

Chapter 1 : Justice and Police Museum - Wikipedia

The Federal Department of Justice and Police (German: Eidgenössisches Justiz- und Polizeidepartement, French: Département fédéral de justice et police, Italian: Dipartimento federale di giustizia e polizia, Romansh: Departament federal da giustia e polizia (help · info)) is one of the seven departments of the Swiss federal government.

BPD makes stops, searches and arrests without the required justification; uses enforcement strategies that unlawfully subject African Americans to disproportionate rates of stops, searches and arrests; uses excessive force; and retaliates against individuals for their constitutionally-protected expression. The pattern or practice results from systemic deficiencies that have persisted within BPD for many years and has exacerbated community distrust of the police, particularly in the African-American community. The city and the department have also entered into an agreement in principle to work together, with community input, to create a federal court-enforceable consent decree addressing the deficiencies found during the investigation. The results of our investigation raise serious concerns, and in the days ahead, the Department of Justice will continue working tirelessly to ensure that all Baltimoreans enjoy the safety, security and dignity they expect and deserve. I am grateful to all of the community members, local officials, faith leaders and current and former police officers who spoke with us during the course of our inquiry, and whose input will remain critical to our efforts as we move forward. Additionally, I commend the city and BPD for its proactive and collaborative approach to our inquiry and for demonstrating a strong commitment to restoring public confidence by already taking steps to make needed changes. I look forward to continuing our work together to implement urgent and necessary reforms. In the weeks ahead, as we negotiate our consent decree with the city, we will seek input from law enforcement and community members. Throughout the investigation, the department heard consistently from both the community and law enforcement that BPD requires significant reforms to address problems that undermine its efforts to police constitutionally and effectively. The department found reasonable cause to believe that BPD engages in a pattern or practice of: Conducting stops, searches and arrests without meeting the requirements of the Fourth Amendment; Focusing enforcement strategies on African Americans, leading to severe and unjustified racial disparities in violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and the Safe Streets Act; Using unreasonable force in violation of the Fourth Amendment; Interacting with individuals with mental health disabilities in a manner that violates the Americans with Disabilities Act; and Interfering with the right to free expression in violation of the First Amendment. The department also identified serious concerns about other BPD practices, including an inadequate response to reports of sexual assault, which may result, at least in part, from underlying gender bias. Another significant concern identified by the department was transport practices that place detainees at significant risk of harm. In the agreement in principle, both parties agreed that compliance with the consent decree will be reviewed by an independent monitor. The agreement in principle highlights specific areas of reform to be included in the consent decree, including: The agreement in principle provides a framework for change, but the department will be doing community outreach to solicit input in developing comprehensive reforms. Comments may be provided by email at Community. BPD leadership has proactively taken steps to address some of the findings, including updating its policies, instituting new trainings and responding to other issues identified by the department. Over the last seven years, the Special Litigation Section has opened 23 investigations into law enforcement agencies. The section is enforcing 17 agreements with law enforcement agencies, including 14 consent decrees and one post-judgment order.

Chapter 2 : Procedural Justice and Police Legitimacy Resources

Procedural justice and police legitimacy have increasingly converged, becoming a focal point of discussion for law enforcement throughout the United States.

