



# BROWARD COLLEGE COURSE OUTLINE

**LAST REVIEW:**

*(i.e. 2003-2004)*

**NEXT REVIEW:**

*(i.e. 2008-2009)*

**2015-16**

**STATUS: A**

*(A, I, D)*

**COURSE TITLE: Criminal Justice Legal 1**

**COMMON COURSE NUMBER: CJK0270**

**CREDIT HOURS: 46.0**

**CONTACT HOUR BREAKDOWN**

*(per 16 week term)*

**CLOCK HOURS:**

*(Voc. Course ONLY)*

Lecture: 46      Lab:

Clinic:              Other:

**PREREQUISITE(S):**

**COREQUISITE(S):**

**PRE/COREQUISITE(S):**

**COURSE DESCRIPTION** *(750 characters, maximum):*

This course is designed to provide students a foundation in the aspects of law relevant to the duties of Correction officers

## UNIT TITLES

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Ethical and Professional Behavior                  | 14. Parties to a Crime               |
| 2. Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission | 15. Civil and Criminal Liability     |
| 3. History of Corrections                             | 16. Bribery                          |
| 4. Criminal Justice System Components                 | 17. Perjury                          |
| 5. Philosophies of Corrections                        | 18. Subpoena                         |
| 6. Probation, Parole and Community Control            | 19. Court Rules and Trial Procedures |
| 7. Inmate Rights and Responsibilities                 | 20. Courtroom Demeanor and Testimony |
| 8. Privileged Communication                           | 21. Legal Defense                    |
| 9. Correctional Officer Rights and Responsibilities   | 22. Burden of Proof                  |
| 10. History and Evolution of Laws                     | 23. Legal Terms and Definitions      |
| 11. Classification of Offenses                        | 24. Court Structure                  |
| 12. Elements of a Crime                               | 25. Use of Force                     |
| 13. Intent  |                                      |

## EVALUATION:

Please provide a brief description *(250 characters maximum)* that details how students will be evaluated on the course outcomes.

1. In-class exercises
2. Individual presentations
3. Group presentations
4. Written Examinations

## **UNITS**

### **Unit 1 Ethical and Professional Behavior**

#### **General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes and objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

