is probation. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Probation is a conditional release of the offender, after conviction, with NO SENTENCING TO JAIL OR PRISON TIME BEING SERVED.*
- ii. If the judge believes that imprisonment is inappropriate and that the individual would be better off left in the community, he/she is placed on probation.
- iii. It is a conditional release, but still a sentence.
- iv. The probation officer is the person that oversees or supervises the individual to see if the person is meeting those conditions. They are under the court component.
- v. If the probation officer finds the defendant violating the conditions of his/her probation, the individual is brought back into court.
- vi. The judge may then sentence the person to prison.
- e. Victim/Witness Services. **P. O. 1.1.1H**
  - i. This segment of the courts is part of the county attorney's office.
  - ii. They provide the victim with the following services: Financial assistance for loss of wages, counseling, medical needs and many other needs. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Some victim/witness programs may respond to the scene to facilitate services for victims.*
  - iii. They also provide referrals, support and volunteer helpers for victims and witnesses as well as providing transportation to court.
- f. Corrections. **P. O. 1.1.1F**
  - i. The other option for a convicted person is in corrections. Here the person is imprisoned for a period of time. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Explain how this falls under the executive branch.*
  - ii. A correction officer supervises inmates and provides for the safety and security of staff and inmates in prison.
  - iii. They assist in operating a detention facility, providing security for the superior court and transport prisoners.
- g. Parole.

- i. If a person successfully serves their time, they may be released early. This is called parole and it is a conditional release, just like probation.  
**P. O. 1.1.4E**
- ii. The individual is supervised by a parole officer.
- iii. If a person violates the conditions of his/her parole, the parole officer, at a hearing, revokes it and he/she is sent back to prison.
- iv. The parole officer is under the corrections component of the criminal justice system.
- h. Law Enforcement. **P. O. 1.1.1A**
  - i. Primary functions of municipal police officers and county sheriff deputies: **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Community Policing: Discuss what they feel is the role of law enforcement today. DISCUSS Community Policing (6.5 LP)*
  - ii. Conflict resolution – problem solving.
  - iii. Role of law enforcement as defined by James Q. Wilson: **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Who is James Q. Wilson and why is he important to law enforcement today?* **P. O. 1.1.1G**
  - iv. **Law Enforcement** - Making arrests and issuing citations or other punitive actions account for approximately 10% of an officer’s time.
  - v. **Order Maintenance** - Responding to and handling complaints that affect the public peace such as: Disorderly conduct, neighbor disagreements, noise disturbances, juveniles loitering, dispersing crowds, etc., account for approximately 30% of an officer’s time.
  - vi. **Information Gathering** - Conducting investigations, gathering facts and writing reports accounts for approximately 22% of an officer’s time.
  - vii. **Service Related** - Performing all other duties such as motorist assists, keys locked in vehicle, crime prevention education, assistance with ambulance and fire calls, funeral escort, etc., account for approximately 38% of an officer’s time. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *community policing in action.*
- 2. Levels of Law Enforcement in the United States.
  - a. Federal. (Several agency web-sites are hyperlinked if connected to the Internet).
  - b. State. (Several agency web-sites are hyperlinked if connected to the Internet).

- c. County.
- d. Local/City.
- e. Specialty Police. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Class DISCUSSION.***
  - i. College Campus Police.
  - ii. Park/Airport Police.
  - iii. Transit Police/Liquor Control.

**III. CONCLUSION**

- A. Review of performance objectives.
- B. Final questions and answers.
- C. Instructor closing comment(s).