The program is a partnership between Government Technology and e. The Digital Communities program also conducts the annual Digital Cities and Digital Counties surveys, which track technology trends and identify and promote best practices in local government. Dunbar is traveling with a teamster by horse and wagon to his new post on the Western frontier. Law enforcement tools have evolved from wanted posters to police radio, patrol cars and social networks, such as Twitter, Facebook and YouTube. Community policing today has also expanded through social networking to locate missing children, alert neighbors of suspicious activity and even inform the public about crimes committed in their neighborhoods. But social networking is a tool that cuts both ways. Flash mobs organized online in Philadelphia swarmed stores to shoplift and attack pedestrians; pedophiles use social networking platforms to share photos and video; and terrorists recruit members and plan attacks via these tools. Even the courts have been affected. Jurors have disregarded instructions and have conducted online research, shared their opinions on Twitter from the jury box, and even posted biased comments on their Facebook pages. From a character tweet to a 56 MB video clip, social networking is a force that cannot be denied or ignored. We hope this special section will assist law enforcement in embracing and understanding this phenomenon. Communication is mobile, motivation may be mass destruction and targets include the innocent. As law enforcement agencies grapple with this new reality, they inevitably encounter social media and social networks. In August, for example, Philadelphia Mayor Michael Nutter announced an expanded curfew for minors following flash mob violence. Flash mobs are organized online through various social media and convene at a predetermined time and place for a specific purpose. Though many are harmless or merely pranks, in Philadelphia, the purpose was to rob pedestrians and then swarm through stores shoplifting. In perhaps an ill-considered response, BART shut down wireless service in the subway to disrupt organizers, which outraged protesters and created yet more trouble. But social media is having a positive impact, too. The platforms can be used by law enforcement to broaden intelligence gathering and leverage public support. We got a joint terrorism task force involved and worked with the feds. The two suspects were arrested, and no one was hurt. Often, perpetrators brag about their crimes on social networks, and child pornographers and sexual predators have been located and apprehended as a result of their online activities. Mistrials also have occurred because jurors have disregarded instructions and researched cases online, used Twitter to share their opinions from the jury box, or have posted biased comments on their Facebook pages. For example, in late during the Chandra Levy murder trial, a prospective juror was dismissed for using Twitter to discuss the case. And in another case, a juror in California was discovered blogging details of a murder case during the trial. Although social media can help enlist public support, it also can turn on a dime and do the opposite, due in part to the casual nature of the media. In a wake-up call for law enforcement, an Albuquerque, N. In that case *Glik v. Cunniff* the 1st U. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that such videotaping is a free speech right protected under the First Amendment. According to Dunwoody, Ga. In an article written for the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Grogan outlined three reasons for this: Social networks offer a natural platform for extending community policing efforts. They provide a way for departments to promote positive accomplishments. And finally, the continuing popularity of these networks simply makes them hard to ignore. Cohen of the Indiana State Police has been training state and local police agencies on social media usage since He said that while criminals are using mobile devices to hide their activities, social media offers huge benefits to law enforcement. Now you can just go to blogs, video or image sharing sites, and in many cases, find those pictures. Photo background information was used last year to find a child pornographer and his victim, Cohen said. Metadata and geotagging of images can help locate where and when photos were taken. Investigators also can get help from government websites, which now provide large amounts of information online. You can find out who my neighbors are, what my neighbors do for a living all this information is available. Of course I would. With that evidence, we were able to get a