#### **Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 1.1** Define “ethics” as the principles of honor, morality, and accepted rules of conduct that govern an individual or group.
- 1.2** Define “professionalism” as behavior and attitude patterns exhibiting standards and character marked by pride in oneself and one’s career, respect for the people served and commitment to the continued development of skills in the pursuit of excellence.
- 1.3** Explain that a high standard of **ethical** and **moral** conduct is an essential ingredient in the development of a professional officer **on and off** duty.
- 1.4** Identify that, according to s. 112.311(5), F.S., no officer or employee of a state agency or of a county, city or other political subdivision of the state shall have any interest, financial or otherwise, direct or indirect; engage in any business transaction or professional activity; or incur any obligation of any nature, which is in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of his/her duties in the public interest.
- 1.5** Define “gratuity” as anything of value intended to benefit the giver more than the receiver, given to a person because of position and authority rather than because of individual or personal qualities.
- 1.6** Identify questions that an officer should consider when deciding whether a gratuity is being offered
  - a) would this person have given this to me if I were not a correctional officer?
  - b) does this place me under any obligation?
- 1.7** Explain the importance of ethical conduct in corrections, to include:
  - a) to maintain professionalism
  - b) unethical conduct by individual officers is viewed by the public as a reflection of the entire professional
- 1.8** Identify acts that are considered unethical.
- 1.9** Restate the correctional officer’s code of ethics.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 2 Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes and objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 2.1 Explain that the initials CJSTC stand for “Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission.”
- 2.2 Identify the primary goals of the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission.
- 2.3 Identify the primary responsibilities of the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission as established by Chapter 943, F.S.,
- 2.4 Identify that section 943.13, F.S., sets the minimum requirements and standards that persons must meet before becoming certified as officers.
- 2.5 Explain that the Criminal Justice Professionalism Program (CJPP) is statutorily created within the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) to support and assist the Commission in the execution, administration, implementation, and evaluation of its powers, duties, and functions.
- 2.6 Explain that CJSTC rule 11B-27.002, FAC, requires that within four (4) years from the starting date of a Commission-approved Basic Recruit Training Program, an individual is not certified as an officer until they: a) successfully complete the basic recruit training program b) achieve a passing score on the applicable State Officer Certification Examination c) gain employment as an officer
- 2.7 State the requirements of the State Officer Certification Examination.
- 2.8 Identify grounds for revocation.
- 2.9 Explain that an officer who has been issued an in force final injunction against committing acts of domestic violence while possessing any firearm or ammunition, upon conviction, commits a first degree misdemeanor, s. 790.233, F.S. This provision does not apply to an active certified state or local officer, as defined in s. 943.10(14), F.S., who receives or possesses a firearm or ammunition for use in performing official duties, unless possession is otherwise prohibited by the employing agency.
- 2.10 Explain that Federal Public Law 104-208, Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997 states that it is unlawful for any person convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence to ship, transport, receive or possess firearms and ammunition, and prohibits the sale of firearms and ammunition to such individuals. Thus, law enforcement officers and other government officials who have been convicted of a disqualifying misdemeanor **may not** lawfully possess or receive firearms or ammunition for any purpose, including performance of their official duties.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 3 History Of Corrections**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes and objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 3.1 Explain that in ancient times the reaction to crime and criminals was personal revenge.
- 3.2 Explain that as societies became more complex, the individualized response to crime through personal revenge became less and less acceptable.
- 3.3 Explain that in medieval Europe crime was thought of as acts that threatened the King's authority.
- 3.4 Explain that throughout history, retribution has usually taken the form of punishment.
- 3.5 Explain that the earliest European form of jails was centers for the detention of inmates awaiting trial.
- 3.6 Explain that in 1790 the Pennsylvania State Legislature called for renovation of the prison system, which influenced similar developments in neighboring states.
- 3.7 Explain that the Walnut Street Jail in Pennsylvania is seen as the beginning of the penitentiary system in the United States.
- 3.8 Explain that in 1816 the Auburn Prison was built with the philosophy that crime prevention could be accomplished through fear of punishment and silent confinement.
- 3.9 Explain that in Auburn-like institutions inmates were marched from place to place and their time was regulated by bells telling them to wake up, sleep and work.
- 3.10 Explain the distinction, beginning in the 1850's, between jails and prisons
- 3.11 Explain that the American Prison Association was founded in 1870 with the goal of strong prison reform.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 4 Criminal Justice System Components**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes and objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 4.1** Identify the three major components of the criminal justice system.
- 4.2** Identify the responsibilities of the local, county, and state law enforcement agencies.
- 4.3** Identify the components of the court system.
- 4.4** Identify the components of the Florida correctional system.
- 4.5** Identify various types of state correctional facilities

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 5 Philosophies of Corrections**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes and objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 5.1 Identify four philosophical perspectives on why criminals are punished.
- 5.2 Explain that “incapacitation” includes the concepts of restraint and deterrence, and can be specific to an individual offender (restraint) or general to society as a whole (deterrence).
- 5.3 Explain that retaliation and retribution imply that persons are accountable for their own acts, and confinement is a way to seek repayment for the debt owed to society for having violated its laws.
- 5.4 Explain that “revenge” includes the concepts of retaliation and retribution.
- 5.5 Explain that deterrence means that punishment for an act should be so severe that others seeing the punishment will be motivated to avoid the act.
- 5.6 Explain that rehabilitation or reform implies that while in prison inmates undergo change, so that when they are released they will be less likely to commit further crimes.
- 5.7 Explain that a philosophy of rehabilitation or reform is one reason why there are education, counseling, and vocational training programs in prisons.
- 5.8 Explain that reintegration/resocialization starts from the idea that not only the individual offender must change, but change must also occur within the environment he/she will return to.
- 5.9 Explain that one of the responsibilities of corrections is to provide inmates with opportunities to change themselves and to provide encouragement for them to change.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 6 Probation, Parole and Community Control**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes and objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 6.1** Define “probation” as a form of community supervision under specified terms and conditions requiring contact with a probation officer.
- 6.2** Explain that it is the court that determines the terms and conditions of probation, making it a judicial decision.
- 6.3** Describe probation as an effort to prevent the stigma resulting from imprisonment which is designed to retain the probationer’s ties and resources in the community.
- 6.4** Define “parole” as a correctional device through which an offender, after serving less than the total sentence, is conditionally released from a penal facility under active supervision with social reintegration as the objective.
- 6.5** Explain that a good definition of parole blends the legal aspects and social objectives.
- 6.6** Identify the purposes of parole.
- 6.7** Explain that the Parole Commission has the power and duty to determine:  
a) who shall be placed on parole b) length and conditions of parole c) violations of parole and actions to be taken.
- 6.8** Explain that parole is a function of the Parole Commission and not a function of the courts or Department of Corrections.
- 6.9** Explain that, upon release by reason of gain-time, the offender is no longer under the supervision and control of any governmental authority.
- 6.10** Explain that community control is an individualized program in which the freedom of an offender is restricted within the community, home or non-institutional residential placement with specific sanctions being imposed and enforced.

