

LESSON PLANS AND OBJECTIVES FOR 3 DAY REGULAR PROGRAM ON "THE REID TECHNIQUE OF INTERVIEWING AND INTERROGATION"

DAY 1

Introduction (30 minutes)

I. Course Purpose

A. Provide the finest training available on interviewing and interrogation

II. Course Objectives

A. Provide the fundamentals necessary to conduct a proper interview and interrogation

B. To provide a structured frame of reference for those interviewers who have some experience but also may not have had any formal training in the area.

C. Improve the efficiency of all participants in obtaining the truth from suspects, witnesses and victims in a legally acceptable manner

III. Course Content Overview (30 minutes)

IV. Distinguishing between interviews and interrogations (15 minutes)

A. Interviews trying to determine whether suspect committed issue under investigation

B. Interrogation - reasonably sure suspect committed issue under investigation and trying to get them to admit it.

V. Legal Aspects of Interviewing and Interrogation (15 minutes)

(16 page supplement to be used by students as homework assignment)

- A. Miranda
- B. Confession voluntariness
- C. Legal status of trickery and deceit
- D. Accusatory confrontation

VI. What makes an excellent interviewer/interrogator (15 minutes)

BEHAVIOR SYMPTOM ANALYSIS (2 hours)

I. Introduction

A. Definition

- 1. Verbal
- 2. Non-verbal

B. How to use behavior symptoms during interviews and interrogations

C. Principles of behavior symptom analysis

II. External factors influencing behavior symptoms

A. How important is issue to suspect?

B. What types of suspect are you dealing with?

C. Control over the suspect

III. Internal factors influencing behavior

- A. Intelligence
- B. Emotional stability

- C. Juveniles

- D. Cultural differences

- E. Medical

IV. Five points to follow when evaluating behavior

BEHAVIORAL ATTITUDES TYPICAL OF TRUTHFUL OR DECEPTIVE
SUSPECTS *(1 hour)*

Non-verbal behavior symptoms indicative of truth or deception

- I. Body Postures
 - A. Truthful
 - B. Deceptive

- II. Gestures and movements indicative of deception
 - A. Deceptive try to retreat from threatening situations
 - B. Physical activities to reduce tension associated with lying
 - 1) Posture changes
 - 2) Personal & grooming gestures
 - 3) Protective gestures
 - 4) External gestures

- III. Facial expressions
- IV. Eye contact
- V. Face color changes

VERBAL BEHAVIOR SYMPTOMS INDICATIVE OF TRUTH OR DECEPTION
(1 hour 15 minutes)

- I. Principles
- II. Guidelines

BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS - **DAY 2**

- I. Preparation prior to the interview *(15 minutes)*
 - A. Gathering and analyzing the facts
 - B. "Subject Data Sheet" - work form to profile characteristics of criminal behavior
 - C. Choosing the interviewer
 - D. Preparing the suspect for the interview
 - E. Determining the sequence of the interviews
 - F. "Interview Tabulation Sheet" (scoring procedures to determine the probability of criminal involvement)
- II. BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS INTERVIEW QUESTIONS *(4 hours)*
 (A non-accusatory interview in which a structured set of questions are asked, some of which are for the purpose of eliciting verbal and non-verbal behavior indicative of truth or deception)
 - 1. Reason for interview

2. History/You
3. Suspicion of others
- 3A. Suspicion (anyone name you)
4. Vouch for others
- 4A. Vouch for you
5. Attitude
6. Credibility
- 6A. Credibility (if suspect has been accused)
7. Opportunity
8. Motive
9. Think
10. Objection
11. Punishment
12. Investigative results
13. Second chance
14. Alibi - Details
15. Baiting techniques *(1 1/2 Hours)*
(Non-accusatory question where interviewer implies possible existence of incriminating evidence for purpose of enticing the suspect)
 - A. Procedures
 1. Obtain appropriate commitment