conviction. Some of them he took to chop shops, and we were able to arrest folks in the chop shops as well. So that was purely a social media tool. Another example included a blog post that had references to social media and chat rooms, which detectives determined were being used by a pimp. For instance, city leaders monitored social networks on the proposed Sept. The Bad But social networking tools are also increasingly used by criminals, and that can make police work more difficult. Criminals using small mobile devices can create havoc, Edwards said. But how do I download the video so that I can take it into court a year from now, knowing it might go away the minute I refresh my browser? And if somebody is communicating via Facebook, that means, as an Indiana police officer, I need to serve a search warrant on a California company " with no storefront or physical location where I can go. State Department, international treaty issues, embassies and other complexities that are very difficult for a small department to navigate. The vast amount of information on the Internet, along with the organizing power of social media, also can make it easier for criminals to succeed. Today, criminals can find instructions online " or even be prodded to join an event like a flash mob through a post on a social media platform. Informing the Public In August, as Philadelphia officials were coping with flash mobs, the Digital Communities program traveled to that city for a meeting of its Law Enforcement Information Technology Task Force, which was held in conjunction with the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials conference. Among the attendees was Seattle Chief Technology Officer Bill Schrier, a task force member, who showed off a new iPhone application that lets citizens track calls in the city. But that, it turns out, is just the tip of the iceberg. The city also reconciles reports from calls with information from the scene before posting the information, since initial reports can vary widely from what officers actually find when they show up. Or a burglar alarm is going off, but what happened is a car crashed into the building and set off the alarm. Posting police reports online is, in part, a reaction to the changing nature of the news media. Up until a few years ago, city police dealt with a handful of newspapers and television and radio stations. Reporters would monitor radio dispatch activity " or police spokespeople would contact news outlets when a major incident occurred " and pick up paper copies of police reports at the station. But an explosion of neighborhood bloggers and other online media made providing paper reports a burden for city police. In response, Seattle began burning reports onto DVDs, but that was a lot of trouble too. Putting reports online solved the problem. The mapping is a way to assist them and also encourage them to contribute data to law enforcement. It also automatically creates redacted police report data that populates the public website and is used by various city departments. And these days that means social networks. The police department routinely distributes information about crimes under investigation " including pictures and license plate numbers " via social media. We just put it on our website, and then reach out on popular social media sites like Facebook and Twitter. For instance, when software company owners Keli and Robert Wilson lost track of their children at a large California amusement park for 45 minutes, the experience spurred an idea. The Wilsons developed My Family, an online repository of information about children that contains a recent photo, their height and weight and other information. If a child is lost, law enforcement can get immediate online access to current information even if the family is far from home. The AlertID application shows crimes that occur within a three-mile radius of their location as icons on a map. We also give law enforcement the ability to broadcast, for example, a missing elderly person, a school lockdown, a shooting, etc. But we expect family friendly companies to sponsor areas. Social media can and should be used to educate the public about what your department does, how they do it and build confidence and trust in your agency. If you have a story you need to get out there, get it out there. For example, there was a big backup because of a rollover on Sunday. We tweeted a rollover on 35 just north of the Burnsville Split, no serious injuries but a big backup. In the winter when we have a big snowstorm, we tweet how many crashes and cars are off the road, that sort of thing. She utilizes a Facebook setting that emails her when someone comments on a post, picture, album or video. Maroon Days " named after the State Patrol colors of maroon and gold " are high-traffic days where every state trooper is on the road enforcing Minnesota laws. I went on a ride-along with our lieutenant and produced a video on YouTube. And then on the actual Maroon Day, the State Patrol tweeted with hashtag MSPmaroonday, how many people they had pulled over for things like seat-belt violations, [driving while intoxicated], etc. Owens said agencies of all sizes need to have a presence on social

media. So think before you post. The Old and the New Embracing social media does not negate traditional police work. Ultimately cops still deal with human beings and law enforcement remains a one-to-one business. But social media is becoming an important tool for officers and public safety agencies. Some of it is our own demand. Hanson served as a writer and editor with e. Republic from to , having worked for several business units including Government Technology magazine, the Center for Digital Government, Governing, and Digital Communities. Hanson was a juror from to with the Stockholm Challenge and Global Junior Challenge competitions in information technology and education.

Chapter 3 : Federal Department of Justice and Police - Wikipedia

CPE's work is centered on the nation's first and largest database tracking national statistics on police behavior: the National Justice Database (NJD). The NJD grew out of calls from major city law enforcement for a privately held database that could diagnose racial bias in policing.

Pragmatic approaches, along with contemporary information, combine to build upon the understanding of these principles. Various approaches have been created and utilized over many years of collaboratively working in partnership with law enforcement stakeholders interacting with many projects across a very diverse set of industries and sectors. Procedural Justice Fundamentally, procedural justice concerns the fairness and the transparency of the processes by which decisions are made, and may be contrasted with distributive justice fairness in the distribution of rights or resources , and retributive justice fairness in the punishment of wrongs. Hearing all parties before a decision is made is one step which would be considered appropriate to be taken in order that a process may then be characterized as procedurally fair. Some theories of procedural justice hold that fair procedure leads to equitable outcomes, even if the requirements of distributive or restorative justice are not met. It has been suggested that this is the outcome of the higher-quality interpersonal interactions often found in the procedural justice process, which has shown to be stronger in affecting the perception of fairness during conflict resolution. Police Legitimacy Police legitimacy reflects the belief that the police ought to be allowed to exercise their authority to maintain social order, manage conflicts, and solve problems in their communities. Legitimacy is reflected in three judgments. The first is public trust and confidence in the police. Such confidence involves the belief that the police are honest, that they try to do their jobs well, and that they are trying to protect the community against crime and violence. Second, legitimacy reflects the willingness of residents to defer to the law and to police authority, i. Finally, legitimacy involves the belief that police actions are morally justified and appropriate to the circumstances. Research consistently shows that minorities are more likely than whites to view law enforcement with suspicion and distrust. Minorities frequently report that the police disproportionately single them out because of their race or ethnicity. This perception about the lawfulness and legitimacy of law enforcement are an important criterion for judging policing in a democratic society. Lawfulness means that police comply with constitutional, statutory, and professional norms. Racial and ethnic minority perceptions that the police lack lawfulness and legitimacy, based largely on their interactions with the police, can lead to distrust of the police. Distrust of police has serious consequences. Most importantly, it undermines the legitimacy of law enforcement. Without legitimacy, police lose their ability and authority to function effectively. Additional Resources Available A wealth of resources are available regarding procedural justice and police legitimacy. View articles, videos, and literature that may provide further insight on these topics. POST recognizes that effective law enforcement is the cornerstone of a free and safe society and is committed to a vision of the future that ensures quality, integrity, accountability, and cooperation; encourages new ideas; explores and uses appropriate technologies; and delivers relevant, client-based programs and services. POST programs and services have historically included training in community-based-policing, racial and cultural diversity, racial profiling and discrimination, persons with developmental disabilities or mental illness, and a full spectrum of other training designed to help law enforcement build cooperative relationships with the communities they serve while, at the same time, decreasing the emergence of racial animosities.