**Common Course Number: : CJK0270**

**Unit 7 Inmate Rights and Responsibilities**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes and objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 7.1** Explain that in all criminal prosecutions the accused has the right be informed of the nature and cause of accusation(s) against him b) be furnished a copy of the charges c) be allowed to call witnesses d) be able to confront trial adverse witnesses e) be heard in person f) have a speedy trial.
- 7.2** Explain that inmates have a right to:
- a) freedom from excessive punishments
  - b) legal counsel, including help from other inmates in preparation of writs, petitions and other legal papers
  - c) access to an adequate law library
  - d) freedom of expression
  - e) freedom from unreasonable search and seizure
  - f) freedom to worship and exercise religious beliefs without interference from staff if no danger is posed to security
  - g) exercise and fresh air
  - h) adequate medical treatment
  - i) send and receive mail, including correspondence with the courts
  - j) food that meets minimum nutritional standards
- 7.3** Explain the following regarding visitation:
- a) convicted inmates - privileges are a matter subject to the discretion of correctional officials (Jones vs. North Carolina Prisoners' Union)
  - b) pretrial detainees - must be allowed reasonable privileges and this right may not be arbitrarily restricted (Jones vs. Diamond)
- 7.4** Explain that the inmate has the Fifth Amendment right in cases where he can or will be subject to a disciplinary hearing and court action.
- 7.5** Identify excessive punishments, to include:
- a) excessive fines b) cruel and unusual punishment c) indefinite imprisonment
- 7.6** Explain that the following situations can be interpreted as "cruel and unusual punishment:"
- a) gross overcrowding b) inadequate staff c) lack of sanitation d) inappropriate housing assignment e) inadequate programs
- 7.7** Explain that it is the administration's responsibility to define allowable speech/behavior in their rules and regulations, and the inmate is responsible for adhering to them.

- 7.8** Explain that searches shown to be conducted for the purpose of punishment or harassment cannot be justified as reasonable or supportive of a legitimate penal aim.
- 7.9** Identify those faiths currently recognized as religions, to include:  
a) Jewish b) Muslim c) Catholic d) Protestant
- 7.10** Explain that inmates' rights may be limited to ensure orderly administration of the institution or compelling state interest.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 8 Privileged Communication**