2. Establish credibility of bait question
 3. Explanation of real or fictitious evidence
 4. Introductory phrases
 5. Face saver
- B. Specific use of baiting technique to break suspect's alibi
- C. Additional baiting suggestions for unique investigations

III. OPTIONAL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS *(15 minutes)*

1. Previous questioning
2. Approached by anyone
3. Borrow
4. Rating techniques (1-10 scale)
5. Hypnosis
6. Percentage of similar behavior
7. Easiest M.O.
8. Discussion with loved one

DAY 3

Step 1 DIRECT POSITIVE CONFRONTATION *(30 minutes)*

- A. " I have in this file the results of our investigation into the (issue). The results of the investigation clearly indicate that you are the person who (issue)."

B. Behavioral pause to assess the verbal and non-verbal reaction

C. Transition - 'I want to spend some time with you to see if we can get this thing straightened out'

D. Modified approach: "Based on the results of your interview it indicates you have not told me the whole truth about the (incident)."

Step 2 THEME DEVELOPMENT (3 1/2 hours)

A. In a monologue the interrogator proposes to the suspect reasons and motives that will serve to morally justify or excuse the suspect's criminal behavior.

B. General Rule: Attempt to place the blame for what the suspect did on some person or set of circumstances other than the suspect themselves.

C. The theme is developed as to why the suspect committed the act, not if he committed the act.

Step 3 HANDLING DENIALS (15 minutes)

A. Many deceptive suspects introduce their denials with permission phrases: "Can I say one thing?"; "Just let me explain. . . ."; "But. . . ."

B. The interrogator, using verbal statements and nonverbal gestures, interjects before the words, "I didn't do it" are voiced.

C. Truthful suspects usually do not ask to talk, and they do not move beyond step 3 - their denials increase.

Step 4 OVERCOMING OBJECTIONS (15 minutes)

A. An objection is a statement or reason that is offered to allegedly prove that an accusation is false: "I don't even own a gun" (in an armed robbery case). Normally offered by only the guilty.

B. Introductory phrases are used to indicate an objections: "that's impossible"; "That's ridiculous"; "I couldn't have done that".

C. When the objection follows, use statement of agreement or understanding, and discuss how bad it would be if the objection was not true.

Step 5 PROCUREMENT AND RETENTION OF SUBJECT'S
ATTENTION *(15 minutes)*

A. The suspect is on the defensive, may withdraw, and focus their thoughts on punishment.

B. Interrogator attempts to regain the subject's attention by intensifying the theme and by establishing physical closeness.

C. Physical gestures of sincerity are used to establish attitude of understanding.

Step 6 HANDLING SUSPECT'S PASSIVE MOOD *(15 minutes)*

A. The suspect is becoming less tense, appears defeated, is listening to your theme and may begin to cry.

B. Intensify the theme and brief it down to one or two sentences, underlying the essential elements.

C. Begin introducing the components of the alternative question, while remaining in close physical proximity.

Step 7 PRESENTING AN ALTERNATIVE QUESTION *(30 minutes)*

A. The alternative consists of a question in which the suspect is offered two incriminating choices concerning some aspect of the crime - based on an assumption of guilt.

B. The alternative should contrast an undesirable action

with a desirable action, and be followed by a supporting statement.

C. "Did you plan this thing out, or was it just something that happened on the spur of the moment? I'm sure that it was on the spur of the moment, wasn't it, Joe?"

Step 8 **HAVING THE SUSPECT RELATE THE VARIOUS DETAILS OF THE OFFENSE** *(15 minutes)*

A. Following acceptance of an alternative, use a statement of reinforcement: "Joe, I was sure that that was the case all along."

B. Use open ended questions to obtain details of the offense.

C. Obtain corroboration - facts that only the guilty would know.

Step 9 **CONVERTING AN ORAL CONFESSION INTO A WRITTEN CONFESSION** *(15 minutes)*

A. Use third party to witness the oral confession

B. Forms of written confession: written by suspect, written by interrogator, recorded, taken down by stenographer.

C. Establish voluntariness and full, detailed substantiation