Chapter 4 : Procedural Justice and Police Legitimacy

The Federal Department of Justice and Police (FDJP) deals with issues such as asylum, crime and internal security. The department has been headed by Simonetta Sommaruga since November

Using evidence-based approaches to social justice, we use data to create levers for social, cultural and policy change. CPE also holds a c 3 status. Who We Are We are research scientists, race and equity experts, data virtuosos, and community trainers. Data are our tools, helping us build more fair and just systems. We are partners with law enforcement and communities. Our aim is to bridge the divide of communication, generational mistrust, and suffering. But most of all, we are the path that science can forge towards public safety, community trust, and racial equity. What Makes Us Different Our work is powered by science. We use advanced analytics to diagnose disparities in policing, shed light on police behavior, and answer questions police and communities have asked for years about how to build a healthy relationship. It is a process everyone can trust—even when they cannot trust one another. We do not just collect data. Taking data off the spread sheet and making it actionable is what we do best. Our partners use our analyses to chart a path toward their goals and consistent with their values. The NJD grew out of calls from major city law enforcement for a privately held database that could diagnose racial bias in policing. By integrating crime data, demographics from the U. Census and American Community Survey, and police behavioral data, the NJD provides a unique analytic opportunity to determine what portion of racial disparities results from police behavior as opposed to, say, educational or income disparities. These data are further integrated in many cases with psychological surveys of officers and residents, allowing for the first-ever chance to diagnose what role bias implicit or explicit , job stress, and other psychological factors play in the production of disparate policing outcomes. All of this is made possible with the speed and automation of software developed in collaboration with Google and the support of other key philanthropic partners. Equip law enforcement to do their jobs safely 2. Pinpoint instances of poor police behavior, and 3. Empower communities to trust their public safety nationwide. Ending the School-to-Prison Pipeline: Equity in Policing Begins at Day One. Schools should be safe havens for our children — a place for growth, development, and learning. Harsh discipline policies prevent the achievement of that goal. Consequently, CPE has developed a Juvenile Justice and Education component to the NJD, leveraging data from both law enforcement and schools to diagnose the roots of racial disparities in school achievement with the aim of reducing them. Our tools can be used to: Evaluate police departments Assess internal and external implicit bias training Train communities on interacting with police Inform policy decisions Help craft local and national legislation.

Police and justice. Integrated operational policing from Capita brings together market-leading products and services to provide a platform to support the transformation of public contact, response and investigative activity.