**General Outcome:**

- 1.0 The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 8.1** Name two basic types of privileged communication.
- 8.2** List privileged communication resulting from relationships as provided in Chapter 90, Florida Statute.
- 8.3** Identify methods of ensuring an inmate's right to privileged communications with his legal counsel.
- 8.4** Explain that the basic reason for privileged communication is to protect relationships or other rights and interests where the protection is considered more important than the need for the evidence.
- 8.5** Describe the provisions of s. 90.507, F.S., as to waiver of right to privileged communications, to include that the person or his predecessor while holder of the privilege.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 9 Correctional Officer Rights and Responsibilities**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 9.1 State that as a correctional officer the primary responsibility is the supervision, protection, care, treatment, custody and control of inmates within a correctional institution.
- 9.2 Demonstrate that one of the responsibilities of a correctional officer is to maintain order within the jail or prison.
- 9.3 Identify that a correctional officer may inspect legal correspondence for contraband only and must do so in the presence of the inmate.
- 9.4 Identify that a correctional officer may move an inmate to an isolating status before a hearing if he poses a real danger to self, others, or property.
- 9.5 Explain that a correctional officer is responsible for preparing a written report for disciplinary actions against inmates for rules and regulations violations.
- 9.6 Identify that a correctional officer has a responsibility to conduct inmate searches to control the introduction and movement of contraband, prevent disruption of the institution, and prevent escapes.
- 9.7 Identify that a correctional officer may search visitors with electronic searching devices prior to contact visits.
- 9.8 Explain that a correctional officer may search the cell and seize contraband at any time and should document these searches and any contraband seized.
- 9.9 Explain that a correctional officer may use only that amount of physical force necessary to subdue a violent inmate or to remove an inmate from the general population if there is immediate danger of destruction of life, limb, or property.
- 9.10 Explain that in a jail situation, pretrial inmates should be kept separate from sentenced inmates whenever possible.
- 9.11 Review the correctional officer Bill of Rights as provided in Chapter 112, F.S.
- 9.12 Review correctional officer's rights/responsibilities when contacted by an offender's attorney.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 10 History and Evolution of Laws**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 10.1** Explain that law begins as a method for the peaceful ordering of society.
- 10.2** List various forms of social control.
- 10.3** Explain that the Code of Hammurabi is important because it is the first known written legal document that represents the idea of natural law.
- 10.4** Explain that law, sin and morality are historically connected when discussing the origins of crime.
- 10.5** Explain that American law originated from English common or case law.
- 10.6** List the different types of law.
- 10.7** Identify the purposes of laws.
- 10.8** Identify basic concepts incorporated into the United States Constitution.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 11 Classification of Offenses**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 11.1** Identify the classes of offenses found in the Florida Statutes
- 11.2** Define “felony” in accordance with s. 775.08(1), F.S., as any criminal offense punishable under the laws of this state by death or imprisonment in a state penitentiary.
- 11.3** Define “misdemeanor” in accordance with s. 775.08(2), F.S., as any criminal offense punishable under the laws of this state by a term of imprisonment in a county correctional facility, except an extended term, not in excess of one year.
- 11.4** Define “noncriminal violation” (infraction) in accordance with s. 775.08(3), F.S., as any offense punishable under the laws of this state by no other penalty than a fine, forfeiture, or other civil penalty and does not constitute a crime.
- 11.5** Explain that “crime” means a felony or misdemeanor according to s. 775.08(4), Florida Statutes.
- 11.6** Identify felonies by penalties and/or fines according to Florida Statutes ss.775.082 and 775.083.
- 11.7** List and identify the classification of misdemeanors by type of punishment per Florida Statutes.
- 11.8** Explain that the purpose for classifying felonies and misdemeanors is to identify the degree of seriousness of the crime.
- 11.9** Explain that municipalities and counties may enact ordinances which act as local regulations for protection and well-being of citizens and property, and involve the following considerations:
- 11.10** Explain that administrative and regulatory law may impose non-criminal sanctions such as fines, license revocation or suspension, and restitution.
- 11.11** Explain that laws relating to violent career criminals, habitual misdemeanor offenders, habitual felony offenders, habitual violent felony offenders, and three-time violent felony offenders exist in ss. 775.0837 - 775.0843, F.S., and provide definitions and general penalties for such offenders.
- 11.12** Identify that “The Florida Career Offender Registration Act” is found in s. 775.261, F.S., and provides the criteria for registration of career offenders.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 12 Elements of a Crime**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 12.1** Explain that the basic two elements of criminal liability require proof that:
- a) a crime has been committed, and
  - b) the person charged committed the crime
1. Explain that, generally, to prove that a crime has been committed it must be shown that:
- a) an act or omission is specifically prohibited by a criminal statute, and
  - b) the person committing the act or omission at the time did so knowingly or intentionally
2. Explain that there are variations in the degree of knowledge or intent which are required to be proven for different crimes.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 13 Intent**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 13.1** Define “intent” as purposely doing that which the law declares to be a crime; proof of this intent will assist the prosecution.
- 13.2** Define “*mens rea*” as criminal intent, or a mental state of mind that is required which leads to criminal liability for a particular crime.
- 13.3** Identify categories of intent.
- 13.4** Describe causation or the causal relationship between the defendant’s act and the resulting harm.
- 13.5** Explain that criminal liability can occur when an act or omission produces results that were not anticipated (e.g., felony murder, culpable negligence).

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 14 Parties to a Crime**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 14.1** The student will name two possible parties to a crime defined in Florida law
- 14.2** Explain that a violation of the statute concerning a principal in the first degree is considered either a felony or misdemeanor depending upon the circumstances as stated in Chapter 777, Florida Statutes.
- 14.3** Explain that a principal in the first degree may be charged, convicted, and punished to the same degree as the violator of the related substantive offense.
- 14.4** Identify actions that are listed within s. 777.011, F.S., that would qualify an offender as a principal in the first degree.
- 14.5** Explain that to be a principal in the first degree, the defendant does not have to be present when the crime is committed or attempted.
- 14.6** Define “accessory after the fact”, per s. 777.03, F.S., as one who maintains or assists a person who is known to have committed a felony or been an accessory thereto, with intent that the offender shall avoid or escape detection, arrest, trial or punishment, other than certain statutorily defined relatives standing in a close legal or blood relationship to the offender.
- 14.7** Explain that a violation of the statute concerning an accessory after the fact is considered a felony according to Florida Statutes.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 15 Civil and Criminal Liability**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 15.1 Define “civil liability” as responsibility for a wrongful act committed by one person which injures another person or property; usually involving negligence.**
- 5.2 Define “criminal liability” as responsibility for a violation of state or federal criminal law.**
- 5.3 Define “tort” as a civil wrong in which the action or inaction of one person causes injury or harm of another in violation of a legal duty imposed by law; not arising from a contract.**
- 5.4 Identify two types of torts**
- 15.5 Identify the three types of damages that can be awarded in a civil suit,**
- 5.5 Identify the four elements of negligence**
- 5.6 Define “compensatory damages” as money given for the actual loss.**
- 5.7 Define “punitive damages” as money given which is in addition to compensation for the injury inflicted in an attempt to discourage similar behavior.**
- 5.8 Define “vicarious liability” as substituted or indirect responsibility.**
- 5.9 Identify examples of intentional torts**
- 15.10 Define a tort case as a civil action for money damages and/or injunction relief in which the plaintiff needs a preponderance of the evidence.**
- 15.12 Explain that a tort case and a criminal case may be filed for the same act.**
- 15.13 Define “mere negligence” as the failure to use such care as a reasonably prudent person would use under the same or similar circumstances.**
- 15.14 Define “gross negligence” as intentional failure to perform a manifest duty in reckless disregard of the consequences as affecting the life or property of another.**
- 15.15 Identify duties an officer performs that tend to incur civil liability.**