Before discussing our proposals to introduce restorative justice into the formal police complaints process, it is important to outline briefly what makes up Thames Valley Police and how we came to be where we are now. Restorative Justice and Thames Valley Police Thames Valley Police is the largest non-metropolitan police service force in the United Kingdom with nearly 6, staff police and civilian responsible for policing a population in excess of two million in the centre of southern England, covering the three counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire. In the United Kingdom the police have the power to divert young offenders away from a court appearance by giving them a formal police caution as a way of finalising the crime committed, providing certain conditions are met. When we looked at our traditional cautioning system, we found that no training was given to police officers on how to deliver them. Police officers just did them, with little thought about how effective they were, and never a thought about whether the victim would wish to be involved in some way. It is fair to say that the needs of the victim of the offence were almost never considered, apart from passing on rudimentary information about what had happened. They would never be told what exactly that meant, or the reasons that a caution was given. Indeed, with hindsight, one could wonder if, over the years, victims and even offenders have ever truly understood what a police caution means? The notion of involving the victim in the process and placing the responsibility for the act back onto the offender could not be ignored. The idea that our police officers should actually be trained to deliver a caution in a certain way was unheard of throughout the UK. It is a testament to the strength of restorative justice that so many Thames Valley officers took up the training with an open-minded, enthusiastic approach rarely seen in other training programmes. The project is being independently evaluated by the Oxford University Centre for Criminological Research over a three-year period. They are due to produce their final report in April. Restorative justice really took off. People and organisations from around the UK began to get interested in what we were doing, and our high-profile approach with the media and with presentations at conferences, coupled with the already growing interest from other parties, meant that restorative justice was getting noticed in high places. Last year, 4, reparation agreements were made. We took every opportunity to allow Government ministers to view conferences, and it came as no surprise when, in , the newly elected Labour Government introduced restorative justice principles into their legislation. A National Youth Justice Board was established to oversee the work of all agencies involved in the juvenile justice field; and in fact I applied for, and was successful in becoming, a member of the Board. Earlier this year a nationwide training programme was commenced to train members of the Youth Offending Teams involved with young offenders to run restorative conferences. Thames Valley, in partnership with the organisation Crime Concern, provided that training. As we were developing our ideas on the potential uses of restorative justice, it became obvious that we were at the tip of the iceberg. Police officers were using conferencing techniques to deal with domestic issues and neighbourhood disputes. Indeed I must mention here one neighbourhood dispute where the police were called in excess of times in eight months. An officer ran a conference, and we have never been back. That was seven months ago. Some of our personnel staff were trained and they, as well as some officers, now run conferences as a way of dealing with grievances and staff disputes. Conferencing has successfully resolved many internal problems and allowed staff to get on with their work. How can we expect them to want to change, unless they have been through a process which they consider to be fair? And how can we assume that members of the public who make a complaint against an officer feel that justice has been done, when they are no more involved than as providers of statements as to the facts alleged including little or nothing about the impact it had on them or their families and sometimes as witnesses in an adversarial and punitive misconduct hearing? There are strengths as well as weaknesses in the current police complaints system. It is extremely polarising, even amongst officers who should be working together to fight crime. It is now time for police services throughout the United Kingdom to look carefully at how police complaints are dealt with. The

regulations for dealing with complaints come from the Police Act which sets out how and when complaints must be investigated and how they can be disposed of. The Police Act covers complaints made by members of the public. There is no legislation concerning internal complaints, but they tend to be conducted along the same lines for the sake of integrity. Every police service has a department which investigates complaints against police. The head of the Unit is a chief superintendent. We recently had a case where two female police officers claimed that their sergeant was persistently bullying them. Yet other officers on the shift were saying what a good officer he the sergeant was, a sound police officer with strong operational credibility. The policewomen want it taken seriously and insist that the formal processes kick in or they will take the force to an Industrial Tribunal. How does a formal process resolve these issues? Can restorative justice work instead, or does there need to be a mixture of them both? The code of conduct for police officers covers such issues as honesty and integrity, fairness and impartiality, politeness and tolerance, use of force and abuse of authority, performance of duties, lawful orders, confidentiality, criminal offences, appearance and general conduct. However, as with the criminal law, there is no common theme as to what is acceptable and what is not. One instance of incivility may not be complained about, another may be. Likewise, in the criminal justice system, one case of theft may result in imprisonment for an offender, another may be a fine. Some officers are genuinely surprised when they discover that their remarks have caused offence to a person when they know that others have said nothing, so tacitly condoning the behaviour. One thing that must be remembered about the police service is that it has several unique features as compared to most jobs. Officers are making life and death decisions. Often decisions have to be made in very quick time. There is a high level of intensity and stress. To operate at that level officers have to have strong levels of discipline and standards. When those standards fail, a response needs to be put in place which is flexible enough to recognise the conditions under which the officer was working, as well as the impact that the failure had on others and the community. An average number of complaints in Thames Valley is about 100 per year from members of the public and to internal complaints. Of these around 30 are withdrawn, unsubstantiated or informally resolved. Complaints of serious assaults are dropping. The most vulnerable group of officers to be complained about are those aged 28 to 40 who have already completed their probationary two years. In order to allay growing concern amongst the public of the police investigating themselves, in the Government set up an independent body to oversee all complaints made by members of the public. This body is called the Police Complaints Authority. Although complaints are still investigated by the police, they are overseen by the PCA. In serious cases they oversee the investigation itself. In other cases they see the papers and consider the recommendation for disciplinary action or otherwise. The PCA have the power to endorse that decision or to order an alternative sanction. The PCA are not involved in internal complaint cases. Thames Valley Police have always had a very good relationship with the PCA because of the seriousness with which we view complaints. One member of the PCA visited Thames Valley and immediately understood the potential benefits of restorative justice in the complaints process. This was mainly because, as part of her role, she had to telephone complainants to update them with the progress of the case. Investigations take an absurdly long time. There are some cases where action is taken against the officer which the complainant did not want, so they are still left feeling dissatisfied. Obviously, a change in the law would be welcome, but as that is not yet forthcoming, we have to work within the system. I am confident that in time, with successful cases under our belt and increasing uptake of this approach, regulations will be changed, just as they have within the juvenile justice legislation, and Restorative Interventions as we call them will become the norm in many cases. Of course there will always be cases so serious that officers need to be dismissed or required to resign or have other sanctions imposed. Restorative Interventions will not be for everyone for various reasons. But we are urging our staff to be creative in their approach to police complaints, to maximise opportunities for officers to understand how people are affected by their behaviour and to involve those affected in a positive way, which allows them to carry on with their lives or work. We have drawn up the official policy paper, as I mentioned earlier, and I will explain that in a moment. The other 90 percent is all about the culture of our staff: How do we get officers to the negotiating table without them going off sick and hiding behind their legal representation? We have many, many fine officers in Thames Valley. Some will accept behaviour from peers which they would not tolerate from a

member of the public. That is of course a sad part of police culture the world over. We had a dreadful case a couple of years ago of an officer who behaved appallingly to a group of colleagues over a period of time, to the point of stalking them and making allegations intended to ruin their domestic situations. It was dealt with formally and the officer dismissed. A background check on that officer showed that he had behaved in a similar manner ten years ago but that it was not dealt with effectively. We cannot afford to ignore poor behaviour anymore. These are mainly due to supervisors feeling unable to deal with inappropriate behaviour, for many reasons, and so the behaviour continues. Then, when a minor breach of the code of conduct occurs, the full weight of the system is thrown against the officer because its the only thing that can be proven, and it takes away the responsibility from the supervisor. We need to build trust. We need to provide officers with an alternative, to show that it works and that it is fairer to everyone. Restorative Interventions in Police Complaints: The Policy Our policy paper outlines how Restorative Interventions may be used in the formal procedures, and this falls into three main streams. Informal resolution as an alternative to investigation. This is where a member of the public has made a complaint about an officer and the nature of the allegation is such that is not serious enough to justify formal disciplinary proceedings. In general terms, this would normally be where an officer has perhaps been uncivil or rude to the member of the public. Anything more serious, such as an assault, corruption or a criminal act, would almost certainly not be suitable for an informal resolution. Very often in these cases, the complainant wants to be acknowledged and receive an apology. In these cases, with their permission, a Restorative Intervention could be the ideal solution. It would give the complainant the opportunity to tell the officer how they felt, the officer would learn by that and may also have the opportunity to explain the reason for their behaviour. It could be that the complainant accepts some responsibility for the situation and that is a positive aspect for the officer. As long as the complainant is happy with the outcome of this approach, that would be the end of the matter, and we will have saved ourselves the cost, time and distress of a formal investigation.

Chapter 6 : Restorative Justice and Police Complaints | eForum Archive

Thames Valley Police is the largest non-metropolitan police service force in the United Kingdom with nearly 6, staff (police and civilian) responsible for policing a population in excess of two million in the centre of southern England, covering the three counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire.