- 15.16** Identify the options an officer can use in defense against a civil or criminal liability charge.
- 15.17** Explain that officers/agencies are liable, as outlined in the Federal Civil Rights act in Title 42,U.S.C., Section 1983, for depriving any citizen of the rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws.
- 15.18** Explain that while inmates retain some of their constitutional rights, there are severe limitations placed on those rights.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 16 Bribery**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 16.1** Define “bribery” as corruptly giving, offering, or promising to any public servant, or, if a public servant, to corruptly request, solicit, accept or agree to accept any pecuniary or other benefit with an intent or purpose to influence the public servant.
- 16.2** Explain that bribery is a felony.
- 16.3** Identify the factors that would be included in the statutory meaning of the word “corruptly.”
- 16.4** Explain that corruption by threat against a public servant is considered a felony.
- 16.5** Explain that a bribe involves unlawful compensation or reward for past, present, or future performance by a public servant.
- 16.6** Describe bribery in athletic contests.
- 16.7** Explain that “commercial bribe receiving” and “commercial bribery” are prohibited by s.s 838.15 and 838.16, F.S., respectively.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270****Unit 17 Perjury****General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 17.1** Define “perjury” as stated in Chapter 837, F.S., as making a false statement, not believed to be true, under oath, in an official or unofficial proceeding.
- 17.2** Describe “false reports to law enforcement authorities” as knowingly giving false information to any law enforcement officer concerning the alleged commission of any crime.
- 17.3** Describe “false official statements” as knowingly making a false statement in writing with intent to mislead a public servant in the performance of official duty.
- 17.4** Describe “perjury by contradictory statements” as willfully making, in official proceedings, two or more material statements under oath, when in fact two or more statements contradict each other.
- 17.5** Identify that perjury is considered either a misdemeanor or a felony depending upon the circumstances as stated in Chapter 837, F.S.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 18 Subpeona**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 18.1** Define “subpoena” as a court order or writ, commanding attendance in court, at a deposition, before the state attorney, or under an authorized agency’s authority for a specified purpose, under penalty for failure to do so.
- 18.2** Define “subpoena *duces tecum*” as a type of subpoena requiring the person named to “bring with you” documents, papers, or other things specifically listed in the subpoena when appearing in court, at a deposition or before the state attorney, or before an authorized agency.
- 18.3** Explain that the clerk of the court issues a subpoena upon request
- 18.4** Explain that, in Florida, a subpoena can be served upon the person or entity named in the subpoena only by a sheriff, deputies, state attorney’s investigators, Florida Department of Law Enforcement agents, or duly-appointed and bonded process servers.
- 18.5** Explain that subpoenas may also be issued by administrative, civil and regulatory agencies.
- 18.6** Explain that failure to comply with a subpoena is addressed by the court through either civil contempt or criminal contempt proceedings.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 19 Court Rules and Trial Procedures**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 19.1** Identify steps in a prosecution
- 19.2** Identify the major steps of a jury trial
- 19.3** Describe how a mistrial can occur
- 19.4** Define “venue” as the circuit or county in which a particular trial may be conducted.
- 19.5** Explain that the State’s right to appeal is more limited than the right of the defendant to appeal in a criminal case.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270****Unit 20 Courtroom Demeanor and Testimony****General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 20.1** Explain the pretrial responsibilities of an officer
- 20.2** Explain the importance of depositions.
- 20.3** **Explain the importance of personal appearance when testifying**
- 20.4** Describe appropriate demeanor to display during a hearing, trial or grand jury appearance.
- 20.5** Identify appropriate behavior for giving testimony.
- 20.6** Identify different kinds of objections that may be raised.
- 20.7** Identify rulings a judge may make on any objection.
- 20.8** Describe tactics used by opposing counsel during cross-examination.
- 20.9** Describe techniques the officer may use to overcome cross examination tactics used by defense counsel.
- 20.10** Demonstrate, via moot court exercise, proper demeanor and methods for effective testimony.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 21 Legal Defense**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 21.1** List some legal defenses that may be used by defendants.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 22 Burden of Proof**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 22.1** Describe “burden of proof” in criminal cases as the duty of proving facts disputed in the trial of a case.
- 22.2** Explain that the burden of proof in criminal cases (i.e., proving the guilt of the accused) rests with the prosecution or State.
- 22.3** Explain various standards of proof.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 23 Legal Terms and Definitions**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

**23.1** Define the following legal terms.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 24 Court Structure**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 24.1** Name the levels of courts within the Florida judiciary.
- 24.2** Identify the principle members of the court.
- 24.3** Explain that information on the Florida court system may be found in Article V of the Florida Constitution.
- 24.4** Describe the elements of the interrelationship between the state attorney's office and law enforcement.

**Common Course Number: CJK0270**

**Unit 25 Use of Force**

**General Outcome:**

**The student shall: Pursuant to the current curriculum standards, outcomes objectives, etc., as established by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Standards and Training Commission (FDLE/CJSTC):**

**Specific Measurable Learning Outcomes:**

**Upon successful completion of this unit, the student shall be able to:**

- 25.1** Name the purposes of the use of force.
- 25.2** Explain the basic provisions contained within Chapter 776, F.S., pertaining to use of force.
- 25.3** Discuss that Chapters 944 and 945, F.S., are specific to state correctional officers and correctional probation officers.
- 25.4** Explain the basic provisions contained within Chapter 944, F.S., pertaining to use of force.
- 25.5** Explain that physical force under Chapter 944, F.S.
- 25.6** Define each type force that may be used in making an arrest.
- 25.7** Define “reasonable force” as it relates to making an arrest as the use of any force which the officer reasonably believes to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily harm while making the arrest.
- 25.8** Explain that the use of force should be applied only to the degree that it reasonably appear necessary.
- 25.9** Explain the liabilities that are attached to the officer and agency through the use of force.
- 25.10** Identify factors to consider when assessing the need to use force.
- 25.11** Name mental aspects of the use of force.
- 25.12** Identify the types of non-deadly force that may be used by an officer.
- 25.13** List factors an officer must consider when determining whether or not to use deadly force.
- 25.14** Describe situations that may affect a decision to use or not to use deadly force.
- 25.15** Relate the type of force that may be appropriate in various arrests situations.
- 25.16** Explain that s. 776.085, F.S., provides for a legal defense to a civil action for damages filed by a convicted forcible felon.