Attorney Craig Carpenito announced. In an indictment returned Oct. He made his initial appearance today before U. According to documents filed in this case and statements made in court: After the victim was told to leave the area, the victim walked across Morris Avenue and began yelling threats and obscenities at the police officers. ACPD Officer 1 fell to the ground with the victim on top of him. Wheaten responded to the call. Wheaten immediately took his dog out of the vehicle and ran directly at the victim and the five ACPD Officers. Without issuing a warning that he would deploy the dog, or allowing the victim a chance to surrender, Wheaten released the dog, and the dog bit the victim in the chest. The victim pushed the dog off of his chest and rolled to his side. The dog bit the victim on the back of his neck. During his training at the K-9 Academy, Wheaten was trained that the only type of K-9 apprehension that has resulted in the death of a suspect occurred when a K-9 bit a suspect on his neck, and that even though the K-9 was immediately recalled and medical care given, the suspect died. Eventually, the victim was handcuffed and the dog was placed into the police vehicle. The victim was taken to AtlanticCare Regional Medical Center in Atlantic City in police custody, where he was treated for dog bites to his head, neck and chest. After the victim was transported to the hospital, Wheaten and ACPD Officers 1 through 5, returned to the police station to prepare their reports. Wheaten met with ACPD Officers 1 through 4 and they watched the security video from the Tropicana before preparing their police reports. To justify his actions against the victim, Wheaten prepared and submitted false and fraudulent police reports. The violation of civil rights count carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison. The false records count carries a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison. The government is represented by Assistant U. Richardson of the U. The charges and accusations in the indictment are merely accusations, and the defendant is presumed innocent unless and until proven guilty.

Chapter 7 : Police and Restorative Justice

Many resources describing procedural justice and police legitimacy, and their convergence, have been produced in both the academic and law enforcement communities.

Museum collection[edit] The collection is general and largely police-based in content. Its nucleus is formed from the Police Museum teaching collection of criminal implements. It contains few objects relating to the specific theme of the Water Police but covers a broader cross-section of policing activities and law related themes. The collection includes historical artefacts, photographs and documents. It is particularly strong in firearms of the colonial period and forensic evidence from famous crimes. The buildings were developed in three stages: The building, a single storey classic revival Sydney sandstone building with an arched colonnaded portico roofed with a Doric pediment, designed by Edmund Blacket , consisted of a main court and four adjoining offices. The following month, the Steam Navigation and Pilot Boards took possession of one room. The building consisted of a ground floor with Charge Room, adjoining offices, cells to the rear, a kitchen, store room and exercise yard. Upstairs was a barracks providing accommodation for four water policemen and their families. It also contained a kitchen and wash house. The original police station design was based on stations at Darlinghurst, Newtown and Balmain. The building was intended to accommodate six cells and a lock-up keeper. However, due to financial constraints and delays caused by labour shortages during the Gold Rush period, the station was completed as a modest two storey building. It consisted of a court room and two Magistrates Offices at the rear. From to there was a growth of police and court operations. The buildings were affected by a number of alterations and additions caused by changes to the nature of the courts and the business they attracted. The station became known as the Phillip Street Police Station from this time although it was still often referred to as the Water Police Station. The activities of the station were incorporated more fully into the Metropolitan Policing District, becoming the head station for Number 4 Division by It seems that the Water Police held the two locations at least until this time, when the split between the metropolitan essentially foot duties associated with the Station and the Water Patrol had become more definite. However, the adjacent court continued to be referred to as the Water Bench until late In the Water Police Court closed for alterations and was reopened in By special arrangements had been made for hearing traffic offences in the Water Police Court in addition to those concerning shipping, military trainees and children. From the courts became known as Traffic Courts 1 and 2 for hearing all traffic and parking offences in the Sydney district. They also continued to hear cases relevant to shipping and cases arising from Water Police activity. The courts were vacated by court staff, providing valuable space for the police in the adjoining station in late

Chapter 8 : Research on Social Justice and Police Behavior | Center for Policing Equity

The Justice and Police Museum is a justice and police museum located on the corner of Albert and Phillip Streets in the Sydney central business district, New South Wales, Australia.

To learn how AWS and its partners are helping agencies reduce data costs, improve access, and focus on their missions, download the e-book now. Callyo Virtual Investigation Phones VIP replace the need for burner phones and digital recorders in criminal investigations, while Police Phone is used daily by over 100,000 officers for routine follow-ups with citizens. AWS-powered Video turns any cell phone into a live-streaming, mobile body camera, bringing other officers on-scene during critical events. Quicket enables its clients to increase officer safety, recapture lost revenue, recognize new revenue, boost officer productivity, and increase public convenience. Secure Image Management Systems Unisys - Unisys Secure Image Management System SIMS provides cloud-based, mission critical digital evidence management and evidence-grade secure digital storage for law enforcement and other public agencies. SIMS digital ingestion, transcoding, report, and evidence collection platform provides a solution that features a comprehensive repository and real-time data sharing capability for all types of digital media including body worn video. SIMS in the AWS cloud increases productivity and streamlines business processes by providing a single source for digital evidence via a simple and intuitive user interface. Backup, Archival and Disaster Recovery REAN Cloud - REAN Cloud offers solutions for the justice and public safety stakeholders, including a managed cloud experience that provides scalable websites, secure email, training courses, and social media big data analytics. REAN Migrate and Manage services can help state and local government customers migrate workloads to the cloud quickly and securely. REAN Cloud provides hybrid storage architecture solutions for backup, archive, and disaster recovery capabilities in AWS, while allowing for low latency and high-performance cache for applications requiring high-performance computing. Gunshot Detection and Crime Forecasting ShotSpotter offers precision-policing solutions for law enforcement to help deter gun violence. A network of acoustic sensors and software detects gunfire and delivers alerts detailing incident location and rounds fired. Alerts are sent within 60 seconds enabling police to arrive at crime scenes faster and render aid to victims and identify witnesses. Major Risk Event Management Haystax - From federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to school districts, Haystax enables an informed network of security experts to ensure the safety of our communities. It is trusted by first responders to provide the right information at the right time to keep themselves and their citizens safe. On-officer video footage provides a firsthand account of what happened and how it happened - so protection of this data is critical. Unique proactive technologies merge or eliminate duplicate requests and allow managers to create and publish information directly to the web in advance of information requests. Body Worn Cameras Utility, Inc. Providing mission critical mobile intelligence. With industry-leading configurability and search tools, Mark43 empowers agencies with actionable data for quick decisions in the field and deeper analysis at the station. Victim Notification Information Services Appriss keeps communities safe and informed by providing innovative software services that help hundreds of local, state, and Federal criminal justice agencies serve and protect their citizens. It is offered free of charge to registrants and is completely confidential. Adobe uses the massive-scale analytics capabilities of Adobe Experience Manager to bring event information, officer reports, still images and video from multiple sources into a single digital asset repository. The full suite of Experience Manager tools can help law enforcement quickly sift through digital assets and case details, streamline workflows and digitally protect and share artifacts with external users. The solution suite includes interactive products for sharing real-time information about public service and law enforcement activities, publish agency data within context so that information is not misconstrued or manipulated, engage the community with applications and information products that allow them to easily discover and interpret the data, define and track progress on data-driven performance metrics and discover opportunities for data-driven operational efficiency gains. BlueLine Grid improves the productivity and safety of government and corporate clients by allowing them to locate and securely communicate with their mobile workforces and partners, anywhere and at any time. This saves law enforcement agencies time and money and

ensures that their officers are in the community rather than performing administrative duties. Judges also benefit by being able to review and sign warrants regardless of their physical location. Criminal Justice Rehabilitation Pokket is a secure, mobile collaboration platform that overcomes privacy barriers enabling courts, correctional supervision, and service providers to coordinate rehabilitation. Enabling greater fidelity to evidence-based practices, Pokket improves outcomes while achieving cost savings. Pokket quickly and legally resolves information-sharing challenges associated with reentry planning for prisons and jails, compliance and plan execution for Probation and Parole, and ensuring participation in programming for problem-solving courts.

Chapter 9 : Police and Justice | Capita Secure Solutions and Services

In a city that's grown out from the harbour, the waterfront has always hummed with adventure and misadventure. Schemes devised, tempers lost, deals done, and not always on the right side of the law.